



# **Historical Security Council**

Topic: Rwandan Genocide, 1994

Chairs: Ghalia Fohami and Abderrahman  
Bennis

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## Introduction:

Esteemed Delegates,

We, Ghalia Fohami (ghalia.fohami@asm.ma) and Abderrahman Bennis (abderrahman.bennis@ast.ma) are delighted and honored to welcome you to the 10th annual TMUN conference as your chairs for the Historical Security Council committee. For this year's edition, we will be discussing and focusing on the Rwandan Genocide which occurred in 1994.

## Introduction to the Historical Security Council:

The Historical Security Council is a subcommittee of the United Nations Security Council, which is a permanent council established by the United Nations in order to maintain international peace and security. The primary focus of the Historical Security Council is to discuss historical events which have occurred in the past and provide insightful solutions to such historical conflicts in order to promote peace within all nations. Our committee will be addressing one of the most major and violent genocides in history, the Rwandan Genocide as well as its implications on international relations.

## Topic Introduction:

The Rwandan Genocide of 1994 was one of the greatest atrocities ever committed in the history of mankind. The genocide occurred over the course of approximately 100 days from April 7th to July 19th, 1994. The genocide occurred during the Rwandan Civil War, which was fought between the Rwandan Armed Forces and the ruling political party of Rwanda, the Rwandan Patriotic Front. The civil war stemmed from the long-standing dispute between the two major ethnic groups in Rwanda, the Tutsi and the Hutu.

The genocide originated from the extremist ideologies of the Hutu ethnic majority, which systemically began to target the Tutsi minority and any person who opposed the murder, to which around 200,000 Hutu participated. It is estimated that over 800,000 civilians—including Tutsi and moderate Hutu—were killed during the duration of the genocide and between 250,000 to 500,000 women were raped. Approximately 2,000,000 Rwandans had to flee the country during and after the genocide. The exact trigger of the massacres occurred during a time of civil unrest within the nation after the sudden deaths of the presidents of Burundi and Rwanda in a plane crash, leaving the nation in a state of political unrest.

Although initial attempts were made by the international community, including the United Nations' *United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda*, any and all efforts to implement an immediate ceasefire were unsuccessful due to multiple factors including the lack of resources and troops available to support Rwanda. Subsequent attempts including a French-led operation meant to establish Rwanda as a safe-zone were made, yet remained unsuccessful, further impacting the escalation of violence within the region.

The RPF ended up rejecting the interim government of the Hutu which was established in April, to which they resumed the ongoing violence and continued towards invading the capital, Kigali. By July 4, 1994, they were successful in their seizing of the overall country, forcing extremist leaders of the Hutu and the Hutu-led interim government to flee the country. Due to this, a new transnational government was formed, with Pasteur Bizimungu, a Hutu, as president and Paul Kagame, a Tutsi, to be elected as vice-president on July 19th, 1994, leading to the end of the genocide.

### Questions to Consider:

1. *How did propaganda and social factors contribute to the outbreak of violence in Rwanda in 1994?*
2. *How did the 1994 Genocide affect Rwanda's legal and justice systems?*
3. *What led to the violence in Rwanda 1994?*
4. *What was the international communities role during the genocide?*
5. *What has Rwanda done to heal and prevent future violence?*
6. *What role did leaders in Rwanda play in the genocide?*

### Key Terms:

- **Genocide:** The intentional and systematic killings of a nation or peoples with the aim of destroying that nation or group
- **Hutu:** A major ethnic group in Rwanda and Burundi
- **Tutsi:** An ethnic minority in Rwanda and Burundi which previously dominated the Hutu majority
- **Kigali:** The capital of Rwanda
- **Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF):** A Tutsi-led rebel group which opposed the genocide and the ruling political party of Rwanda
- **United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR):** The United Nations peacekeeping mission intended to assist the Arusha Accords which would end the civil war in Rwanda
- **Interahamwe:** A Hutu paramilitary organization in Rwanda which mainly led the massacres and opposed the Tutsi

- **Arusha Accords:** The peace agreement between the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the RPF, signed in 1993 to end the Rwandan Civil War.

### Requirements:

- a. Must be well informed on the topic and their country's stance on the topic.
- a. Have written a position paper (maximum one page, not including citations).
- b. ALL sources must be properly cited, including any and all uses of artificial intelligence.
- c. Have written a single-paged resolution paper (maximum one page).
- d. All information researched and used by the delegate should NOT exceed 1994. Do not use any information past 1994, only use information before that date.**

### Helpful Resources:

[Outreach Programme on the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda and the United Nations](#)

[- United Nations](#)

[Rwanda Genocide of 1994 - Britannica](#)

[Rwandan Civil War - Britannica](#)

[Rwanda Genocide Archives - Human Rights Watch](#)

[A History of Conflict: The Rwandan Civil War and Genocide](#)

### Additional Notes:

Delegates, your position and resolution papers will be due to us November 22nd, so please make sure to submit your papers so that we can have the chance to review and provide you with feedback. Please make sure that in the case where you are using AI in any of your

documents that you cite the AI used (e.g. ChatGPT). We will be checking all papers for any plagiarism or non-cited AI, and there will be consequences including the possible jeopardy of your role in the conference. If you have any questions or concerns surrounding anything related to MUN, please do not hesitate to either contact [ghalia.fohami@asm.ma](mailto:ghalia.fohami@asm.ma) or [abderrahman.bennis@ast.ma](mailto:abderrahman.bennis@ast.ma) and we will provide you with any and all assistance needed!