

## R2PCS Listserv

14 April 2006 part II

*Special issue on the crisis in Darfur with sections focused on the current UN and Government responses to Darfur, calls to action in the media and the recent escalation of the crisis between Sudan and Chad. Please note the ongoing debate about action in Darfur, including about the role of NATO and UN forces. Several of the articles presented in this listserv include direct references to R2P and many refer to the R2P principles indirectly. R2PCS is also pleased to note numerous letters to the Editor in publications around the world that specifically refer to R2P.*

## UN and Government Responses

### Articles:

1. Reuters: Rice Urges World Act Now to Stop Darfur Atrocities **(R2P reference)**
2. Reuters: Sudanese Slated for UN Sanctions; Russia Hesitates
3. National Journal: Members of Congress Call for a Special Envoy for the Troubled Country of Sudan
4. UN News: Sudan: Security Council Calls for Smooth Transition to UN Operation in Darfur
5. AP: Bolton Says Global Challenges Offer UN Chance to Prove Itself
6. AFP: US Mum on Reported NATO Plans for Darfur  
Washington Post (US): NATO Role in Darfur On Table: U.S. Backs Move To Send Advisers  
(*link only*)

### Resources:

Statement by the President of the Security Council on Darfur 11 April 2006

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/306/24/PDF/N0630624.pdf?OpenElement>

Secretary-General Report to the Security Council on Darfur 5 April 2006

<http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/294/93/PDF/N0629493.pdf?OpenElement>

## Calls to Action in the Media

1. Washington Times (Commentary by Juan E. Mendez) (US): escuing Darfur **(R2P reference)**
2. The Boston Globe (Op/Ed by Wesley Clark and John Prendergast) (US): A US Plan For Darfur
3. The Ottawa Sun (Commentary by Maj.-Gen. Mackenzie) (CA): Dont Leave Peace to the UN **(R2P reference)**
4. Guardian (Commentary) (UK): A Replay of Iraq Beckons in Darfur if We Send in Troops
5. The New York Times (Editorial) (US): Fiddling While Darfur Burns
6. The Chicago Sun Times (Editorial) (US): Send in UN Troops to End Violence in Darfur

## Sudan and Chad Cross-border Crisis

### Articles:

1. The New York Times (US): 1. Chad Threatens to Expel Sudanese Refugees
2. UN SG Press Briefing: Highlights of the Spokesmans Noon Briefing. **(R2P reference)**
3. UN News: UN Evacuates Non-Essential Staff from Strife-Torn Chad
4. UN News: Chad: UN Deeply Concerned at Attacks on Refugee Camps

### Resources

Press Release: UNHCR alarmed over possible impact of Chad violence on refugees  
<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/news/opendoc.htm?tbl=NEWS&id=443e61274>  
Listserv prepared by Heather Sonner

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## **UN and Government Responses**

### **1. RICE URGES WORLD ACT NOW TO STOP DARFUR ATROCITIES**

Reuters

By Sue Fleming

13 April 2006

The world must act now to end the atrocities in Darfur and **Sudan's government should accept it has failed to protect its own people** and let a U.N. mission intervene, U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said on Thursday.

Speaking after meeting Canada's Foreign Minister, where the two discussed Darfur and other issues, Rice insisted there must be "movement" in getting a U.N. force to supplement African troops struggling to stop the killing and rights abuses in Sudan's Darfur region.

"I understand that the Sudan government sometimes says that they don't favor this, but they have **failed in their obligation to protect the people of Darfur** and they clearly need international help," said Rice. ()

Canadian Foreign Minister Peter MacKay said his country, which provided armored troop carriers in Darfur, had not been asked to put troops on the ground.

"I would agree that blue helmets (U.N. peacekeepers) are the solution but I am not sure that ... North American or European soldiers should be wearing those helmets," he said. ()

In an address to the Brookings Institution, a Washington think tank, [Deputy Secretary of State Robert] Zoellick said conditions were extraordinarily fragile in Darfur, which was further destabilized by violence spilling over from neighboring Chad. ()

"You either get the approval of the government ... or you invade and that is a very big, serious challenge," said Zoellick, who later made clear he was not suggesting an invasion of Sudan but rather that their cooperation was preferable to an invasion.

Full text: <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/N13321996.htm>

### **2. SUDANESE SLATED FOR UN SANCTIONS; RUSSIA HESITATES**

Reuters

By Evelyn Leopold

13 April 2006

Britain and the United States announced on Wednesday that four Sudanese were slated for

United Nations sanctions over war crimes in Darfur but Russia and China signaled disapproval.

The four, whittled down from a longer British list, includes one Sudanese government official, one pro-government militia member, and two rebel leaders, diplomats said. ()

The names of the four were not disclosed and are a response to a Security Council resolution adopted more than a year ago calling for a travel ban and an assets freeze on individuals responsible for impeding the peace process and contributing to human rights violations.

All 15 members of a Security Council sanctions committee have to approve or disapprove by Monday but Russia, China and Qatar, the only Arab member of the council, are expected to object.

"Human rights abuses should be judged. It is clear," Russia's U.N. ambassador, Andrei Denisov, told reporters.

"But at the same time, the political process must not be interrupted and it is very fragile in Sudan," Denisov said.

China's U.N. ambassador, Wang Guangya, made similar comments last week. ()

The United States, according to officials in Washington and U.N. diplomats, last week hesitated in naming more Sudan government officials. ()

Full text:

[http://za.today.reuters.com/news/newsArticle.aspx?type=topNews&storyID=2006-04-13T062436Z\\_01\\_BAN323052\\_RTRIDST\\_0\\_OZATP-SUDAN-DARFUR-SANCTIONS-20060413.XML](http://za.today.reuters.com/news/newsArticle.aspx?type=topNews&storyID=2006-04-13T062436Z_01_BAN323052_RTRIDST_0_OZATP-SUDAN-DARFUR-SANCTIONS-20060413.XML)

### **3. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS CALL FOR A SPECIAL ENVOY FOR THE TROUBLED COUNTRY OF SUDAN**

The National Journal

By Corine Hegland

15 April 2006

[Rep. Frank Wolf, R-Va.] called on President Bush to appoint a special envoy for the region. Someone, like Tony Hall, a Democratic former congressman from Ohio whom Bush had appointed as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in Italy in 2002. As ambassador, Hall was an outspoken advocate for Darfur, and he helped negotiate a safe corridor there for delivering food aid. "Tony is now leaving his ambassadorship in Rome," Wolf said. "He reaches across the aisle, is somebody that President Bush has confidence in, [and he can] take this on full time because you cannot allow the genocide to take place."

House Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi, who visited Darfur refugee camps in February, took the microphone and applauded Wolf's call for an envoy, and his suggestion of Hall for the job. ()

(Hall, whose tenure in Rome ended on April 5, said that being a special envoy to Sudan is "not

something one yearns for," but that an envoy position, in general, is a good idea. The State Department has said only that it is seriously considering Wolf's suggestion.) ()

[Wolf] followed through with a formal letter to Rice, co-signed by 119 members of the House, including Pelosi and Republican Conference Chairman Deborah Pryce, R-Ohio, asking for an envoy and suggesting Hall for the job.

Full text: *Link unavailable*

#### **4. SUDAN; SECURITY COUNCIL CALLS FOR SMOOTH TRANSITION TO UN OPERATION IN DARFUR**

UN News Service

11 April 2006

() [The Security] Council reiterated its full support for the inter-Sudanese peace talks being held in Abuja and the lead role taken by the AU

[The Security] Council "endorses the decision of the African Union Peace and Security Council that 30 April 2006 is the final deadline for reaching an agreement; demands that all parties make the necessary efforts to reach an agreement by this date; and reaffirms its determination to hold accountable those impeding the peace process and committing human rights violations."

On 10 March, the AU Peace and Security Council decided to support in principle the transition of its African Mission in Sudan (AMIS) to a UN and to extend the mandate of AMIS until 30 September. Today the Council reiterated its support for that decision and called on all parties to take "all necessary measures to ensure a smooth and successful transfer to a United Nations operation." ()

The Council also called for an assessment mission to visit Darfur by the end of this month

In related developments, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hdi Annabi arrived in Ethiopia today for consultations with AU and other officials related to a UN force for Darfur

Secretary-General Kofi Annan's latest monthly report was released today, in which he highlights further human rights violations, the persisting "high level of violence," but also the need for the international community to remain committed to improving the situation()

Full text: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=18121&Cr=sudan&Cr1>

#### **5. BOLTON SAYS GLOBAL CHALLENGES OFFER UN CHANCE TO PROVE ITSELF**

The Associated Press State & Local Wire

By Randall Chase, Associated Press Writer

11 April 2006

() Similarly, efforts to halt genocide in the Darfur region of the Sudan and bring stability to East Africa as a whole will test the mettle of the Security Council, Bolton said.

"We have found ourselves frustrated over and over again in the Security Council by countries that simply aren't interested in moving quickly. ... We are committed in the case of the Sudan to get a United Nations peacekeeping force inserted there as soon as possible."

In the meantime, Bolton said, the U.S. supports efforts to augment an African Union peacekeeping force of about 7,000 troops with additional manpower, vehicles and weapons.

Bolton downplayed suggestions that the U.S. take unilateral action to halt the killing in Darfur...

"We should be a lot farther along, but it's not something we feel we can do on our own," Bolton said. "The difficulties there are enormous."

While ruling out unilateral action in Sudan, Bolton jokingly dismissed criticisms of himself and others in the Bush administration as "unilateralist cowboys."

"I don't get up every morning and say, 'What damage can I do today to multilateral international institutions?'" he said.

Full text:

[http://english.ohmynews.com/articleview/article\\_view.asp?menu=c10400&no=285139&rel\\_no=1](http://english.ohmynews.com/articleview/article_view.asp?menu=c10400&no=285139&rel_no=1)

## **6. US MUM ON REPORTED NATO PLANS FOR DARFUR**

Agence France-Presse

10 April 2006

The United States said Monday no decision had been made on sending hundreds of NATO advisers to Sudan's troubled Darfur region, despite a report that Washington was pushing for the move.

State Department spokesman Sean McCormack would not confirm a Washington Post report that the US administration backed dispatching a NATO team to Darfur, including Americans, to advise African Union forces. ()

McCormack said he expected the question of expanded NATO help for Darfur to be raised at the alliance's ministerial meeting this month in Bulgaria. But he was unable to say if a major proposal would be presented.

NATO is providing air transport to a 7,000-strong AU contingent in Darfur

The United States has been pressing to step up the role of the 26-member trans-Atlantic alliance while supporting moves to replace the beleaguered AU troops with a larger UN force. ()

The Post said the US proposal to send NATO advisers to Darfur was not sure to win approval

within the alliance because of fears it could drain attention from Afghanistan.

More aggressive measures, such as dispatching ground troops or providing air patrols to protect peacekeepers and prevent the bombing of villages, have been ruled out as unnecessary for the moment, the paper said.

The United States has put a lot of diplomatic effort into trying to end the conflict in Sudan's western region, which it calls "genocide" ( )

US officials have expressed frustration in the delay by the United Nations in providing a needs assessment report for an eventual deployment in Darfur. McCormack said it should be finished by the end of the month.

The AU has agreed in principle to an expanded UN force for Darfur but has been slow to act on it, while Sudanese President Omar el-Beshir has staunchly opposed any move to deploy foreign troops.

Full text: [http://news.yahoo.com/s/afp/20060410/pl\\_afp/ussudandarfurunrest\\_060410211101](http://news.yahoo.com/s/afp/20060410/pl_afp/ussudandarfurunrest_060410211101)

***See related article in the Washington Post for more details on the US proposal:***

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/04/09/AR2006040900957.html>

## **Calls to Action**

### **1. RESCUING DARFUR**

Washington Times

By Juan E. Mendez

9 April 2006

Twelve years ago this month, Rwanda experienced some of the most brutal crimes in memory. Up to 1 million persons were massacred, literally butchered with machetes, for merely being ethnic Tutsis or Hutu political moderates.

As we reflect on the lessons of that horrific episode, we must renew our commitment to take bold, decisive measures to ensure genocide does not take place in our times

Action is particularly needed in Darfur, where the threat of genocide continues to loom large.

In the aftermath of genocide in Rwanda and, only one year later, in the Bosnian town of Srebrenica, the world as a whole again pledged to prevent this type of violence. Yet despite international obligations and repeated vows to uphold states' responsibilities, our collective response continues to fall short of what is required

I have based my work on the existing, universally binding legal obligation expressed in the 1948 Genocide Convention not only to punish genocide, but to prevent it. This legal commitment was reinforced at the September 2005 World Summit with a broader, political and moral commitment by which all member states of the United Nations have now accepted the **responsibility to**

**protect**

civilians from

genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

That protection may include, in limited cases, nonconsensual means when governments are unwilling or unable to protect their own citizens. As special adviser, I have stressed that international involvement with the consent of the government in question is always preferable.

I have visited Darfur twice since becoming special adviser, and have proposed a number of interrelated measures to reverse and prevent violence.

The humanitarian relief operation under way is providing close to 3 million people with sustenance, in a volatile context in which more than 2 million people have been displaced from their homes. The peacekeepers of the African Union Assistance Mission in Sudan, AMIS, have helped contain the violence and offer protection to civilians in Darfur.

Still, their action has been hampered by problems of logistics, financing and available cash. Most distressingly, the Sudanese government and the rebel groups have at times impeded AMIS' operations and its efforts to become more effective.

The peacekeeping presence in Darfur, whether in AMIS or a future United Nations mission - as recently agreed to in principle by the African Union - needs to be stronger. It must be better equipped, supported and funded without delay, to make it an effective deterrent to violence against civilians.

The time for a strengthened presence is now, when the security situation in Darfur is worsening, and attacks on civilian populations are spilling over into Chad.

International organizations can do so by translating commitments into action, ensuring governments live up to their responsibilities vis-a-vis their citizens. And citizens throughout the world can pressure their leaders to go beyond rhetoric.

...Genocide need not involve massive killing in the hundreds of thousands - and should in any case be halted before reaching such proportions. We owe it to the memory of the victims of genocide, to ourselves and future generations to prevent such horrors from being revisited upon humanity.

*Juan E. Mendez is special adviser to the United Nations secretary-general on the prevention of genocide.*

Full text: <http://www.washingtontimes.com/commentary/20060408-102503-9525r.htm>

## **2. A US PLAN FOR DARFUR**

The Boston Globe

By Wesley Clark and John Prendergast

10 April 2006

ONCE AGAIN, the drumbeat is intensifying for stronger action to end the untold human suffering in Darfur, Sudan. ()

For nearly three years, President Bush has watched from the sidelines... So the president took a lot of people by surprise especially members of his own foreign policy team when he recently called for NATO to help protect civilians and stabilize the security situation there

His administration has yet to form a united front on Darfur because of competing interests at the State Department, the Pentagon, and the CIA

[Bush] should appoint an envoy to harmonize US policy toward Darfur and demonstrate his personal resolve to end the suffering. The president's previous envoy to Sudan was critical to ending the war between Khartoum and southern-based rebels

While Bush did call for NATO to oversee a UN peacekeeping mission, the African Union buckled to pressure from Khartoum to delay any sort of UN transition until at least October. Bush needs to ensure an accelerated AU handover to the UN and identify a capable nation to lead a UN-mandated stabilization force to immediately buttress the AU's civilian protection efforts and help secure the border.

Military planners at the Pentagon need to work closely with this lead nation to plan the mission and provide military assets that enhance the force's ability to respond quickly and aggressively to attacks against civilians

The CIA also will have concerns Since Sept. 11, 2001, Sudanese military intelligence officials have cooperated to some degree with the United States on counterterrorism In fact, these same officials notably the head of military intelligence and friend of the CIA, Salah Abdullah Gosh have orchestrated a terror campaign against civilians in Darfur ()

To build even greater leverage for cooperation, the Bush administration should focus on accountability. The United States has the best signal, satellite, and human intelligence in the world. The United States should share what it knows about crimes committed in Darfur to the International Criminal Court, the body charged with punishing those who commit atrocity crimes in Darfur. In addition, the United States should press much harder for UN Security Council sanctions against government and rebel officials most responsible for the crisis. Properly executed, such a policy would strengthen cooperation from the government of Sudan. ()

Wesley Clark is former Supreme Allied Commander for Europe and a board member of the International Crisis Group. John Prendergast is a former director of African affairs at the National Security Council and a senior adviser to the Crisis Group.

Full text:

[http://nl.newsbank.com/cgi-bin/ngate/BG?ext\\_docid=110ECF083972BDC8&ext\\_hed=A%20US%20PLAN%20FOR%20DARFUR&ext\\_theme=bg&pubcode=BG](http://nl.newsbank.com/cgi-bin/ngate/BG?ext_docid=110ECF083972BDC8&ext_hed=A%20US%20PLAN%20FOR%20DARFUR&ext_theme=bg&pubcode=BG) (pay subscription required)

### **3. DONT LEAVE PEACE TO THE UN**

The Ottawa Sun (Comment)  
By Lewis Mackenzie  
13 April 2006

Discussing the genocide in Darfur, Dallaire [Sen. Romeo Dallaire's April 8 interview with CTV News] opined that what's needed is "not developing countries' troops" but "developed countries' troops, from middle powers like Canada."

Rewind the tape to May 29 last year, when the same newly-minted senator said in response to my call for Western intervention in Darfur: "Anyone who says that the era of the white man going into Africa to sort out their problems is what should still remain is someone who's totally disconnected from the reality of Africa." ( )

Recent reports that the UN will soon ask Dallaire to review a peacekeeping plan for Darfur are equally shocking

upon his elevation to the Senate and appointment to a committee to review the situation in Darfur, Dallaire declared that the UN-authorized African Union peacekeeping force was up to the task. What was not noted was the fact that the African Union force's mandate only authorized it to use deadly force to defend itself, not the Darfurians.

In an appalling statement, the senator and his committee colleagues recently opined that the slaughter of Darfurians was declining. In one month this year, the number of killings appears to have dropped by 5,000 -- it's difficult to obtain accurate figures on genocide. Did the committee fail to recognize that perhaps the numbers were down because after years of genocide there were fewer Darfurians left to murder? ( )

The answer to Darfur's disaster and Khartoum's intransigence is for the Security Council to subcontract the rescue mission to NATO. Subcontracting to a U.S.-led force worked in Somalia (the mission failed when the UN took it over in mid-1993), it worked when Australia was asked to take the lead in East Timor in 1999 and it could work in Darfur.

As for the Khartoum government which would resist such a mission, tough. It's time for the UN-endorsed Canadian concept of "**responsibility to protect**" to move from theory to practice. Retired Major-General Mackenzie was Commander of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Bosnia.

Full text: *link unavailable*

***Similar sentiments were expressed by Lord Owen, formerly EU representative during the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and now a member of Britain's House of Lords.***

See related article: <http://www.radionetherlands.nl/currentaffairs/dar060414?view=Standard>

#### **4. A REPLAY OF IRAQ BECKONS IN DARFUR IF WE SEND IN TROOPS**

Guardian (UK)  
By Paul Moorcraft  
6 April 2006

In February President Bush, during an unscripted question-and-answer session in Florida, suggested an expanded international role in Darfur, with "Nato stewardship" of a UN force there. This statement caught many policy makers off guard.

Nato is already assisting with logistics for the 7,800 African Union peacekeepers in Darfur. Bush is pushing for a large UN force - perhaps 20,000 troops - to replace the AU, arguing that this would end the fighting there. This sounds good but won't work. Putting white, western, Christian troops in Darfur would unite all those fighting each other - in a holy war against outsiders. Defence officials in London and Brussels cautioned Washington by invoking the 1993 debacle in Somalia

The 2003 rebellion in Darfur caught Khartoum by surprise, and it acted aggressively to crush the insurgents, who claimed their region had been marginalised. Atrocities have been committed by all sides; banditry and warlordism is widespread. Darfur has been consumed by a brutal conflict, but it is not genocide - the US's stated motive in acting. Khartoum is accused of arming Arab militiamen - the Janjaweed - to wipe out non-Arabs. The war's complex origins are tribal and political, but not racial. Darfur's Arabs are black, indigenous African Muslims - just like Darfur's non-Arabs. ()

There is, however, a framework for peace

While accepting 13,000 UN-directed humanitarian workers in Darfur, Khartoum violently opposes UN military intervention. The new government of national unity - including former warring parties from north and south - is already under considerable internal strain; many in the former ruling Islamic leadership argue that too much has already been given away. They say the "Christian" south was granted too many concessions because of international pressure; now Washington demands even more in the Islamic west of Sudan. The government could implode, taking with it the north-south peace. Sudan has all the potential to become a failed state. ()

This is not a call for inaction. More people are being killed in African wars than in all the rest of the world. While the number of UN troops has nearly quintupled since 1999, the system is under acute strain. And UN operations, especially in Africa, have been mired in sexual and financial scandals. The blue hats would also be much more expensive than an augmented AU operation. Rightly or wrongly, a UN operation would be perceived regionally as an instrument of America. Washington's reputation, besmirched by false WMD claims and the occupation of Iraq, recovered a little after the north-south peace deal. Now that has dissipated because of Bush's Nato-UN proposal.()

*Dr Paul Moorcraft, a former Ministry of Defence policy expert, is director of the Centre for Foreign Policy Analysis; he has been visiting Sudan regularly for 10 years.*

Full text: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/comment/story/0,,1747666,00.html>

## **5. FIDDLING WHILE DARFUR BURNS**

The New York Times

Editorial

13 Aug 2006

It is enormously distressing to watch the sausage-making that passes for the world's attempt to do something about the carnage in Darfur. The United Nations is still dawdling over plans to replace the African Union force currently there with a well-armed U.N. peacekeeping force. An attempt last week by the United Nations' top official on humanitarian issues, Jan Egeland, to visit Darfur was rebuffed by the Sudanese government

Not satisfied with the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children they've systematically raped and murdered as part of their ethnic cleansing campaign, the janjaweed are continuing their campaign to eliminate entire African tribes from the Sudanese countryside.

Where are the Muslims who took to the streets to protest Danish cartoons? Where are the African leaders who demanded boycotts of South Africa?

The Bush administration, to its credit, has finally stopped dragging its feet. But the diplomats are moving too slow.

We're waiting. But time is one thing that what is left of the Darfur population doesn't really have. We're glad to see that a rally is planned in Washington on April 30. We're glad to hear that Deputy Secretary of State Robert Zoellick invited Darfur refugees to the State Department. A photo op at the White House with Darfur refugees would go a long way toward embarrassing the government of Sudan.

That should also embarrass the rest of the Security Council members, like China, Qatar, Ghana and Tanzania, that continue to give diplomatic cover to Sudan. Rwanda should have taught us all something; it's tragic that it apparently has not.

Full text: <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/04/13/opinion/13thu2.html>

## **6. SEND IN U.N. TROOPS TO END VIOLENCE IN DARFUR**

Chicago Sun Times

Editorial

12 April 2006

Brian Steidle has seen it all: Bayonets used like toothpicks to pluck up babies; villages torched; people maimed; women and girls victims of rape; children orphaned. The former Marine captain spent six months in the west of Sudan with an African Union peacekeeping mission monitoring the genocide in Darfur, where Arab raiders called janjaweed, supported by the Sudanese army, are victimizing blacks.

Now Steidle is spreading word about his experiences there. This year, Bush planned to send \$123 million to the African Union mission in Darfur, and the House of Representatives voted last week to increase that by \$50 million. It looks like the Senate will also agree.

Durbin, Sen. Barack Obama (D-Ill.) and Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), who chairs the Foreign Relations Committee, have been trying to find solutions to the horrific situation in Darfur. Students across our country have staged demonstrations, such as the candlelight vigil by a

group of young people in Batavia last year, to press for assistance to Darfur. ()

There is only one way to stop the genocide in Darfur: Send in U.N. peacekeeping troops with the authority to prevent further violence. China and Russia, who sit on the Security Council, must be persuaded to allow this

*This editorial represents the consensus view of the Sun-Times News Group of 100 newspapers in the metro Chicago area.*

Full text: <http://www.suntimes.com/output/commentary/cst-edt-edits12.html>

## **Sudan and Chad Cross-border Crisis**

### **1. CHAD THREATENS TO EXPEL SUDANESE REFUGEES**

The New York Times

By Marc Lacey

14 April 2006

N'DJAMENA, Chad A day after rebels infiltrated the Chadian capital, President Idriss Deby angrily broke off relations with Sudan today and threatened to oust 200,000 Sudanese refugees now in Chad to express his fury at what he called a Sudanese-inspired attempt to unseat him.

Mr. Deby's government paraded several hundred captured fighters, some of whom appeared to be children, in a central square today. Also on display were the corpses of some fallen rebels and an array of seized armaments.

"The international community has been totally deaf and dumb on the situation between Sudan and Chad," Mr. Deby said, declaring that "enough is enough."

Sudanese rebels attempting to overthrow the Sudanese government seek cover on the Chadian side while Chadian rebels intent on overthrowing Mr. Deby use Sudan as a base.

In an outdoor rally, Mr. Deby gave the international community until June to negotiate an end to the crisis before he orders the Sudanese refugees out ()

"I think it's something said in the heat of the moment," Matthew Conway, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees, said

After a tense day Thursday in which most residents hid in their homes, the streets of N'Djamena returned to a degree of normalcy today ()

The government said 350 people were killed in the assault on N'djamena, although it did not break down how many of them were soldiers, rebels or civilians. ()

The fighting took place before the presidential elections, scheduled for May 3, in which Mr. Deby is widely favored to win. Mr. Deby himself seized power in Chad in a 1990 coup, taking the same route from Darfur to N'djamena that the rebels used this week. He subsequently won two

disputed presidential elections and then pushed through changes in the constitution to allow him to run for a third term

Full text:

<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/04/14/world/14cnd-chad.html?hp&ex=1145073600&en=7a5f56145b747f9c&ei=5094&partner=homepage>

## **2. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SPOKESMAN'S NOON BRIEFING**

By Stephane Dujarric, Spokesman for the Secretary-General  
Wednesday, April 12, 2006

### **U.N. WORK ON DARFUR IS KEY TO SECURITY IN CHAD-SUDAN BORDER AREA**

Asked for an update on the deteriorating situation in Chad, the Spokesman referred to the Secretary-Generals statement from yesterday, which had expressed concern at the recent fighting along Chads borders and the instability that had been plaguing Chad and parts of the Central African Republic. The UNs work in Darfur was key to bolstering security along Chads borders, the Spokesman said.

Asked if the protection of Chadians was thus contingent on the Sudanese Governments agreement to a UN mission in Darfur, the Spokesman said that was not what he was saying. Rather, the protection of civilians in Chad was the responsibility of the Government of Chad, and the United Nations would help the Government in any way it could. He added that, looking at the greater regional picture, much of the instability that was being seen was linked to Darfur.

Asked if the United Nations was backing away from its **responsibility-to-protect** mantra in Chad, the Spokesman said no and that the Secretary-General would do whatever he could to bring stability to the area.

Full text: [http://www.un.org/News/oss/g/hilites/hilites\\_arch\\_view.asp?HighID=542](http://www.un.org/News/oss/g/hilites/hilites_arch_view.asp?HighID=542)

## **3. UN EVACUATES NON-ESSENTIAL STAFF FROM STRIFE-TORN CHAD**

UN News Centre  
13 April 2006

As fighting erupted in Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, the United Nations has begun the evacuation of all non-essential staff as well as personnel of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from the city

A total of 148 people were evacuated from the city, where the Government and rebels clashed today

This is not a full-scale evacuation and does not mean the complete halt of WFPs operations in Chad, Stefano Porretti, the agencies Chad Country Director said. ()

WFP works with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), other UN agencies and NGOs to feed over 200,000 refugees from the Darfur conflict in a dozen camps in eastern Chad,

as well as over 40,000 refugees from the Central African Republic in the south.

Earlier today, UNHCR expressed alarm over the security situation for those refugees in the midst of the current fighting

Full text: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=18147&Cr=chad&Cr1=>

#### **4. CHAD: UN DEEPLY CONCERNED AT ATTACKS ON REFUGEE CAMPS**

UN News Centre

11 April 2006

The United Nations today voiced deep concern at the recent intensification of fighting along Chads eastern border with Sudan and the extension of the armed confrontations to the southern border with the Central African Republic (CAR), particularly after a large armed group entered a camp sheltering 17,700 Sudanese.

Secretary-General Kofi Annan stressed that the increased violence is heightening political tensions in Chad and that its spillover effect is undermining international efforts to contribute to the stabilization of the situations in Sudans western Darfur region and CAR.

In the most recent incident yesterday afternoon, an armed group entered the UN refugee agency (UNHCR) Goz Amer camp, some 95 kilometres from the Sudanese border, during a food distribution to some 17,700 of the more than 200,000 Sudanese who have fled the vicious fighting in Darfur over the past three years. ()

In his statement, Mr. Annan also drew attention to the south where Chad is hosting thousands of CAR refugees who have fled growing insecurity due to a mixture of armed insurgency against the Government, military reprisals against northern CAR villages where the insurgents are thought to be hiding, and widespread banditry. ()

Full text: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=18119&Cr=chad&Cr1=#>

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