

Democratic Republic of the Congo and becoming a stronger potential threat to regional peace and security. He noted that LRA was also likely to link up with the Allied Democratic Forces and other negative forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to attack Uganda, at which point Uganda would be forced to act in self-defence. He recalled that similar attacks had been the cause of Uganda's involvement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1997 and 1998. Noting that the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) had two companies based in an area only 50 km away from the LRA forces, he stressed that MONUC and the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) had not taken resolute action against LRA. He also emphasized the importance of developing combined efforts by regional stakeholders, with the support of the international community, to disarm, capture or arrest the indicted LRA terrorist leaders and hand them over to the International Criminal Court. Finally, he called upon the Security Council to support strong measures that included adequate mandates for MONUC and UNMIS to forcefully disarm LRA, and to send a clear message to LRA supporters that any such support would not be tolerated by the Council.²

Following the briefings, at the 5416th meeting, held in private, Council members, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence had an exchange of views.

¹ S/PV.5415, pp. 2-4.

² Ibid., pp. 5-6.

20. The situation in Chad and the Sudan

Initial proceedings

Decision of 25 April 2006 (5425th meeting): statement by the President

At its 5425th meeting, on 25 April 2006, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The situation in Chad and the Sudan". The President (China) drew the attention of the Council to a letter dated 13 April 2006 from the representative of Chad addressed to the Secretary-General,¹ in which Chad expressed its concern at the acts of aggression directed against Chad by the Sudan and the threat to State institutions. The representative urged the Council to take the necessary measures prescribed by the Charter of the United Nations to put an end to the aggression against Chad. The representative of Chad was invited to participate in the discussion. The

¹ S/2006/256.

President made a statement on behalf of the Council,² by which the Council, inter alia:

Welcomed the Secretary-General's briefing on 18 April 2006 on relations between Chad and the Sudan and endorsed his deep concerns over the political and security situation and the instability along Chad's borders with the Sudan;

Welcomed the fact-finding mission dispatched by the African Union to Chad;

Endorsed the statement of 13 April 2006 made by the African Union Peace and Security Council, in which it strongly condemned the rebel attacks against N'Djamena and the eastern town of Adré;

Called for political dialogue and a negotiated solution to the continuing crisis within Chad;

Reaffirmed the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Chad and the Sudan;

² S/PRST/2006/19.

Called upon States in the region to cooperate in ensuring their common stability;

Noted with deep concern the deteriorating relations between Chad and the Sudan, and urged the Governments of the two countries to abide by their obligations under the Tripoli Agreement of 8 February 2006 and to urgently start implementing the confidence-building measures which had been voluntarily agreed upon; was concerned about the situation of the refugees from the Darfur region of the Sudan and from the Central African Republic, as well as the situation of the thousands of internally displaced persons in Chad.

**Decision of 15 December 2006 (5595th meeting):
statement by the President**

At the 5441st meeting, on 19 May 2006, the representative of Chad was invited to participate in the discussion. The Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, who reported on his visit to the Sudan and Chad. He stressed the importance of implementing the Darfur Peace Agreement and bringing those on board who had not yet signed it; immediately and substantially strengthening the African Union Mission in the Sudan; taking concrete steps to accelerate the transition to a United Nations operation; and ensuring security and funding for the humanitarian lifeline. He deplored the humanitarian crisis, particularly in southern Darfur. Reporting on a number of violent demonstrations against the Agreement in camps for internally displaced persons, he pointed out the importance of improving security in those camps. Turning to the situation in Chad, he also expressed concern about the security of the civilian population and relief workers in eastern Chad. Noting the total lack of law and order in eastern Chad, he deplored the targeting of refugees and internally displaced persons, including children, for recruitment by armed groups. Reporting that the President of Chad had indicated that his Government did not have the capacity to provide security and protection for the civilian population and humanitarian organizations in eastern Chad, he highlighted the need to consider a number of options, including providing assistance to the Government of Chad.³

At the 5595th meeting, on 15 December 2006, the representative of Chad was invited to participate in the

³ S/PV.5441, pp. 2-6.

discussion. The President (Qatar) made a statement on behalf of the Council,⁴ by which the Council, inter alia:

Expressed its grave concern regarding the increase in military activities of armed groups in eastern Chad;

Strongly condemned all attempts at destabilization by force; expressed its concern regarding the threat that the increase in military activities of armed groups in eastern Chad posed for the safety of the civilian population and of humanitarian personnel and the maintenance of their operations in the eastern part of the country;

Stressed that a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Darfur, in accordance with the Darfur Peace Agreement and relevant Security Council resolutions, would contribute to restoring security and stability in the region, in particular in Chad and the Central African Republic;

Expressed its concern over the continuing tensions between Chad and the Sudan, urged the two States to abide fully by the obligations they assumed with regard to respect for and securing of their common border in the Tripoli Agreement of 8 February 2006.

**Decision of 16 January 2007 (5621st meeting):
statement by the President**

At its 5621st meeting, on 16 January 2007, the Council included in its agenda the report of the Secretary-General on Chad and the Central African Republic.⁵ In his report, the Secretary-General observed that the situation in the border areas had deteriorated considerably and constituted a serious threat to regional peace and security, adding that the conflict in Darfur had clearly spilled over into Chad and that the conflicts in Darfur, Chad and the Central African Republic appeared increasingly interlinked. He expressed serious concern about the humanitarian and human rights situation in the region. Noting the current hostilities between the respective Governments and rebel groups, he saw only limited prospects for a meaningful dialogue and reconciliation process. He, therefore, believed that the conditions for an effective United Nations peacekeeping operation were not in place. However, should the Council decide to pursue the establishment of a multidisciplinary presence in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic, the Secretary-General would recommend a robust monitoring and protection mission. In the meantime, he suggested that the Council might

⁴ S/PRST/2006/53.

⁵ S/2006/1019, submitted pursuant to paragraphs 9 (d) and 13 of resolution 1706 (2006).

consider dispatching an advance team to collect further information, explore the possibilities for a political agreement and conduct additional planning and logistic preparations.

The representative of the Central African Republic was invited to participate in the discussion. The President (Russian Federation) made a statement on behalf of the Council,⁶ by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Reiterated its concern about the continuing instability along the borders between the Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic and about the threat which this posed to the

safety of the civilian population and the conduct of humanitarian operations;

Noted the Secretary-General's intention to authorize the immediate return of the technical assessment mission to the region in order to complete its observations that were curtailed on security grounds and requested him to submit, by the middle of February 2007, updated and finalized recommendations on the size, structure and mandate of a United Nations multidimensional presence;

Requested that the Secretary-General deploy as soon as possible an advance mission to Chad and the Central African Republic, in consultation with their Governments, as envisaged in paragraph 88 of his report.

⁶ S/PRST/2007/2.

21. The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion

Initial proceedings

Decision of 27 August 2007 (5734th meeting): statement by the President

At its 5734th meeting, on 27 August 2007, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled "The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion" and the report of the Secretary-General dated 10 August 2007 on Chad and the Central African Republic.¹ In his report, the Secretary-General indicated that the authorities in Chad had expressed concern about the military component of the proposed multidimensional United Nations presence in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic, as set out in his report dated 23 February 2007,² and added that the current report was based on consultations with the authorities of both countries and relevant stakeholders on the ground.

He detailed the revised concept for an international multidimensional presence in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic, which had three significant adjustments to the previous proposal. First, the tasks and functions of the military component would be performed by a European Union military force for the first 12 months of the deployment. Thereafter, a follow-on agreement, including a possible United Nations successor, would

be put in place. Second, there would be no direct involvement of the multidimensional international presence in the border area. Third, Chadian police and gendarmes, serving in refugee camps and at internally displaced person sites, would remain under national authority, while being trained, monitored and mentored by the United Nations police component. Expressing concern about the security and humanitarian situation in the region, the Secretary-General reiterated the importance of the proposed United Nations mission, which he hoped, in conjunction with the newly authorized African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), would help stabilize the situation in the region, pending political agreements for a lasting solution. Finally, he emphasized the importance of proper coordination between the United Nations, the European Union and the authorities in Chad, and underlined the need for early preparation for the recommended follow-on military component.

The President (Congo) made a statement on behalf of the Council,³ by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Welcomed the report of the Secretary-General of 10 August 2007, which proposed a revised concept of operations for a multidimensional presence aimed at contributing to the protection of refugees, internally displaced persons and civilian

¹ S/2007/488.

² S/2007/97.

³ S/PRST/2007/30.