

appropriate tools to implement the partnership, including the African Union Peace and Security Council and the African Union Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact. Lastly, the Chairman emphasized the common will to put an end to the intolerable situations that continued in Africa by making best use of all the means that international cooperation provided, particularly in the framework of

the partnership that had been established between the Security Council and the African Union.⁹

Immediately following the briefing, at the 5449th meeting, held in private, the members of the Council and the Chairman of the African Union had a constructive exchange of views.

⁹ S/PV.5448, pp. 2-3.

19. Briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence of Uganda

Initial proceedings

Deliberations of 19 April 2006 (5415th and 5416th meetings)

At its 5415th meeting, held on 19 April 2006, the Security Council included in its agenda the item entitled “Briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence of Uganda”. The Council heard briefings by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence of Uganda.

In his briefing, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda noted the threat posed to regional peace and security in northern Uganda, southern Sudan and the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA). He focused on the establishment by the Government of Uganda, the United Nations, core partner countries and representatives of non-governmental organizations of the joint country coordinating and monitoring mechanism to support the Government’s strategy and plan of action to address the humanitarian situation and the resettlement of internally displaced persons in northern Uganda. This would comprise, inter alia, a joint monitoring committee, tasked with identifying, discussing and monitoring issues related to the emergency action plan for humanitarian intervention in LRA-affected areas; providing advice to Government, key partners and other stakeholders on action areas; establishing benchmarks and mobilizing resources needed for the implementation of the emergency humanitarian action plan; and ensuring that decisions taken by the joint monitoring committee were implemented by relevant ministries and institutions. The committee would be expected to ensure the timely implementation of the emergency action plan designed to improve the humanitarian situation facing internally displaced persons as well. He informed the Council that the Government of Uganda was working with development partners on a comprehensive peace, recovery and development strategy for northern Uganda.¹

In his briefing, the Minister of Defence of Uganda addressed the question of the LRA terrorist organization as a regional threat to peace and security in northern Uganda, southern Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. While the LRA terrorist group had been severely degraded by combined efforts of the Uganda People’s Defence Force, the Sudan People’s Liberation Army and the Sudanese Armed Forces, LRA was now operating mainly in Garamba National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He expressed concern that LRA was slowly rebuilding its capacity by recruiting through abductions in southern Sudan and the

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.