

# ALERT UNIT MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

Nº 6, June 2006



## HEADLINES OF THE MONTH

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worsening

- **CHAD:** The situation worsens in the east of the country as a consequence of the increase in the attacks and lootings committed by Sudanese militias.
- **PALESTINE:** Amid the Israeli offensive in Gaza, the UN Emergency Coordinator announces a very serious humanitarian crisis.
- **PHILIPPINES:** Clashes between Armed Forces and MILF provoke hundreds of displaced people in Mindanao and put in danger the peace process.
- **SRI LANKA:** Serious violence escalation after a bomb attack that causes more than 60 deaths.
- **TIMOR-LESTE:** New violence outbreaks increase the number of displaced people, that reach the 15% of the whole population and provoke the resignation of the Prime Minister and an eventual advance of the elections.

alert

- **CHECHNYA:** Russian armed forces kill A. Saidulayev, the president of Chechnya's separatist government and the rebels name the commandant D. Uramov as his successor.
- **IRAQ:** The Prime Minister begins a national reconciliation plan amid criticism over the scope of the amnesty planned.
- **SERBIA (KOSOVO):** The UN decides to postpone local elections in order to favor the negotiations about the final status of the province.
- **SOMALIA:** New political scenario after the victory of the Islamic Courts Council over the USA-backed warlords in Mogadishu and the south of the country.
- **UGANDA:** The South Sudan Government facilitates contacts between Kampala and the LRA.

progress

- **BURUNDI:** Preliminary peace agreement between Government and the A. Rwaso FNL.
- **INDIA (ASSAM):** The Government and the ULFA opposition armed group will negotiate directly after several months of contacts with designated representatives of the armed group.
- **LIBERIA:** United Nations lifts the embargo on wood exportations to Liberia, while the former Liberian President, C. Taylor, is sent to The Hague to be judged.
- **MAURITANIA:** The new Constitution, that promotes a democratic reform, is approved by a large majority.
- **NEPAL:** The Prime Minister and the Maoist leader Prachanda agree to put an end to the armed conflict with the creation of an interim Government in which the armed group will also take part.
- **NIGERIA – CAMEROON:** Both countries sign an agreement on the border dispute in the Bakassi peninsula in which Nigeria compromises to return the sovereignty over the territory to Cameroon.
- **SUDAN (EAST):** The Eastern Front signs with the Sudanese Government and agreement for the cessation of hostilities and a ceasefire.
- **SUDAN (DARFUR):** Several dissident sectors of the factions reluctant to sign the peace agreement finally join it.



## ISSUE OF THE MONTH

### Are the hopes of peace between Israel and Palestine vanishing?

Since Hamas victory in the parliamentary elections in January of this year, the situation in Palestine and that of Palestinian has not stopped worsening. In the first place, economic problems, derived from the suspension of a great part of the international aid and of the taxes collected by Israel in the name of PNA, have led to an extremely serious humanitarian situation. In the second place, fight over political power between Hamas and Fatah partisans, mainly for the control of the security forces, has exploded in a violent way, increasing considerably the internal tension. Finally, the offensive and the Israeli political repression has intensified and has reached extremely worrying levels, causing lots of deaths including civilians.

The Palestinian side answer to this situation has taken place in several levels. On the one hand, Palestinian political forces have reached an agreement in extremis that could be interpreted as recognition of Israel, one of the conditions demanded to the new Hamas Government by the State of Israel and by the international community. On the other hand, Hamas considers that the informal ceasefire maintained in the last 16 months has concluded.

At the same time, several Palestinian factions have captured an Israeli soldier demanding the liberation of 1.000 prisoners, including all the women and children. The Israeli answer to the capture of the soldier has taken place immediately: the army has begun a strike in the Gaza Strip, and at the same time has detained more than 80 Hamas members, including Ministers and MPs, and has bombed the Prime Minister's office.

The disproportion of the Israeli answer, that exceedingly punishes Palestinian population and leaves the Government in an extremely weakened position, can be framed in a continued force demonstration and Israeli hegemonic consolidation that are the main obstacles to find lasting and fair solutions to this conflict that has been active for several decades. International permissiveness towards the systematic failure to comply international law by Israel, accompanied by exigencies and threats to the weakened Palestinian side, only worsens the already imbalance between both of them, that threatens to make irreversible this violent drift and to make impossible a future of peace in the region.



## ARTICLES, REPORTS AND PRESS RELEASES

- [Propera estació: Kinshasa. Publicat a Directa](#)
- [Sáhara Occidental: el acuerdo de pesca euromarroquí o cómo poner trabas a la resolución de un conflicto. Publicat a AIS](#)



## AGENDA

- Presidential and legislative elections in Mexico	2nd of July
- Constituent Assembly and Referendum over the autonomies in Bolivia	2nd of July
- Parliamentary elections in Macedonia	5th of July
- Presidential elections in Seychelles	28th of July
- Presidential elections in Sao Tome and Principe	30th of July

- Parliamentarian and presidential elections in DR Congo

30th of July

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