

# CHAD

## Hope betrayed

Since the publication of its last report in October 1996, *Chad: A country under the arbitrary control of the security forces with the tacit consent of other countries*, instances of several dozen people being extrajudicially executed by the security forces have come to Amnesty International's attention. Arbitrary arrest accompanied by torture and ill-treatment, including rape, of suspected government opponents and civilians has continued, as has the detention without charge or trial of 23 people, including probable prisoners of conscience, arrested between July and October 1995 and held at Faya Largeau, regional capital of the prefecture of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET). Furthermore, despite the many cases of human rights violations exposed over the years by Amnesty International and Chadian human rights organizations, the country's authorities have opened no inquiries into allegations of ill-treatment and extrajudicial execution, thereby helping to ensure impunity for perpetrators of human rights violations.

In its October 1996 report, Amnesty International also expressed concern over abuses committed by armed opposition groups, including ill-treatment and deliberate and arbitrary killings. The organization also made reference to other countries, including France and the USA, which have provided Chad with political and, in particular, military support with no apparent concern for the consequences of such support for the victims of human rights violations.

Interviewed in October 1996 about the Amnesty International report a few days after its publication, Chadian President Idriss Déby declared on Radio-France-Internationale: "*This organization is trying to destabilize Chad*". The Head of State went on to insist that "*at the end of every year, Amnesty International's report on Chad bears no relation to reality*". While acknowledging that "*there are problems with regard to human rights ... but they relate to past events*", he stated clearly: "*With all the efforts we have made, Amnesty will have little to criticize at the end of 1996*".

Despite the (frequent) repetition of these promises and the ratification of the main international human rights instruments, Amnesty International is bound to note that 1996 and early 1997 continued to be marked by very serious human rights violations, including attacks on human rights defenders and unarmed civilians, arbitrary arrests and repeated cases of the systematic use of torture and ill-treatment including rape, deaths in detention and summary and extrajudicial executions. In addition, late in 1996 the Head of State and the country's highest authorities gave their official backing to the physical elimination of anyone accused of theft. Amnesty International believes that this amounts to nothing less than the institutionalization of extrajudicial execution by the Chadian security forces.

### **Institutionalization of summary and extrajudicial executions and "disappearances"**

In its earlier reports on Chad, Amnesty International regularly drew the attention of the Chadian authorities and of international opinion to the systematic use of summary and extrajudicial execution against unarmed civilians. Such executions are often carried out by way of reprisal against armed opposition groups. During the past four years, the security forces have carried out such executions on several occasions among the civilian population of the Ouaddaï and Logone Occidental and Logone Oriental regions.

During the last quarter of 1996 and early 1997, Amnesty International received new information according to which the security forces are continuing to carrying out summary and extrajudicial executions.

Amnesty International believes that the periodic recurrence of massacres of civilians in Chad is due in large part to the impunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of such atrocities. Neither the massacre of civilians in Ouaddaï in 1994 and in the two Logone prefectures in 1994 and 1995 nor the extrajudicial execution of **Bichara Digui** in August 1996 brought any official condemnation or independent and impartial inquiries. Hundreds of civilians have been killed and not one perpetrator of these violations has been brought to justice.

Moreover, the perpetrators of such massacres have been granted a free rein by the new orders addressed to all security forces. On 14 November 1996, the commanding officer of the special units group of the Chadian Gendarmerie signalled all Gendarmerie units as follows: *"There should be no legal procedure for dealing with any thief. If he is caught red-handed, proceed immediately with his physical elimination"*. This official pronouncement not only legitimizes extrajudicial executions, but states that in the event of non-compliance with the order, *"the offender will be liable to very severe punishment"*, such as demotion or dishonourable discharge<sup>1</sup>.

Such official backing for extrajudicial executions is not new. It had been given publicly from the highest level of government by President Déby himself in November 1994 during a tour of certain regions, including Biltine, which lies in the east of the country and adjoins the BET prefecture. On that occasion, President Déby had stated:

*"Orders will be given to the Gendarmerie, reinforced as required by other units, to hunt down relentlessly and shoot on sight, if need be, the armed elements who are sowing terror in the midst of the population ... An armed robber who kills with impunity and fires on citizens and the security forces, well – he's a dog to be shot down. He has no family and no legal protection; he should be shot down like a dog."*

Even before the issuing of the new order disciplining any gendarme who refuses to shoot a person accused of theft, the Chadian security forces were committing such killings with impunity. On 12 November 1996, **Georges Toubadé** and **Karbida Nérobé** were arrested in

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<sup>1</sup> See appendix for the full text of this document.

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N'Djaména, the capital, on suspicion of theft. They were tortured and then shot in cold blood the same day. The following day, a primary school pupil, whose name has not been identified, was arrested by gendarmes in N'Djaména after being caught stealing food from neighbours. A bag was placed over his head and he was shot, and his body abandoned on the banks of the River Chari.

The written orders of the commanding officer of the special units group of the Chadian Gendarmerie have further entrenched the right of the security forces to carry out extrajudicial executions with impunity.

In the days that followed the issuing of these orders, the number of extrajudicial executions increased considerably, with all sections of the population being targeted, including civilians who were innocent of any offence. Others who had been accused without evidence were shot in cold blood without investigation or questioning. The *Ligue tchadienne des droits de l'homme* (LTDH), Chadian Human Rights League, has reported a number of cases, including that of a pregnant woman accused of theft who was arrested at the millet market in N'Djaména on 16 November 1996 and publicly shot on the spot.

In November and December 1996, several bodies, too badly decomposed to be identified, were found in the vicinity of a number of places where the security forces were regularly deployed, such as the National Police College and the presidential palace. On the night of 3–4 December 1996, the bodies of four men were found near the village of Djalali Arabe, south of N'Djaména. The *Association tchadienne pour la promotion et la défense des droits de l'homme* (ATPDH), Chadian Association for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights, carried out an on-site investigation on 7 December and reported that the victims' bodies were decomposed and bore marks of torture and ill-treatment.

Extrajudicial executions are not confined to the capital. On 17 November 1996, following the murder of a corporal of the *Garde nationale et nomade du Tchad* (GNNT), Chad National Nomad Guard, in a brawl, members of the GNNT publicly executed **Raphaël Ngarmadjim**, the suspect in the case, at Bousso in Chari-Baguirmi prefecture.

Presumably in order that these extrajudicial executions should be an example to the population, the security forces have on several occasions publicly killed presumed thieves and displayed their bodies to villagers for many hours. At Bongor, seat of Mayo-Kebbi prefecture, on 20 January 1997 two alleged cattle thieves were shot in front of the townspeople and civil and political authorities. Their bodies were subsequently left on show for several hours before being taken to an unknown destination, which prevented the victims' families from giving them proper burial.

The civil and judicial authorities have not confined themselves to watching such extrajudicial executions. They have actively assisted and justified the Gendarmerie's work. On 23 December 1996 at Fianga, a sub-prefecture of Mayo-Kebbi, the sub-prefect summoned all cantonal chiefs, political officials and representatives of civil society to "*show the public some criminals (coupeurs de routes*<sup>2</sup>)" arrested a few days earlier<sup>3</sup>. Eleven people accused of theft were put on public display the next day and then taken before a justice of the peace. The human rights group *Tchad non violence* (TNV), Chad Non-Violence, reported that the justice of the peace invoked Articles 161, 162 and 163 of the Chadian Criminal Code relating to the

Victims of extrajudicial execution at Fianga, Mayo-Kebbi. December 1996.

penalties incurred by anyone convicted of conspiracy to commit crimes against the person or property. Although a justice of the peace does not have the right to try such serious cases, and although the articles cited do not prescribe the death penalty but, at the most, hard labour, nine of the 11 prisoners, bound together by a rope, were publicly shot the same day.

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<sup>2</sup>*Highway robbers*

<sup>3</sup> *See appendix for the text of this document.*

In addition to such extrajudicial executions carried out with firearms, many people have been tied up and thrown by the security forces into the Chari and Logone rivers. A number of mutilated and unrecognizable bodies have been taken from these rivers during recent months. The injuries and marks observed when these bodies were found show beyond doubt that the victims had been tied in the *arbatachar*<sup>4</sup> position and that the executions had been carried out by the security forces.

The independent newspaper *N'Djaména Hebdo* published an account given by **Adoum Godi**, who escaped extrajudicial execution in January 1997. Adoum Godi was arrested by gendarmes in N'Djaména on 20 January 1997 on suspicion of stealing a carpet. He made the following statement: "*After 10 days in a cell* ... *to my great surprise, at 9 pm on 30 January I was taken from the cell with two of my companions and put in a VLRA*<sup>5</sup>. *We drove to the Sabanghi district on the River Chari where the gendarmes pushed us, still tied up, into the river. Fortunately my ankles were tied with my belt and my wrists with my T-shirt. When I was thrown into the river, the bonds loosened and I was able to escape. I don't know what happened to my two companions. They were tightly bound with their trousers which had been torn up for the [purpose], and probably drowned ...*" Interviewed later, the security forces told *N'Djaména Hebdo*: "*The thief Godi has been released*".

Human rights groups including the LTDH, the ATPDH and TNV, as well as the *Association jeunesse anti-clivage* (AJAC), Anti-Split Youth Association, have protested against this measure permitting the security forces to open fire on presumed thieves. When they received these human rights organizations on 23 November 1996, the Head of State and his Prime Minister, Djimasta Koibla, admitted that strict orders had been given for presumed thieves to be extrajudicially executed in order to curb lawlessness, and justified the decision by arguing that the Chadian judicial system was impotent and corrupt.

Chadian magistrates replied in early December 1996 to charges that they regularly accepted bribes for the release of offenders, by attacking the "*whimsical appointment*" of illiterate magistrates by the Chadian authorities. They also attacked the trampling underfoot of the presumption of innocence by the Gendarmerie command, "*who lay down the law with complete freedom, and do so with the active complicity of the government*".

Declaring itself "*appalled by the campaign of denigration waged by civil society against the actions taken by the security forces to curb lawlessness*", President Déby's government stated, in a news release of 14 February 1997, that it will continue "*to take responsibility for the protection of citizens in accordance with the wishes of public opinion which has given widespread approval to its action*".

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<sup>4</sup> A method in which the victim's arms and legs are tied behind the back, causing extreme pain and leading to open wounds and, in some cases, to gangrene.

<sup>5</sup> *Véhicule léger de reconnaissance et d'appui* (VLRA), Reconnaissance and support vehicle used to transport troops.

Although denying the existence of any order in writing, the highest authorities of government have persistently justified the validity of this latest repressive policy in the name of the war on crime. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Saleh Kebzaboh, declared in January 1997: "*This policy has been working ... since it was implemented, we no longer have the same levels of violence.*" In an interview granted to Chadian national radio on 22 November 1996, the Head of State gave the policy his public support, presenting it as a measure to combat the rise in violent crime. All these indications demonstrate that the decision to physically eliminate those accused of theft has been taken at the highest levels of government, without consideration for the fact that it constitutes a complete denial of the basic principles of human rights protection of which the Chadian Government claims to be the defender and guarantor.

"Disappearances", to which Amnesty International has drawn the attention of the authorities who have not replied, continue to be reported. There is still no news of the four people, including **Ibrahim Souleymane**, who "disappeared" in August 1996 after they were handed over to the Chadian authorities by the Sudanese authorities. In November 1996, **Mahamat Fadil**, former director of the *Direction de la documentation et de la sécurité* (DDS) Directorate for Documentation and Security, under Hissein Habré, and two members of the *Mouvement pour la démocratie et le développement* (MDD) Movement for Democracy and Development, an armed opposition group, were arrested by the Niger authorities and handed over to the Chadian authorities. There has been no news of them since their arrest.

### **Detention without trial of possible prisoners of conscience**

For many years, Amnesty International has protested against the detention without trial of possible prisoners of conscience. This practice has continued in 1996.

On 28 August 1996 at least 13 students of N'Djaména University were arrested for peacefully demanding payment of their grant arrears. Some of them were held for a week before being released on bail. Amnesty International considers them to have been prisoners of conscience.

At least three people were arrested in N'Djaména in late November 1996 on suspicion of circulating the Gendarmerie commander's written order for the public elimination of presumed thieves. These three people, including **Job Mbaïboungue**, a Gendarmerie warrant officer, and **Abel Djimon**, a clerk in the public prosecutor's department, are reported to be held without charge at Faya Largeau. The arrests were not brought to the attention of the Chadian courts on the grounds that the prisoners were subject to military authority. Amnesty International believes them to be prisoners of conscience.

Other people, including activists in non-governmental organizations and human rights groups, have been arrested and held for short periods without charge or trial.

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Others have been subjected to intimidation, among them two members of a delegation from *Observatoire international des prisons* (OIP), International Prison Watch, accompanied by members of local human rights organizations, who were held at gunpoint by the President of the Tribunal for two hours one evening for visiting Doba prison, even though they had official permission from the director of the prison service.

In November 1996 **Tohnel Doumro**, an employee of *Secours catholique pour le développement* (SECADEV), Catholic Aid for Development, was accused of collaborating with the enemy, arrested and held at Bousso Gendarmerie post before being transferred to Gendarmerie headquarters in N'Djaména. He was released in February 1997 without charge or trial.

In December 1996, **Mahamat Abdelhaq**, chairman of the Abéché section of the ATPDH, was arrested and accused of having links with the *Front national du Tchad* (FNT), Chad National Front, an armed opposition group. He was held at Abéché Gendarmerie post in Ouaddaï prefecture, and then after a few days transferred to Gendarmerie headquarters in N'Djaména. On his release without charge or trial in February 1997, the gendarmes told him to "keep quiet", or else he would be rearrested.

LTDH members have also been arrested and released; some, including **Abdallah Issa Idriss**, chairman of the Faya Largeau group, received death threats.

In addition, people who were arrested in the two Logone prefectures between July and October 1995 and whose cases are described in detail in Amnesty International's October 1996 report, are still being held without charge or trial at Faya Largeau. Among them are **Richard Mbaïré**, **Valentin Djélasssem** and **Jérémie Guelmbaye**. During its April 1996 visit, Amnesty International expressed its concern over these arbitrary arrests followed by torture and ill-treatment. The armed forces Chief of Staff stated at the time that the detainees were common criminals. For his part, the Minister of Justice assured the Amnesty International delegation that he would investigate the circumstances of the arrests and that the detainees would be released if no charges were being brought against them.

Despite these assurances, these people remain imprisoned at Faya Largeau without charge or trial. Arrested and accused without evidence of being criminals, none have passed through any legal procedure or been given a hearing by an examining magistrate, and none have been informed of the reasons for their detention. The Chief of Staff's accusation has never been proved. In fact, the available evidence suggests that the majority of the detainees being held at Faya Largeau, which is so remote that family visits are virtually impossible, are innocent of any crime. Amnesty International believes that among the detainees there are possibly some prisoners of conscience.

Three detainees who managed to escape from Faya Largeau have given Amnesty International confirmation of the poor conditions under which they were held. During the first three months of their detention, they were kept tied up "*with chains and not allowed outside*".

The only food they were given was "a small bowl of okra, sometimes without salt and even undercooked". They claimed that "We defecated in our cells, prison conditions were very bad".

In a statement passed to Amnesty International, one of the former detainees says: "We used to work in the officers' yard, doing their laundry and pounding millet for their wives ... sometimes we substituted for military engineers ... we repaired broken-down houses and buildings, we made bricks and we also did up the offices of the military aid mission. When we went out to work, they put us in battledress, none of the French asked us if we were prisoners ..."

### **Torture and ill-treatment**

During its April 1996 research visit, Amnesty International gathered many testimonies of the systematic use of torture and ill-treatment, including rape. The organization noted in its October 1996 report that torture has become so widespread in Chad – particularly the use of *arbatachar* – that everyone held for political reasons expects to be tortured as a matter of course. The systematic resort to torture also applies to those arrested for other reasons.

The use of torture increased with the order issued to gendarmes in November 1996 to kill presumed thieves. The security forces appear to have systematically tortured prisoners before executing them. All bodies found in recent months in the Chari and Logone rivers were scarred on the wrists and ankles. Most of the presumed thieves, who were publicly displayed in village squares before their execution, bore the marks of *arbatachar*.

Torture was also used against the students arrested at N'Djaména University in August 1996. Some of them were interrogated after being forced to strip and lie down on the floor. While in this position, they were struck and subjected to mock executions. Among the cases reported by the LTDH was that of one of these students, **Faustin Togobé**, whose abdominal injuries required 18 stitches.

In Moundou in February 1997, **Firmin Nengomnang**, an LTDH member, was assaulted and then beaten with rifle butts by members of Chadian security forces, among them the commanding officer of the Chadian National Army at Penzengué in Logone Oriental. The victim was threatened with execution.

Rape, which embodies all the hatred and contempt of the security forces for women and girls, has continued. In its October 1996 report, Amnesty International listed several cases where women and girls had been raped. Between September and December 1996, at least three girls were raped by members of the security forces who were guarding a site belonging to the Esso petrol company at Ngalaba (Miandou) in Logone Oriental.

### **Deaths in detention**



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As in the past, several people held by the security services died in circumstances suggesting that their deaths resulted directly or indirectly from ill-treatment during arrest or detention, malnutrition or poor prison conditions. The Chadian authorities attempted to cover up such cases. No inquests were held or autopsies carried out to determine the circumstances of death.

In November 1996, **Mahamat Ahmat Hanat**, known as Atroon, arrested in a civil case, was tortured to death at the Fourth District police station in N'Djaména. When the security forces realized that the prisoner had died of his injuries, they left him without explanation at the central hospital mortuary.

In addition, information received by Amnesty International late in 1996 contained new evidence about the death in detention of two people. **Mahamat Dare** and **Mahamat Sokou**, who were accused of belonging to the MDD, were arrested between July and October 1995 in Moundou. They were held in the "oven"<sup>6</sup> for several weeks at the Gendarmerie headquarters in Moundou, where they were ill-treated. They subsequently spent a fortnight in transit at Gelendeng before being transferred to Faya Largeau where they died in November 1995. At Gelendeng and Faya Largeau they were chained for over three months, and were beaten during this period, mostly with electric cables.

### **Death penalty**

The most recent executions in Chad took place in 1991. Since then, more death sentences have been passed in 1994 and 1995. During Amnesty International's April 1996 visit, the Chadian authorities declared that they had no intention of abolishing the death penalty, but that even so the sentences which had been passed had all been commuted. On the occasion of President Déby's investiture in August 1996, a decree was passed commuting the death sentences passed on nine people in 1995.

Amnesty International is concerned that Chadian law provides for no appeal against sentence of death, contrary to international human rights instruments, in particular Article 14, paragraph 5 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ratified by Chad in June 1995. The paragraph states that "*Everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right to his conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal according to law*".

Amnesty International calls on the Chadian authorities to abolish the death penalty and, in the meantime, to ensure that trial procedures accord with the international undertakings that Chad has entered into.

### **Abuses by armed opposition groups**

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<sup>6</sup> So called because of the high temperatures inside.

President Déby's government faces armed opposition based mainly in the south and east of the country and represented by the *Forces armées pour la République fédérale* (FARF), Armed Forces for the Federal Republic, the *Front national du Tchad* (FNT), Chad National Front, the *Front national du Tchad rénové* (FNTR), Renewed National Front of Chad, the *Armée nationale tchadienne en dissidence* (ANTD), Dissident Chadian National Army and the *Mouvement pour la démocratie et le développement* (MDD), Movement for Democracy and Development. These armed opposition groups have been responsible for serious abuses against the civilian population, as covered in Amnesty International's October 1996 report.

New information has reached the organization, detailing the arrest and torture of four people in June 1996. These people, among them **Somaine Adam Moustapha**, a member of the *Commission électorale nationale indépendante* (CENI), Independent National Electoral Commission, and **Mahamat Mboumi**, were taken hostage in the Lake region by the MDD. Bound in the *arbatachar* position, they were tortured during their imprisonment by the armed opposition group. The hostages were handed over to the Nigerian authorities in November and released a month later.

The FARF were also responsible for human rights abuses. Several people were killed by the armed opposition group in the two Logone prefectures: in December 1996, **Nandji Laokoura**, the village headman of Tilo in Logone Occidental, was kidnapped and then killed; in February 1997 **Laurent Beram** and **Bekande**, from the village of Mbikou in Logone Oriental, were killed. During the same period, **Souleymane Ali**, a cattle farmer of Donian, Logone Oriental, was also killed by the FARF. **Joseph Mbaïyaoel** died of his injuries following ill-treatment by the FARF. Other people, including women, have also been tortured by this armed opposition group. In February 1997, **Joséphine Béasimbaye**, **Gabriel Yoramgam**, **Salomon Béaloum** and **Ibrahim Laoutoudji** were tortured by members of the FARF.

### Reactions of the international community

After the publication of the October 1996 report criticizing other governments, including those of China, France, Sudan and the USA, with regard to security and police transfers that have contributed to human rights violations in Chad, Amnesty International received no reply from any country other than France.

On 2 December 1996, two weeks after the commanding officer of the special units of the Gendarmerie had issued the Chadian security forces with written orders to shoot all presumed thieves on sight, the French authorities informed Amnesty International that France had observed a significant improvement in a year and had ceased to supply weapons and ammunition to the Chadian army years before.

According to the French authorities:

*"Troops serving at Moundou, in the south of the country, as part of a cooperation project with the Gendarmerie, have never witnessed the events described in [Amnesty International's] report."*

*"With regard to the current human rights situation in Chad, it [...] seems wrong to compare it to that prevailing during M. Hissein Habré's presidency. France, for its part, has observed a significant improvement in a year and notes that steps have been taken by the Chadian authorities to end serious violations."*

However, the information received recently by Amnesty International confirms the content of its October 1996 report on this point, and there is fresh testimony describing prisoners, including prisoners of conscience, being forced to do work for the French military aid mission at Faya Largeau (see earlier testimony).

Amnesty International is concerned that non-lethal security equipment such as handcuffs, vehicles and communications systems has been consistently used in ways which contribute to human rights violations, and urges the French authorities to cease such transfers in the knowledge that in practice they are contributing to human rights violations.

The European Parliament, *"disturbed by continuing human rights violations in Chad, a country where soldiers and gendarmes systematically carry out extrajudicial executions of citizens suspected of belonging to opposition groups or believed to be criminals"*, passed a resolution on 20 February condemning all forms of violence and called on Chad to release all political prisoners. Without mentioning them by name, the European Parliament *"[believes] that some member states have provided the Chadian Government with political, financial and above all military support without regard for the consequences of human rights violations for their victims"*. It *"invites member states to shoulder their responsibilities ... [and] link their cooperation to respect for human rights by the authorities and ensure, in particular, that military aid is not taken advantage of for committing human rights violations"*.

### **Amnesty International's recommendations**

The human rights situation in Chad, whether with regard to summary and extrajudicial executions, torture and ill-treatment, deaths in detention or the holding of prisoners of conscience, necessitates urgent measures to end these grave human rights violations. As long as these go unpunished and nothing is done to prevent their recurrence, there can be no serious hope for improvement in the human rights situation. Amnesty International submits the following recommendations to the Chadian authorities, opposition groups and the international community:

**To the Chadian authorities**

- The orders issued to the security forces to carry out the physical elimination of any thief caught in the act should be revoked.
- The highest authorities of government should demonstrate their absolute opposition to extrajudicial executions. They should make all members of the security forces clearly aware that such human rights violations will under no circumstances be tolerated.
- People against whom there is no evidence of their direct involvement in or incitement to recognizably criminal offences should be released immediately and unconditionally. People against whom specific criminal charges can be laid should be brought to justice.

Amnesty International urges the Chadian authorities to fulfil the commitments undertaken by them when they ratified the Convention against Torture, and to take all necessary steps to ensure that:

- acts of torture constitute in themselves offences under Chadian law;
- the public prosecutor ensures that all allegations of torture are investigated promptly, thoroughly and impartially;
- the findings of such inquiries are published and all perpetrators of torture brought to justice;
- the officers of the judicial police, under the effective control of the public prosecutor, keep a regular watch over the rules and methods of questioning and over the treatment of people in custody so as to avoid all torture;
- detainees are informed promptly of the charges against them and have prompt access to their families, a lawyer and a doctor of their own choice;
- torture victims have a right to lodge complaints, so as to guarantee protection for the complainant and witnesses against any intimidation or ill-treatment, and the right, for themselves and their dependants, to obtain redress and be adequately compensated.

**To armed opposition groups**

- Armed opposition groups should take steps to end and prevent torture and deliberate and arbitrary killings.

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– Leaders of armed opposition groups should impress on those under their command that they are absolutely opposed to torture and to the killing of prisoners and non-combatants. Amnesty International urges these leaders to exercise strict chain-of-command control over their forces and to make any member who has committed human rights abuses, or who has allowed them to be committed, answerable for his actions. Leaders of armed opposition groups should also ensure that any person suspected of such acts is excluded from any position of command and from any position that might enable him to commit fresh human rights abuses.

### **To the international community and intergovernmental organizations**

– Amnesty International reiterates the recommendations that it has already made to the international community. It calls on members of the international community to publicly condemn human rights violations in Chad and to monitor the human rights situation closely through intergovernmental organizations.

– The organization calls on members of the international community to condemn military, security and police transfers that contribute to the continuation of human rights violations in Chad.

– The international community should express its concern in particular to the governments of the People's Republic of China, France and the USA regarding military equipment supplied by them which has aggravated the human rights situation in Chad. Amnesty International appeals to these governments to acknowledge their responsibilities in the human rights crisis affecting Chad, and to take collective action to end atrocities. Amnesty International also urges the international community to ensure that no military equipment or training is supplied to the Chadian security forces without a guarantee that it will not be used to commit human rights violations. These guarantees should be strengthened by setting up a monitoring mechanism.

– Amnesty International calls for the setting-up of an independent and impartial commission of inquiry to identify all military, security and police transfers that have contributed significantly to human rights violations in Chad.

– Amnesty International urges the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to adopt a resolution criticizing Chad's attitude with regard to human rights. The organization also calls on the Commission on Human Rights to take steps to ensure respect for human rights in Chad.



**Appendix I**

## **Appendix II**



