



# General Assembly

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## Human Rights Council

### Eighteenth session

Agenda item 3

**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,  
political, economic, social and cultural rights,  
including the right to development**

### **Written statement\* submitted by the Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development (MFPD), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status**

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[23 August 2011]

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\* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

## **Four years passed since the abduction of Sudanese and Chadian children without restituting their legal rights from the criminals**

In 2007, the world witnessed a scandal that echoed for long time and resulted in large condemnations among the non-governmental organizations. It is discovered that (Arche de Zoe) the French NGO was trying to smuggle more than a hundred children from Darfur state, western Sudan in order to introduce them for adoption by French families for immense money. The Chadian authorities arrested at an airport eastern of Chad (western Sudan) 9 Frenchmen whom were accused for smuggling 103 children aging between one to 9 years. The children were kidnapped from the refugee and displaced camps in Darfur and eastern Chad.

The interference of the French President in person to solve this issue by moving Chad to free those criminals helped those criminals to escape the deserved punishment as they were judged in a fictitious way and then they were transported to France while the victims have been waiting for four years that the international community to restitute their robbed rights under the eyes of the whole world that just satisfied with watching.

Justice is not simply an example, but it is a mutual fundamental principle between all communities. Its main factors are equality, rights reservation, fixing and punishing the harmful action. Again we are facing a dilemma which is the double measures and variation of reactions without considering the guilt. That means the legal grounds are considered as secondary and the political and propaganda factors are always considered as priority. Surely this policy will not serve for building a good fame for the humanitarian work in any country.

The humanitarian worker is not above law; on the contrary he should present an example for considering traditions and international law. Also using philanthropic work to serve geopolitical and military conflicts should be stopped. Everybody knows the appetite rose by the huge finance of humanitarian organizations in Darfur within a framework of a limited propaganda and exaggerated prospect that gives a society like (Arche de Zoe) an example in overstatement and intimidation to overuse sentiments to collect money or facilitate things. The answer should be: it is time to reevaluate the procedures of humanitarian western organizations. It is time to review means of donation collection, financing and the relationship with media and playing on sentiments and feelings to a more noble and mature extent in determining field works and work programs.

As a result of these huge trespassing of local and international laws, we called, since the first day of the crime, the whole world to condemn that ugly crime in using humanitarian work to squander rights and freedom of children affected by conflicts and wars. Today, as Sudan is presenting the status of human rights in the country for the previous four years, it may be the last chance for those children whom were kidnapped to restitute their robbed rights and it is the responsibility of all the people, states and human rights activists.

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