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The UN Security Council will meet next week in Port-au-Prince : sources close to the UN say the move was prompted by the concern and anxiety created by the accelerated deterioration of the crisis  
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Port-au-Prince, April 5, 2005 (AHP)- The UN Security Council will hold an extraordinary meeting on the Haitian crisis in Port-au-Prince from April 13-16.

During that meeting in Port-au-Prince, the Security Council will try to assess the peace process in Haiti more than one year after the sudden departure of president Aristide on February 29, 2004.

Haiti is the theater of armed incidents which have grown increasingly frequent in recent weeks.

Several dozen former soldiers have occupied public buildings over the past several months and called for the re-establishment of the Haitian army. Roughly 6,000 blue-helmeted peacekeepers are in Haiti, including 1,000 Brazilians.

Sources close to the UN indicated Monday in New York that the Security Council will be meeting in Port-au-Prince because of the uneasiness and deep concern felt by the international community in light of the accelerated deterioration of the Haitian crisis despite, they said, the departure of Aristide.

The former opposition to Aristide had presented Aristide as the principal factor behind Haiti's instability and insisted that everything would return to normal in the country once Aristide were forced into exile.

Some even promised at the time that they would only need 48 hours to re-establish order and peace in Haiti once Aristide were gone.

However, many sectors in the international community have recognized that the political, economic and security situation has become much more serious.

Nevertheless, despite this acknowledgment, they are sticking to their objective of organizing elections some time in 2005, as elections, they think or would have others believe, can help resolve the crisis and turn the page to open the post-Aristide era.

According to the same sources, if the elections are not held, it would constitute a failure for the international community, particularly for the countries that applied pressure on President Aristide to compel him to leave office.

In some ways, these countries appear to have no other choice for the time being other than to support the interim authorities, explained the sources, despite what they called the government's striking inability to manage the transition.

Adopting any other position would be equivalent to these countries' admitting that the forced departure of Aristide was a serious error, the sources maintain.

But many are wondering what is to be gained from sowing seeds on a moving landscape or on sand at the bottom of the sea.