1. Background.

a. The Kalari Peace Agreement resulted in a fragile ceasefire with the Carana Government controlling the north and eastern parts of the sector, and the loosely-formed Independent Combattants de Sud Carana (ICSC) controlling the southwestern portion of the sector. The security situation in Sector is characterised by an uneasy peace between the belligerent parties, but with a strong potential for renewed outbreaks of violence and large scale gross human rights violations. While the situation seemed to improve briefly following the signing of the peace treaty, the past few months have seen particularly violent clashes in southwestern portions of the sector, between ICSC and the Carana Defence Force (CDF). The Carana National Police (CNP) is poorly trained, lacks proper equipment and has had very little impact.

b. The humanitarian situation remains dire and while the arrival of international peacekeeping forces has prevented widespread human rights violations, the human rights record of both armed groups and government forces is very poor. As a result, the population is slow to put its trust in its national institutions and continues to rely on the international community for support. Large numbers of people remain displaced from their homes, including large groups of internally displaced persons in the eastern parts of Guthar and Leppko provinces. Violent crime is widespread and includes attacks on humanitarian personnel and carjackings. The situation is exacerbated by the fragmentation of the Parties, the proliferation of weapons, and a reduction in humanitarian access. Of particular concern are unrecorded landmines that were used extensively by all parties during the conflict.

c. Disarmament and demobilization efforts were proceeding extremely slowly, but effectively have stalled as reintegration efforts have fallen short of the mark.

2. Current Situation.

a. **Conflict Parties.** All parties to the Kalari Peace Agreement are essential partners to ensure the success of the Agreement’s the Government of National Reconciliation (GNR). All parties are also potential spoilers who can jeopardize both the Agreement and UNAC’s mandate. Armed security actors relevant in Sector include CDF, CNP, and the ICSC.

b. **Own Forces.** UNAC Sector 3 includes a military component (1,926 plus 40 staff officers), a military observer mission (22), a police component (210), and a civilian component. Military Component task organization is at Annex A.
c. **Co-operating and Neutral Actors.** Other prominent UN representation includes UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN Development Program (UNDP), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). OCHA is the Sector Lead for coordination of humanitarian response and has Sector offices in Corma. IOM is the cluster lead for issues associated with IDPs. WFP is the functional Food Security Cluster lead in Sector 3, and has offices in Corma and warehouses in Maldosa. NGOs currently operating in Sector 3 have limited access to areas under the control of ICSC. As they gain capacity, Carana’s governmental organizations and civil society will be key partners in the country’s stabilization and development.

d. **Assumptions.**

(1) Government of Carana will continue to provide strategic consent for the mandate, despite any local or regional resistance that UNAC encounters.

(2) Parties to the Kalari Peace Agreement will generally adhere to the agreement as long as they observe progress and mutual compliance.

e. **Limitations and Constraints.** National caveats, as identified by each Troop Contributing Country (TCC) apply.

f. **Strategic End State and Objectives.**

(1) **UNAC End-state.** An environment conducive to national reconciliation, the protection of civilians at risk, and lasting peace and stability in a united Carana where human rights are respected, the protection of all citizens ensured and in which internally displaced persons and refugees can return home in safety and dignity.

(2) **Strategic Objectives.**

- Provide advice and assistance to the GNR to enable it to re-establish the rule of law; re-establish the 1991 Constitution; prepare for elections; address Carana’s economic needs; restructure its future armed forces; and rectify the damage to the education system resulting from the conflict.
- Conduct effective peacekeeping operations to monitor the ceasefire, report violations and take appropriate action to prevent breaches; provide protection to UN personnel and facilities; provide protection to civilians at risk; provide assistance in support of programmes to disarm armed groups; provide support to humanitarian assistance which is defined as providing physical protection when necessary, or requested, and ensuring that the general environment is conducive to the ability to conduct humanitarian assistance; and plan to support an election process to include the provision of logistic assistance and security during registration,
campaigning and voting.

- Support the provision of humanitarian assistance to address: immediate needs arising from shortages of food and basic commodities; the needs of IDPs and refugees and to support their return; and the shortcomings in the provision of medical care and support.
- Support the re-establishment of acceptable standards of human rights to include: recognition of individual rights; recognition of the rights of children, recognition of the rights of women.

3. Mission. UNAC Military Component supports the Kalari Peace Agreement (KPA), contributes to the protection of civilians, and helps establish security conditions that allow unhindered access for the delivery of humanitarian aid and voluntary return of IDPs and refugees to their homes, thus enabling reconciliation and confidence-building necessary for durable peace, security and stability in Carana.

4. Execution

a. Concept of Operation.

(1) Commander’s Intent. The purpose of this peacekeeping operation is to support the successful implementation of the Karari Peace Agreement in Leppko, Barin and Guthar. This will be accomplished by closely monitoring adherence by all parties; supporting effective Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR); supporting reform of the security sector; protecting vulnerable civilians; and enabling UN agencies, humanitarian actors, and the GNR. These efforts will be accomplished by Battalion Headquarters and subordinate Coys in their respective provinces, closely collaborating with relevant security and non-security actors in order to achieve the endstate described in 1(f)1 above.

(2) Scheme of Manoeuvre. UNAC Military Component conducts operations within sectors as shown in Annex A.

(a) Main Effort. Initial main effort is the establishment of visible UNAC presence throughout subordinate unit sectors with patrols and mobile operating bases. Units integrate their operations with those of Carana’s security forces, with the use of Joint Protection Units when possible. Units also support access and operations by UNMO, other UN agencies, and humanitarian organizations. On a case-by-case basis and with the approval of the Force Commander, the main effort shifts to defeating spoilers, particularly as necessary to support the Protection of Civilians. Once sufficient levels of security are established within unit sectors, UNAC’s main effort shifts to providing assistance to Carana security forces, so that they can assume the leading role for maintaining adequate levels of security.

(b) Shaping Efforts. All units will conduct other critical efforts to ensure UNAC’s success. These include:
- Monitoring of the Kalari Peace Agreement
- Public Information
- Key Leader Engagement
- Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
- Security Sector Reform
- Repatriation and Resettlement of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons
- Support for Reconstruction and Stabilization
- Enabling Partners

(c) Reserves. Platoon-sized Quick Reaction Forces (QRFs) will be maintained at battalion level to respond to emergencies, or for prepositioning during anticipated critical events. A Coy-sized QRF will be maintained, co-located at Sector HQs.

b. **Tasks.**

(1) Battalion 1.

(a) Conduct peacekeeping operations in Leppko province.
(b) Designate coy-sized reserve with the ability to deploy to any location in Carana within three hours of notification.
(c) Designate platoon-sized reserve with the ability to deploy to any location in the Sector 3 AOR within three hours of notification.
(d) Establish and maintain liaison with ICSC.

(2) Battalion 2.

(a) Conduct peacekeeping operations in Barin province.
(b) Designate platoon-sized reserve with the ability to deploy to any location in the Sector 3 AOR within three hours of notification.

(3) Battalion 3.

(a) Conduct peacekeeping operations in Guthar province.
(b) Designate platoon-sized reserve with the ability to deploy to any location in the Sector 3 AOR within three hours of notification.

c. **Co-ordinating Instructions.**

(1) **Commander’s Critical Information Requirements.**

- What area the locations, compositions, activities, capabilities, weaknesses and intentions of spoilers or other adversaries?
- What support is being provided to spoilers or other adversaries and by whom?
- Have there been or are there imminent significant threats against civilians?
• Have any of the parties to the Kalari Peace Agreement changed their activities or policies?
• Are new groups of spoilers forming and, if so, why?
• Have there been any relevant policy changes in the capability of UNAC or its partners?
• What significant problems and successes are UNAC and its partners experiencing?
• What are the future plans of UNAC, the Sector HQs, and partners?
• What additional resources are required?

(2) Rules of Engagement and the Use of Force. Provided separately.

(1) Succession of command. Sector 3 Commander, Deputy Commander, 1st Battalion Commander, 2nd Battalion Commander, 3rd Battalion Commander

(4) Communications and Networks. Provided separately.

(5) Liaison and Co-ordination. Units at all levels, within their areas of responsibility, will maintain direct coordination with UN civilian and police organizations, UN Mission Observers, other UN agencies, the parties to the Kalari Peace Agreement, NGOs, and other relevant actors.

(6) Reports. Provided separately.

5. Integrated Support System. Annex R (Logistics) (provided separately). UNAC’s primary ports of entry will be Galasi (air and sea), Maldosa (sea), and Corma (air). Primary logistical bases will be collocated with Sector HQs at Galasi, Faron, and Muka, with ground supply routes established to battalion HQ locations. Units should prepare helicopter landing zones to support aerial resupply and evacuation as needed. Surgical hospitals will be located with medical companies in Faron and Galasi.
ANNEX A: Task Organisation

Military Component Sector 3
BDE HQ
  Aviation Company (Corma)
  Signal Company (-)
  Supply Company (Maldosa)

Battalion 1
Battalion HQ
  Infantry Company
  Infantry Company
  Infantry Company
  Mechanized Company
  Transportation Company

Battalion 2
Mechanized Battalion HQ
  Mechanized Company
  Mechanized Company
  Infantry Company

Battalion 3
Battalion HQ
  Infantry Company
  Infantry Company
  Infantry Company
  Infantry Company
  Engineer Company
  Transportation Company