

CURRENT SITUATION M+210



UNSO STM – Scenario-Based Exercise

Overall Situation Update – Situation at M + 210

Political Situation

The transitional government in Galasi has been constituted and started its work.

The Joint Ceasefire Commission (JCC) as well as the Secretariat for the Regional Joint Teams (RJTs) were established in Galasi. The JCC conducted its first meetings and the RJT Secretariat commenced its work.

The RJTs at the provincial capitals have been established (although delayed) and have commenced their work. Initial facilities as well as logistics and secretarial work has been provided by UNAC. A more sustainable solution with the contributions of all parties needs still to be established.

The NCDDR Military Sub-Commissions was established in Alur at M+110. Initial facilities as well as logistics and secretarial work has been provided by UNAC.

The integration of representatives of MPC in the government apparatus is not yet completed, but it creates no problems. More difficult is the integration of CICS personnel into governmental and administrative functions. Here the obstacles are mainly in the lack of experience and training of CICS fighters in the administrative area. It must be assumed that the establishment of a functioning national government will be challenging and will at least take six more months.

As the transitional government is focussing its efforts on implementing the provisions of the Kalari Peace Agreement, other issues like the outstanding disputes with Rimosa as well as the incursions of the El-Hasar-terrorists into West-Carana currently remain unresolved.

Additional to this uncertainty, the uncontrolled armed groups create a severe security risk in the CISC area, which will make the preparation and conduct of elections especially difficult.

The attitude of the population to the UN mission is overwhelmingly positive but fragile. Often minor occasions are sufficient to make the situation turn. The efforts of the mission to rebuild civil society in Carana so far had little effect. The creation of a broad landscape of political parties is also evident only in rudimentary ways.

Security situation

During the past few weeks, tensions have intensified between the fighters of the CISC and the government of Carana. Various leaders of the CISC have repeatedly stated that they are dissatisfied with the initial discussions on the distribution of government

functions between the conflict parties, as well as with the inaction of the transitional government towards the unresolved border dispute and the ongoing attacks by ELF along the southern border. Especially in the areas around Kika, Mia, and Lora, there have been various armed clashes between fighters of the CISC and government soldiers.

The UN is thereby seen as an extended arm of the transitional government and has been denied FOM and is being increasingly attacked by armed groups. One UNAC UNMO and one UNAC interpreter have been killed so far. There are clear indications that the formation of splinter groups within the CISC is increasing.

In recent weeks, several raids and attacks on relief organisations have occurred in the LEPPKO Region. Whether these were carried out by bandits or individual fighters of the CISC is unclear. The CISC leadership denies being involved in these activities against humanitarian organisations.

The tense situation in the HANNO Region has deteriorated and turned violent. Several large-scale demonstrations occurred in MARONI and AKKABAR. Carana and the CDF reacted with force, leading to civilian deaths and injuries. Authorities are losing control over the area/developing situation. The situation is negatively impacting the provision of humanitarian assistance in the area and one of the mission's main LOCs.

In the western part of the KOLONI Region, further incursions from the El-Hasar terrorist group have been reported. Attacks and looting were reported in Rimee, Mikef, Kaso, and Molle.

Deployment of the conflict parties (FDC, MPC, CISC)

The deployment of the conflict parties is essentially unchanged.

Humanitarian Situation in Carana

The movement of IDPs from the camps around the coastal cities towards their former communities in the central/west of Carana continued. The first clashes between the returnees and the local population are reported from the KOLONI and MAHBK regions.

The humanitarian organisations have started to shift their efforts from the IDP camps to the West. However, they cannot meet all expectations. Threats and attacks on humanitarian aid workers happen on a regular basis.

Status of UNAC

Deployment of the civilian components of the Mission

The deployment of civilian components of the Mission continues as planned.

Deployment of Military component

Overall, the deployment of military personnel and units is ongoing in line with the deployment plan. The Force and Sector HQs have almost reached Full Operational Capability (FOC). 295 Staff Officers have been deployed to Carana, of which approximately 30 officers are still undergoing mission induction training in Galasi

and/or are scheduled for deployment to the Sector HQ locations. It is still expected that full HQ staffing will be achieved at M+220.

This morning, a cable from DPO arrived in the mission informing that:

- The battalion from RWANDA will be delayed at least 6 months, if it arrives at all. Discussions in New York are ongoing and FGS is searching for another unit as a contingency. However, there is no chance that such a unit would arrive in the mission area within the next 6 months.
- The deployment of the PAK Aviation unit and Level II hospital will be delayed until further notice. The UNHQ was informed that the capabilities are required in Pakistan to address the emergency following the earthquake that struck Pakistan last week. DPO/FGS will provide an update at the earliest opportunity.
- The South African Engineer Unit is scheduled to arrive at M+210 and should be fully operational by M+255.

Initial capability shortfalls and health concerns could be addressed:

- The Senegalese Infantry Battalion began deploying from M+180 and is now largely established in the area of operations. Following its deployment, a suspected tuberculosis cluster was identified among 33 soldiers. Civilian medical staff, contracted through DMS, supported the Level I clinic and determined that it was a bacterial infection showing similar symptoms to tuberculosis. Only 10 affected personnel remain under treatment. The battalion is currently operating at reduced capacity, and full operational capability is expected by M+260.
- The missing maintenance technicians of UGDBat were deployed by the TCC 10 days ago.
- The missing HF-radios of KENBat were discovered in an unopened container in the camp and have been put into operation.

The Force Commander is concerned about the developing security situation in Sectors II and III, as well as the capability shortfalls of the military, and tasks the Force Headquarters to provide a plan:

- To react to the increasing tension between the CISC and the CDF in order to ensure a safe and secure environment in the LEPPKO Region.
- Increase visibility on the activities of El-Hasar in the west of Koloni Region.
- Ensure mandate implementation throughout Carana.

The Force Commander expects:

- A Mission Analysis Briefing (MAB) **NLT ...**
- A Courses of Action Development Briefing **NLT ...**
- A COA Comparison / Decision Briefing (DB) **NLT ...**

A VTC of the Senior Management Team with DPO/DOS is planned for M+220 at xx:00 hrs local time New York (local time Carana xx:00 hrs).

Deployment of the Police component

During the last 30 days, an additional 85 police officers have arrived in the mission. The two FPU's arrived at M+210 and are currently being set up for operations in Maldosa and Folsa respectively. It is expected that they will be operational between M+240 and M+260.

Deployment of further IPOs will be adapted to the deployment of further military capabilities, providing the necessary security conditions for the deployment to the police stations in the Leppko and Mahbek regions.

Logistics situation

The set-up of mission support capabilities has been established as planned. No major obstacles or delays have been experienced. Shortfalls and delays in the expected provision of military enabling capabilities need to be addressed jointly at the DPO/DOS level. Interim contracted capabilities might fill the gaps until the military capabilities become available.