



CARANA

Country Study Briefing



Content



- Purpose
- Carana Country Study
 - Basic Information
 - Conflict Parties
 - Humanitarian Situation
 - UNAC Mandate
 - UNAC Force Deployment

Purpose



Provide participants with a short overview of the Carana scenario and raise awareness for the upcoming Learning Activities of Lesson 3.5 - UN Military Decision-Making Process (UN MDMP) and the Scenario-Based Exercise (SBE)

CARANA

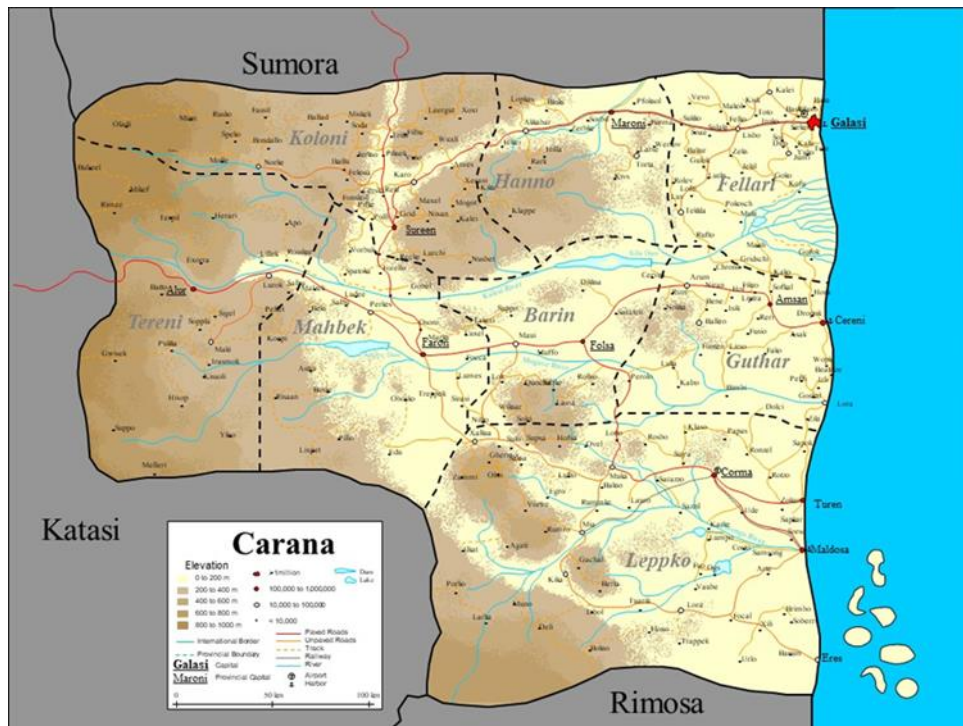


- **Carana lies on the East coast of 8th Continent - Fasia**



- Total Area: 119,480 km²
- Coast Line: 300 km
- **Border Countries:**
 - Sumora: North - 443 km
 - Katasi: West - 851 km
 - Rimosa: South - 217 km

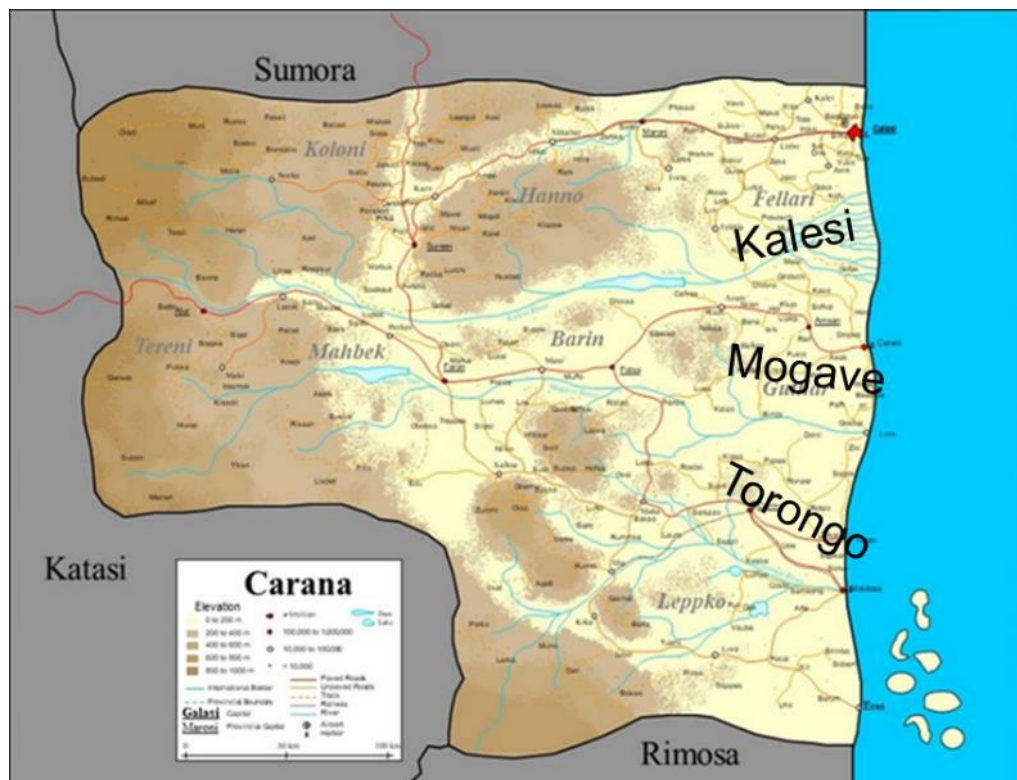
CARANA



- **Independence: 22 Oct 1968**
- **Capital: Galasi**
- **Administrative Divisions:**
 - 1 special municipality: Galasi
 - 8 provinces: Fellari, Guthar, Leppko, Hanno, Barin, Koloni, Mahbek, and Tereni
- **Country Leadership:**
 - President: Jackson Ogavo
- **Population: 17 million**
- **Language:**
 - Official: French
 - 20 local dialects



Geography



- **Vegetation:**

- West and South: jungle and dense bush
- Centre and East: clear (agriculture)

- **Hydrography:**

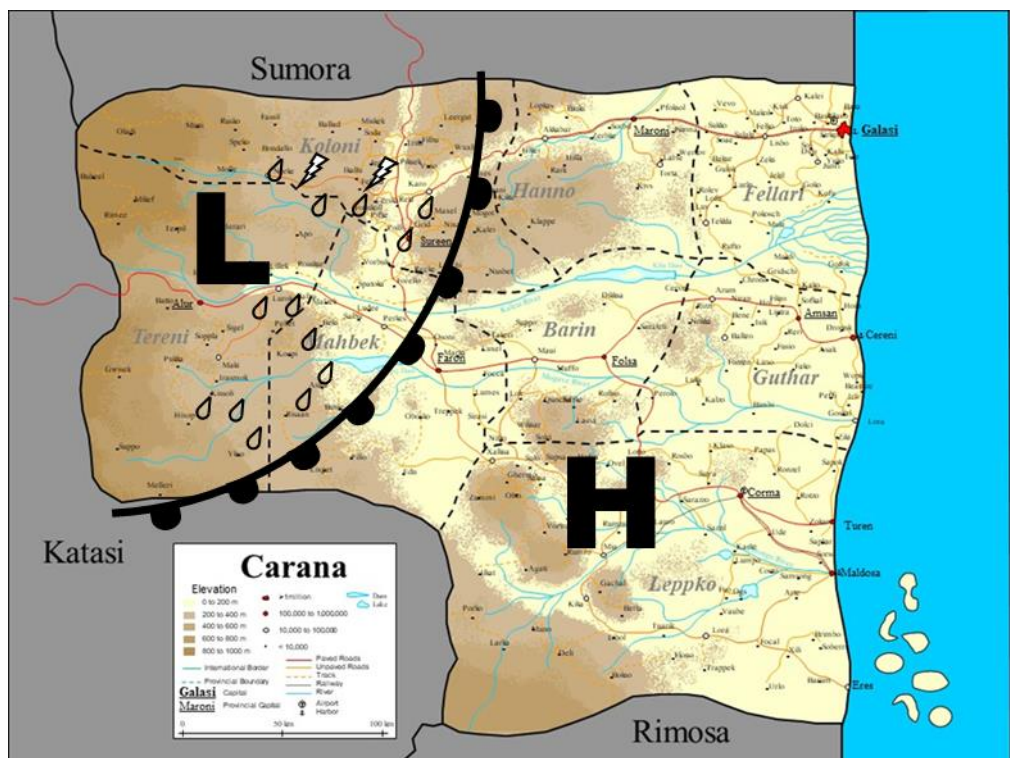
- Major Rivers: Kalesi, Mogave and Torongo
 - Seasonal flooding along Kalesi River
 - Torongo navigable for large cargo

- **Topography:**

- East & Centre: Flat plains
- West & Southwest: Highlands



Climate and Weather



- **Semi-tropical**

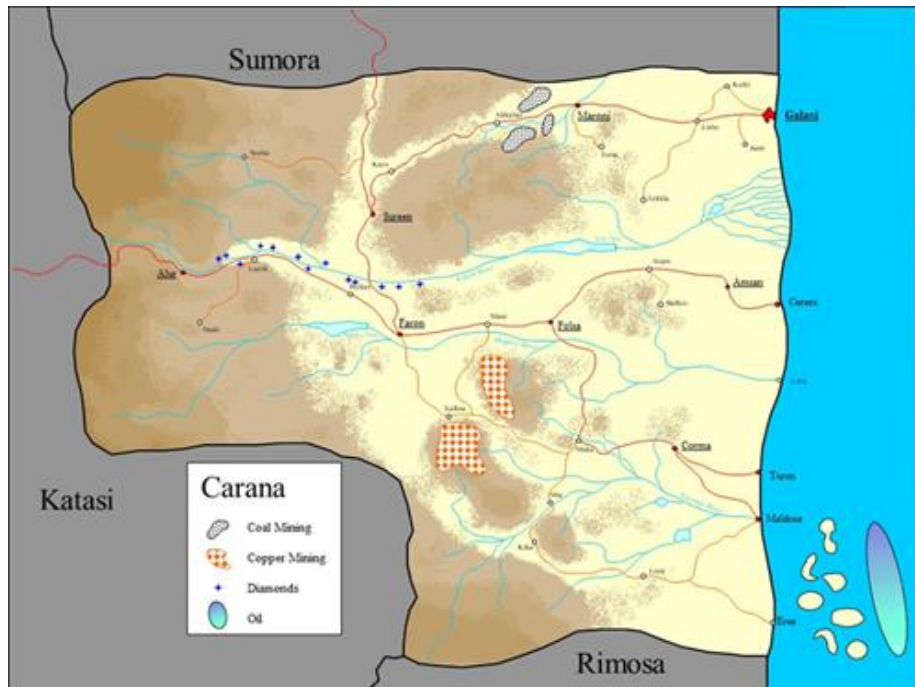
- West (Highlands): Cooler temperatures and heavy rainfalls (monsoons)
- North: Mild temperatures
- East and South: Hot and dry
- Central: Hot and humid

- **Wet season:** Apr-Oct

- **Dry season:** Dec-Feb



Natural Resources

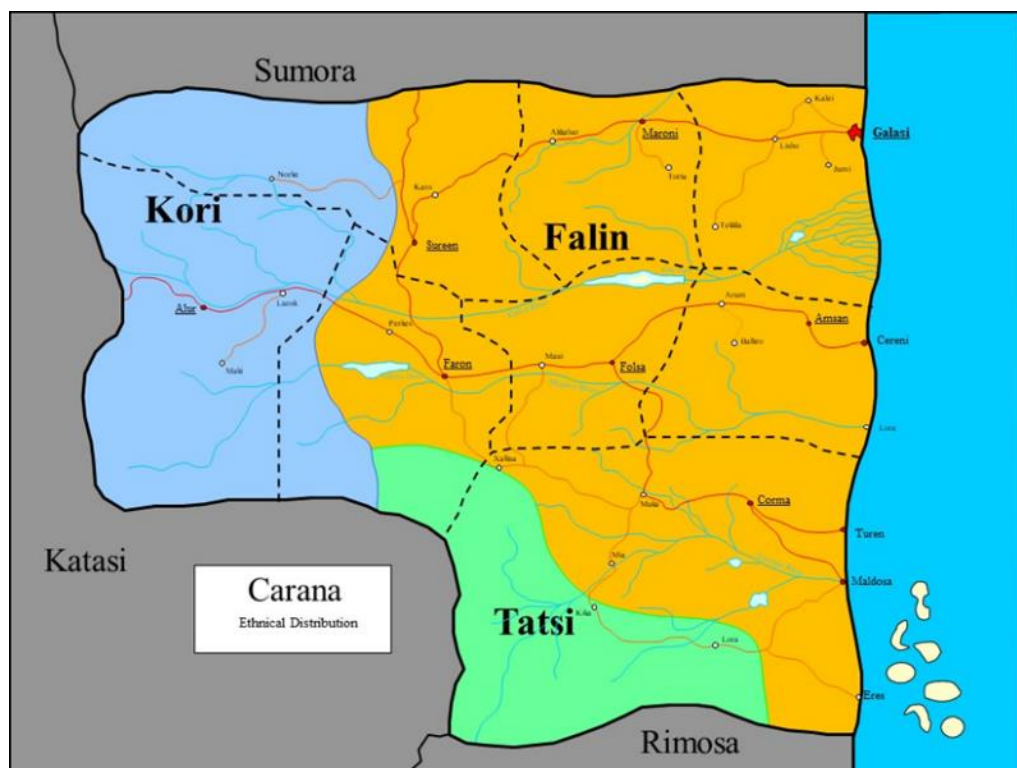


- Diamonds: Mahbek and Barin (along Kalesi River)
- Copper: Mia
- Coal: Hanno
- Rare wood and timber: West (jungle mountains)
- Lithium, sodium, potassium: Central
- Oil: Coastline
- Agricultural: 20% of total area of Carana

Unequal distribution of resources is a source of tension and a driver of violent conflict



Demography



- **Major Cities (> 100,000):**
 - Galasi, Maldosa, Corma, Sureen, Alur, Faron, Amsan, Cereni, Turen, Folsa, Maroni
- **Three main Ethnic groups:**
 - Falin (60%) - East and Centre
 - Kori (20%) - West
 - Tatsi (15%) – South and Southwest
- All three groups are intermingled in several areas ➡ violent inter-ethnic clashes



Main Religious

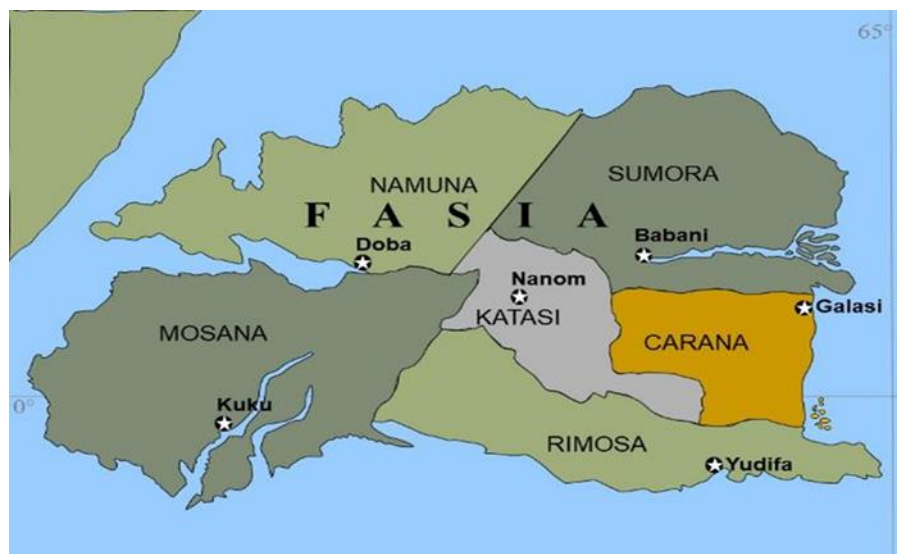


- **Christians: 75%**
 - Roman Catholic: 40%
 - Protestant Lutherans or Baptists: 35%
- **Muslims: 20%**
 - Majority: Sunni (West)
 - Some extremist groups: Sharia Law (Southwest)
 - Minority: Shia (South)

Relations with Neighboring Countries



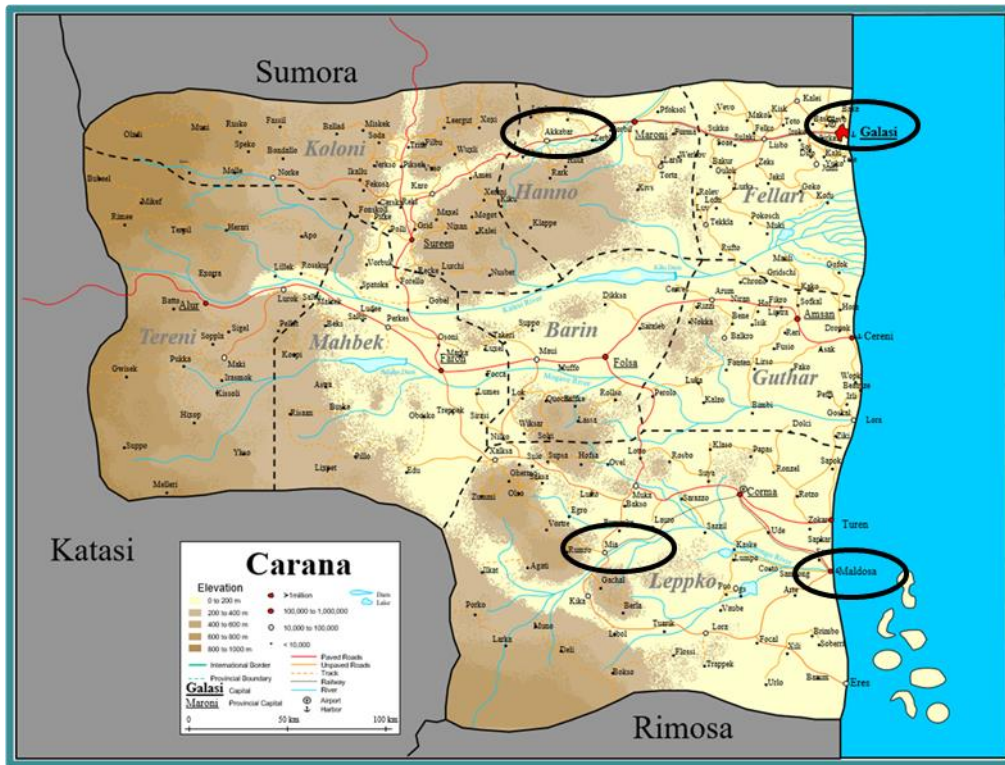
Boundaries result from the colonial time and do not represent the ethnic distribution



- **Relations with neighbouring countries:**
 - Sumora: good
 - Katasi: strained (supporting MPC rebels)
 - Rimosa: tense (rebel group ELF links with CISC)



Infrastructure



- **Transportation**

- Capable paved roads
- Connect key urban centres

- **Minimal maintenance → travel is very difficult during the rainy season**

- **Railways**

- Two main rail lines:
 - Galasi – Akkabar
 - Maldosa - Mia



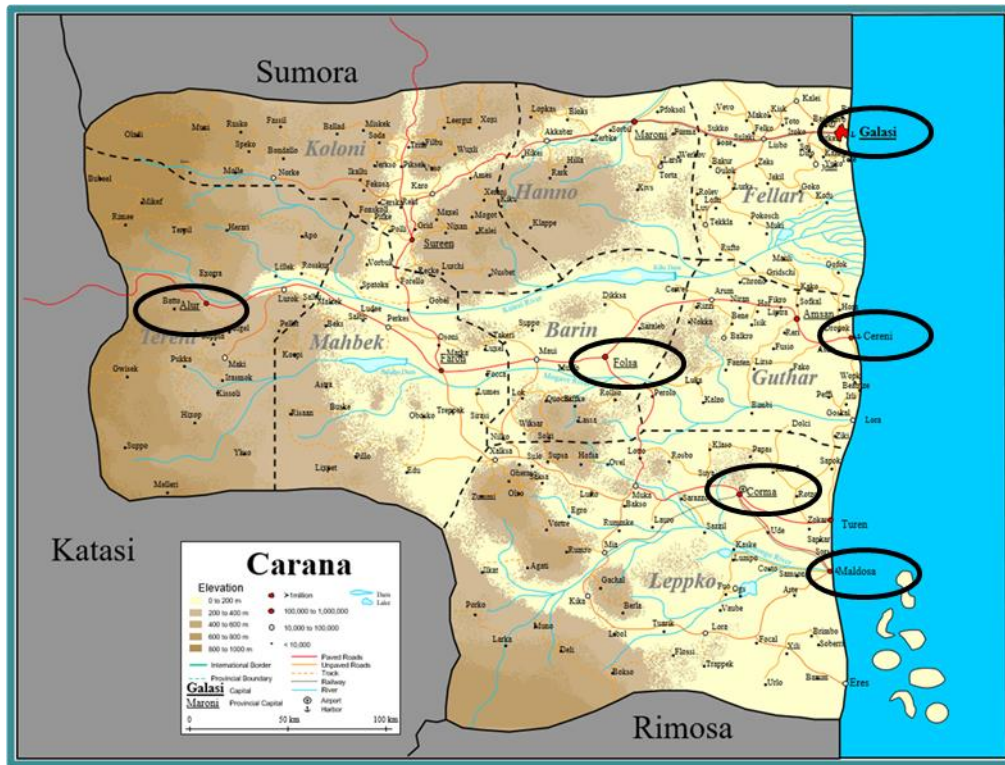
Infrastructure

• Harbours

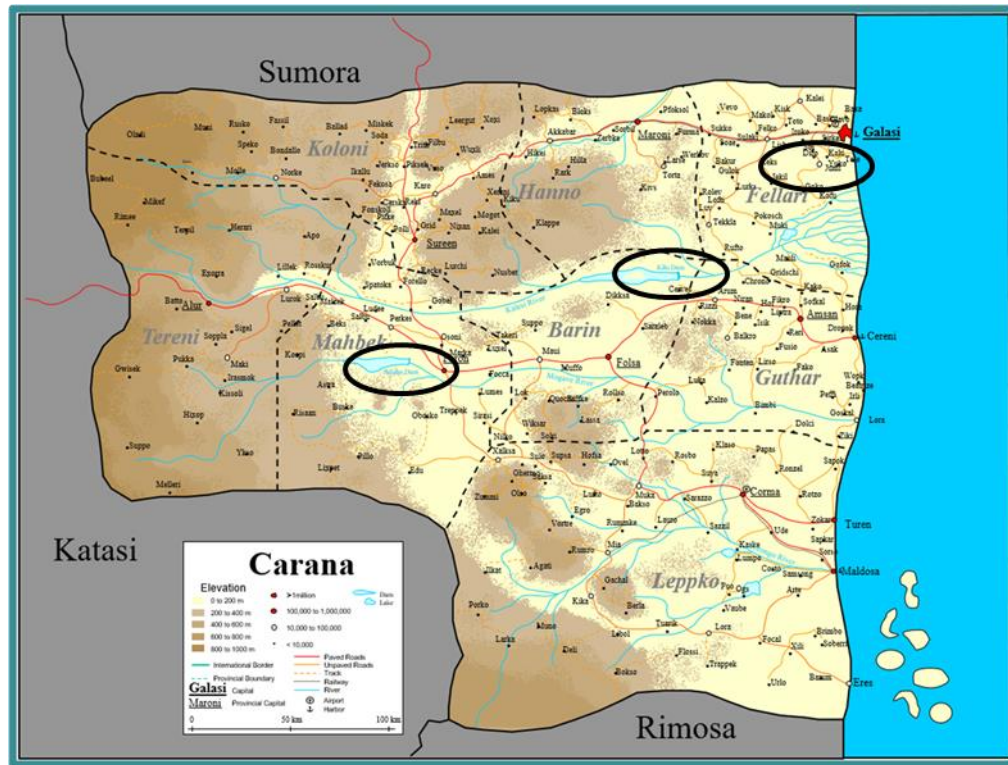
- Galasi (best equipped – RoRo capability)
- Cereni (Cranes, containers)
- Maldosa (railroad access – copper)

• Airports

- 02 international (Galasi and Corma)
 - Suitable for heavy transport aircraft
 - Limited cargo handling capacity
- Other airfields (not all paved runways)
 - Alur and Folsa (medium transport)
 - All other airfields (light fixed wing)



Energy, Water and Communication



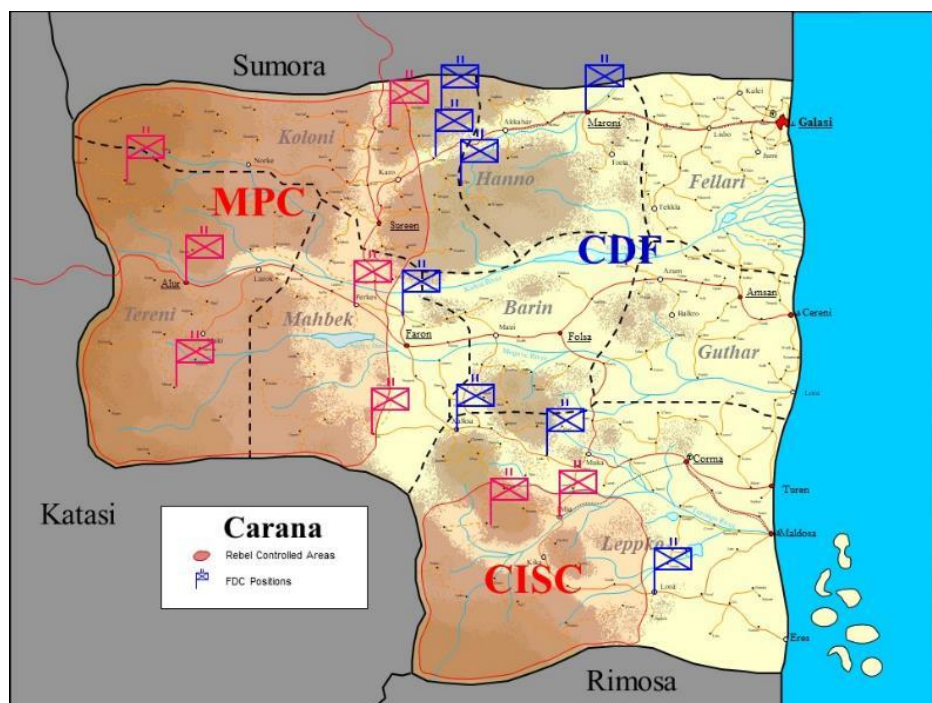
- Self-sufficient production of electricity
- 03 power plants:
 - Kulu Dam: Northwest Arum
 - Salobo Dam: South Perkes
 - Coal power: Galasi
- Rural areas: no access to the grid
- Galasi & larger cities: water supply system
- No sanitation in urban areas
- Cellular covers main towns and routes



Carana Defence Force

- **Carana Defense Force (CDF):** 20,000

(17,500 Army, 1,600 Air Force, 900 Navy)



- **Army:** 4 regional commands:

- Represent government's authority
- Light tanks, reconnaissance vehicles, APCs, artillery, mortars, missile launchers

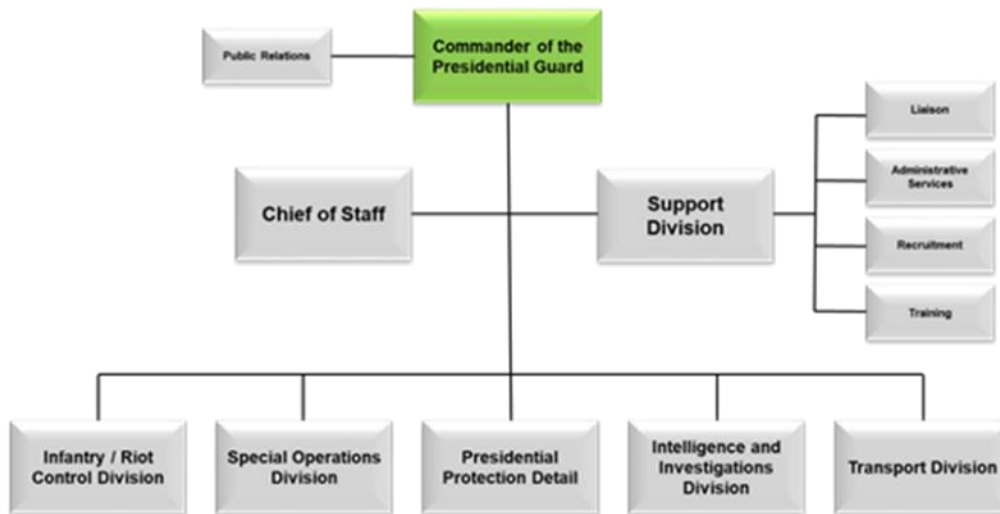
- **Navy:** small number coastal & river patrol boats

- **Air force:** squadron of armed helicopters, transport helicopters, few light bombers



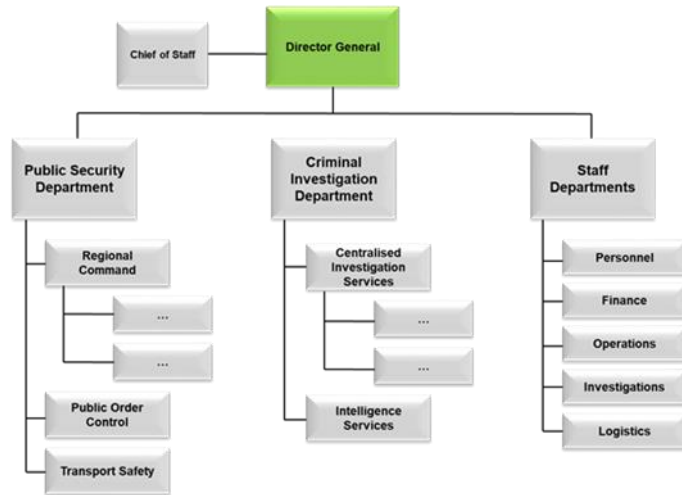
Presidential Guard

- **Presidential Guard:**



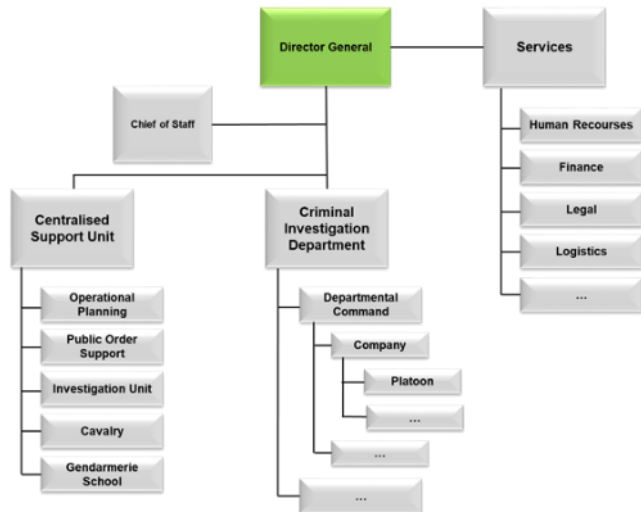
- Equivalent of two Inf Bn and not part of the regular defence force
- Commanders and officers are Falin - recruited by the President
- Well trained. Elite force to protect the President and fight against rebel groups
- Reputation for brutality

Carana National Police and Gendarmerie



- **CNP: 7,100 police officers**

- Operates mainly in populated areas
- Underfinanced, understaffed, and insufficiently organised
- Lack of education and training pillar



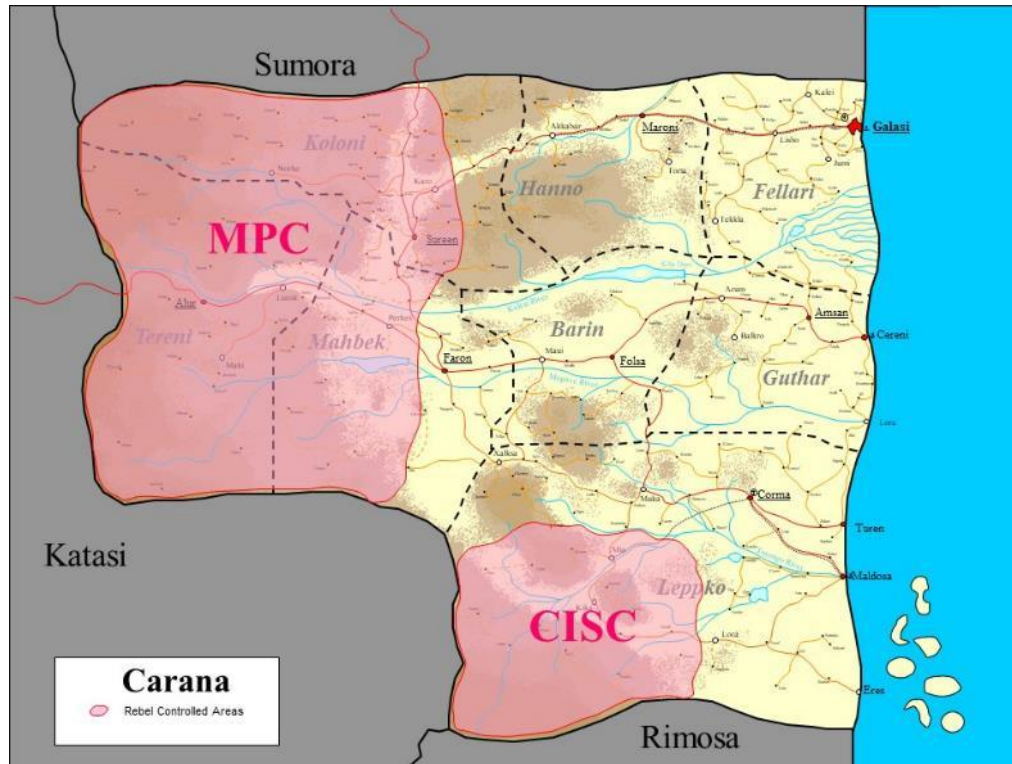
- **Gendarmerie: 2,900 officers**

- Responsible for public order in rural areas
- Authorised to conduct military police duties
- Closely connected with FDC
- Better funded and staffed than CNP

Mouvement Patriotique du Carana



- **Movement Patriotique du Carana (MPC):** 10,000 fighters

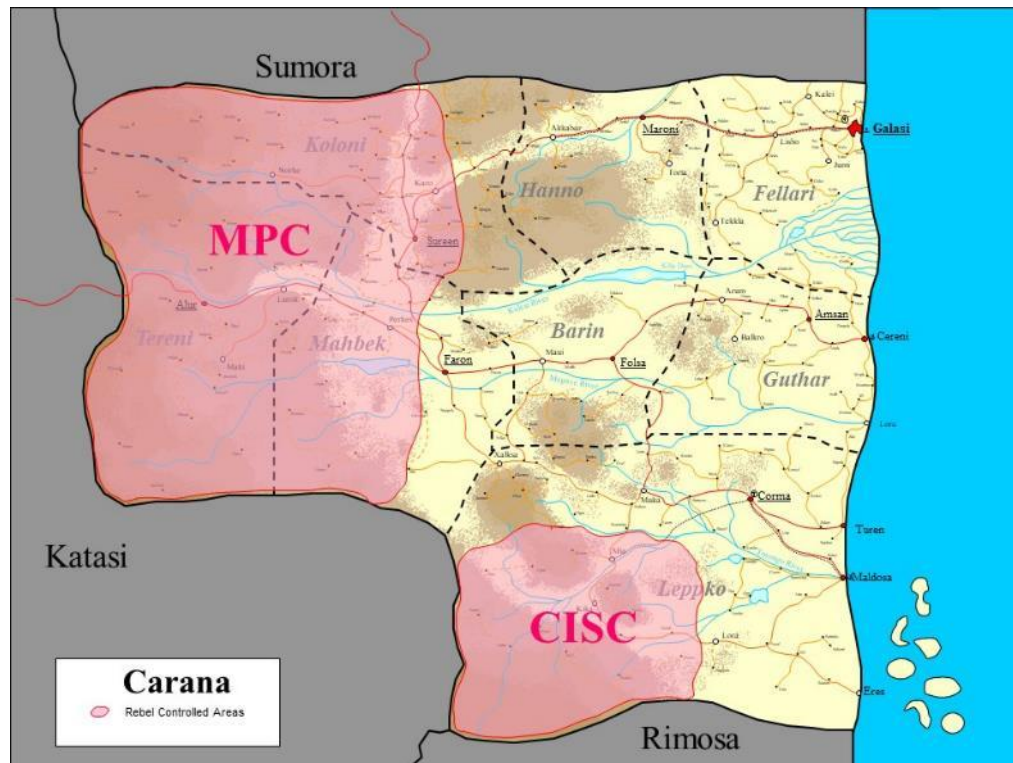


- Structured into groups of 700 men
- Local network of supporters
- High loyalty and discipline to commanders
- HQ in Alur
- Have taken government and administrative functions in some areas
- Well accepted by Kori population in West

Combattants Indépendants du Sud Carana



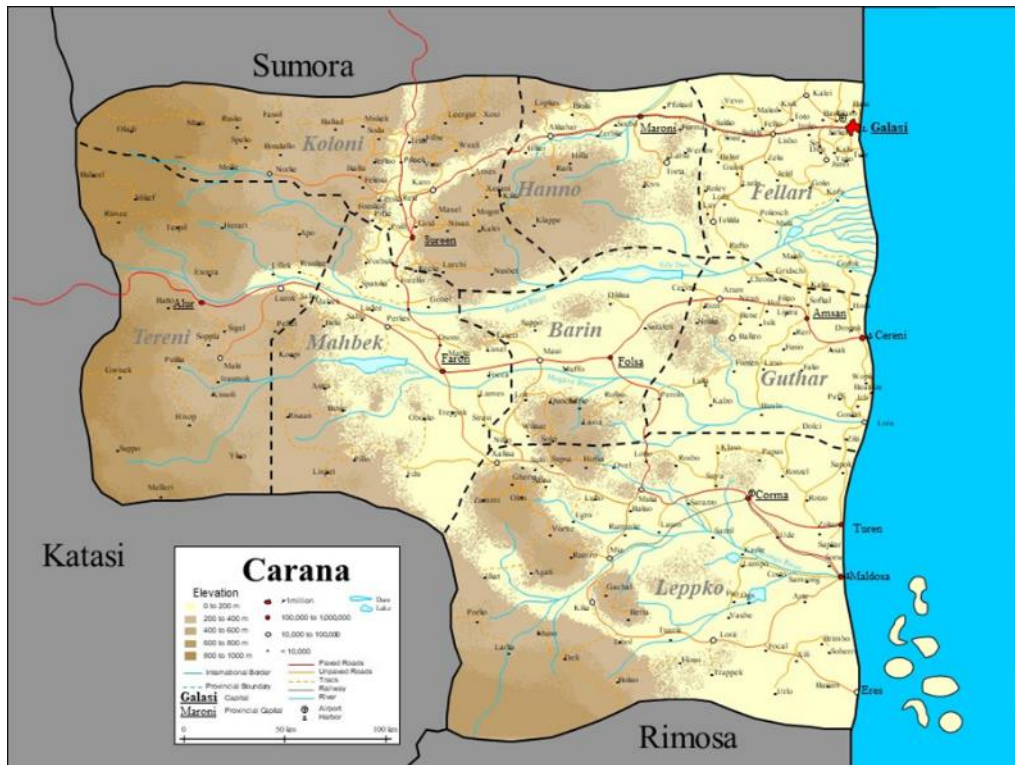
Combattants Indépendants du Sud Carana (CISC): 3,000 - 5,000 fighters



- Weak C2 structure
- Organised in Coy-strength formations
- Low Discipline and internal cohesion
- No Info available on training and equipment
- Successful in recruiting young men from local population in the South
- Supported by Tatsi population in Leppko

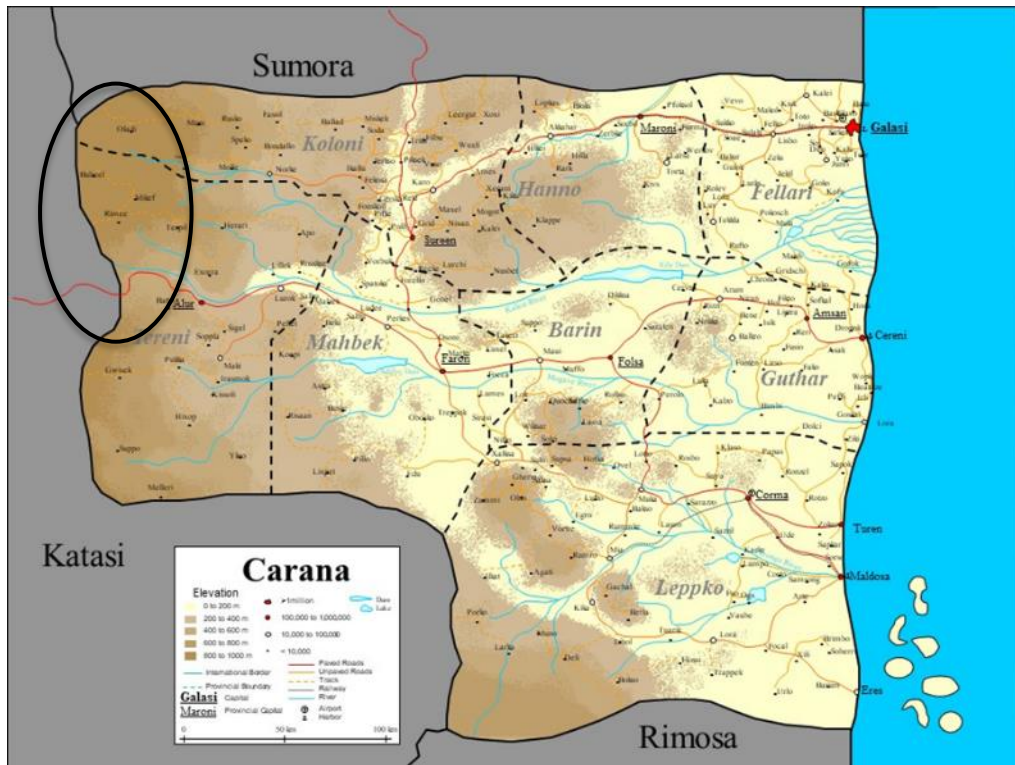


Militia, Gangs and Warlords



- Several smaller armed groups in Leppko (South)
- Formed by CISC or FDC deserters
- Other “vigilant” groups
- Activities: Theft, exploitation, ransom
- Loyal to warlords
- 300 -100 fighters with light weapons
- None of these groups are part of the Peace Process

Foreign Military Groups/Military Forces



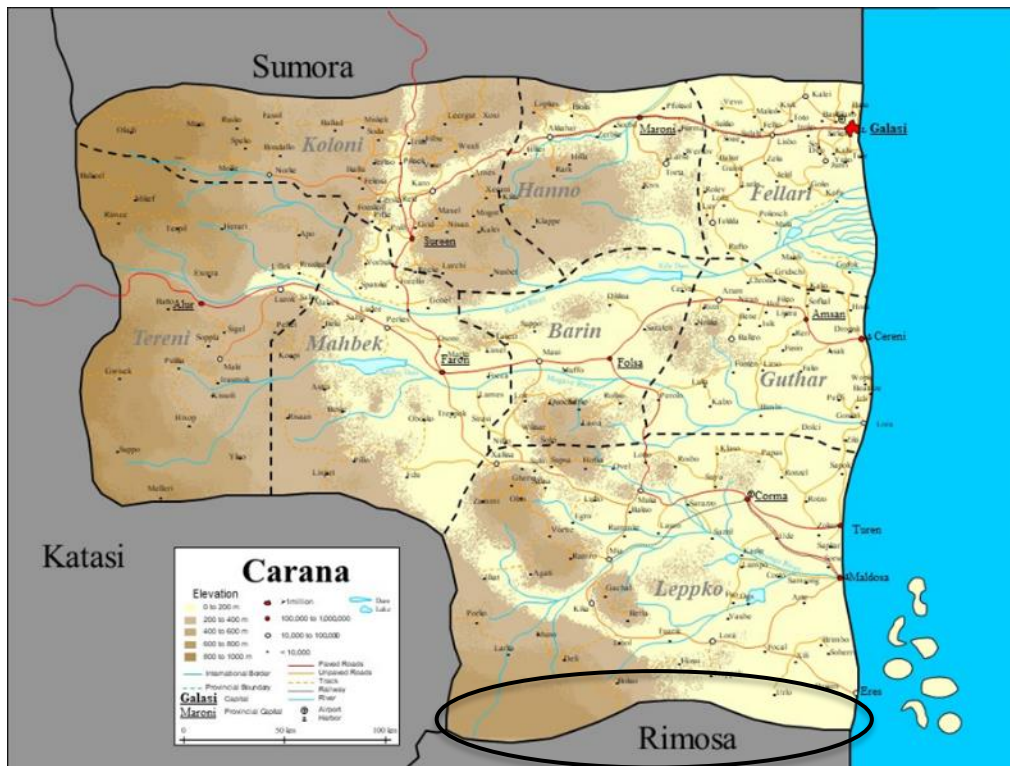
- **El Hasar Islamist Group**

- Origin: Katasi
- Terrorist Organisation
- Crossed border: Koloni and Tereni (West)
- Armed attacks against villages (rape, torture)
- Unconfirmed support by Tatsi and Kori

Foreign Military Groups/Military Forces



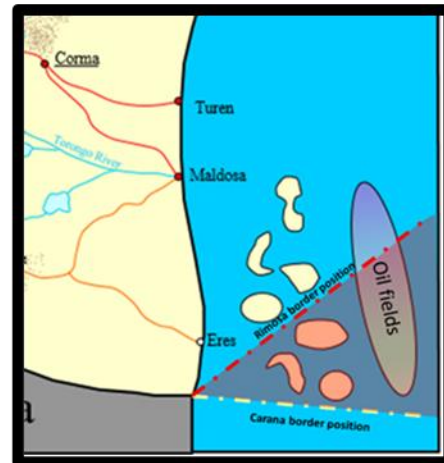
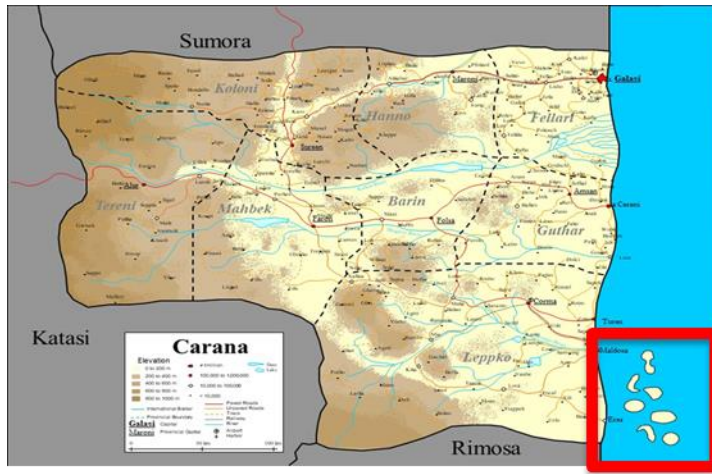
- **Elassi Liberation Front (ELF)**



- Origin: Rimoso
- Insurgent group
- Operate in South Carana with CISC
- Armed attacks against villages
- ELF plans to establish an Islamic Caliphate in Rimoso (and Carana)
- Armed attacks against villages (rape, torture)



Banditry/Piracy

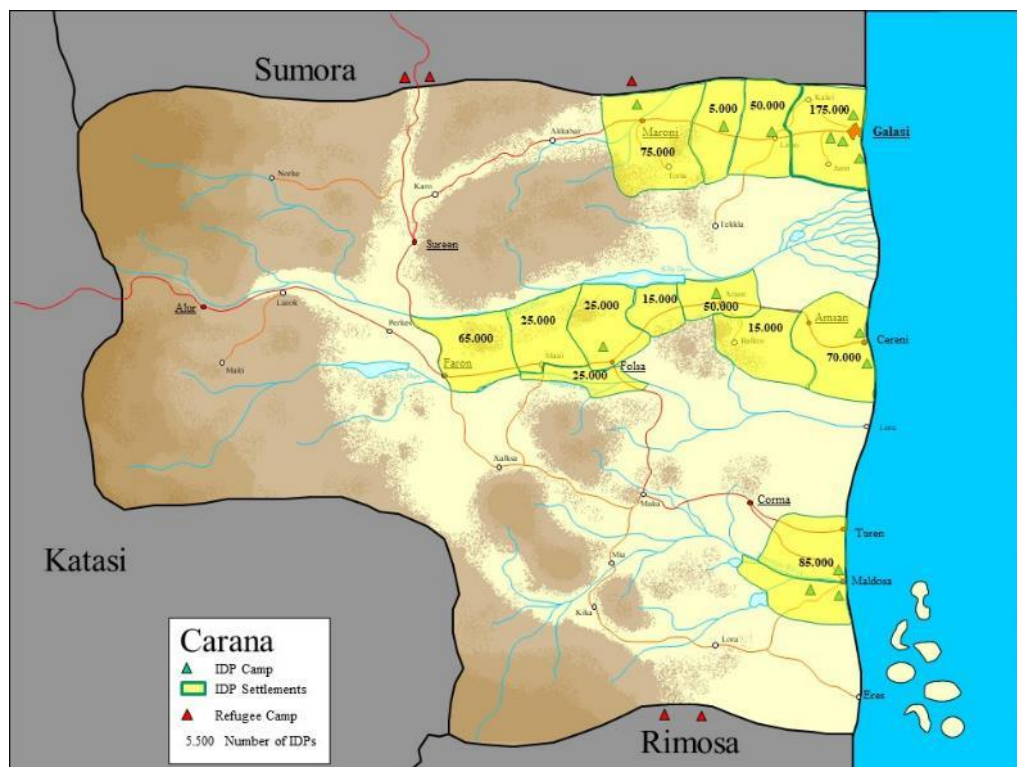


- Discovery of oil and exploration offshore and shipping of copper from Maldosa
- Increase cases of piracy and hijacking of vessels
- Pirates use islands as base/cover
- Little Info about these groups



Humanitarian Situation

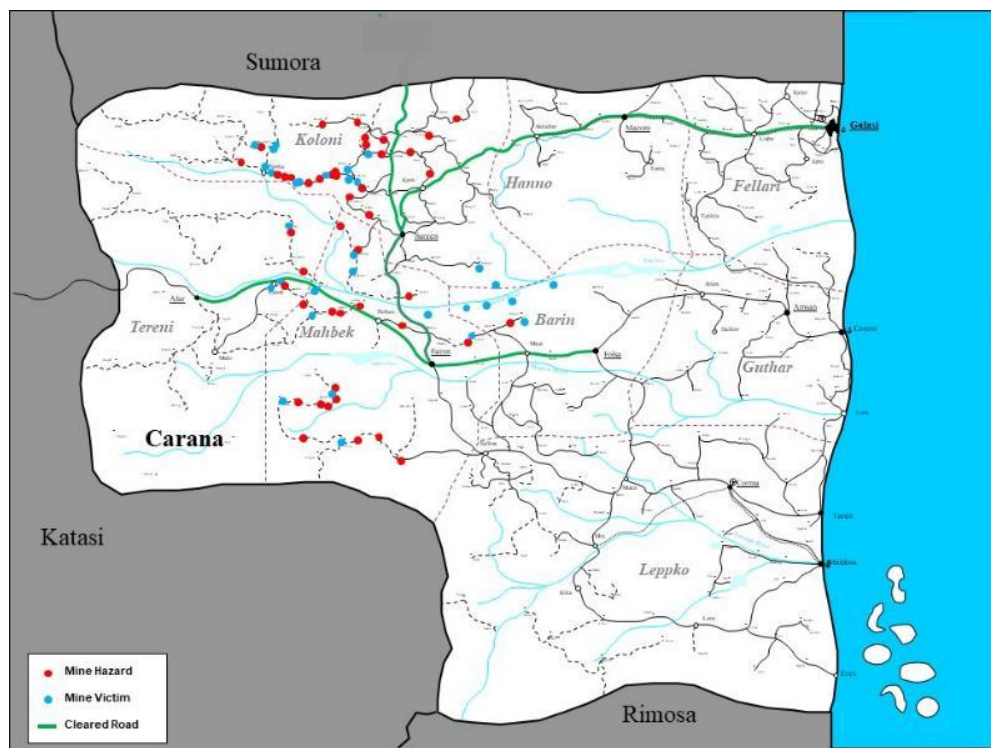
Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



- **100,000 Refugees:**
 - Sumora: 40,000
 - Katasi: 40,000
 - Rimosa: 20,000
- **700,000 IDPs:**
 - Gang violence in IDP camps
 - Poor water and sanitation
 - High levels of HIV, alcoholism, drugs



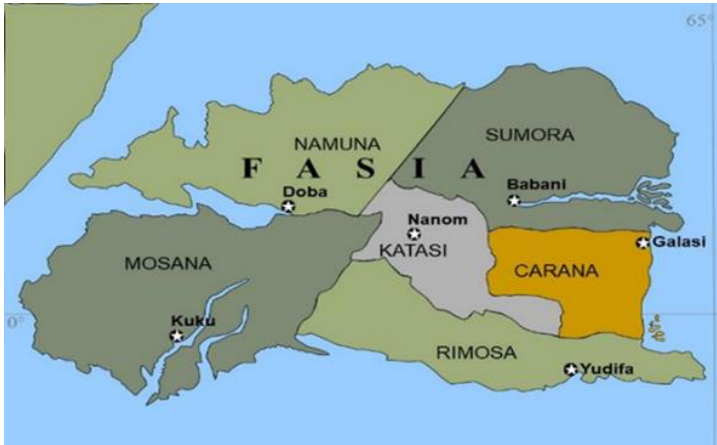
Mine Situation/Explosives



- Landmines were extensively during the conflict
- Location of mines and explosives not documented
- Need analysis to identify high mine threat areas



Background of the Conflict



- Almost 10 years of civil war:
 - Humanitarian crises, HR abuses/violations, breaking down law and order, etc
- Kalari Peace Treaty: Ceasefire between government and rebel groups (2021)
- UNSC: Authorised the deployment of UNAC to assist the parties in implementing the Peace Agreement, support the country's transition to a secure and peaceful democracy



Security Council Resolution 1544 (2021)



Expressing its utmost concerns at the consequences of the prolonged conflict for the civilian population throughout Carana, in particular the increase in the number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP),

...

Determining that the situation in Carana continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region, to stability in the 8th Continent sub-region, and to the peace process for Carana,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Security Council Resolution 1544 (2021)



Decides to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission Carana (UNAC), for a period of 12 months and further decides that UNAC will consist of up to 13,315 United Nations military personnel, including up to 185 military observers, 40 liaison officers and 300 staff officers, and up to 1,885 police officers including up 960 formed units, and 925 individual police officers to assist in the maintenance of law and order throughout Carana, and the appropriate civilian component.

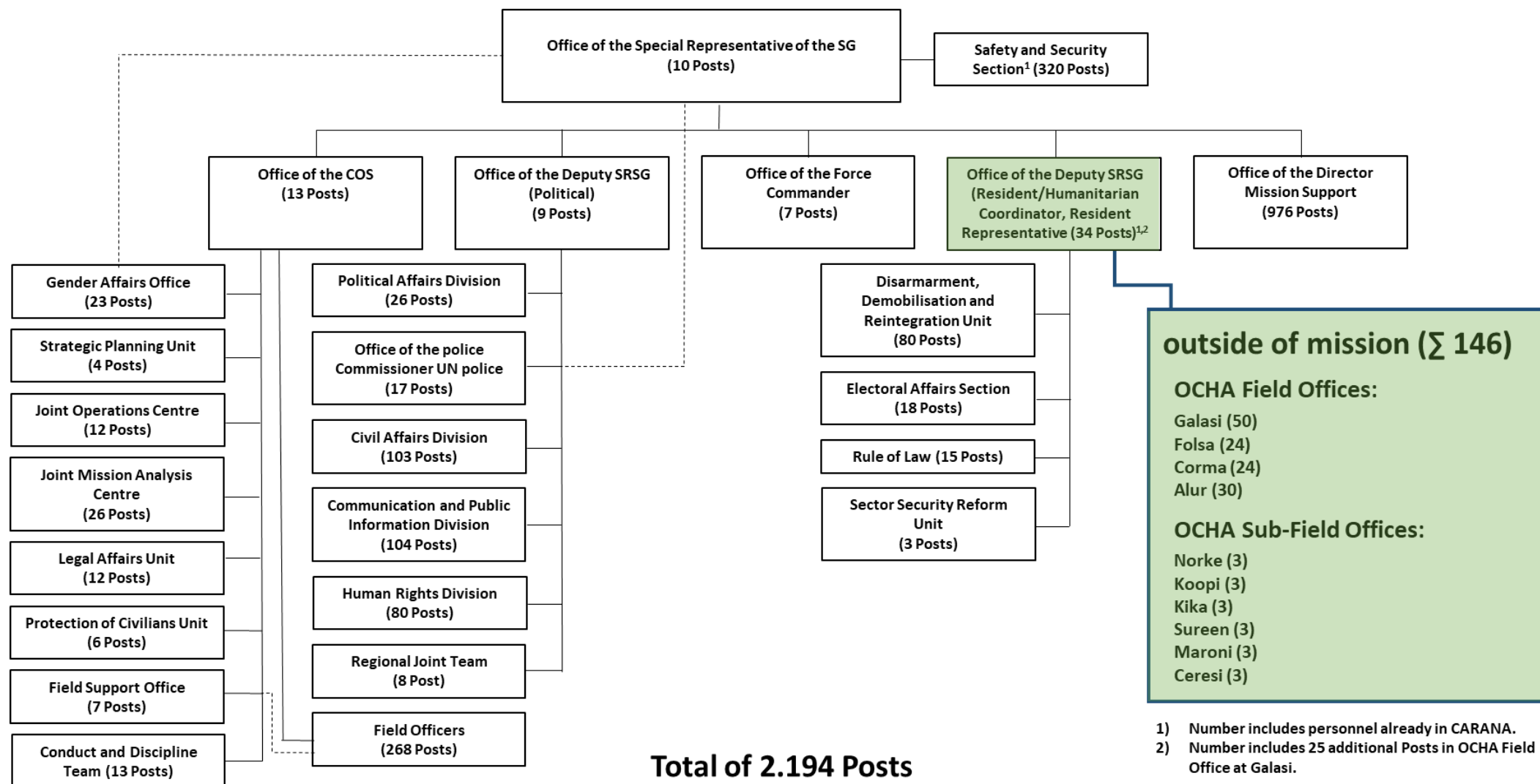
Mandate



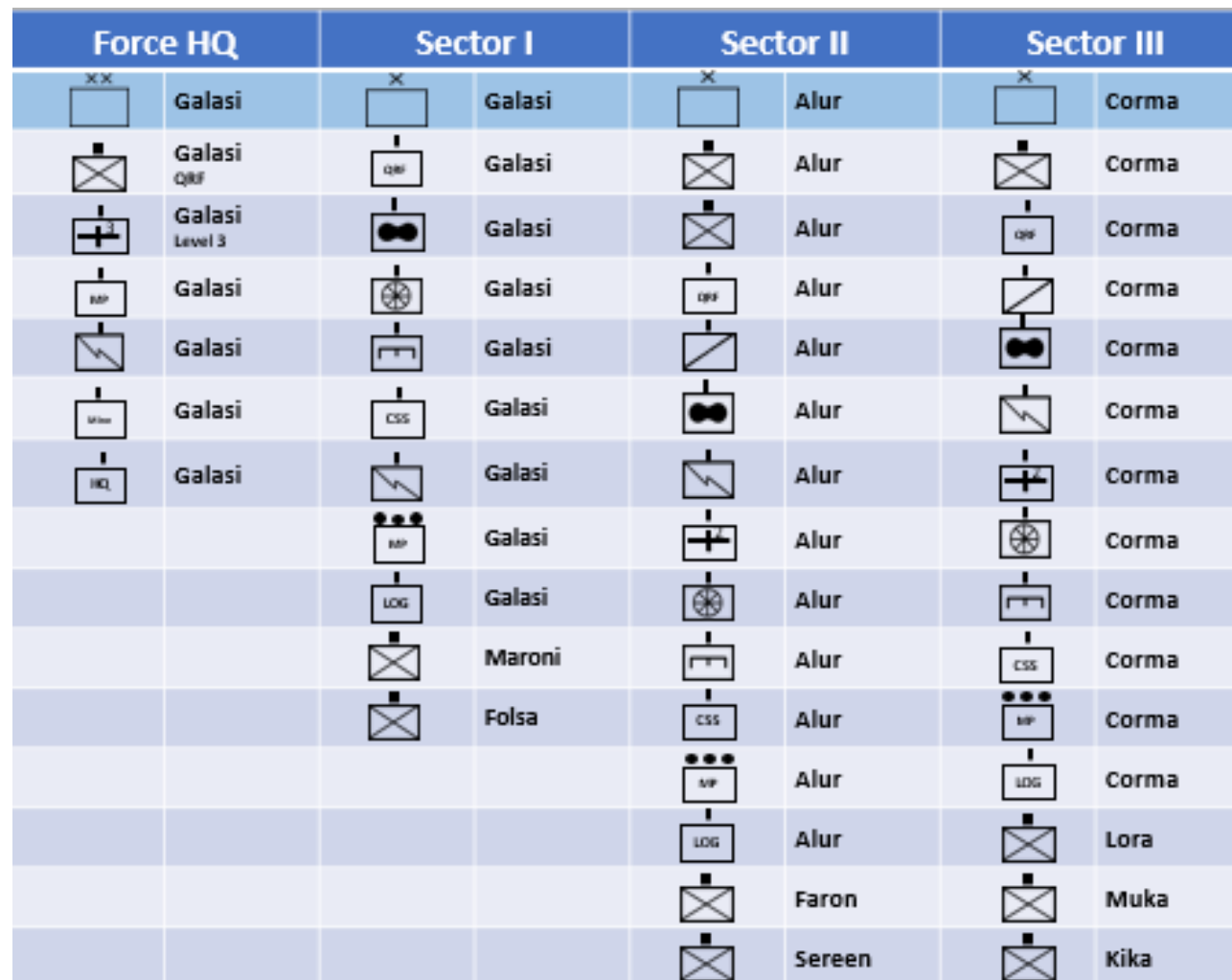
- Support for the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement
- Support for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
- Protection of civilians and UN Personnel, Facilities and Civilians
- Promotion and protection of human rights
- Support for Humanitarian Assistance
- Support for Security Sector Reform
- Support for the Implementation of the Peace Process



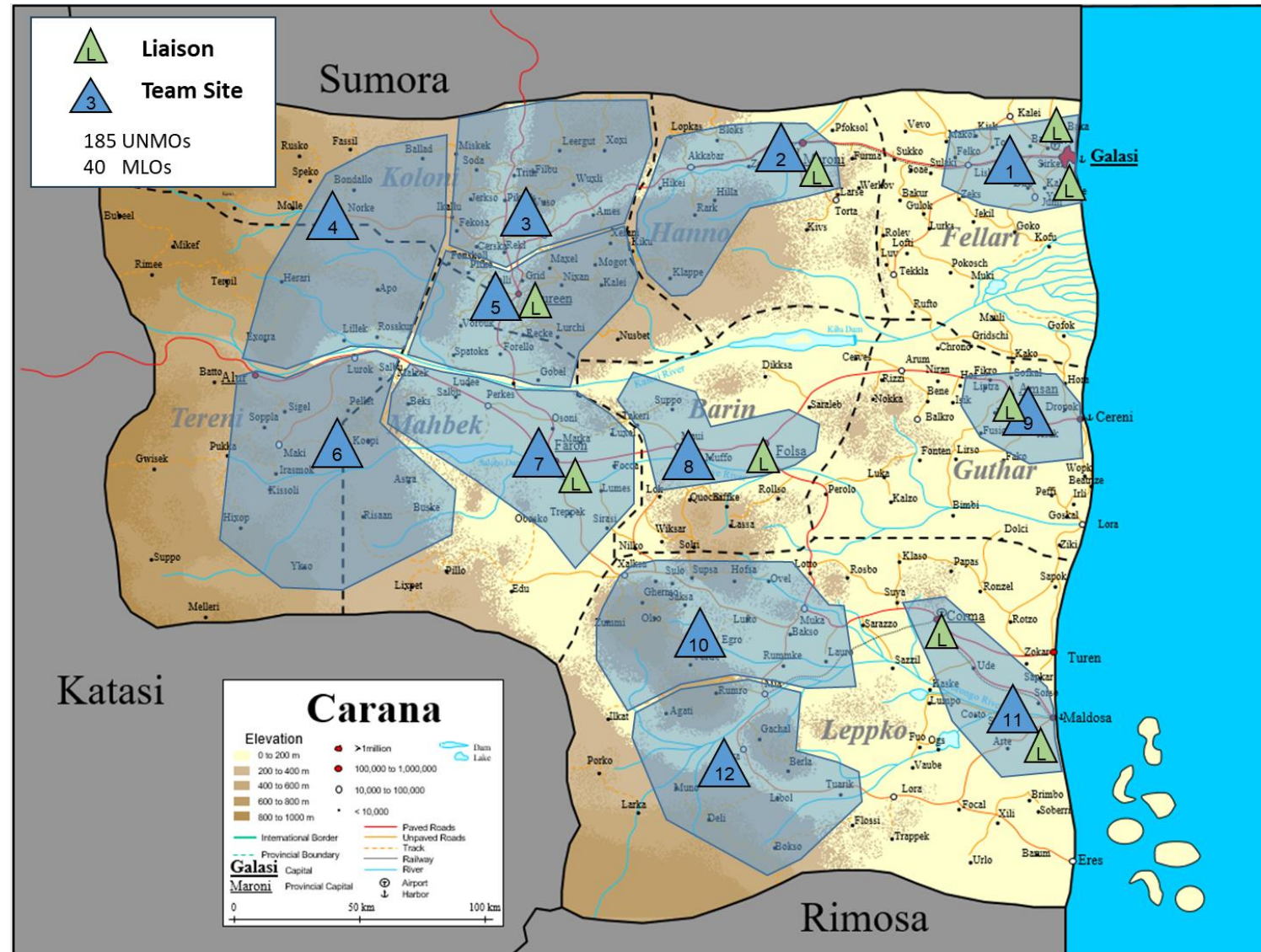
UNAC Mission Structure





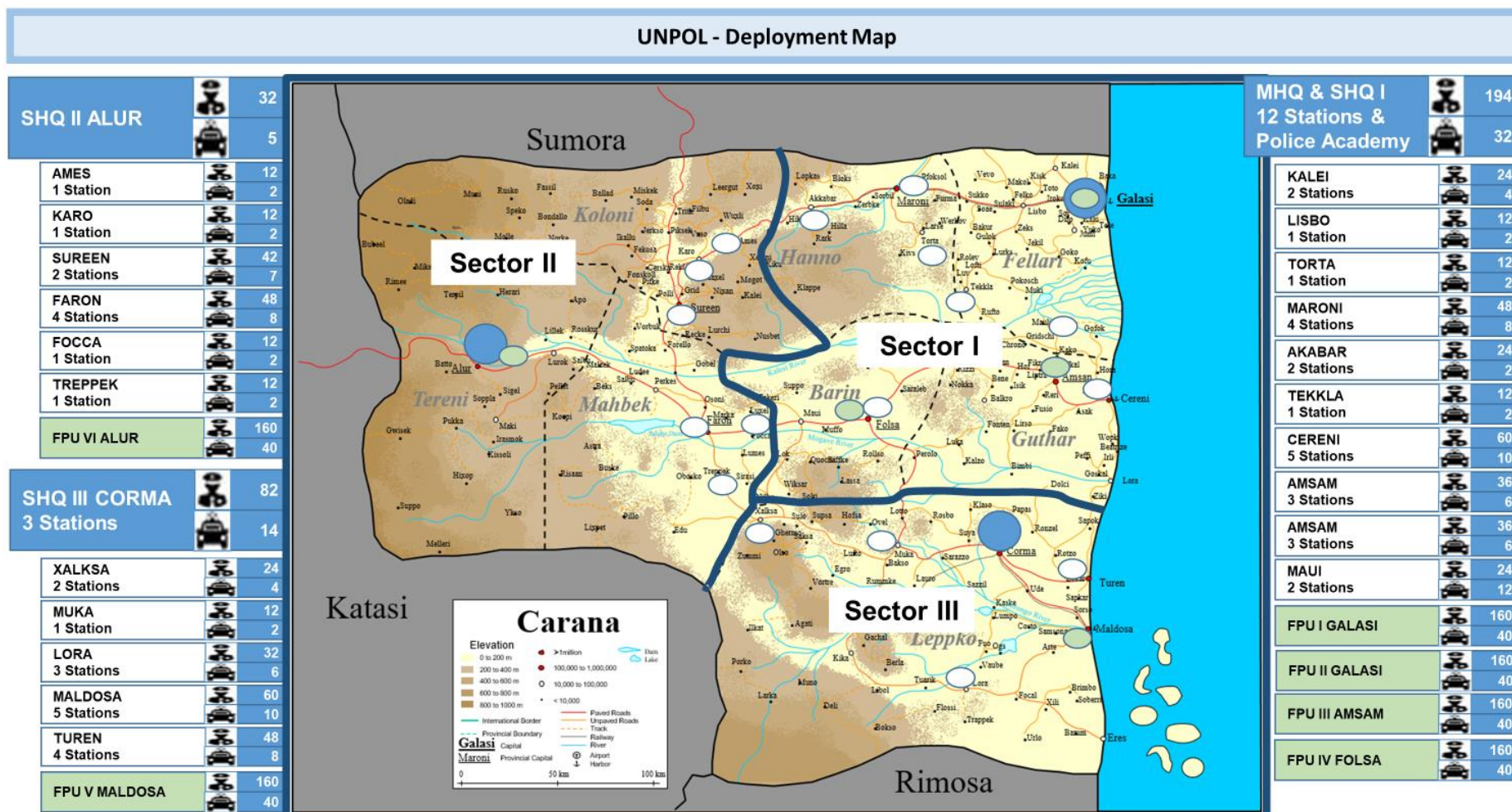


UNMO Team Sites/Liaison Officers



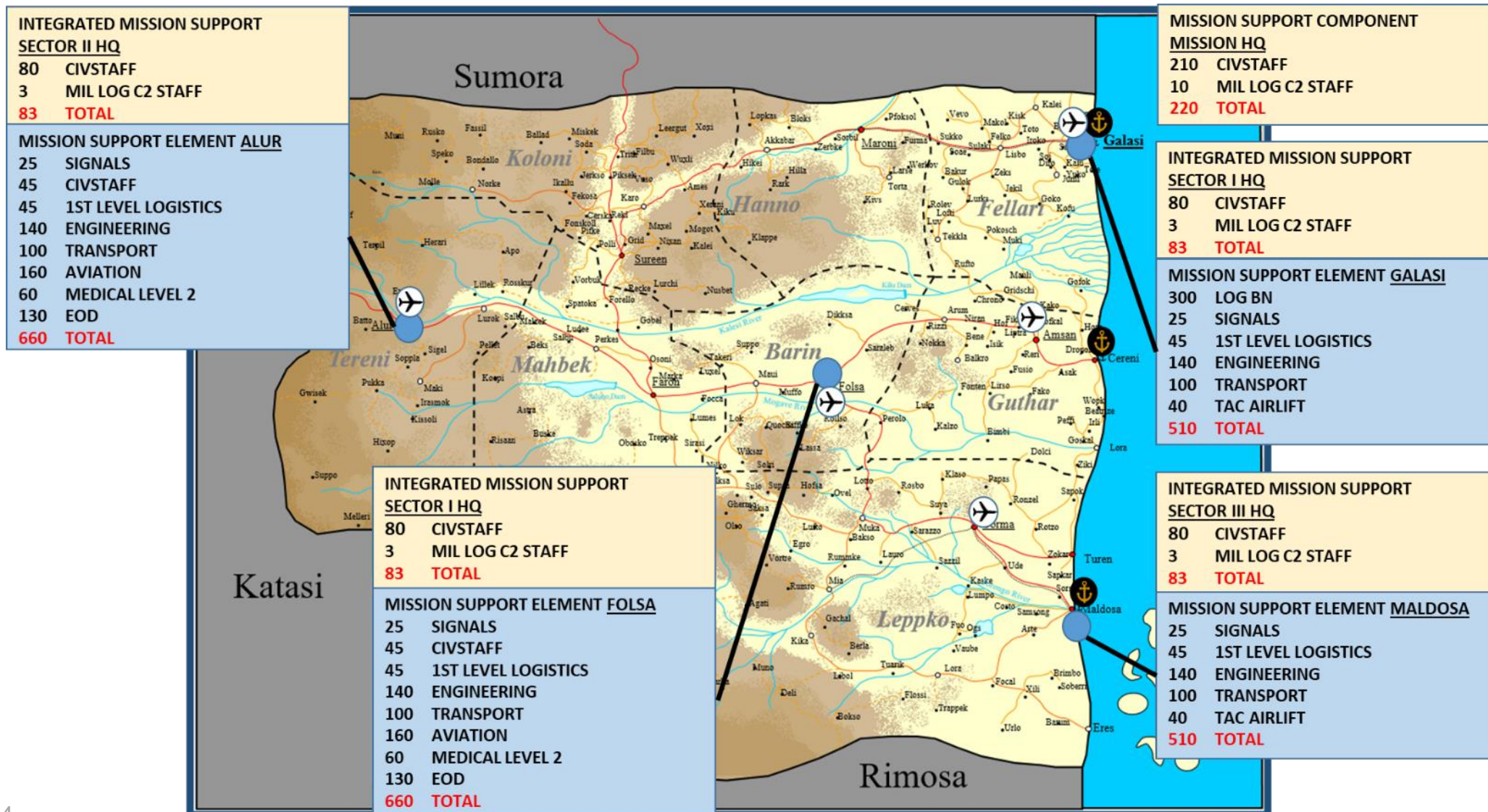


UNAC Police





UNAC Mission Support



Current Situation



- All parties of the conflict at medium level of compliance with the Peace Agreement
- Local clashes and conflicts still occur regularly
- **Current Situation at M+180 will be presented for the Learning Activities of Lesson 3.5**
- **Current Situation at M+ 210 will be presented for the Scenario-Based Exercise (SBE)**