ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. Security Council Mandate for UNAC

Below are the relevant paragraphs from the Security Council resolution establishing the United Nations Assistance Mission in Carana's (UNAC) mandate for the protection of civilians (POC) scenario. They should be brought to the attention of the training audience in advance of the simulation exercise, and the facilitator can briefly remind the audience of the following at training:

*"[The mandate requires UNAC] to **ensure the effective protection of civilians**, including humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders, **under imminent threat of physical violence**, in particular violence emanating from any of the parties engaged in the conflict."*

*"[The mandate enables UNAC] to **support the efforts of the Carana Government** of National Reconciliation (GNR) to ensure the protection of civilians from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence."*

*"[The mandate] authorizes UNAC to **use all necessary means**, within the limits of its capabilities and areas of deployment, to carry out its mandate."*

2. Rules of Engagement

One of UNAC's rules of engagement is particularly relevant for the POC scenario. It should be brought to the attention of the training audience in advance of the simulation exercise, and the facilitator can briefly remind the audience of it at the training:

"You are authorized to use force, up to and including lethal force, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence."

3. POC Threat Analysis

The table below contextualizes the POC scenario. In any peacekeeping mission mandated to protect civilians, the mission has to first analyze POC threats in order to design its protection strategy.

Below is UNAC's most recent POC threat analysis. The audience should familiarize itself with this before the exercise. The facilitator should remind the audience that any threat analysis is dynamic and can be updated according to the evolution of the situation on the ground. The audience should take into consideration threats and vulnerabilities in order to assess the risks to civilians.

POC Threat Analysis

The security situation has worsened over the course of the last month, and protection needs are increasing in the southern and western areas.

Main protection threats

- **Collateral damage** during clashes between armed groups and the Carana Defence Force (CDF), as well as between French forces and armed groups
- **Direct attacks and abuse perpetrated by armed groups** in the eastern and southern parts of the country, including the Mouvement Patriotique de Carana (MPC) and Combattants Indépendants du Sud Carana (CISC)
- **Attacks and abuse perpetrated by host-state security forces**, including the CDF, the Presidential Guard, and the Carana National Police and Gendarmerie, including systematic human rights violations against opponents and abuse during military operations (e.g., excessive use of force, indiscriminate attacks, targeting of civilians alleged to collude with rebel armed groups, rape, looting, forced labor)
- **The government's narrative**, through which it has labeled non-state armed groups "terrorists" and "negative forces" and vowed to crush the opposition, indicating potential threats against civilians who may be perceived as colluding with or otherwise supporting armed groups
- **Intercommunal violence** between the Muslim Tatsi minority and Caran civilians in the southern region, as well as between the Kori ethnic minority and Caran civilians in the western region

Specific vulnerabilities

- Tatsi civilians, who may be targeted by CDF reprisals
- Caran civilians, who are increasingly being targeted by the CISC in the south as a result of the government's brutal action against the Tatsi minority, as well as in the west as reprisal attacks by the Kori against Caran civilians
- IDPs and refugees
- Women and children
- Community leaders
- Local state authorities (prosecutors, judges, government officials) deployed in the south where CISC elements are becoming increasingly radical
- Residents of remote areas where the UN is not present

Risk assessment

- The risk of attacks against civilians has increased. The Tatsi and Caran communities are at particular risk of attacks, intercommunal violence, and ethnic cleansing attempts.
- In addition to its limited deployment, UNAC has recently been further constrained in its projection capacities due to a growing number of cases of restrictions on access and obstruction by national authorities.

4. Mapping Protection Actors in Carana

The facilitator should remind the audience that UNAC is only one of the protection actors in the country. The first actor bearing the responsibility for protecting civilians is the host state. Other actors (listed below) also play a role in POC, and the mission should seek to coordinate with them.

Mapping of Protection Actors in Carana

Government

- The government has capacity and willingness to protect local communities.
- It has recently recruited/nominated local authorities to deploy to the southern region (including governors, prosecutors, judges, and police chiefs).

UNAC military, police, and civilian components

- 3,500 troops have already deployed with infantry battalions based in Galasi, Sureen, Faron, and Muka. The Leppko battalion headquarters is located at Muka, with companies at Mia, Maldosa, and Corma.
- Two formed police units (FPUs) are located in Galasi, and one FPU is ready for immediate deployment wherever it may be needed.
- The civil affairs, political affairs, human rights, child protection, conflict-related sexual violence, demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration (DDR), and rule of law sections as well as the joint operations center (JOC) and joint mission analysis center (JMAC) have specific roles and responsibilities in the implementation of POC

UN country team and humanitarian actors

Representatives of civil society organizations

French forces

5. POC Coordination Mechanisms

The audience should familiarize itself with the following mechanisms and their functions ahead of the simulation exercise.

POC Coordination Mechanisms

- The **Senior Management Group on Protection (SMGP)** gathers the senior management team at UNAC headquarters in Galasi: the special representative of the secretary-general (SRSG), deputy SRSGs (DSRSGs), chief of staff (CoS), force commander (FC), deputy force commander (DFC), police commissioner (PC), deputy police commissioner (DPC), chiefs of the human rights, civil affairs, political affairs, and DDR sections, chiefs of the JOC and JMAC, and heads of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and Office on the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

- The **Senior Management Group on Protection's provincial level (SMGP-P)**, at the level of field offices, gathers the management team to discuss the strategic direction for implementing the POC mandate and take decisions to prevent and respond to POC crises.
- The **Protection Working Group (PWG)** gathers the working-level team to discuss POC crises at UNAC HQ in Galasi
- The **Protection Cluster** gathers all UN agencies, funds, and programs, as well as international NGOs working on POC and UNAC's POC adviser, chief of human rights, and chief of civil affairs.