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Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1861 (2009), by which the Council requested me to report to it every three months on the security and humanitarian situation in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic, the implementation of relevant agreements and the status of refugees and internally displaced persons. The present report provides an update on developments related to the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) since my last report of 14 April 2009 (S/2009/199). It also takes stock of the force generation process and provides information on the development of a strategic workplan towards the fulfilment of the benchmarks endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1861 (2009).

II. Update on recent developments

A. Political developments in Chad

2. During the reporting period, some progress was made in the implementation of the agreement of 13 August 2007 between the Government and the political opposition. On 28 May, representatives of the Comité de suivi et d'appui (established to follow up on the implementation of the agreement) from the ruling Mouvement patriotique du salut, its allies and opposition parties reached a consensus on two draft laws on the status of the opposition and the political parties' charter. They also agreed on a decree enacting the implementation modalities of the laws on the electoral code and the Commission elettorale nationale indépendante (CENI). The new legislation emerged following mediation by legal experts of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, after opposition parties objected to the laws on the electoral code and CENI adopted by the National Assembly in December 2008. The laws were approved by the Council of Ministers on 4 June and have been tabled for discussion during an extraordinary session of the National Assembly, which began on 25 June.

3. On 20 May, the Government launched a general population census, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement of 13 August. The census operations received support from several partners in the international community,



including the United Nations Population Fund and MINURCAT for logistics, and the field work was completed on 30 June. The results of the census are due to be released at the end of July. The enumeration is a precondition for voter registration and constituency delimitation ahead of national elections.

4. On 5 June, President Déby carried out a minor cabinet reshuffle. The former Minister of Mines and Geology, Mr. Mahamat Ali Abdallah Nassour, left the cabinet. Dr. Moctar Moussa Mahamat, the Special Representative of the President for the European Union-led military force (EUFOR) and MINURCAT and head of the Coordination nationale d'appui à la force internationale à l'est du Tchad (CONAFIT), the government body established to act as a liaison with MINURCAT, was appointed Minister of Livestock and Animal Health. All other key cabinet members kept their existing portfolios. On 10 June, President Déby appointed General Oki Mahamat Yaya Dagache, formerly a regional representative of CONAFIT in Abéché in charge of military affairs, as the new Special Representative of the President for MINURCAT and head of CONAFIT.

5. Social tensions persisted in Chad during the reporting period, owing mainly to the difficult living conditions in major cities. In N'Djamena, cuts in electricity caused by fuel shortages severely limited power supplies, which exacerbated the situation.

B. Security

6. During the reporting period, the security situation in eastern Chad remained tense. Crimes against humanitarian personnel and their compounds and vehicles, incidents of road banditry and attacks against civilians were reported, including 32 cases of carjacking. Three personnel of the Détachement intégré de sécurité (DIS) were killed by gunfire, two during attacks on the DIS sites in Farchana and Goz Amer on 14 April and 13 May and another during a carjacking chase at Am Nabak on 17 June.

7. Compounding an already precarious situation, Chadian armed opposition groups operating under the coalition Union des forces de la résistance (UFR) launched an attack on Chadian territory on 4 May. The stated aims of the rebels included the overthrow of the Government and the establishment of a transitional authority for a period of 18 months. Two columns, each comprising 60 to 70 vehicles, crossed the border between Chad and the Sudan between Adé and Dogdoré and headed to Goz Beida (Sila region), regrouping on 7 May in the area of Am Dam, 100 kilometres north-west of Goz Beida. A third column entered in the extreme south, through Tissi (Sila region), moving in the direction of the Salamat region along the border of the Central African Republic.

8. On 6 and 7 May, the Armée Nationale Tchadienne (ANT) conducted air strikes against the rebel columns located south of Goz Beida, in a corridor extending from Goz Beida to Koukou Angarana and Kerfi. On 7 May, heavy ground engagement took place between ANT and the rebels along the same corridor close to Am Dam. According to Government sources, 22 Government soldiers and 225 rebels were killed and more than 200 rebels captured, including Mahamat Hamouda Bechir, deputy commander of the UFR military wing. The remaining combatants were pushed back to the Sudan, while the third column, which had reached the area around Mangeigne, withdrew and took refuge in Western Darfur. During the armed

conflict, MINURCAT relocated 77 aid workers (60 nationals and 11 internationals) from Koukou Angarana to Goz Beida. The escort duties of MINURCAT were expanded, and patrolling activities were increased in all sectors of eastern Chad in order to enhance area security.

9. In the aftermath of the fighting, the continued proliferation of light weapons and unexploded ordnance left on the ground further increased security risks. Unexploded ordnance claimed the lives of at least six children in the Dar Sila region and resulted in school closures and restricted access to farmland. MINURCAT cleared and confirmed the battlefield area of Am Dam free of the presence of mines and explosive remnants of war on 10 June, which made it possible to reopen access to key social infrastructure and farmland.

C. Relations between Chad and the Sudan

10. On 3 May in Doha, the Governments of Chad and the Sudan signed a new agreement under the aegis of the Government of Qatar by which they committed to refrain from the use of force against each other and to cease providing support to armed opposition groups. The aim of the Doha agreement is to create a climate of confidence conducive to the implementation of previous agreements. However, the Doha agreement was denounced by the Government of Chad following the rebel incursion in eastern Chad from 4 May, amid accusations that the offensive had been supported by the Government of the Sudan.

11. In the aftermath of the attack on 4 May, relations between Chad and the Sudan deteriorated further, as both Governments accused each other of supporting rival armed opposition groups. On 13 May, 10,000 people demonstrated in N'Djamena to protest against what was perceived to be an attempt by the Government of the Sudan to destabilize the Government of Chad. On 15 and 16 May, the Chadian Air Force carried out three raids against Chadian rebels in the area of Mukjar, south of El Geneina in Western Darfur. The Government of the Sudan described the attacks as an "act of war" and declared that Sudanese forces were ready to respond. On 17 May, the interim Minister of Defence of Chad announced that Chad had withdrawn its forces after destroying seven rebel bases which had been located as far as 40 kilometres inside Sudanese territory. On 28 and 29 May, reports were received of bombings, allegedly by Sudanese aircraft, in the area of Bahai in eastern Chad.

12. Against this backdrop, no progress was made on the implementation of the Doha agreement of 3 May 2009 or the Dakar agreement of 13 March 2008. The seventh meeting of the Dakar Contact Group, which had been initially scheduled for 15 February and was delayed several times, was not convened. On 25 May, following a meeting with Ahmed bin Abdullah Al-Mahmoud, State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar, President Déby reiterated his readiness to respond positively to the efforts of the Government of Qatar to end the current tension. The previous day, President Omar al-Bashir of the Sudan had also expressed his support for those efforts. During the 11th summit of the Community of Sahel-Saharan States, held in Sabratha, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 29 and 30 May, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, met separately with Presidents Déby and al-Bashir to encourage them to pursue diplomatic solutions to the crisis.

D. Developments in the Central African Republic

13. During the period under review, the security situation deteriorated in the MINURCAT area of operations in north-eastern Central African Republic (the regions of Vakaga and Haute Kotto). Cases of banditry and armed robbery increased on the main supply route linking Southern Darfur with the north-eastern Central African Republic and on the main road linking Birao with the rest of the country. The activities of armed groups, including militias and defence groups, gathered pace in both regions, and existing rebel groups further splintered along ethnic lines. The limited capacity of local and national authorities to manage localized conflicts has caused relations between communities to deteriorate further.

14. In and around the town of Birao, an increase in banditry and tribal clashes was associated with the presence, from late April, of elements from the Union des forces démocratiques pour le rassemblement (UFDR), which took part in the inclusive political dialogue in Bangui in December 2008. In early May, 300 displaced persons from the Kara community arrived in Birao from Delembe and Madja, 45 kilometres south-west of Birao, after those areas were attacked by armed men, allegedly Goula elements aligned with UFDR. It was reported that houses had been burned, the local infrastructure destroyed and property stolen. Reports were also received of deliberate shootings and killings of members of the Kara ethnic group by UFDR personnel in Birao and surrounding villages.

15. On two separate occasions, on 5 and 30 May, the national Minister for Territorial Administration convened meetings with local authorities, community representatives and military commanders in Birao to try to defuse tensions. All communities represented at the 30 May meeting agreed to surrender their weapons to the Forces armées centrafricaines (FACA). However, implementation of the agreement was hampered by the limited capacity of FACA in Birao, the perception that FACA was aligned with UFDR and the absence of a follow-up mechanism for conflict management.

16. On 6 June, a group of approximately 60 armed men from the Kara ethnic group attacked UFDR rebels and FACA troops stationed in Birao. Three assailants and three UFDR members were killed, and 10 civilians were injured. On 21 June, another attack took place involving an unspecified number of rebels, during which many houses were burned to the ground. Unconfirmed reports indicate that 12 attackers, 1 UFDR member and 1 civilian were killed and others injured. As a result of the precarious security situation, approximately 1,000 civilians moved to be in close proximity to the MINURCAT bases in Birao and at the airport, and many local residents left the town. In early July, both Kara and UFDR elements agreed to participate in a mediation conducted by the Government of the Central African Republic.

17. During the reporting period, MINURCAT responded to the security situation in the Vakaga region within its mandate and capacities. During the attacks on 6 and 21 June, 26 humanitarian aid workers were relocated to the MINURCAT military base as a precautionary measure. MINURCAT also increased patrols in an effort to project presence and reassure the local population. In the north-eastern Central African Republic, the mandate of MINURCAT is limited to contributing to the creation of a more secure environment, executing limited operations to extract civilians and humanitarian workers in danger, and protecting United Nations

personnel and equipment. Of the authorized strength of 300 troops for this sector, 274 are currently deployed.

E. Humanitarian situation

18. Eastern Chad continues to face a grave humanitarian crisis. Aid is provided to 260,000 Sudanese refugees in 12 camps, 70,600 Central African Republic refugees and 171,000 internally displaced persons in 38 sites, as well as approximately 155,000 members of the host population most affected by conflict. The volatile security situation in eastern Chad and Darfur, combined with inadequate access to basic services in return areas, are major impediments to the long-term and sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees. It is therefore unlikely that any significant voluntary repatriation of refugees or return of internally displaced persons will take place in 2009. The long-term presence of such large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons has placed an additional strain on the limited resources available to the local population.

19. During the reporting period, increased banditry, exacerbated by a residual rebel presence, continued to limit humanitarian space in eastern Chad. During the first five months of 2009, 152 security incidents were reported against humanitarian workers, their compounds and assets, of which 42 were against United Nations agencies and 110 against non-governmental organizations. Meanwhile, vulnerable groups in refugee camps and sites for internally displaced persons, in particular women and children, continued to be the targets of human rights and other violations perpetrated by armed elements.

20. In early May, as a result of fighting between ANT and Chadian armed opposition groups near Goz Beida and Am Dam, humanitarian activities were temporarily suspended in the area for one week, resulting in the disruption of the delivery of essential humanitarian services to affected populations. Humanitarian organizations resumed their activities in the area as of 12 May. In the area of Birao, in the north-eastern Central African Republic, humanitarian workers resumed their activities following the attack by armed elements against FACA and UFDR positions on 6 June. However, following a further attack on 21 June, most humanitarian operations in the area were suspended.

21. Outside of the MINURCAT area of operations, clashes between armed groups and FACA led to continued displacements of populations from their villages into the Salamat region of south-eastern Chad. Since January 2009, 18,220 refugees from the Central African Republic have arrived in the vicinity of Doha. Humanitarian access continued to be a challenge owing to the remoteness of the area, and was exacerbated by the onset of the rainy season. Due to poor road conditions, at least three days of travel are required to reach Doha, which is situated 720 kilometres south of the humanitarian agencies' hub in Abéché. A task force, headed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), has been formed in an effort to address those impediments and maximize assistance to refugees. MINURCAT continues to provide logistical support.

III. Deployment of the United Nations force

22. As at 30 June 2009, the total strength of the MINURCAT force stood at 2,424 personnel, 46 per cent of the authorized strength of 5,225. This number includes 127 military staff officers, 30 liaison officers and 2,264 formed troops. The Norwegian level-II hospital reached full operating capability on 1 July. Between March and June, the force carried out 960 short-range patrols, 264 long-range patrols, 81 convoys and 38 escorts. In addition, and as outlined above, the force also responded to the deterioration of the security situation in the wake of the fighting in eastern Chad and in Birao in the north-eastern Central African Republic.

23. However, the operations of the force continued to be restricted by the lack of key enablers, including engineers and military helicopters. Discussions with troop-contributing countries are ongoing to augment an existing pledge for an engineer unit with the necessary capacities for airfield maintenance and horizontal construction and to obtain commitments for the two aeromedical evacuation teams included in the force requirements. The four military helicopters that are already in theatre are expected to become operational shortly. However, the Mission lacks any firm offers for the remaining 14 of the 18 required military helicopters.

24. As a mitigating measure, civilian rotary-wing assets were deployed to MINURCAT for the transfer of authority from EUFOR. Initially the aircraft could not conduct night operations or provide a significant level of medical and casualty evacuation support, which limited the force's patrols to areas located within one hour of travel by road from a level-I hospital. Measures have subsequently been devised, and are being implemented, to improve the operability of the helicopters and to certify landing sites in order to augment the level of medical and casualty evacuation support. However, those measures alone will not provide the expeditionary capability required to fulfil the mandated military tasks envisaged in the force's concept of operations.

25. Since my last report, pledges have been received for some outstanding force requirements, including a signals unit, and for contingents to replace those currently on their last rotation. However, the deployment of troops by several troop-contributing countries has been impeded by delays in the procurement of contingent-owned equipment. The possibility of security gaps arising from those delays is a source of concern, particularly in sector centre, where new troops are needed to secure the force's main supply route, and in sector north, where the existing contingent will depart in October 2009. MINURCAT and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations are assessing measures to mitigate the risks, including the use of the force reserve and approaches to bilateral partners, to help enhance the capacity of troop-contributing countries to deploy. Where necessary, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations is also working to generate additional pledges.

IV. Update on the implementation of the Mission's mandate

A. Support to the D  tachement int  gr   de s  curit  

26. In April 2009, the Government of Chad, with the support of MINURCAT, completed the full deployment of the D  tachement int  gr   de s  curit   (DIS) (850 elements) to 12 refugee camps and 6 key towns in eastern Chad, as well as the

command centre in N'Djamena. In December 2008, at the request of humanitarian actors, DIS also established a permanent presence in Koukou Angarana, a site with a high concentration of internally displaced persons, which has become an important humanitarian base. Of the 850 DIS officers, 28 have resigned, citing insufficient financial incentives or other personal reasons, 4 have been dismissed on disciplinary grounds including the misuse of firearms, and another 6 were killed in firefights or car accidents, bringing the current strength to 812.

27. A Department of Peacekeeping Operations team visited N'Djamena and eastern Chad from 2 to 13 June to assess the operations of and support provided to DIS. Some preliminary findings are outlined below. The details and implementation modalities of the Mission's recommendations will be elaborated upon more fully in consultations with the Government and donors in the coming weeks.

28. Since the beginning of the deployment of DIS in October 2008, DIS officers have policed refugee camps and key towns in eastern Chad, which has had a positive impact on the fight against criminality in the refugee camps, with a reduction in the occurrence of rape, in particular. To date, DIS has carried out more than 90 arrests and has handled 56 cases of armed robbery, 2 cases of armed robbery resulting in murder and 5 cases involving rape. During the reporting period, 21 vehicles that had been stolen from humanitarian actors were recovered by the coordinated operations of DIS and Chadian law enforcement agencies, and several gangs were dismantled in Abéché, Goz Beida and Guéréda. Refugee leaders generally appreciate the role of DIS in improving security in the camps, have good working relationships with DIS officers and request a stronger DIS presence.

29. DIS has also performed investigative functions. It has referred cases to the local judicial authorities, and in June 2009 submitted its first investigation file to the State Prosecutor in Abéché. However, DIS investigators often lack the necessary qualifications and training to perform their investigative duties, and none of the DIS stations or posts has detention cells. MINURCAT has established a programme for in-service training to enhance the investigative capabilities of DIS officers.

30. Unfortunately, DIS has been the target of some recent incidents of armed attack. On 14 April, approximately 20 armed individuals attacked the DIS police station in Farchana, killing one DIS officer, injuring another and stealing four automatic rifles. On 13 May, armed individuals attacked the DIS post in Goz Amer, killing one DIS officer and injuring another. On 12 and 13 May, DIS vehicles were attacked by armed men in the vicinities of Guéréda and Farchana, respectively.

31. From October 2008 to May 2009, DIS provided more than 2,600 security escorts to humanitarian actors between key towns and refugee camps. This activity was envisaged in the original concept of operations of DIS on an exceptional basis only. Given the security concerns following the incursion by Chadian armed opposition groups in May, as well as the attacks on DIS, such escorts were reduced from May 2009. Future DIS escorts, which involve United Nations police, will be contingent upon United Nations security clearance and are envisaged to be carried out on an exceptional basis, pending the full deployment of the MINURCAT force to provide the necessary enabling environment. MINURCAT has established an Office of Protection and Escorts, comprising representatives from MINURCAT security, military force and police, as well as from DIS, to better coordinate and respond to requests from the humanitarian community in this regard.

32. DIS officers have noted repeatedly that they feel inappropriately equipped to face the threats in eastern Chad, particularly along road axes. At their request, approximately 50 pick-up vehicles will be delivered to DIS in October, to allow them, as they assess, to better respond when attacked during patrols or escorts. At present, the DIS command has issued to DIS officers approximately 420 of the 900 available side arms as well as 100 automatic weapons, which DIS inherited from the former National Refugee Authority-supported gendarmerie. The issue of DIS weaponry will be revisited once secure weapons storage facilities have been installed in all DIS locations and once directives have been issued and enforced and enhanced training has been provided on the carriage and use of firearms.

33. Unfortunately, DIS officers have been involved in some serious incidents involving the use of firearms, undermining the confidence of humanitarian actors. To date, four cases of serious misconduct have been recorded, including the murder of a civilian by a DIS officer in Farchana in March and the accidental killing of a boy in Koukou Angarana in June. In all four cases, the perpetrators were dismissed from DIS, and MINURCAT is working with Chadian authorities to ensure judicial follow-up.

34. Logistic support for DIS is a matter of ongoing concern. Delays in the construction of permanent offices and accommodations have caused frustration among DIS officers. MINURCAT has provided tents for temporary accommodation and some containers for offices. However, the tents have proven to be inappropriate for the harsh conditions of eastern Chad, particularly during the rainy season from June to September. MINURCAT will continue to address shortcomings in the construction of permanent offices and accommodations in the coming months, as well as the installation, as a matter of urgency, of safe weapons storage facilities in all DIS sites. Meanwhile, radio communications equipment has been installed in all DIS locations and is currently operational. MINURCAT is currently working to set up a radio channel common to DIS, humanitarian actors and the Mission.

35. MINURCAT police are currently monitoring, mentoring and providing technical advice to DIS. To this end, MINURCAT police are co-located with DIS and assist them in all their activities. The co-location is generally limited to daytime, however, due to security concerns. In order to strengthen the capacity of DIS to carry out its mandated tasks, MINURCAT police are currently providing on-site and in-service training to DIS in the areas of community policing, firearm use, crowd control, escort techniques, judicial police and the use of radio communications. MINURCAT is also considering an extension of the initial DIS training course beyond the current 24-day period for the next DIS intake in order to respond to a perceived training shortfall.

36. To date, \$21.9 million has been received out of the 2008-2009 revised budget of \$25.5 million for support to DIS. I would like to thank the European Union and the Governments of Belgium, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and the United States of America for their contributions. Receipt of the outstanding pledges is urgently required to enable operations to continue. Meanwhile, MINURCAT and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations are finalizing the 2010 budget for support to DIS and will be approaching donors for contributions.

B. Justice and prisons

37. During the reporting period, MINURCAT developed, in liaison with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a one-year project funded by the Government of Germany to train 148 civil servants to serve temporarily as justices of the peace and justice auxiliaries in the absence of magistrates. The implementing partner for the project is the École nationale d'administration et de la magistrature. In addition, MINURCAT continues to support the training of DIS and local police involved in investigations, in coordination with the national authorities.

38. During the reporting period, MINURCAT and UNDP established a two-year legal aid project, funded by UNDP and implemented by the Chadian Bar Association, to assist vulnerable groups and persons in eastern Chad on legal matters. In cooperation with UNDP and UNHCR, MINURCAT also facilitated the operations of a mobile court by providing support to the Court of Appeals in Abéché in organizing criminal court sessions in various locations, including Abéché and Am Timam, between 1 June and 24 July.

39. Funding for justice system initiatives remains a key challenge. In this regard, MINURCAT, in collaboration with the Government of Chad, has developed a proposal for justice projects for submission to donors. MINURCAT is also supporting the implementation of the Justice Support Programme, which is funded by the European Development Fund.

40. During the reporting period, MINURCAT carried out a wide outreach sensitization programme to improve the general living conditions of prison inmates, especially mothers, infants and juveniles. On-the-job training for prison officers is also ongoing in Iriba and Abéché. In collaboration with the Chadian prison authorities and other stakeholders, and in consultation with the Prison Development Committee, MINURCAT assisted in the drafting of a comprehensive set of laws, policies and procedures to assist the Government of Chad in the establishment of a professional prison system. These measures are now pending the approval of the Parliament in July 2009.

41. Despite progress achieved by MINURCAT and the national authorities towards strengthening the prison system in eastern Chad, daunting challenges remain, including inadequate funding for training national prison staff, the need for rehabilitation and re-enforcement of security in the main prisons and for improvement of prison conditions. Prisoners frequently escape from the Abéché and Iriba prisons as a result of infrastructural deficiencies, which aggravates security threats in the area. Meanwhile, violations of prisoners' rights continue to be reported in prisons and detention cells in eastern Chad. MINURCAT has continued to explore funding opportunities for the improvement of the basic prison infrastructure, especially the rehabilitation of detention cells for females in Abéché prison and security reinforcements for the Iriba and Goz Beida prisons.

C. Human rights

42. During the reporting period, MINURCAT focused on the monitoring of recruitment and use of children by armed forces and groups as well as on cases and incidents of sexual and gender-based violence. The limited capacities of the Government of Chad in the eastern part of the country have contributed to

widespread impunity; law enforcement officials could respond to only 15 per cent of the cases of human rights violations and abuses that were reported to them. Human rights officers documented alleged violations of the right to life and to physical integrity during the fighting between ANT and Chadian armed opposition groups in May, including attacks on civilians and humanitarian workers by armed individuals and groups in military uniform, reportedly from UFR. A total of 15 civilians were reported killed, including 8 women and 2 children, and 13 were wounded. A Chadian national, subcontracted by an international non-governmental organization, was reportedly killed by UFR elements on 5 May in Kerfi, 45 kilometres south of Goz Beida.

43. During the reporting period, the Mission's regular monitoring visits revealed a number of cases of arbitrary detention and illegal arrest. For example, 10 detainees were held in the Iriba penitentiary facility without being charged for periods ranging from 16 days to 5 months, and in the Abéché facility between 5 days and 32 months. Detainees are kept in poor conditions and in some cases are chained to prevent escape.

44. During the reporting period, MINURCAT documented three cases of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape and assault, allegedly perpetrated by isolated elements of ANT, for which the perpetrators remained unpunished. On 24 April, a 28-year-old woman was raped by two elements of ANT in Guéréda. The two perpetrators were identified and one of them apprehended by DIS. The authorities prevented DIS from proceeding with the arrest. On 10 May, a 22-year-old woman from the Djabal refugee camp was raped, reportedly by two men from ANT. The husband of the victim refused to lodge a formal criminal complaint. The Mission documented three cases of attempted rape, allegedly perpetrated by ANT members deployed to Am Dam, prior to and in the aftermath of the clashes with Chadian armed opposition groups. MINURCAT brought these concerns to the attention of local authorities.

D. Child protection

45. From 28 April to 6 May, MINURCAT, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Chadian Ministries of Defence, External Relations and Social Action organized a sensitization and verification mission on child recruitment in eastern Chad. The aim was to raise awareness among local authorities and military commanders of their obligations under international law with respect to children in armed conflict. Some of the military commanders acknowledged the presence of children among the military ranks, although they attributed this to the integration of former rebels into the Chadian army. They also expressed concern that demobilized children would be re-recruited by rebel groups. The delegation suggested that cases of children among the armed forces be referred to the Chadian army focal point for the demobilization of child soldiers.

46. On 14 May, MINURCAT received confirmation of the presence of a large number of minors among the UFR combatants taken prisoner by Chadian forces during the clashes in Am Dam. On 12 June, in a ceremony held in N'Djamena and attended by members of the diplomatic corps, the Ministers of External Relations and Defence handed over 84 such children to UNICEF. They were subsequently

transferred to a UNICEF-sponsored Centre de transit et d'orientation, run by CARE International in N'Djamena, from where they will be reunited with their families.

E. Civil affairs

47. During the period under review, MINURCAT intensified its activities to promote intercommunity dialogue in the regions of Ouaddai and Dar Sila. In April, MINURCAT and the local authorities of the Assounga district initiated an intercommunity dialogue between the Massalit and Zaghawa ethnic groups, for the first time bringing together representatives of both communities with a view to supporting the return of Massalits to their villages of origin. Both parties agreed to reactivate and strengthen the existing reconciliation mechanism. In this regard, a Commission des sages, which includes local authorities and other stakeholders, met on 30 June to facilitate the removal of obstacles to the safe return of Massalits.

48. In May, MINURCAT provided support to the Sous Préfet of Molou, near Farchana, to establish a Commission on Conflict Resolution between herders and farmers and revive the existing Mixed Commission between refugees and the host population. In the Dar Sila region, MINURCAT provided support to local authorities to revive conflict resolution mechanisms. MINURCAT also continued to support the reinforcement of local administration capacities with the rehabilitation of the offices of the Koukou Angarana Sous-préfecture.

49. On 22 and 23 May, a joint programme on intercommunity dialogue and conflict management was launched in Goz Beida and Abéché by CONAFIT, the European Union and MINURCAT. The programme will be developed in specific return areas in the Kimiti district of the Dar Sila region and the Assounga district of the Ouaddai region.

F. Gender

50. From 21 to 23 June, MINURCAT organized a sensitization workshop on Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) for female refugees and internally displaced persons and women from the host community in Iriba. The workshop provided a consultative forum for women from the three communities and assisted in identifying female leaders to participate in a forthcoming MINURCAT-initiated intercommunity dialogue.

51. During the reporting period, MINURCAT continued working with partners of the sub-cluster on sexual and gender-based violence to harmonize related activities in refugee camps, sites for internally displaced persons and neighbouring villages. MINURCAT and its partners also worked on training modules for the four key sectors related to sexual and gender-based violence, namely, security, judicial, medical, and psychosocial. The Mission established women and children protection units within DIS stations and commenced a continuing education programme for deployed United Nations police and DIS personnel.

G. HIV/AIDS

52. During the reporting period, MINURCAT continued to mainstream HIV/AIDS awareness throughout the Mission's activities, including through sensitization of 274 Mission personnel. Peer educators' training was organized for 35 DIS elements to build the capacity of Chadian security agencies to deliver HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention. As part of community outreach efforts, sensitization sessions were also conducted, in collaboration with the Abéché voluntary counselling and testing centre, at a local church and an establishment of higher learning. Approximately 850 young people attended the sessions, and 358 accepted the offer of voluntary counselling and testing services.

H. Mine action

53. During the period under review, MINURCAT, through its contractor, Mine-Tech International, verified 1,077 kilometres of main supply roads in eastern Chad as free of the presence of mines and explosive remnants of war. This clearance will facilitate the deployment of the Mission and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Visits were made to 214 villages in conjunction with road verification and decontamination activities. To date, 488 items of unexploded ordnance and 3,106 items of small arms ammunition have been removed and destroyed.

54. Following the fighting between ANT and Chadian armed opposition groups in May 2009, MINURCAT, in coordination with other mine action partners, developed and implemented a mine action contingency plan to respond to the threat of explosive remnants of war and to raise risk awareness. At Am Dam, a 2.92 square kilometre area of battlefield was cleared, providing local populations with access to social infrastructure, such as hospitals and schools, as well as agricultural land. A total of 1,201 items of abandoned/unexploded ordnance and 10,379 items of small arms ammunition were removed and destroyed. In addition, 5,935 local people benefited from mine/explosive remnants of war-risk awareness campaigns conducted in affected areas.

V. Mission support

55. As previously reported, and in accordance with Security Council resolution 1861 (2009), MINURCAT submitted to the Governments of Chad and the Central African Republic, on 3 and 18 March, respectively, draft amendments to the status-of-mission agreement that reflect the military component of the Mission. The Government of the Central African Republic signed the amendment on 22 June. The Government of Chad submitted counterproposals to the draft amendment, which were discussed with MINURCAT during meetings on 4, 12 and 29 June.

56. During the reporting period, MINURCAT increased its level of support to the Mission's substantive and military components, assuming full responsibility for support from EUFOR in mid-May. The transfer of assets purchased from EUFOR was also finalized during the reporting period.

57. The construction of accommodation and office units had previously been hampered by delays in mobilization of personnel and equipment. Many obstacles

have now been addressed, and work is currently under way to complete the integrated civilian and military camps in Abéché, Goz Beida, Iriba, Farchana and Birao, as well as the consolidation of facilities in N'Djamena. Options for constructing camps in Bahai, Guéréda and Koukou Angarana are being considered. Preparations are also ongoing for the establishment of permanent offices and accommodation at DIS police stations and posts; the engagement of a contractor to build those units is in process.

58. During the reporting period, disruptions to the supply of fuel (both diesel and aviation fuel) posed a major operational difficulty for the Mission. Production problems at the sole refinery in the region compounded the supply problems that had arisen earlier in the year, when a lengthy strike by fuel truck drivers in Chad resulted in a depletion of stocks in N'Djamena. In the light of concerns regarding future supplies of fuel, reductions in operational activities were implemented to maintain a minimum reserve. Measures were also put in place to address the situation, including airlifts of additional fuel supplies and the accelerated mobilization of the Mission's long-term fuel supplier. The situation has now improved dramatically, with an average of over three weeks supply available at the Mission's operational locations.

59. The provision of support continued to be affected by the difficult operating conditions in eastern Chad. Despite some improvements in living conditions in the MINURCAT camps, accommodation is still well below reasonable standards. As a result, previously reported challenges in the recruitment and retention of staff continue to be of significant concern.

VI. Safety and security

60. During the reporting period, the security phase remained at phase IV in northern and eastern Chad and at phase III in N'Djamena and southern areas. The security phase in northern and eastern Chad remains at phase IV owing to continued tensions in the border areas, which have a negative impact on the work of humanitarian agencies and NGOs. In north-eastern Central African Republic, security phase IV remains in place in the Mission's area of operations.

VII. Benchmarks and strategic workplan

61. In my report to the Security Council of 4 December 2008 (S/2008/760), I presented benchmarks towards the exit strategy of MINURCAT. In its resolution 1861 (2009), the Security Council requested me to inform the Council on the development of a strategic workplan that would contain indicative timelines to measure and track progress on the implementation of those benchmarks, with a view to meeting them by 15 March 2011. Accordingly, MINURCAT has developed a plan, which is presented in annex I to the present report. The plan will continue to be refined in coordination with key partners. In subsequent reports, I will provide further updates on progress towards fulfilment of the benchmarks.

62. The plan outlines several indicators and related activities for each of the benchmarks. It should be noted, however, that responsibility for meeting the benchmarks for withdrawal goes beyond the mandate and capacity of MINURCAT

and the United Nations country team. This achievement will require the sustained and growing engagement of the Government of Chad, which bears a sovereign responsibility for the security and protection of the civilian populations and humanitarian actors in eastern Chad, as well as the engagement and contribution of multilateral and bilateral partners. The exit strategy of MINURCAT depends, in particular, on developing the capacity of Chadian law enforcement agencies to protect civilians and humanitarian actors with minimal support from the international community.

63. The plan contains a new benchmark on peace and security in the subregion, which provides an important element of context. The threat to the security of civilians in eastern Chad and the necessity to protect them is likely to remain as long as tensions on the Chad-Sudan border persist and the potential for fighting between respective rebels and government forces in Chad and Darfur remains high. In addition, the curtailment or management of local conflicts between ethnic groups in eastern Chad is a vital precondition for the sustainable return of many internally displaced persons. The establishment of stability in the MINURCAT area of operations will require sustained efforts by the Government of Chad, neighbouring States and the wider international community to resolve the causes of armed conflict, both in eastern Chad and in the subregion.

VIII. Observations and recommendations

64. Despite the achievements of the new MINURCAT force and progress on the deployment of DIS, a number of negative developments materialized during the reporting period. The brief rebel incursion in eastern Chad in May and the fighting that ensued with Government forces exacerbated the security situation in eastern Chad and opened a fresh opportunity for banditry, which undermined the achievements of EUFOR and MINURCAT. The incursion also contributed to the proliferation of small arms, which further destabilized the Sila and Ouddai regions. Internally displaced persons who were contemplating returning to their places of origin were discouraged by the insecurity, which probably will delay their ultimate return by at least another year.

65. The further deterioration of relations between the Governments of Chad and the Sudan following the incursion in eastern Chad was also a setback for the security of the broader region. The Dakar process has been at a standstill since November 2008, when the Contact Group met for the last time. The signing of the 3 May Doha agreement by the Governments of Chad and the Sudan offered renewed hope for the normalization of relations, but these hopes were quickly frustrated. I call on the Governments of Chad and the Sudan to redouble their efforts to build confidence and address the sources of their tensions in order to bring stability to the region and improve the humanitarian situations in Darfur and eastern Chad.

66. Beyond the issue of relations between Chad and the Sudan, however, an enduring stabilization of the region will require the resolution of the internal conflicts prevailing in both countries. In this context, I welcome the progress made in the implementation of the 13 August agreement between the Government of Chad and the political opposition, with a consensus reached on the legislative framework for the elections and modalities for the establishment of the National Independent Electoral Commission. The launch of the demographic census, which will facilitate

voter registration for the future elections, is another positive step. Elections, held in a free, fair, inclusive and transparent manner, could offer a fresh chance for national reconciliation. I am also pleased that MINURCAT is supporting the management and resolution by Chadian actors of localized conflicts in eastern Chad.

67. However, I urge the Government of Chad and all stakeholders to build upon this progress to create the foundations for an inclusive and comprehensive political process in Chad, which should address the sources of conflict in the eastern part of the country. Such a process is urgently needed to alleviate the plight of the hundreds of thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons in Chad and to help create the conditions for MINURCAT to complete its mandate. Armed groups must renounce violence, and all parties should engage in a meaningful political dialogue. I encourage regional actors and Security Council members to support Chadian parties to this end as a vital contribution to stabilizing the region.

68. The training and deployment of DIS in eastern Chad has contributed to enhancing security in refugee camps and key towns. Recent fighting in eastern Chad, however, has raised the expectations of local populations and humanitarian actors regarding the performance of DIS. Following some serious cases of ill-discipline, albeit not numerous, I am pleased that the Chadian authorities are taking measures to prevent future incidents, which risk undermining the image of DIS and the confidence of humanitarian actors. In addition, the recent DIS assessment mission identified key areas of the performance of DIS and MINURCAT support in which improvements should be made, within the current strength and concept of operations of DIS.

69. In the medium term, MINURCAT will continue its efforts, alongside the Government and other partners, to ensure that DIS receives adequate support and has the means to conduct its operations effectively. While current contributions to the DIS trust fund will allow MINURCAT to provide support until the end of 2009, continued donor support will be required for 2010. I therefore urge Member States and regional organizations to consider providing the necessary financial support. We must continue to strengthen this important national capacity to pave the way for the gradual transfer of financial and administrative responsibility for DIS to the Government of Chad, in accordance with the benchmarks for the withdrawal of MINURCAT.

70. Regardless of ongoing adjustments and improvements to the operations of and support for DIS, it is and will remain a community policing force. As such, its capacity to respond to threats of a military nature will remain limited at best. Efforts will therefore continue to expedite the deployment of the full MINURCAT force to enhance area security in eastern Chad. I would like to commend the performance of MINURCAT, especially the new force, during the recent outbreak of armed conflict between Chadian armed opposition groups and Government forces.

71. Compounding the extremely challenging conditions faced by MINURCAT, the force also continues to operate without the support of vital enablers. In order for MINURCAT to achieve its full force projection and expeditionary capability, pledges are urgently needed for those enablers, including 14 of the 18 required military helicopters. In addition, while I am encouraged by recent pledges of troops to replace those departing the Mission, I am very concerned by delays in deployment, which risk creating security gaps. I encourage Member States to assist

troop-contributing countries in acquiring the necessary equipment and expediting the deployment of their contingents.

72. Finally, I would also like to express my appreciation for the work of my Special Representative, Victor Angelo, and his management of the Mission, particularly during the incursion by Chadian armed opposition groups in May. I wish to thank the staff of MINURCAT and the United Nations country team for their collective efforts to contribute to peace and stability in eastern Chad, the north-eastern Central African Republic and the region.

Annex I

Benchmarks, indicators of progress and key activities: 2009-2011

The fulfilment of the benchmarks would require, inter alia:

- (a) A stable and peaceful environment in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic as well as a regional security situation, especially in Darfur, that is conducive to the return of internally displaced persons;
- (b) Genuine efforts of the Governments of Chad and the Sudan to achieve a long-standing solution for their disputes through cooperation in the implementation of confidence-building initiatives;
- (c) Continued support of the Dakar contact group to the agreement of 13 March 2008;
- (d) Concrete steps in the implementation of the Doha Agreement of 3 May 2009;
- (e) Continued engagement of the Government of Chad with the international community, particularly by supporting the deployment and operations of the *Détachement intégré de sécurité* and by guaranteeing the security and freedom of movement of the United Nations and associated personnel;
- (f) The implementation of the political agreement of 13 August 2007 for the reinforcement of the democratic process, particularly regarding elections and the reform of the local administration;
- (g) Continued commitment by local authorities in Chad to local community reconciliation;
- (h) Sustained efforts by the donor community to address the humanitarian, reconstruction and development needs of eastern Chad;
- (i) Provision by troop- and police-contributing countries of the necessary military contingents, military liaison and police officers to MINURCAT;
- (j) Sustained donor support for the *Détachement intégré de sécurité*;
- (k) Support by the Government of Chad for the deployment of judicial actors to the East;
- (l) Adoption of necessary decisions by the Government of Chad in the field of justice and corrections.

I. Security and protection of civilians

Benchmark 1: voluntary return and resettlement in secure conditions of a critical mass of internally displaced persons

<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Indicators of progress and activities</i>
March 2011	Improvement of security in the places of origin of internally displaced persons Improvement of security along major road axes for returns

Benchmark 2: demilitarization of camps for refugee and internally displaced persons as evidenced by a decrease in the circulation of arms and the level of violence and human rights abuses

<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Indicators of progress and activities</i>
January 2010	<p>Enhancement of community policing in key towns, refugee camps and internally displaced person sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the building of basic infrastructure for the stations and posts of the Détachement intégré de sécurité (DIS) in eastern Chad • 850 DIS officers fully equipped and armed in all 19 DIS police stations and posts in eastern Chad and with demonstrated ability to maintain law and order in refugee camps and key towns • Establishment of 19 local community safety councils in eastern Chad • Establishment by DIS of 19 women and children's desks in key towns and refugee camps in eastern Chad <p>Enhancement of wide-area security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attainment of full operational capacity by the MINURCAT military component and provision of wide area security coverage throughout eastern Chad
July 2010	<p>Decrease in the circulation of arms and the level of violence and human rights abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence, in key towns, refugee camps and internally displaced person sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing by DIS • Advanced refresher training for DIS, including on human rights • Committees for refugees and internally displaced persons declare eight refugee camps and internally displaced person sites weapon-free • Establishment of an additional 35 local community safety councils (for a total of 54) in eastern Chad • Conduct by DIS of regular surveys in the refugee camps and internally displaced person sites on sense of security • Effective conduct by DIS of investigations into alleged human rights violations, in particular sexual and gender-based violence • Provision of wide-area security by MINURCAT throughout eastern Chad
January 2011	<p>Further decrease in the circulation of arms and the level of violence and human rights abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence, in key towns, refugee camps/internally displaced person sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committees for refugees and internally displaced persons declare 10 refugee camps/internally displaced person sites weapon-free

Benchmark 3: capacity of local authorities to provide the necessary security for refugees, internally displaced persons, civilians and humanitarian workers

<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Indicators of progress and activities</i>
July 2010	<p>Decrease in acts of banditry and violence, as well as increase in humanitarian access in eastern Chad through enhanced presence, capacity and coordination among Chadian law enforcement elements in eastern Chad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing by DIS under wide area security coverage provided by the MINURCAT military • Completion of the rotation of 50 per cent of the DIS force • Expansion of the participation of women in DIS • Completion of recruitment, training and deployment by the Government of Chad of 900 officers of the Gendarmerie, Garde nationale et nomade and the Chadian National Police, in accordance with selection criteria established by Chadian law • Establishment by DIS of a security coordination mechanism with the Chadian National Police, the Gendarmerie and the Garde nationale et nomade <p>Enhanced capacity of local communities to address local conflicts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of 20 inter-community dialogue projects <p>Decrease by 40 per cent of deaths/injuries from mines and unexploded ordnance, as reported by the Chad National Demining Authority</p>
March 2011	<p>Further decrease in acts of banditry and violence and an increase in humanitarian access in eastern Chad through the enhanced presence and capacity of and coordination among Chadian law enforcement elements in eastern Chad</p> <p>Significant decrease in inter-community clashes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of 12 local conflict management committees in eastern Chad • Conduct of 15 sensitization campaigns/meetings by local authorities (on peaceful cohabitation and modern and customary law on access to water, cattle drive trails and overnight cattle camps) • Completion of the rotation of most of the DIS force <p>Decrease by 80 per cent of deaths/injuries from mines and unexploded ordnance in eastern Chad, as reported by the Chad National Demining Authority</p> <p>Decrease in need for support from MINURCAT to national authorities for the provision of security to civilians and humanitarian actors</p>

II. Human rights and rule of law

Benchmark 4: ability of the national law enforcement agencies to maintain law and order with respect for international human rights standards

<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Indicators of progress and activities</i>
January 2010	<p>Enhanced capacity of DIS to track and investigate cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment by DIS of a database to record crimes, including sexual and gender-based violence • DIS investigation units operational in all DIS stations • Provision of in-service training to DIS investigators, including on relevant international human rights standards <p>Enhanced human rights awareness and frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of an action plan by the Government of Chad to prevent the recruitment and use of children by armed groups • Establishment of an investigation and accountability mechanism for alleged human rights violations, including by DIS
July 2010	<p>60 per cent increase in the percentage of reported human rights violations/abuses cases that are investigated/prosecuted by the Chadian authorities, including cases of sexual and gender-based violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of an investigation and accountability mechanism for alleged human rights violations, including by DIS <p>Enhanced capacity of Chadian authorities to track cases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the installation of a tracking system for cases of individuals arrested/detained by DIS <p>Enhanced human rights awareness and frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of an action plan by the Government of Chad on the promotion and protection of human rights • Attendance by 100 officers of the Gendarmerie, Garde nationale et nomade and local authorities of short-term training courses on international human rights standards, including the protection of children in conflict situations
March 2011	<p>Enhanced human rights awareness and frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification by the Chadian Parliament of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights • Training of all 22 regional delegates of the Ministry of Human Rights and Promotion of Liberties on human rights standards • Production by the Government of one treaty body report (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women) <p>Decrease in the need for international support to the Chadian law enforcement agencies</p>

Benchmark 5: progress in the formation of an independent and effective judiciary in eastern Chad contributing to the end of impunity, as evidenced by a significant increase in the capacity and independence of, as well as respect for the justice sector

<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Indicators of progress and activities</i>
July 2010	Enhanced basic judicial capacity in eastern Chad <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law on the judicial organization of the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals of Abéché is revised according to demography and judicial case load • Opening of criminal sessions in the Abéché Court of Appeals • Opening of the first instance tribunals of Abéché, Iriba and Biltine for hearings on a regular basis, including on mobile circuit • Deployment of judges of the peace in 20 sub-prefectures in eastern Chad • Opening of 12 functioning legal aid offices in eastern Chad • Opening of the Maison des avocats of Abéché with five lawyers deployed
March 2011	Enhanced basic judicial capacity in eastern Chad <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased implementation of the “Programme de reforme de la justice” signed by the President in February 2005 • Building and equipping the first instance tribunal of Iriba <p>Decrease in need for international support for the sustainment of a basic judicial capacity in eastern Chad</p>

Benchmark 6: a strengthened prison system in eastern Chad that is based on a human rights approach to prison management

<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Indicators of progress and activities</i>
July 2009	Enhanced prison infrastructure, staffing and regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and upgrade of security at two prisons in eastern Chad, in accordance with international human rights standards • Drafting, approval and enactment of a revised Prison Act • Training (including on applicable human rights standards) and deployment to eastern Chad of 40 prison officers
July 2010	Enhanced prison infrastructure, staffing and regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and upgrade of security at two prisons in eastern Chad • Training and deployment to eastern Chad of 300 prison officers • Corps prison officers established

<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Indicators of progress and activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting, approval and enactment of code of conduct for prison staff based on applicable human rights standards
March 2011	<p>Enhanced prison infrastructure, staffing and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and upgrade of security at one prison in eastern Chad

III. Regional peace support

Benchmark 7: improvement of overall peace and security in the subregion

<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Indicators of progress and activities</i>
January 2010	<p>Enhanced security along the border between Chad and the Sudan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resumption of direct high-level contacts between the Governments of Chad and the Sudan with a view to de-escalating tensions and normalizing relations • Chadian armed groups renounce armed struggle; all parties engage in political dialogue • Progress towards a cessation of hostilities and comprehensive peace agreement in Darfur <p>Progress towards stabilization in Chad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress in the implementation of the 13 August 2007 agreement, with a view to holding free, fair and transparent elections • Demilitarization of the local administration • Establishment of mechanisms to build trust and manage local conflicts between ethnic communities in eastern Chad <p>Stabilization of the situation in the north-eastern Central African Republic (Vakaga and Haute-Kotto)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of enhanced security by the MINURCAT military component as it reaches its full operational capacity
January 2011	<p>Enhanced confidence between the Governments of Chad and the Sudan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cessation of rebel incursions across the border • Cessation of military air or land incursions across the border • Curbing of support for rebels on both sides of the border <p>Stabilization of the situation in the north-eastern Central African Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for combatants • Holding of free, fair and transparent elections, with inclusive participation

Annex II

Military and police strength as at 30 June 2009

<i>Component</i>	<i>Military</i>				<i>Police</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Military liaison officers</i>	<i>Military staff officers</i>	<i>Troops</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civilian police</i>
Albania	0	0	63	63	0
Austria	0	4	122	126	0
Bangladesh	2	4	0	6	0
Benin	0	0	0	0	27
Brazil	4	0	0	4	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	16
Burundi	0	0	0	0	10
Cameroon	0	1	0	1	9
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	35
Croatia	0	2	15	17	0
Ecuador	2	0	0	2	0
Egypt	2	0	0	2	13
Ethiopia	0	13	0	13	0
Finland	0	2	73	75	0
France	0	9	300	309	14
Gabon	1	0	0	1	0
Gambia	2	0	0	2	0
Ghana	1	14	201	216	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	3
Ireland	0	13	405	418	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	7
Kenya	0	2	0	2	0
Kyrgyzstan	1	0	0	1	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0	0	0	3
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	17
Malawi	0	5	0	5	0
Mali	1	0	0	1	5
Namibia	0	4	0	4	0
Nepal	1	17	0	18	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	12
Nigeria	1	9	0	10	0
Norway	0	3	145	148	0
Pakistan	2	3	0	5	0
Poland	0	2	323	325	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	5

<i>Component</i>	<i>Military</i>				<i>Police</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Military liaison officers</i>	<i>Military staff officers</i>	<i>Troops</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civilian police</i>
Russian Federation	0	1	88	89	0
Rwanda	1	0	0	1	10
Senegal	1	12	0	13	9
Serbia	0	0	5	5	0
Sweden	0	2	0	2	2
Togo	0	6	450	456	8
Tunisia	1	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	2
Uganda	2	0	0	2	0
United States of America	0	2	0	2	0
Uruguay	0	1	0	1	0
Yemen	2	0	0	2	17
Zambia	2	0	0	2	0
Total	46	133	2 170	2 349	224

