

Peacekeeping Operation in Haiti

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Although the Multinational Force is mandated by the United Nations (Security Council Resolution 1529), the different contingents are under national command.

Haiti Multinational Interim Force (MIF-H)

The MIF-H is under overall US command. For operational purposes, Haiti has been divided into two zones, each under the responsibility of a military contingent: Northern Sector (France) and Southern Sector (USA, Canada, Chile).

- **CJTF-HQ**

This is a multinational headquarters with officers from all 4 countries, including 11 officers from France.

Force Commander: Brigadier General Ronald Coleman (USMC)

Deputy Force Commander: Colonel Daniel Leplatois

Total number of troops making up MIF-H: c. 3500

USA – *Operation Secure Tomorrow*

US forces in Haiti are under the control of United States Southern Command.

- 3rd Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, USMC
- Marine Light/Attack Helicopter Squadron-269
- Marine Air Ground Task Force - 8
- Marine Combat Service Support Detachment - 20

Total: c. 1900 troops

France – *Operation Carbet*

Operational Command of the French contingent is held by CEMA (*Chef d'État-major des Armées*) in Paris. The French mission is codenamed *Operation Carbet*.

Force Commander (COMANFOR) - Général de Brigade Henri Clément Bollée (REPFRANCE holds operational control of French forces).

Port au Prince: Troops are tasked with the protection of the French embassy and French interests in the city.

- EPIGN detachment (Escadron Parachutiste d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale) [c. 15 troops]
- Escadron 23/2 de Gendarmerie Mobile (Mont de Marsan, France) [c. 75 troops]
- One company from 41e BIMA (Batallion d'Infanterie de Marine) (Guadeloupe) [c. 150 troops]

Northern Zone

Cap Haïtien:

- Tactical HQ from 33e RIMa (Régiment d'Infanterie de Marine) Colonel Leroy
- Escadron de Reconnaissance et d'Investigation (VBL) made up of troops from 1er RCP (Régiment de Chasseurs Parachutistes) and 1er RHP (Régiment de Hussards Parachutistes)
- Forward Surgical Post

Fort Liberté:

- One company from 33e RIMa (Martinique) [c. 150 troops]

Gonaïves:

- 2e Compagnie, 3e REI (Régiment Étranger d'Infanterie) (Guyane Française) [c. 150 troops]

Total: c. 1000 troops

Navy:

- Frégate *Ventôse* (Frigate) with Panther helicopter
- BATRAL *Champlain* (Bâtiment de transport léger - LST) with vehicles for deployed forces
- 3 patrol vessels

Air Force:

- 3 C-160 Transall (tactical transport) aircraft (Escadron de transport outre-mer 58 Antilles)
- 2 Puma (transport/reconnaissance/mobile support/medevac) helicopters (Escadron d'hélicoptères outre-mer 68 Guyane)

Canada – *Operation Halo*

Canadian Forces are based in Port au Prince.

- Joint Task Force 2 (JTF-2) detachment (Port-au-Prince International Airport during initial phase of the operation)
- Joint Operations Group National Support Element
- Elements of 2 Air Maintenance Squadron (2AMS)
- CIMIC team

- 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment (2RCR)
- 430 Tactical Helicopter Squadron with six CH-146 Griffon helicopters

Total: c. 450 troops

Chile

- Special Forces detachment
- Chile Battalion

Total: 330 troops

United Nations stabilisation force

The Multinational Interim Force will be replaced around May 2004 by a UN stabilisation force (MINUSTAH) which will operate for an initial period of 24 months, under a Chapter 7 UN Charter mandate. The force will be based around a military and civilian police component, with about 6700 and 1700 personnel respectively. MINUSTAH will initially be under Brazilian command for 6 months. Troops will also be provided by Argentina, Chile, and some European Union countries (Police and Gendarmerie).