

Appendix 3A. Multilateral peace operations, 2010

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I. Introduction

This appendix describes developments in peace operations in 2010 and draws on data collected in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database to analyse trends in peace operations in the 10-year period 2001–10.¹ The data presented here is a snapshot of ongoing peace operations in 2010 and is meant to serve as a reference point to enable comparative analysis between 2010 and previous years.² Global trends are presented in section II and regional developments in section III. The sources and methods used when collecting the data are described in section IV, followed by details of all multilateral peace operations active during 2010.

II. Global trends

A total of 52 peace operations were conducted in 2010, taking place in 33 locations. One new peace operation was launched in 2010, the European Union (EU) Training Mission in Somalia (EUTM). Two peace operations closed during 2010, the EU Mission in Support of Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau (EU SSR Guinea-Bissau) and the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), making 2010 the second consecutive year in which the total number of operations fell, and the third year in which the total fell during the period 2001–10 (see figure 3A.1). However, the upward trend in the total number of personnel deployed to peace operations continued to gather pace, with totals increasing by 20 per cent between 2009 and 2010 to reach 262 842 (see figure 3A.2). Of these, 91 per cent were military personnel, 6 per cent were civilian police and 3 per cent were civilian staff.³ The known total cost of peace operations was \$8.9 billion, a 2 per cent decrease from the record high of \$9.1 billion in 2009.⁴

Over the period 2001–10 the annual number of peace operations started at 51 then fell to 49 in 2002. The number rose to 60 operations in 2007 and 2008 and then fell again, ending the decade one higher than it started. The number of

¹ SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/pko/>>.

² The figures for personnel deployments given in this appendix are generally estimates as of 31 Dec. 2010 or the date on which an operation terminated. They do not represent maximum numbers deployed or the total number of personnel deployed during the year.

³ The Multinational Force in Iraq (MNF-I) is considered to have been a peace operation in 2003–2005. However, as a statistical outlier, the 154 000–183 000 personnel deployed with MNF-I are not included in the total personnel figures. Information on MNF-I from 2003 until 2008, when its UN mandate ended, can be found in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database (note 1).

⁴ For information on how SIPRI calculates the costs of different categories of peace operation see section IV below.

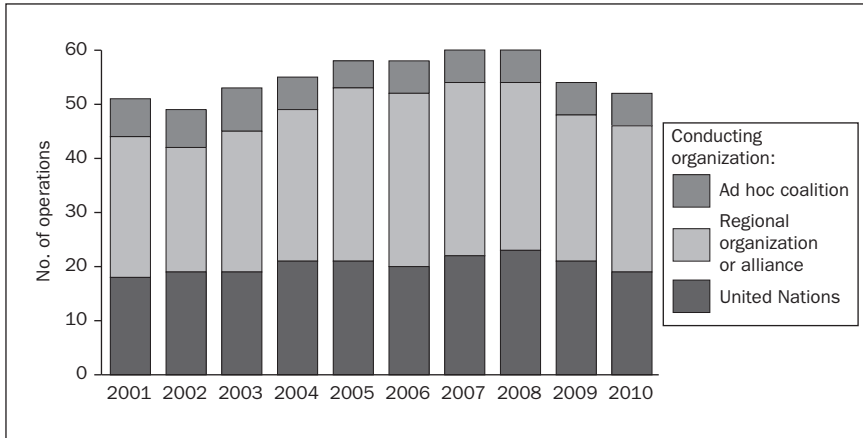


Figure 3A.1. Number of multilateral peace operations, by type of conducting organization, 2001–10

deployed personnel initially followed a similar trend, as the 2001 level of 123 783 personnel decreased to the lowest level recorded in the period, 102 525, in 2002. However, between 2003 and 2010 deployment levels increased every year. The total of 262 842 in 2010 marked an increase of more than 150 per cent over the 2002 level.

The main reason for this significant increase was reinforcement of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operation in Afghanistan run by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Its troop level increased from 84 146 in 2009 to 131 730 in 2010, an increase of 57 per cent. For the fifth year running, ISAF was the largest multilateral peace operation. The number of troops deployed with ISAF exceeded the total number of personnel deployed to all other operations combined.

Excluding ISAF from the data on multilateral peace operations yields a different picture for 2010 and for the 10-year period. A total of 131 112 personnel were deployed to the other 51 peace operations in 2010, and the trend in personnel deployments exhibits a slight decline between 2008 and 2010 (see figure 3A.2). Additionally, several peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations either started or scheduled reductions in deployed personnel in 2010 (see section III), indicating that both the number of personnel and the number of operations are set to decrease further. This suggests that the ‘consolidation’ recently observed in UN peacekeeping—a shift from building up new, large operations to transition and even reductions in military components—is also taking place in peace operations run by other organizations.⁵

⁵ See e.g. United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support, *The New Horizon Initiative: Progress Report no. 1* (United Nations: New York, Oct. 2010), pp. 7–8.

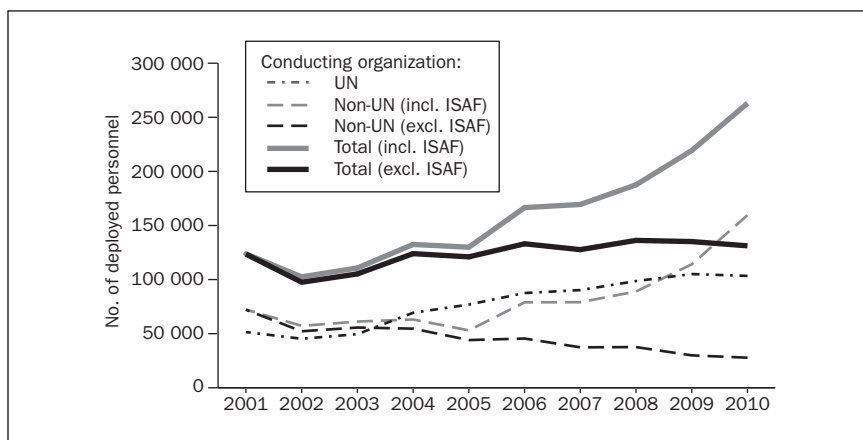


Figure 3A.2. Number of personnel deployed to multilateral peace operations, 2001–10

ISAF = International Security Assistance Force.

Conducting organizations

The UN continued to be the main conductor of peace operations in 2010, running 20 operations and deploying a total of 103 404 personnel, or 79 per cent of all personnel deployed to multilateral peace operations other than ISAF (39 per cent when ISAF is included).⁶ After continuous growth in UN personnel numbers since 2002, there was a small decrease in 2010.

NATO conducted three operations and deployed 140 354 personnel, or 61 per cent of the total.⁷ Of these, 94 per cent were ISAF troops. In contrast, the NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR) continued the steady withdrawal of troops, going from 12 662 in 2009 to 8454 in 2010. At 170 personnel, the NATO Training Mission in Iraq (NTM-I) remained at almost the same level as in 2009.

Developments in the operations led by the EU and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) were in line with the consolidation trend. The EU conducted 12 operations in 2010 (closing one and opening one) but decreased its total personnel deployment by 10 per cent to just over 4500, compared with 5000 in 2009. The OSCE conducted seven operations in 2010, one fewer than in 2009, and slightly decreased the number of personnel deployed to those seven operations from 369 to 363.

The African Union (AU) was the only organization besides NATO to significantly increase its personnel deployments, reinforcing its only current oper-

⁶ Only international personnel are included in the statistics presented here. See table 3A.2 for numbers of local staff supporting each operation.

⁷ Personnel deployed with the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan (NTM-A) are included in ISAF personnel figures. Details on the number of personnel and national contributions can be found in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database (note 1).

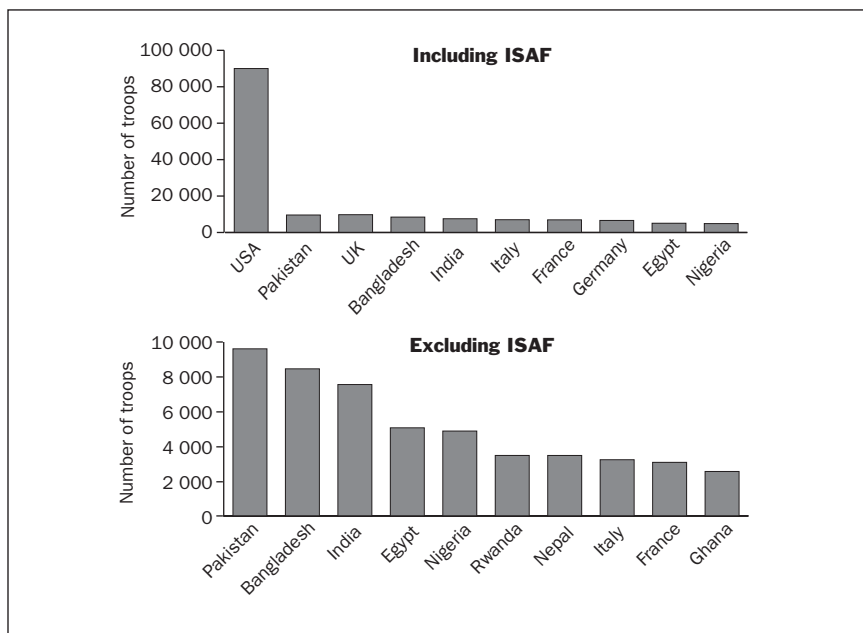


Figure 3A.3. The top 10 contributors of troops to multilateral peace operations, including and excluding the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, 2010

ation, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), from 5271 in 2009 to 7999 in 2010.⁸

The Communauté économique des États de l’Afrique centrale (CEEAC, Economic Community of Central African States), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Organization of American States (OAS) all conducted one operation each. Six operations were conducted by ad hoc coalitions (see tables 3A.1 and 3A.2 below).

Personnel contributions

ISAF deployments greatly influence the ranking of countries contributing military personnel (troops and military observers) as of December 2010 (see figure 3A.3).⁹ When ISAF is included, the USA was by far the largest contributor of military personnel, providing 90 013 of the total of 238 291 deployed by 111 countries. It was followed by Pakistan, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh and India. When ISAF deployments are excluded, a total of 106 561 military

⁸ The AU-UN hybrid operation UNAMID, which is led by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, is counted as a UN operation in this appendix.

⁹ These figures also include personnel deployed to operations terminated during the year and, where figures for Dec. were unavailable, the latest available figures. See also note 2.

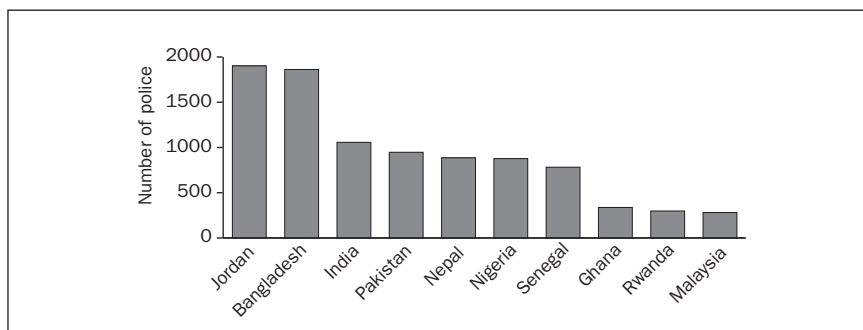


Figure 3A.4. The top 10 contributors of civilian police to multilateral peace operations, 2010

personnel were deployed by 105 countries as of December 2010. The largest contribution was made by Pakistan, which provided 9594 personnel. Of the top eight contributors of military personnel, four were Asian countries and four African. All sent troops exclusively to UN operations; of the top 10, only Italy and France participated in non-UN operations.

As of December 2010 a total of 16 385 civilian police were deployed with peace operations by 108 countries, an increase of 13 per cent over 2009. UN operations accounted for 88 per cent of deployed police, roughly the same proportion as in 2009. The largest contributor was Jordan (see figure 3A.4). The rest of the top 10 contributors were in Asia or Africa, and these two regions accounted for 56 per cent of the police deployed.

Contributions by emerging powers

During the past 10 years some non-Western powers with fast-growing economies—notably Brazil, China, India and South Africa—have matched a growing assertiveness at the regional and international levels with increasing participation in peace operations.¹⁰ These four countries increased their share of total personnel deployments from 5.1 per cent in 2001 to 14.5 per cent in 2010 (India remains by far the biggest of contributor of the four). They also significantly increased the number of operations in which they participated.

India is the 3rd largest contributor of military personnel and civilian police to UN operations, Brazil the 13th largest, South Africa the 14th largest and China the 15th largest. After a major increase in 2003, Brazil's deployment levels remained steady until another sharp rise in 2009 (see figure 3A.5) with the strengthening of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), in which Brazil leads the military component. China's personnel deployments started rising sharply in 2002 but, in common with overall UN deployment levels, they appear to have remained virtually unchanged since 2008 (see figure 3A.6). Although India was already a significant troop contributor,

¹⁰ See chapter 3.

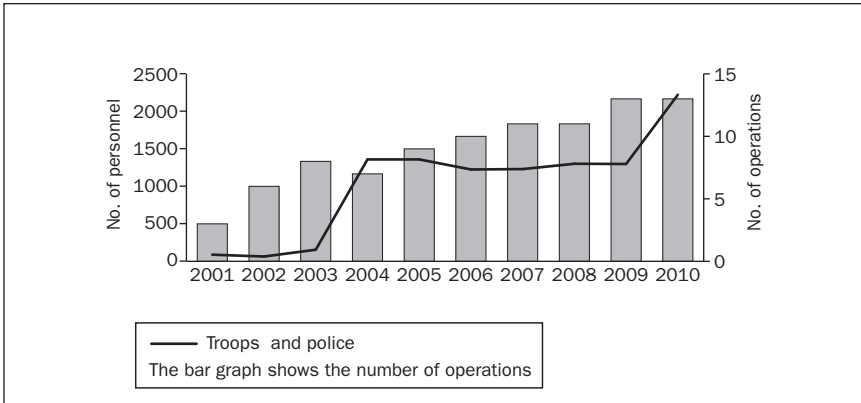


Figure 3A.5. Brazilian personnel in multilateral peace operations, 2001-10

Notes: Due to the availability of data, the personnel numbers only include troops and civilian police. The numbers of operations include all operations, even those to which Brazil contributes only observers or civilian staff.

In 2003 Brazil contributed 44 troops to 1 European Union mission. All other contributions shown were to UN operations and consisted overwhelmingly of troops.

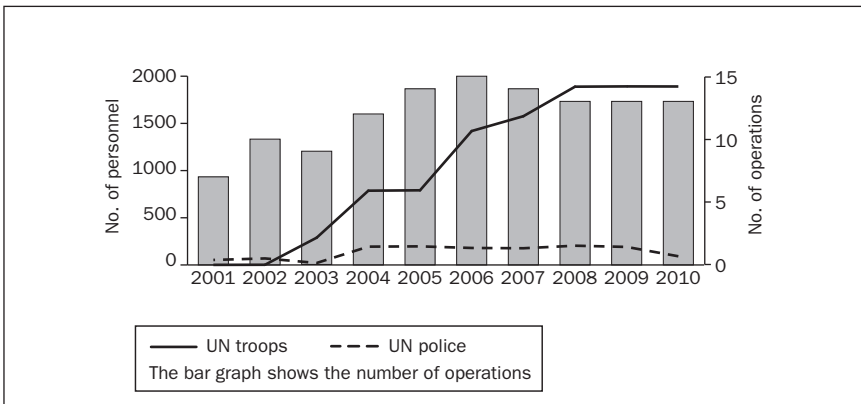


Figure 3A.6. Chinese personnel in multilateral peace operations, 2001-10

Notes: Due to the availability of data, the personnel numbers only include troops and civilian police. The numbers of operations include all operations, even those to which China contributes only observers or civilian staff.

between 2002 and 2005 it more than trebled its personnel contributions. Its contributions have gradually decreased each year since 2006 but remain above the 2005 level (see figure 3A.7). South Africa’s contributions started sharply increasing in 2002. Its level of contributions has fluctuated, falling between 2004 and 2006 and then increasing sharply again in 2007, since when its contributions have risen slightly each year (see figure 3A.8).

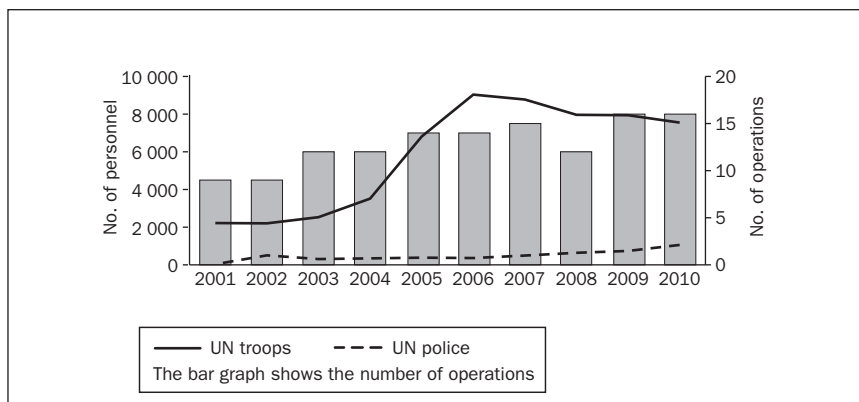


Figure 3A.7. Indian personnel in multilateral peace operations, 2001–10

Notes: Due to the availability of data, the personnel numbers only include troops and civilian police. The numbers of operations include all operations, even those to which India contributes only observers or civilian staff.

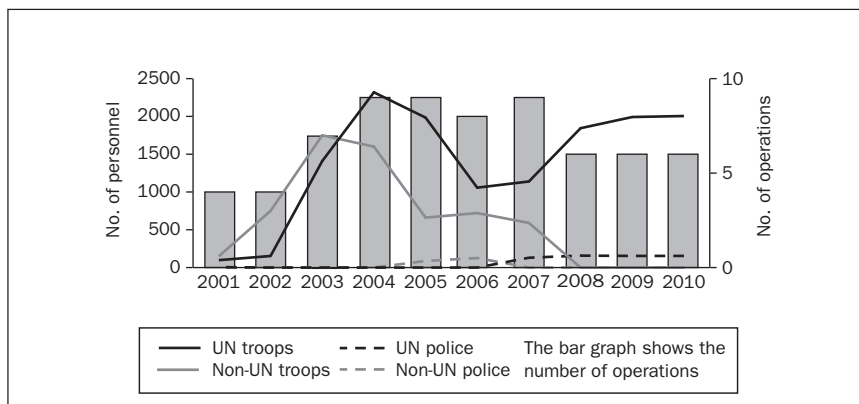


Figure 3A.8. South African personnel in multilateral peace operations, 2001–10

Notes: Due to the availability of data, the personnel numbers only include troops and civilian police. The numbers of operations include all operations, even those to which South Africa contributes only observers or civilian staff.

In 2001–2003 South Africa contributed troops to an ad hoc coalition operation and in 2003 it contributed troops to an European Union operation. All other non-UN contributions were to African Union operations.

III. Regional developments

Africa

The number of personnel deployed in Africa in 2010 decreased by 1 per cent compared to 2009 and the number of operations there fell from 10 to 9. That

the number of operations and deployment levels in Africa—the region in 2010 with the largest number of peace operations (see table 3A.1) and 65 per cent of non-ISAF personnel deployments—decreased compared to 2009 both reflected and reinforced the consolidation trend in peacekeeping.

The UN continued to be the main conductor of peace operations in Africa. During 2010, three of its operations faced significant political challenges and had to respond to the removal of formal consent by the host government. In 2009 the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) requested a plan for the progressive drawdown of the UN Organization Mission in the DRC (MONUC) to be submitted by June 2010, the 50th anniversary of Congolese independence. A compromise solution was reached in 2010 under which the operation was transformed into a stabilization mission—renamed the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)—and a portion of its troop contingent was withdrawn.¹¹

Consent for the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) was called into question after the head of the operation publicly declared that opposition candidate Alassane Ouattara had won disputed presidential elections held in November 2010. The incumbent, Laurent Gbagbo, refused to step down and both candidates claimed the presidency. In December Gbagbo formally demanded the withdrawal of UNOCI and Operation Licorne, the UN-mandated, French-led force supporting UNOCI. The UN Security Council instead renewed UNOCI's mandate, temporarily reinforcing it with units from the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). MINURCAT was terminated in December 2010 following a request by the Chadian Government in January for MINURCAT forces to be withdrawn from Chadian territory. The government took over responsibility for providing security for civilians in the east of the country, including refugees from the Darfur region of Sudan, internally displaced persons and humanitarian personnel.¹²

Alongside the scaling down of MONUSCO and the closure of MINURCAT, there are further indications of a reduction in the UN presence in Africa. UNMIL has completed the third phase of its drawdown plans. After the 2011 presidential and legislative elections in Liberia the UN will decide on UNMIL's future deployment levels.

After a period of stability and successful elections in Burundi, the UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB) plans to reduce its personnel size in 2011 and is currently developing benchmarks to determine its future configuration.¹³ The EU SSR mission in Guinea-Bissau closed in September 2010 after completing its mandate of providing assistance to local authorities for the implementation of the national SSR strategy. Finally, the small EU Training Mission in Somalia, which was launched in 2010, is due to close in 2011. It is mandated

¹¹ UN Security Council Resolution 1925, 28 May 2010.

¹² United Nations, Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad, S/2010/217, 29 Apr. 2010; and United Nations, Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad, S/2010/611, 1 Dec. 2010.

¹³ With effect from 1 Jan. 2011, BINUB was renamed the UN Office in Burundi (BNUB). UN Security Council Resolution 1959, 16 Dec. 2010.

Table 3A.1. Number of peace operations and personnel deployed, by region and type of organization, 2010

Conducting organization	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Middle East	World
United Nations ^a	9	1	4	2	4	20
Regional organization or alliance ^b	6	1	2	13	4	26
Ad hoc coalition	1	0	3	0	2	6
Total operations^b	16	2	9	15	10	52
Total personnel^b	84 806	10 884	135 548	15349	16 255	262 842

^a UN figures include peace operations led by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, those led by the UN Department of Political Affairs and the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).

^b These figures include the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF; 131 730 troops).

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/pko/>>.

to strengthen and support Somali security forces. Training activities under the EUTM take place in Uganda.

One operation in Africa, AMISOM, saw a significant increase in personnel. With a deteriorating security situation in Somalia, AMISOM's force size was increased by 50 per cent from 5221 troops in December 2009 to 7902 in December 2010. However, this falls short of both AMISOM's original authorized force size of 8000 troops and the new force size of 12 000 troops authorized in December 2010.¹⁴ Since AMISOM has remained significantly below its authorized size since its launch in 2007, it seem unlikely that the AU member states will be able to fulfil the new authorized personnel levels.

Asia

For the second year running, Asia was the region to which the most peace operation personnel were deployed, with ISAF accounting for 97 per cent of personnel deployed in the region. Excluding ISAF, there was a slow but steady decrease in numbers of personnel and operations in the region between 2001 and 2010.

Two operations in Asia maintained the same levels of personnel in 2010 as in 2009, the EU Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan) and the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI). The International Security Force (ISF) in Timor-Leste halved its personnel size between 2009 and 2010 in response to increased stability in the country and the progress

¹⁴ UN Security Council Resolution 1910, 28 Jan. 2010; and UN Security Council Resolution 1964, 22 Dec. 2010. In Oct. 2010 the AU had authorized an even greater increase to 20 000 troops and 1680 police. African Union, Communiqué of the 245th Meeting of the Peace and Security Council, PSC/MIN/1(CCXXXV), 15 Oct. 2010.

made by local security institutions. With the increased responsibilities of the local police force, the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) started a reconfiguration of its police force in early 2010 and will continue gradual personnel reductions over the next two years.¹⁵

Agreement was reached in 2010 to terminate the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) in 2011. UNMIN was mandated to assist in monitoring the management of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and to provide technical support for election preparations. After months of political crisis, the conflicting Nepalese parties reached an agreement to complete the remaining tasks under the CPA by January 2011.¹⁶

Europe

Although the number of operations in Europe remained the same as in 2009, personnel deployments decreased significantly for the second year running, dropping by 22 per cent between 2009 and 2010. This was mostly due to restructuring and downsizing of KFOR and to the continued withdrawal of troops of the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) during 2010.¹⁷

The Americas

Two operations continued in the Americas in 2010. An earthquake in January 2010 destroyed Haiti's fragile infrastructure and displaced more than 1 million people. In order to provide stability, the UN Security Council increased both the military and the police personnel levels of MINUSTAH.¹⁸ The short-term aims of this reinforcement were to maintain law and order and to prepare for municipal and presidential elections during the year. MINUSTAH's long-term task will be to rebuild the national police force and strengthen the capacity of the state's rule-of-law institutions.

The Middle East

In 2010 the Middle East saw no significant developments in peace operations. The number of operations remained the same, at 10, and the number of personnel roughly the same as in 2009, at 16 255. The UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) continued to be the largest operation, accounting for 76 per cent of personnel deployed in the region.

¹⁵ United Nations, Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the UN Integrated Mission in the Timor-Leste, S/2010/522, 13 Oct. 2010.

¹⁶ UN Security Council Resolution 1939, 15 Sep. 2010.

¹⁷ The number of KFOR personnel fell from 12 662 in Oct. 2009 to 8454 by Nov. 2010.

¹⁸ UN Security Council Resolution 1908, 19 Jan. 2010. The resolution authorized increases from 6940 to 8940 troops and from 2211 to 3711 civilian police.

IV. Table of multilateral peace operations

Table 3A.2 provides data on the 52 multilateral peace operations that were conducted during 2010, including operations that were launched or terminated during the year. The table lists operations that were conducted under the authority of the UN and operations conducted by regional organizations and alliances or by ad hoc (non-standing) coalitions of states that were sanctioned by the UN or authorized by a UN Security Council resolution, with the stated intention of (a) serving as an instrument to facilitate the implementation of peace agreements already in place, (b) supporting a peace process, or (c) assisting conflict-prevention or peacebuilding efforts.

SIPRI follows the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) description of peacekeeping as a mechanism to assist conflict-afflicted countries to create conditions for sustainable peace. Peacekeeping tasks may include monitoring and observing ceasefire agreements; serving as confidence-building measures; protecting the delivery of humanitarian assistance; assisting with the demobilization and reintegration processes; strengthening institutional capacities in the areas of judiciary and the rule of law (including penal institutions), policing, and human rights; electoral support; and economic and social development. Table 3A.2 thus covers a broad range of peace operations, reflecting the growing complexity of operation mandates and the potential for operations to change over time. The table does not include good offices, fact-finding or electoral assistance missions, nor does it include peace operations comprising non-resident individuals or teams of negotiators, or operations not sanctioned by the UN.¹⁹

The operations are grouped in the table by the entity conducting them and listed chronologically within these groups. UN operations are divided into three subgroups: 14 observer and multidimensional peace operations run by the DPKO; 5 special political and peacebuilding missions; and the joint AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). The next seven groups include operations conducted or led by regional organizations or alliances: the AU (1 operation), CEEAC (1 operation); the CIS (1 operation); the EU (12 operations); NATO (3 operations); the OAS (1 operation); and the OSCE (7 operations). The final group includes 6 UN-sanctioned operations led by ad hoc coalitions.

New states joining an existing operation in 2010 are shown in bold type. Individual state participation that ended in 2010 is shown in italic type. Designated lead states (i.e. those that either have operational control or contribute the most personnel) are underlined for operations that have a police or military component. The legal instruments underlying the establishment of an operation—UN Security Council resolutions or formal decisions by regional organizations—and the date of first deployment of the operation are given in the first column. Where operations were launched in 2010 the legal instrument is shown in bold type. Where operations closed in 2010 the legal instrument is shown in italic type.

¹⁹ A full description of the definitions, methodology and sources for the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database is available at <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/pko/methods/>>.

The figures for approved personnel numbers listed are those most recently authorized for 2010. Numbers of locally recruited support staff and volunteers are not included in the table but, where available, are given in the notes. For EU operations, the approved total civilian personnel number is given in the civilian police row. Complete information on national contributions to the operations can be found in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database.²⁰ The category ‘observers’ includes both military and civilian observers.²¹

Personnel fatalities are recorded since the beginning of an operation and in 2010. Known causes of death—whether accidents, hostile acts or illness—are recorded for fatalities in 2010. As causes of death were not reported for all deaths in the year, these figures do not always add up to the total annual fatality figure. While the UN provides data on fatalities of locally recruited staff, other organizations or alliances do not.

Costs are reported in millions of US dollars at 2010 prices. The budget figures are given for the calendar year rather than for financial years. Costs for the calendar year are calculated on the assumption of an even rate of spending throughout the financial year. Budgets set in currencies other than US dollars are converted based on the International Monetary Fund’s aggregated market exchange rates for 2010.²² The costs recorded for UN and OSCE operations are the amounts budgeted. The figures provided for other operations represent actual spending.

The costs recorded for UN operations are core operational costs, which include the cost of deploying personnel, per diem payments for deployed personnel and direct non-field support costs (e.g. requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the UN logistics base in Brindisi, Italy). The cost of UN peacekeeping operations is shared by all UN member states through a specially derived scale of assessed contributions that takes no account of their participation in the operations. Political and peacebuilding operations are funded through regular budget contributions. UN peacekeeping budgets do not cover programmatic costs, such as those for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which are financed by voluntary contributions. The costs recorded for operations conducted by NATO only represent common costs. These include mainly the running costs of the NATO headquarters (i.e. costs for civilian personnel and costs for operation and maintenance) and investments in the infrastructure necessary to support the operation. The costs of deploying personnel are borne by individual contributing states and are not reflected in the figures given here. Most EU operations are financed in one of two ways: civilian missions are funded through the Community budget, while military operations or operations with a military component are funded by contributions by the participating member states through the

²⁰ SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database (note 1). The database also gives full lists of mandated tasks, heads of missions and details of documentation relevant to individual missions.

²¹ The UN DPKO now refers to this category as ‘experts on mission’.

²² Details on the budgets of peace operations are available from the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database (note 1).

Athena mechanism.²³ For CIS operations no figures are provided as there is no designated common budget, and countries participating in the missions bear the cost of troop deployments. In operations conducted or led by other organizations, such as by the OAS or ad hoc coalitions, budget figures may include resources for programme implementation.

For all these reasons, the budget figures presented in table 3A.2 are estimates and the budgets for different operations should not be compared.

Unless otherwise stated, all figures are as of 31 December 2010 or, in the case of operations that were terminated in 2010, the date of closure.

Data on multilateral peace operations are obtained from the following categories of open source: (a) official information provided by the secretariat of the organization concerned; (b) information provided by the operations themselves, either in official publications or in written responses to annual SIPRI questionnaires; and (c) information from national governments contributing to the operation under consideration. In some instances, SIPRI researchers may gather additional information on an operation from the conducting organizations or governments of participating states by means of telephone interviews and email correspondence. These primary sources are supplemented with a wide selection of publicly available secondary sources consisting of specialist journals, research reports, news agencies, and international, regional and local newspapers.

²³ The Athena mechanism is an instrument for the administration of common costs in EU operations with military or defence implications. The mechanism was agreed in Council Decision 2007/384/CFSP of 14 May 2007, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L152, 13 June 2007; and updated by Council Decision 2008/975/CFSP of 18 Dec. 2008 establishing a mechanism to administer the financing of the common costs of European Union operations having military or defence implications (Athena), *Official Journal of the European Union*, L345, 23 Dec. 2008.

Table 3A.2. Multilateral peace operations, 2010

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^d	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
United Nations (UN)					
Total: 14 operations	115 contributing countries*	73 291	62 860	1 270	5 117.9
		2 032	1 945	150	1 405.0
		11 160	9 441		
		5 217	4 388		
* Due to the unavailability of data on the nationalities of civilian staff, this figure only includes countries deploying uniformed personnel to UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) operations during 2010.					
<i>UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)</i>					
UNTSO was established by SCR 50 (29 May 1948) and mandated to assist the Mediator and the Truce Commission in supervising the truce in Palestine after the 1948 Arab–Israeli War. In subsequent years it also assisted in observing the General Armistice Agreement of 1949 and the ceasefires in the aftermath of the 1967 Six-Day War. UNTSO cooperates with UNDOF and UNIFIL. A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.					
SCR 50	Obs.: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, USA	–	–	50	30.3
June 1948		150	149	–	–
Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria		–	–	–	–
		120	91*		
* The operation is supported by 124 locally recruited staff.					
<i>UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)</i>					
UNMOGIP was established by SCR 91 (30 Mar. 1951) and mandated to supervise the ceasefire in Kashmir under the Karachi Agreement (July 1949). A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.					
SCR 91	Obs.: Chile, Croatia, Finland, Italy, Korea (South), Philippines, Sweden, Uruguay	–	–	11	8.0
Mar. 1951		48	44	–	–
India, Pakistan (Jammu, Kashmir)		–	–	–	–
		26	23*		
* The operation is supported by 48 locally recruited staff.					

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)</i>					
UNFICYP was established by SCR 186 (4 Mar. 1964) and mandated to prevent fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order. Since the end of hostilities in 1974, the mandate has included monitoring the de facto ceasefire (Aug. 1974) and maintaining a buffer zone between the two sides, SCR 1953 (14 Dec. 2010) extended the mandate until 15 June 2011.					
SCR 186	Troops: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Hungary, Paraguay, Peru, Serbia, Slovakia, UK	860	854	180	58.1
Mar. 1964		–	–	–	13.4
Cyprus	Civ. pol.: Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, El Salvador, India, Ireland, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Ukraine	69	68		
		39	37*		
* The operation is supported by 113 locally recruited staff.					
<i>UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)</i>					
UNDOF was established by SCR 350 (31 May 1974) and mandated to observe the ceasefire and the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces as well as to maintain an area of limitation and separation in accordance with the 1973 Agreement on Disengagement. SCR 1965 (22 Dec. 2010) extended the mandate until 30 June 2011.					
SCR 350	Troops: Austria, Canada, Croatia, India, Japan, Poland	1 047	1 045	43	45.0
June 1974		–	–	–	15.5
Syria		–	–	–	
		47	40*		
* The operation is supported by 103 locally recruited staff.					
<i>UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)</i>					
UNIFIL was established by SCRs 425 and 426 (19 Mar. 1978) and mandated to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and to assist the Lebanese Government in re-establishing authority in the area. In 2006, following the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah, the mission's mandate was altered by SCR 1701 (11 Aug. 2006) to encompass tasks related to establishing and monitoring a permanent ceasefire. SCR 1937 (30 Aug. 2010) extended the mandate until 31 Aug. 2011.					

SCRs 425 and 426 Mar. 1978 Lebanon	Troops: Bangladesh , Belgium, Brazil , Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia , China, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Korea (South), Macedonia (FYR), Malaysia, Nepal, Niger , Portugal, Qatar, Serbia , Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka , Tanzania, Turkey	15 000	11 961	290	518.7
		-	-	8	..
		-	-	(-6.2,-)	
		407	328*		

* The operation is supported by 659 locally recruited staff.

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

MINURSO was established by SCR 690 (29 Apr. 1991) and mandated to monitor the ceasefire between the Polisario Front and the Moroccan Government; to observe the reduction of troops; and to prepare for an eventual referendum on the integration of Western Sahara into Morocco. SCR 1920 (30 Apr. 2010) extended the mandate until 30 Apr. 2011.

SCR 690 Sep. 1991 Western Sahara	Troops: Bangladesh , Ghana, <i>Malaysia</i> Obs.: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Korea (South), Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal , Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Russia , Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Yemen	27	29	15	60.0
		203	207	-	58.4
		6	6		
		108	100*		

Civ. pol.: Egypt, El Salvador, **Jordan**

* The operation is supported by 163 locally recruited staff and 19 UN volunteers.

UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

UNMIK was established by SCR 1244 (10 June 1999) and mandated to promote the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo; perform civilian administrative functions; maintain law and order; promote human rights; and ensure the safe return of refugees and displaced persons. Following Kosovo's declaration of independence and the deployment of EULEX Kosovo, UNMIK's mandate altered to monitoring and supporting local institutions. A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.

SCR 1244 June 1999 Kosovo	Obs.: Czech Republic, Denmark, Norway, Poland, <i>Romania</i> , Russia, Spain, <i>Turkey</i> , Ukraine Civ. pol.: China, Germany, Ghana, Italy, Pakistan, Romania, Russia, <i>Slovenia</i> , Turkey, Ukraine	-	-	54	47.8
		8	8	-	..
		8	8		
		173	141*		

* The operation is supported by 236 locally recruited staff and 28 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff	Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual	
<i>UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)</i>				
The UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) was established by SCR 1279 (30 Nov. 1999) and mandated by SCR 1291 (24 Feb. 2000) to monitor the implementation of the ceasefire agreement between the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe; to supervise and verify the disengagement of forces; to monitor human rights violations; and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance. The operation was given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by SCR 1493 (28 July 2003). By SCR 1856 (22 Dec. 2008) the mission was mandated to protect civilians, humanitarian personnel and UN personnel and facilities; to assist the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of foreign and Congolese armed groups; to assist security sector reform (SSR) and train and mentor Congolese armed forces; to contribute to the territorial security of the DRC; and to support the strengthening of democratic institutions and the rule of law. SCR 1925 (28 May 2010) transformed the mission into a stabilization operation, renamed it MONUSCO and extended the mandate to 30 June 2011. SCR 1925 also mandated MONUSCO to provide technical and logistical support to preparations for elections in 2011. MONUSCO cooperates with EUPOL RD Congo and EUSEC RD Congo.				
SCR 1279	Troops: Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, <i>Bolivia</i> , China, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, <u>India</u> , Indonesia, Jordan, <i>Malawi</i> , Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, <i>Senegal</i> , Serbia, South Africa, <i>Tunisia</i> , Uruguay	19 815	17 129	171 1 369.0
Nov. 1999		760	714	16 663.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Obs.: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia , South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania , Tunisia, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA , Yemen, Zambia	1 441	1 262	(5.1,10,-)
		1 180	1 106*	
	Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada , Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Guinea, India, Jordan, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria , Romania, Russia, <u>Senegal</u> , Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen			

* The operation is supported by 2673 locally recruited staff and 471 UN volunteers.

UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

UNMIL was established by SCR 1509 (19 Sep. 2003) under UN Charter Chapter VII and mandated to support the implementation of the 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement; to assist in matters of humanitarian and human rights; to support SSR; and to protect civilians. UNMIL cooperates with UNOCI and UNIPSIL. SCR 1938 (15 Sep. 2010) made the free and fair conduct of presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled in Oct. 2011 a benchmark for the possible future drawing down of UNMIL and mandates the mission to provide logistical support to the elections. SCR 1938 extended the current mandate to 30 Sep. 2011.

SCR 1509	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Jordan, Korea (South), Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, <u>Pakistan</u> , Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Togo, Ukraine, USA, Yemen	8 202	7 938	152	525.0
Oct. 2003		133	131	9	36.5
Liberia		1 375	1 323	(1,4,4,-)	
		544	434*		

Obs.: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, **Brazil**, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, *Mali*, Moldova, Montenegro, *Namibia*, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Togo, Ukraine, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, *Iceland*, India, *Jamaica*, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, *Malawi*, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, **Switzerland**, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

* The operation is supported by 982 locally recruited staff and 223 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff	Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid	
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)</i>					
	UNOCI was established by SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) under UN Charter Chapter VII and mandated to monitor the cessation of hostilities, movement of armed groups and the arms embargo; to support DDR and SSR; to assist with the creation of law and order, human rights and public information; to facilitate humanitarian assistance and rebuild state institutions; and to assist in the holding of free elections. In 2007 the mandate was expanded to support the full implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (4 Mar. 2007) and of the Supplementary Agreements (28 Nov. 2007). SCR 1933 (30 June 2010) added protection of civilians to the mission's mandate. UNOCI cooperates with UNMIL and Operation Licorne. Following the political crisis following presidential elections in Nov. 2010, SCR 1951 (24 Nov. 2010) authorized the temporary transfer of units from UNMIL to reinforce UNOCI. SCR 1962 (20 Dec. 2010) extended the mandate to 30 June 2011.				
SCR 1528	Troops: <u>Bangladesh</u> , Benin, Brazil, Chad, Egypt, France, Ghana, Jordan, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen	7 200*	7 569	71	485.0
Apr. 2004		192	186	7	73.6
Côte d'Ivoire	Obs.: <u>Bangladesh</u> , Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, <u>France</u> , Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Ireland, Jordan, Korea (South), Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, <u>Senegal</u> , Serbia, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	1 250	1 316	(-1,6,-)	
	Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Djibouti, <u>Egypt</u> , <u>France</u> , Ghana, Jordan, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen	500	380**		

* SCR 1942 (29 Sep. 2010) authorized a temporary increase of combined military and police numbers from 8650 to 9150. SCR 1951 authorized the temporary redeployment to UNOCI of 3 infantry companies and 1 aviation unit from UNMIL. SCR 1962 provided the current authorized personnel figures.

** The operation is supported by 737 locally recruited staff and 267 UN volunteers.

UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

MINUSTAH was established by SCR 1542 (30 Apr. 2004) under UN Charter Chapter VII and mandated to maintain a secure and stable environment to ensure that the peace process is carried forward; to support SSR, including a comprehensive DDR programme, building the capacity of the national police and re-establishing the rule of law; to assist in the holding of free elections; to support humanitarian and human rights activities; and to protect civilians. SCR 1927 (4 June 2010) requested the mission to support the Haitian Government's preparation for municipal and presidential elections scheduled for 2010. SCR 1944 (14 Oct. 2010) extended the mandate to 15 Oct. 2011.

SCR 1542	Troops: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Japan, Jordan, Korea (South), Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, USA	8 940*	7 032	160	611.7
June 2004		–	–	101	312.7
Haiti		4 391	3 340	(–,100,1,–)	
	Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi , Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau , India, Indonesia , Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan , Lithuania, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway , Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden , Thailand , Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, Yemen	534	482**		

* SCR 1908 (19 Jan. 2010) increased the authorized troop number to 8940 troops and civilian police number to 3711. SCR 1927 (4 June 2010) increased the police component again to 4391 to support recovery and reconstruction efforts following the Jan. 2010 earthquake in Haiti.

** The operation is supported by 1228 locally recruited staff and 215 UN volunteers.

UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)

UNMIS was established by SCR 1590 (24 Mar. 2005) under UN Charter Chapter VII, following the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and mandated to monitor the implementation of the peace agreement; to protect and promote human rights; to facilitate the DDR process; and to protect civilians and UN personnel. In 2010 the mission focused on providing stability in preparation for referendums on the independence of Southern Sudan and the status of the Abyei region scheduled for Jan. 2011, particularly in Abyei, Southern Kordofan and near the border between Upper Nile and White Nile states. SCR 1919 (29 Apr. 2010) extended the mandate to 30 Apr. 2011.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UNMIS continued</i>					
SCR 1590	Troops: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Yemen, Zambia	10 000	9 300	56	938.0
Mar. 2005		525	480	4	122.9
Sudan		715	636	(-,3,-,1)	
		1 098	867*		
	Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe				
	Civ. pol.: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe				

* The operation is supported by 2814 locally recruited staff and 463 UN volunteers.

UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

UNMIT was established by SCR 1704 (25 Aug. 2006) and mandated to support the Government of Timor-Leste in post-conflict peacebuilding, capacity building and training of the East Timorese national police. SCR 1912 (26 Feb. 2010) endorsed the UN Secretary-General's proposal to reconfigure UNMIT's police component after national and municipal elections in 2012 and extended the mandate to 26 Feb. 2011.

SCR 1704	Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Fiji, India, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore	-	-	9	206.3
Aug. 2006	Civ. pol.: <u>Australia</u> , <u>Austria</u> , Bangladesh, Brazil, <u>Canada</u> , China, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, <u>Vanuatu</u> , Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	34	35	2	109.0
Timor-Leste		1 605	1 482	(-1,1,-)	
		441	359*		
* The operation is supported by 896 locally recruited staff and 169 UN volunteers.					
<i>UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)</i>					
MINURCAT was established by SCR 1778 (25 Sep. 2007) and mandated to provide security and protection and monitor and promote human rights and the rule of law. In 2009 the mandate was expanded under UN Charter Chapter VII to deploy a military component to follow EUFOR Tchad/RCA; to contribute to the security and protection of civilians, UN personnel and UN facilities; and to contribute to regional peace. In Mar. 2010 Chad requested the withdrawal of the mission. SCR 1923 (25 May 2010) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2010, when the mission closed.					
SCR 1778	Troops: <u>Albania</u> , <u>Austria</u> , <u>Bangladesh</u> , <u>Burkina Faso</u> , <u>Cambodia</u> , <u>Congo (Rep. of)</u> , <u>Croatia</u> , <u>Egypt</u> , <u>Ethiopia</u> , <u>Finland</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Ghana</u> , <u>Ireland</u> , <u>Kenya</u> , <u>Malawi</u> , <u>Mongolia</u> , <u>Namibia</u> , <u>Nepal</u> , <u>Nigeria</u> , <u>Norway</u> , <u>Pakistan</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Russia</u> , <u>Senegal</u> , <u>Serbia</u> , <u>Togo</u> , <u>Tunisia</u> , <u>USA</u>	2 200	3	8	215.0
Sep. 2007	Obs.: <u>Bangladesh</u> , <u>Brazil</u> , <u>Egypt</u> , <u>Gabon</u> , <u>Ghana</u> , <u>Nepal</u> , <u>Nigeria</u> , <u>Pakistan</u> , <u>Rwanda</u> , <u>Senegal</u> , <u>Tunisia</u> , <u>Yemen</u>	25	-	3	..
Central African Republic, Chad	Civ. pol.: Benin, <u>Burkina Faso</u> , <u>Burundi</u> , <u>Cameroon</u> , <u>Côte d'Ivoire</u> , <u>Egypt</u> , <u>Finland</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Guinea</u> , <u>Jordan</u> , <u>Libya</u> , <u>Madagascar</u> , <u>Mali</u> , <u>Niger</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Rwanda</u> , <u>Senegal</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , <u>Togo</u> , <u>Turkey</u> , <u>Yemen</u>	300	-	(-1,-3,-)	

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
United Nations political and peacebuilding operations					
Total: 5 operations	126 contributing countries	298	222	34	473.1
		106	101	-	-
		8	4		
		1 125	893		

UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

UNAMA was established by SCR 1401 (28 Mar. 2002) and mandated to assist with the protection of human rights, the rule of law and gender issues; to support national reconciliation and rapprochement; and to manage humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities. Its mandate was expanded by SCR 1806 (20 Mar. 2008) to coordinate international assistance; to strengthen cooperation with ISAF; to manage all UN humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan; to support efforts to improve governance and the rule of law and to combat corruption; and to promote human rights and provide technical assistance to the electoral process. The mission has 18 regional offices as well as a support office in Kuwait. SRC 1917 (22 Mar. 2010) extended the mandate until 23 Mar. 2011.

SCR 1401 Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, 16 238.6

Mar. 2002 Germany, Italy, Korea (South), New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, 20 12 -

Afghanistan Portugal, Romania, Sweden, UK, Uruguay 8 4 -

Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, Canada, Jordan, Nepal, Norway, Turkey 425 370*

Civ. staff: Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia,

Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

* The operation is supported by 1603 locally recruited staff and 56 UN volunteers.

UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI)

UNAMI was established by SCR 1500 (14 Aug. 2003) and mandated to support dialogue and national reconciliation; to facilitate humanitarian assistance and the safe return of refugees and displaced persons; to coordinate reconstruction and assistance programmes; to assist in capacity building and sustainable development; and to promote the protection of human rights, judicial and legal reform and strengthen the rule of law. UNAMI cooperates with US Forces-Iraq (formerly the Multinational Force in Iraq), NTM-I and EUJUST LEX. SCR 1936 (5 Aug. 2010) extended the mandate until 31 July 2011.

SCR1500	Troops: Fiji	298	222	11	153.3
Aug. 2003	Obs.: Australia, Denmark, Jordan, Nepal, New Zealand, UK, USA	13	13	-	-
Iraq	Civ. staff: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Macedonia (FYR), Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palestinian territories, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan	-	-	-	351*

* The operation is supported by 551 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB)</i>					
	BINUB was established by SCR 1719 (25 Oct. 2006) and mandated to assist the Burundian Government in consolidating peace and democratic governance, supporting the national DDR programme, promoting and protecting human rights, and coordinating donors and UN agencies. SCR 1902 (17 Dec. 2009) tasked the mission, working in close cooperation with the Government of Burundi, to support the electoral process, democratic governance, the consolidation of peace, sustainable reintegration and gender issues. In carrying out its mandate, BINUB cooperates with MONUSCO. SCR 1959 (16 Dec. 2010) renamed the mission United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), as of 1 Jan. 2011, with significantly reduced size and a mandate including support to the Burundian Government in strengthening key national institutions and promoting and facilitating political dialogue and transitional justice. The mandate was extended to 31 Dec. 2011.				
SCR 1719	Obs.: Ghana, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Switzerland	-	-	-	43.7
Jan. 2007	Civ. staff: <i>Angola, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Congo (Rep. of), Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Lebanon, Liberia, Macedonia (FYR), Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, UK, Ukraine, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe</i>	-	4	-	-
Burundi		144	101*	-	-

* The operation is supported by 246 locally recruited staff and 43 UN volunteers.

UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN)

UNMIN was established by SCR 1740 (23 Jan. 2007) and mandated to assist monitoring the ceasefire arrangements; to implement and monitor the agreement on the management of arms and armed personnel; and to support the electoral process. SCR 1825 (23 July 2008) tasked the mission with monitoring arms and armed personnel and assisting the parties in the implementation of the agreement. SCR 1939 (15 Sep. 2010) extended the mandate to 15 Jan. 2011, after which, at the request of the Nepalese Government, the mission closed.

SCR 1740	Obs.: Austria, Brazil, Egypt, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, <u>Jordan</u> , Korea (South), Malaysia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe	-	-	6	20.7
Jan. 2007		73	72	-	-
Nepal	Civ. staff: <u>Afghanistan</u> , Argentina, <u>Australia</u> , <u>Bhutan</u> , <u>Bosnia and Herzegovina</u> , Cambodia, <u>China</u> , Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, <u>India</u> , Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, <u>New Zealand</u> , Palestinian territories, Philippines, <u>Paraguay</u> , <u>Peru</u> , Russia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, <u>South Africa</u> , Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Uganda, UK, <u>Uruguay</u> , USA	56	38*		
* The operation is supported by 121 locally recruited staff and 19 UN volunteers.					
<i>UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)</i>					
UNIPSIL was established by SCR 1829 (4 Aug. 2008) and mandated to monitor and promote human rights, democratic institutions and the rule of law; and to support efforts to identify and resolve potential conflict threats. SCR 1941 (29 Sep. 2010) expanded the mandate to including promoting good governance and supporting the government in preparation for presidential elections in 2012. The mandate was extended to 15 Sep. 2011.					
SCR 1829	Civ. staff: Angola, Bangladesh , Benin , Cameroon, Canada , China , Croatia , Eritrea , Ethiopia, <u>France</u> , Germany, Ghana, Iceland , <u>India</u> , Kenya, Liberia , Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Spain , Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, UK , <u>USA</u>	-	-	1	16.8
Oct. 2008		-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone		41	33*		
* The operation is supported by 33 locally recruited staff and 6 volunteers.					

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
African Union–United Nations					
Total: 1 operation	56 contributing countries*	19 555	17 220	79	1 808.1
		240	247	23	93.2
		6 432	4 977		
		1 524	1 106		

* This figure only includes countries deploying uniformed personnel to UNAMID during 2010.

AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

UNAMID was established by the AU PSC's 79th Communiqué on the Situation in Darfur (22 June 2007) and by SCR 1769 (31 July 2007) under UN Charter Chapter VII. The operation is mandated to contribute to the restoration of a secure environment, protect the civilian population, facilitate humanitarian assistance, monitor the implementation of related ceasefire agreements, and promote the rule of law and human rights. SCR 1945 (14 Oct. 2010) extended the mandate to 19 Oct. 2011.

SCR1769	Troops: Bangladesh, <i>Bolivia</i> , Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, <i>Guatemala</i> , <i>Indonesia</i> , Italy, Jordan, Kenya,	19 555	17 220	79	1 808.1
Oct. 2007	Korea (South), Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia , Namibia, Nepal,	240	247	23	93.2
Sudan	Netherlands, <i>Nigeria</i> , Pakistan, <i>Rwanda</i> , Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, <i>Turkey</i> , Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	6 432	4 977	(5,9,9,-)	
		1 524	1 106*		

Obs.: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, **Lesotho**, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, **Burkina Faso**, Burundi, Cameroon, **Canada**, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, **Kazakhstan**, *Kyrgyzstan*, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia,

Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sweden, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

* The operation is supported by 2673 locally recruited staff and 471 UN volunteers.

African Union (AU)					
Total: 1 operation	16 contributing countries	12 000	7 902	300	160.0
		–	–	100	–
		1 680	44	(74,10,16,-)	
		–	53		

AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)

AMISOM was established by the AU PSC's 69th Communiqué (19 Jan. 2007) and endorsed by SCR 1744 (21 Feb. 2007) under UN Charter Chapter VII. It was mandated to support the peace process, humanitarian assistance and overall security in Somalia. In 2008 the mandate was expanded by SCR 1838 (Oct. 2008) to assist implementation of the Djibouti Agreement (19 Aug. 2008), including training of Somali security forces in order to promote security in Mogadishu. UN SCR 1964 (22 Dec. 2010) endorsed an AU proposal to increase the authorized troop level to 12 000. The AU PSC 245th Communiqué (15 Oct. 2010) decided to increase AMISOM's authorized strength to include 20 000 troops, 1680 police and an enhanced civilian component, in order to enable the gradual expansion into Somalia beyond Mogadishu. The PSC's 214th Communiqué (8 Jan. 2010) extended the mandate to 17 Jan. 2011. SCR 1964 (22 Dec. 2010) renewed the UN's endorsement for AMISOM's mandate to 30 Sep. 2011.

PSC 69th	Troops: Burundi, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Uganda	12 000*	7 902	300	160.0***
Communicated and	Civ. pol.: Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda	–	–	100	–
SCR 1744	Civ. staff: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda	1 680	44**	(74,10,16,-)	
Mar. 2007		–	53		
Somalia*					

* The mission's headquarters are in Nairobi, Kenya.

** The mission is supported by 53 locally recruited staff.

*** The UN has established a trust fund to assist AMISOM's planning and deployment process. Logistical, technical, financial and personnel support are provided by the EU, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the League of Arab States and a number of individual countries.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff	Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual	
Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)				
Total: 1 operation	6 contributing countries	–	700	.. 41.0
		–	30	.. –
		–	150	.. –
		– –
<i>Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX)</i>				
MICOPAX was established by a decision of the 2002 Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) Libreville Summit (2 Oct. 2002) in order to secure the border between Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR). The mandate was expanded at the 2003 Libreville Summit (3 June 2003) to include contributing to the overall security environment, assisting in the restructuring of the CAR's armed forces and supporting the transition process. Coinciding with the transfer of authority on 12 July 2008 from CEMAC to CEEAC, the operation's mandate was expanded again to include promotion of political dialogue and human rights. The operation is mandated for 6-month periods, renewable until 2013.				
Libreville Summit, 2 Oct. 2002	Troops: Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Gabon	–	700*	.. 41.0
Dec. 2002	Obs.: Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Rep. of), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon	–	30	.. –
Central African Republic	Civ. pol.: Equatorial Guinea	–	150	.. –
		– –
* The operation was supported by and co-located with a detachment of c. 240 French soldiers (Opération Boali).				
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)				
Total: 1 operation	3 contributing countries	1 500	1 402
		–	10
		–	40
		–	–

Joint Control Commission Peacekeeping Force (JCC)

The JCC Peacekeeping Force was established pursuant to the Agreement on the Principles Governing the Peaceful Settlement of the Armed Conflict in the Trans-Dniester region, signed in Moscow by the presidents of Moldova and Russia (21 July 1992). The Joint Control Commission—a monitoring commission comprising representatives of Moldova, Russia and Trans-Dniester—was established to coordinate the activities of the joint force.

Bilateral agreement, 21 July 1992	Troops: Moldova, Russia, (Trans-Dniester)	1 500	1 402
July 1992	Obs.: Moldova, Russia, Ukraine	-	10
Moldova (Trans-Dniester)	Civ. pol.:...	-	40	-	-
European Union (EU)					
Total: 12 operations	39 contributing countries	2 500	2 073	29	388.9
		323*	165	1	-
		2 763**	1 424		
		72	944		

* The figure for total approved observers applies to EUMM only, and includes civilian police and civilian staff.

** The figure for total approved civilian police includes civilian observers and civilian staff.

EU Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUPM)

The EUPM was established by CJA 2002/210/CFSP (11 Mar. 2002) and tasked with the establishment—through monitoring, mentoring and inspection—of a sustainable, professional and multi-ethnic police service in Bosnia and Herzegovina under Bosnian ownership. At the request of the Bosnian authorities, the mandate was modified to focus on the police reform process, strengthening of police accountability and efforts to fight organized crime. CJA 2009/906/CFSP (8 Dec. 2009), which further strengthened the mission's mandate to include assisting the fight against organized crime and corruption within a broader rule-of-law approach in Bosnia and Herzegovina, extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2011.

CJA 2002/210/CFSP Civ. pol.: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine
 Jan. 2003
 Bosnia and Herzegovina Civ. staff: Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, **Netherlands**, Portugal, **Romania**, Spain, **Switzerland**, Turkey, UK, Ukraine

* The mission is supported by 161 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff	Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual	
<i>EU Military Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR ALTHEA)</i>				
	EUFOR ALTHEA was established by CJA 2004/570/CFSP (12 July 2004) and was endorsed and given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by SCR 1575 (22 Nov. 2004). It is mandated to maintain a secure environment for the implementation of the 1995 Dayton Agreement; to assist in the strengthening of local policing capacity; and to support Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress towards EU integration. SCR 1948 (18 Nov. 2010) extended the mandate to 18 Nov. 2011.			
CJA 2004/570/ CFSP and SCR 1575	Troops: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Republic , Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, <u>Spain</u> , Sweden , Switzerland, Turkey, UK	2 500	1 932**	21 22.6
Dec. 2004		-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina*		-	-	-
* A multinational manoeuvre battalion (made up of troops from Austria, Hungary and Turkey) is stationed in Sarajevo. Other elements of the mission are the integrated police unit (IPU) and the liaison and observer teams (LOTS), deployed to regional coordination centres.				
** The mission is supported by 455 locally recruited staff.				
<i>EU Advisory and Assistance Mission for Security Reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (EUSEC RD Congo)</i>				
	EUSEC RD Congo was established by CJA 2005/355/CFSP (2 May 2005). The mission's initial mandate was to advise and assist the authorities of the DRC, specifically the Ministry of Defence, on security matters, ensuring that their policies are congruent with international humanitarian law, principles of democratic governance and the rule of law. In 2009 the mission's mandate was broadened to include advising and assisting in SSR by facilitating the implementation of the guidelines adopted by the Congolese authorities in the revised plan for reform of the Congolese armed forces. In carrying out its activities, EUSEC operates in close coordination with MONUSCO and EUPOL RD Congo. CJA 2010/576/CFSP (23 Sep. 2010) extended the mandate to 30 Sep. 2011.			
CJA 2005/355/CFSP	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Finland , France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden , UK	-	-	2 14.6
June 2005		-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo		-	-	46*

* The majority of the deployed personnel are military advisers. The mission is supported by 34 locally recruited staff.

<i>EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq (EUJUST LEX)</i>			
EUJUST LEX was established by CJA 2005/190/CFSP (7 Mar. 2005), in accordance with SCR 1546 (8 June 2004), to strengthen Iraq's criminal justice system through the training of magistrates, senior police officers and senior penitentiary staff. The operation cooperates with NTM-I and UNAMI. CJA 2010/330/CFSP (14 June 2010) extended the mandate to 30 June 2011.			
CJA 2005/190/CFSP and SCR 1546	Civ. staff: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-
July 2005		50	42*
Iraq/Europe			18.6

* The mission is supported by 7 locally recruited staff.

EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EU BAM Rafah)

EU BAM Rafah was established by CJA 2005/889/CFSP (12 Dec. 2005) on the basis of the Agreement on Movement and Access between Israel and the Palestinian Authority (15 Nov. 2005). It is mandated to monitor, verify and evaluate the performance of Palestinian Authority border control, security and customs officials at the Rafah Crossing Point with regard to the 2005 Agreed Principles for Rafah Crossings and to support the Palestinian Authority's capacity building in the field of border control. Following riots in 2007, the Rafah Crossing Point was closed and only to be opened under exceptional circumstances. However, EU BAM Rafah retains full operational capabilities. CJA 2010/274/CFSP (12 May 2010) extended the mandate until 24 May 2011.

CJA 2005/889/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Sweden	-	-	1.3
Nov. 2005	Civ. staff: Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK	96	4	-
Egypt, Palestinian territories (Rafah crossing point)		-	9*	-

* The mission is supported by 4 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff	Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual	
<i>EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS)*</i>				
EUPOL COPPS was established by CJA 2005/797/CFSP (14 Nov. 2005). It is mandated to provide a framework for and advise to Palestinian criminal justice and police officials and coordinate EU aid to the Palestinian Authority. CJA 2010/784/CFSP (17 Dec. 2010) decided the mission should be referred to as the European Union Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support and extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2011.				
CJA 2005/797/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania , Netherlands, Norway, Spain , Sweden, UK	-	-	10.6
Jan. 2006		-	-	-
Palestinian territories	Civ. staff: <i>Austria</i> , Bulgaria , Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary , Ireland , Italy, Lithuania , Netherlands, Romania , Spain, Sweden, UK	52	25	-
		-	28**	-
* The mission is also officially referred as the EU Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support.				
** The mission is supported by 33 locally recruited staff.				
<i>EU Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan)</i>				
EUPOL Afghanistan was established by CJA 2007/369/CFSP (30 May 2007) at the invitation of the Afghan Government. The operation is tasked to strengthen the rule of law by contributing to the establishment of civil policing arrangements and law enforcement under Afghan ownership. CJA 2010/279/CFSP (18 May 2010) extended the mandate to 31 May 2013.				
CJA 2007/369/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, <i>Hungary</i> , Ireland, Italy, <i>Latvia</i> , <i>Lithuania</i> , Netherlands, <i>New Zealand</i> , Norway, <i>Poland</i> , <i>Romania</i> , Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	71.7
June 2007		-	-	-
Afghanistan	Civ. staff: <i>Austria</i> , <i>Belgium</i> , Canada, <i>Czech Republic</i> , Denmark, <i>Estonia</i> , Finland, France, Germany, <i>Greece</i> , <i>Hungary</i> , Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, <i>Norway</i> , <i>Portugal</i> , <i>Romania</i> , <i>Spain</i> , Sweden, UK	400	168	-
		-	134*	-
* The operation is supported by 175 locally recruited staff.				

<i>EU Police Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (EUPOL RD Congo)</i>			
EUPOL RD Congo was established by CJA 2007/405/CFSP (12 June 2007). CJA 2009/769/CFSP (19 Oct. 2009) mandated the mission to assist the Congolese authorities in reforming and restructuring the Congolese Police; improving interaction between police and the criminal justice system; supporting efforts against sexual violence; and promoting gender, human rights and children aspects of the peace process. The mission cooperates with EUSEC RD Congo and MONUSCO. CJA 2010/576/CFSP (23 June 2010) extended the mandate to 30 Sep. 2011.			
CJA 2007/405/CFSP	Civ. pol.: <u>Angola</u> , Belgium, Finland, France, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden	-	-
July 2007	Civ. staff: Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Sweden	59	19
Democratic Republic of the Congo*		-	16**

* With headquarters in Kinshasa, EUPOL also operates in eastern DRC, specifically Goma and Bukavu.

** The mission is supported by 14 locally recruited staff.

EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo)

EULEX Kosovo was established by CJA 2008/124/CFSP (4 Feb. 2008). With certain executive responsibilities, the operation is tasked to monitor, mentor and advise Kosovan institutions in the wider field of the rule of law. It cooperates with UNMIK and OMIK. CJA 2010/619/CFSP (15 Oct. 2010) extended the mandate to 14 June 2012.

CJA 2008/124/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA	-	-	2	184.5
Feb. 2008	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA	-	-	1	-
Kosovo		1 951	1 125	(-1,1,-,-)	525*

* The mission is supported by 1172 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff	Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual	
<i>EU Mission in Support of Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau (EU SSR Guinea-Bissau)</i>				
EU SSR Guinea-Bissau was established by CJA 2008/112/CFSP (12 Feb. 2008) and mandated to assist local authorities in planning the restructuring of the national security and armed forces and to advise in training and equipment procurement. Having completed its mandated, the mission closed on 30 Sep. 2010.				
<i>CJA 2008/112/CFSP</i>	<i>Civ. staff: France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden</i>	-	-	1.3
<i>June 2008</i>		-	-	-
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>		-	-	-
		22	8*	
*Deployed personnel were military advisers. The operation was supported by 16 locally recruited staff.				
<i>EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM)</i>				
The EUMM was established by CJA 2008/736/CFSP (15 Sep. 2008) in accordance with an EU-Russia agreement of 8 Sep. 2008, following the conflict in South Ossetia in Aug. 2008. The operation is tasked with monitoring and analysing progress in the stabilization process, focusing on compliance with the 6-point peace plan of 12 Aug. 2008, and in the normalization of civil governance; monitoring infrastructure security and the political and security aspects of the return of internally displaced persons and refugees; and supporting confidence-building measures. CJA 2010/452/CFSP (12 Aug. 2010) extended the mandate to 14 Sep. 2011.				
<i>CJA 2008/736/CFSP</i>	<i>Obs.: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK</i>	-	-	33.2
<i>Oct. 2008</i>		323	165	-
<i>Georgia</i>	<i>Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK</i>	-	-	-
		-	100*	

*The operation is supported by 105 locally recruited staff.

EU Training Mission Somalia (EUTM)

The EUTM was established by CJA 2010/197/CFSP (31 Mar. 2010) and is mandated to strengthen the Somali Transitional Federal Government by contributing training and support to Somali security forces with 2 consecutive 6-month training periods. The mission is due to close in Mar. 2011.

CJA 2010/197/CFSP	Troops: Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	141	-	5.3
Mar. 2010	Civ. staff: Belgium, France	-	-	-	-
Uganda*		-	-	-	2**

* The training mainly takes place in Uganda.

**The operation is supported by 16 locally recruited staff.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO-led

Total: 3 operations	48 contributing countries	10 000	140 184	1 683	518.9
		-	-	712	-
		300	170		

NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR)

KFOR was established by SCR 1244 (10 June 1999). Its mandated tasks include deterring renewed hostilities, establishing a secure environment, supporting UNMIK and monitoring borders. In 2008 NATO expanded the operation's tasks to include efforts to develop a professional, democratic and multi-ethnic security structure in Kosovo. With increased stability, KFOR will continue its gradual drawdown. A positive decision of the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.

SCR 1244	Troops: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA	10 000**	8 454***	129	38.0
June 1999		-	-	1	-
Kosovo*		-	-	(-,-,-,-,1)	

* Along with KFOR headquarters in Pristina, KFOR contingents are grouped into several multinational task forces (MINTFs): MINTF East (Urosevac), led by the USA; MINTF North (Mitrovica), led by France; MINTF South (Prizren), led by Germany; and MINTF West (Pec), led by Italy. A Multinational Specialized Unit (Pristina) is led by Italy. A Tactical Reserve Manoeuvre Battalion (KTM) is also stationed in Pristina.

** KFOR plans to reduce its troop numbers to 5000 by spring 2011.

*** Numbers are as of Nov. 2010.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff	Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual	
<i>International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)</i>				
ISAF was established by SCR 1386 (20 Dec. 2001) under UN Charter Chapter VII as a multinational force mandated to assist the Afghan Government to maintain security, as envisaged in Annex I of the 2001 Bonn Agreement. NATO took over command and control of ISAF in Aug. 2003. ISAF has had control of all 26 provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs) in Afghanistan since 2006. SCR 1943 (13 Oct. 2010) extended ISAF's mandate to 13 Oct. 2011.				
SCR 1386	Troops: Albania, Armenia , Austria, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Korea (South) , Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Malaysia , Mongolia , Montenegro , Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, <u>Turkey</u> , UK, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates , USA	-	131 730**	2 201 459.6
Dec. 2001		-	711	-
Afghanistan*		-	(630, ...)	-
		-	(...)	-
* The territory of Afghanistan is divided into 6 areas of responsibility: Regional Command (RC) Centre (Kabul), currently led by Turkey; RC North (Mazar-e Sharif), led by Germany; RC West (Herat), led by Italy; RC South (Kandahar), led by the UK; RC South-West (Lashkar Gah), led by the UK; and RC East (Bagram), led by the USA.				
** The NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan (NTM-A) is included in ISAF personnel figures as it is under ISAF command. It is tasked to mentor and train Afghan police and military personnel. NTM-A has an authorized strength of 2700 troops and police. In Dec. 2010, 1296 were deployed, coming from Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Italy, Jordan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK and USA.				
<i>NATO Training Mission in Iraq (NTM-I)</i>				
NTM-I was established pursuant to SCR 1546 (8 June 2004) and approved by the North Atlantic Council on 17 Nov. 2004. It is mandated to assist in the development of Iraq's security institutions through training and equipment of, in particular, middle- and senior-level personnel from the Iraqi security forces. In 2007 the mandate was revised to focus on mentoring and advising an Iraqi-led institutional training programme.				
SCR 1546	Civ. staff: Albania , Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA	-	-	- 21.3
Aug. 2004		-	-	-
Iraq		-	-	-
		300	170	

Organization of American States (OAS)					
Total: 1 operation	17 contributing countries	-	-	-	7.5
<i>Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia (MAPP/OEA)</i>					
MAPP/OEA was established by OAS Permanent Council Resolution CP/RES 859 (1397/04) of 6 Feb. 2004 to support the efforts of the Colombian Government to engage in a political dialogue with the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN, National Liberation Army). It is also mandated to facilitate the DDR process.					
CP/RES. 859	Civ. staff: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Spain, Sweden, USA, Venezuela	-	-	-	7.5
Feb. 2004	Colombia	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	30*
* The operation is supported by 64 locally recruited staff.					
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)					
Total: 7 operations	46 contributing countries	-	-	10	63.9
<i>OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje</i>					
The OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje was established at the 16th Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) meeting (18 Sep. 1992). It was authorized by the Macedonian Government through articles of understanding agreed by an exchange of letters on 7 Nov. 1992. Its tasks include monitoring, police training, development and other activities related to the 2001 Ohrid Framework Agreement. PC.DEC/977 (16 Dec. 2010) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2011.					
CSO 18 Sep. 1992	Civ. staff: Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, USA	-	-	1	11.1
Sep. 1992	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	53*
* The mission is supported by 140 locally recruited staff.					

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>OSCE Mission to Moldova</i>					
The OSCE Mission to Moldova was established at the 19th CSO meeting (4 Feb. 1993) and authorized by the Moldovan Government through an MOU (7 May 1993). Its tasks include assisting the conflicting parties in pursuing negotiations on a lasting political settlement, and gathering and providing information on the situation. PC.DEC/970 (16 Dec. 2010) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2011.					
CSO 4 Feb. 1993	Civ. staff: Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Poland,	-	-	-	2.0
Apr. 1993	Russia, Sweden, Tajikistan, UK, USA	-	-	-	-
Moldova		13	13*		
* The mission is supported by 42 locally recruited staff.					
<i>Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference</i>					
A Personal Representative on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference was appointed by the OSCE Chairman-in-Office (CIO) on 10 Aug. 1995. The Personal Representative's mandate consists of assisting the CIO in planning a possible peacekeeping operation, assisting the parties in confidence-building measures and humanitarian matters, and monitoring the ceasefire between the parties. The mandate is extended annually as part of the OSCE Unified Budget Approval; in 2010, this decision was PC.DEC/981 (23 Dec. 2010).					
CIO 10 Aug. 1995	Civ. staff: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Kazakhstan,	-	-	-	1.1
Aug. 1995	Poland, UK, USA	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)		-	-	-	-
		6	6*		

* The mission is supported by 11 locally recruited staff.

OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

The OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina was established by decision MC(S).DEC/1 of the 5th meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council (8 Dec. 1995), in accordance with Annex 6 of the 1995 Dayton Agreement. The operation is mandated to assist the parties in regional stabilization measures and democracy building. PC.DEC/974 (16 Dec. 2010) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2011.

MC(5).DEC/1	Civ. staff: Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, <i>Croatia</i> , Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, Norway , Portugal , Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA	-	-	-	15.0
Dec. 1995		-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-	65*

* The mission is supported by 441 locally recruited staff.

OSCE Presence in Albania

The OSCE Presence in Albania was established by PC.DEC/160 (27 Mar. 1997). In 2003 the operation's mandate was revised to include assisting in legislative, judicial and electoral reform; capacity building; anti-trafficking and anti-corruption activities; police assistance; and good governance. PC.DEC/973 (16 Dec. 2010) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2011.

PC.DEC/160	Civ. staff: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway , <i>Romania</i> , Slovenia, Spain, UK, USA	-	-	-	3.3
Apr. 1997		-	-	-	-
Albania		-	-	-	21*

* The mission is supported by 77 locally recruited staff.

OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMIK)

OMIK was established by PC.DEC/305 (1 July 1999). Its mandate includes training police, judicial personnel and civil administrators and monitoring and promoting human rights. The operation is a component of UNMIK. PC.DEC/835 (21 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Jan. 2008, after which the mandate is renewed on a monthly basis unless 1 of the participating states objects.

PC.DEC/305	Civ. staff: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium , Bosnia and Herzegovina, <i>Bulgaria</i> , Canada, Croatia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Macedonia (FYR), Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan	-	-	9	23.5
July 1999		-	-	-	-
Kosovo		-	-	-	167*
		224			

* The mission is supported by 499 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff	Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual	
<i>OSCE Mission to Serbia</i>				
The OSCE Mission to Serbia was established by PC.DEC/401 (11 Jan. 2001). It is mandated to advise on the implementation of laws and to monitor the proper functioning and development of democratic institutions and processes in Serbia. It assists in the training and restructuring of law enforcement bodies and the judiciary. PC.DEC/976 (16 Dec. 2010) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2011.				
PC.DEC/401	Civ. staff: Austria , Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria , Canada , Croatia, <i>Estonia</i> , France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Russia , <i>Slovakia</i> , Slovenia, Spain , Sweden, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA	-	-	7.9
Mar. 2001		-	-	-
Serbia		-	38*	-
* The mission is supported by 139 locally recruited staff.				
Ad-hoc coalitions				
Total: 6 operations	29 contributing countries	900	1 526	101
		2 100	1 704	2
		-	305	-
		-	219	-
<i>Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC)</i>				
The NNSC was established by the agreement concerning a military armistice in Korea signed at Panmunjom (27 July 1953). It is mandated with the functions of supervision, observation, inspection and investigation of implementation of the armistice agreement.				
Armistice Agreement	Obs.: Sweden, Switzerland	-	-	2.3*
July 1953		-	10	-
North Korea, South Korea		-	-	-

* The yearly costs figure does not include unknown contributions from Poland and the USA.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2010 ^a	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff	Deaths: to date/ 2010/ (by cause ^b)	Cost (\$ m.): 2010/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual	
<i>Operation Licorne</i>				
	Operation Licorne was deployed under the authority of SCR 1464 (4 Feb. 2003) and given UN Charter Chapter VII powers to support the ECOWAS mission (2003–2004)—in accordance with UN Charter Chapter VIII—in contributing to a secure environment and, in particular, to facilitate implementation of the 2003 Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) revised the mandate to working in support of UNOCI. SCR 1795 (15 Jan. 2008) expanded the mandate to support implementing the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (4 Mar. 2007) and the Supplementary Agreements (28 Nov. 2007), in particular to assist in the holding of elections. SCR 1911 (28 Jan. 2010) extended the mandate to 31 May 2011.			
SCR 1464	Troops: France	900	900*	24 95.6
Feb. 2003		–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire		–	–	–
* The mission is supported by a naval attachment in the Gulf of Guinea (Mission Corymbe, 300 personnel).				
<i>Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI)</i>				
	RAMSI was established under the framework of the 2000 Biketawa Declaration (28 Oct. 2000). It is mandated to assist the Solomon Islands Government in restoring law and order and in building up the capacity of the police force.			
Biketawa	Troops: Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	–	150	7 ..
Declaration	Civ. pol.: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	–	–	1 –
July 2003		–	305	(–, –, 1, –)
Solomon Islands	Civ. staff: Australia, Canada, Fiji, India, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Tonga, UK	–	134*	
* The operation is supported by a staff of 84 locally recruited professionals.				

International Security Forces (ISF)

The ISF was deployed at the request of the Government of Timor-Leste to assist in stabilizing the security environment in the county and endorsed by SCR 1690 (20 June 2006). Its status is defined by status of forces agreement (26 May 2006) between Australia and Timor-Leste and an MOU between Australia, Timor-Leste and the UN (26 Jan. 2007). The operation cooperates with UNMIT.

Bilateral agreement, 25 May 2006, and SCR 1690	Troops: <u>Australia</u> , New Zealand				
	Civ. staff: Australia				
May 2006		-	476	1	171.9**
Timor-Leste		-	-	..	-
		-	-		-
		-	2*		

* The mission is supported by c. 350 local personnel.

** This figure reflects only Australia's financial contribution to the operation.

- = not applicable; . . = information not available; CJA = EU Council Joint Action; CP/RES = OAS Permanent Council Resolution; CSO = OSCE Senior Council (previously the Committee of Senior Officials); DDR = disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; ECOWAS = Economic Community of West African States; MC = OSCE Ministerial Council; MOU = Memorandum of Understanding; PC.DEC = OSCE Permanent Council Decision; PSC = AU Peace and Security Council; SCR = UN Security Council Resolution; SSR = security sector reform.

^a Bold text = new in 2010; italic text = ended in 2010; underlined text = designated lead state.

^b Where cause of death can be attributed, the 4 figures in parentheses are, respectively, deaths due to hostilities, accident, illness and other causes in 2010. As causes of death were not reported for all deaths in the year, these figures do not always add up to the total annual fatality figure.

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/pko/>>.