

IV. Table of multilateral peace operations, 2011

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Table 3.2 provides data on the 52 multilateral peace operations that were conducted during 2011, including operations that were launched or terminated during the year. By definition, a peace operation must have 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 United Nations 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 the judiciary and the rule of law (including penal institutions), policing, and human rights; electoral support; and economic and social development. Table 3.2 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.

The table lists operations that were conducted under the authority of the UN, operations conducted by regional organizations and alliances, and operations conducted by ad hoc (non-standing) coalitions of states that were sanctioned by the UN or authorized by a UN Security Council resolution. UN operations are divided into three subgroups: (a) observer and multidimensional peace operations run by the DPKO, (b) special political and peacebuilding missions, and (c) the joint African Union/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).

The table draws on the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/pko>>, which provides information on all UN and non-UN peace operations conducted since 2000, including location, dates of deployment and operation, mandate, participating countries, number of personnel, costs and fatalities.

¹ Xenia Avezov, SIPRI Intern, assisted in the compilation of table 3.2.

Table 3.2. Multilateral peace operations, 2011

New states joining an existing operation in 2011 are shown in bold type. Individual state participation that ended in 2011 is shown in italic type. Where operations were launched in 2011 the legal instrument is shown in bold type. Where operations closed in 2011 the legal instrument 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.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ^e)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
United Nations (UN)					
Total: 15 operations	115 contributing countries*	73 091**	64 599**	1 350	5 528.9
		1 528**	1 700**	88	1 071.1
		10 045**	9 350**		
		4 119**	4 339**		

* Due to the unavailability of data on the nationalities of civilian staff for special political and peacebuilding missions, this figure only includes countries deploying uniformed personnel to UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) operations during 2011.

** To avoid double counting, since most of the personnel of the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and of the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) were drawn from the UN Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) that closed in July 2011, these totals do not include UNMIS personnel.

UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

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, <i>Malawi</i> , Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, USA	–	–	50	30.3
June 1948		150	150	–	–
Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria		–	–	–	–
		120	101*		

* The operation is supported by 132 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ⁶)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<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	8.1
Mar. 1951		48	39	-	-
India, Pakistan (Jammu, Kashmir)		-	-	-	-
		26	25*		
* The operation is supported by 51 locally recruited staff.					
<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 2026 (14 Dec. 2011) extended the mandate until 19 July 2012.					
SCR 186	Troops: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Hungary, Paraguay, Serbia, Slovakia, UK	860	872	181	58.2
Mar. 1964		-	-	1	..
Cyprus	Civ. pol.: Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, El Salvador, India, Ireland, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands, Serbia, Ukraine	69	69	(-,-,-,1)	
		39	38*		
* The operation is supported by 112 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 2028 (21 Dec. 2011) extended the mandate until 30 June 2012.					

SCR 350	Troops: <u>Austria</u> , Canada, Croatia, India, Japan, Philippines	1 047	1 043	43	49.2
June 1974		–	–	–	18.3
Syria		–	–	–	
		47	41*		

* The operation is supported by 103 locally recruited staff.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

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 operation's mandate was altered by SCR 1701 (11 Aug. 2006) to encompass tasks related to establishing and monitoring a permanent ceasefire. SCR 2004 (30 Aug. 2011) extended the mandate until 31 Aug. 2012.

SCRs 425 and 426	Troops: Austria , Bangladesh, Belarus , Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, <i>Demmark</i> , El Salvador, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Korea (South), Macedonia (FYR), Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria , Portugal, Qatar, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, <u>Spain</u> , Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Turkey	15 000	12 017	293	532.1
Mar. 1978		–	–	3	..
Lebanon		–	–	(–,1,1,1)	
		407	353*		

* The operation is supported by 666 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 1979 (27 Apr. 2011) extended the mandate until 30 Apr. 2012.

SCR 690	Troops: <u>Bangladesh</u> , Ghana	27	27	15	61.6
Sep. 1991	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	203	195	–	44.7
Western Sahara		6	6		
		108	102*		

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

* The operation is supported by 165 locally recruited staff and 19 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ^e)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)</i>					
UNMIK was established by SCR 1244 (10 June 1999) and mandated to promote the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo; to perform civilian administrative functions; to maintain law and order; to promote human rights; and to 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	Obs.: Czech Republic, <u>Denmark</u> , Norway, Poland, Portugal , Romania, Spain,	-	-	54	46.4
June 1999	Turkey , Ukraine	8	9	-	..
Kosovo	Civ. pol.: Germany, Ghana, Italy, Pakistan, Romania, <i>Russia</i> , Turkey, <u>Ukraine</u>	8	7	-	..
		173	150*		

* The operation is supported by 215 locally recruited staff and 26 UN volunteers.

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

The UN Organization Mission in the DRC (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). SCR 1856 (22 Dec. 2008) mandated the operation 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 and renamed it MONUSCO. MONUSCO cooperates with EUPOL RD Congo and EUSEC RD Congo. SCR 1991 (28 June 2011) extended the mandate of MONUSCO until 30 June 2012 and expanded it to include support for the organization and conduct of national, provincial and local elections in Nov. 2011.

SCR 1279
Nov. 1999
Democratic Republic
of the Congo

Troops: Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, China, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India,
Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Serbia, South Africa, Uruguay
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,

19 815 16 854 204 1 429.2
760 703 33 353.3
1 441 1 371 (3,17,13,-)
1 180 976*

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
 Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, **Belgium**, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, *Canada*, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Guinea, India, Jordan, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, **Uruguay**, Yemen

* The operation is supported by 2865 locally recruited staff and 614 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. SCR 1938 (15 Sep. 2010) authorized the operation to assist the Liberian Government with the 2011 presidential and legislative elections. UNMIL cooperates with UNOCI and UNIPSIL. SCR 2008 (16 Sep. 2011) extended the current mandate until 30 Sep. 2012.

SCR 1509	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Jordan, Korea (South), <i>Mongolia</i> , Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, <u>Pakistan</u> , Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Togo, Ukraine, USA, Yemen	8 202	7 778	164	524.9
Oct. 2003		133	131	12	55
Liberia		1 375	1 297	(2,3,6,-)	
		544	477*		

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, India, **Jamaica**, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, 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 991 locally recruited staff and 255 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ⁶)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ 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 operation's mandate. UNOCI cooperates with UNMIL and Operation Licorne. Following the political crisis after the presidential elections in Nov. 2010, SCR 1951 (24 Nov. 2010) authorized the temporary transfer of units from UNMIL to reinforce UNOCI and SCR 1967 (19 Jan. 2011) authorized the deployment of an additional 2000 troops for UNOCI. SCR 2000 (27 July 2011) extended its mandate until 31 July 2012.				
SCR 1528	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Chad, Egypt, France, Ghana, Jordan,	9 600*	9 416	89	565.5
Apr. 2004	Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen	192	197	18	53.6
Côte d'Ivoire	Obs.: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Ireland, Jordan, Korea (South), Malawi, Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	1 350	1 386	(-5,11,-)	
	Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Djibouti, Egypt, France, Ghana, Jordan, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen	500	397**		

* SCR 1967 (19 Jan. 2011) authorized the deployment of an additional 2000 troops until 30 June 2011. SCR 2000 (27 July 2011) decided that the authorized strength of UNOCI's military component should remain at 9792 personnel, comprising 9600 troops and staff officers, including 2400 additional troops authorized by SCRs 1942 (2010) and 1967 (2011), and 192 military observers and that the authorized strength of UNOCI's police component should remain at 1350 personnel.

** The operation is supported by 743 locally recruited staff and 276 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 operation to support the Haitian Government's preparation for municipal and presidential elections scheduled for 2010. SCR 2012 (14 Oct. 2011) extended the mandate until 15 Oct. 2012.

SCR1542	Troops: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, France,	7 340*	8 065	168	586.8
June 2004	Guatemala, Indonesia , Japan, Jordan, Korea (South), Nepal, Paraguay, Peru,	–	–	8	247.5
Haiti	Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, USA	3 241	3 546	(-4,2,2)	
	Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi,	534	568**		
	Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia,				
	Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guinea, <i>Guinea-</i>				
	<i>Bissau</i> , India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Madagascar,				
	Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Russia,				
	Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone , Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand,				
	Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, Yemen				

* SCR 2012 (14 Oct. 2011) adjusted the operation's overall force level.

** The operation is supported by 1355 locally recruited staff and 236 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ⁶)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid	
		Approved	Actual			
<i>UN Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)</i>						
		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 operation focused on providing stability in preparation for referendums on the independence of southern Sudan and the status of the Abyei Area scheduled for Jan. 2011. Following South Sudan's declaration of independence and the completion of the six-year peace process that began with the signing of the CPA, UNMIS's mandate terminated on 9 July 2011.				
SCR 1590		Troops: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Croatia,	10 000	9 250	60	537.8
Mar 2005		Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya,	525	465	4	147.9
Sudan		Korea (South), Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway,	715	637	(1,1,2,-)	
		Pakistan, Russia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Yemen, Zambia	1 098	965*		
		Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, 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,				
		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, USA, Yemen,				
		Zambia, Zimbabwe				

* The operation was supported by 2803 locally recruited staff and 331 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. SCR 1969 (24 Feb. 2011) extended the mandate until 26 Feb. 2012. The operation is scheduled to close on 31 Dec. 2012.

SCR1704	Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Fiji, India, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore	-	-	12	201.2
Aug. 2006		34	33	3	150.8
Timor-Leste	Civ. pol.: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, 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, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	1 605	1 183	(-1,2,-)	
		441	394*		

* The operation is supported by 883 locally recruited staff and 211 UN volunteers.

UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

UNISFA was established by SCR 1990 (27 June 2011) and mandated to monitor and verify the redeployment of any Sudanese and South Sudanese armed forces from the Abyei Area; to provide demining assistance; to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid; to strengthen the capacity of the Abyei Police Service; and to provide security for oil infrastructure in the Abyei Area. SCR 2024 (14 Dec. 2011) broadened its mandate to include assistance in the Sudan-South Sudan border normalization process. SCR 2032 (22 Dec. 2011) extended the mandate until 27 May 2012.

SCR 1990	Troops: Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala	4 200	3 724	5	175.5
June 2011	Obs.: Brazil, Ethiopia, Japan, Morocco	-	74	5	..
Abyei		50	-	(-4,1,-)	
		-	20		

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ⁶)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid	
		Approved	Actual			
<i>UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)</i>						
		UNMISS was established by SCR 1996 (8 July 2011) for an initial period of one year, mandated to support peace consolidation in order to foster longer-term state building and economic development. It is also mandated to support the South Sudanese Government in conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution; in the protection of civilians; and in providing security, establishing the rule of law and strengthening the security and justice sectors.				
SCR 1996		Troops: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Egypt, Germany, India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Russia, Rwanda, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, Yemen, Zambia	7000	4 803	1	722.1
July 2011			-	169	1	..
South Sudan			900	485	(-,-,-)	
			-	697*		
		Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Yemen, Zambia				
		Civ. pol.: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, China, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe				

* The operation is supported by 1117 locally recruited staff and 226 UN volunteers.

United Nations political and peacebuilding operations

Total: 4 operations	298	353	33	495
	33	21	5	-
	8	8		
	925	863		

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 operation has 18 regional offices as well as a support office in Kuwait. SRC 1974 (22 Mar. 2011) extended the mandate until 23 Mar. 2012.

SCR 1401	Obs.: Australia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Uruguay	-	-	20	271.4
Mar. 2002		20	13	4	-
Afghanistan	Civ. pol.: Jordan, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Turkey	8	2	(3, -1, -)	
		425	421*		

* The operation is supported by 1730 locally recruited staff and 77 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 2001 (28 July 2011) extended the mandate for a period of 12 months.

SCR 1500	Troops: Fiji, Nepal	298	353	12	193.4
Aug. 2003	Obs.: Australia, Denmark, Jordan, Nepal, New Zealand, UK, USA	13	8	1	-
Iraq		-	-	(-, -1, -)	
		459	391*		

* The operation is supported by 502 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ⁶)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<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 include promoting good governance and supporting the government in preparation for presidential elections in 2012. SCR 2005 (14 Sep. 2011) extended the mandate until 15 Sep. 2012.					
SCR 1829	Civ. pol. . .	-	-	1	20.3
Oct. 2008	Civ. staff. . .	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone		41	37*		
* The operation is supported by 29 locally recruited staff and 7 volunteers.					
UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)					
UNSMIL was established by SCR 2009 (16 Sep. 2011) and mandated to assist the Libyan authorities with the restoration of public security and the rule of law; the constitution-making and electoral processes; the extension of state authority, through the strengthening of accountable institutions and the restoration of public services; and the promotion of human rights. SCR 2022 (2 Dec. 2011) expanded the mandate to include assisting and supporting national efforts to address the threats of proliferation of arms and related material of all types. The same resolution extended the mandate until 16 Mar. 2012.					
SCR 2009	Civ. pol. . .	-	-	..	9.9
Sep. 2011	Civ. staff. . .	-	-	..	-
Libya		-	1		
		-	14		

African Union-United Nations

Total: 1 operation 52 contributing countries*

19 555	17 778	104	1 748.7
240	262	25	180.2
6 432	4 950		
1 524	1 124		

* This figure only includes countries deploying uniformed personnel to UNAMID during 2011.

AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

UNAMID was established by the AU PSC's 79th Communique 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 2003 (29 July 2011) extended the mandate until 31 July 2012.

SCR 1769	Troops: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, <i>Burundi</i> , Canada, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia , Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Malawi, Malaysia, <i>Mali</i> , Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, <u>Nigeria</u> , Pakistan, Palau , Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	19 555	17 778	104	1 748.7
Oct. 2007		240	262	25	180.2
Sudan		6 432	4 950		(8,1,10,6)
		1 524	1 124*		

Obs.: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, *China*, **Ecuador**, Egypt, Ethiopia, *Gambia*, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, **Iran**, 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, Fiji, *Finland*, Gambia, *Germany*, Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, *Jordan*, *Kazakhstan*, **Kyrgyzstan**, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, *Norway*, Pakistan, *Palau*, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, *Sweden*, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Turkey, *Uganda*, Yemen, Zambia, *Zimbabwe*.

* The operation is supported by 2904 locally recruited staff and 483 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ^e)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
African Union (AU)					
Total: 1 operation	23 contributing countries	12 000	9 796	394	152.0
		–	–	94	–
		1 680	50		50
		–	50		50

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, at its 306th meeting (6 Jan. 2012), decided to increase AMISOM's authorized strength to 17 731, including 5700 Djiboutian and 're-hatted' Kenyan troops and AMISOM's police component. At the same meeting, the PSC extended AMISOM's mandate until 16 Jan. 2013. SCR 2010 (30 Sep. 2011) renewed the UN's endorsement of AMISOM's mandate until 31 Oct. 2012.

PSC 69th

Communiqué and

SCR 1744

Mar. 2007

Somalia*

Troops: Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya,

Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia

Civ. pol.: Burundi, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda

Civ. staff: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana,

Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone,

Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda

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

** The operation 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 Arab League and a number of individual countries. This figure is for the period 1 Oct. 2010–30 Sep. 2011.

12 000*

9 796

394

94

(–)

50**

50

152.0***

Arab League				
Total: 1 operation	14 contributing countries	-	-
		166	166
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
<i>Arab League Observer Mission to Syria</i>				
The League of Arab States Observer Mission to Syria was established by Arab League Council Resolution 7439 (16 Nov. 2011). It is mandated to verify implementation of the provisions of the Arab Plan of Action to resolve the Syrian crisis and protect Syrian civilians, adopted on 2 Nov. 2011 by the Arab League Council. These provisions include observing the ceasefire and monitoring violence between all parties to the Syrian crisis; verifying the release of protesters and other detainees; and confirming free media presence in the country. The mission suspended its operations on 28 Jan. 2012 due to an escalation of violence towards civilians and observers.				
Arab League Council	Obs.: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen	-	-
Resolution 7439		166	166
Nov. 2011		-	-	-
Syria*		-	-	-
* The observers were divided into 15 zones covering 20 cities and districts across Syria.				
Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)				
Total: 1 operation	7 contributing countries	-	498 50.4
		-	-
		-	143	-
		-	-	-

Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX)

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.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ⁶)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>MICOPAX continued</i>					
Libreville Summit, 2 Oct. 2002	Troops: Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Gabon. Obs.: <i>Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Rep. of), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon</i>	-	498*	..	50.4
Dec. 2002	Civ. pol.: <i>Chad, Equatorial Guinea</i>	-	143	(-,-,1,-)	-
Central African Republic		-	-		
* 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	1 249
		-	10
		-	-		
		-	-		

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	1 249
July 1992	Obs.: <i>Moldova, Russia, Ukraine</i>	-	10
Moldova (Trans- Dniester)		-	-		

European Union (EU)
Total: 11 operations 40 contributing countries

2 647	1 382	28	453.6
323*	134	—	—
2 763**	1 187		
70	972		

* 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)

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) further strengthened the operation's mandate to include assisting the fight against organized crime and corruption within a broader rule-of-law approach in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Council Decision 2011/781/CFSP (1 Dec. 2011) extended the mandate until 30 June 2012.

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, Ukraine, UK	—	—	3	24.5
Jan. 2003		—	—	—	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina		205	83		
		—	34*		

Civ. staff: Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK

* The operation is supported by 156 locally recruited staff.

EU Military Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR ALTHEA)

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 2019 (16 Nov. 2011) extended the mandate until 16 Nov. 2012.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ⁶)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>EUFOR ALTHEA continued</i>					
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, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK	2 500	1 291**	21	29.1
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 operation are the inte- grated police unit (IPU) and the liaison and observer teams (LOTS), deployed to regional coordination centres.					
** The operation is supported by 530 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 operation's initial mandate was to advise and assist the DRC authorities, specifically the MOD, on security matters, ensuring that their policies are congruent with international humanitarian law, principles of democratic govern- ance and the rule of law. In 2009 the operation'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. Council Decision 2010/565/CFSP (21 Sep. 2010) extended the mandate until 30 Sep. 2012.					
CJA 2005/355/CFSP June 2005 Democratic Republic of the Congo	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, UK	-	-	2	17.9
		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
		-	48*	-	-
* The majority of the deployed personnel are military advisers. The operation is supported by 35 locally recruited staff.					

EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq (EUJUST LEX)

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. Council Decision 2010/330/CFSP (14 June 2010) extended the mandate until 30 June 2012.

CJA 2005/190/CFSP and SCR 1546	Civ. pol.: <u>Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Sweden</u>	-	-	-	31
July 2005	Civ. staff: <u>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK</u>	-	-	5	-
Iraq/Europe		50		41*	

* The operation is supported by 9 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 Crossing; 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 retained full operational capabilities and it resumed activity when the crossing was reopened on 28 May 2011. Council Decision 2011/857/CFSP (19 Dec. 2011) extended the mandate until 30 June 2012.

CJA 2005/889/CFSP	Civ. pol.: <u>France, Germany, Hungary, Italy</u>	-	-	-	3.1
Nov. 2005	Civ. staff: <u>Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Spain, UK</u>	-	-	-	-
Egypt, Palestinian territories (Rafah Crossing Point)		96		5	
		-		8*	

* The operation is supported by 9 locally recruited staff.

EU Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support (EUPOL COPPS)

EUPOL COPPS was established by CJA 2005/797/CFSP (14 Nov. 2005). It is mandated to provide a framework for and advice to Palestinian criminal justice and police officials and coordinate EU aid to the Palestinian Authority. CJA 2010/784/CFSP (17 Dec. 2010) decided the operation should be referred to as the EU Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support. Council Decision 2011/858/CFSP (19 Dec. 2011) extended the mandate until 30 June 2012.

CJA 2005/797/CFSP	Civ. pol.: <u>Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, UK</u>	-	-	-	11.5
Jan. 2006		-	-	-	-
Palestinian territories	Civ. staff: <u>Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK</u>	52		20	
		-		33*	

* The operation is supported by 37 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ⁶)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<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 with strengthening 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 until 31 May 2013.					
CJA 2007/369/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	57.1
June 2007		-	-	-	-
Afghanistan		400	192		
		-	102*		
	Civ. staff: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK				
* The operation is supported by 208 locally recruited staff.					

EU Police Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (EUPOL RD Congo)

EUPOL RD Congo was established by CJA 2007/405/CFSP (12 June 2007). CJA 2009/769/CFSP (19 Oct. 2009) mandated the operation 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 operation cooperates with EUSEC RD Congo and MONUSCO. Council Decision 2011/537/CFSP (12 Sep. 2011) extended the mandate until 30 Sep. 2012.

CJA 2007/405/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Belgium, Finland, France, Italy, Sweden	-	-	-	9.2
July 2007	Civ. staff: Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Sweden	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo*		59	20		
		-	20**		

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

** The operation is supported by 19 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 until 14 June 2012.

CJA 2008/124/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, <u>Canada</u> , Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, <u>Poland</u> , Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA	-	-	2	224.5
Feb. 2008		-	-	-	-
Kosovo		1 951	862	-	-
		-	519*	-	-

* The operation is supported by 1150 locally recruited staff.

EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM)

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 six-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. Council Decision 2011/536/CFSP (12 Sep. 2011) extended the mandate until 14 Sep. 2012.

CJA 2008/736/CFSP	Obs.: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, <i>France</i> , Germany, Greece, Hungary, <i>Italy</i> , Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, <i>Netherlands</i> , Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	39
Oct. 2008		323	134	-	-
Georgia		-	-	-	147*

Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, **Bulgaria**, Czech Republic, Denmark, **Estonia**, Finland, **France**, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, **Slovakia**, Spain, Sweden, UK

* The operation is supported by 109 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff	Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ⁶)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid
<i>EU Training Mission (EUTM) Somalia</i>				
EUTM Somalia 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. Council Decision 2011/483/CFSP (28 July 2011) extended the mandate until Dec. 2012.				
CJA 2010/197/CFSP	Troops: Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK	147	91	6.7
Mar. 2010	Civ. staff: Belgium, France, Kenya, Uganda, UK	20	20**	-
* The training mainly takes place in Uganda.				
**The operation is supported by 17 locally recruited staff.				
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO-led				
Total: 3 operations	51 contributing countries	10 000	137 363	2 873 667.5
		-	-	543
		300	100	-
<i>NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR)</i>				
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.				
SCR1244	Troops: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, USA	10 000	5 977	28.7
June 1999		-	-	-
Kosovo*		-	-	-
* The Headquarters of Kosovo Force (HQ KFOR) are located in Pristina and support a NATO-led operation of 2 Multinational Battle Groups (MNBGs) and 5 Joint Regional Detachments. MNBG West, led by Italy, is located in Pec; MNBG East, led by the USA, is located in Urosevac. A Multinational Specialized Unit (MSU) and a Tactical Reserve Manoeuvre Battalion (KTM) are also stationed in Pristina.				

International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

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 28 provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs) in Afghanistan since 2006. SCR 2011 (12 Oct. 2011) extended ISAF's mandate until 13 Oct. 2012.

SCR 1386	Troops: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain , Belgium, -	131 386**	2 744	621
Dec. 2001	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, -	-	-	543
Afghanistan *	Denmark, El Salvador , Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Korea (South), Latvia, Lithuania, -	-	(481, -,-, -)	-)
	Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Malaysia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tonga , Turkey, Ukraine, UK, <u>USA</u>	-	-	-)

* The territory of Afghanistan is divided into 6 areas of responsibility: Regional Command (RC) Centre (Kabul), currently led by Turkey; RC North (Mazar i Sharif), led by Germany; RC West (Herat), led by Italy; RC South (Kandahar), RC South-West (Lashkar Gah) and RC East (Bagram), all 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. 2011, 2800 were deployed, coming from Albania, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Korea (South), Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK and USA.

*** In addition, 62 deaths were due to accidents, illnesses or other causes. The breakdown for the 3 latter causes is not available.

NATO Training Mission in Iraq (NTM-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, -	-	-	-	17.8
Aug. 2004	Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, USA	-	-	-	-
Iraq		300	100		

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ⁶)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
Organization of American States (OAS)					
Total: 1 operation	15 contributing countries	-	-	-	8
<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 Feb. 2004 Colombia		-	-	1	8
	Civ. staff: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Spain, Sweden, USA, Venezuela	-	-	1	-
		-	-	(-, -, 1, -)	-
		-	22*		
* The operation is supported by 52 locally recruited staff.					
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)					
Total: 7 operations	46 contributing countries	-	-	10	80.1
		-	-	-	-
		-	22		
		350	459		

OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje

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/1023 (15 Dec. 2011) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2012.

CSO 18 Sep. 1992	Civ. pol.: <u>Canada, Estonia, Hungary, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, UK</u>	-	-	1	9.8
Sep. 1992		-	-	-	-
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Civ. staff: <u>Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, USA</u>	-	22	39*	
* The operation is supported by 126 locally recruited staff.					
<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/1016 (15 Dec. 2011) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2012.					
CSO 4 Feb. 1993	Civ. staff: <u>Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Russia, Sweden, UK, USA</u>	-	-	-	2.9
Apr. 1993		-	-	-	-
Moldova		13	19*		
* The operation is supported by 41 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 2011, this decision was PC.DEC/1025 (15 Dec. 2011).					
CIO 10 Aug. 1995	Civ. staff: <u>Bulgaria, France, Germany, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Poland, UK, USA</u>	-	-	-	1.6
Aug. 1995		-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)		-	6	6*	
* The operation is supported by 11 locally recruited staff.					

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ⁶)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>					
The OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina was established by decision MC(5).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/1020 (15 Dec. 2011) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2012.					
MC(5).DEC/1	Civ. staff: Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Croatia , Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland , Portugal, <i>Romania</i> , Russia, Slovakia, <i>Slovenia</i> , Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, <i>Ukraine</i> , UK, <u>USA</u>	-	-	-	19.6
Dec. 1995		-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-	-
		-	65*		
* The operation is supported by 429 locally recruited staff.					
<i>OSCE Presence in Albania</i>					
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/1019 (15 Dec. 2011) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2012.					
PC.DEC/160	Civ. staff: Albania , Austria, Bulgaria, Canada , Czech Republic, France , Germany, <i>Latvia</i> , Lithuania, Montenegro, <i>Netherlands</i> , Norway, <i>Slovenia</i> , Spain, UK, USA	-	-	-	4.2
Apr. 1997		-	-	-	-
Albania		-	-	-	-
		107	106*		
* The operation is supported by 84 locally recruited staff.					
<i>OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMIK)</i>					
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, Bulgaria , Canada, Croatia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Macedonia (FYR), Malta, <i>Moldova</i> , Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, USA, Uzbekistan	224	189*	9	31.5
July 1999					
Kosovo					

* The operation is supported by 479 locally recruited staff.

OSCE Mission to Serbia

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/1022 (15 Dec. 2011) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2012.

PC.DEC/401	Civ. staff: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, <i>Turkey</i> , Ukraine, <u>UK</u> , USA				10.5
Mar. 2001					
Serbia			35*		

* The operation is supported by 141 locally recruited staff.

Ad-hoc coalitions

Total: 6 operations	30 contributing countries	900	1 053	105	608
		2 180	1 704	4	-
		-	149		
		-	273		

Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC)

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	-	-	-	1.3*
July 1953					
North Korea, South Korea			10		

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

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ⁶)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)</i>					
The MFO was established on 3 Aug. 1981 by the Protocol to the Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel, signed on 26 Mar. 1979. Deployment began on 20 Mar. 1982, following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai peninsula, but the mission did not become operational until 25 Apr. 1982, the day that Israel returned the Sinai peninsula to Egyptian sovereignty. The operation is mandated to observe the implementation of the peace treaty and to contribute to a secure environment.					
Protocol to Treaty of Peace	Obs.: Australia, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Fiji, France, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay, USA	-	-	70	78.9
Apr. 1982	Civ. staff: Australia, Canada, France, New Zealand, UK, USA	2 000	1 656	3	-
Egypt (Sinai)		-	59*	(-), 1, 2, -)	
* The operation is supported by 534 locally recruited staff.					
<i>Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH 2)</i>					
TIPH 2 was established by the Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron (17 Jan. 1997) and the Agreement on the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (21 Jan. 1997). It is mandated to contribute to a secure and stable environment and to monitor and report breaches of international humanitarian law. The mandate is renewed every 6 months subject to approval from both the Israeli and Palestinian parties.					
Hebron Protocol	Obs.: Denmark, Italy, Norway, Turkey	-	-	2	..
Feb. 1997	Civ. staff: Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland	180	38	-	-
Palestinian territories (Hebron)		-	-	-	39*
* The operation is supported by 10 locally recruited staff.					

Operation Licorne

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 2000 (27 July 2011) extended the mandate until 30 July 2012.

SCR 1464	Troops: France	900	450*	24	91
Feb. 2003		-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire		-	-	-	-

* The operation is supported by a naval attachment in the Gulf of Guinea (Mission Corymbe).

Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI)

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 Declaration	Troops: <u>Australia</u> , New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	-	143	7	257.5
July 2003	Civ. pol: <u>Australia</u> , <u>Cook Islands</u> , Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	Civ. staff: <u>Australia</u> , Canada, Fiji, <u>India</u> , New Zealand, <u>Nigeria</u> , Papua New Guinea, Tonga, <u>UK</u>	-	149	-	175*

* The operation is supported by a staff of 252 locally recruited professionals.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2011	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2011/ (by cause ⁶)	Cost (\$ m.): 2011/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>International Security Forces (ISF)</i>					
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	-	460	2	179.3
May 2006		-	-	1	-
Timor-Leste		-	-	(-, 1, -, -)	-

- = 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.

⁶ Where cause of death can be attributed, the 4 figures in parentheses are, respectively, deaths due to hostilities, accident, illness and other causes in 2011. 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/>>.

Sources and methods

Methods

The figures for approved personnel numbers listed are those most recently authorized for 2011. Numbers of locally recruited support staff and volunteers are not included in the table but, where available, are given in the notes. For European Union (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, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/pko>>. The category ‘observers’ includes both military and civilian observers.

Personnel fatalities are recorded since the beginning of an operation and in 2011. Known causes of death—whether hostile acts, accidents, illness or other causes—are recorded for fatalities in 2011. 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 United Nations provides data on fatalities of locally recruited staff, other organizations or alliances do not.

Costs are reported in millions of US dollars at 2011 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 the US dollar are converted based on the International Monetary Fund’s aggregated market exchange rates for 2011. The costs recorded for UN and Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (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 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (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 Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) budget, while military operations or operations with a military component are funded by contributions by the participating member states through the Athena mechanism.

For Commonwealth of Independent States (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 Organization of American States (OAS) or ad hoc coalitions, budget figures may include resources for programme implementation.

For all these reasons, the budget figures presented in table 3.2 are estimates and the budgets for different operations should not be compared.

Unless otherwise stated, all figures are as of 31 December 2011 or, in the case of operations that were terminated in 2011, the date of closure.

Sources

Data on multilateral peace operations is obtained from the following categories of open source: (a) official information provided by the secretariat of the organization concerned; (b) information provided by 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.