

III. Table of multilateral peace operations, 2013

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Table 3.2 provides data on the 57 multilateral peace operations that were conducted during 2013, 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.

* Madeleine Mattsson, SIPRI Intern, assisted in the compilation of table 3.2.

Table 3.2. Multilateral peace operations, 2013

Unless otherwise stated, all figures are as of 31 Dec. 2013 or, in the case of operations that were terminated in 2013, the date of closure. New states joining an existing operation in 2013 are shown in bold type. Individual state participation that ended in 2013 is shown in italic type. Where operations were launched in 2013 the legal instrument is shown in bold type. Where operations closed in 2013 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 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
United Nations (UN)					
Total: 14 operations	117 contributing countries*	81 667	68 565	1 391	5 361.5
		1 395	1 518	56	825.2
		10 288	8 379		
		4 898	4 186**		

* Due to the unavailability of data on the nationalities of civilian staff for UN missions, this figure only includes countries deploying uniformed personnel to UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) operations during 2013.

** UN peacekeeping operations (including UNAMID) were supported by 11 709 locally recruited (civilian) staff and 2029 UN volunteers.

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, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, USA	–	–	50	35.1
June 1948		150	159	–	–
Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria		–	–	–	–
		105	92*		

* The operation was supported by 138 locally recruited staff.

UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

UNMOGIP was established by SCR 91 (30 Mar. 1951) and mandated to observe 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, Thailand, Uruguay	-	-	11	10.5
Mar. 1951		48	41	-	-
India, Pakistan (Jammu, Kashmir)		-	-		
		26	24*		

* The operation was supported by 44 locally recruited staff.

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

UNFICYP was established by SCR 186 (4 Mar. 1964) and mandated to prevent hostilities 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 supervising the de facto ceasefire (Aug. 1974) and maintaining a buffer zone between the two sides. SCR 2114 (30 July 2013) extended the mandate until 31 Jan. 2014.

SCR 186	Troops: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Hungary, Paraguay, Serbia, Slovakia, UK, Ukraine	860	868	181	55.6
Mar. 1964		-	-	-	15.9
Cyprus	Civ. pol.: Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, El Salvador, India, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine	69	68		
		40	39*		

* The operation was supported by 110 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<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, and to maintain an area of limitation and separation in accordance with the 1974 Agreement on Disengagement. Since 2011, intense fighting between the Syrian Government and rebel organizations in the area of separation has threatened local civilians and UN personnel (who have been attacked and abducted), as well as the ceasefire between Syria and Israel. Due to the deteriorating security situation, Austria, Croatia and Japan withdrew their troops from UNDOF in 2013. SCR 2108 (27 June 2013) urged Syria and Israel to continue to abide by the terms of the 1974 agreement, stressing that there should be no military forces in the area of separation. At the same time, the UN Security Council increased UNDOF's force strength to 1250 personnel to enhance its self-defence capabilities. SCR 2131 (18 Dec. 2013) extended the mandate until 30 June 2014.					
SCR 350 June 1974 Syria	Troops: <i>Austria, Croatia, Fiji, Ireland, India, Japan, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines</i>	1 250	1 239	45	53.5
		-	-	1	18.5
		58	47*	(1, -, -, -)	

* The operation was supported by 101 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 2115 (29 Aug. 2013) extended the mandate until 31 Aug. 2014.

SCRs 425 and 426 Mar. 1978 Lebanon	Troops: <i>Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Korea (South), Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Turkey</i>	15 000	10 413	299	508.3
		-	-	3	59.2
		352	313*	(-, 1, 1, 1)	

* The operation was supported by 634 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 2099 (25 Apr. 2013) extended the mandate until 30 Apr. 2014.

SCR 690	Troops: <u>Bangladesh</u> , Ghana	-	27	15	59.4
Sep. 1991	Obs.: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Croatia, <u>Djibouti</u> , <u>Egypt</u> , El Salvador, France, <u>Germany</u> , Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary,	237*	195	-	43.5
Western Sahara	<u>Indonesia</u> , Ireland, Italy, Korea (South), Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, <u>Poland</u> , Russia, Sri Lanka, Togo, Uruguay, Yemen	6	4		
		99	96**		
	Civ. pol.: <u>Chad</u> , Egypt, Jordan, Yemen				

* This figure refers to military observers and troops.

** The operation was supported by 167 locally recruited staff and 14 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; 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 was altered to emphasize monitoring and supporting local institutions, and focused on supporting security, stability and human rights. A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.

SCR 1244	Obs.: Czech Republic, Moldova, Norway, Poland, <u>Portugal</u> , Romania, Turkey,	-	-	55	46
June 1999	Ukraine	8	8	-	34.7
Kosovo	Civ. pol.: <u>Belgium</u> , <u>Croatia</u> , Germany, Hungary, <u>Italy</u> , <u>Pakistan</u> , Turkey,	8	6		
	Ukraine	132	111*		

* The operation was supported by 211 locally recruited staff and 27 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid	
		Approved	Actual			
<i>UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)</i>						
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 DDR of foreign and Congolese armed groups; to assist 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. SCR 2098 (28 Mar. 2013) mandated the creation of a Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) to 'neutralize and disarm' armed groups in eastern DRC. MONUSCO cooperates with EUPOL RD Congo and EUSEC RD Congo. SCR 2098 (28 Mar. 2013) extended the mandate of MONUSCO until 31 Mar. 2014.						
SCR 1279		Troops: Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Switzerland, Tanzania, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia	19 815	19 373	229	1 438.2
Nov. 1999		Obs.: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Yemen, Zambia	760	526	16	151.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo		Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Guinea, India, Jordan, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen	1 441	1 299	(4,2,8,2)	
			1 121	988*		

* The operation was supported by 2980 locally recruited staff and 573 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. Since then, its primary task has been to secure peace and stability in Liberia; to ensure the protection of civilians within the country; and to assist the successful transition of security responsibilities to the Liberian National Police through capacity-building activities. UNMIL cooperates with UNOCI and UNIPSIL. SCR 2116 (18 Sep. 2013) extended the mandate until 30 Sep. 2014.

SCR 1509	Troops: Bangladesh, <i>Benin</i> , Bolivia, Brazil, China, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya , Korea (South), Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Togo, Ukraine, USA, Yemen	3 750*	5 751	1 78	486.4
Oct. 2003		-	133	6	33.4
Liberia		1 795	1 583	(-7,-6,-)	
		486	417**		

Obs.: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, **Finland**, 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, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, **Lithuania**, Namibia, *Nepal*, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, **Thailand**, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

* SCR 2066 called for a 3-phase reduction of a total of 4200 troops between Aug. 2012 and July 2015. The mission's total military strength is expected to be c. 3750 by July 2015. Police deployments were to be increased by 420 personnel, reaching a new authorized level of 1795.

** The operation was supported by 860 locally recruited staff and 216 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)</i>					
SCR 1528		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. Based on the improved capacity of the Ivorian Government to gradually take over UNOCI's security role, SCR 2062 (26 July 2012) and SCR 2112 (30 July 2013) reduced UNOCI's military component, which is expected to consist of a maximum of 5437 military personnel by 30 June 2015. The mission's principal task is the protection of civilians. SCR 2112 (30 July 2013) extended the mandate until 30 June 2014.			
Apr. 2004		6 945	8 489	115	579.7
Côte d'Ivoire		192	185	8	43.6
		1 555	1 270	(-,1,6,1)	
		449	401*		
		Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Chad, Egypt, France, Ghana, Jordan, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, <i>Nigeria</i> , Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine , Yemen			
		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, <i>Nigeria</i> , Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe			
		Civ. pol.: Argentina , Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, <i>Canada</i> , Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Djibouti, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guinea, <i>Jordan</i> , Madagascar, Niger, <i>Nigeria</i> , Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu , Yemen			

* The operation was supported by 758 locally recruited staff and 165 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 1908 (19 Jan. 2010) increased MINUSTAH's authorized strength to 8940 troops and 3711 police to support the recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts in Haiti in the immediate aftermath of the devastating earthquake that hit the country in Jan. 2010. SCR 1927 (4 June 2010) authorized the deployment of 680 additional police, and requested the operation to support the Haitian Government's preparation for municipal and presidential elections scheduled for 2010. In the light of improving security conditions, SCR 2012 (14 Oct. 2011), SCR 2070 (12 Oct. 2012) and SCR 2119 (10 Oct. 2013) gradually reduced the authorized force levels. SCR 2119 (10 Oct. 2013) extended the mandate of the operation until 15 Oct. 2014.

SCR 1542	Troops: Argentina, Bolivia, <u>Brazil</u> , Canada, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador , France, Guatemala, Honduras , Indonesia, <u>Japan</u> , Jordan, Korea (South), Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, USA	5 021*	6 168	175	612.5
June 2004		–	–	2	163.9
Haiti	Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, <u>El Salvador</u> , France, Grenada , <u>Guinea</u> , <u>India</u> , <u>Indonesia</u> , Jordan, Kyrgyzstan , <u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Madagascar</u> , Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal , Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, <u>Serbia</u> , <u>Sierra Leone</u> , Spain, Sri Lanka, <u>Sweden</u> , Thailand, <u>Togo</u> , Tunisia , Turkey, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu , Yemen	2 601	2 432	(–, –2, –)	
		439	367**		

* SCR 2119 (10 Oct. 2013) adjusted the operation's overall force level to 5021 troops, to be gradually reached through a reduction of infantry and engineering personnel.

** The operation was supported by 1241 locally recruited staff and 165 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid	
		Approved	Actual			
<i>UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)</i>						
		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 South Sudan–Sudan border normalization process. SCR 2101 (29 May 2013) increased the authorized troop ceiling of UNISFA to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM), implemented by Sudan and South Sudan to monitor the demilitarization of the Safe Demilitarization Zone on their mutual border. SCR 2126 (25 Nov. 2013) extended the mandate of UNISFA until 31 May 2014.				
SCR 1990		Troops: Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador , Ethiopia, Ghana, <i>Guatemala</i> , India, <i>Indonesia</i> , Malawi , Namibia , Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay , Peru, Philippines, <i>Russia</i> , Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, <i>Ukraine</i> , <i>Uruguay</i> , Yemen , Zambia , Zimbabwe	5 326	3 956	12	293.5
June 2011			–	129	3	52.4
Abyei			50	17	(2, –, –1)	
			165	106*		
		Obs.: Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso , Burundi, Cambodia, Ecuador, <i>El Salvador</i> , Ethiopia, Ghana, India, <i>Indonesia</i> , Kyrgyzstan, <i>Malaysia</i> , Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, <i>Philippines</i> , <i>Russia</i> , Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, <i>Tanzania</i> , <i>Ukraine</i> , <i>Uruguay</i> , Yemen , <i>Zambia</i> , Zimbabwe				
		Civ. Pol.: Ethiopia, Ghana , Namibia , Rwanda , Tanzania				

*The operation was supported by 59 locally recruited staff and 18 UN volunteers.

UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

UNMISS was established by SCR 1996 (8 July 2011) for an initial period of one year. It replaced the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), which supported the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) during its defined interim period. The CPA included provisions for a referendum on the status of Southern Sudan. SCR 1590 (24 Mar. 2005) had mandated UNMIS to assist, among others, the then-autonomous Government of Southern Sudan in such fields as DDR, SSR, rule of law and human rights. Following this interim period, and the subsequent independence of South Sudan in July 2011, UNMISS was 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. In response to the rapid deterioration of the security and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan in late 2013, SCR 2132 (24 Dec. 2013) authorized a temporary increase of UNMISS's overall force levels to support its protection of civilians and the provision of humanitarian assistance. SCR 2109 (11 July 2013) extended the mandate until 15 July 2014.

SCR 1996	Troops: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Fiji, Germany, Ghana, <i>Guatemala</i> , India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania , Togo, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, USA, Yemen, Zambia	12 500*	6 796	20	882
July 2011		-	142	11	80.9
South Sudan		1 323	746	(9, -2, -)	
		1 018	868**		

Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, **Belarus**, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, *Ecuador*, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, **Ghana**, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, *Papua New Guinea*, Paraguay, Peru, *Philippines*, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Civ. pol.: **Albania**, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Brazil**, *Canada*, China, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, **Finland**, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India, *Indonesia*, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, **Netherlands**, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, **Senegal**, **Sierra Leone**, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, **Thailand**, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe

* This figure includes military observers. Before SCR 2132 was adopted, the authorized strength of UNMISS was 7000 military personnel and 900 civilian police.
 ** The operation was supported by 1334 locally recruited staff and 415 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid	
		Approved	Actual			
<i>UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)</i>						
MINUSMA was established by SCR 2100 (25 Apr. 2013) to replace AFISMA on 1 July 2013 for an initial period of one year. After the transfer of authority, the majority of AFISMA troops were 're-hatted' and remained deployed in Mali with the UN operation. MINUSMA is mandated to support the stabilization of key population centres and the re-establishment of state authority in Mali, as well as to protect civilians, monitor the human rights situation, enable humanitarian assistance and the return of internally displaced persons, and support preparations for free, inclusive and peaceful elections. Under UN Charter Chapter VII, MINUSMA is authorized to use all means necessary to carry out its mandate. SCR 2100 also authorized the French forces deployed in Mali with Operation Serval to intervene in support of MINUSMA in cases where UN forces are under imminent and serious threat and on the request of the UN Secretary-General.						
SCR 2100		Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, China, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, UK, Yemen	11 200	5 485	6	301
Apr. 2013			-	-	6	127.7
Mali			1 440	954	(4,-,1,1)	
			408	317*		
* The operation was supported by 117 locally recruited staff and 28 UN volunteers.						

United Nations political and peacebuilding operations

Total: 6 operations	..*	-	271	39	421.2
		-	29	4	-
		-	26		
		1 204	973**		

* Unlike other UN peace operations, UN political missions do not receive contributions of personnel from member states. Staff are recruited according to mission requirements.

** UN political and peacebuilding operations were supported by 1975 locally recruited (civilian) staff and 85 UN volunteers.

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. UNAMA actively supports the Afghan Government's assumption of leadership and ownership of security, governance and development within the country. The mission has 18 regional offices and a support office in Kuwait. SRC 2096 (19 Mar. 2013) extended the mandate until 19 Mar. 2014.

SCR 1401	Obs.: Australia, Czech Republic, <i>Denmark</i> , Germany, Italy, Lithuania ,	-	-	23	196.2
Mar. 2002	Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, <i>Poland</i> , Portugal, Romania,	-	21	2	-
Afghanistan	Sweden, Turkey	-	4	(-,2,-,-)	-
	Civ. pol.: <i>Burkina Faso</i> , India , Netherlands, Philippines , <i>Sweden</i> , USA	447	369*		

* The operation was supported by 1303 locally recruited staff and 72 UN volunteers.

UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI)

UNAMI was established by SCR 1500 (14 Aug. 2003) and was 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. SCR 1770 (10 Aug. 2007) expanded UNAMI's mandate to include advice, support and assistance on issues such as electoral and constitutional reform, resolving disputed internal boundaries, reintegration of former combatants and the organization of a comprehensive census. UNAMI cooperated with EUJUST LEX-Iraq. SCR 2110 (24 July 2013) extended the mandate until 31 July 2014.

SCR 1500	Troops: Fiji, Nepal	-	271	15	141.7
Aug. 2003	Obs.: <i>Australia</i> , <i>Jordan</i> , <i>New Zealand</i>	-	-	2	-
Iraq	Civ. pol.: <i>Jordan</i> , <i>Nepal</i> , <i>Niger</i>	-	2	(-, -1,1)	-
		398	334*		

* The operation was supported by 480 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ 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 Sierra Leonean Government's preparations for presidential elections in 2012. SCR 2097 (26 Mar. 2013) extended the mandate until 31 Mar. 2014 and decided that, given the improving conditions since the 2012 elections, UNIPSIL should be fully drawn down by this date.					
SCR 1829	Civ. pol. . .	-	-	1	12.4
Oct. 2008	Civ. staff: . .	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone		29	4	20*	
* The operation was supported by 19 locally recruited staff and 6 UN volunteers.					
<i>UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)</i>					
UNSMIL was established by SCR 2009 (16 Sep. 2011) to support Libya's transitional government in the aftermath of the Libyan conflict in 2011. Its original mandate was to assist Libyan national efforts to restore public security, promote the rule of law, foster inclusive dialogue and national reconciliation, and support future constitution-making and electoral processes. UNSMIL's current mandate, as set out in SCR 2022 (2 Dec. 2011) and SCR 2040 (12 Mar. 2012), includes assistance to the Libyan Government in further managing the democratization process; the demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; countering the illicit spread of arms; and coordinating international assistance and building government capacities. SCR 2095 (14 Mar. 2013) extended the mandate for a further 12 months.					
SCR 2009	Civ. pol. . .	-	-	-	50.6
Sep. 2011	Civ. staff: . .	-	-	-	-
Libya		171	11	152*	
* The operation was supported by 78 locally recruited staff and 3 UN volunteers.					

UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)

UNSOM was established by SCR 2102 (2 May 2013) and is mandated to support the Federal Government of Somalia's peace and reconciliation process; to provide the Federal Government, and AMISOM as appropriate, with strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and state building; to assist in coordinating international donor support; to help the Federal Government with building capacity to promote respect for human rights; and to monitor, investigate and help prevent human rights violations, including through the deployment of human rights observers. UNSOM was established for an initial period of 12 months with the intention to renew for further periods as appropriate, and in accordance with the recommendation of the UN Secretary-General.

SCR 2102	Obs.:	-	-	-
June 2013	Civ. pol.: ...	-	6	-
Somalia	Civ. staff.: ...	-	3	46*
		77		

* The operation was supported by 17 locally recruited staff.

UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)

BINUCA was established on 1 Jan. 2010, succeeding the UN Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA). Its mandated tasks, as set out in the Statement by the President of the UN Security Council on 7 Apr. 2009 (S/PRST/2009/5), initially included consolidating peace, fostering national reconciliation, strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, and strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights. SCR 2121 (10 Oct. 2013) reinforced and updated the mandate of BINUCA in response to the quickly deteriorating political, security and humanitarian crisis in the Central African Republic. According to its current mandate, BINUCA's priorities include support for the implementation of the transition process in the CAR and the Jan. 2013 Libreville Agreements between rebels and the CAR Government; support for conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance; support for the stabilization of the security situation; and the promotion and protection of human rights. BINUCA is furthermore expected to coordinate international actors involved in the implementation of its tasks, and cooperated closely with CEEAC and the AU to facilitate the transfer of authority from MICOPAX to MISCA throughout the second half of 2013. SCR 2134 (28 Jan. 2014) extended the mandate of BINUCA until 31 Jan. 2015.

S/PRST/2009/5 and	Obs.: ...	-	-	20.2
SCR 2121*	Civ. pol.: ...	-	2	-
Jan. 2010/Oct. 2013	Civ. staff.: ...	-	2	
Central African		82		52**
Republic				

* BINUCA did not meet the SIPRI definition of a peace operation until the expansion of its mandate under SCR 2121.

** The operation was supported by 78 locally recruited staff and 4 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid
	Approved	Actual		
Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013				
African Union-United Nations				
Total: 1 operation	16 200	14 443	188	1 391.9
	-	325	44	590.3
	4 690	4 674		
	1 241	1 062		
<i>AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)</i>				
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, support a political peace process, and promote the rule of law and human rights. SCR 2113 (30 July 2013) extended the mandate until 31 Aug. 2014.				
SCR 1769	Troops: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Lesotho, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	16 200*	14 443	188
Oct. 2007	Obs.: <i>Australia</i> , Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	-	325	44
Sudan	Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia,	4 690	4 674	(16,9,16,3)
		1 241	1 062**	

Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen, Zambia

* SCR 2063 (31 July 2012) called for the reconfiguration of the mission over 12–18 months to comprise 16 200 military personnel, 17 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each and a further 2310 police personnel.

** The operation was supported by 2955 locally recruited staff and 408 UN volunteers.

African Union (AU)

Total: 2 operations 29 contributing countries

28 126*	20 890	1 047	282
–	–	269	–
–	1 121		
405	50		

* This figure includes both troops and civilian police.

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. SCR 1964 (22 Dec. 2010) endorsed an AU proposal to increase the authorized troop level to 12 000. At its 306th meeting (6 Jan. 2012) the AU PSC, supported by SCR 2036 (22 Feb. 2012), decided to increase AMISOM's authorized strength to 17 731, including 5700 Djiboutian and 're-hatted' Kenyan troops and AMISOM's police component. After the transfer of power from Somalia's Transitional Federal Government to the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in Sep. 2012, the AU PSC decided at its 356th meeting (27 Feb. 2013) to enhance AMISOM and to revise its mandate to include, among others, taking all necessary measures to reduce the threat posed by al-Shabab and other armed opposition groups, assisting the FGS in consolidating and expanding its legitimate control over its national territory, and supporting the FGS in establishing the required institutional conditions for the conduct of free, fair, and transparent elections in 2016. At its 399th meeting (10 Oct. 2013), the AU PSC endorsed increasing AMISOM's strength to enable it to effectively resume its military campaign against al-Shabab. SCR 2124 (12 Nov. 2013) requested the AU to temporarily increase the operation's overall strength from 17 731 to 22 126 uniformed personnel and expanded the UN support packages to AMISOM and Somali National Army front line units. SCR 2124 authorizes AU members to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 31 Oct. 2014.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>AMISOM continued</i>					
PSC 69th Communiqué and SCR 1744	Troops: Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya, Sierra Leone , Uganda Civ. pol.: <i>Burundi</i> , <i>Gambia</i> , Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, <u>Uganda</u> , <i>Zimbabwe</i>	22 126**	17 145***	1 039	282****
Mar. 2007 Somalia*	Civ. Staff: Benin, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Dem. Rep. of) , Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt , Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, <i>Liberia</i> , <i>Libya</i> , Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, <i>Tanzania</i> , Togo , Uganda, Zambia , <i>Zimbabwe</i>	253	492	(158,69,16, 18)	50****

* The operation's headquarters are in Nairobi, Kenya.
** This figure includes civilian police.
*** This figure includes 73 staff officers from Burundi, Cameroon, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia, located within the Force Headquarters of AMISOM's military component.
**** The operation was supported by 58 locally recruited staff. The 253 authorized civilian staff include 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.

*African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA)**
MISCA was established by the AU PSC's 385th Communiqué (19 July 2013) and authorized by SCR 2127 (5 Dec. 2013) under UN Charter Chapter VII for an initial period of one year. The operation replaced CEEAC-led MICOPAX as the main peacekeeping force in the Central African Republic (CAR). The transition process from MICOPAX to MISCA, which began on 1 Aug. 2013, was completed on 19 Dec. 2013 when the AU officially assumed command of the operation. MISCA is mandated to protect civilians; to restore security and public order; to restore stability and state authority throughout the CAR; to reform the CAR defence and security sectors; and to support the provision of humanitarian assistance to the local population. At its 408th meeting (13 Dec. 2013), the AU PSC decided to increase MISCA's authorized force level from 3500 to 6000 troops and police in the light of the severe escalation of violence in the CAR. MISCA is made up of re-hatted MICOPAX personnel supplemented with military and police contingents from African countries outside CEEAC. The operation is supported by the French Operation Sangaris.

PSC 385th Communicqué and SCR 2127	Troops: <u>Burundi</u> , <u>Cameroon</u> , <u>Congo</u> , <u>Gabon</u> , <u>Equatorial Guinea</u> , <u>Chad</u> Civ. pol.: <u>Cameroon</u> , <u>Chad</u> , <u>Congo</u> , <u>Congo (Dem. Rep. of)</u> , <u>Gabon</u> Civ. Staff: ...	6 000**	3 745	8	..
Dec. 2013		-	-	8	-
Central African Republic		152	629	(8, -,-,-,-)	

* The acronym derives from the French name, Mission internationale de soutien à la Centrafrique sous conduite Africaine. The mission is also known under the English acronym AFISM-CAR.

** This figure includes MISCAs's police component.

African Union–Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Total: 1 operation 11 contributing countries

9 449*	6 077	42	..
-	-	42	-
-	367		
-	42		

* This figure includes civilian police.

African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA)

AFISMA was established by SCR 2085 (20 Dec. 2012), mandated to contribute to the rebuilding of Malian defence and security capacities; to support the Malian authorities to recover the territory in northern Mali controlled by armed groups; to protect civilians; and to create a secure environment to enable the delivery of humanitarian aid, as well as the return of internally displaced persons. While AFISMA was initially scheduled to be fully operational by Sep. 2013, the AU and ECOWAS decided to commence deployment in Jan. 2013, immediately after renewed rebel advances southward and the subsequent intervention by France (Operation Serval). In response to these developments, the AU PSC at its 358th meeting (7 Mar. 2013) increased the authorized strength of AFISMA from 3300 to 9449 uniformed personnel. AFISMA cooperated with French forces in Mali. On 1 July 2013 AFISMA was replaced by the newly established UN mission, MINUSMA, as decided by SCR 2100 (25 Apr. 2013). Most AFISMA personnel were re-hatted and incorporated into MINUSMA.

SCR 2085	Troops: <u>Benin</u> , <u>Burkina Faso</u> , <u>Chad</u> , <u>Côte d'Ivoire</u> , <u>Ghana</u> , <u>Guinea</u> , <u>Liberia</u> , <u>Niger</u> , <u>Nigeria</u> , <u>Senegal</u> , <u>Togo</u>	9 449*	6 077	42	..
Jan. 2013		-	-	42	-
Mali	Civ. Pol.: <u>Nigeria</u> , <u>Senegal</u> , <u>Togo</u> Civ. staff: ...	-	367	(39,2,-,1)	
		-	42**		

* This figure includes civilian police.

** The mission was supported by 11 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid
	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Actual		
Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)				
Total: 1 operation	5 contributing countries	1 540	1 047	..
		32	-	6
		396	209	-
		32	-	-

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

MICOPAX succeeded the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) Multinational Force in the Central African Republic (FOMUC) on 12 July 2008 as the principle peace operation in the CAR. The decision to replace FOMUC with MICOPAX was taken at a summit of the CEEAC Heads of State in Brazzaville, Congo, in Oct. 2007. FOMUC was initially established by a decision of the 2002 CEMAC Libreville Summit (2 Oct. 2002) in order to secure the border between Chad and the CAR, but its mandate was soon expanded to include contributing to the overall security environment, assisting in the restructuring of the CAR's armed forces and supporting the political transition process. Coinciding with the transfer of authority from CEMAC to CEEAC on 12 July 2008, the mission's mandate was further expanded to include assisting the CAR Government to implement SSR and DDR, and promoting political dialogue and human rights. Since late 2012 the authorized and actual strength of MICOPAX have been increased several times, most notably in response to the Séléka rebellion and escalation of violence in Dec. 2012 (from 500 to 1150), and in the wake of the coup by Séléka in Mar. 2013 (from 1150 to more than 1500). On 19 July 2013 the AU PSC decided to replace MICOPAX with a larger AU-led peacekeeping force (MISCA) in order to allow for non-CEEAC contributions to supplement the MICOPAX contingents already in place. The transition process from MICOPAX to MISCA officially started on 1 Aug. 2013 and was completed on 19 Dec. 2013 when the transfer of authority from CEEAC to the AU was formalized. During this transition period, MICOPAX's force levels were expanded various times in response to further escalations of violence in the CAR (up to 2800 in Dec. 2013).

<i>Brazzaville Summit,</i>	<i>Troops: Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Gabon</i>	1 540	1 047*	..
<i>Oct. 2007</i>	<i>Civ. pol.: Chad, Congo, Congo (Dem. Rep. of)</i>	32	-	6**
<i>July 2008</i>		396	209	(1,2,3,-)
<i>Central African Republic</i>		32	-	-

* All personnel figures are as of 31 July 2013. Notably, the force levels of MICOPAX were further increased during the transition period from MICOPAX to MISCA, to c. 2800 troops in Dec. 2013. The operation was supported by and co-located with a detachment of c. 500 French soldiers (Operation Boali).

** This figure is for known fatalities between 1 Jan. 2013 and 31 July 2013.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>ECOMIB continued</i>					
ECOWAS Summit, 26 Apr. 2012	Troops: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire* , Nigeria, Senegal, Togo*	404	403	-	..
3 May 2012	Obs.: Burkina Faso, Nigeria	280	280	-	..
Guinea-Bissau		1	1		
* Côte d'Ivoire and Togo only contributed staff officers to ECOMIB.					
European Union (EU)					
Total: 12 operations	37 contributing countries	1 284	1 318	29	408.7
		283	259	2	-
		51	937		
		1 880	696*		

* EU operations were supported by 1412 locally recruited civilian staff.

EU Military Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR ALTHEA)

EUFOR ALTHEA was established by CJA 2004/570/CFSP (12 July 2004) and endorsed and given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by SCR 1575 (22 Nov. 2004). The mission operates under the Berlin Plus agreements (2003), a set of cooperative agreements between NATO and the EU on issues of security and defence. It is mandated to maintain a secure environment for the implementation of the 1995 Dayton Agreement; to provide capacity building and training support to the Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces; and to support Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress towards EU integration. The operation was reconfigured in Sep. 2012, with troops halved to 600, backed by over-the-horizon reserves. SCR 2123 (12 Nov. 2013) extended the mandate until 15 Nov. 2014.

CJA 2004/570/CFSP and SCR 1575	Troops: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK	600	810*	21	16.6
Dec. 2004		-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Civ. Staff:..	23	20		

* This figure includes 220 military support staff.

EU Advisory and Assistance Mission for Security Reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (EUSEC RD Congo)

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 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 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. CD 2013/468/CFSP (23 Sep. 2013) extended the mandate until 30 Sep. 2014.

CJA 2005/355/CFSP	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, UK, USA	-	-	3	13.8
June 2005		-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo		41		38*	

* The operation was supported by 29 locally recruited staff.

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

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 cooperated with UNAMI. The mandate of EUJUST LEX-Iraq ended on 31 Dec. 2013.

CJA 2005/190/CFSP and SCR 1546	Civ. staff: Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	38.5
July 2005		-	-	-	-
Iraq		49		46*	

* The operation was supported by 10 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EU BAM Rafah)</i>					
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 activities 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 resumed activity when the crossing was reopened on 28 May 2011. CD 2013/355/CFSP (3 July 2013) extended the mandate until 30 June 2014.					
CJA 2005/889/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Italy	-	-	-	1.3
Nov. 2005	Civ. staff: Denmark, France, Germany, Italy	-	-	-	-
Egypt, Palestine (Rafah Crossing Point)		-	-	-	-
		4	4*		

* The operation was supported by 4 locally recruited staff.

*EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (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. CD 2013/354/CFSP (3 July 2013) extended the mandate until 30 June 2014.

CJA 2005/797/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK	-	-	1	12.5
Jan. 2006		-	-	1	-
Palestine	Civ. staff: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	24	(-1, -, -)	
		71**	31***		

* The mission is also officially referred as the EU Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support.
 ** This figure includes both civilian police and civilian staff.
 *** The operation was supported by 41 locally recruited staff.

EU Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan)

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. CD 2013/240/CFSP (27 May 2013) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2014.

CJA 2007/369/CFSP	Civ. Pol.: Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, <u>Finland</u> , France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	85.6
June 2007		-	-	-
Afghanistan		-	152	-
	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK	400*	140**	-

* This figure includes both civilian staff and civilian police.

** The operation was supported by 198 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 National 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. In Oct. 2013 the operation's main responsibility shifted from actively training to mentoring, monitoring and advising the National Police. The operation cooperates with EUSEC RD Congo and MONUSCO. CD 2013/467/CFSP (23 Sep. 2013) extended the mandate until 30 Sep. 2014.

CJA 2007/405/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Belgium, <u>Finland</u> , France, Portugal, Romania	-	-	8.8
July 2007		-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Civ. staff: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, <u>Poland</u> , Portugal, Romania, Sweden	19	16	-
		21	17*	-

* The operation was supported by 17 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo)</i>					
EULEX Kosovo was established by CJA 2008/124/CFSP (4 Feb. 2008). With executive responsibilities, the operation is tasked to monitor, mentor and advise Kosovan institutions in the wider field of the rule of law, with a specific focus on the judiciary. The operation is structured into 2 divisions: the Executive Division (which focuses on the legal aspect, investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating cases) and the Strengthening Division (which focuses on supporting institutions, judicial authorities and law enforcement agencies). EULEX Kosovo provides support for the 2 newly opened border checkpoints, at Jarinje and Merdare, which are jointly managed by the Kosovan and Serbian authorities. The operation also contributes to general EU efforts to support the Stabilization and Association Process dialogue with Kosovo, and to the Belgrade–Pristina Dialogue. EULEX Kosovo cooperates with UNMIK and OMIK. CD 2012/291/CFSP (5 June. 2012) extended the mandate until 14 June 2014.					
CJA 2008/124/CFSP	Civ. pol.:...	-	-	4	146.7
Feb. 2008	Civ. staff:...	-	-	1	-
Kosovo		-	724	(1, -,-,-)	-
		1 250*	385**		
* This figure includes both civilian staff and civilian police.					
**The mission was supported by 956 locally recruited staff.					
<i>EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM Georgia)</i>					
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. CD 2013/446/CFSP (6 Sep. 2013) extended the mandate until 14 Dec. 2014.					
CJA 2008/736/CFSP	Obs.: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	29.7
Oct. 2008		283	259*	-	-
Georgia		-	-	-	-

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

* EUMM observers have military, police and civilian backgrounds but operate in a civilian capacity. The operation was supported by 129 locally recruited staff.

EU Training Mission Somalia (EUTM Somalia)

EUTM Somalia was established by CD 2010/197/CFSP (31 Mar. 2010) and is mandated to strengthen the Federal Government of Somalia and Somali institutions by training and providing support to Somali security forces. The training of the Somali National Army includes specialist training in military policing, civilian–military cooperation, intelligence, combat engineering, international humanitarian law and human rights, and the protection of civilians. EUTM Somalia cooperates and coordinates closely with the UN, AMISOM, Uganda and the USA, among others. CD 2013/44/CFSP (22 Jan. 2013) extended the mission's mandate until 31 Mar. 2015.

CD 2010/197/CFSP	Troops: Belgium , Finland, <i>France</i> , <i>Germany</i> , Hungary, Ireland, Italy, <i>Malta</i> ,	127	78	-	15.4
Mar. 2010	Netherlands, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	-
Uganda, Somalia*	Civ. staff: Belgium	1	1	1	-

* The mission headquarters are located in Uganda. The training of Somali security forces takes place in Uganda and Somalia. Since 2014 all EUTM advisory, mentoring and training activities have been conducted in Mogadishu, Somalia.

EU Capacity Building Mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger)

EUCAP Sahel Niger was established by CD 2012/392/CFSP (16 July 2012) and mandated to support capacity building of Nigerian security actors to fight organized crime and terrorism. The mission's tasks include advising and assisting in the implementation of the security dimension of the Nigerian Strategy for Security and Development; supporting the development of regional and international coordination in the fight against terrorism and organized crime; and training in the conduct of criminal investigations. Its initial focus is on helping to improve control of Nigerian territory, including in coordination with the Nigerian Armed Forces. It provides training, mentoring, assistance, advice and military expertise to the Nigerian Armed Forces. The mandate runs until July 2014.

CD 2012/392/CFSP	Civ. Pol.: Belgium, France, Spain	-	-	-	9.3
July 2012	Civ. Staff: Belgium, <i>Denmark</i> , France, Germany , Italy, Luxembourg,	-	-	-	-
Niger	Portugal , Romania , Sweden, UK	32	21	17	14*

* The mission was supported by 28 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>EU Training Mission Mali (EUTM Mali)</i>					
EUTM Mali was established by CD 2013/34/CFSP (17 Jan. 2013) and came into force after the adoption of CD 2013/87/CFSP (18 Feb. 2013). The mission is mandated to provide military training and advice to the Malian armed forces in order to contribute to the restoration of their military capacity, with the aim to enable the Malian authorities to exercise their sovereignty over the whole country and to combat terrorism and organized crime. Besides military training the mission's activities include training and advice on command and control, human resources, international humanitarian law, and the protection of civilians. EUTM Mali also aims to strengthen the conditions for proper civilian control over the Malian armed forces. Its initial mandate ran until May 2014.					
CD 2013/34/CFSP Feb. 2013 Mali		Troops: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, UK	557 - - 3	430* - - -	- - - 30.5
* The operation was supported by a privately contracted Aerial Medical Evacuation Team consisting of 12 civilian staff.					
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO-led					
Total: 2 operations	51 contributing countries		-	62 891	3 317 711.3
			-	-	155
			-	-	-
			-	-	-

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, through the establishment of the Kosovo Security Force (KSF) and a civilian structure to oversee the KSF. In 2009, due to an improved security situation, KFOR began its gradual drawdown. In Aug. 2011 a NATO Operational Reserve Force battalion was deployed in response to clashes in northern Kosovo. As a result of these tensions, the further drawdown of troops was postponed in July 2012. A second Operational Reserve Force battalion was deployed between Aug. and Dec. 2012 to provide extra security in the run-up to the 2012 Serbian elections. A UN Security Council decision is required to terminate the operation.

SCR 1244	Troops: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, <i>Lithuania</i> , Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, <u>USA</u>	-	4 762	133	33.3
June 1999		-	-	4	-
Kosovo*		-	-	-	-

* The Headquarters are located in Pristina and support a NATO-led operation of 2 Multinational Battle Groups (MNBGs) and 5 Joint Regional Detachments. 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 in Kabul and its surrounding areas, as envisaged in Annex I of the 2001 Bonn Agreement. Initially, these tasks were implemented by an ad hoc coalition of states, but NATO took over command and control of ISAF in Aug. 2003. SCR 1510 (13 Oct. 2003) authorized the expansion of ISAF throughout the whole of Afghanistan. Since 2011 the responsibility for security in Afghanistan has been gradually transferred from ISAF to the Afghan national security forces, as decided at the 2010 NATO Summit in Lisbon and confirmed at the 2012 Chicago Summit. The aim is that this process will be completed by the end of 2014. The final phase of this transition, which commenced in June 2013, is to be implemented in the 11 remaining Afghan provinces over which ISAF had not yet relinquished the lead responsibility for security. SCR 2120 (10 Oct. 2013) extended ISAF's mandate until 31 Dec. 2014, when the operation will be terminated.

SCR 1386	Troops: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, <i>Bahrain</i> , Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Korea (South), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Malaysia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, <i>Singapore</i> , Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tonga, Turkey, Ukraine, UAE, UK, <u>USA</u>	-	58 129*	3 184	678
Dec. 2001		-	-	151	-
Afghanistan		-	-	(132, -, -, -)	-

* Figures are as of 15 Jan. 2014. The NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan (NTM-A) is included in ISAF personnel figures as it is under ISAF command. It is tasked with the mentoring and training of Afghan police and military personnel.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff	Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid
		Approved Actual		
Organization of American States (OAS)				
Total: 1 operation	12 contributing countries	- -	2 -	7 -
		- -	- -	- -
		- -	- -	- -
		- 23	-	-
<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 peace process in Colombia, and in particular 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 by providing verification and advisory support.			
CP/RES. 859 Feb. 2004 Colombia	Civ. staff: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Nicaragua, Peru, Spain, Sweden	- - - - - -	- 2 - - - -	7 - -
		- 23*	-	-
* The operation was supported by 69 locally recruited staff.				
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)				
Total: 7 operations	45 contributing countries	- -	10 -	70.9 -
		- -	- -	- -
		- 20	-	-
		295 262	-	-

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/1097 (14 Nov. 2013) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2014.

CSO 18 Sep. 1992	Civ. Pol.: Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Serbia, <u>Turkey</u> , UK	-	-	1	8.7
Sep. 1992	Civ. staff: Austria, Croatia, <i>Czech Republic</i> , Finland, France, Germany, Georgia , Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Tajikistan, UK, Ukraine, USA	-	-	-	-
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		50*	11	29**	

* This figure includes civilian police.

** The operation was supported by 111 locally recruited staff.

OSCE Mission to Moldova

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, providing expertise and advice, and investigating incidents. PC.DEC/1102 (21 Nov. 2013) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2014.

CSO 4 Feb. 1993	Civ. staff: <i>Bulgaria</i> , Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Poland ,	-	-	-	2.8
Apr. 1993	Serbia, Spain, Italy , Sweden, UK, USA	-	-	-	-
Moldova		13	13*		

* The operation was supported by 39 locally recruited staff.

Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference

A Personal Representative on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference was appointed by the OSCE Chairman-in-Office (C/O) on 10 Aug. 1995. The Personal Representative's mandate consists of assisting the C/O in planning a possible peace 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 2013 this mandate was extended by PC.DEC/1110 (19 Dec. 2013).

C/O 10 Aug. 1995	Civ. staff: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Poland, Ukraine, UK	-	-	-	1.5
Aug. 1995		-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)		6	6*		

* The operation was 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 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ 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 dem-oeracy building. PC.DEC/1098 (14 Nov. 2013) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2014.					
MC(5).DEC/1	Civ. staff: Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, USA	-	-	-	17.4
Dec. 1995		-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina		46	46*		
* The operation was supported by 340 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 legis-lative, judicial and electoral reform; capacity building; anti-trafficking and anti-corruption activities; police assistance; and good governance. PC.DEC/1095 (14 Nov. 2013) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2014.					
PC.DEC/160	Civ. staff: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Montenegro, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, UK, USA	-	-	-	4
Apr. 1997		-	-	-	-
Albania		14	14*		
* The operation was supported by 60 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: <i>Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijani, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Macedonia (FYR), Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, USA</i>	166	133*	9	27.2
July 1999		-	-	-	-
Kosovo		-	-	-	-

* The operation was supported by 429 locally recruited staff. Personnel figures are as of 30 Sep. 2013.

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/1099 (14 Nov. 2013) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2014.

PC.DEC/401	Civ. Pol.: <i>Bulgaria, Hungary, Ireland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, UK</i>	-	-	-	9.2
Mar. 2001	Civ. staff: <i>Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, UK, USA</i>	-	9	-	-
Serbia		-	21*	-	-

* The operation was supported by 111 locally recruited staff.

Ad-hoc coalitions

Total: 8 operations	33 contributing countries	1 672	6 222	116	..
		10	77	10	-
		120	120		
		126	93*		

* Ad-hoc coalition operations were supported by 575 locally contracted (civilian) staff.

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.: <i>Sweden, Switzerland</i>	-	-	-	..
July 1953		10	10	-	-
North Korea, South Korea		-	-	-	-

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)</i>					
The MFO was established on 3 Aug. 1981 as an independent international organization 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	Troops.: Australia, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Fiji, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands , New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay, <u>USA</u>	1 672	1 672	72	81
Apr. 1982	Civ. staff: Australia, Canada, France, Hungary , New Zealand, Romania, UK, USA	-	-	1	-
Egypt (Sinai)		126	64*	(-, -, 1, -)	
* The operation was supported by 555 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	Civ. Pol.: Denmark, Italy, Norway, Turkey	-	-	2	3
Feb. 1997	Civ. staff: Denmark, Italy , Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey	-	67*	-	-
Palestine (Hebron)		-	-	-	-
* The operation was supported by 20 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 in Côte d'Ivoire and, in particular, to facilitate implementation of the 2003 Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) revised the mandate to include 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), and in particular to assist in the holding of elections. The mission is also mandated to secure the protection of French nationals living in the country. SCR 2112 (30 July 2013) extended the mandate until 30 June 2014.

SCR 1464	Troops: France	450*	24	93
Feb. 2003		—	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire		—	—	—

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

Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI)

RAMSI was established within the framework of the 2000 Biketawa Declaration (28 Oct. 2000). It is mandated to assist the Solomon Islands Government in restoring law and order, strengthening democratic governance and building up the capacity of the Royal Solomon Islands Police force (RSIPF). It reports to the Pacific Islands Forum, although it is based on a separate multilateral agreement and is led by Australia and New Zealand. In July 2013 RAMSI underwent a transition with the withdrawal of its military component. In Oct. 2013 the Solomon Islands Government and RAMSI declared that RAMSI will continue to train and assist the RSIPF until 2017 in order to further develop its capacity.

Biketawa Declaration	Troops: <i>Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Tonga</i>	—	7	..*
July 2003	Civ. pol.: <i>Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</i>	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	Civ. staff: <i>Australia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Tanzania, Tonga, UK, USA</i>	120	120	29

* Information on mission costs in 2013 is unavailable due to the major transition of the operation during the year.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2013	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2013/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2013/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>International Stabilization Forces (ISF)</i>					
The ISF was deployed at the request of the East Timorese Government to assist in stabilizing the security environment in the county and endorsed by SCR 1690 (20 June 2006). Its status is defined by a 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 cooperated with the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT). The mission ceased all security operations on 22 Nov. 2012, and its withdrawal from Timor-Leste was completed in Mar. 2013.					
<i>Bilateral agreement, 25 May 2006, and SCR 1690</i>	<i>Troops: Australia, New Zealand</i>	-	-	2	.*
<i>May 2006</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Timor-Leste</i>		-	-	-	-
* Information on mission costs in 2013 is unavailable due to the closure of the operation and the gradual withdrawal of personnel.					
<i>Operation Serval</i>					
Operation Serval was launched by France on 11 Jan. 2013 at request of the Malian Government and following the call of the Security Council on 10 Jan. 2013 for 'assistance to the Malian Defence and Security Forces in order to reduce the threat posed by terrorist organizations and associated groups' with the aim of allowing the implementation of SCR 2085 (20 Dec. 2012). Its main objectives were to assist the Malian Armed Forces to prevent the further southwards advance of armed groups that had gained control over large parts of northern Mali, and to support the Malian Government's efforts to re-establish its territorial integrity and national sovereignty. SCR 2100 (25 Apr. 2013) authorized French troops to remain deployed in Mali alongside MINUSMA, for an initial period of 1 year, to conduct offensive combat operations beyond the scope of MINUSMA's mandate. France started to gradually withdraw troops from Mali in Apr. 2013, and Operation Serval progressively handed over tasks to the Malian armed forces and other international actors. France intends to maintain a military presence in Mali of 1000 troops.					
SCR 2085 and SCR 2100	Troops: France	-	2 500*	7	863.2
Jan. 2013		-	-	7	-
Mali		-	-	(6,1,-,-)	-

* At the height of its deployment Operation Serval had a force level of c. 4000 troops.

Operation Sangaris

Operation Sangaris was established by SCR 2127 (5 Dec. 2013), for an initial period of 6 months, following the escalation of religious and ethnic violence and the resulting security and humanitarian crises in the Central African Republic. French troops were given authorization under UN Charter Chapter VII to support the AU peacekeeping force, MISCA, in the fulfilment of its mandate to protect civilians, and to restore security, public order, stability and state sovereignty within the CAR. By 8 Dec. 2013 France had deployed 1200 troops to the CAR in addition to the 600 French troops already stationed in the capital, Bangui, as part of Operation Boali. Their initial efforts, including the disarmament of rebels and militias, aimed to restore a minimum level of stability in order to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and to support the ongoing deployment of MISCA. Operation Sangaris cooperated with MICOPAX until MISCA formally assumed command on 19 Dec. 2013.

SCR 2127	Troops: France	1 600	2	..*
Dec. 2013		-	2	-
Central African Republic		-	(2,-,-,-)	
		-	-	

* The French Ministry of Defence estimates the annual costs of Operation Sangaris to be c. \$130 million.

- = not applicable; .. = information not available; CD = EU Council Decision; 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; 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 Where cause of death can be attributed, the 4 figures in parentheses are, respectively, deaths due to hostilities, accident, illness and other causes in 2013. 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

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.

Methods

The figures for approved personnel numbers listed are those most recently authorized for 2013. Numbers of locally recruited support staff and volunteers are not included in the table but, where available, are given in the notes. The category 'observers' includes both military and civilian observers.

Personnel fatalities are recorded since the beginning of an operation and in 2013. Known causes of death—whether hostile acts, accidents, illness or other causes—are recorded for fatalities in 2013. 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 and alliances do not.

Costs are reported in millions of US dollars at 2013 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 2013. The costs recorded for operations are the budgeted 'common costs'.

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 peace operations and the UN logistics base in Brindisi, Italy). The cost of UN peace 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 European Union (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.

No figures for cost are provided for Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) operations 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.