

IV. Table of multilateral peace operations, 2014

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Table 5.2 provides data on the 62 multilateral peace operations that were conducted during 2014, 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 (a) monitoring and observing ceasefire agreements; (b) serving as confidence-building measures; (c) protecting the delivery of humanitarian assistance; (d) assisting with demobilization and reintegration processes; (e) strengthening institutional capacities in the areas of the judiciary and the rule of law (including penal institutions), policing, and human rights; (f) electoral support; and (g) economic and social development. Table 5.2 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.

The table lists operations that were conducted under the authority of the UN, operations conducted by regional organizations and alliances, operations conducted by ad hoc (non-standing) coalitions of states, as well as unilateral operations that were sanctioned by the UN or authorized by a UN Security Council resolution. UN operations are divided into three sub-groups: (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, budgets and fatalities.

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 2014. The figures for civilian staff include international staff that are seconded by their national governments or contracted directly by the operation. Numbers of locally recruited national support staff and volunteers are not included in the table but, where available, are given in the notes. Contracted civilian staff are not considered country contributions. Countries contributing civilian staff are only listed for civilian missions.

Personnel fatalities are recorded since the beginning of an operation and also for the year 2014. Known causes of death—whether hostile acts, accidents, illness or other causes—are recorded for fatalities in 2014. As causes of death were not reported for all deaths in the year, these figures do not always add up to the total annual fatality figure. While the UN provides data on fatalities of locally recruited staff, other organizations and alliances do not.

Budgets are reported in millions of US dollars at 2014 prices. The budget figures are given for the calendar year rather than for financial years. Budgets 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 2014. The budgets recorded for operations are the budgeted 'common costs'.

The budgets recorded for UN operations cover 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 DDR, which are financed by voluntary contributions.

The budgets recorded for operations conducted by NATO only cover common costs. These mainly include 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 the common costs of military operations or operations with a military component are funded by EU member state contributions through the Athena mechanism. OSCE Field Operations are funded through the OSCE Unified Budget. Personnel-related costs (including salaries) of seconded staff to EU and OSCE missions are borne by their nominating state.

In operations conducted or led by other organizations or ad hoc coalitions there may be variations in terms of the costs that are covered by common budgets, or such designated common budgets may not exist, which means that the costs of deployments are borne by the participating countries individually. Wherever possible, this is specified in footnotes.

For all these reasons, the budget figures presented in table 5.2 are estimates and the budgets for different operations should not be compared.

Table 5.2. Multilateral peace operations, 2014

Unless otherwise stated, all figures are as of 31 Dec. 2014 or, in the case of operations that were terminated in 2014, the date of closure. New states joining an existing operation in 2014 are shown in bold type. Individual state participation that ended in 2014 is shown in italic type. Where operations were launched in 2014 the legal instrument is shown in bold type. Where operations closed in 2014 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	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
	Approved	Actual		
United Nations (UN)				
Total: 15 operations	87 276	76 993	-	6 036.9
	1 635	1 535	98	
	12 053	9 401		
	5 394	4 310		

UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

UNTSO was established by SCR 50 (29 May 1948) under Chapter VI of the UN Charter 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. A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.

SCR 50	Mil. obs.: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan , Canada, Chile,	-	-	50	37.1
June 1948	China, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji , Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Nepal,	150	155	-	-
Egypt, Israel,	Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia,	-	-	-	-
Lebanon, Syria	Sweden, Switzerland, USA	95	86*	-	-

* The operation was supported by 139 locally recruited staff.

UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

UNMOGIP was established by SCR 91 (30 Mar. 1951) under Chapter VI of the UN Charter and mandated to observe the ceasefire in Kashmir under the Karachi Agreement (July 1949). Following renewed hostilities between India and Pakistan, UNMOGIP was tasked with observing the ceasefire agreement that came into effect in Kashmir on 17 Dec. 1971. A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.

SCR 91	Mil. obs.: Chile, Croatia, <u>Finland</u> , <u>Ghana</u> , Italy, Korea (South), Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay	-	-	11	9.8
Mar. 1951		48	43	-	
India, Pakistan		-	-		
(Jammu, Kashmir)		25	23*		

* The operation was supported by 46 locally recruited staff.

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

UNFICYP was established by SCR 186 (4 Mar. 1964) under Chapter VI of the UN Charter 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. Since establishing UNFICYP in 1964, the UN Security Council has renewed its mandate every six months. SCR 2168 (30 July 2014) extended the mandate until 31 Jan. 2015.

SCR186	Troops: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, <i>China</i> , Croatia, Hungary, Norway, Paraguay, Serbia, Slovakia, <u>UK</u> , Ukraine	860	858	182	57.8
Mar. 1964		-	-	1	
Cyprus	Civ. pol.: <u>Australia</u> , Bosnia and Herzegovina, <i>Croatia</i> , <i>El Salvador</i> , India, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Montenegro, Romania , Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine	69	66	(-, -, -)	
		39	37*		

* The operation was supported by 112 locally recruited staff.

UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

UNDOF was established by SCR 350 (31 May 1974) under Chapter VI of the UN Charter 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. Since 2013, due to the deteriorating security situation, Austria, Croatia, Japan and the Philippines have withdrawn their troops from UNDOF. SCR 2108 (27 June 2013) and subsequent resolutions 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. SCR 2108 also endorsed the enhancement of UNDOF's self-defence capabilities by increasing its force strength, within the parameters set forth in the 1974 agreement, and by improving its self-defence equipment. Since establishing UNDOF in 1974, the UN Security Council has renewed its mandate every six months. SCR 2192 (18 Dec. 2014) extended the mandate until 30 June 2015.

SCR350	Troops: <u>Fiji</u> , India, Ireland, Nepal, Netherlands, <i>Philippines</i>	1 250	930	46	62.4
June 1974		-	-	1	
Syria		-	-	(-, 1, -)	
		58	50*		

* The operation was supported by 106 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)</i>					
SCRs 425 and 426 Mar. 1978 Lebanon	UNIFIL was established by SCRs 425 and 426 (19 Mar. 1978) under Chapter VI of the UN Charter 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 1701 also authorized a significant increase in UNIFIL's force strength (from 2000 to 15 000 troops) and gave it de facto Chapter VII powers to implement its mandate and to protect civilians. SCR 2172 (26 Aug. 2014) extended the mandate until 31 Aug. 2015.	15 000	10 238	307	501.1
	Troops: Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, <i>Belgium</i> , Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Korea (South), <i>Luxembourg</i> , Macedonia (FYR), Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Turkey	-	-	8	
		312	282*	(-3,2,3)	

* The operation was supported by 602 locally recruited staff.

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

MINURSO was established by SCR 690 (29 Apr. 1991) under Chapter VI of the UN Charter 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 2152 (29 Apr. 2014) extended the mandate until 30 Apr. 2015.

SCR 690	Troops: Bangladesh, Ghana	-	26	15	58.2
Sep. 1991	Mil. obs.: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Croatia, <i>Djibouti</i> , Egypt, El Salvador, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Korea (South), <i>Kyrgyzstan</i> , Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Russia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland , Togo, <i>Uruguay</i> , Yemen	237*	194	-	
Western Sahara		6	5		
		91	80**		
	Civ. pol.: Argentina , Egypt, Jordan, Yemen				

* This figure refers to military observers and troops.

** The operation was supported by 162 locally recruited staff and 12 UN volunteers.

UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

UNMIK was established by SCR 1244 (10 June 1999) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter 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 in 2008 and the deployment of EULEX Kosovo, UNMIK's personnel strength was significantly reduced and its mandate was altered to emphasize monitoring and supporting local institutions, with a focus on supporting security, stability and human rights, thereby ending the role of its police component. A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.

SCR 1244	Mil. obs.: Czech Republic, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine	-	-	55	44
June 1999		8	8	-	-
Kosovo	Civ. pol.: Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Pakistan, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine	8	8	117	110*

* The operation was supported by 216 locally recruited staff and 26 UN volunteers.

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

On 1 July 2010 MONUSCO replaced the UN Organization Mission in the DRC (MONUC), which was established by SCR 1279 (30 Nov. 1999). Under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, SCR 1925 (28 May 2010) transformed MONUC into a stabilization operation and renamed it MONUSCO to reflect its changing role. Its mandate was to protect civilians and to support stabilization and peace-consolidation efforts by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Government. MONUSCO's military forces were concentrated in eastern DRC, with a capability to rapidly deploy to other parts of the country. SCR 2098 (28 Mar. 2013) authorized a Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) to 'neutralize and disarm' armed groups in eastern DRC 'on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent'. SCR 2098 also expanded the mandate to include the monitoring of existing arms embargoes and to support national and international judicial processes against perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanities. SCR 2147 (28 Mar. 2014) extended the mandate, including the FIB, until 31 Mar. 2015.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>MONUSCO continued</i>					
SCR1279	Troops: Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia , Brazil, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire , Egypt, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, <i>Russia</i> , Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Switzerland, Tanzania, Ukraine, UK, USA , Uruguay, Zambia	19 815	19 463	246**	1 427.4
Nov. 1999		760	490	16	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		1 441	1 083	(1,5,10,-)	
		1 029	889*		

Mil. obs.: Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Brazil**, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, *Canada*, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, **Guinea**, *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*, Tunisia, Ukraine, *UK, USA*, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia

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

* The operation was supported by 2612 locally recruited staff and 465 UN volunteers.

** The deaths to date include fatalities among MONUC personnel.

UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

UNMIL was established by SCR 1509 (19 Sep. 2003) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter 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. SCR 2066 (17 Sep. 2012) decided to decrease, in three phases, UNMIL's military component by July 2015 and to increase its police component by authorizing the deployment of three additional Formed Police Units. Following the 2014 Ebola outbreak and its devastating effects, the UN Security Council decided to temporarily suspend the drawdown of military personnel until the epidemic is under control in Liberia. SCR 2190 (15 Dec. 2014) extended the mandate until 30 Sep. 2015.

SCR 1509	Troops: Bangladesh, <i>Benin</i> , Bolivia, Brazil, China, <i>Croatia</i> , Denmark,	3 750	4 308	189	451.8
Oct. 2003	Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, <i>France</i> , Ghana, <i>Jordan</i> , Kenya, <i>Korea (South)</i> ,	-	113	10	
Liberia	<i>Malaysia</i> , Namibia, Nepal, <i>Nigeria</i> , Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Togo, Ukraine, USA, Yemen	1 795	1 417	(-1.9, -)	
	Mil. obs.: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Moldova, <i>Montenegro</i> , Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, <i>Peru</i> , <i>Philippines</i> , Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Togo, Ukraine, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe	459	383*		

Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, **Bhutan**, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Egypt, *El Salvador*, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kenya, **Korea (South)** Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, **Romania**, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USA, Uruguay, Thailand, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

* The operation was supported by 867 locally recruited staff and 194 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)</i>					
SCR 1528 Apr. 2004 Côte d'Ivoire	UNOCI was established by SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter 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. SCR 1933 (30 June 2010) expanded the mandate to include protection of civilians. SCR 1951 (24 Nov. 2010) and SCR 1967 (19 Jan. 2011) temporarily reinforced UNOCI when security deteriorated following the elections in Nov. 2010. Based on the improved capacity of the Ivorian Government to gradually take over UNOCI's security role, SCR 2062 (26 July 2012) and subsequent resolutions reduced UNOCI's military personnel. SCR 2162 (25 June 2014) established a quick reaction force, within UNOCI's authorized troop ceiling, to implement its mandate and to provide a capability that could quickly reinforce UNMIL. SCR 2162 also extended the mandate until 30 June 2015.	5 245	6 086	120	539
	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Chad, Egypt, France, Ghana, Jordan, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, <i>Philippines</i> , Senegal, Spain , Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen	192	180	5	
	Obs.: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroun , 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	1 500	1 367	(-3,2,-)	
	Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Djibouti, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Madagascar, Mauritania , Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Switzerland , Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen	411	328*		

* The operation was supported by 685 locally recruited staff and 153 UN volunteers.

UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

MINUSTAH was established by SCR 1542 (30 Apr. 2004) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter 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, four subsequent resolutions reduced the authorized force levels. SCR 2180 (14 Oct. 2104) extended the mandate until 15 Oct. 2015.

SCR 1542	Troops: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea (South), Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, USA, Uruguay	2 370	4 957	177	538.3
June 2004		–	–	1	
Haiti	Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, France, Grenada, Guinea, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, USA, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen	2 601	2 256	(–, –, 1, –)	
		399	319*		

* The operation was supported by 1140 locally recruited staff and 129 UN volunteers.

UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

UNISFA was established by SCR 1990 (27 June 2011) under Chapter VI of the UN Charter 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. UNISFA was also authorized by SCR 1990, under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, to ensure security in Abyei and to protect civilians, UN and humanitarian personnel, and members of the Joint Military Observers Committee. SCR 2024 (14 Dec. 2011) broadened its mandate to include assistance in the normalization process of the whole South Sudan–Sudan border. SCR 2101 (29 May 2013) increased UNISFA's authorized troop ceiling 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 2179 (14 Oct. 2014) extended the mandate until 28 Feb. 2015.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UNISFA continued</i>					
SCR 1990	Troops: Benin, <i>Bolivia</i> , Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Mali , Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, <i>Paraguay</i> , Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, <i>Sri Lanka</i> , <i>Tanzania</i> , Ukraine, <i>Uruguay</i> , Yemen, Zambia, <i>Zimbabwe</i>	5 326	3 946	17	324
June 2011		-	97	4	
Abyei		50	23	(1, 3, -)	
		165	126*		
	Mil. obs.: Benin, <i>Bolivia</i> , Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, <i>Ghana</i> , India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, <i>Mozambique</i> , Namibia, Nepal, <i>Nigeria</i> , <i>Paraguay</i> , Peru, Russia, Rwanda, <i>Sierra Leone</i> , <i>Sri Lanka</i> , Tanzania, Ukraine, Yemen, Zambia, <i>Zimbabwe</i>				
	Civ. Pol.: Ethiopia, Ghana, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe				

* The operation was supported by 65 locally recruited staff and 22 UN volunteers.

UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

UNMISS was established by SCR 1996 (8 July 2011) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to succeed the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) following the independence of South Sudan in 2011. It was mandated to support peace consolidation in order to foster longer-term state building and economic development, and 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 2155 (27 May 2014) subsequently altered its mandate to prioritize the protection of civilians, and to include monitoring and investigating human rights violations, as well as supporting the implementation of the COH Agreement of 23 Jan. 2014 between the South Sudanese Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) in Opposition. To this end, the Security Council also decided to restructure UNMISS's military component to establish, within its authorized troop ceiling, a separate force comprising 3 battalions to protect IGAD's Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM), which monitors compliance with the COH. SCR 2187 (25 Nov. 2014) extended the mandate until 30 May 2015.

SCR1996	Troops: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark,	10 251	32	1 043
July 2011	Egypt, Ethiopia , Fiji, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Japan, Jordan,	164	11	
South Sudan	Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan , Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands,	1 018	(1,5,4,1)	
	New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri	818*		
	Lanka , Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine , UK, USA,			
	Yemen, Zambia			

Mil. 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, **Viet Nam**, Yemen, Zambia, *Zimbabwe*

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

* The operation was supported by 1384 locally recruited staff and 411 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)</i>					
SCR 2100 Apr. 2013 Mali	MINUSMA was established by SCR 2100 (25 Apr. 2013) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to replace the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) on 1 July 2013. After the transfer of authority, the majority of AFISMA troops were re-hatted and remained deployed in Mali with the UN operation. MINUSMA was initially mandated to support the stabilization of key population centres and the re-establishment of state authority in Mali, as well as to protect civilians; to monitor the human rights situation; to enable humanitarian assistance and the return of internally displaced persons; and to support preparations for free, inclusive and peaceful elections. SCR 2164 (25 June 2014) amended the mandate to prioritize security, stabilization and protection of civilians, and support for political dialogue and reconciliation; the re-establishment of state authority throughout Mali; the rebuilding of the Malian security sector; and human rights and humanitarian assistance. MINUSMA was also mandated to expand its presence in northern Mali beyond the main populated areas. SCRs 2100 and 2164 authorized French forces deployed in Mali (under Operation Serval and later Operation Barkhane) to intervene in support of MINUSMA in cases where UN forces are under imminent and serious threat. SCR 2164 extended the mandate until 30 June 2015.	11 200	8 461	45	716.4
	Troops: <u>Bangladesh</u> , Benin, Burkina Faso, Bosnia and Herzegovina , Cambodia, Cameroon , Canada, Chad, China, Côte d'Ivoire , Denmark , <i>Dominican Republic</i> , Egypt , El Salvador , Estonia, Finland, France, <i>Gambia</i> , Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Italy, Jordan, <i>Kenya</i> , Liberia, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal , Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, UK, USA , Yemen Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Djibouti , Egypt, France , Germany, Ghana , Guinea, Jordan , Madagascar , Netherlands , Niger, Nigeria, Romania , Rwanda, Senegal , Sweden , Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia , Turkey, Yemen	–	–	39	
		1 440	1 033	(28,4,6,1)	
		680	523*		

* The operation was supported by 542 locally recruited staff and 119 UN volunteers.

UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

MINUSCA was established by SCR 2149 (10 Apr. 2014) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to replace AU-led MISCA on 15 Sep. 2014. SCR 2149 also decided to integrate BINUCA into MINUSCA with immediate effect. Along with the transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA, its military and Formed Police Units were re-hatted into the UN operation. MINUSCA is mandated to protect civilians; to support the political process and restoration of state authority in the Central African Republic (CAR); to protect UN personnel, goods and equipment; to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid; to promote and protect human rights; to support the rule of law; and to support the DDR of armed groups and the repatriation of foreign combatants. It also supports CAR authorities in the implementation of the COH Agreement of 23 July 2014 and in the national reconciliation process leading up to the general elections in 2015. Pursuant to SCR 2149, MINUSCA receives operational support from Operation Sangaris. Its mandate runs until 30 Apr. 2015.

SCR 2149	Troops: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Congo, Egypt, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, USA, Zambia	9 960	7 469	2	253.4
Apr. 2014		240	91	2	
Central African Republic		1 820	1 125	(1, -1, -)	
		495	256*		
	Mil. obs.: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Czech Republic, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritania, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Yemen, Zambia				
	Civ. pol.: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo (Dem. Rep. of) Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Jordan, Madagascar, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia				

* The operation was supported by 136 locally recruited staff and 18 UN volunteers.

United Nations political and peacebuilding missions

Total: 6 operations	..*	-	271	-	447.9
		-	22	3	
		-	19		
		1 298	957		

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

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)</i>					
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 supported the Afghan Government's assumption of leadership and ownership of security, governance and development within the country. UNAMA has permanent field presences in 13 provinces across Afghanistan and liaison offices in Islamabad and Tehran. SRC 2145 (17 Mar. 2014) extended the mandate until 17 Mar. 2015.					
SCR 1401	Mil. obs.: Australia, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Mongolia, <i>Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden,</i> Turkey	-	-	25	191.4
Mar. 2002		-	15	2	
Afghanistan	Civ. pol.: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, India, Netherlands, Philippines	-	2	(1, -1, -)	
		402	336*		
* The mission was supported by 1154 locally recruited staff and 68 UN volunteers.					
<i>UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI)</i>					
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. 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; the reintegration of former combatants; and the organization of a comprehensive census. SCR 2169 (30 July 2014) extended the mandate until 31 July 2015.					
SCR 1500	Troops: <u>Fiji, Nepal</u>	-	271	16	136.3
Aug. 2003	Civ. pol.: <u>Nepal</u>	-	-	1	
Iraq		-	2	(1, -, -)	
		394	326*		

* The mission was supported by 460 locally recruited staff.

UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)

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. UNIPSIL completed its mandate on 31 Mar. 2014.

SCR 1829	Civ. pol.:..	-	-	1	4.4
Oct. 2008		-	-	-	
Sierra Leone		-	4		
		29	20*		

* The mission was supported by 19 locally recruited staff and 6 UN volunteers. Figures are as of 31 Dec. 2013.

UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

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 mandate was modified by SCR 2022 (2 Dec. 2011) and SCR 2040 (12 Mar. 2012) to focus on 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 2144 (14 Mar. 2014) altered the mandate to prioritize supporting democratic transition in Libya, and to include the protection of human rights, controlling and countering the proliferation of unsecured arms, and capacity building. SCR 2144 also extended the mandate until 13 Mar. 2015.

SCR 2009	Civ. pol.:..	-	-	-	46.7
Sep. 2011		-	-	-	
Libya		-	4		
		259	151*		

* The mission was supported by 73 locally recruited staff and 3 UN volunteers.

UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)

UNSOM was established by SCR 2102 (2 May 2013) and 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 of renewing it for further periods as appropriate. SCR 2158 (29 May 2014) extended the mandate for a further 12-month period.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UNSOM continued</i>					
SCR 2102	Mil. obs.:...	-	-	-	48.7
June 2013	Civ. pol.:...	-	5	-	-
Somalia		132	72*		
* The mission was supported by 42 locally recruited staff and 12 UN volunteers.					
<i>UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)</i>					
BINUCA was established on 1 Jan. 2010 to succeed 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. Following the outbreak of civil war in the Central African Republic (CAR), SCR 2121 (10 Oct. 2013) and SCR 2134 (28 Jan. 2014) reinforced and updated the mandate of BINUCA to include supporting the implementation of the transition process in the CAR and the Jan. 2013 Libreville Agreements; conflict prevention, stabilization and humanitarian assistance; the restoration of state authority across the CAR; and the promotion and protection of human rights. SCR 2149 (10 Apr. 2014) integrated BINUCA into the newly established MINUSCA with immediate effect.					
<i>S/PRST/2009/5 and</i>					
<i>Obs:...</i>					
<i>SCR 2121*</i>					
<i>Civ. pol.:...</i>					
<i>Jan. 2010/Oct. 2013</i>					
<i>Central African</i>					
<i>Republic</i>					
* BINUCA did not meet the SIPRI definition of a peace operation until the expansion of its mandate under SCR 2121.					
** The mission was supported by 78 locally recruited staff and 4 UN volunteers. All figures are as of 31 Dec. 2013.					

African Union–United Nations		47 contributing countries	
Total: 1 operation	15 845	12 614	212 1 307.3
	–	220	24
	3 403	3 035	
	1 241	967	

AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

UNAMID was established by the AU PSC's 79th Communiqué on the Situation in Darfur (22 June 2007) and by SCR 1769 (31 July 2007), under Chapter VI of the UN Charter, to succeed the AU Mission in the Sudan (AMIS). The operation is mandated to contribute to the restoration of a secure environment; facilitate humanitarian assistance; monitor the implementation of related ceasefire agreements; support a political peace process; and promote the rule of law and human rights. Under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, SCR 1769 also authorized UNAMID to protect civilians and to support, and prevent disruption of, the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement (5 May 2006). SCR 2063 (31 July 2012) reduced the authorized strength of the military and police components of UNAMID and reconfigured their postures to focus on the areas in Darfur facing the highest security threats. SCR 2148 (3 Apr. 2014) requested UNAMID to prioritize protection of civilians and the facilitation of humanitarian assistance; mediation between the Sudanese Government and non-signatory armed groups on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; and supporting mediation in community conflict. SCR 2173 (27 Aug. 2014) further decreased the authorized level of uniformed personnel in UNAMID and extended the mandate until 30 June 2015.

SCR 1769	Troops: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Ecuador , Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, <i>Italy</i> , Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), <i>Lesotho</i> , Malaysia, <i>Mali</i> , Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, <i>Togo</i> , Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	15 845	12 614	212	1 307.3
Oct. 2007		–	220	24	
Sudan		3 403	3 035	(6.3,13.2)	
		1 241	967*		

Mil. obs.: 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

Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, *Benin*, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, *Jordan*, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malawi, *Malaysia*, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, *Palau*, Rwanda, Senegal, **Sierra Leone**, *South Africa*, *Tajikistan*, Tanzania, *Togo*, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen, Zambia, **Zimbabwe**

* The operation was supported by 2864 locally recruited staff and 295 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014		Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
	Approved	Actual	Approved	Actual		
African Union (AU)						
Total: 3 operations	35 contributing countries		28 126	25 970	-	416.3
			-	-		90
			1 690	1 270		
			111	128		

AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)

AMISOM was established by the AU PSC's 69th Communiqué (19 Jan. 2007) and authorized by SCR 1744 (21 Feb. 2007) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. It was initially mandated to support the peace and reconciliation processes, humanitarian assistance, and overall security and stability in Somalia. The AU PSC revised the mandate at its 356th meeting (27 Feb. 2013) following a Strategic Review of the operation, which was conducted after the transition from Somalia's Transitional Federal Government to the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in Sep. 2012. According to its current mandate, AMISOM is authorized, among other things, to take all necessary measures to reduce the threat posed by armed opposition groups, including al-Shabab; to assist the FGS in restoring state authority throughout Somalia; and to support the FGS in its preparations for national elections in 2016. AMISOM's force strength has been expanded several times, most recently following the adoption of SCR 2124 (12 Nov. 2013), which requested a temporary increase of its uniformed personnel from 17 731 to 21 126. SCR 2182 (24 Oct. 2014) authorized the AU to maintain the deployment of AMISOM at its current strength until 30 Nov. 2015.

PSC 69th	Troops: Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia , Kenya, <i>Sierra Leone</i> , <u>Uganda</u> *	22 126	20 828	1 108	250
Communiqué and	Civ. pol.: Burundi, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, <u>Nigeria</u> , <u>Sierra Leone</u> , South	-	-	69	
SCR 1744	Africa , <u>Uganda</u> , Zimbabwe	540	382	(69, --, --)	
Mar. 2007		-	69**		
Somalia					

* In addition to these countries, which provided military contingents, various AU member states contributed staff officers to AMISOM.

** The operation was supported by 59 locally recruited staff.

*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 Chapter VII of the UN Charter. The operation replaced the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic (CAR, MICOPAX), led by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), as the main peacekeeping force in the CAR on 19 Dec. 2013. MISCA was 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. MISCA was made up of re-hatted MICOPAX personnel supplemented with military and police contingents from African countries outside ECCAS. 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 light of the severe escalation of violence in the CAR. SCR 2149 (10 Apr. 2014) transformed MISCA into the newly established MINUSCA; the transfer of authority was concluded on 15 Sep. 2014.

PSC 385th Communiqué and SCR 2127 Dec. 2013	Troops: <i>Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda**</i> Civ. pol.: <i>Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Congo, Gabon</i>	6 000 – 1 150 50	5 142 – 888 41***	32 21 (12,3,6,-)	166.3
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Central African Republic

* 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. All figures are as of 15 Sep. 2014 (the date of closure).

** In addition to these countries, which provided military contingents, various AU member states contributed staff officers to MISCA.
*** The operation was supported by 12 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>AU Mission for Mali and the Sahel (MISAHHEL)</i>					
MISAHHEL was established in Aug. 2013 by the chair of the AU Commission to maintain a presence in Mali and the Sahel following the transformation of AFISMA into MINUSMA. According to the internal memo containing the chair's decision, MISAHHEL would focus on political support to the Malian authorities; the promotion of human rights and humanitarian action; and security and development in the region. It was mandated, among other things, to support the implementation of the electoral and reconciliation processes in Mali (including the implementation of the transitional road map); to monitor human rights; and to coordinate efforts by the AU and regional actors to resolve conflicts and counter terrorism and transnational organized crimes through the Nouakchott Process, initiated by the AU in Mar. 2013. MISAHHEL was further tasked with preparing and coordinating the implementation of the new AU Strategy for the Sahel Region, which the AU Peace and Security Council adopted at its 449th meeting (11 Aug. 2014). Much like the initial MISAHHEL mandate, the strategy focuses on governance, security and development. MISAHHEL engages with various regional structures and supports the implementation of the 2013 Ouagadougou Agreement, and it had a facilitation role in the Algerian-led peace process between the Malian authorities and armed groups in northern Mali.					
PSC 449th Communiqué Aug. 2013*		-	-	-	..
Mali		-	-	-	-
		61	18**		

* MISAHHEL is included in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database as of the date of adoption of the AU PSC's 449th Communiqué (11 Aug. 2014).

** All international personnel were contracted. The mission was supported by 16 locally recruited staff.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
Total: 1 operation 3 contributing countries

..	850
-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

ECOWAS Mission in Guinea-Bissau (ECOMIB)

ECOMIB was established by the Final Communiqué of the Extraordinary Session of the Authority of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government (26 Apr. 2012) and was deployed to Guinea-Bissau on 18 May 2012. The mission was established in response to a military coup in Guinea-Bissau on 12 Apr. 2012, and was mandated to facilitate the withdrawal of the Angolan Technical and Military Assistance Mission (MISSANG); to assist in securing the political transition process, including supporting free and fair elections; and to support the ECOWAS–Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP) road map for defence and security sector reform (DSSR). The ECOWAS Commission and the Guinea-Bissau authorities signed a MOU on the DSSR Programme and a Status of Mission Agreement on 7 Nov. 2012 to formalize the deployment of ECOMIB. The mission was reinforced with an additional formed police unit in 2014. The Final Communiqué of the 46th Ordinary Session of the ECOWAS Heads of State and Government (15 Dec. 2014) extended the mandate until 30 June 2015.

ECOWAS Summit, Troops: Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Senegal,
 26 Apr. 2012 (850)*
 May 2012
 Guinea-Bissau

* This figure includes military police (ECOWAS Police).

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
	Approved	Actual		
Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014				
European Union (EU)				
Total: 13 operations	2 053	2 149	-	390.1
39 contributing countries	-	-	-	2
	1 803	1 430		
<i>EU Military Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR ALTHEA)</i>				
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 operation succeeded the NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR) on 2 Dec. 2004. EUFOR ALTHEA 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. Initially deploying 7 000 troops, the operation was reconfigured 4 times as security in Bosnia and Herzegovina improved, most recently in Sep. 2012. SCR 2183 (11 Nov. 2014) extended the mandate until 10 Nov. 2015.				
CJA 2004/570/CFSP and SCR 1575	Troops: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK	600 740	21	13.8
Dec. 2004		-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-
		23	21*	

* The operation was supported by 269 locally recruited 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) and was launched in June 2005. The mission's initial mandate was to advise and assist the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) authorities, specifically the Ministry of Defence (MoD), on security matters, ensuring that their policies are congruent with international humanitarian law, principles of democratic governance and the rule of law. In 2009 the mission's mandate was broadened to include advising and assisting in SSR by facilitating the implementation of the guidelines adopted by the Congolese authorities in the revised plan for reform of the Congolese armed forces (FARDC). Its current mandate focuses on the provision of strategic advice on SSR to the MoD and the FARDC and the promotion of sustainable practices in the armed forces in the fields of administration, human resources and military education. By mid-2015 the mission

will hand over most of its activities to the European Development Fund and continue on a smaller scale. CD 2013/674/CFSP (25 Sep. 2014) extended the mandate until 30 June 2015.

CJA 2005/355/CFSP	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg,	-	-	3	10.7
June 2005	Romania, Sweden, UK, USA	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo		-	-	30	28*

* The mission was supported by 25 locally recruited staff.

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

EUBAM Rafah was established by CJA 2005/889/CFSP (12 Dec. 2005) on the basis of the Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) between Israel and the Palestinian Authority (15 Nov. 2005). The mission 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. EUBAM Rafah suspended its monitoring activities at the Rafah Crossing Point on 13 June 2007 following the takeover of Gaza by Hamas, towards which the EU has a policy of no contact. The mission has kept a small presence in the region in order to maintain operational capability and readiness to rapidly deploy to the Rafah Crossing Point. Since 2011 the EU has signalled its readiness to reactivate EUBAM Rafah, under certain conditions, in order to fulfil its third-party role under the 2005 AMA. EUBAM Rafah also provides technical support to EUPOL COPPS. CD 2014/430/CFSP (3 July 2014) extended the mandate until 30 June 2015.

CJA 2005/889/CFSP	Civ. staff: Denmark, Hungary, Italy	-	-	-	1.3
Nov. 2005		-	-	-	-
Egypt, Palestine (Rafah Crossing Point)*		-	-	3	3**

* Mission headquarters are located in Tel Aviv, Israel. For security reasons, EU monitors have never been permanently based at the Rafah Crossing Point or in Gaza.

** The mission was supported by 5 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS)*</i>					
EUPOL COPPS was established by CJA 2005/797/CFSP (14 Nov. 2005) and was launched on 1 Jan. 2006. EUPOL COPPS is mandated to provide a framework for, and advice to, Palestinian criminal justice and police officials and to coordinate EU aid to the Palestinian Authority. Its strategic objectives are to support Palestinian civil police reform and development; to strengthen and support the criminal justice system; and to improve interaction between prosecutors and police, with the aims of building institutional capacity and reinforcing the rule of law. Since Hamas took control over the Gaza Strip in 2007, EUPOL COPPS has operated exclusively in the West Bank. CD 2014/447/CFSP (9 July 2014) extended the mandate until 30 June 2015.					
CJA 2005/797/CFSP	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	1	12.9
Jan. 2006		-	-	-	-
Palestine		71	60**		
* The mission is also officially referred to as the EU Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support. ** This figure includes civilian police (if any). The mission was supported by 43 locally recruited staff.					
<i>EU Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan)</i>					
EUPOL Afghanistan was established by CJA 2007/369/CFSP (30 May 2007) at the invitation of the Afghan Government and was launched on 17 June 2014. The mission was tasked with strengthening the rule of law by contributing to the establishment of civil policing arrangements and law enforcement under Afghan ownership. It currently provides strategic support to the Afghan Government related to institutional reform at the Ministry of Interior, professionalization of the Afghan National Police and developing linkages between the judiciary and the police. EUPOL Afghanistan has a strong focus on anti-corruption, human rights and gender. CD 2014/922/CFSP extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2016.					
CJA 2007/369/CFSP	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	1	95.8
June 2007		-	-	1	1
Afghanistan		-	-	(1,--,--)	
		399	235*		
* This figure includes civilian police (if any). The mission was supported by 187 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) and succeeded EUPOL Kinshasa on 1 July 2007. CJA 2009/769/CFSP (19 Oct. 2009) mandated the mission 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 mission's main responsibility shifted from actively training to mentoring, monitoring and advising the National Police. Its mandate ended on 30 Sep. 2014.

<i>CJA 2007/405/CFSP</i>	<i>Civ. staff: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Romania, Sweden</i>	-	-	-	7.2
<i>July 2007</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>		-	-	-	34*
		39			

* This figure includes civilian police (if any). The mission was supported by 18 locally recruited staff. All figures are as of 30 Aug. 2014.

EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo)

EULEX Kosovo was established by CJA 2008/124/CFSP (4 Feb. 2008) and started to implement its mandate on 9 Dec. 2008. The mission was tasked with monitoring, mentoring and advising Kosovan institutions in the wider field of the rule of law, with a specific focus on the judiciary, while retaining certain executive responsibilities. Following a reconfiguration in 2012, the mission was structured into 2 divisions: the Executive Division (which focuses mainly on the legal aspect, investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating cases) and the Strengthening Division (which focuses on supporting institutions, judicial authorities and law enforcement agencies). In the context of the 2011 Integrated Border Management agreement between Serbia and Kosovo, EULEX Kosovo provides support to 6 crossing points: 4 in the south and 2 in the north of Kosovo. The mission also contributes to general EU efforts to support the Stabilization and Association Process dialogue with Kosovo, and to the Belgrade–Pristina Dialogue. Since June 2014 it has implemented a 'normally no new cases' principle, giving more responsibility to the Kosovo judiciary. For the remainder of its mandate EULEX Kosovo will continue to transfer responsibilities to Kosovo authorities and phase out its capacity-building tasks as progress allows. CD 2014/349/CFSP (12 June 2014) extended the mandate until 14 June 2016.

<i>CJA 2008/124/CFSP</i>	<i>Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA</i>	-	-	2	132.9
<i>Feb. 2008</i>		-	-	-	-
<i>Kosovo</i>		-	-	-	688*
		800			

* This figure includes civilian police (if any). The mission was supported by 748 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<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. It was launched on 1 Oct. 2008. The mission 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 2014/915/CFSP (16 Dec. 2014) extended the mandate until 14 Dec. 2016.					
CJA 2008/736/CFSP	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, UK	–	–	–	28.4
Oct. 2008		–	–	–	–
Georgia		282	258*		
* This figure includes civilian police (if any). The mission was supported by 129 locally recruited staff.					
<i>EU Training Mission Somalia (EUTM Somalia)</i>					
EUTM Somalia was established by CD 2010/96/CFSP (15 Feb. 2010) and was launched on 7 Apr. 2010 following the adoption of CD/197/CFSP (31 Mar. 2010). It was 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. According to its current mandate, EUTM Somalia's training role is complemented by mentoring activities and the provision of strategic support to the Somali security institutions. The mission operates from Somalia since early 2014, following the relocation of its headquarters from Kampala to Mogadishu and the closure of its Ugandan training sites. 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 mandate until 31 Mar. 2015.					
CD 2010/96/CFSP	Troops: Belgium, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, UK	125	117	–	6.9
Mar. 2010		–	–	–	–
Somalia		–	–	–	–*

* The mission was supported by 9 locally recruited staff.

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 the capacity building of Nigerien 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 Nigerien 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 was on helping to improve control of Nigerien territory, including through the provision of training, mentoring, assistance, advice and military expertise to the Nigerien Armed Forces. CD 2104/482/CFSP (22 July 2014) amended the initial mandate of EUCAP Sahel Niger to include support for the elaboration and implementation of a Nigerien Security Strategy, while concentrating its direct assistance on Niger's northern regions where security threats are most prevalent. CD 2104/482/CFSP also extended the mandate until 15 July 2016.

CD 2012/392/CFSP	Civ. staff: Belgium, Denmark , France, Germany, Ireland , Italy,	-	-	-	12.6
July 2012	Luxembourg , Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	-
Niger		57		46*	

* This figure includes civilian police (if any). The mission was supported by 31 locally recruited staff.

EU Training Mission Mali (EUTM Mali)

EUTM Mali was established by CD 2013/34/CFSP (17 Jan. 2013) and was launched on 18 Feb. 2014 following 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 of enabling the Malian authorities to exercise their sovereignty over the whole country and to combat terrorism and organized crime. Besides military training, EUTM Mali's activities include training and advice on command and control, human resources, international humanitarian law, and the protection of civilians. It also aims to strengthen the conditions for proper civilian control over the Malian armed forces. CD 2014/220/CFSP (15 Apr. 2014) extended the mandate until 18 May 2016.

CD 2013/34/CFSP	Troops: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus , Czech Republic, Estonia,	550	537	-	26.9
Feb. 2013	Finland , France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia ,	-	-	-	-
Mali	Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, <i>Poland</i> , Portugal, Romania, Slovenia,	-	-	-	-
	<u>Spain</u> , Sweden , UK	5	4*		

* The mission was supported by 43 locally recruited staff and a privately contracted Aerial Medical Evacuation Team consisting of 12 civilian staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>EU Military Operation in the Central African Republic (EUFOR RCA)</i>					
EUFOR RCA was established by CD 2014/73/CFSP (10 Feb. 2014) and was launched on 1 Apr. 2014 following the adoption of CD 2014/183/CFSP (1 Apr. 2014). The operation was previously authorized under Chapter VII of the UN Charter in SCR 2134 (28 Jan. 2014). It was mandated to provide temporary support to security and to protect civilians in the Bangui area, including Bangui M'Poko International Airport, with the aim of handing over to MISCA within 6 months of reaching full operational capability. EUFOR RCA achieved full operational capability on 15 June 2014, which meant that its mandate would expire on 15 Dec. 2014. SCR 2181 (21 Oct. 2014) and CD 2014/775/CFSP (7 Nov. 2014) extended the mandate for another 3 months to allow MINUSCA, which replaced MISCA on 15 Sep. 2014, to achieve its authorized strength. The operation will terminate on 15 Mar. 2015.					
CD 2013/73/CFSP Apr. 2014	Troops: <i>Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Serbia, Spain*</i>	778	755	1	35.8
Central African Republic		-	-	1	
		-	-	(-, -, 1, -)	
		-	-		
* In addition, various EU member states and partner countries contributed staff officers to the Operational and Force Headquarters of EUFOR RCA.					
<i>EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine)</i>					
EUAM Ukraine was established by CD 2014/486/CFSP (22 July 2014) and was launched on 1 Dec. 2014 following the adoption of CD 2014/800/CFSP (17 Nov. 2014). The mission is mandated to support the Ukrainian authorities with SSR through mentoring and advising the relevant governmental bodies on the revision of security strategies and the implementation of reforms in the security sector, with the aim of enhancing the legitimacy, accountability and sustainability of the Ukrainian security services. Its initial mandate runs until 30 Nov. 2016.					
CD 2014/486/CFSP Dec. 2014	Civ. staff: <i>Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, UK</i>	-	-	-	5
Ukraine		-	-	-	
		99	53*		

* This figure includes civilian police (if any).

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

Total: 1 operation 13 contributing countries

-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-
115				95

IGAD Monitoring and Verification Mechanism for South Sudan (IGAD MVM)

The IGAD MVM was established by the Agreement on the COH between the South Sudanese Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) in Opposition (23 Jan. 2014), negotiated under the auspices of IGAD following the start of the civil war in South Sudan in Dec. 2013. The MVM is mandated to monitor and verify the implementation of the COH Agreement and to report violations to the IGAD Special Envoys for South Sudan, which are leading the mediation process between the South Sudanese Government and the SPLM/A in Opposition. During 2014 the MVM deployed 8 Monitoring and Verification Teams (MVTs) across South Sudan. The Joint Technical Committee (JTC), which oversees the MVTs, is comprised of representatives of IGAD members and partner countries, the AU and the UN, as well as the parties to the conflict. Pursuant to SCR 2155 (27 May 2014), the MVTs receive support and protection from UNMISS. No limit has been set to the duration of the mandate of the MVM.

COH Agreement Civ. staff: Benin, Burundi, Denmark, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Apr. 2014 Netherlands, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, UK, USA South Sudan

-	-	-	-	1	34
-	-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	(1,-,-,-,-)	
115					95

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO-led					
Total: 2 operations	51 contributing countries	-	17 982	-	..
		-	-	74	
		-	-	-	
		-	-	-	

NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR)

KFOR was established by SCR 1244 (10 June 1999) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. 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. 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, Lithuania, Luxembourg, **Moldova**, Morocco, Netherlands,

Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey,

Ukraine, UK, USA

4 646*

135

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* Figures are as of 1 Dec. 2014.

International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

ISAF was established by SCR 1386 (20 Dec. 2001) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter as a multinational force mandated to assist the Afghan Government with the maintenance of security in Kabul and its surrounding areas, as envisaged in Annex I of the 2001 Bonn Agreement, and the development and training of new Afghan security forces. Initially, these tasks were implemented under the rotational command of individual states, but NATO took over the 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 responsibility for security in Afghanistan has been gradually transferred from ISAF to the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), as decided at the 2010 NATO Summit in Lisbon and confirmed at the 2012 Chicago Summit. The final phase of this transition commenced in June 2013, at which point the ANSF assumed lead responsibility for security in all Afghan provinces. ISAF subsequently shifted its efforts towards training, advising and assisting the ANSF, while continuing to provide limited operational and tactical support to the ANSF in combat. ISAF completed its mandate on 31 Dec. 2014.

SCR 1386	<i>Troops: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, 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, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tonga, Turkey, Ukraine, UAE, UK, USA</i>	-	13 336*	3 256	..
Dec. 2001		-	-	72	
Afghanistan		-	-	(43,7,2,20)	

* Figures are as of 1 Dec. 2014.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
Organization of American States (OAS)					
Total: 1 operation	2 contributing countries	-	-	2	7
		-	-		
		-	-		
		20	20		

*OAS Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia (MAPP/OEA)**

MAPP/OEA was established by OAS Permanent Council Resolution CP/RES 859 (1397/04) of 6 Feb. 2004. It is mandated to support the peace process in Colombia, 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. On 15 Dec. 2014 the OAS signed an agreement with the Colombian Government extending the mandate of MAPP/OEA until Jan. 2018.

CP/RES. 859

Civ. staff: Germany, **Switzerland****

Feb. 2004

Colombia

-

-

-

-

-

-

20

20***

2

7

* The acronym derives from the Spanish name, Misión de Apoyo al Proceso de Paz Colombia – Organización de los Estados Americanos.

** All other international staff were contracted.

*** The mission was supported by 52 locally recruited staff.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
Total: 9 operations 42 contributing countries

-	-	10	68.9*
-	-	-	-
-	21	-	-
-	690	-	-

* This figure excludes the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM Ukraine).

OSCE Mission to Skopje

The OSCE Mission to Skopje was established at the 16th Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) meeting (18 Sep. 1992) as the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje. It received its current name through PC.DEC/207 (16 Dec. 2010). 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/1143 (27 Nov. 2014) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2015.

CSO 18 Sep. 1992	Civ. staff: Austria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, USA	-	-	1	8.5
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		-	-	-	-
		47	30*		

* The mission was supported by 107 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 parties in the Transnistrian conflict in pursuing negotiations on a lasting political settlement, providing expertise and advice, and investigating incidents. PC.DEC/1144 (27 Nov. 2014) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2015.

CSO 4 Feb. 1993	Civ. staff: Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Poland, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA	-	-	-	2.9
Apr. 1993		-	-	-	-
Moldova		-	14	-	14*

* The mission was supported by 38 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference</i>					
The 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 includes representing the CIO in issues related to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict; assisting the CIO in efforts towards achieving a cessation of hostilities and in creating the conditions for the deployment of a possible peace operation; and in assisting the parties in confidence-building measures and humanitarian matters. No limit has been set for the duration of the mandate.					
CIO 10 Aug. 1995	Civ. staff: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Poland, Sweden, Ukraine, UK	-	-	-	1.6
Aug. 1995		-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan (Nagorno- Karabakh)*		6	6**		
* The Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office is based in Tbilisi, Georgia. ** The mission was supported by 11 locally recruited staff.					
<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, democracy building and strengthening good governance and human rights. PC.DEC/1140 (27 Nov. 2014) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2015.					
MC(5).DEC/1	Civ. staff: <i>Armenia, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, UK, USA</i>	-	-	-	16.2
Dec. 1995		-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-	37*
* The mission was supported by 305 locally recruited staff.					

OSCE Presence in Albania

The OSCE Presence in Albania was established by PC.DEC/160 (27 Mar. 1997). In 2003 the operation's mandate was revised to include assisting in legislative, judicial and electoral reform; capacity building; anti-trafficking and anti-corruption activities; police assistance; and good governance. PC.DEC/1139 (27 Nov. 2014) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2015.

PC.DEC/160	Civ. pol.: Austria, UK	-	-	4
Apr. 1997	Civ. staff: Austria, Canada, <i>Czech Republic</i> , Germany, Italy, Macedonia	-	-	-
Albania	(FYR), Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, UK, USA	-	3	17*

* The mission was supported by 63 locally recruited staff.

OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMIK)

OMIK was established by PC.DEC/305 (1 July 1999) to replace the OSCE Transitional Task Force for Kosovo. 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: Austria, <i>Belarus</i> , Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, <i>Czech Republic</i> , Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan , Latvia, Macedonia (FYR), <i>Malta</i> , <i>Moldova</i> , <i>Montenegro</i> , Poland, Portugal, Romania , Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, <i>Ukraine</i> , UK, USA	-	-	9	26.2
July 1999		-	-	-	-
Kosovo		-	-	-	122*

* The mission was supported by 399 locally recruited staff.

OSCE Mission to Serbia

The OSCE Mission to Serbia was established by PC.DEC/401 (11 Jan. 2001) as the OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. PC.DEC/401 (13 Feb. 2003) renamed it the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro, and it received its current name through PC.DEC/733 (29 June 2006). 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/1142 (27 Nov. 2014) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2015.

PC.DEC/401	Civ. pol.: <i>Bulgaria</i> , <i>Hungary</i> , Ireland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	8.7
Mar. 2001	Civ. staff: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, <i>Canada</i> , France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, <i>Spain</i> , Switzerland, UK, USA	-	-	7	23*
Serbia		-	-	-	-

* The mission was supported by 136 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (OSCE SMM)</i>					
The OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine was established by PC.DEC/1117 (21 Mar. 2014) at the request of the Ukrainian Government. It is mandated to contribute to defusing tensions and fostering peace, stability and security, and to monitor compliance with the OSCE principles and commitments. Its tasks include reporting on the security situation and specific security incidents; monitoring and supporting human rights; and promoting normalization through facilitating dialogue. The mission deploys monitors in all Ukrainian regions. PC.DEC/1129 (22 July 2014) extended the mandate until 20 Mar. 2015.					
PC.DEC/1117 Mar. 2014 Ukraine	Civ. staff: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia (FYR), Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA	-	-	-	..
* The mission was supported by 168 locally recruited staff.					
<i>OSCE Observer Mission at the Russian Checkpoints Gukovo and Donetsk</i>					
The OSCE Observer Mission at the Russian Checkpoints Gukovo and Donetsk was established by PC.DEC/1130 (24 July 2014) at the invitation of the Russian Government. The mission is mandated to deploy civilian monitors to monitor and report on the situation and movements across the Russian-Ukrainian border at the checkpoints of Gukovo and Donetsk. PC.DEC/1135 (20 Nov. 2014) authorized an increase in the number of OSCE monitors from 16 to 22. PC.DEC/1155 (18 Dec. 2014) extended the mandate until 23 Mar. 2015.					
PC.DEC/1130 July 2014 Russia	Civ. staff: Belarus, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Macedonia (FYR), Moldova, Switzerland, Tajikistan	-	-	-	0.8
		22	18		

Ad-hoc coalitions			
Total: 10 operations	42 contributing countries	-	6 823
		-	75
		-	153
		-	179

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. The NNSC also promotes transparency and confidence building, including information sharing and observing military exercises. North Korea withdrew its recognition of the NNSC in 1994, after which the body ceased its activities north of the Demarcation Line. No limit has been set to the duration of its mandate.

Armistice Agreement	Mil. obs.: Sweden, Switzerland	-	-	..
July 1953		10	10	-
South Korea		-	-	-

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

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 supervise the implementation of Annex I of the peace treaty (the 'security annex') and to employ best efforts to prevent any violation of its terms. Since 2005 the MFO also monitors the deployment of an Egyptian Border Guard Force along the Egyptian border with Gaza, in order to verify that it is consistent with the relevant arrangements between Egypt and Israel.

Protocol to Treaty of Peace	Troops: Australia, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Fiji, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, <u>UK</u> , <u>USA</u> , Uruguay	1 673	1 673	72	83.6
Apr. 1982		-	-	-	-
Egypt (Sinai)		85	85*		

* The operation was supported by 626 locally recruited staff and a single support contractor consisting of 57 international civilian staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>Joint Control Commission (JCC) Peacekeeping Force</i>					
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 JCC—a monitoring commission comprising representatives of Moldova, Russia, Ukraine and Trans-Dniester—was established to coordinate the activities of the Peacekeeping Force.					
Bilateral agreement, 21 July 1992	Troops: Moldova, <u>Russia</u> , (Trans-Dniester) Mil. obs.: Moldova, <u>Russia</u> , (Trans-Dniester), Ukraine	1 356 40	(1 100) (40)
July 1992		-	-		
Moldova (Trans- Dniester)		-	-		
<i>Office of the High Representative (OHR)</i>					
The OHR was established by the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (14 Dec. 1995), also known as the Dayton Agreement, to oversee the implantation of its civilian aspects. Its mandate, as set out in Annex 10 of the Dayton Agreement, includes monitoring the implementation of the peace settlement; promoting compliance to its civilian aspects; and facilitating the resolution of difficulties that arise in this regard. In 1997 the OHR was given significant executive powers by the Peace Implementation Council, which in the conclusions of its conference in Bonn (10 Dec. 1997) granted the High Representative jurisdiction to enforce compliance to the civilian aspects of the Dayton Agreement, including through the removal from office of public officials that violated its terms, and to impose legislation to this end in case the domestic legislative branch would fail to do so. Between 2002 and 2011 the respective High Representatives served simultaneously as EU Special Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina. No limit has been set to the duration of the mandate of the OHR.					
Dayton Agreement Dec. 1995	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, USA	- -	- -	.. -	.. -
Bosnia and Herzegovina		- 17	- 17*		

* The mission was supported by 93 locally recruited staff.

Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH)

The current TIPH was established by the Protocol concerning the Redeployment in Hebron (17 Jan. 1997) and the Agreement on the Temporary International Presence in the City of Hebron (21 Jan. 1997), and entered into force on 1 Feb. 1997. It superseded the original TIPH, which was established following the Hebron massacre in 1994 but only served 1 three-month mandate. Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization agreed and reaffirmed to reactivate the mission in the Oslo II Accord (28 Sep. 1995) and the Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron (17 Jan. 1997). TIPH is mandated to contribute to a secure and stable environment and to monitor and report breaches of the agreements on Hebron and 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, <u>Italy</u> , Norway, Turkey	-	2	(3)
Feb. 1997	Civ. staff: Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey	-	-	-
Palestine (Hebron)		-	30	
		-	36*	

* The mission was supported by 20 locally recruited staff.

Operation Licorne

Operation Licorne was launched by France in Sep. 2002 to protect French nationals living in Côte d'Ivoire, and was given UN Chapter VII powers by SCR 1464 (4 Feb. 2003) to support the ECOWAS mission (2003–2004) 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 Agreement (4 Mar. 2007) and the Supplementary Agreements (28 Nov. 2007), and in particular to assist in the holding of elections. In 2014, in light of the improved security situation in Côte d'Ivoire, France decided to conclude Operation Licorne in Jan. 2015. After its conclusion, France will maintain a military presence in the country to sustain a strategic platform and a forward-operating base to support French forces operating across the Sahel in the framework of Operation Barkhane.

SCR 1464	Troops: France	-	450	24	82.9
Sep. 2002		-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire		-	-	-	-

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<i>Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI)</i>					
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 it is led by Australia and New Zealand. In July 2013 RAMSI underwent a transition with the withdrawal of its military component. It will continue to train and assist the RSIPF until 2017 in order to further develop its capacity.					
Biketawa Declaration July 2003	Civ. pol.: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	-	-	7	63.6
Solomon Islands	Civ. staff: Australia, New Zealand	123*	151	-	-
	* This figure includes civilian staff.	31	10		
<i>International Monitoring Team (IMT)</i>					
The Malaysian-led IMT was deployed in Oct. 2004 at the invitation of the Philippine Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) to monitor their ceasefire agreement on the Philippine island of Mindanao. It is mandated to observe and verify compliance with the Tripoli Agreement between the Philippine Government and MILF (22 June 2001) and its implementing guidelines. In 2009 the mandate was expanded to include monitoring of the parties' commitments to protect civilians under the Agreement on the Civilian Protection Component of the IMT (27 Oct. 2009). To this end, the IMT was complemented with a civilian protection component and a humanitarian, rehabilitation and development component. In anticipation of the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (27 Mar. 2014), the Peace Panels of the Philippine Government and MILF decided in Jan. 2014 to reduce the IMT from 60 to 36 monitors, while extending its mandate until Mar. 2015.					
Tripoli Agreement Oct. 2004	Troops: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia Civ. pol.: Brunei, Malaysia	-	23
Philippines (Mindanao)	Civ. staff: Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Norway	3	3	-	-
	* The mission was supported by 50 locally recruited staff.	10	10*		

Operation Serval

Operation Serval was launched by France on 11 Jan. 2013 at the request of the Malian Government and following the call of the UN 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, under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, to remain deployed in Mali alongside MINUSMA to provide operational support and 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. Operation Serval was dissolved on 1 Aug. 2014 and replaced by a French counterterrorism operation, Operation Barkhane, which operates across the Sahel region. Pursuant to SCR 2164 (25 June 2014), French forces in Mali remain authorized to intervene in support of MINUSMA.

	<i>Troops: France</i>	
SCR 2100	-	1 600
Jan. 2013	-	-
Mali	-	9
		390.5
		2
		(2, -,-,-)

Operation Sangaris

Operation Sangaris was launched by France on 5 Dec. 2013 following the adoption of SCR 2127 (5 Dec. 2013) and, under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, French forces were authorized to support MISCA in the discharges of its mandate to protect civilians and to restore security, stability and state sovereignty within the Central African Republic (CAR). The operation initially comprised 1600 troops, including 600 that were already stationed in Bangui as part of Operation Bouali. Its immediate efforts, including supporting MICOPAX in the disarmament of rebels and militias, aimed at restoring a minimum level of stability in order to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance and supporting the ongoing deployment of MISCA. Along with the decision to transform MISCA into a UN peacekeeping operation, SCR 2149 (30 Apr. 2014) renewed the authorization of the French forces in the CAR, by then totalling 2000, to apply equally to MINUSCA. In Dec. 2014 France announced its intention to reduce Operation Sangaris's force strength to 1500, as MINUSCA is expected to approximate its authorized strength in 2015.

SCR 2127	-	2 000	3	310.8
Dec. 2013	-	-	1	
Central African Republic	-	-	-	(-,-,-)
	-	-	-	

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2014	Troops/Mil. obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2014/ (by cause ^d)	Budget (\$ m.): 2014
		Approved	Actual		
<p>- = not applicable; . = information not available; () = SIPRI estimate; CD = EU Council Decision; CJA = EU Council Joint Action; COH = Cessation of Hostilities; 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.</p> <p>^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 2014. 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.</p> <p>Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, <http://www.sipri.org/databases/pko/>.</p>					