

# Appendix 3A. Multilateral peace operations, 2009

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## I. Introduction

This appendix describes developments in peace operations in 2009 and draws on data collected in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database to analyse trends in peace operations in the 10-year period 2000–2009.<sup>1</sup> The data presented here is a year-end snapshot for ongoing peace operations in 2009 and is meant to serve as a reference point to enable comparative analysis between 2009 and previous years.<sup>2</sup> Global trends are presented in section II and regional trends in section III. The sources and methods used when collecting the data are described in section IV, followed by details of all multilateral peace operations active during 2009.

## II. Global trends

A total of 54 peace operations were conducted in 2009, taking place in 34 different locations. Six operations closed during 2008 and no new operation was launched in 2009, resulting in the first fall in the total number of operations since 2002 (see figure 3A.1). However, the upward trend in the number of deployed personnel continued into 2009: deployment totals increased by 16 per cent over 2008 to reach 219 278, 89 per cent of which were military personnel and 11 per cent were civilian staff (see figure 3A.2).<sup>3</sup> The known cost of peace operations reached a new record of \$9.1 billion.

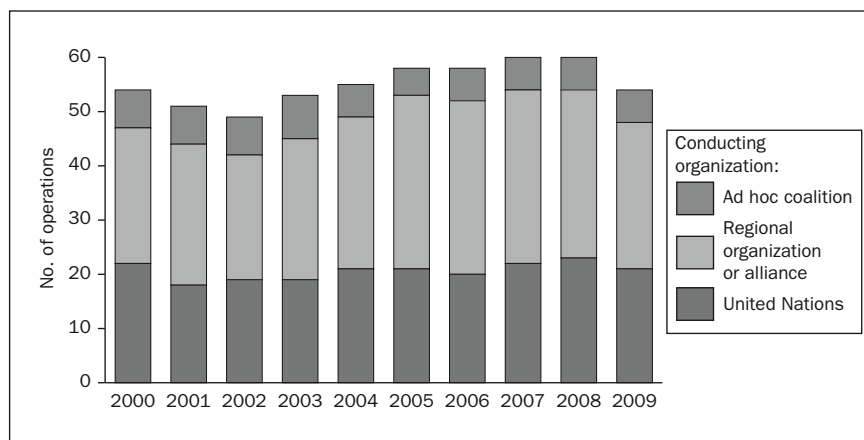
Over the decade 2000–2009, the annual number of peace operations first fell, to a low of 49 in 2002, then rose steadily, to reach 60 operations in 2008. This trend was reversed in 2009: with a total of 54 operations in 2009, the decade ended with the same number as it began in 2000 (see figure 3A.1). The number of deployed personnel initially followed a similar trend, as the 2000 level of 135 000 personnel decreased to the 10-year low of 102 525 in 2002. However, deployment levels then increased continually; in 2009 the total surpassed the 200 000 mark and was more than double the 2002 low (see figure 3A.2).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database can be accessed at <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/pko/>>.

<sup>2</sup> The figures for personnel deployments given in this appendix are generally estimates as of 31 Dec. 2009 or the date on which an operation terminated. They do not represent maximum numbers deployed or the total number of personnel deployed during the year.

<sup>3</sup> The number of civilians includes civilian observers, civilian police and civilian staff. See also chapter 3, figure 3.1.

<sup>4</sup> The Multinational Force in Iraq (MNF-I) is considered to have been a peace operation in 2003–2005. However, as a statistical outlier, the 154 000–183 000 personnel deployed with MNF-I are not included in the total personnel figures. Information on MNF-I from 2003 until 2008, when its UN mandate ended, can be found in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database (note 1).



**Figure 3A.1.** Number of peace operations, by conducting organization, 2000–2009

Reflecting these trends, the number of operations with at least 5000 personnel has doubled since 2000, to reach 10 in 2009.

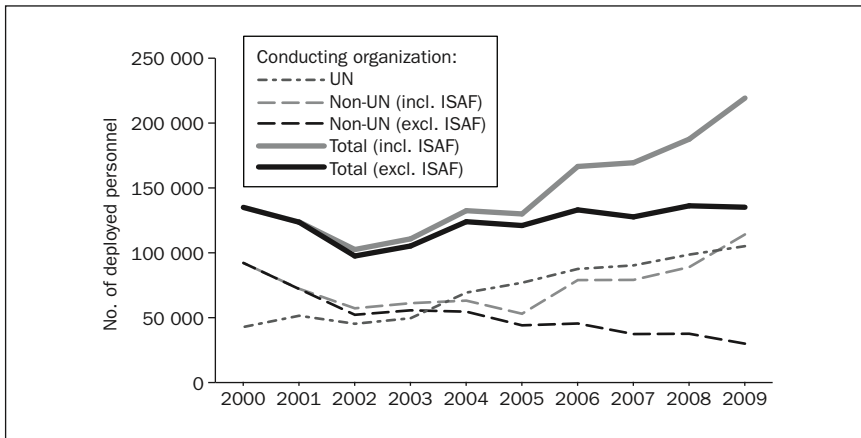
### Principal conducting organizations

In 2009 the United Nations remained the main conductor of peace operations, conducting 21 operations with a total of 105 120 personnel. These accounted for 48 per cent of all personnel deployed. Although the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conducted only 3 missions in 2009, it deployed 96 979 personnel, or 44 per cent of the total.<sup>5</sup> The European Union (EU), with 12 operations, and the African Union (AU), with 1 operation, each deployed just over 5000 personnel.

Seven of the UN's operations had more than 5000 personnel, including two—the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)—with more than 20 000 personnel. These are the first UN operations with more than 20 000 personnel since the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslavia ended in 1995.

Despite additional deployments to operations carried out by the UN and the AU, disparities between authorized and actual personnel levels persisted in 2009. The UN missions MONUC, UNAMID and the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) raised their deployment levels in

<sup>5</sup> Following a decision taken at the Apr. 2009 NATO Summit, the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan (NTM-A) was launched in Nov. 2009 by integrating with the US-led police training programme Combined Security Transition Command Afghanistan (CSTC-A) to form NTM-A/CSTC-A. The combined command of NTM-A/CSTC, tasked to mentor and train Afghan security forces—police and military personnel—comprises 2700 personnel. In Dec. 2009, 220 were NATO personnel from Albania, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, South Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the UK.



**Figure 3A.2.** Number of personnel deployed to peace operations, 2000–2009  
ISAF = International Security Assistance Force.

2009, but still fell short of authorized numbers and contributed in large part to the UN's total shortfall of 15 700 personnel. However, the disparity between UN authorized and actual deployed personnel in 2009 was half the level of 2007. A similar pattern applied to the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM): even with the additional troops deployed in 2009, the mission's deployment level was still 3000 below its authorized strength.

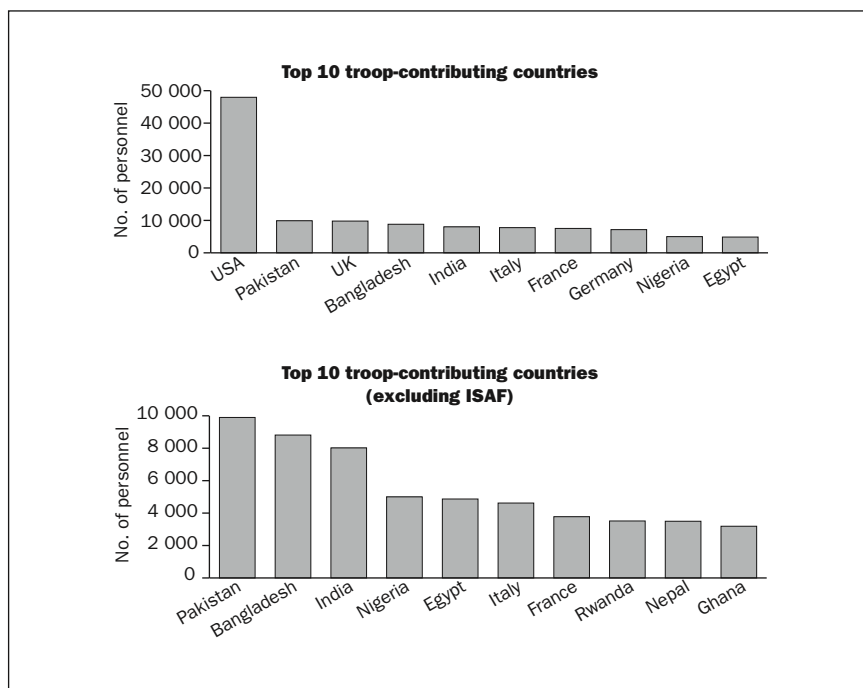
Three peace operations ended during 2009—one conducted by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), one conducted by the UN and one conducted by the EU (see section III).

### Deployment levels

With no new operations in 2009, the increase in the number of personnel deployed was due to troop reinforcement for existing operations, most significantly for the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. For the fourth year running, ISAF was the largest operation, and during the year it became the largest ever NATO operation, as its troop level increased from 51 356 to 84 146—an increase of 64 per cent.<sup>6</sup> ISAF was nearly four times larger than the next largest operation, MONUC. In fact, the number of ISAF troops exceeded the total number deployed to the 12 UN peace operations with troops (83 089 troops, including UNAMID) and was also higher than the total number of troops deployed to the 11 operations carried out in Africa (69 757 troops).

The classification of ISAF as a peace operation is contentious and has potentially significant methodological consequences. In addition to the UN-mandated task of providing security, ISAF has taken on the tasks of helping Afghan

<sup>6</sup> The previous largest NATO operation was the Implementation Force (IFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which had 60 000 troops in 1995.



**Figure 3A.3.** The top 10 contributors of troops to peace operations, 2009

ISAF = International Security Assistance Force.

authorities to strengthen good governance and the rule of law and supporting reconstruction and development.<sup>7</sup> The latter tasks were a significant, although never dominant, part of ISAF's activities in the first years after its deployment in 2001. However, since 2006, when ISAF expanded its area of operation into the south and east of Afghanistan, it has become more and more engaged in the fight against insurgents alongside the US-led Operation Enduring Freedom–Afghanistan (OEF-A).<sup>8</sup> In 2009 nearly 33 000 additional troops were deployed to ISAF—almost 26 000 of them US troops—to 'stabilize the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan' and support the Afghan security forces in counter-insurgency efforts against the Taliban.<sup>9</sup> This shift to counterinsurgency argu-

<sup>7</sup> ISAF's mandate is defined in UN Security Council resolutions 1386, 20 Dec. 2001; 1510, 13 Oct. 2003; and 1890, 8 Oct. 2009. See also International Security Assistance Force, 'Our mission', <<http://www.isaf.nato.int/en/our-mission/>>. On the conflict in Afghanistan see also chapter 2, section III, chapter 4, section II, and chapter 5, sections V and VI, in this volume.

<sup>8</sup> OEF-A, which was launched to fight al-Qaeda and the Taliban regime following the terrorist attacks on the USA of 11 Sep. 2001, consisted of c. 36 000 troops as of Oct. 2009. 'Q&A: Isaf troops in Afghanistan', BBC News, 7 Oct. 2009, <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/7228649.stm>>.

<sup>9</sup> White House, 'Statement by the President on Afghanistan', 17 Feb. 2009, <[http://www.whitehouse.gov/the\\_press\\_office/Statement-by-the-President-on-Afghanistan/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Statement-by-the-President-on-Afghanistan/)>; and 'US warns of tough Afghan battle', Al Jazeera, 19 Feb. 2009, <<http://english.aljazeera.net/news/americas/2009/02/2009218233411262319.html>>. In Dec. 2009 US President Barack Obama authorized the deployment of 30 000 troops in addition to the extra troops deployed in 2009, following a request by Gen.

ably goes beyond the tactical use of force as employed by a robust peace operation—it is now a core part of ISAF's aims and activities.<sup>10</sup>

The function of peace operations has continuously evolved since they were first deployed in the mid-20th century. Peace operations were originally tasked with monitoring ceasefires and deploying interpositional forces to separate warring parties. In response to the changing nature of conflict since the early 1990s, these tasks have given way to a 'complex model of many elements'.<sup>11</sup> Several recent peace operations have become more involved in continuing hostilities between governmental forces and insurgents; in some cases (e.g. MONUC), peace operations have used force for reasons other than self-defence. The activities of operations such as ISAF or the Multinational Force in Iraq (MNF-I) may signal the onset of another phase in the evolution of peacekeeping in which the 'old walls that initially segregated peace operations from war-fighting are crumbling'.<sup>12</sup>

Since ISAF accounted for 38 per cent of all personnel deployed to peace operations in 2009, its classification as a peace operation has a significant impact on the global trend in multilateral peace operations. Excluding ISAF from the data set on multilateral peace operations paints a very different picture for 2009 and the past decade. Excluding ISAF, a total of 135 132 personnel were deployed to 53 peace operations in 2009, and the upward trend in deployed personnel over the decade is much less sharp (see figure 3A.2). Excluding ISAF, there was a slight decrease in deployment numbers in 2009 compared to 2008, and between 2002 and 2009 the number of personnel deployed increased by only 31 per cent (down from over 100 per cent when including ISAF). Excluding ISAF, the UN is by far the largest conductor of peace operations; it accounted for 78 per cent of all personnel deployed (including UNAMID). While personnel deployment to UN operations has increased almost continuously over the past 10 years, the number of personnel deployed to non-UN peace operations other than ISAF has steadily decreased.

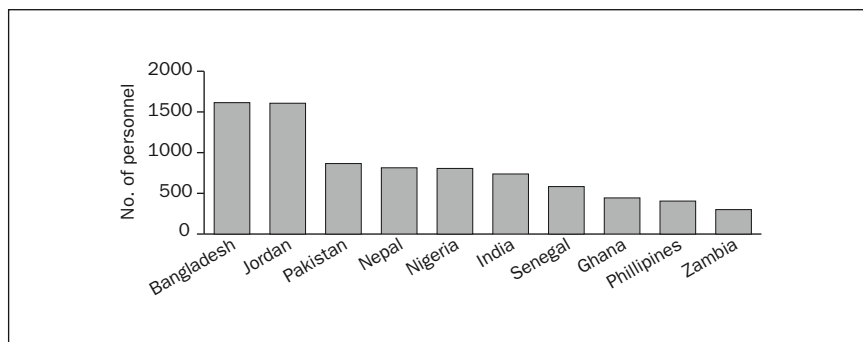
The large size of ISAF also influences the ranking of countries contributing military personnel (including troops and military observers) as of December 2009 (see figure 3A.3). When including ISAF, the USA is by far the largest

Stanley McChrystal, Commander of ISAF and US Forces in Afghanistan. White House, 'Remarks by the President in address to the nation on the way forward in Afghanistan and Pakistan', 1 Dec. 2009, <<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-address-nation-way-forward-afghanistan-and-pakistan>>; and McChrystal, S. A. (Gen.), 'COMISAF's initial assessment', International Security Assistance Force, 30 Aug. 2009, <[http://media.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/documents/Assessment\\_Redacted\\_092109.pdf](http://media.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/documents/Assessment_Redacted_092109.pdf)>.

<sup>10</sup> On robust peacekeeping see United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support, *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines* (United Nations: New York, 2008), pp. 34–35.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations, Security Council, Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, S/2000/809, 21 Aug. 2000, para. 18. See also Wiharta, S., 'Peacekeeping: keeping pace with changes in conflict', *SIPRI Yearbook 2007*, pp. 110–12.

<sup>12</sup> Durch, W. J. and England, M. L., 'The purposes of peace operations', Center on International Cooperation, *Annual Review of Global Peace Operations 2009* (Lynne Rienner: Boulder, CO, 2009), p. 15; and Jones, B. with Cherif, F., *Evolving Models of Peacekeeping: Policy Implications & Responses*, Report to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations: New York, 2003), p. 1. On MNF-I see also note 4.



**Figure 3A.4.** The top 10 contributors of civilian police to peace operations, 2009

contributor of military personnel to peace operations: it provided 47 962 of the total of 194 862 military personnel deployed by 111 countries. Excluding ISAF, a total of 110 716 military personnel from 107 countries were deployed as of December 2009. Eight of the top 10 contributing countries came from either Africa or Asia and sent troops exclusively to UN operations; only Italy and France participated in non-UN missions.

As of December 2009 a total of 14 468 civilian police were deployed on peace operations by 108 countries. UN operations accounted for 88 per cent of deployed civilian police, roughly the same share as in 2008. All of the top 10 contributing countries are in Asia or Africa and these two regions account for 70 per cent of the civilian police deployed (see figure 3A.4). In contrast, countries in the Americas contributed only 3 per cent, the lowest regional share.

### III. Regional trends

The increase in personnel deployments in 2009 was due to deployments to Africa and Asia. Asia replaced Africa as the region to which most personnel on peace operations were deployed. ISAF personnel accounted for 95 per cent of the personnel deployed to Asia.

In Africa, personnel deployed in 2009 increased by 8 per cent over 2008, while the number of operations fell by three (see table 3A.1). The vast majority of the personnel were sent to six operations conducted by the UN, the AU or jointly that had 5000 or more personnel.<sup>13</sup> While 84 per cent of personnel deployed to Africa are military, the relative increases in the numbers of civilian staff and civilian police were much higher: over the decade 2000–2009, the number of civilian staff increased nearly sixfold (from 821 to 4598) and the number of civilian police more than 140-fold (from 65 to 9201).<sup>14</sup> The EU Mili-

<sup>13</sup> These 6 missions were MONUC (21 515 personnel), UNAMID (21 042 personnel), the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL, 11399 personnel), the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS, 11099 personnel), the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI, 8935 personnel) and the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM, 5271 personnel).

<sup>14</sup> On the role of civilians in multilateral peace operations see chapter 3.

**Table 3A.1.** Number of peace operations and personnel deployed, by region and organization, 2009

Conducting organization	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Middle East	World
United Nations <sup>a</sup>	9	1	4	3	4	21
Regional organization or alliance <sup>b</sup>	6	1	2	14	4	27
Ad hoc coalition	1	0	3	0	2	6
<b>Total operations<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Total personnel deployed<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>85 562</b>	<b>9 571</b>	<b>88 270</b>	<b>19 750</b>	<b>16 125</b>	<b>219 278</b>

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

<sup>b</sup> These figures include the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan.

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

tary Operation in Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR Tchad/RCA) closed in March 2009, as planned after one year of operation; the mission's mandate was transferred to MINURCAT.

With two operations fewer than in 2008, Europe was the only region in which there was a significant decrease in deployment numbers in 2009. Deployment numbers decreased by 26 per cent compared to 2008 and by 76 per cent over the decade 2000–2009. The latest reduction in the deployment numbers was due to the termination of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) operations in Georgia in 2008, the restructuring and downsizing of the NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR), and the continued reduction of the UN presence in Europe.<sup>15</sup> The UN Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) decreased its deployment level by 87 per cent (from 1236 to 163 personnel) during 2009, and by the end of the year the UN stationed only 1362 personnel in Europe. This was the lowest number since the UN first deployed a peace operation to Europe, in 1964, and was also the lowest number of UN personnel deployed to any region in 2009.<sup>16</sup>

During 2009, two missions in Europe—one conducted by the UN and one by the OSCE—ended as a consequence of the August 2008 conflict between Georgia and Russia. The mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) was not renewed by the UN Security Council, and the mission closed in June 2009. Russia, which recognizes Abkhazia and South Ossetia as independent states, vetoed the extension of the mission's mandate as the language used in draft resolutions referred to Georgia's territorial integrity.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>15</sup> The number of KFOR personnel fell from 14 411 in 2008 to 12 662 in Oct. 2009 and to c. 11 500 by Dec. 2009.

<sup>16</sup> The UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was first deployed in Mar. 1964.

<sup>17</sup> 'Russia vetoes UN mission in Abkhazia', EurActiv, 16 June 2009, <<http://www.euractiv.com/en/foreign-affairs/russia-vetoes-un-mission-abkhazia/article-183214>>.

The OSCE Mission to Georgia finally ended in 2009. Russia had vetoed the extension of the operation in 2008, and the mandate of the unarmed military monitors deployed to the mission in August 2008 under a separate OSCE Permanent Council decision ended in June 2009. With the termination of the two CIS operations during 2008, the EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM) is now the only multilateral peace operation in Georgia.<sup>18</sup>

The number of operations carried out in the Middle East remained stable at 10 in 2009. The number of personnel was slightly lower than in 2008 due to a reduction in the number of troops of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which accounted for 76 per cent of the personnel deployed in the region.

No significant changes occurred in the Americas in 2009: the two existing operations in the region remained active and the number of deployment personnel was largely unchanged. All but 30 of the personnel in the region were deployed to the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The mission's daily operations were disrupted by an earthquake in Haiti on 12 January 2010, which destroyed 50 per cent of the capital, Port-au-Prince, killed over 200 000 people and displaced up to 1 million more.<sup>19</sup> MINUSTAH's headquarters collapsed and 102 UN personnel were killed in what the UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, described as 'the single biggest loss in the history of [the UN]'.<sup>20</sup> MINUSTAH immediately responded with rescue teams, emergency relief and the coordination of international assistance.<sup>21</sup> Security Council Resolution 1908 increased the operation's military component by 2000 troops (to a total of 8940) and 1500 police (to a total of 3711).<sup>22</sup> As the lead organization for response and recovery in Haiti, the UN's efforts are scheduled to continue for at least 12 months and are likely to continue for far longer.<sup>23</sup> While MINUSTAH will focus on addressing problems of shelter and sanitation before the onset of the rainy season in May, the remainder of 2010 is likely to be dedicated to working towards the re-establishment of security, stability and state authority, as outlined in the benchmarks of the 2009 consolidation plan.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Soder, K., 'Multilateral peace operations, 2008', *SIPRI Yearbook 2009*, p. 125.

<sup>19</sup> United Nations, UN News Centre, 'Over 60,000 Haitians vaccinated as part of ongoing UN-backed campaign', 23 Feb. 2010, <<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=33863>>.

<sup>20</sup> United Nations, Secretary-General, 'Secretary-General's press encounter on Haiti, following his briefing to the Security Council', New York, 18 Jan. 2010, <<http://www.un.org/apps/sg/offthecuff.asp?nid=1371>>.

<sup>21</sup> United Nations, Secretary-General, 'Secretary-General's press conference in Port-au-Prince', Port-au-Prince, 17 Jan. 2010, <<http://www.un.org/apps/sg/offthecuff.asp?nid=1370>>.

<sup>22</sup> UN Security Council Resolution 1908, 19 Jan. 2010.

<sup>23</sup> Holmes, J., UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Remarks, Ministerial Meeting on Haiti, Montreal, 25 Jan. 2010, <<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/VDUX-822NR5>>.

<sup>24</sup> United Nations, UN News Centre, 'Haiti: senior UN official stresses need for realistic goals before rainy season starts', 24 Feb. 2010, <<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=33887>>; and United Nations, Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, S/2009/439, 1 Sep. 2009, annex 1, 'Consolidation plan: benchmarks and revised indicators of progress for the period 2009–2011'.



#### IV. Table of multilateral peace operations

Table 3A.2 provides data on the 54 multilateral peace operations that were conducted during 2009, including operations that were launched or terminated during the year. The table lists operations that were conducted under the authority of the UN and operations conducted by regional organizations and alliances or by ad hoc (non-standing) coalitions of states that were sanctioned by the UN or authorized by a UN Security Council resolution, with the stated intention to: (a) serve as an instrument to facilitate the implementation of peace agreements already in place, (b) support a peace process, or (c) assist conflict-prevention or peacebuilding efforts.

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

The operations are grouped in the table by the entity conducting them and listed chronologically within these groups. UN operations are divided into three subgroups: 15 observer and multidimensional peace operations run by the DPKO; 5 special political and peacebuilding missions; and the joint AU–UN mission in Darfur, UNAMID. The next seven groups include operations conducted or led by regional organizations or alliances: the AU (1 operation), the Communauté Économique des États de l’Afrique Centrale (CEEAC, the Economic Community of Central African States, 1 operation); the CIS (1 operation); the EU (12 operations); NATO (3 operations); the Organization of American States (OAS, 1 operation); and the OSCE (8 operations). The final group includes 6 UN-sanctioned operations led by ad hoc coalitions.

Operations that were launched in 2009 and new states joining an existing operation are shown in bold type. Operations and individual state participation that ended in 2009 are shown in italic type. Designated lead states (i.e. those that either have operational control or contribute the most personnel) are underlined for operations that have a police or military component. The legal instruments underlying the establishment of an operation—UN Security Council resolutions or formal decisions by regional organizations—and the date of first deployment of the operation are given in the first column.

The figures for approved personnel numbers listed are those most recently authorized for 2009. Numbers of locally recruited support staff and volunteers

are not included in the table but, where available, are given in the notes. For EU operations, the approved total civilian personnel number is given in the civilian police row. Complete information on national contributions to the operations can be found in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database.<sup>25</sup> The category 'observers' includes both military and civilian observers.

Personnel fatalities are recorded since the beginning of an operation and in 2009. Causes of death—whether accidental, by hostile act or through illness—are recorded for fatalities in 2009. As causes of death were not reported for all deaths in the year, these figures do not always add up to the total annual fatality figure. While the UN provides data on fatalities of locally recruited staff, other organizations or alliances do not.

Costs are reported in millions of US dollars at current prices. The budget figures are given for the calendar year rather than for financial years, in order to allow comparison of operations. Costs for the calendar year are calculated on the assumption of an even rate of spending throughout the financial year. Budgets set in currencies other than the US dollar are converted based on the International Monetary Fund's aggregated market exchange rates for 2009.<sup>26</sup> The costs recorded for UN and OSCE operations are the amounts budgeted. The figures provided for other operations represent actual spending.

The costs recorded for UN operations are core operational costs, which include the cost of deploying personnel, per diem payments for deployed personnel and direct non-field support costs (e.g. requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the UN logistics base in Brindisi, Italy). The cost of UN peacekeeping operations is shared by all UN member states through a specially derived scale of assessed contributions that takes no account of their participation in the operations. Political and peacebuilding operations are funded through regular budget assessments. UN peacekeeping budgets do not cover programmatic costs, such as those for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which are financed by voluntary contributions. The costs recorded for operations conducted by NATO only represent common costs. These include mainly the running costs of the NATO headquarters (i.e. costs for civilian personnel and costs for operation and maintenance) and investments in the infrastructure necessary to support the operation. The costs of deploying personnel are borne by individual contributing states and are not reflected in the figures given here. Most EU operations are financed in one of two ways: civilian missions are funded through the Community budget, while military operations or operations with a military component are funded by contributions by the participating member states through the Athena mechanism.<sup>27</sup> For CIS operations no figures are provided as there is no

<sup>25</sup> SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database (note 1). The database also gives full lists of mandated tasks, heads of missions and details of documentation relevant to individual missions.

<sup>26</sup> Details on the budgets of peace operations are available from the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database (note 1).

<sup>27</sup> The Athena mechanism is an instrument for the administration of common costs in EU operations with military or defense implications. The mechanism was agreed in Council Decision 2007/384/CFSP of 14 May 2007, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L152, 13 June 2007; and updated by Council Decision 2008/975/CFSP of 18 Dec. 2008 establishing a mechanism to administer the

designated common budget and countries participating in the missions bear the cost of troop deployments. In operations conducted or led by other organizations, such as by the OAS or ad hoc coalitions, budget figures may include resources for programme implementation.

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

Unless otherwise stated, all figures are as of 31 December 2009 or, in the case of operations that were terminated in 2009, the date of closure.

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

**Table 3A.2.** Multilateral peace operations, 2009

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<b>United Nations (UN)</b>					
<b>Total: 15 operations</b>	<b>117 contributing countries*</b>	<b>74 456</b>	<b>67 754</b>	<b>1 128</b>	<b>5 590.2</b>
		2 213	2 081	84	1 529.1
		8 918	8 220		
		6 039	4 826		
* This figure only includes countries deploying uniformed personnel to UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) operations during 2009.					
<i>UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)</i>					
UNTSO was established by SCR 50 (29 May 1948) and mandated to assist the Mediator and the Truce Commission in supervising the truce in Palestine after the 1948 Arab–Israeli War. In subsequent years it also assisted in observing the General Armistice Agreement of 1949 and the ceasefires in the aftermath of the 1967 Six-Day Arab–Israeli War. UNTSO cooperates with UNDOF and UNIFIL. A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.					
SCR 50	Obs.: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, USA	–	–	50	33.1
June 1948		141	151	1	–
Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria		–	–	(–, –, –)	–
		120	94*		
* The operation is supported by 128 locally recruited staff.					
<i>UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)</i>					
UNMOGIP was established by SCR 91 (30 Mar. 1951) and mandated to supervise the ceasefire in Kashmir under the Karachi Agreement (July 1949). A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.					
SCR 91	Obs.: Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Korea (South), Philippines, Sweden, Uruguay	–	–	11	8.5
Mar. 1951		48	43	–	–
India, Pakistan (Jammu, Kashmir)		–	–	–	–
		26	23*		
* The operation is supported by 47 locally recruited staff.					

*UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)*

UNFICYP was established by SCR 186 (4 Mar. 1964) and mandated to prevent fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order. Since the end of hostilities in 1974, the mandate has included monitoring the de facto ceasefire (Aug. 1974) and maintaining a buffer zone between the two sides. SCR 1898 (14 Dec. 2009) extended the mandate until 15 June 2010.

SCR 186	Troops: <u>Argentina</u> , Austria, <b>Brazil</b> , Canada, <b>Chile</b> , Croatia, Hungary, <b>Paraguay</b> ,	860	855	180	55.9
Mar. 1964	Peru, Slovakia, UK	–	–	1	24.7
Cyprus	Civ. pol.: <u>Argentina</u> , Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, El Salvador, India, <u>Ireland</u> , Italy, <b>Montenegro</b> , Netherlands, <b>Ukraine</b>	69	66	(–, 1, –)	
		41	39*		

\* The operation is supported by 112 locally recruited staff.

*UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)*

UNDOF was established by SCR 350 (31 May 1974) and mandated to observe the ceasefire and the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces as well as to maintain an area of limitation and separation in accordance with the 1973 Agreement on Disengagement. SCR 1899 (25 Nov. 2009) extended the mandate until 30 June 2010.

SCR 350	Troops: Austria, Canada, Croatia, India, Japan, Poland	1 047	1 043	43	46.4
June 1974		–	–	–	19.9
Syria		–	–	–	
		49	40*		

\* The operation is supported by 103 locally recruited staff.

*UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)*

UNIFIL was established by SCRs 425 and 426 (19 Mar. 1978) and mandated to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and to assist the Lebanese Government in re-establishing authority in the area. In 2006, following the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah, The mission's mandate was altered by SCR 1701 (11 Aug. 2006) to encompass tasks related to establishing and monitoring a permanent ceasefire. SCR 1884 (26 Aug. 2009) extended the mandate until 31 Aug. 2010.

SCRs 425 and 426	Troops: Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, China, Croatia, Cyprus, <b>Denmark</b> , El Salvador, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India,	15 000	11 862	282	635.4
Mar. 1978	Indonesia, Ireland, <u>Italy</u> , Korea (South), FYROM, Malaysia, Nepal, <b>Niger</b> ,	–	–	3	..
Lebanon	<u>Norway</u> , <u>Poland</u> , Portugal, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Tanzania, Turkey	–	–	(–, 1, 1)	
		411	322*		

\* The operation is supported by 660 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)</i>					
	MINURSO was established by SCR 690 (29 Apr. 1991) and mandated to monitor the ceasefire between the Polisario Front and the Moroccan Government; to observe the reduction of troops; and to prepare for an eventual referendum concerning the integration of Western Sahara into Morocco. SCR 1871 (30 Apr. 2009) extended the mandate until 30 Apr. 2010.				
SCR 690	Troops: <b>Ghana</b> , Malaysia	27	27	15	50.6
Sep. 1991	Obs.: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, <b>Jordan</b> , Kenya, <b>Korea (South)</b> , Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Russia, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Yemen	203	199	-	54.2
Western Sahara		6	6		
		108	97*		
	Civ. pol.: Egypt, El Salvador				
	* The operation is supported by 157 locally recruited staff and 18 UN volunteers.				
<i>UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)</i>					
	UNOMIG was established by SCR 849 (9 July 1993) and SCR 858 (24 Aug. 1993) and mandated to verify the ceasefire between the Georgian Government and the Abkhazian authorities. In 1994, following renewed fighting and the signing of a second ceasefire agreement, its mandate was expanded to include monitoring and verification of the implementation of the agreement by SCR 937 (27 July 1994). In 2009 Russia, having recognized the independence of Abkhazia, rejected specific language regarding the territorial integrity of Georgia in UN Security Council draft resolutions and subsequently vetoed an extension of the UNOMIG mandate. The mission closed on 16 June 2009.				
SCRs 849 and 858	Obs.: Albania, Austria, Bangladesh, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea (South), Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Yemen	-	-	12	36.1
Aug. 1993		136	132	1	14.5
Georgia		20	14	(-,-,-)	
	Civ. pol.: Czech Republic, Germany, Ghana, Israel, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine	115	93*		
	* The operation was supported by 201 locally recruited staff.				

*UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)*

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

SCR 1244	Obs.: <i>Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Republic,</i>	-	-	54	127.0
June 1999	<i>Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain,</i>	8	9	-	..
Kosovo	<b>Turkey, Ukraine</b>	8	8		
	<i>Civ. pol.: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malawi, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, Zambia, Zimbabwe</i>	176	146*		

\* The operation is supported by 285 locally recruited staff and 88 UN volunteers.

*UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)*

MONUC was established by SCR 1279 (30 Nov. 1999) and mandated by SCR 1291 (24 Feb. 2000) to monitor the implementation of the ceasefire agreement between the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe; to supervise and verify the disengagement of forces; to monitor human rights violations; and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance. The operation was given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by SCR 1493 (28 July 2003). By SCR 1856 (22 Dec. 2008) the mission was mandated to protect civilians, humanitarian personnel and UN personnel and facilities; to assist the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of foreign and Congolese armed groups; to assist security sector reform (SSR) and train and mentor Congolese armed forces; to contribute to the territorial security of the DRC; and to support the strengthening of democratic institutions and the rule of law. SCR 1906 (23 Dec. 2009) extended the mandate until 31 May 2010.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>MONUC continued</i>					
SCR1279	Troops: Bangladesh, <b>Belgium</b> , Benin, Bolivia, China, <b>Egypt</b> , Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Tunisia, Uruguay	19 815	18 646	155	1 294.7
Nov. 1999		760	705	15	606.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Obs.: <i>Algeria</i> , Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, <b>Cameroon</b> , Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, <b>Mongolia</b> , Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia	1 441	1 158	(-, 2, 9)	
		1 234	1 006*		
	Civ. pol.: <i>Argentina</i> , Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, <b>Egypt</b> , France, Guinea, India, Jordan, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Romania, Russia, <b>Senegal</b> , Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen				
	* The operation is supported by 2636 locally recruited staff and 648 UN volunteers.				
<i>UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)</i>					
	UNMIL was established by SCR 1509 (19 Sep. 2003) under UN Charter Chapter VII and mandated to support the implementation of the 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement; to assist in matters of humanitarian and human rights; to support SSR; and to protect civilians. UNMIL cooperates with UNOCI and UNIPSIL. SCR 1885 (15 Sep. 2009) extended the mandate until 30 Sep. 2010.				
SCR1509	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Jordan, <i>Kenya</i> , Korea (South), Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, <b>Pakistan</b> , Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Togo, UK, Ukraine, USA, Yemen	8 202	9 505	143	596.3
Oct. 2003		133	118	20	68.4
Liberia		1 343	1 324	(-, 6, 10)	
		546	452*		
	Obs.: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, <i>Kenya</i> , Korea (South),				



Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Togo, Ukraine, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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

\* The operation is supported by 993 locally recruited staff and 228 UN volunteers.

#### UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

UNOCI was established by SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) under UN Charter Chapter VII and mandated to monitor the cessation of hostilities, movement of armed groups and the arms embargo; to support DDR and SSR; to assist with the creation of law and order, human rights and public information; to facilitate humanitarian assistance and rebuild state institutions; and to assist in the holding of free elections. In 2007 the mandate was expanded to support the full implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (4 Mar. 2007) and of the Supplementary Agreements (28 Nov. 2007). UNOCI cooperates with UNMIL and Operation Licorne. SCR 1911 (28 Jan. 2010) extended the mandate until 31 May 2010.

SCR 1528	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, <b>Chad</b> , <b>Egypt</b> , France, Ghana, Jordan, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen	7 915	7 202	64	494.6
Apr. 2004		200	189	10	132.2
Côte d'Ivoire		1 200	1 145	(-, 3, 5)	
		467	399*		

Obs.: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, China, *Croatia*, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, *Gambia*, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Ireland, Jordan, **Korea (South)**, Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, *Tanzania*, Togo, Tunisia, *Uganda*, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, *Congo (Dem. Rep. of)*, Djibouti, France, Ghana, *Jordan*, *Libya*, *Madagascar*, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen

\* The operation is supported by 692 locally recruited staff and 304 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)</i>					
MINUSTAH was established by SCR 1542 (30 Apr. 2004) under UN Charter Chapter VII and mandated to maintain a secure and stable environment to ensure that the peace process is carried forward; to support SSR, including a comprehensive DDR programme, building the capacity of the national police and re-establishing the rule of law; to assist in the holding of free elections; to support humanitarian and human rights activities; and to protect civilians. SCR 1892 (13 Oct. 2009) extended the mandate to 15 Oct. 2010.					
SCR1542	Troops: Argentina, Bolivia, <u>Brazil</u> , Canada, Chile, <u>Croatia</u> , Ecuador, France, Guatemala, <u>India</u> , Jordan, <u>Korea (South)</u> , Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, USA	6 940	7 032	59	606.7
June 2004		–	–	20	132.8
Haiti	Civ. pol.: Argentina, <b>Bangladesh</b> , Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, <i>Congo (Dem. Rep. of)</i> , Côte d'Ivoire, <u>Croatia</u> , Egypt, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guinea, India, <i>Italy</i> , Jamaica, <u>Jordan</u> , Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, Yemen	2 211	2 025	(1, 13, 4)	
		552	484*		
* The operation is supported by 1246 locally recruited staff and 215 UN volunteers.					
<i>UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)</i>					
UNMIS was established by SCR 1590 (24 Mar. 2005) under UN Charter Chapter VII, following the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and mandated to monitor the implementation of the peace agreement; to protect and promote human rights; to facilitate the DDR process; and to protect civilians and UN personnel. SCR 1870 (20 May 2009) extended the mandate until 30 Apr. 2010.					
SCR 1590	Troops: Australia, Bangladesh, <b>Brazil</b> , Cambodia, Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, <b>Greece</b> , Guatemala, <u>India</u> , Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, <b>Nigeria</b> , Norway, Pakistan, <b>Romania</b> , Russia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Yemen, Zambia	9 450	9 093	50	908.6
Mar. 2005		525	476	8	397.9
Sudan		715	693	(1, 3, 3)	
		1 142	837*		
Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, <i>Botswana</i> , Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji,					

*Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe*

*Civ. pol.: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe*

\* The operation is supported by 2626 locally recruited staff and 367 UN volunteers.

*UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)*

UNMIT was established by SCR 1704 (25 Aug. 2006) and mandated to support the Government of Timor-Leste in post-conflict peacebuilding, capacity building and training of the East Timorese national police. SCR 1912 (26 Feb. 2010) extended the mandate until 26 Feb. 2011.

SCR1704	Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Fiji, India, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore	-	34	35	7	193.4
Aug. 2006					2	77.7
Timor-Leste	Civ. pol.: <i>Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe</i>	1 605	457	1 517	(-, 1, -)	362*

\* The operation is supported by 895 locally recruited staff and 198 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)</i>					
SCR1778	Troops: Albania, Austria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Congo (Rep. of), Croatia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Kenya, Malawi, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Togo, Tunisia, USA	5 200	2 489	3	502.9
Sep. 2007		25	24	3	..
Central African Republic, Chad	Obs.: Bangladesh, <i>Bolivia</i> , Brazil, <i>Ecuador</i> , Egypt, Gabon, <i>Gambia</i> , Ghana, <i>Jordan</i> , <i>Kyrgyzstan</i> , <i>Mali</i> , Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, <i>Poland</i> , <i>Portugal</i> , Rwanda, Senegal, <i>Spain</i> , Tunisia, <i>Uganda</i> , Yemen, <i>Zambia</i>	300	264	(1, 1, 1)	
	Civ. pol.: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Finland, France, Guinea, Jordan, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Yemen	595	432*		
* The operation is supported by 474 locally recruited staff and 148 UN volunteers.					
<b>United Nations political and peacebuilding operations</b>					
<b>Total: 5 operations</b>	<b>126 contributing countries</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>367.3</b>
		<b>113</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>
		<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>		
		<b>1 125</b>	<b>858</b>		

*UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)*

UNAMA was established by SCR 1401 (28 Mar. 2002) and mandated to assist with the protection of human rights, the rule of law and gender issues; to support national reconciliation and rapprochement; and to manage humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities. Its mandate was expanded by SCR 1806 (20 Mar. 2008) to coordinate international assistance; to strengthen cooperation with ISAF; to manage all UN humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan; to support efforts to improve governance and the rule of law and to combat corruption; and to promote human rights and provide technical assistance to the electoral process. SRC 1868 (23 Mar. 2009) extended the mandate until 23 Mar. 2010.

SCR 1401	Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Korea (South), New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, UK, Uruguay	-	-	16	170.2
Mar. 2002		20	17	5	-
Afghanistan		8	3	(-, -, 4)	
	Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, Canada, Norway	425	339*		

Civ. staff: Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

\* The operation is supported by 1328 locally recruited staff and 53 UN volunteers.

*UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI)*

UNAMI was established by SCR 1500 (14 Aug. 2003) and mandated to support dialogue and national reconciliation; to facilitate humanitarian assistance and the safe return of refugees and displaced persons; to coordinate reconstruction and assistance programmes; to assist in capacity building and sustainable development; and to promote the protection of human rights, judicial and legal reform and strengthen the rule of law. UNAMI cooperates with US Forces-Iraq (formerly the Multinational Force in Iraq). NTM-I and EUJUST LEX. SCR 1883 (7 Aug. 2009) extended the mandate until 7 Aug. 2010.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UNAMI continued</i>					
SCR 1500	Troops: Fiji	298	221	11	128.8
Aug. 2003	Obs.: Australia, Denmark, <b>Jordan</b> , <b>Nepal</b> , New Zealand, UK, <b>USA</b>	13	11	1	-
Iraq	Civ. staff: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, FYROM, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palestinian territories, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan	-	-	(-, -, -)	-
		459	321*		
* This operation is supported by 457 locally recruited staff.					
<i>UN Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB)</i>					
BINUB was established by SCR 1719 (25 Oct. 2006) and mandated to assist the Burundian Government in consolidating peace and democratic governance, supporting the national DDR programme, promoting and protecting human rights, and coordinating donors and UN agencies. SCR 1902 (17 Dec. 2009) tasked the mission, working in close cooperation with the Government of Burundi, to support the electoral process, democratic governance, the consolidation of peace, sustainable reintegration and gender issues. In carrying out its mandate, BINUB cooperates with MONUC. SCR 1902 (17 Dec. 2009) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2010.					
SCR 1719	Obs.: <i>Bangladesh, Croatia, Egypt, Ghana, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Switzerland, Tunisia</i>	-	-	-	37.9
Jan. 2007	Civ. pol.: Benin, <i>Burkina Faso</i> , Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, <i>Madagascar</i> , Nigeria, <b>Turkey</b> , Yemen	7	5	-	-
Burundi		14	10		
		144	123*		

Civ. staff: Angola, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Congo (Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Italy, Kenya, Korea (South), Lebanon, Liberia, FYROM, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, UK, Ukraine, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe

\* The operation is supported by 240 locally recruited staff and 50 UN volunteers.

#### *UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN)*

UNMIN was established by SCR 1740 (23 Jan. 2007) and mandated to assist monitoring the ceasefire arrangements; to implement and monitor the agreement on the management of arms and armed personnel; and to support the electoral process. SCR 1825 (23 July 2008) tasked the mission with monitoring arms and armed personnel and assisting the parties in the implementation of the agreement. SCR 1909 (21 Jan. 2010) extended the mandate to 15 May 2010.

SCR 1740	Obs.: Austria, Brazil, Egypt, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea (South), Malaysia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Romania, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe	-	-	6	18.6
Jan. 2007		73	72	-	-
Nepal	Civ. staff: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Palestinian territories, Philippines, Russia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Uganda, UK, Uruguay, USA	56	46*		

\* The operation is supported by 120 locally recruited staff and 19 UN volunteers.

#### *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 1886 (15 Sep. 2009) extended the mandate until 30 Sep. 2010.

SCR 1829	Civ. staff: Angola, Cameroon, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, USA	-	-	1	11.8
Oct. 2008		-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone		-	-	-	-
		41	29*		

\* The operation is supported by 29 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<b>African Union–United Nations</b>					
<b>Total: 1 operation</b>	<b>59 contributing countries*</b>	<b>19 315</b>	<b>15 114</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1 584.1</b>
		<b>240</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>200.0</b>
		<b>6 432</b>	<b>4 575</b>		
		<b>1 524</b>	<b>1 093</b>		

\* This figure only includes countries deploying uniformed personnel to UNAMID during 2009.

#### *AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)*

UNAMID was established by the AU PSC's 79th Communiqué on the Situation in Darfur (22 June 2007) and by SCR 1769 (31 July 2007) under UN Charter Chapter VII. The operation is mandated to contribute to the restoration of a secure environment, protect the civilian population, facilitate humanitarian assistance, monitor the implementation of related ceasefire agreements, and promote the rule of law and human rights. SCR 1891 (13 Oct. 2009) extended the mandate until 15 Oct. 2010.

SCR 1769 Troops: *Australia*, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, *Canada*, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, *France*, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, *Guatemala*, Indonesia, Italy,

Oct. 2007 Jordan, Kenya, **Korea (South)**, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Nepal,

Sudan Netherlands, *Nigeria*, Pakistan, *Rwanda*, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa,

Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, *Togo*, Turkey, *UK*, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Obs.: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, **Cameroon**, China, Egypt, Ethiopia,

Gambia, Ghana, **Guatemala**, Indonesia, Jordan, **Kenya**, Malawi, **Malaysia**, Mali,

*Mozambique*, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, *Rwanda*, Senegal, **Sierra Leone**,

South Africa, Tanzania, **Thailand**, *Togo*, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, **Zimbabwe**

Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, *Botswana*, *Burkina Faso*, **Burundi**, **Cameroon**, Côte

d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, *France*, Gambia, Germany, Ghana,

Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, **Kyrgyzstan**, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, *Mali*,

*Mauritania*, **Namibia**, Nepal, *Niger*, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau,

Philippines, *Rwanda*, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, *Sweden*,

Tajikistan, Tanzania, **Togo**, Turkey, Uganda, *UK*, **Vanuatu**, Yemen, Zambia

\* The operation is supported by 2517 locally recruited staff and 410 UN volunteers.



African Union (AU)				
Total: 1 operation	2 contributing countries			
	8 000	5 221	..	200.0
	—	—	200	
	270	6		
	—	44		

#### *AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)*

AMISOM was established by the AU PSC's 69th Communiqué (19 Jan. 2007) and endorsed by SCR 1744 (21 Feb. 2007) under UN Charter Chapter VII. It was mandated to support the peace process, humanitarian assistance and overall security in Somalia. In 2008 the mandate was expanded by SCR 1838 (Oct. 2008) to assist implementation of the Djibouti Agreement (19 Aug. 2008), including training of Somali security forces in order to promote security in Mogadishu. SCR 1863 (16 Jan. 2009) expresses the UN's intent to establish a peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to AMISOM. The UN assists AMISOM in the planning and deployment process, provides a support package and has established a trust fund. Logistical, technical, financial and personnel support are provided by the EU, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), NATO, the League of Arab States, the UN and a number of individual countries. The AU PSC's 294th Communiqué on the Situation in Somalia (8 Jan. 2010) extended the mandate to 17 Jan. 2011. SCR 1910 (28 Jan. 2010) renewed UN endorsement for the operation until 31 Jan. 2011.

PSC 69th	Troops: Burundi, Uganda	8 000	5 221	..	200.0
Communiqué and		—	—	200	
SCR 1744		270**	6	(120, 5,	
Mar. 2007		—	44	55)	
Somalia*					

\* The mission's headquarters are in Nairobi, Kenya. The operation is currently deployed to secure the air and sea ports, Villa Somalia, the old university, the military academy and other strategic sites in Mogadishu.

\*\* A police force of 270 officers is authorized. Due to the security situation in Mogadishu the deployment was delayed. AMISOM's Police Commissioner relocated to Mogadishu in Sep. 2009.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009
		Approved	Actual		
<b>Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)</b>					
<b>Total: 1 operation</b>	<b>7 contributing countries</b>	-	<b>500</b>	..	<b>40.6</b>
		-	<b>30</b>	..	..
		-	..	..	..
		-	..	..	..
<i>Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX)</i>					
MICOPAX was established by a decision of the 2002 Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) Libreville Summit (2 Oct. 2002) in order to secure the border between Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR). The mandate was expanded at the 2003 Libreville Summit (3 June 2003) to include contributing to the overall security environment, assisting in the restructuring of the CAR's armed forces and supporting the transition process. Coinciding with the transfer of authority on 12 July 2008 from CEMAC to CEEAC, the operation's mandate was expanded again to include promotion of political dialogue and human rights. The operation is mandated for 6-month periods, renewable until 2013.					
Libreville Summit, 2 Oct. 2002	Troops: Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), <u>Congo (Rep. of), Gabon</u>	-	500*	..	40.6**
Dec. 2002	Obs.: Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Rep. of), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon	-	30	..	..
Central African Republic	Civ. pol.: Equatorial Guinea	-	..	..	..
* The operations is supported by and co-located with a detachment of c. 240 French soldiers (Opération Boali).					
** This figure is approximate. The mission is financed by contributions from CEEAC, the EU (€14 625 000) and France.					
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)</b>					
<b>Total: 1 operation</b>	<b>3 contributing countries</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>1 278</b>	..	..
		-	<b>10</b>	..	..
		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-

*Joint Control Commission Peacekeeping Force (JCC)*

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

Bilateral agreement,	Troops: Moldova, Russia, (Trans-Dniester)	1 500	1 278	..	..
21 July 1992	Obs.: Ukraine	–	10	..	..
July 1992		–	–		
Moldova (Trans-Dniester)		–	–		

**European Union (EU)****Total: 12 operations 41 contributing countries**

<b>6 200</b>	<b>3 034</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>420.2</b>
<b>323*</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>2 835**</b>	<b>1 422</b>		
–	<b>893</b>		

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

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

*EU Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUPM)*

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

CJA 2002/210/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic,	–	–	3	17.3
Jan. 2003	Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland,	–	–	–	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine	205	82		
	Civ. staff: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, Ukraine	–	25*		

\* The mission is supported by 152 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009
		Approved	Actual		
<i>EU Military Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR ALTHEA)</i>					
EUFOR ALTHEA was established by CJA 2004/570/CFSP (12 July 2004) and was endorsed and given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by SCR 1575 (22 Nov. 2004). It is mandated to maintain a secure environment for the implementation of the 1995 Dayton Agreement; to assist in the strengthening of local policing capacity; and to support Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress towards EU integration. By SCR 1895 (18 Nov. 2009) the mandate was extended for a further 12 months.					
CJA 2004/570/CFSP and SCR 1575	Troops: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, FYROM, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, UK	2 500	2 024**	21	27.2
Dec. 2004					
Bosnia and Herzegovina*					
* A multinational manoeuvre battalion (made up of troops from Hungary, Poland, Spain and Turkey) is stationed in Sarajevo. Other elements of the mission are the integrated police unit (IPU) and the liaison and observer teams (LOTS), deployed to 5 regional coordination centres.					
** The figure for actual troops deployed is as of Jan. 2010.					
<i>EU Advisory and Assistance Mission for Security Reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (EUSEC RD Congo)</i>					
EUSEC RD Congo was established by CJA 2005/355/CFSP (2 May 2005). The mission's initial mandate was to advise and assist the authorities of the DRC, specifically the Ministry of Defence, on security matters, ensuring that their policies are congruent with international humanitarian law, principles of democratic governance and the rule of law. In 2009 the mission's mandate was broadened to include advising and assisting in SSR by facilitating the implementation of the guidelines adopted by the Congolese authorities in the revised plan for reform of the Congolese armed forces. In carrying out its activities, EUSEC operates in close coordination with MONUC and EUPOL RD Congo. CJA 2009/709/CFSP (15 Sep. 2009) extended the mandate until 30 Sep. 2010.					
CJA 2005/355/CFSP	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK				10.9
June 2005					
Democratic Republic of the Congo					43*

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

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

EUJUST LEX was established by CJA 2005/190/CFSP (7 Mar. 2005), in accordance with SCR 1546 (8 June 2004), to strengthen Iraq's criminal justice system through the training of magistrates, senior police officers and senior penitentiary staff. The operation cooperates with NTM-I and UNAMI. CJA 2009/475/CFSP (11 June 2009) extended the mandate to 30 June 2010.

CJA 2005/190/CFSP	Civ. staff: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	12.4
and SCR 1546		-	-	-	
July 2005		50	47**		

Iraq/Europe\*

\* During 2009, for the first time EUJUST LEX carried out activities in Iraq, providing training, strategic advice and mentoring.

\*\* The mission is supported by 2 locally recruited staff.

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

EU BAM Rafah was established by CJA 2005/889/CFSP (12 Dec. 2005) on the basis of the Agreement on Movement and Access between Israel and the Palestinian Authority (15 Nov. 2005). It is mandated to monitor, verify and evaluate the performance of Palestinian Authority border control, security and customs officials at the Rafah Crossing Point with regard to the 2005 Agreed Principles for Rafah Crossing; and to support the Palestinian Authority's capacity building in the field of border control. Following riots in 2007, the Rafah Crossing Point was closed and only to be opened under exceptional circumstances. However, EU BAM Rafah retains full operational capabilities. CJA 2009/854/CFSP (20 Nov. 2009) extended the mandate until 24 May 2010.

CJA	Civ. pol.: Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Spain, Sweden	-	-	-	3.5
2005/889/CFSP	Sweden	-	-	-	
Nov. 2005	Civ. staff: Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden, UK	96	10		9*
Egypt, Palestinian territories (Rafah crossing point)		-			

\* The mission is supported by 11 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009
		Approved	Actual		
<i>EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS)</i>					
EUPOL COPPS was established by CJA 2005/797/CFSP (14 Nov. 2005). It is mandated to provide a framework for and advise Palestinian criminal justice and police officials and coordinate EU aid to the Palestinian Authority. CJA 2008/958/CFSP (16 Dec. 2008) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2010.					
CJA 2005/797/CFSP	Civ. pol.: <b>Austria</b> , Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, <b>Netherlands</b> , Norway, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	8.7
Jan. 2006	Civ. staff: Austria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, <b>Ireland</b> , Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, UK	52	23	-	-
Palestinian territories		-	20*	-	-
* The mission is supported by 23 locally recruited staff.					
<i>EU Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan)</i>					
EUPOL Afghanistan was established by CJA 2007/369/CFSP (30 May 2007) at the invitation of the Afghan Government. The operation is tasked to strengthen the rule of law by contributing to the establishment of civil policing arrangements and law enforcement under Afghan ownership. The current mandate expires on 30 May 2010.					
CJA 2007/369/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, <b>Latvia</b> , Lithuania, Netherlands, <b>New Zealand</b> , Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	100.8
June 2007	Civ. staff: <b>Austria</b> , Belgium, <b>Canada</b> , Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, <b>Lithuania</b> , Netherlands, <b>Norway</b> , <b>Poland</b> , Portugal, Romania, <b>Spain</b> , Sweden, UK	400	163	-	-**
Afghanistan		-	104*	-	-
* The operation is supported by 163 locally recruited staff. ** One locally recruited staff member died in an accident.					

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

EUPOL RD Congo was established by CJA 2007/405/CFSP (12 June 2007). CJA 2009/769/CFSP (19 Oct. 2009) mandated the mission to assist the Congolese authorities in reforming and restructuring the Congolese Police; improving interaction between police and the criminal justice system; supporting efforts against sexual violence; and promoting gender, human rights and children aspects of the peace process. The mission cooperates with EUSEC RD Congo and MONUC. CJA 2009/466/CFSP (15 June 2009) extended the mandate until 30 June 2010.

CJA 2007/405/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Angola, Belgium, Finland, France, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Spain	-	-	7.8
July 2007	Civ. staff: Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo*		59	20	12**

\* A permanent presence in eastern DRC (Goma and Bukavu) was established by CJA 2009/769/CFSP (19 Oct. 2009).

\*\* The mission is supported by 15 locally recruited staff.

*EU Military Operation in Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR Tchad/RCA)*

EUFOR Tchad/RCA was established by CJA 2007/677/CFSP (15 Oct. 2007), with endorsement and UN Charter Chapter VII powers given by SCR 1778 (25 Sep. 2007). It was mandated to support MINURCAT, contribute to the protection of civilians and UN personnel, and facilitate humanitarian aid efforts. The mission closed on 15 Mar. 2009. MINURCAT took over, deploying a military component authorized by SCR 1861 (14 Jan. 2009).

CJA 2007/677/CFSP and SCR 1778	Troops: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK	3 700	1 010**	1	33.7
Jan. 2008		-	-	-	-
Central African Republic, Chad*		-	-	15	-

\* Operational headquarters were at Mont Valérien, France. Rear Force Headquarters were located at N'Djamena, force headquarters at Abéché, and 3 multinational battalions at Iriba, Forchana and Goz Beïda, all in Chad. The operation was supported by a detachment in Birao, CAR.

\*\* The personnel figures include personnel assigned to the operation headquarters in Mont Valérien, France.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009
		Approved	Actual		
<i>EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo)</i>					
EULEX Kosovo was established by CJA 2008/124/CFSP (4 Feb. 2008). With certain executive responsibilities, the operation is tasked to monitor, mentor and advise Kosovan institutions in the wider field of the rule of law. It cooperates with UNMIK and OMIK. The current mandate expires on 14 June 2010.					
CJA 2008/124/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, <b>Canada</b> , Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, <b>Malta</b> , Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA	-	-	1	158.7
Feb. 2008*		-	-	1	
Kosovo		1 951	1 124	(-, 1, -)	
		-	443**		
Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, <b>Canada</b> , Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, <i>Luxembourg</i> , <i>Malta</i> , Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA					
* EULEX Kosovo became operational by 9 Dec. 2008; the mission's full operational capability had been achieved by 6 Apr. 2009.					
** The mission is supported by 1030 locally recruited staff.					
<i>EU Advisory Mission for Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau (EU SSR Guinea-Bissau)</i>					
EU SSR Guinea-Bissau was established by CJA 2008/112/CFSP (12 Feb. 2008) and mandated to assist local authorities in planning the restructuring of the national security and armed forces and to advise in training and equipment procurement. CJA 2009/841/CFSP (17 Nov. 2009) extended the mandate to 31 May 2010.					
CJA 2008/112/CFSP	Civ. staff: France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, <b>Sweden</b>	-	-	-	4.5
June 2008		-	-	-	
Guinea-Bissau		-	-	-	
		22	16*		
* Eight of the deployed personnel are military advisors. The operation is supported by 17 locally recruited staff.					
<i>EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM)</i>					
The EUMM was established by CJA 2008/736/CFSP (15 Sep. 2008) in accordance with an EU-Russia agreement of 8 Sep. 2008, following the conflict in South Ossetia in Aug. 2008. The operation is tasked with monitoring and analysing progress in the stabilization process, focusing on compliance with the					



6-point peace plan of 12 Aug. 2008, and in the normalization of civil governance; monitoring infrastructure security and the political and security aspects of the return of internally displaced persons and refugees; and supporting confidence-building measures. CJA 2009/572/CFSP (27 July 2009) extended the mandate to 14 Sep. 2010.

CJA	Obs.: Austria, <b>Belgium</b> , Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, <b>Estonia</b> , Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, <b>Slovenia</b> , Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	34.6
2008/736/CFSP		323	179	-	-
Oct. 2008	Civ. staff: Austria, <i>Belgium</i> , Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, <b>France</b> , Germany, Greece, <i>Hungary</i> , Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	124*	-

\* The operation is supported by 74 locally recruited staff.

#### North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO-led

<b>Total: 3 operations</b>	<b>43 contributing countries</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>96 808</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>487.0</b>
		-	-	<b>310</b>	
		<b>300</b>	<b>171</b>		

#### NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR)

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

SCR1244	Troops: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, <b>Croatia</b> , Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, <u>USA</u>	10 000**	12 662***	128	45.2
June 1999		-	-	1	
Kosovo*		-	-	(-, -, -)	

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

\*\* At the end of 2009 KFOR continued to reduce its troop numbers in anticipation of a new authorization level of 10 000 personnel by early 2010.

\*\*\* Numbers are as of October 2009. Coinciding with the downsizing and restructuring of the operation at the end of Dec. 2009 approximately 11 500 troops were deployed. The restructuring of the operation was completed at the end of Jan. 2010.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009
		Approved	Actual		
<i>International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)</i>					
	ISAF was established by SCR 1386 (20 Dec. 2001) under UN Charter Chapter VII as a multinational force mandated to assist the Afghan Government to maintain security, as envisaged in Annex I of the 2001 Bonn Agreement. NATO took over command and control of ISAF in Aug. 2003. ISAF has had control of all 26 provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs) in Afghanistan since 2006. SCR 1890 (8 Oct. 2009) extended the mandate to 12 Oct. 2010.				
SCR1386	Troops: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, <b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b> , Bulgaria, <u>Canada</u> , Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, FYROM, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, <b>Singapore</b> , Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, <u>USA</u>	-	84 146	843	416.0
Dec. 2001		-	-	309**	
Afghanistan*		-	-	(287, -, -)	
		-	-		
* The territory of Afghanistan is divided into 5 areas of responsibility: Regional Command (RC) Centre (Kabul), currently led by Turkey; RC North (Mazar-e Sharif), led by Germany; RC West (Herat), led by Italy; RC South (Kandahar), led by the UK; and RC East (Bagram), led by the USA.					
** The number of fatalities is as of Sep. 2009.					
<i>NATO Training Mission in Iraq (NTM-I)</i>					
	NTM-I was established pursuant to SCR 1546 (8 June 2004) and approved by the North Atlantic Council on 17 Nov. 2004. It is mandated to assist in the development of Iraq's security institutions through training and equipment of, in particular, middle- and senior-level personnel from the Iraqi security forces. In 2007 the mandate was revised to focus on mentoring and advising an Iraqi-led institutional training programme.				
SCR 1546	Civ. staff: <b>Bulgaria</b> , <i>Czech Republic</i> , Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, <i>Portugal</i> , Romania, <i>Slovenia</i> , Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA	-	-	-	25.8
Aug. 2004		-	-	-	
Iraq*		300	171		
* Activities of the NTM-I are carried out in Baghdad's secure 'green zone' and in undisclosed locations outside Iraq.					

<b>Organization of American States (OAS)</b>		
<b>Total: 1 operation</b>	<b>20 contributing countries</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<i>Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia (MAPP/OEA)</i>		
MAPP/OEA was established by OAS Permanent Council (PC) Resolution CP/RES 859 (1997/04) of 6 Feb. 2004 to support the efforts of the Colombian Government to engage in a political dialogue with the National Liberation Army (ELN). It is also mandated to facilitate the DDR process.		
CP/RES. 859	Civ. staff: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, USA, Venezuela	7.0
Feb. 2004		
Colombia		
		30*
* The operation is supported by 59 locally recruited staff.		
<b>Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)</b>		
<b>Total: 8 operations</b>	<b>48 contributing countries</b>	<b>98.7</b>
<i>OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje</i>		
The OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje was established at the 16th Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) meeting (18 Sep. 1992). It was authorized by the FYROM 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/907 (24 Nov. 2009) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2010.		
CSO 18 Sep. 1992	Civ. staff: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA	11.9
Sep. 1992		
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		
		58*
* The mission is supported by 145 locally recruited staff.		

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009
		Approved	Actual		
<i>OSCE Mission to Georgia</i>					
	The OSCE Mission to Georgia was established at the 17th CSO meeting (6 Nov. 1992). It was authorized by the Georgian Government through an MOU on 23 Jan. 1993 and by South Ossetia's leaders through an exchange of letters on 1 Mar. 1993. Its initial mandate was to promote negotiations between the conflicting parties. The mandate was expanded at the 14th PC Meeting (29 Mar. 1994) to include monitoring the Joint Peacekeeping Forces in South Ossetia, ensuring liaison with UNOMIG in Abkhazia and promoting human rights and institutional development throughout Georgia. PC.DEC/450 (13 Dec. 1999) and PC.DEC/522 (19 Dec. 2002) expanded the mandate to include observing and reporting on cross-border movement between Georgia and the Russian republics of Ingushetia and Dagestan. In 2008 Russia vetoed the extension of the operation, asking for a separate mandate for the office in South Ossetia. PC.DEC/883 (12 Feb. 2009) extended the mandate of the additional unarmed military monitors who were authorized on 19 Aug. 2008 until 30 June 2009, when they withdrew.				
CSO 6 Nov. 1992	<i>Civ. staff: Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic,</i>	-	-	-	8.3
Dec. 1992	<i>Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy,</i>	-	-	-	-
Georgia	<i>Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden,</i>	-	-	-	-
	<i>Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA</i>	-	33*	-	-
* The mission was supported by 34 locally recruited staff.					
<i>OSCE Mission to Moldova</i>					
	The OSCE Mission to Moldova was established at the 19th CSO meeting (4 Feb. 1993) and authorized by the Moldovan Government through an MOU (7 May 1993). Its tasks include assisting the conflicting parties in pursuing negotiations on a lasting political settlement, and gathering and providing information on the situation. PC.DEC/909 (24 Nov. 2009) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2010.				
CSO 4 Feb. 1993	<i>Civ. staff: Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Poland,</i>	-	-	-	2.7
Apr. 1993	<i>Tajikistan, UK, USA</i>	-	-	-	-
Moldova		13	13*	-	-
* The mission is supported by 39 locally recruited staff.					

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

A Personal Representative on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference was appointed by the OSCE Chairman-in-Office (CIO) on 10 Aug. 1995. The Personal Representative's mandate consists of assisting the CIO in planning a possible peacekeeping operation, assisting the parties in confidence-building measures and in humanitarian matters, and monitoring the ceasefire between the parties. PC.DEC/925 (30 Nov. 2009) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2010.

CIO 10 Aug. 1995	Civ. staff: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, <b>Kazakhstan</b> , Poland, UK	-	-	1.6
Aug. 1995		-	-	
Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)		-	-	
		6	6*	

\* The mission is supported by 11 locally recruited staff.

*OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina*

The OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina was established by decision MC(5).DEC/1 of the 5th meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council (8 Dec. 1995), in accordance with Annex 6 of the 1995 Dayton Agreement. The operation is mandated to assist the parties in regional stabilization measures and democracy building. PC.DEC/918 (10 Dec. 2009) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2010.

MC(5).DEC/1	Civ. staff: Armenia, Austria, Austria, <b>Belarus</b> , <b>Belgium</b> , <b>Belgium</b> , <b>Belgium</b> , <b>Belgium</b> , Canada, Croatia, <i>Czech Republic</i> , Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, <b>Portugal</b> , Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, <b>Turkey</b> , UK, USA	-	-	20.9
Dec. 1995		-	-	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	
		-	63*	

\* The mission is supported by 443 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/910 (24 Nov. 2009) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2010.

PC/DEC 160	Civ. staff: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, <i>Italy</i> , Latvia, Lithuania, <b>Montenegro</b> , Netherlands, <i>Portugal</i> , Romania, <b>Slovenia</b> , Spain, UK, USA	-	-	4.8
Apr. 1997		-	-	
Albania		-	-	
		-	25*	

\* The mission is supported by 80 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009
		Approved	Actual		
<i>OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMIK)</i>					
OMIK was established by PC.DEC/305 (1 July 1999). Its mandate includes training police, judicial personnel and civil administrators and monitoring and promoting human rights. The operation is a component of UNMIK. PC.DEC/835 (21 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Jan. 2008, after which the mandate is renewed on a monthly basis unless one of the participating states objects.					
PC.DEC/305 July 1999 Kosovo	Civ. staff: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, <i>Lithuania</i> , FYROM, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, <i>Switzerland</i> , <i>Tajikistan</i> , Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan	- - - 224	- - - 163*	- - - 9	- - - 37.6
* The mission is supported by 586 locally recruited staff.					
<i>OSCE Mission to Serbia</i>					
The OSCE Mission to Serbia was established by PC.DEC/401 (11 Jan. 2001). It is mandated to advise on the implementation of laws and to monitor the proper functioning and development of democratic institutions and processes in Serbia. It assists in the training and restructuring of law enforcement bodies and the judiciary. PC.DEC/912 (24 Nov. 2009) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2010.					
PC/D/DEC 401 Mar. 2001 Serbia	Civ. staff: <i>Austria</i> , Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, <b>Greece</b> , Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA	- - - -	- - - 41*	- - -	- - - 11.0
* The mission is supported by 138 locally recruited staff.					
<b>Ad-hoc coalitions</b>		<b>900</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>359.7</b>
<b>Total: 6 operations</b>		<b>2 180</b>	<b>1 710</b>	<b>6</b>	
		<b>-</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>274</b>
		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

*Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC)*

The NNSC was established by the agreement concerning a military armistice in Korea signed at Panmunjom (27 July 1953). It is mandated with the functions of supervision, observation, inspection and investigation of implementation of the armistice agreement.

Armistice Agreement	Obs.: Sweden, Switzerland	-	-	-	2.8*
July 1953		-	10	-	
North Korea, South Korea		-	-	-	

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

*Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)*

MFO was established on 3 Aug. 1981 by the Protocol to the Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel, signed on 26 Mar. 1979. Deployment began on 20 Mar. 1982, following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai but the mission did not become operational until 25 Apr. 1982, the day that Israel returned the Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty. The mission is mandated to observe the implementation of the peace treaty and to contribute to a secure environment.

Protocol to Treaty of Peace	Apr. 1982	Obs.: Australia, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Italy, France, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay, USA	2 000	1 678	66	74.8
Egypt (Sinai)		Civ. staff: Australia, Canada, France, Norway, UK, USA	-	-	4	(-, 1, 2)
			-	-	-	38*

\* The mission is supported by 474 locally recruited staff.

*Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH 2)*

TIPH 2 was established by the Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron (17 Jan. 1997) and the Agreement on the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (21 Jan. 1997). It is mandated to contribute to a secure and stable environment and to monitor and report breaches of international humanitarian law. The mandate is renewed every 6 months subject to approval from both the Israeli and Palestinian parties.

Hebron Protocol	Feb. 1997	Obs.: Denmark, Italy, Norway, Turkey	-	-	2	3.0
Palestinian territories (Hebron)		Civ. staff: Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey	180	22	-	-
			-	-	-	42*

\* The mission is supported by 8 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2009 <sup>a</sup>	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2009/ (by cause <sup>b</sup> )	Cost (\$ m.): 2009
		Approved	Actual		
<i>Operation Licorne</i>					
Operation Licorne was deployed under the authority of SCR 1464 (4 Feb. 2003) and given UN Charter Chapter VII powers to support the ECOWAS mission (2003–2004)—in accordance with UN Charter Chapter VIII—in contributing to a secure environment and, in particular, to facilitate implementation of the 2003 Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) provides its current authorization and revised the mandate to working in support of UNOCI. SCR 1795 (15 Jan. 2008) expanded the mandate to support implementing the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (4 Mar. 2007) and the Supplementary Agreements (28 Nov. 2007), in particular to assist in the holding of free elections. SCR 1911 (28 Jan. 2010) extended the mandate to 31 May 2010.					
SCR 1464	Troops: France	900	950*	24	97.8
Feb. 2003		–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire		–	–	–	–
* The mission is supported by a naval attachment in the Gulf of Guinea (Mission Cormybe, 300 personnel).					
<i>Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI)</i>					
RAMSI was established under the framework of the 2000 Biketawa Declaration (28 Oct. 2000). It is mandated to assist the Solomon Islands Government in restoring law and order and in building up the capacity of the police force.					
Biketawa	Troops: Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	–	160	6	28.9**
Declaration	Civ. pol.: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	–	–	2	–
July 2003		–	246	(–, 1, 1)	–
Solomon Islands		–	191*	–	–
Civ. staff: Australia, Canada, Fiji, India, New Zealand, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Tonga, UK					

\* The operation is supported by a staff of 80 locally recruited professionals.

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



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**International Security Forces (ISF)**

ISF was deployed at the request of the Government of Timor-Leste to assist in stabilizing the security environment in the county and endorsed by SCR 1690 (20 June 2006). Its status is defined by an exchange of letters (25 May 2006) and status of forces agreement (26 May 2006) between Australia and Timor-Leste and an MOU between Australia, Timor-Leste and the UN (26 Jan. 2007). The operation cooperates with UNMIT.

Bilateral agreement, 25 May 2006, and SCR 1690	Troops: <u>Australia</u> , New Zealand	-	790	1	152.4**
May 2006	Civ. staff: Australia	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste		-	3*		

\* The mission is supported by approximately 350 local personnel.

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

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- = not applicable; . = information not available; CJA = EU Council Joint Action; CP/RES = OAS Permanent Council Resolution; CSO = OSCE Senior Council (previously the Committee of Senior Officials); DDR = disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; FYROM = Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; 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.

<sup>a</sup> Bold text = new in 2009; italic text = ended in 2009; underlined text = designated lead state.

<sup>b</sup> Where cause of death can be attributed, the 3 figures in parentheses are, respectively, deaths due to hostilities, accidents and illness in 2009. As causes of death were not reported for all deaths in the year, these figures do not always add up to the total annual fatality figure.

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

