Peace Operations Undertaken by Organizations Other than the United Nations

By Eric G. Berman and Jefferson Brehm

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About the MPOME project

Peacekeepers have a critical role to play in efforts to reduce illicit arms flows in the conflict-affected areas in which they operate. Part of this effort involves ensuring that the weapons that peacekeepers deploy with, as well as those they recover during the course of their duties, are well managed and do not recirculate to unauthorized parties. By addressing illicit arms proliferation, peacekeepers can more effectively achieve their mandates, protect civilians, facilitate humanitarian aid, and enhance security—including their own.

The Small Arms Survey's Making Peace Operations More Effective (MPOME) project contributes to the reduction of violence and insecurity due to illicit arms proliferation in conflict zones. Towards that end, the project is working to build a collaborative agenda—with the United Nations (UN), regional organizations, and states—on reducing the diversion of weapons from peace operations, and to improve the practices of troop- and police-contributing countries (TCCs/PCCs) to manage their arms and ammunition, as well as materiel they recover in peace operations.

The MPOME project is supported by the Governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Uruguay, as well as the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

About the authors

Eric G. Berman is the director of the Small Arms Survey. Before joining the Survey he worked for the United Nations (UN) in the Department for Disarmament Affairs in New York as the assistant spokesman for the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, as the special assistant to the director-general of the UN Office at Geneva, and as the political affairs officer for the UN International Commission of Inquiry (Rwanda). He was also a visiting fellow at the Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies at Brown University. He received his Bachelor of Arts (Political Science) from the University of Michigan and his Master of Arts (International Relations) from Yale University. He has published widely on UN and African security issues, with a focus on peace operations and small arms proliferation.

Jefferson Brehm joined the Survey in August of 2015 as an intern and since January 2017 has been a Survey research assistant. He received his Bachelor of Arts (International Studies) from Johns Hopkins University in 2015. He is the author of 'The Loss of Arms and Ammunition in Peace Operations: Mapping the Change', in *Global Peace Operations Review* (2018).

Editor's note

The authors faced a number of challenges in compiling the information in this paper. Many organizations do not share information on their peace operations. When they do they often do not distinguish countries providing military or police forces from those contributing civilian personnel. Distinguishing between active and retired uniformed personnel in missions is also often very difficult—and for the purposes of this paper is not attempted. The authors have made concerted efforts to obtain accurate data and then to make sense of it. We have contacted several organizations to seek clarity on countries contributing troops and/or police to various missions and the size of those missions, and have asked them to review our analysis. As noted above, some organizations do not make such information available, nor do they comment on external analysis of these topics (as a matter of policy). Other organizations are willing to engage, but do not have the institutional memory to provide data or review our analysis. Therefore, the data presented here is subject to future revision, and the Survey welcomes the opportunity to further refine it.

We would be grateful for feedback, especially on omissions and errors, which can be sent to: mpome-pods@smallarmssurvey.org. An updated study on non-UN peace operations will be published as a Small Arms Survey Report in the first half of 2019. Subsequent data and analysis will appear on the MPOME website. The work that resulted in the publication of this Background Paper was undertaken with financial support from the Government of Sweden. The paper also benefitted from previous research conducted with funding provided by Canada and the United States.

Introduction

This Background Paper lists the peace operations that organizations other than the UN have undertaken.[1] The Small Arms Survey has identified 27 organizations that have undertaken more than 100 missions in which military and police personnel have been deployed—often equipped with arms and ammunition. (See Box 1 for how peace operations and organizations are defined for the purposes of this analysis.) Over the past 25 years more countries have participated in these operations than in UN peace operations. The uniformed personnel serving in these operations are entrusted with important mandates. They work in challenging environments and often come under attack. Their arms and ammunition can proliferate into illicit markets and threaten both their own safety and the peace and security they are trying to strengthen (see Berman, Racovita, and Schroeder, 2017).

The management and control of lethal materiel in peace operations—both contingent-owned equipment and recovered materiel, which can be substantial—merit greater attention. Some of

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[1] This study updates the unpublished background paper by Eric G. Berman and Jefferson Brehm entitled *Regional Peace Operations* that served as the basis for Table 1 of the report *Making a Tough Job More Difficult: Loss of Arms and Ammunition in Peace Operations* (Berman, Racovita, and Schroeder, 2017, pp. 17–19).

the organizations listed in this paper have controls in place that may reduce the loss of materiel; others do not. Many measures, even those that are legally binding, however, are ineffectual (see Berman and Brehm, forthcoming).[2] Even the UN, which has developed numerous checks and balances to safeguard arms and ammunition in its peace operations (see Schroeder, 2016), does not yet have standard operating procedures for materiel recovered outside of established arms recovery exercises. The MPOME project assists in operationalizing existing control frameworks and creating new ones where none exists. This paper is intended to support this effort.

Box 1 Definitions

For the purposes of this paper, the term **peace operation**[3] refers to a mission that deploys police or military personnel abroad[4] that:

1. has broad international backing—including support from a regional or international body;
2. promotes the reduction of armed violence (for example, implementing peace accords, enforcing arms embargoes, engaging armed groups, or professionalizing state security forces);
3. seeks to maintain internationally recognized national borders and governments—or to support a peace agreement that calls for a possible change to this status quo; and
4. is not part of any bilateral military agreement.[5]

For the purposes of this study, an **organization** comprises governments that join together formally to deal with common economic, political, or security concerns in an area that need not be geographically defined. Its members are expected to contribute regularly towards the organization's operating costs and towards implementing its mandates. A functioning permanent secretariat is not a defining characteristic.

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[2] Attention also needs to be paid to ad hoc peace operations of the willing that have lost arms and ammunition, but they are not the focus of this paper. Examples of ad hoc missions include Operation Turquoise in Rwanda, the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Bangui Accords (known as MISAB) in the Central African Republic, or the International Force East Timor (known as INTERFET) in Timor-Leste. This list is exemplary and not exhaustive. Contingent-owned equipment is known to have been seized from at least one of these operations.

[3] Some organizations listed in this Background Paper do not use this term to describe the missions included in this study.

[4] Some missions may include police or troops from the host country.

[5] These criteria exclude a number of missions that other researchers and practitioners often refer to as 'peace operations', including humanitarian operations and those that deploy only with civilian personnel. It also excludes what the UN calls 'Special Political Missions', which have included active military personnel belonging to VIP security units protecting mission staff (for example, the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq) and unarmed military observers (for example, the UN Verification Mission in Colombia).

Abbreviations and acronyms

ADF	Arab Deterrent Force (LAS)
AFISMA	African-led International Support Mission in Mali
AFOR	Albania Force (NATO)
ALF	Arab League Force (LAS)
AMIB	African Mission in Burundi (AU)
AMIS	AU Mission in the Sudan
AMIS II-E	AMIS II-Enhanced
AMISEC	AU Mission in Support of Elections in the Comoros
AMISOM	AU Mission in Somalia
ANAD	Treaty of Non-aggression, Assistance and Mutual Defence/*Accord de non-aggression et d'assistance en matière de défense*
AU	African Union
AULMEE	AU Liaison Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
AUSTF	AU Special Task Force
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CAR	Central African Republic
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa/*Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale*
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CMF	Commonwealth Monitoring Force
CPAG	Commonwealth Peacekeeping Assistance Group
CPDTF	Commonwealth Police Development Task Force
CPKF	Collective Peacekeeping Forces (CIS)
CSCE	Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe
CTSAMM	Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (IGAD)
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOMIB	ECOWAS Mission in Guinea-Bissau
ECOMICI	ECOWAS Mission in Côte d'Ivoire
ECOMIG	ECOWAS Mission in the Gambia
ECOMIL	ECOWAS Mission in Liberia

ECOMOG	ECOWAS Monitoring Group/ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECPF	Eastern Caribbean Peace Force (OECS)
EJVM	Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism (ICGLR)
EU	European Union
EUAM	EU Advisory Mission
EUBAM	EU Border Assistance Mission
EUCAP	EU Capacity Building Mission
EUFOR	EU Force
EULEX	EU Rule of Law Mission
EUMAM	EU Military Advisory Mission
EUMM	EU Monitoring Mission
EUPAT	EU Police Advisory Team
EUPM	EU Police Mission
EUPOL	EU Police Mission
EUPOL COPPS	EU Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support
EUSEC RDC	EU Mission to Provide Advice and Assistance for Security Sector Reform in the DRC
EU SSR Guinea-Bissau	EU Mission in Support of Security Sector Reform in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau
EUTM	EU Training Mission
FC-G5S	Group of Five Sahel Joint Force/*Force conjointe du G5 Sahel*
FLS	Frontline States
FOMUC	Multinational Force in the Central African Republic/*Force multinationale en Centrafrique*
G5S	Group of Five Sahel
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
IAPF	Inter-American Peace Force (OAS)
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
IEMF	Interim Emergency Multinational Force (EU)
IFOR	Implementation Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (NATO)
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force (NATO)
JCC	Joint Control Commission (CIS)
JMC	Joint Monitoring Commission (OAU)
JPKF	Joint Peacekeeping Force (CIS)
JVM	Joint Verification Mechanism (ICGLR)
KFOR	Kosovo Force (NATO)

LAS	League of Arab States
LCBC	Lake Chad Basin Commission
MAES	AU Electoral and Security Assistance Mission in Comoros/*Mission d'assistance électorale et sécuritaire aux Comores*
MAPE	Multinational Advisory Police Element
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
MICEMA	ECOWAS Mission in Mali/*Mission de la CEDEAO* [*Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest*] *au Mali*
MICOPAX	Mission to Consolidate Peace in the Central African Republic/*Mission de consolidation de la paix en Centrafrique*
MIOC	Observer Mission in the Comoros (AU)/*Mission d'observation aux Comores*
MISCA	African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic/*Mission internationale de soutien à la Centrafrique sous conduite africaine*
MNJTF	Multinational Joint Task Force (LCBC)
MOT	Military Observer Team (OAU)
MPOME	Making Peace Operations More Effective
MVM	Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (IGAD)
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NF	Neutral Force (OAU)
NMOG	Neutral Military Observer Group (OAU)
NNSC	Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OLMEE	OAU Liaison Mission in Ethiopia–Eritrea
OMIB	Observer Mission in Burundi (OAU)
OMIC	Observer Mission in the Comoros (OAU)
Op.	Operation
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSLEG	Operation Sovereign Legitimacy (SADC)
PCC	Police-contributing country
PIF	Pacific Islands Forum
PSF	Peninsula Shield Force (GCC)
RAMSI	Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (PIF)
RCA	Central African Republic/*République Centrafrique*
RDC/RD Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo
RF	Russian Federation

RoC	Republic of Congo
RSM	Resolute Support Mission (NATO)
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAPMIL	SADC Preventive Mission in the Kingdom of Lesotho
SASF	Symbolic Arab Security Force (LAS)
SFOR	Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (NATO)
SOMILES	SADC Observer Mission to the Kingdom of Lesotho
TCC	Troop-contributing country
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UAR	United Arab Republic
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
US	United States
VMT	Verification and Monitoring Team (IGAD)
WEU	Western European Union

Table 1 Peace operations undertaken by organizations other than the United Nations (as of 31 December 2018)*

Organization[a] (No. of missions)	Mission (**bold** = active)	About the mission				Participating states (**Total no. of PCCs and TCCs,**[b] followed by contributing countries)
		Years authorized/ deployed	Deployed to	Approximate maximum strength	Armed? Yes/No	
ANAD	ANAD Observer Mission	86–86	Burkina Faso–Mali	15	No	**8** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo
AU[c] (10)	AULMEE	02–08	Eritrea– Ethiopia	35	No	**6** Algeria, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Tunisia
	AMIB	03–04	Burundi	3,100	Yes	**9** Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Gabon, Mali, Mozambique, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia
	AMIS I	04–04	Sudan	380	Yes	**14**[d] Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, RoC, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan
	MIOC	04–04	Comoros	40	No	**8** Benin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Togo
	AMIS II	04–05	Sudan	3,150	Yes	**30**[e] Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, RoC, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe
	AMIS II-E	05–07	Sudan	7,700	Yes	**31**[f] Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, RoC, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe

	AMISEC	06–06	Comoros	1,200	Yes	**8** DRC, Egypt, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa
	AMISOM	07–present	Somalia	22,000	Yes	**12** Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
	MISCA	13–14	CAR	6,000	Yes	**10** Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, RoC, Rwanda, Senegal
	AFISMA	13–13	Mali	6,800	Yes	**11** Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo
CEMAC	FOMUC	03–08	CAR	500	Yes	**4** Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, RoC
CEN-SAD	CEN-SAD	01-03	CAR	300	Yes	**3** Djibouti, Libya, Sudan
CIS (4)	**JCC**	92–present	Moldova (Transnistria)	2,100	Yes	**3**g Moldova, RF, Ukraine
	JPKF	92–08	Georgia (South Ossetia)	1,300	Yes	**2**h Georgia, RF
	CPKF	93–00	Tajikistan	32,000	Yes	**4** Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, RF, Uzbekistan
	CPKF	94–08	Georgia (Abkhazia)	2,500	Yes	**1** RF
Common-wealth (3)	CMF	79–80	Rhodesia[i]	1,300	Yes	**5** Australia, Fiji, Kenya, New Zealand, UK
	CPAG	94–94	South Africa	35	No	**6** Botswana, Canada, France, India, UK, Zimbabwe
	CPDTF	98–00	Sierra Leone	10	No	**5** Barbados, Canada, Sri Lanka, UK, Zimbabwe
CSCE	Mission to Georgia	92–94	Georgia	10	No	**n/a**
ECCAS	MICOPAX	08–13	CAR	2,000	Yes	**5** Cameroon, Chad, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, RoC
ECOWAS (8)	ECOMOG	90–99	Liberia	16,000	Yes	**13** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda
	ECOMOG	97–99	Sierra Leone	13,000	Yes	**4** Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria
	ECOMOG	98–99	Guinea-Bissau	700	Yes	**5** Benin, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Togo
	ECOMICI	02–04	Côte d'Ivoire	1,250	Yes	**5** Benin, Ghana, Niger, Senegal, Togo
	ECOMIL	03–03	Liberia	3,600	Yes	**8** Benin, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo

	ECOMIB	12–present	Guinea-Bissau	**600**	Yes	**4** Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo
	MICEMA[j]	13–13	Mali	6,000	Yes	**10** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo
	ECOMIG	17–present	Gambia	**3,000[k]**	Yes	**3** Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal
EU[l] (27)	EUPM	03–12	BiH	540	Yes	**35** All 28 current EU member states + Canada, Iceland, Norway, RF, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine
	EUFOR Concordia	03–03	Macedonia	400	Yes	**26** All 28 current EU member states except 6 (Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Ireland, Malta) + Canada, Iceland, Norway, Turkey
	IEMF	03–03	DRC	2,000	Yes	**17** Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, UK
	EUPOL Proxima	03–05	Macedonia	200	Yes	**28** All 28 current EU member states except 4 (Bulgaria, Croatia, Ireland, Malta) + Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine
	EUFOR Althea	04–present	BiH	7,000	Yes	**28** All 28 current EU member states except 5 (Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Malta, Norway) + Albania, Chile, Macedonia, Switzerland, Turkey
	EUBAM Rafah	05–present	Palestine (Gaza)	50	Yes	**21** All 28 current EU member states except 7 (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Slovakia)
	EUPAT	05–06	Macedonia	30	No	**19** Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK
	EUPOL COPPS	06–present	Palestine	115	No	**29** All 28 current EU member states + Canada
	EUPOL Kinshasa	05–07	DRC	60	No	**8** Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey
	EUSEC RDC	05–16	DRC	60	Yes	**15** Austria, Belgium, Germany, Finland, France,

					Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK, US
EUFOR RD Congo	06–06	DRC	2,500	Yes	**23** All 28 current EU member states except 7 (Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Norway, Romania) + Switzerland, Turkey
EUPOL Afghanistan	07–16	Afghanistan	400	Yes	**26** All 28 current EU member states except 3 (Cyprus, Luxembourg, Slovenia) + Canada
EUPOL RDC	07–14	DRC	50	No	**11** Angola, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden
EUFOR Tchad/RCA	08–09	CAR–Chad	4,300	Yes	**26** All 28 current EU member states except 4 (Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Malta) + Albania, RF
EU SSR Guinea-Bissau	08–10	Guinea-Bissau	25	No	**6** France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden
EUMM	08–present	Georgia	200	No	**28** All 28 current EU member states
EULEX Kosovo	08–present	Kosovo	2,000	Yes	**33** All 28 current EU member states + Canada, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, US
EUTM	10–present	Uganda, Somalia	200	Yes	**16** Belgium, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, UK
EUCAP Sahel	12–present	Niger	125	Yes	**14** Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK
EUCAP Somalia/ Nestor	12–present	Somalia	175	No	**26** Australia, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK (+ 9 additional EU member states)
EUTM	13–present	Mali	575	Yes	**29** All 28 current EU member states except 3 (Croatia, Malta, Norway) + Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Switzerland

	EUAM	14–present	Ukraine	175	No	**32** All 28 current EU member states except 1 (Czech Republic) + Canada, Georgia, Switzerland, Turkey, US
	EUFOR RCA	14–15	CAR	700	Yes	**14** Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Serbia, Spain
	EUCAP Sahel	15–present	Mali	200	Yes	**16** Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK
	EUMAM RCA	15–16	CAR	175	Yes	**10** Austria, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden
	EUTM RCA	16–present	CAR	175	Yes	**13** Austria, Belgium, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden
	EUAM Iraq	17–present	Iraq	35	Yes	n/a
FLS**ᵐ**	(No name given)	86–92	Mozambique	30,000	Yes	**3** Malawi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe
G5S	**FC-G5S**	17–present	Burkina Faso–Mali–Niger	5,000	Yes	**5** Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger
GCC (3)	PSF	90–91	Kuwait	5,000	Yes	**5** Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE
	PSF	03–03	Kuwait	10,000	Yes	**4** Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE
	PSF	11–11	Bahrain	30,000	Yes	**2** Saudi Arabia, UAE
ICGLR (2)	JVM	08–12	DRC–Rwanda	6	No	**2** DRC, Rwanda
	EJVM	12–present	DRC–Rwanda and environs	30	No	**12** Angola, Burundi, CAR, DRC, Kenya, RoC, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia
IGAD (3)	VMT	03–05	Sudan	50	No	**10** Eritrea, Ethiopia, Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, Norway, Sudan, Uganda, UK, US
	MVM	14–15	South Sudan	80	No	**12** Burundi, China, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, UK, US
	CTSAMM	15–present	South Sudan	200	No	**16** China, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Nigeria, Norway,

						Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, UK, US
LAS (4)	ALF	61–63	Kuwait	3,300	Yes	**5** Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, UAR[n]
	SASF	76–76	Lebanon	2,500	Yes	**5**[o] Egypt, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria
	ADF	76–83	Lebanon	30,000	Yes	**7**[o] Libya, North Yemen, Saudi Arabia, South Yemen, Sudan, Syria, UAE
	Arab League Observer Mission	11–12	Syria	30[p]	No	**4** Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Sudan
LCBC (2)	MNJTF	98–n/a	Chad–Niger	n/a	n/a	**2** Chad, Niger
	MNJTF	14–present	Nigeria	10,000	Yes	**5** Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria
MFO	**MFO**	81–present	Egypt	2,700	Yes	**14** Australia, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Fiji, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, UK, Uruguay, US
NATO[q] (15)	Op. Maritime Monitor	92–92	Adriatic Sea	n/a (7 vessels)	Yes	**5** France, Greece, Portugal, UK, US
	Op. Sky Monitor	92–93	BiH	n/a (member state air forces)	Yes	**13** Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, UK, US
	Op. Maritime Guard	92–93	Adriatic Sea	n/a (10 vessels)	Yes	**5** France, Greece, Portugal, UK, US
	Op. Deny Flight	93–95	BiH	4,500	Yes	**12** Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Turkey, UK, US
	Op. Sharp Guard	93–96	Adriatic Sea	n/a (20 vessels)	Yes	**14** Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, US
	IFOR	95–96	BIH	60,000	Yes	**33** All 29 current NATO allies except 10 (Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Iceland, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, BiH, Chile, Egypt, Finland, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, RF, Sweden, Ukraine
	SFOR	96–05	BiH	32,000	Yes	**40** All 29 current NATO allies except 2 (Croatia, Montenegro) + Argentina, Australia, Austria, BiH, Chile, Egypt, Finland,

						Ireland, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, RF, Sweden
	KFOR	99–present	Kosovo	45,000	Yes	**45** All 29 current NATO allies except 1 (Latvia) + Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, BiH, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Macedonia, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, UAE, Ukraine
	AFOR	99–99	Albania	8,000	Yes	**25** All 29 current NATO allies except 6 (Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Montenegro) + Austria, UAE
	Op. Essential Harvest	01–01	Macedonia	4,650	Yes	**14** Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Turkey, UK
	Op. Amber Fox	01–02	Macedonia	1,000	Yes	**9** Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain
	Op. Allied Harmony	02–03	Macedonia	450	Yes	**27** All 29 current NATO allies except 5 (Albania, Croatia, Denmark, Montenegro, US) + Austria, Finland, Sweden
	ISAF	03–14	Afghanistan	130,000	Yes	**49** All 29 current NATO allies + Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, BiH, El Salvador, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, Tonga, UAE, Ukraine
	Op. Unified Protector	11–11	Libya	8,000	Yes	**32** All 29 current NATO allies except 1 (Montenegro) + Jordan, Qatar, UAE
	RSM	15–present	Afghanistan	16,900	Yes	**39** All 29 current NATO allies except 2 (Canada and France) + Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, BiH, Finland, Georgia, Macedonia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Sweden, Ukraine
NNSC	**NNSC**	53–present	North Korea–South Korea	750	Yes	**5** Czechoslovakia,ʳ Czech Republic, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland

OAS (7)	Military Monitoring Committee	48–49	Costa Rica–Nicaragua	15	No	**5** Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, US
	Military Monitoring Committee	55–55	Costa Rica–Nicaragua	30	No	**5** Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, US
	Committee of Military Advisers	57–57	Honduras–Nicaragua	20	No	**9** Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, US, Venezuela
	OAS Commission	59–59	Panama	n/a	Yes	**5** Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, US
	IAPF	65–66	Dominican Republic	14,000	Yes	**7** Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, US
	Military Observers Mission	69–71	El Salvador–Honduras	10	No	**7** Argentina, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, US
	Military Observers Mission	76–80	El Salvador–Honduras	30	No	**12** Argentina, Uruguay, US + 9 other OAS member states
OAU (11)	NF I	80–80	Chad	550	Yes	**1** RoC
	NF II	81–82	Chad	3,500	Yes	**7** Algeria, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Niger, Senegal, Zaire,[s] Zimbabwe
	MOT	90–91	Rwanda	15	Yes	**3** Burkina Faso, Uganda, Zaire[s]
	NMOG I	91–92	Rwanda	40	Yes	**4** Mali, Niger, Senegal, Zimbabwe
	NMOG II	92–93	Rwanda	70	Yes	**4** Nigeria, RoC, Senegal, Tunisia
	OMIB	93–96	Burundi	70	No	**6** Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Tunisia
	OMIC I	97–99	Comoros	25	No	**4** Egypt, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia
	JMC	99–01	DRC	45	No	**5** Algeria, Malawi, Niger, Senegal, Zimbabwe
	OLMEE	00–02	Eritrea–Ethiopia	45	No	**6** Algeria, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia
	OMIC II	02–02	Comoros	15	No	**7** Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Togo
	OMIC III	02–02	Comoros	30	No	**4** Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Togo
OECS	ECPF	83–85	Grenada	400	Yes	**7** Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, US
OSCE[t] (4)	Mission to Georgia[u]	95–08	Georgia	175	No	**33** Austria, Belarus, Belgium, BiH, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece,

						Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Poland, RF, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, US
	Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	95–present	BiH	300	No	**32** Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, RF, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, US
	Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje	01–10	Macedonia	90	No	**26** Austria, Belarus, BiH, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, RF, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, US
	Mission to Skopje	10–present	Macedonia	155	No	**24** Austria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, RF, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, US
PIF	RAMSI	03–17	Solomon Islands	2,000	Yes	**15** Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
SADC	OSLEG	98–03	DRC	18,000	Yes	**3**ᵛ Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe
(4)	Op. Boleas	98–99	Lesotho	1,370	Yes	**2** Botswana, South Africa
	SOMILES	14–15	Lesotho	200	Yes	**6** Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe
	SAPMIL	17–present	Lesotho	300	Yes	**7** Angola, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
WEU	Op. Sharp Guardʷ	93–96	Adriatic Sea	n/a (20 vessels)	Yes	**14** Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, US
(4)						

	WEU Danube	93–96	Danube River	250	Yes	**8** Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK
	Task Force Mostar	94–96	BiH	180	Yes	**10** Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK
	MAPE	97–01	Albania	160	No	**27** Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK

Notes:

* The Small Arms Survey takes no position regarding the status or correct name of countries or territories mentioned in this publication. See the 'Abbreviations and acronyms' section for the full names of organizations, peace operations, and countries given in abbreviated form in the table.

[a] The organizations ANAD, CSCE, FLS, OAU, and WEU ceased to exist in 2001, 1994, 1994, 2002, and 2011, respectively.

[b] PCCs include countries providing individual police officers and/or formed police units. TCCs include countries providing military observers, headquarters staff, and formed units.

[c] The AU makes clear distinctions among missions it authorizes but does not lead; those it both authorizes and leads; and missions its predecessor, the OAU, authorized and the AU subsequently assumed control of. The missions listed in this table do not include those that the AU authorized but does/did not lead (for example, the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), and the Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army (RCI/LRA)). The AU considers UNAMID to be an AU peace operation, but it is not included here, because this list includes only non-UN peace operations, which UNAMID is not. The Survey counts those missions the AU has authorized but does not lead as ad hoc if no other organization is linked to their deployment.

[d] The deputy chair of the Ceasefire Commission, which formed part of AMIS I, was a French military officer provided by the EU. This contribution is not included in the list of TCCs for this mission.

[e] Five non-African countries contributed personnel to support the mission as part of a separate assistance team: Canada, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, and the United States. These contributions are not included in the list of TCCs provided.

[f] Eleven non-African countries contributed personnel to support the mission as part of a separate assistance team: Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Italy, Hungary, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These contributions are not included in the list of TCCs provided.

[g] The territory of Transnistria, which is not commonly recognized as a state and not a UN member state, also contributed troops.

[h] The territories of North Ossetia and South Ossetia, which are not commonly recognized as states and not UN member states, also contributed troops.

[i] Rhodesia is now known as Zimbabwe.

[j] ECOWAS feels strongly that the initial deployment in Mali was an ECOWAS force, based on its planning and preparations earlier in 2013. It believes that AFISMA started only when the AU special representative, Pierre Buyoya, joined the mission in mid-February, several weeks after the operation had commenced.

[k] Initial reports commonly placed the mission's strength at more than twice this number. This is because Senegal supplemented the official ECOWAS mission personnel with additional troops who were not part of ECOMIG, which commentators and observers did not distinguish as separate from the peace operation.

[l] As of December 2018 the EU had 28 member states: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

[m] The FLS was a coalition of states that supported the end of white minority rule in Rhodesia and South Africa. It did not have a standing secretariat, but its members met frequently and coordinated policies for more than two decades. The Survey treats the decision of two of its members (Tanzania and Zimbabwe) to deploy troops in Mozambique to support the government in Maputo against attacks from the RENAMO insurgency as a peace operation. Malawi, which was not an FLS member, also deployed troops to this operation.

[n] The United Arab Republic (UAR) was a political union between Egypt and Syria from 1958 to 1961. Egypt continued to call itself the UAR until 1971.

[o] The Palestine Liberation Organization, which joined the LAS in 1976 as a member, contributed uniformed personnel to both the SASF and ADF peace operations.

[p] At least 30 of the 160-plus observers from the LAS mission were active military personnel from Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, and Sudan. Ten other LAS member states (Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, the UAE, and Yemen) apparently only provided civilian personnel to the mission.

[q] As of December 2018 NATO had 29 member states—or 'allies', as the organization calls them: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

[r] Czechoslovakia dissolved into two countries in 1993: the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The Czech Republic subsequently assumed responsibilities for the NNSC.

[s] Zaire changed its name to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1997.

[t] The Survey was not able to distinguish between countries that contributed uniformed personnel to the four OSCE missions listed here and those that only contributed civilian personnel (as it was able to do for the Arab League Observer Mission to Syria; see above). The maximum strengths for each of the four missions are provided here. The number of police or military in the mission would have been smaller. For this reason, the number of TCCs/PCCs and the names of countries appear in grey.

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[u] The OSCE's Mission to Georgia started in 1992 as a peace operation of the OSCE's predecessor, the CSCE. The small contingent of fewer than ten unarmed uniformed military personnel serving in the CSCE and OSCE missions since shortly after 1992 more than doubled after the 2008 war. The Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje also began as a CSCE mission in 1992, but did not contain a uniformed police component until 2001.

[v] The Survey does not consider that Chad participated in OSLEG, even though the Chadian government sent troops to the DRC to support that country's government. Nor does it consider that Sudan participated in the SADC mission, even though the Sudanese government provided military aircraft and personnel to assist the Kabila government in the DRC.

[w] The WEU joined the NATO mission Operation Sharp Guard in 1993, a year after NATO's initial deployment for Operation Maritime Monitor, joining the two organizations' forces under a new mandate (WEU, n.d.).

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