

TRENDS IN MULTILATERAL PEACE OPERATIONS, 2019

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Budgets cuts continued to affect the footprint of United Nations peacekeeping operations in 2019. Despite research showing positive contributions by UN peace operations, there was increasing cynicism in the political arena regarding their effectiveness. In addition, concerns remained about the physical security of UN personnel. These UN-level developments affect the global and regional trends in multilateral peace operations more broadly (i.e. both UN and non-UN)—their numbers, their locations, the organizations leading them, the personnel contributors to them, the personnel deployed in them and the fatalities they suffer. Based on 2019 data, this SIPRI Fact Sheet presents global and regional trends in multilateral peace operations.¹

In 2019 there were 61 multilateral peace operations, one more than the previous year. The majority of operations were active in sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). The three biggest multilateral peace operations in 2019 were the African Union (AU) Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Resolute Support Mission (RSM) in Afghanistan led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

On 31 December multilateral peace operations deployed 137 781 personnel, a 4.8 per cent decrease from the previous year. Sub-Saharan Africa hosted 71 per cent of all personnel.² Personnel levels decreased in all regions during the year, except in MENA. Ethiopia, the United States and Uganda contributed the most military personnel to multilateral peace operations in 2019. Senegal, Rwanda and Egypt were the top three police-contributing countries (PCC).

There were 102 fatalities in UN peace operations in 2019, of which 28 were due to hostile deaths. Of the 28 hostile deaths, 23 were uniformed personnel (i.e. military and police personnel) of which all but one were deployed with the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in

¹ This Fact Sheet draws on data collected by SIPRI to examine trends in multilateral peace operations. According to SIPRI's definition, a multilateral peace operation must have the stated intention of: (a) serving as an instrument to facilitate the implementation of peace agreements already in place, (b) supporting a peace process or (c) assisting conflict prevention or peacebuilding efforts. Good offices, fact-finding or electoral assistance missions and missions comprising non-resident individuals or teams of negotiators are not included. Operations consisting of armed forces operating primarily within their national territory, such as the Multinational Joint Task Force against Boko Haram and the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel, are also not considered multilateral peace operations and therefore not included here. Since all SIPRI data is reviewed on a continual basis and adjusted when more accurate information becomes available, the statistics in this Fact Sheet may not always fully correspond with data found in the SIPRI Yearbook or other SIPRI publications.

² Percentages above 10 per cent have been rounded to the nearest whole number; those below 10 per cent to 1 decimal place.

KEY FACTS

- The number of personnel in multilateral peace operations—including military, police and international civilian personnel—decreased by 4.8 per cent from 31 December 2018 to 31 December 2019.
- All of the 10 largest operations either kept a similar number of personnel or diminished in size during 2019.
- In 2019, the 10 largest multilateral peace operations accounted for 90 per cent of personnel deployed in multilateral peace operations globally.
- The number of personnel deployed in sub-Saharan Africa decreased by 5.8 per cent in 2019. However, they still accounted for 71 per cent of all peace operation personnel. MENA was the only region to see an increase in personnel (4.7 per cent).
- The top 10 troop-contributing countries accounted for half of all military personnel deployed as of 31 December 2019.
- There were 28 personnel fatalities attributed to malicious acts in UN peace operations in 2019, one more than the previous year.
- The annual hostile death rate of uniformed personnel in all UN peace operations except MINUSMA was 0.01 per 1000—far lower than in any other year since 1990.

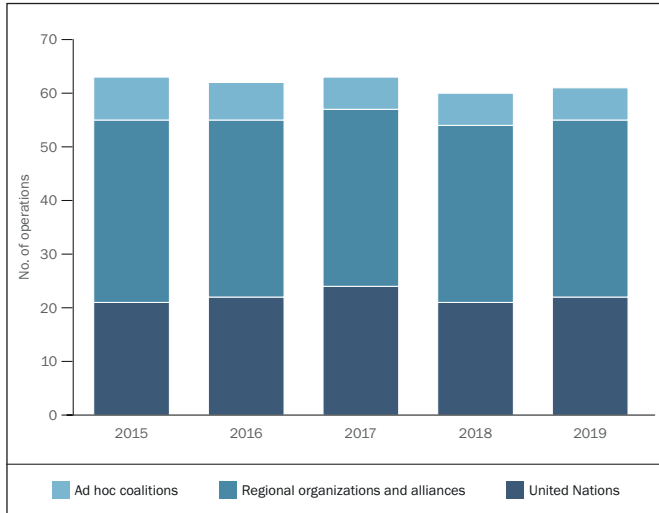


Figure 1. Number of multilateral peace operations by type of conducting organization, 2015–19

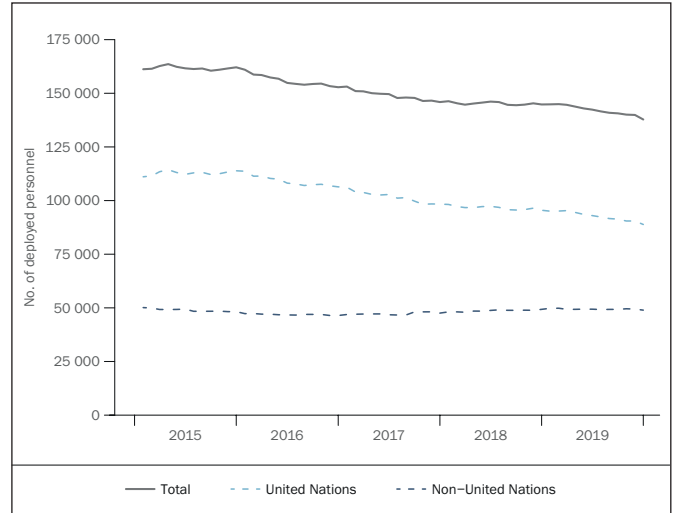


Figure 2. Number of personnel in multilateral peace operations, 2015–19

Mali (MINUSMA). Excluding MINUSMA, the annual hostile death rate of uniformed personnel in UN peace operations was 0.01 per 1000—far lower than in any other year since 1990.³

NUMBER OF MULTILATERAL PEACE OPERATIONS

The UN, regional organizations and alliances, and ad hoc coalitions of states conducted 61 multilateral peace operations in 2019 (see figure 1). The UN led 22 operations; regional organizations and alliances led 33 operations; and ad hoc coalitions of states led 6 operations.

Two multilateral peace operations ended in 2019: the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH), which withdrew involuntarily after its mandate expired on 31 January 2019; and the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH), which terminated as planned on 15 October 2019. TIPH was established pursuant to the 1995 Oslo II Accord between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization and had been active in its then-current form since 1997. The exit of TIPH in 2019 was the consequence of a unilateral decision by the Israeli Government to not extend its mandate. MINUJUSTH was established in 2017 to succeed the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the intended duration of two years. Its closure was the last step in the gradual withdrawal of UN peacekeepers from Haiti that began in 2011.

Three multilateral peace operations started in 2019: the European Union Integrated Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) in Libya, which henceforth qualified as a multilateral peace operation according to the SIPRI definition following the entry into force of its new mandate on 1 January 2019; the UN Mission to Support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA) in Yemen, which was established on 16 January 2019; and the UN Integrated Office in Haiti, which succeeded MINUJUSTH on 16 October 2019.

³ Hostile deaths are deaths caused by malicious acts and exclude deaths from other commonly reported causes, such as accidents and illness.



The new operations were expected: the expansion of EUBAM Libya's mandate and the planning for a UN mission in Yemen were authorized in December 2018, while the timeline for the transition into a UN non-peacekeeping presence in Haiti had been known since 2017. EUBAM Libya had been active since 2013, but it did not previously qualify as a multilateral peace operation due to its narrow focus on border management. As of 1 January 2019 it was also mandated to support capacity building and institutional reform in law enforcement and criminal justice in Libya. UNMHA was mandated to support the implementation of the Agreement on the City of Hodeidah and the Ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Issa, which was part of the December 2018 Stockholm Agreement.

Although the total number of multilateral peace operations has remained stable, in the low 60s, since 2015 many of the larger UN peacekeeping operations have continued to draw down or have closed. Over the period 2015–19, the total number of multilateral peace operations deployed by the UN, which in addition to peacekeeping operations also includes a number of smaller special political missions, has remained relatively stable, at around 22. The number of multilateral peace operations conducted by ad hoc coalitions has declined, and the number of operations deployed by regional organizations has risen.

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL

SIPRI estimates that the number of personnel in multilateral peace operations—military, police and international civilian personnel—decreased by 4.8 per cent from 144 791 on 31 December 2018 to 137 781 on 31 December 2019 (see figure 2). The number of personnel deployed globally decreased for the fourth year in a row. One main driver of this trend has been the gradual decline in the number of personnel in UN peace operations, which peaked at 115 000 during 2015 and has been steadily decreasing ever since. The UN has established only a few, relatively small special political missions in recent years, whereas a number of long-running, relatively large UN peacekeeping operations have been scaling down or closing. The number of personnel in UN peace operations decreased by 7.0 per cent during 2019, from 95 488 on 31 December 2018 to 88 849 on 31 December 2019. By contrast, the number of personnel in non-UN peace operations remained relatively stable throughout the year: it decreased by 0.8 per cent from 49 303 on 31 December 2018 to 48 932 on 31 December 2019.

While the total number of personnel serving in all UN peace operations decreased during 2019, both the number and proportion of women deployed in them increased. On 31 December 2019, women accounted for 3902 of the 74 189 military personnel (5.3 per cent) and 1405 of the 9124 police (15 per cent) in UN peace operations. This is compared to 3319 women military personnel and 1333 women police one year earlier (4.2 per cent and 12 per cent of all military personnel and police, respectively).⁴

⁴As part of its efforts to monitor the implementation of international commitments to increase the number and proportion of women in multilateral peace operations, SIPRI will publish more detailed data on women in multilateral peace operations, including non-UN peace operations, ahead of the 20th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security in Oct. 2020.

Table 1. Number of multilateral peace operations and personnel deployed, by region and type of organization, 2019

	Americas	Asia and Oceania	Europe	Middle East and North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
<i>Number of operations</i>						
United Nations ^a	3	2	2	7	8	22
Regional organization or alliance	1	1	14	5	12	33
Ad hoc coalition	–	2	2	2	–	6
Total operations	4	5	18	14	20	61
<i>Number of personnel</i>						
United Nations ^a	246	346	1 007	13 161	74 089	88 849
Regional organization or alliance	29	16 705	5 751	654	23 430	46 569
Ad hoc coalition	–	35	1 061	1 267	–	2 363
Total personnel	275	17 086	7 819	15 082	97 519	137 781

– = not applicable.

^a UN figures include the UN–African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur.

Notes: Numbers of operations cover the year 2019; personnel figures are as of 31 Dec. 2019.

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

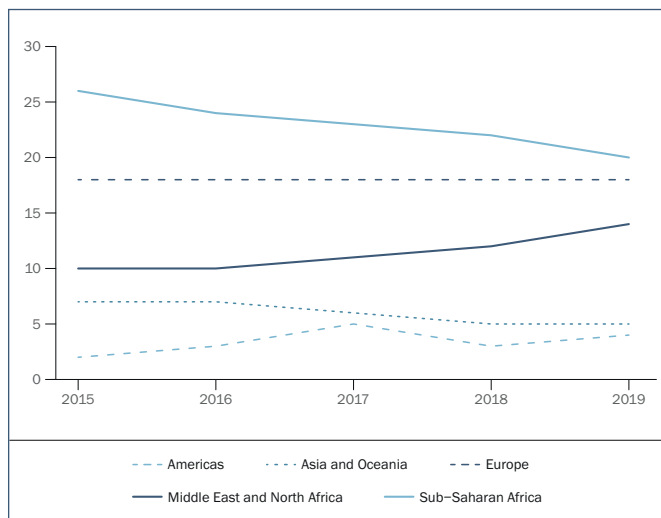


Figure 3. Number of multilateral peace operations by region, 2015–19

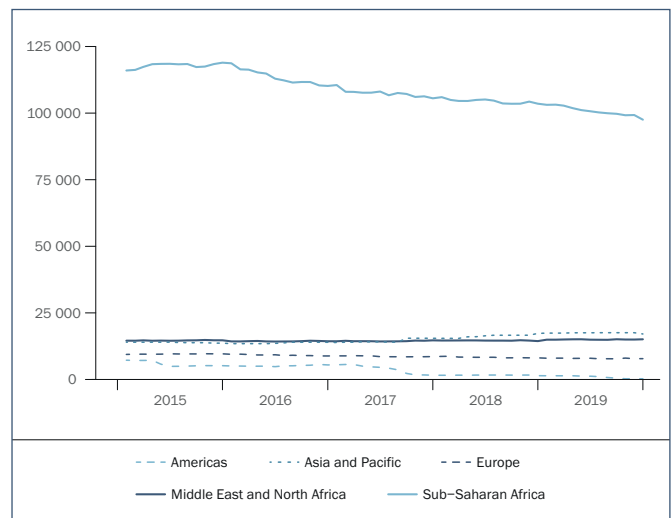


Figure 4. Number of personnel in multilateral peace operations by region, 2015–19

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The majority of the 61 multilateral peace operations in 2019 were active in sub-Saharan Africa, Europe and MENA (see table 1). The trend towards multilateral peace operations moving their attention away from sub-Saharan Africa, which started in 2015, continued in 2019. Compared to the previous year, there were two fewer operations in sub-Saharan Africa and two more in MENA (see figure 3). The number of personnel deployed in multilateral peace operations decreased everywhere except for MENA, where it increased by 4.7 per cent (see figure 4). While sub-Saharan Africa, where most major multilateral peace operations are located, continues to host by far the highest number of personnel (71 per cent of the total number), the numbers of personnel and operations have been declining steadily in



recent years. The number of personnel in multilateral peace operations in Sub-Saharan Africa decreased by 5.8 per cent from 103 528 on 31 December 2018 to 97 519 on 31 December 2019, and dropped below 100 000 for the first time since early 2013. This development is mainly explained by the partial or complete withdrawal of a number of larger UN peacekeeping operations in this region in recent years and the increasing focus on new military initiatives that are not considered multilateral peace operations, such as the Multinational Joint Task Force against Boko Haram and the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel.

THE LARGEST MULTILATERAL PEACE OPERATIONS

Most multilateral peace operations personnel are concentrated in a small number of large operations. SIPRI estimates that on 31 December 2019 the 10 largest multilateral peace operations accounted for 90 per cent of personnel deployed in multilateral peace operations globally (see figure 5). Seven of the 10 largest operations were conducted by the UN and seven operated in sub-Saharan Africa. AMISOM continued to be the largest multilateral peace operation by some margin—on 31 December 2019 it consisted of 20 370 military, police and international civilian personnel.

All of the 10 largest multilateral peace operations either kept a similar number of personnel or decreased in size during 2019. The UN–AU Hybrid Operation in Darfur decreased the most in size, by 21 per cent. The number of personnel in the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) also fell substantially in 2019, by 17 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. SIPRI estimates that the combined personnel strength of the 10 largest operations was 6638 fewer on 31 December 2019 than a year earlier. This underscores the extent to which the decrease of personnel deployments at the global level during 2019 was driven by decisions to scale down several of the major multilateral peace operations, many of which have been active for many years.

THE MAIN CONTRIBUTORS OF TROOPS AND POLICE PERSONNEL

There was little change regarding the main troop-contributing countries (TCC) in 2019 compared with 2018. Ethiopia remained the largest TCC to multilateral peace operations in 2019 (see figure 6). In December 2019 it contributed 10 727 military personnel, mostly to operations in its neighbouring countries, such as AMISOM in Somalia, UNISFA in Abyei and UNMISS in South Sudan. Although Ethiopia's contribution has been declining since 2018, it has been the largest TCC since 2014, the year in which it joined AMISOM.

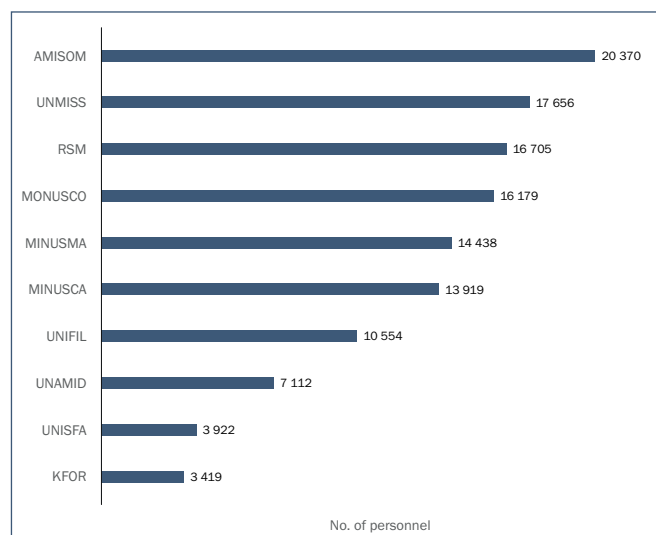


Figure 5. Largest multilateral peace operations as of 31 Dec. 2019

AMISOM = African Union (AU) Mission in Somalia; UNMISS = United Nations Mission in South Sudan; RSM = Resolute Support Mission; MONUSCO = UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; MINUSMA = UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MINUSCA = UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; UNIFIL = UN Interim Force in Lebanon; UNAMID = UN–AU Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNISFA = UN Interim Security Force for Abyei; KFOR = Kosovo Force.

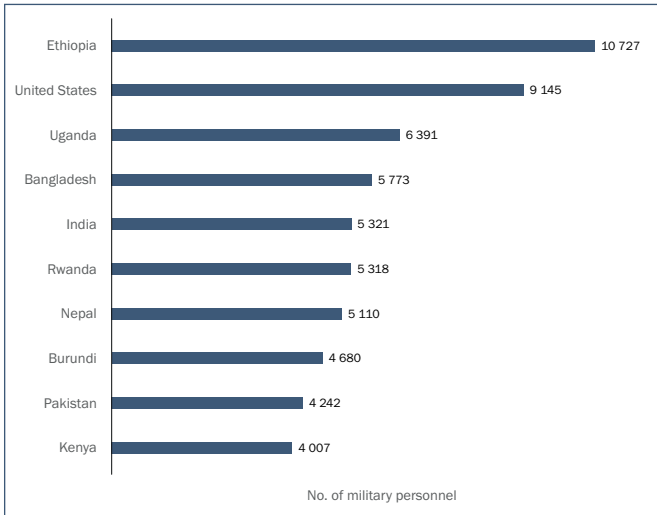


Figure 6. Main troop-contributing countries to multilateral peace operations as of 31 Dec. 2019

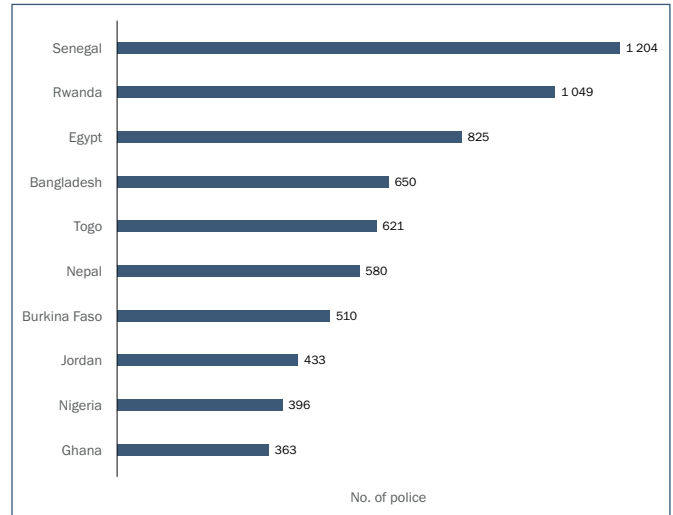


Figure 7. Main police-contributing countries to multilateral peace operations as of 31 Dec. 2019

The USA remained the second-largest TCC to multilateral peace operations in 2019 and the only one from the Global North in the top 10. As of 31 December 2019 it was contributing 9145 personnel, most of which were serving in the NATO-led RSM. It contributed few personnel to UN operations. In comparison with 2018, the USA’s contribution decreased slightly, mostly because it withdrew 475 personnel from the RSM in Afghanistan.

The remaining countries among the top 10 TCCs to multilateral peace operations as of 31 December 2019 were all from sub-Saharan Africa (Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Kenya) or South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan). Uganda, Burundi and Kenya rank highly because of large troop contributions to AMISOM. Overall, the top 10 TCCs accounted for half of all military personnel deployed in multilateral peace operations as of 31 December 2019.

The number of police in multilateral peace operations decreased in 2019, mainly due to the closure of MINUJUSTH. As of 31 December 2019 Senegal was the top PCC, with a contribution of 1204 police personnel—a 12 per cent decrease compared to the previous year (see figure 7). Senegal has been the largest PCC since April 2016, with most of its personnel deployed to the Economic Community of West African States Mission in Guinea-Bissau, the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, MINUSMA and MONUSCO. Out of the 10 largest TCCs, 3 were also among the 10 largest PCCs as of 31 December 2019: Bangladesh, Nepal and Rwanda. The 10 largest PCCs accounted for more than 65 per cent of the police serving in multilateral peace operations as of 31 December 2019.

FATALITIES IN UNITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATIONS

There were 102 fatalities among personnel in UN peace operations in 2019 (see figure 8). This was three more than in the previous year, but fewer than in other years in the previous decade. Fatalities in 2019 included 28 hostile deaths, which was one more than in 2018.

Uniformed personnel accounted for 65 of the 102 fatalities and 23 of the 28 hostile deaths. This corresponds to a rate of 0.8 fatalities per

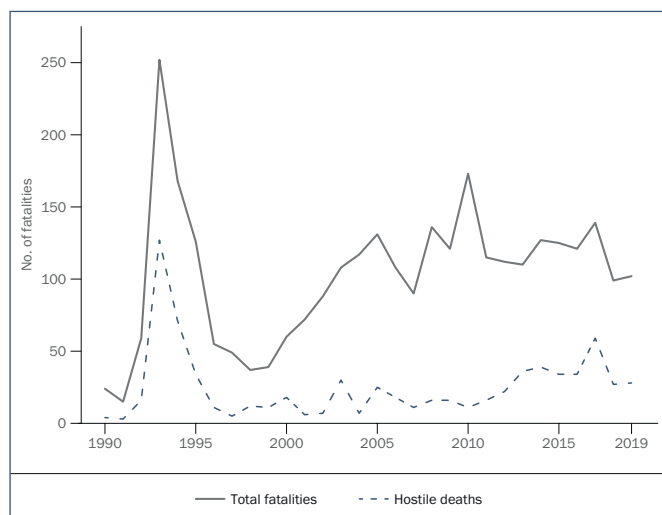


Figure 8. Fatalities in United Nations peace operations, 1990–2019

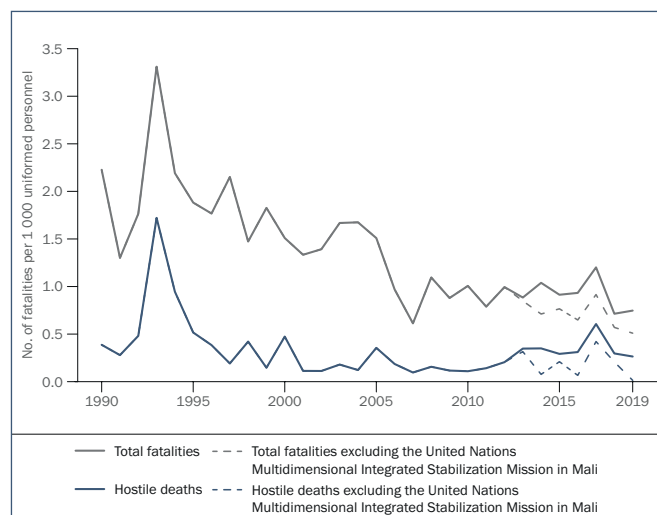


Figure 9. Annual fatality rate for uniformed personnel in United Nations peace operations, 1990–2019

1000 uniformed personnel and of 0.3 hostile deaths per 1000 uniformed personnel (see figure 9). These annual rates are similar to those recorded in 2018. Since 2013 the annual hostile death rates in UN peacekeeping operations have remained relatively stable, but at higher levels than in most years in the 2000s. These higher levels are primarily explained by the establishment of MINUSMA in 2013. In fact, excluding MINUSMA, a number of years since 2013 would have had the lowest annual rates of hostile death since 1990.

MINUSMA has been the deadliest UN peace operation since it was established. Of the 23 hostile deaths among uniformed personnel in 2019, 22 were part of MINUSMA, and 16 of those 22 were due to four different attacks. Whereas MINUSMA continued to experience a high number of hostile deaths, there were relatively few among the personnel in other UN peace operations. As a consequence, the annual hostile death rate of uniformed personnel in all UN peace operations except MINUSMA was 0.01 per 1000—far lower than in any other year since 1990. This strongly qualifies the widespread concern that contemporary UN peace operations are suffering excessive levels of hostile deaths.



ANNEX A. MULTILATERAL PEACE OPERATIONS, 2019

Unless otherwise stated, all figures are as of 31 Dec. 2019. Operations that closed in 2019 are shown in italic type and are not included in the aggregate figures.

Operation	Start Location	Mil.	Pol.	Civ.
UN peacekeeping operations^a		68 677	6 877	3 807
UNTSO	1948 Middle East	148	0	77
UNMOGIP	1951 India/Pakistan	42	0	23
UNFICYP	1964 Cyprus	796	65	37
UNDOF	1974 Syria (Golan Heights)	1 070	0	49
UNIFIL	1978 Lebanon	10 315	0	239
MINURSO	1991 Western Sahara	202	0	75
MONUSCO	1999 DRC	14 155	1 191	833
UNMIK	1999 Kosovo	8	8	93
UNISFA	2011 Abyei	3 759	27	136
UNMISS	2011 South Sudan	14 962	1 799	895
MINUSMA	2013 Mali	11 951	1 744	743
MINUSCA	2014 CAR	11 269	2 043	607
<i>MINUJUSTH</i>	<i>2017 Haiti</i>	-	-	-
UN special political missions^a		1 180	97	1 099
UNAMA	2002 Afghanistan	1	0	280
UNAMI	2003 Iraq	237	0	306
UNIOGBIS	2010 Guinea-Bissau	1	0	62
UNSMIL	2011 Libya	232	0	174
UNSOM	2013 Somalia	633	15	152
UNVMC	2017 Colombia	51	66	125
UNMHA	2019 Yemen	25	12	..
BINUH	2019 Haiti	0	4	..
UN-AU^a		4 332	2 150	630
UNAMID	2007 Sudan (Darfur)	4 332	2 150	630
AU		19 586	718	66
AMISOM	2007 Somalia	19 586	718	66
MISAHHEL	2013 Mali	-	-	..
MISAC	2014 CAR	-	-	..
AU Observer Mission in Burundi	2015 Burundi	..	-	..
ECOWAS		1 248	410	0
ECOMIB	2012 Guinea-Bissau	398	285	0
ECOMIG	2017 Gambia	850	125	0
EU^b		1 612	..	1 073
EUFOR ALTHEA	2004 Bosnia and Herzegovina	553	-	16
EUBAM Rafah	2005 Palestinian territories (Rafah Crossing Point)	-	..	6
EUPOL COPPS	2005 Palestinian territories	-	..	57
EULEX Kosovo	2008 Kosovo	-	..	280
EUMM Georgia	2008 Georgia	-	-	213
EUTM Somalia	2010 Somalia	137	-	12
EUCAP Sahel Niger	2012 Niger	-	..	115



Operation	Start Location	Mil.	Pol.	Civ.
EUTM Mali	2013 Mali	697	-	3
EUAM Ukraine	2014 Ukraine	-	..	153
EUBAM Libya	2013 ^c Libya	-	..	36
EUCAP Sahel Mali	2015 Mali	-	..	127
EUTM RCA	2016 CAR	225	-	0
EUAM Iraq	2017 Iraq	-	..	55
NATO		20 624	-	-
KFOR	1999 Kosovo	3 419	-	-
RSM	2015 Afghanistan	16 705	-	-
NMI	2018 Iraq	500	-	-
IGAD		-	-	86
CTSAMVM	2015 South Sudan	-	-	86
OAS		-	-	29
MAPP/OEA	2004 Colombia	-	-	29
OSCE		-	-	1 117
OSCE Mission to Skopje	1992 North Macedonia	-	-	37
OSCE Mission to Moldova	1993 Moldova	-	-	13
OSCE PRCIO	1995 Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)	-	-	6
OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	1995 Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	29
OSCE Presence in Albania	1997 Albania	-	-	16
OMIK	1999 Kosovo	-	-	90
OSCE Mission to Serbia	2001 Serbia	-	-	19
OSCE SMM	2014 Ukraine	-	-	885
OSCE Observer Mission at the Russian checkpoints Gukovo and Donetsk	2014 Russia (Gukovo and Donetsk checkpoints)	-	-	22
Ad hoc coalition of states		2 235	3	125
NNSC	1953 South Korea	10	-	-
MFO	1982 Egypt (Sinai)	1 156	-	111
JCC	1992 Moldova (Transnistria)	1 050	-	-
OHR	1995 Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	11
<i>TIPH</i>	1997 <i>Palestinian territories (Hebron)</i>	-	-	-
IMT	2004 Philippines (Mindanao)	19	3	3

- = not applicable; .. = information not available; AMISOM = AU Mission in Somalia; AU = African Union; BINUH = United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti; CAR = Central African Republic; Civ.= international civilian personnel; CTSAMVM = Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism; DRC = Democratic Republic of the Congo; ECOMIB = ECOWAS Mission in Guinea-Bissau; ECOMIG = ECOWAS Mission in the Gambia; ECOWAS = Economic Community of West African States; EU = European Union; EUAM Iraq = EU Advisory Mission in Support of Security Sector Reform in Iraq; EUAM Ukraine = EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine; EUBAM Rafah = EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point; EUCAP Sahel Mali = EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) Mission in Mali; EUCAP Sahel Niger = EU CSDP Mission in Niger; EUFOR ALTHEA = EU Military Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; EULEX Kosovo = EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo; EUMM Georgia = EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia; EUPOL COPPS = EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories; EUTM Mali = EU Training Mission Mali; EUTM RCA = EU Training Mission in the CAR; EUTM Somalia = EU Training Mission Somalia; IGAD = Intergovernmental Authority on Development; IMT = International Monitoring Team; JCC = Joint Control Commission Peacekeeping Force; KFOR = Kosovo



Force; MAPP/OEA = Organization of American States Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia; MFO = Multinational Force and Observers; Mil. = military personnel (troops and military observers); MINUJUSTH = UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti; MINURSO = UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara; MINUSCA = UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the CAR; MINUSMA = UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MISAC = AU Mission for the CAR and Central Africa; MISAHHEL = AU Mission for Mali and the Sahel; MONUSCO = UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC; NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization; NMI = NATO Mission Iraq; NNSC = Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission; OAS = Organization of American States; OHR = Office of the High Representative; OMIK = OSCE Mission in Kosovo; OSCE = Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe; OSCE SMM = OSCE Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine; Pol. = police; PRCIO = Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference; RSM = Resolute Support Mission; TIPH = Temporary International Presence in Hebron; UN = United Nations; UNAMA = UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNAMI = UN Assistance Mission in Iraq; UNAMID = AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNDOF = UN Disengagement Observer Force; UNFICYP = UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus; UNMHA = UN Mission to Support the Hodeidah Agreement; UNIFIL = UN Interim Force in Lebanon; UNIOGBIS = UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau; UNISFA = UN Interim Security Force for Abyei; UNMIK = UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; UNMISS = UN Mission in South Sudan; UNMOGIP = UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan; UNSMIL = UN Support Mission in Libya; UNSOM = UN Assistance Mission in Somalia; UNTSO = UN Truce Supervision Organization; UNVMC = UN Verification Mission in Colombia.

^a Figures on international civilian staff are as of 31 Dec. 2018.

^b Figures on international civilian staff may include uniformed police.

^c EUBAM Libya was established in 2013 but did not qualify as a multilateral peace operation prior to 1 Jan. 2019.

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/pko/>>. Data on multilateral peace operations is obtained from the following categories of open source: (a) official information provided by the secretariat of the organization concerned; (b) information provided by the operations themselves, either in official publications or in written responses to annual SIPRI questionnaires; and (c) information from national governments contributing to the operation under consideration. In some instances, SIPRI researchers may gather additional information on an operation from the conducting organizations or governments of participating states by means of telephone interviews and email correspondence. These primary sources are supplemented by a wide selection of publicly available secondary sources consisting of specialist journals, research reports, news agencies, and international, regional and local newspapers.



ABBREVIATIONS

AMISOM	AU Mission in Somalia
AU	African Union
EUBAM	European Union Integrated Border Assistance Mission
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MINUJUSTH	UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti ,
MINUSMA	UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MONUSCO	Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
PCC	police-contributing country
RSM	Resolute Support Mission
TCC	troop-contributing country
TIPH	Temporary International Presence in Hebron
UN	United Nations
UNISFA	UN Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNMHA	UN Mission to Support the Hodeidah Agreement in Yemen
UNMISS	UN Mission in South Sudan

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