UN and Non-UN Peacekeeping Operations, 1948–2005

Birger Heldt

As has been noted by many scholars, there is no definition of "peacekeeping operation" in the UN charter, while there are many definitions in the peacekeeping literature. Although it is easy to offer a definition of ìUN peacekeeping operationî by pointing to the UNís official list of peacekeeping operations, a conceptual definition is necessary in order to identify non-UN-led operations. "Trends from 1948 to 2005", in *Peace Operations: Trends, Progress, and Prospects*, is based on a common understanding of ìpeacekeeping operationî as not by definition a matter of enforcement, but largely as a confidence-building measure that addresses distrust between parties to a dispute. Below is a definition that incorporates three common core elements of the concept as found in the literature (Heldt and Wallensteen 2007).

A "peacekeeping operation" is defined as a third-party state intervention that

- involves the deployment of military troops and/or military observers and/or civilian police in a target state;
- is, according to the mandate (as specified in multilateral agreements, peace agreements, or resolutions of the UN or regional organizations), established for the purpose of separating conflict parties, monitoring ceasefires, maintaining buffer zones, and taking responsibility for the security situation (among other things) between formerly, potentially, or presently warring parties;
- adopts a neutral stance toward the conflict parties, but is not necessarily impartial toward their behavior.
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The peacekeeping operations carried out by the UN that are listed below were identified through the UN website for peacekeeping operations and the standard work on the subject, *The Blue Helmets* (United Nations 1996). All relevant UN Security Council resolutions were examined to determine whether each peacekeeping operation thus identified fulfilled this study's definition with regard to tasks. ONUCA was established partly to monitor

1

an entire region (with regard to the implementation of the Esquipulas II Agreement, which specified the cessation of direct and indirect aid to irregular forces) and partly to monitor the demobilization of the Contras in Nicaragua. Only the part of the mission (April–July 1990) that refers to Nicaragua is included. UNFICYP (from the war of 1974), UNYOM, UNOGIL, UNGOMAP, and UNIFIL are all treated as interstate operations. UNFICYP addresses conflict or tension between two state actors from the war of 1974, before which it focused on the domestic situation. While there initially was an intrastate conflict in Northern Yemen, UNYOM addressed tension between Northern Yemen and Saudi Arabia. UNIFIL was established to address tension between Lebanon and Israel; it was not formally established to address the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. UNOGIL addressed the tension and monitored the border between Lebanon and Syria; it was not mandated to intervene in the Lebanese intrastate conflict, although it may have had implications for that conflict. Finally, while UNGOMAP monitored the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, it also monitored the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan to ensure mutual nonintervention and noninterference. It is therefore treated as an operation in an interstate conflict. The remaining interstate operations are UNASOG, UNDOF, UNEF I, UNEF II, UNIIMOG, UNIKOM, UNIPOM, UNMOGIP, UNMOP, UNMEE, UNOMUR, and UNTSO. All other operations are intrastate operations. The full names and the dates of UN operations are found below.

Peacekeeping operations carried out by non-UN actors from 1948 through the late 1990s were identified with the help of numerous case studies and regional overviews, while cases for 2000–2005 were identified mainly with the help of SIPRI's *Yearbook of Armaments and Disarmament* (various annuals) and Ploughshares's *Armed Conflicts Report* (various annuals). A large number of primary and secondary sources were also consulted, including the Internet sites for the European Union (EU) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). This definition has few implications for UN-led operations, while many so-called ìpeace-building missionsî (for instance, those of the OSCE,the EU, and the UN) are excluded. Most of the EU and OSCE missions are capacity-building missions rather than peacekeeping missions. As an example, the Kosovo Verification Mission is excluded because only civilian personnel were deployed. The list also excludes operations such as the present and large multinational force in Iraq as well as the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan. In the former case it was not a neutral force between two or more identified warring parties, but an occupation force much like Operation Uphold Democracy in Haiti 1994ñ1995 (see list of operations below); in the latter case, the operation was not an interposition force with the above-described tasks, but rather a force tasked to assist in maintaining security in Kabul. Names and dates of non-UN operations are presented below.

Finally, a nonexhaustive list of cases that were excluded, and the reason for their exclusion, is presented at the end of this listing. Non-UN operations that are either welcomed, authorized, endorsed, commended, or approved by UN Security Council Resolutions before or during these operations, are marked by an asterisk.

UN-led Peacekeeping Operations, 1948–2005

First United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF I), November 1956–June 1967.

Mission of the Representative of the Secretary-General in the Dominican Republic (DOMREP), May 1965–October 1966.

Second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II), October 1973–July 1979.

United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC), October 1991–March 1992.

United Nations Angola Verification Mission I (UNAVEM I), January 1989–June 1991.

United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II), May 1991–February 1995.

United Nations Angola Verification Mission III (UNAVEM III), February 1995–June 1997.

United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG), May–June 1994.

United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), October 1993–March 1996.

United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH), December 1997–March 2000.

United Nations Civilian Police Support Group (UNPSG), January–October 1998.

United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO), March 1995–January 1996.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), June 1974–.

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), March 1964–.

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), April 1991–.

United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP), April 1988–March 1990.

United Nations India–Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM), September 1965–March 1966.

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), June 1999–.

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), March 1978–.

United Nations Iran–Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG), August 1988–February 1991.

United Nations Iraq–Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), April 1991–October 2003.

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), January 1949–.

United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), December 1995–July 2002.

United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), July 2000–.

United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), September 1993–June 1996.

United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), October 2003–.

United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), October 1999–December 2005.

United Nation Mission in Support of East Timor (UNMISET), May 2002–May 2005.

United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA), April 1998–February 2000.

United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), February 1996–
December 2002.

United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT), December
1994–May 2000.

United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL), June–December
1958.

United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), November
1989–January 1992. (The dates refer to the entire lifespan of the operation.
For reasons specified above, only the period April–July 1990 is included in the
analysis.)

United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA), July 1997–February
1999.

United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), July 1991–April
1995.

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), August 1993–.

United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL), September 1993–
September 1997.

United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL), July 1998–
October 1999.

United Nations Observer Mission Uganda–Rwanda (UNOMUR), June 1993–
September 1994.

United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB), June 2004–.

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), April 2004–.

United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), December 1992–
December 1994.

United Nations Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I), April 1992–March 1993.

United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II), March 1993–March
1995.

United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC), July 1960–June 1964.

United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
(MONUC), December 1999–.

United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP), March 1995–Febru-
ary 1999.

United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), March 1992–December 1995.

United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian) (UNSF), Octo-
ber 1962–April 1963.

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), June 2004–.

United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH), July 1996–July 1997.

United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and
Western Sirmium (UNTAES), January 1996–January 1998.

United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), October
1999–May 2002.

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), March 1992–
September 1993.

United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), April 1989–March 1990.

United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH), August–November
1997.

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), June 1948–.

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA), January–May 1997.

United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM), July 1963–September 1964.

Non-UN-led Peacekeeping Operations, 1948ñ2005

*African Mission in Burundi (AMIB), April 2003–May 2004. Addressed intrastate conflict in Burundi.

*African Mission in Sudan (AMIS), June 2004–. Addressed intrastate conflict in Sudan.

Arab Deterrent Force (ADF), October/November 1976–July 1982. Addressed intrastate conflict in Lebanon.

Arab League military observers in Yemen, October 1972. Addressed interstate conflict between North Yemen and South Yemen.

Arab Ceasefire Observer Mission (ACOM), October 1970. Addressed intrastate conflict by monitoring the withdrawal of the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) from Jordan.

Bamako Ceasefire Commission, October 1963–April 1964. Addressed interstate conflict between Algeria and Morocco.

Bougainville Peace Monitoring Group (PMG), May 1998–June 2003. Addressed intrastate conflict in Bougainville.

Bougainville Truce Monitoring Group (TMG), December 1997–April 1998. Addressed intrastate conflict in Bougainville.

British Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, December 1963–March 1964. Addressed intrastate conflict in Cyprus.

Chad I, March 1979–June 1979. Addressed intrastate conflict in Chad.

Chad II (Inter-African Force), January–March 1980. Addressed intrastate conflict in Chad.

*Chad III, November 1981–June 1982. Addressed intrastate conflict in Chad.

*CIS Collective Peacekeeping Force (CPKF)/CIS Tajikistan Buffer Force, March 1993–September 2000. Addressed intrastate conflict in Tajikistan.

*CIS Peacekeeping Forces in Georgia (CISPKF or CPKF)/Collective Peacemaking Force (CPFOR), June 1994–. Addressed intrastate conflict in Georgia.

*Commonwealth Monitoring Force (CMF), December 1979–March 1980. Addressed intrastate conflict in Zimbabwe.

Commonwealth Multinational Police Assistance Group (CMPAG), February–June 2000. Addressed intrastate conflict at the Solomon Islands.

Commonwealth Multinational Police Peace Monitoring Group (CMPPMG), October 1999–January 2000. Addressed intrastate conflict at the Solomon Islands.

*Economic Community of West African States Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (ECOMICI), February 2003–April 2004. Addressed intrastate conflict in the Ivory Coast.

*Economic Community of West African States Mission in Liberia (ECOMIL), August–September 2003. Addressed intrastate conflict in Liberia.

*Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group–Liberia (ECOMOG–Liberia), August 1990–October 1999. Addressed intrastate conflict in Liberia.

*Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group–Guinea Bissau (ECOMOG–Guinea Bissau), December 1998–June 1999. Addressed intrastate conflict in Guinea Bissau.

*Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group–Sierra Leone (ECOMOG–Sierra Leone), October 1997–May 2000. Addressed intrastate conflict in Sierra Leone.

*European Union Force (EUFOR)–ALTHEA, December 2004–. Addressed intrastate conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

*European Union Force (EUFOR)–CONCORDIA, April–December 2003. Addressed intrastate conflict in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

*European Union Military Operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (ARTEMIS), June–August 2003. Addressed intrastate conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

*Implementation Force (IFOR), December 1995–December 1996. Addressed intrastate conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Indian Peacekeeping Force (IPKF), July 1987–March 1990. Addressed intrastate conflict between Sri Lanka and the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam).

*Inter-African Force to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB), February 1997–April 1998. Addressed intrastate conflict in the Central African Republic.

International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS), January 1973–May 1974. Addressed interstate conflict between North Vietnam and South Vietnam.

International Commission for Supervision and Control–Cambodia (ICC–Cambodia), August 1954–January 1970. Addressed interstate conflict between North Vietnam and Cambodia.

International Commission for Supervision and Control–Laos, I (ICC–Laos I), August 1954–July 1958. Addressed interstate conflict between North Vietnam and Laos.

International Commission for Supervision and Control–Laos, II (ICC–Laos II), May 1962–December 1975. Addressed interstate conflict between North Vietnam and Laos.

International Commission for Supervision and Control–Vietnam (ICC–Vietnam), August 1954–January 1973. Addressed interstate conflict between North Vietnam and South Vietnam.

*International Force for East Timor (INTERFET), September 1999–February 2000. Addressed intrastate conflict in East Timor.

International Monitoring Team (IMT), October 2004–. Addressed intrastate conflict in the Philippines.

International Peace Monitoring Team for the Solomon Islands (IPMT), November 2000–June 2002. Addressed intrastate conflict at the Solomon Islands.

*Joint Monitoring Mission/Joint Military Commission (JMM/JMC), April 2002–June 2005. Addressed intrastate conflict in Sudan.

*Kosovo Force (KFOR), June 1999–. Addressed intrastate conflict in Kosovo.

Mission of Military Observers Ecuador–Peru (MOMEP), March 1995–June 1999. Addressed interstate conflict between Peru and Ecuador.

Moldova Joint Force/Joint Control Commission Peacekeeping Force, July 1992–. Addressed intrastate conflict in Moldova.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), April 1982–. Addressed interstate conflict between Israel and Egypt.

Multinational Force I (MNF I), August–September 1982. Deployed in Lebanon, this mission had interstate (Israel vs. Syria) as well as intrastate (PLO vs. various groups; various groups vs. various groups) conflict tasks.

Multinational Force II (MNF II), September 1982–March 1984. Deployed in Lebanon, addressed interstate conflict between Israel and Syria.

*Multinational Interim Force in Haiti (MIFH), February–May 2004. Addressed intrastate conflict in Haiti.

Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission for Korea (NNSC), August 1953–. Addressed interstate conflict between North Korea and South Korea.

OAS Committee of Military Experts (Advisors), OAS Military Observers Group, May–June 1957. Addressed interstate conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua.

OAS Committee of Military Experts (Observers), January–February 1955. Addressed interstate conflict between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

OAS Inter-American Peace Force (IAPF), May 1965–September 1966. Addressed intrastate conflict in the Dominican Republic.

OAS Military Observers I, July 1969–July 1971. Addressed interstate conflict between Honduras and El Salvador.

OAS Military Observers II, August 1976–August 1981. Addressed interstate conflict between Honduras and El Salvador.

OAU Military Observer Team (MOT), April–September 1991. Addressed intrastate conflict in Rwanda.

OAU Neutral Military Observer Group I (NMOG I), September 1991–July 1992. Addressed intrastate conflict in Rwanda.

*OAU Neutral Military Observer Group II (NMOG II), August 1992–November 1993. Addressed intrastate conflict in Rwanda.

*OAU Observer Mission in Burundi (OMIB), February 1994–July 1996. Addressed intrastate conflict in Burundi.

OAU Observer Mission in the Comoros (OMIC), November 1997–May 1999. Addressed intrastate conflict in the Comoros.

OAU Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo, September 1999–November 2000. OAU observers were part of the Joint Military Commission (JMC) formed by the belligerent parties, but they were withdrawn in November 2000. JMC continued to exist until 2003. The mission addressed intrastate conflict.

Observer Commission from the States of Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD) and Benin, January 1986. Addressed interstate conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso.

*Operation Licorne, February 2003–. Addressed intrastate conflict in the Ivory Coast.

*OSCE Mission to Bosnia–Herzegovina, December 1995–. Addressed intrastate conflict in Bosnia–Herzegovina.

*OSCE Mission to Croatia, June 1998–October 2000. Addressed intrastate conflict in Croatia. This operation existed prior to June 1998, but it is only from this date that the operation was mandated with security tasks. After October 2000 the mandate was changed.

*OSCE Mission to Georgia, March 1994–. Addressed intrastate conflict in Georgia. This operation existed prior to March 1994, but it is only from this date that the operation was mandated with security tasks.

OSCE Mission to Moldova, April 1993–. Addressed intrastate conflict in Moldova.

Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI), July 2003–. Addressed intrastate conflict at the Solomon Islands.

*Russian Abkhazia Peacekeeping Operation, November/December 1993–May/June 1994. Addressed intrastate conflict in Georgia.

Somali Military Observer Team, October–November 1972. Addressed interstate conflict between Uganda and Tanzania.

South Ossetia Joint Force, July 1992–. Addressed intrastate conflict in Georgia.

*Stabilization Force (SFOR), December 1996–November 2004. Addressed intrastate conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Symbolic (Token) Arab Security Force (ASF), June–October 1976. Addressed intrastate conflict in Lebanon.

Examples of Excluded Non-UN Cases, 1948–2005

A series of Joint Commissions related to the Angolan conflict in the late 1980s and early 1990s. None of the commissions involved deployment of third party military troops/observers and/or civilian police.

Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM), 2005–. Excluded because the personnel consisted of civilians instead of uniformed military troops, military observers or civilian police.

African Union Military Observer Mission in the Comoros (MIOC), 2004. Deployed in the Comoros to support the election process. Did not have any peacekeeping tasks.

Allied Harmony, 2002–2003. NATO operation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; among other things, mandated to liaise with local authorities and provide military advice to the country's authorities and defense security sector reform activities. Did not have any peacekeeping tasks.

Arab League force, 1961–1963. According to the mandate, this was not an interposition force, but a protective force in support of Kuwait against Iraq.

Arab League military commission, 1980. The Arab League formed a military commission to supervise ceasefire and withdrawal of troops between North Yemen and South Yemen. No evidence of deployed personnel. The commission lasted only one day.

Bougainville Transition Team (BTT), 2003. Deployed in Bougainville to, among other things, monitor a ceasefire agreement. Excluded because the personnel consisted of civilians instead of uniformed military troops, military observers, or civilian police.

Ceasefire Commission, 1981. No evidence that military observers were deployed to the area of conflict between Peru and Ecuador. Military observers were based in Lima and Quito and took occasional trips to the conflict areas.

Economic and Monetary Community of Central African (CEMAC) security force, December 2002–. Deployed in the Central African Republic (CAR) and mandated to ensure the safety of the President of CAR, restructure the armed forces of CAR, and observe security of the border between CAR and Chad. Did not have any peacekeeping tasks.

European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM), 1991–2000. Was mandated to report to EU about events in the Western Balkans. The operation had no security functions.

European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM), 2000–. EUMM took over after ECMM and was given the same tasks.

European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUPM), 2003–. Mandated to monitor, mentor, professionalize and inspect the police forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Did not have any operational duties or peacekeeping tasks.

European Union Police Mission in Kinshasa (EUPOL), 2005–. Mandated to monitor and mentor local police forces in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Did not have any operational duties or peacekeeping tasks.

European Union Police Mission in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (EUPOL PROXIMA), 2003–. Mandated to monitor, mentor, and advise the police. Did not have any operational duties or peacekeeping tasks.

French force in Djibouti, 1992. The force was not mandated with any peacekeeping tasks (as defined above), but only to provide humanitarian and sanitary support to civilians in rebel held territory.

Inter-African Force, 1978–1979. Not an interposition force, but a coalition of African states aiming to support the government of Zaire against armed rebels. The force took over after Belgian and French paratroopers left the conflict area.

International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICAH), 2000–2001. A purely civilian mission mandated to, among other things, support democratization and judicial reform.

International Observer Group Mission (IOGM), 1990. Deployed in Bougainville, included only civilian personnel and only mandated to observe peace talks.

International Observer Team, 1968–1970. Deployed in Nigeria to investigate human rights violation.

International Observers Team (IOT), 1990. Deployed in Bougainville, lasted six days, included only civilian personnel.

International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), 2001–. Not a neutral interposition force, but a force siding with and assisting the government of Afghanistan in maintaining security, initially in Kabul.

International Support and Verification Commission of the OAS (CIAV), 1990–1997. Deployed in Nicaragua, CIAV was never responsible for interposition or security questions. Such tasks were handled by the UN peacekeeping operation ONUCA. CIAV assisted during the disarmament process in 1990, but only had a humanitarian role. After this process was complete the mandate changed.

Joint Commission, 1992. A commission was deployed in Mali with representatives from the government and Tuareg groups that had agreed to a truce. Thus, there were no third-party personnel.

Joint Military Commission in Yemen, 1994. Addressed intrastate conflict in Yemen. The commission included military attaches and representatives of several countries, but did not carry out any peacekeeping tasks.

Joint Military Committee, 1953–1954. Deployed in Burma to help evacuate remnants of Kuomintang located in Burma–Thailand border area to Taiwan.

Mission of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, 1994–1996.

Was mandated to monitor the border between Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina for sanctions violations.

Monitoring-Observer Force in Uganda. According to a peace agreement in late 1985, a peacekeeping force would be established in Uganda. While some observers were deployed in December, fighting never stopped, and thus the agreement was never implemented. Moreover, before the agreement could be implemented, the NRA (National Resistance Army) toppled the government in January 1986, and thus made the agreement redundant.

Multinational Force in Iraq (MNF), 2003–. Not a neutral interposition force, but a force tasked to assist the government of Iraq to maintain nationwide security and stability.

Multinational Protection Force (MPF), 1997. Deployed in Albania "to facilitate the safe and prompt delivery of humanitarian assistance and to help create a secure environment for the missions of international organizations in Albania, including those providing humanitarian assistance." Did not have any peacekeeping tasks.

OAS Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia, 2004–. Deployed to verify the ceasefire and cessation of hostilities, demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration initiatives undertaken by the government in connection with the peace process. Did not have any peacekeeping tasks relating to the conflict between the government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), but focused instead on paramilitary groups. In addition, the mission was purely civilian.

OAS Special Commission in Suriname, 1992. Deployed in Suriname, the Commission did not involve deployment of troops, military observers, or civilian police responsible for security, observation of cease-fire, etc. Instead, Surinamese government forces/police had this responsibility, while the Special Commission observed whether they carried out this task.

OAS Special Mission for Strengthening Democracy in Haiti, 2002–. Mission deployed in Haiti and mandated to support the improvement of security, justice, human rights, democratic development, governance, and institutional development. A civilian mission that did not have any peacekeeping tasks.

OAU Mediation Commission, 1974. Deployed between Mali–Upper Volta, but military observers were never able to fully deploy, as they were not allowed into Mali.

OAU, 1964. No evidence that the OAU contributed with military observers to the joint commission formed between Ethiopia and Somalia.

OAU, 1991–. Deployed in Western Sahara–Morocco, OAU observers were occupied with assisting in compiling the list of voters and did not have an independent chain of command.

Operation Turquoise, 1994. This operation was not mandated to carry out peacekeeping in Rwanda. It was instead given purely humanitarian tasks.

Operation Uphold Democracy, 1994–1995. This was a UN authorized intervention force aiming at installing a democratically elected government in Haiti. It was also not a neutral interposition force.

OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission (OSCE–KVM), 1998–1999. All personnel were civilian. Most of the OSCE's field missions are peace-building missions and are thus excluded from the list.

Sinai Field Mission (SFM), 1975–1982. Commissioned by a third party state (the United States), a private contractor handled a series of different types of sensors that were placed between Egypt and Israel; aerial reconnaissance was carried out by the third party that did not deploy any peacekeepers on the ground. Since only missions with direct involvement by at least one third party state, involving deployed troops, military observers, or civilian police are included, this mission is excluded.

South African Protection and Support Detachment (SAPSD), 2001–2003. Mandated only to protect exiled political leaders in Burundi.

Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Combined Task Force, 1998–1999. Deployed in Lesotho, this was an intervention force dominated by South Africa that sided with the government to reinstall order after a military uprising against the government. In 1999 Operation Maluti was established, but this is the name of an effort (dominated by the South African military) to professionalize the armed forces of Lesotho.

South Pacific Peacekeeping Force (SPKF), 1994. Deployed in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea. The issue was whether SPKF carried out task number "3" in its mandate, that is, whether SPKF really carried out peacekeeping (deployment in order to interposition themselves between the parties in the zones of fighting) rather than acting as a security force for a conference (conference security). Sources show that the tasks never extended beyond the conference venue.

Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM), 2002–. Deployed in Sri Lanka and mandated to, among other things, monitor the implementation of a ceasefire agreement between the government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). Excluded because the personnel consisted of plainclothes civilians instead of uniformed military troops, military observers, or civilian police.

Task Force Fox (Operation Amber Fox), 2001–2002. NATO operation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia mandated to protect international monitors verifying the implementation of the peace plan. Did not have any peacekeeping tasks.

Task Force Harvest (Operation Essential Harvest), 2000. NATO operation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia mandated to collect, destroy, and dispose of weapons and ammunition turned over by ethnic Albanians. Did not have any peacekeeping tasks.

The International Presence in Hebron (TIPH), 1994, 1997–. Deployed in Hebron, it did not contain uniformed military troops, military observers, or civilian police. Moreover, it was not mandated to observe cease-fire, be responsible for the security situation, or even to act as an interposition force.

United Task Force (UNITAF), 1992–1993. Deployed in Somalia, it was not mandated to carry out peacekeeping. Was instead given the task of ensuring the distribution of humanitarian aid.

UN–OAS International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH), 1993–2000. Deployed in Haiti, this was a peace-building operation without any peacekeeping tasks.

WEU Police Contingent in Mostar/WEU Unified Police Force in Mostar, 1994–1996. Deployed in Mostar, it was mandated to assist in police training, but was

not an intervention force that had the responsibility to address security issues by itself.

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