

## **ANNEX 1: UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS FOR MISSIONS INVOLVING ASPECTS OF CIVILIAN PROTECTION**

This chart reviews Security Council resolutions providing mandates that involve or imply protection of civilians for missions led by the United Nations, multinational forces, or individual countries. Section I covers mandates with direct reference to civilian protection in Council resolutions. The second section looks at selected missions with implicit or possible civilian protection components and their Council resolutions. Both sections of the chart identify the conflict area and mission name, cite relevant UN Security Council resolutions, identify Chapter VII citations by the Council, excerpt specific language from UN resolutions, and identify mission force levels and the troop contributing countries. This chart can be used in a variety of ways: to identify which missions have explicit and implicit requirements for civilian protection; to compare the specific language of mission mandates involving the protection of civilians; to determine which countries regularly contribute troops to such operations; to look at the evolution of UN resolutions; and to compare the force size of various civilian protection missions.

The UN Security Council did not explicitly direct peacekeepers to “protect civilians” or carry out missions for the “protection of civilians” in mandates prior to 1999. In earlier mandates, resolutions identified tasks or goals implying protection, such as the creation of “safe zones” and the maintenance of “public safety” and a “secure environment,” which imply authority to provide some level of protection to the civilian population. Selections here include excerpts indicating the authority to use force to uphold UN mandates, which impacts how missions intervene on civilians’ behalf. In trying to capture all civilian protection-mandated missions from 1960 to April 2006, this chart looks at operations where peacekeeping forces are authorized to take action in potentially hostile environments for civilian protection. This chart does not look at more indirect mission activities that help provide protection to civilians over time (e.g., demobilization, disarmament and reintegration activities; ceasefire monitoring; and human rights assistance). It addresses language relating to the actions of peacekeepers themselves, not other actors such as parties to the conflict or national governments. Section II includes a range of missions,

including those in hostile environments such as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Somalia, and Rwanda, where civilian populations were under serious threat. Other missions in Section II, such as Operation Alba in Albania, the UN Mission in the Central African Republic, and the UN Mission in Haiti, took place in more benign environments or lacked clear Chapter VII authorization, and are included in order to provide grounds for comparing resolution language.

**CHART KEY**

*Data is from the United Nations unless stipulated otherwise.*

<b>Conflict Area:</b> Names the country or location of the mission.
<b>Mission Name:</b> Lists the name referenced by the United Nations or used by the lead state or organization.
<b>UNSC Resolution:</b> Lists major Security Council resolutions relevant to the mission (except those extending the mission without change).
<b>Mission Type:</b> Identifies citation of Chapter VII authority under the UN Charter and the mission leadership, e.g., the UN, multilateral organization, multinational force, or lead nation.
<b>Selected Language From UN Mandates:</b> Excerpts sections from UN Security Council resolutions for operation mandates, focusing on the phrases "protect civilians" or "protection of civilians" or excerpts implying potential civilian protection, such as language stipulating creation of "safe zones, "public safety, " and a "secure environment" that imply authority to provide some level of protection to the civilian population. Selections also include language that indicates the missions' authority to use force. In a few cases, such as the mandates for AMIS, IFOR, and SFOR, some language is not from Security Council resolutions, and the alternate source is specified.
<b>Mission Strength:</b> Identifies either the maximum number of troops authorized by the UN resolution or troops deployed at a specific time.
<b>Troop Contributing Countries:</b> Includes all the countries that have contributed civilian police, military observers, or actual troops to the mission.

<b>I. UN Security Council Resolutions for Missions with Direct Reference to the Protection of Civilians</b>						
Conflict Area	Mission Name	Relevant UNSC Resolutions	Mission Type	Selected Language From UN Mandates	Mission Strength <i>authorized or reported</i> <sup>1</sup>	Troop Contributing Countries <i>Nation of force commander in italics</i> <sup>2</sup>
Burundi	United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB)	1545 (2004)	UN-led Chapter VII	<p><b>Resolution 1545:</b> ...5. Authorizes ONUB to use all necessary means to carry out the following mandate, within its capacity and in the areas where its armed units are deployed, and in coordination with humanitarian and development communities: ... – to contribute to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance, and facilitate the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons, – <b>without prejudice to the responsibility of the transitional Government of Burundi, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence</b>, – to ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, as well as the security and freedom of movement of ONUB's personnel, and to coordinate and conduct, as appropriate, mine action activities in support of its mandate....</p>	<p><b>Authorized strength:</b> 5,650 military personnel, including 200 military observers, 120 civilian police personnel, 434 international civilian personnel, 170 United Nations Volunteers and 446 local civilian staff (S/2004/210/Add.1).</p>	<p><b>Contributors of military personnel:</b> Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Chad, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, <i>South Africa</i>, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yemen, and Zambia.</p> <p><b>Contributors of police personnel:</b> Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal.</p>
Côte d'Ivoire	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	1528 (2004) 1609 (2005)	UN-led Chapter VII	<p><b>Resolution 1528:</b> ...6. Decides that the mandate of UNOCI ... shall be the following: (i) To protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment, provide the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel and, <b>without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of National Reconciliation, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment...</b></p> <p><b>Resolution 1609:</b> ...2.... <i>Support for humanitarian assistance</i> (i) To facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance; inter alia, by helping to establish the necessary security conditions and taking into account the special needs of vulnerable groups, especially women, children and elderly people... (It also includes language identical to Res. 1528 above)</p>	<p><b>Authorized strength:</b> Up to 7,090 military personnel and up to 725 police officers, including three formed police units, and the necessary additional civilian personnel (S/RES/1609/2005).</p>	<p><b>Contributors of military personnel:</b> Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, China, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Moldova, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Yemen, and Zambia.</p> <p><b>Contributors of police personnel:</b> Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, El Salvador, France, Ghana, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, Vanuatu, and Yemen.</p>

<b>I. UN Security Council Resolutions for Missions with Direct Reference to the Protection of Civilians</b>						
Conflict Area	Mission Name	Relevant UNSC Resolutions	Mission Type	Selected Language From UN Mandates	Mission Strength authorized or reported <sup>1</sup>	Troop Contributing Countries <i>Nation of force commander in italics</i> <sup>2</sup>
Côte d'Ivoire	Operation Licorne	1464 (2003), 1528 (2004), 1609 (2005)	UN-authorized Chapter VII (France)	<p><b>Resolution 1464:</b> ...9. [A]uthorizes Member States participating in the ECOWAS forces in accordance with Chapter VIII together with the French forces supporting them to <b>take the necessary steps</b> to guarantee the security and freedom of movement of their personnel and to <b>ensure, without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Government of National Reconciliation, the protection of civilians immediately threatened with physical violence within their zones of operation, using the means available to them....</b></p> <p><b>Resolution 1528:</b> 16. Authorizes...the French forces to use all necessary means in order to support UNOCI in accordance with the agreement to be reached between UNOCI and the French authorities, and in particular to: – Contribute to the general security of the area of activity of the international forces, – Intervene at the request of UNOCI in support of its elements whose security may be threatened, – Intervene against belligerent actions, if the security conditions so require, outside the areas directly controlled by UNOCI, – <b>Help to protect civilians, in the deployment areas of their units....</b></p>	<p><b>Reported strength:</b> 4000 troops.<sup>3</sup></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>France</i></p>	
Côte d'Ivoire	ECOWAS Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (ECOMIC I)	1464 (2003)	UN-authorized Chapter VII (Economic Community of West African States)	<p><b>Resolution 1464:</b> ...9. [A]uthorizes Member States participating in the ECOWAS forces in accordance with Chapter VIII together with the French forces supporting them to <b>take the necessary steps</b> to guarantee the security and freedom of movement of their personnel and to <b>ensure, without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Government of National Reconciliation, the protection of civilians immediately threatened with physical violence within their zones of operation, using the means available to them....</b></p>	<p><b>Reported strength:</b> 1,369 military personnel.<sup>4</sup></p>	Benin, Ghana, Niger, <i>Senegal</i> , and Togo. <sup>5</sup>

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Democratic Republic of Congo	United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC)	1258 (1999), 1279 (1999), 1291 (2000), 1355 (2001), 1376 (2001), 1417 (2002), 1445 (2002), 1468 (2003), 1493 (2003), 1501 (2003), 1565 (2004), 1592 (2005)	UN-led Chapter VI from 1999 to 2003, with a Chapter VII clause added in 2000; full Chapter VII from 2003 to present	<p><b>Resolution 1291:</b> ...8. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides that MONUC may take the necessary action, <b>in the areas of deployment of its infantry battalions and as it deems it within its capabilities</b>, to protect United Nations and co-located JMC personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, and <b>protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence</b>....</p> <p><b>Resolution 1493:</b> ...25. Authorizes MONUC to take the necessary measures <b>in the areas of deployment of its armed units, and as it deems it within its capabilities:</b>  – to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment; – to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, including in particular those engaged in missions of observation, verification or DDRRR; – <b>to protect civilians and humanitarian workers under imminent threat of physical violence;</b> – and to contribute to the improvement of the security conditions in which humanitarian assistance is provided; 26. Authorizes MONUC to use all necessary means to fulfill its mandate in the Ituri district and, as it deems it within its capabilities, in North and South Kivu....</p> <p><b>Resolution 1565:</b> ... 4. <i>Decides</i> that MONUC will have the following mandate: (a) to deploy and maintain a presence in the key areas of potential volatility in order to promote the re-establishment of confidence, to discourage violence, in particular by deterring the use of force to threaten the political process, and to allow United Nations personnel to operate freely, particularly in the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, (b) <b>to ensure the protection of civilians, including humanitarian personnel, under imminent threat of physical violence</b>, (c) to ensure the protection of United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, (d) to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, ... 6. <i>Authorizes</i> MONUC to use all necessary means, <b>within its capacity and in the areas where its armed units are deployed</b>, to carry out the tasks listed in paragraph 4, subparagraphs (a) to (g) above....</p>	<p><b>Authorized maximum strength:</b> 16,700 Military personnel, 475 Police personnel. In addition, on 6 September 2005, the Security Council authorized a temporary increase of 841 personnel in the strength of the Mission; and on 28 October 2005, the Security Council authorized a temporary increase of 300 personnel in its military strength for the period of the elections.</p>	<p><b>Contributors of military personnel:</b>  Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, <i>Senegal</i>, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Zambia.</p> <p><b>Contributors of police personnel:</b>  Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Guinea, India, Jordan, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Russian Federation, <i>Senegal</i>, Sweden, Turkey, Vanuatu, and Yemen.</p>

<b>I. UN Security Council Resolutions for Missions with Direct Reference to the Protection of Civilians</b>						
Conflict Area	Mission Name	Relevant UNSC Resolutions	Mission Type	Selected Language From UN Mandates	Mission Strength authorized or reported <sup>1</sup>	Troop Contributing Countries <i>Nation of force commander in italics<sup>2</sup></i>
Democratic Republic of Congo	Operation Artemis	1484 (2003), 1501 (2003)	UN-authorized Chapter VII (European Union)	<p><b>Resolution 1592:</b> ...7. <i>Emphasizing that MONUC is authorized to use all necessary means, within its capabilities and in the areas where its armed units are deployed, to deter any attempt at the use of force to threaten the political process and to ensure the protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, from any armed group, foreign or Congolese, in particular the ex-FAR and Interahamwe, encourages MONUC in this regard to continue to make full use of its mandate under Resolution 1565 in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and stresses that, in accordance with its mandate, MONUC may use cordon and search tactics to prevent attacks on civilians and disrupt the military capability of illegal armed groups that continue to use violence in those areas....</i></p> <p><b>Resolution 1484:</b> ...1. <i>Authorizes the deployment until 1 September 2003 of an Interim Emergency Multinational Force in Bunia in close coordination with MONUC, in particular its contingent currently deployed in the town, to contribute to the stabilization of the security conditions and the improvement of the humanitarian situation in Bunia, to ensure the protection of the airport, the internally displaced persons in the camps in Bunia and, if the situation requires it, to contribute to the safety of the civilian population, United Nations personnel and the humanitarian presence in the town....</i></p>	<p><b>Reported strength:</b> 1,800 troops.<sup>6</sup></p>	<p>Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France (lead nation), Germany, Greece, South Africa, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.<sup>7</sup></p>
Haiti	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	1542 (2004)	UN-led Chapter VII	<p><b>Resolution 1542:</b> ...7. <i>Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with regard to Section I below, decides that MINUSTAH shall have the following mandate: 1. Secure and Stable Environment: (a) in support of the Transitional Government, to ensure a secure and stable environment within which the constitutional and political process in Haiti can take place; ... (e) to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment and to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, taking into account the primary responsibility of the Transitional Government in that regard; (f) to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Transitional Government and of police authorities...</i></p>	<p><b>Authorized strength:</b> 6,700 military personnel; 1,622 civilian police; 548 international civilian personnel, 154 United Nations volunteers and 995 local civilian staff.</p>	<p><b>Contributors of military personnel:</b> Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, United States, Uruguay, and Yemen.</p> <p><b>Contributors of police personnel:</b> Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Mali, Mauritius, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Togo, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, and Zambia.</p>

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Liberia	United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	1408 (2003), 1458 (2003), 1478 (2003), 1497 (2003), 1509 (2003), 1521 (2003), 1532 (2004), 1549 (2004), 1638 (2005), 1683 (2005)	UN-led Chapter VII	<b>Resolution 1509:</b> ...3. Decides that UNMIL shall have the following mandate: ... <b>Protection of United Nations Staff, Facilities and Civilians:</b> (i) to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, <b>without prejudice to the efforts of the government, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, within its capabilities</b> ....	<b>Authorized strength:</b> Up to 15,000 military personnel, including up to 250 military observers and 160 staff officers, and up to 1,115 civilian police officers.	<b>Contributors of military personnel:</b> Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, <i>Nigeria</i> , Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, and Zambia.  <b>Contributors of police personnel:</b> Argentina, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United States, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

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Sierra Leone	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)	1270 (1999), 1289 (2000), 1299 (2000), 1313 (2000), 1346 (2001), 1470 (2003), 1492 (2003), 1508 (2003), 1537 (2004), 1562 (2004)	UN-led Chapter VI with a Chapter VII clause added in 1999; expanded in 2000 to full Chapter VII	<p><b>Resolution 1270:</b> ...14. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides that in the discharge of its mandate UNAMSIL may take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone and ECOMOG. ...</p> <p><b>Resolution 1289:</b> ...10. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides further that the mandate of UNAMSIL shall be revised to include the following additional tasks, to be performed by UNAMSIL within its capabilities and areas of deployment and in the light of conditions on the ground: (a) To provide security at key locations and Government buildings, in particular in Freetown, important intersections and major airports, including Lungi airport; (b) To facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance along specified thoroughfares; (c) To provide security in and at all sites of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; ... authorizes UNAMSIL to take the necessary action to fulfill the additional tasks set out above, and affirms that, in the discharge of its mandate, UNAMSIL may take the necessary action to ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel and, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, to afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, taking into account the responsibilities of the Government of Sierra Leone. ...</p>	<p><b>Authorized strength:</b> (maximum), 17 500 military personnel, including 280 military observers (S/RES/1346) and up to 170 civilian police personnel (S/RES/1436).</p>	<p><b>Contributors of military personnel:</b> Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Croatia, Egypt, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden, Tanzania, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay and Zambia.</p> <p><b>Contributors of civilian police:</b> Australia, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Canada, Gambia, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Russia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.</p>
Darfur, Sudan	African Mission in the Sudan (AMIS)	1502 (2003), 1547 (2004), 1556 (2004), 1564 (2004)	UN-recognized Chapter VII (African Union)	<p><b>Resolution 1564:</b> ...Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter ...2. Welcomes and supports the intention of the African Union to enhance and augment its monitoring mission in the Darfur region of Sudan, and encourages the undertaking of proactive monitoring. ...</p> <p><b>African Union – Communiqué of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Peace and Security Council (20 October 2004):</b> ...4. Decides that the enhanced AMIS shall be deployed... to perform the following mandate: ...to contribute to a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian relief and, beyond that, the return of IDPs</p>	<p><b>Authorized strength:</b> a total of 6,171 military personnel, with an appropriate civilian component, including up to 1,360 civilian police personnel (Communiqué of the 28<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the AU Peace and Security Council, 28 April 2005).</p>	<p>Rwanda, Nigeria, Senegal, Gambia, Chad, Kenya, and South Africa (as of 20 October 2005).</p>

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				<p>and refugees to their homes, in order to assist in increasing the level of compliance of all Parties with the Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement and to contribute to the improvement of the security situation throughout Darfur. ...6. Decides that, within the framework of its mandate as spelt out in paragraph 4 above, AMIS shall, inter alia, perform the following tasks: ...<b>Protect civilians whom it encounters under imminent threat and in the immediate vicinity, within resources and capability, it being understood that the protection of the civilian population is the responsibility of the GoS.</b>...</p> <p><b>African Union – Communiqué of the Forty-Sixth Meeting of the Peace and Security Council (10 March 2006):</b> ...3. Decides to extend the mandate of AMIS...to undertake the following: contribute to the improvement of the general security situation; provide a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the return of IDP and refugees; and <b>contribute to the protection of the civilian population in Darfur.</b>...4. b) In order to improve the security, humanitarian and human rights situation, Council: i) Requests the Commission to <b>immediately take all necessary steps</b> for the consistent, flexible, broad and robust interpretation of the mandate provided for in paragraph 3 above, and the tasks deriving thereof ...in order to ensure a <b>more forceful protection of the civilian population.</b></p>		

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Sudan	United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)	1590 (2005)	UN-led Chapter VII	<p><b>Resolution 1590:</b> 4. ... (a)...(ix) To ensure an adequate human rights presence, capacity, and expertise within UNMIS to carry out human rights promotion, civilian protection, and monitoring activities; ... (d) To contribute towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights in Sudan, as well as to coordinate international efforts towards the protection of civilians with particular attention to vulnerable groups including internally displaced persons, returning refugees, and women and children, within UNMIS's capabilities and in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies, related organizations, and non-governmental organizations; ...16. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, (i) Decides that UNMIS is authorized to take the necessary action, in the areas of deployment of its forces and as it deems within its capabilities, to protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations, and equipment, ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, humanitarian workers, joint assessment mechanism and assessment and evaluation commission personnel, and, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of Sudan, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence.</p>	<p><b>Authorized strength:</b> Up to 10,000 military personnel including some 750 military observers.</p> <p><b>Proposed strength:</b> 715 police, 1,018 international civilian staff, 2,623 national staff and 214 United Nations Volunteers.</p>	<p><b>Contributors of military personnel:</b> Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.</p> <p><b>Contributors of police personnel:</b> Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United States, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.</p>

<b>II. Selected UN Resolutions for Missions With Implications for Protection of Civilians</b>						
<b>Conflict Area</b>	<b>Mission Name</b>	<b>Relevant UNSC Resolutions</b>	<b>Mission Type</b>	<b>Selected Language From UN Mandates</b>	<b>Mission Strength authorized or reported<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Troop Contributing Countries <i>Nation of force commander in italics<sup>2</sup></i></b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)</b>	1386 (2001), 1413 (2002), 1444 (2002), 1510 (2003)	UN-authorized Chapter VII (NATO)	<p><b>Resolution 1386:</b> ...1. Authorizes, as envisaged in Annex 1 to the Bonn Agreement, the establishment for 6 months of an International Security Assistance Force to assist the Afghan Interim Authority in the maintenance of security in Kabul and its surrounding areas, so that the Afghan Interim Authority as well as the personnel of the United Nations can operate in a secure environment; ...3. Authorizes the Member States participating in the International Security Assistance Force to take all necessary measures to fulfill its mandate....</p> <p><b>Resolution 1510:</b> ...Authorizes expansion of the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force to allow it, as resources permit, to support the Afghan Transitional Authority and its successors in the maintenance of security in areas of Afghanistan outside of Kabul and its environs, so that the Afghan Authorities as well as the personnel of the United Nations and other international civilian personnel engaged, in particular, in reconstruction and humanitarian efforts, can operate in a secure environment, and to provide security assistance for the performance of other tasks in support of the Bonn Agreement....</p>	<p><b>Reported strength:</b> 9,000 troops.<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States.<sup>9</sup></p>
<b>Albania</b>	<b>Operation Alba</b>	1101 (1997)	UN-authorized Chapter VII (Multinational Force)	<p><b>Resolution 1101:</b> ...2. Welcomes the offer made by certain Member States to establish a temporary and limited multinational protection force 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.... 4. Authorizes the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to conduct the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve the objectives set out ...above and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, further authorizes...Member States to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the said multinational protection force....</p>	<p><b>Reported strength:</b> 6,000 troops.<sup>10</sup></p>	<p>Italy (lead nation), Greece, France, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, and Turkey; slight participation from Austria, Denmark, and Belgium.<sup>11</sup></p>

II. Selected UN Resolutions for Missions With Implications for Protection of Civilians						
Conflict Area	Mission Name	Relevant UNSC Resolutions	Mission Type	Selected Language From UN Mandates	Mission Strength authorized or reported <sup>1</sup>	Troop Contributing Countries <i>Nation of force commander in italics</i> <sup>2</sup>
Bosnia-Herzegovina /Croatia /Macedonia	United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)	Selected resolutions: <sup>12</sup> 743 (1992), 749 (1992); 758 (1992); 761 (1992), 770 (1992), 771 (1992), 776 (1992), 779 (1992), 781 (1992), 786 (1992), 795 (1992), 815 (1993), 816 (1993), 819 (1993), 824 (1993), 836 (1993), 844 (1993), 900 (1994), 908 (1994), 914 (1994), 941 (1994), 958 (1994), 959 (1994), 982 (1995), 988 (1995), 1004 (1996)	UN-led prior to 1993, and Chapter VII after Resolution 815 (1993)	<p><b>Resolution 824:</b> ...3. Declares that the capital city of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, and other such threatened areas, in particular the towns of Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, Bihać, as well as Srebrenica, and their surroundings should be treated as <b>safe areas</b> by all the parties concerned and should be free from armed attacks and from any other hostile act....</p> <p><b>Resolution 836:</b> ...5. Decides to extend to that end the mandate of UNPROFOR in order to enable it, in the safe areas referred to in Resolution 824 (1993), <b>to deter attacks against the safe areas</b>, to monitor the cease-fire, to promote the withdrawal of military or paramilitary units other than those of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to occupy some key points on the ground, in addition to participating in the delivery of humanitarian relief to the population as provided for in Resolution 776 (1992) of 14 September 1992, 6. Affirms that these safe areas are a temporary measure and that the primary objective remains to reverse the consequences of the use of force and to allow all persons displaced from their homes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to return to their homes in peace, beginning inter-alia, with the prompt implementation of the provisions of the Vance-Owen Plan in areas where those have been agreed by the parties directly concerned. ...9. Authorizes UNPROFOR, in addition to the mandate defined in Resolutions 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992 and 776 (1992), in carrying out the mandate defined in paragraph 5 above, <b>acting in self-defence, to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, in reply to bombardments against the safe areas by any of the parties or to armed incursion into them or in the event of any deliberate obstruction in or around those areas to the freedom of movement of UNPROFOR or of protected humanitarian convoys....</b></p>	<p><b>Reported strength:</b> (March 1995): 38,599 military personnel, 684 military observers, 803 civilian police, 2,017 international staff, and 2,615 local staff.<sup>13</sup></p>	Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, India, Pakistan, Sweden, and the United Kingdom among the top contributors; 37 countries total. <sup>14</sup>

II. Selected UN Resolutions for Missions With Implications for Protection of Civilians						
Conflict Area	Mission Name	Relevant UNSC Resolutions	Mission Type	Selected Language From UN Mandates	Mission Strength authorized or reported <sup>1</sup>	Troop Contributing Countries <i>Nation of force commander in italics</i> <sup>2</sup>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Implementation Force (IFOR)/ Stabilization Force (SFOR)	1031(1995), 1088 (1996)	UN-authorized Chapter VII (NATO)	<p><b>Resolution 1031:</b> 14. Authorizes the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the organization referred to in Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement to establish a multinational implementation force (IFOR) under unified command and control in order to fulfil the role specified in Annex 1-A and Annex 2 of the Peace Agreement; 15. Authorizes the Member States acting under paragraph 14 above to take <b>all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with Annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement</b>, stresses that the parties shall be held equally responsible for compliance with that Annex, and shall be equally subject to such <b>enforcement action</b> by IFOR as may be necessary to ensure implementation of that Annex and the protection of IFOR, and takes note that the parties have consented to IFOR's taking such measures; ...17. Authorizes Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of IFOR, either in defence of IFOR or to assist the force in carrying out its mission, and recognizes the right of the force to take all necessary measures to defend itself from attack or threat of attack....</p> <p><b>The General Framework Agreement, Annex 1A: Article VI:</b> Deployment of the Implementation Force...3. The Parties understand and agree that the IFOR shall have the right to fulfil its supporting tasks, within the limits of its assigned principal tasks and available resources, and on request, which include the following: a. to help create secure conditions for the conduct by others of other tasks associated with the peace settlement, including free and fair elections; b. to assist the movement of organizations in the accomplishment of humanitarian missions; c. to <b>assist the UNHCR and other international organizations in their humanitarian missions</b>; d. to observe and prevent interference with the movement of civilian populations, refugees, and displaced persons, and to <b>respond appropriately to deliberate violence to life and person</b>; and, e. to monitor the clearing of minefields and obstacles....</p>	<p><b>IFOR reported strength:</b> 60,000 troops.<sup>15</sup></p> <p><b>SFOR reported strength:</b> 34,000 troops.<sup>16</sup></p>	<p><b>IFOR troop contributing countries:</b> All NATO nations with armed forces. NATO also invited 16 non-NATO countries to participate: Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, and Ukraine (all Partnership for Peace countries) plus, Egypt, Pakistan, and Malaysia.<sup>17</sup></p> <p><b>SFOR troop contributing countries (1997/98 &amp; 2000/01):</b> (NATO) Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States; (non-NATO) Albania, Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Egypt, Finland, Jordan, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Russia, Sweden, and Ukraine.<sup>18</sup></p>

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Conflict Area	Mission Name	Relevant UNSC Resolutions	Mission Type	Selected Language From UN Mandates	Mission Strength authorized or reported <sup>1</sup>	Troop Contributing Countries <i>Nation of force commander in italics<sup>2</sup></i>
Burundi	African Union Mission in Burundi (AMIB)	1375 (2001)	Endorsed by UN Security Council after AU deployment, implicit Chapter VI (African Union)	<p><b>Resolution 1375:</b> ...4. Endorses the efforts of the Government of South Africa and other member States to support the implementation of the Arusha Agreement, and strongly supports in this regard the establishment of an interim multinational security presence in Burundi; at the request of its Government, to protect returning political leaders and train an all-Burundian protection force...To secure identified assembly and disengagement areas; <b>To provide VIP protection for designated returning leader; To facilitate safe passage</b> for the parties during planned movement to the designed assembly areas.</p> <p><i>Note: According to the Institute for Security Studies (Prebvia), the AU mandate for AMIB included monitoring, DDR, facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance and other tasks, but no explicit mention of civilian protection. The mission's rules of engagement, however, allowed for the use of force to protect civilians "under imminent threat of physical violence." 19</i></p> <p><b>Resolution 1159:</b> ...10. Decides that, taking into account the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report of 23 February 1998, MINURCA shall have the following initial mandate: (a) <b>To assist in maintaining and enhancing security and stability, including freedom of movement, in Bangui and the immediate vicinity of the city;</b> (b) To assist the national security forces in <b>maintaining law and order and in protecting key installations in Bangui;</b> ... (d) To ensure security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel and the safety and security of United Nations property; ... 13. Affirms that MINURCA may be required to take action to ensure security and freedom of movement of its personnel in the discharge of its mandate....</p> <p><b>Resolution 1182:</b> ...4. Recognizes that MINURCA, in implementing its mandate, may conduct limited-duration reconnaissance missions outside Bangui, and other tasks involving the security of United Nations personnel in accordance with paragraph 10 of Resolution 1159 (1998)....</p>	<p><b>Authorized strength:</b> 3,500 troops.<sup>21</sup></p>	Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Africa. <sup>21</sup>
Central African Republic	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA)	1159 (1998), 1182 (1998), 2001 (1998), 1230 (1999), 1271 (1999)	UN-led Chapter VI	<p><b>Reported strength:</b> 1,350 troops and military support personnel and 24 civilian police, supported by international and local civilian staff.<sup>22</sup></p>	<p><b>Contributors of military personnel:</b> Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Gabon, Mali, Portugal, Senegal, Togo, and Tunisia.</p>	

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Conflict Area	Mission Name	Relevant UNSC Resolutions	Mission Type	Selected Language From UN Mandates	Mission Strength authorized or reported <sup>1</sup>	Troop Contributing Countries <i>Nation of force commander in italics</i> <sup>2</sup>
Congo	United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC)	143 (1960), 145 (1960), 146 (1960), 161 (1961), 169 (1961)	UN-led operation (Chapter VII not specified, but well-known that force was used)	<b>Resolution 143:</b> ...2. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in consultation with the Government of the Republic of the Congo, to provide the Government with such military assistance as may be necessary until, through the efforts of the Congolese Government with the technical assistance of the United Nations, the national security forces may be able, in the opinion of the Government, to meet fully their tasks.... <b>Resolution 161:</b> ...1. Urges that the United Nations take immediately all appropriate measures to prevent the occurrence of civil war in the Congo, including arrangements for cease-fires, the halting of all military operations, the prevention of clashes, and the use of force, if necessary, in the last resort....	<b>Reported strength:</b> (maximum): 19,828 troops, supported by international civilian and locally recruited staff. <sup>23</sup>	Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Malaya, Federation of Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. <sup>24</sup>
Georgia	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)	858 (1993), 881 (1993), 937 (1994), 1077 (1996), 1494 (2003)	UN-led Chapter VI	<b>Resolution 1494:</b> ...17. Endorses the recommendations by the Secretary-General in his report of 21 July 2003 (S/2003/751, para. 30) that a civilian police component of 20 officers be added to UNOMIG, to strengthen its capacity to carry out its mandate and in particular contribute to the creation of conditions conducive to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees...	<b>Reported strength:</b> 131 total uniformed personnel, including 120 military observers and 11 police.	<b>Contributors of military personnel:</b> Albania, Austria, Bangladesh, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay. <b>Contributors of police personnel:</b> Germany, Hungary, Poland, Russian Federation, and Switzerland.

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<b>Conflict Area</b>	<b>Mission Name</b>	<b>Relevant UNSC Resolutions</b>	<b>Mission Type</b>	<b>Selected Language From UN Mandates</b>	<b>Mission Strength authorized or reported<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Troop Contributing Countries <i>Nation of force commander in italics<sup>2</sup></i></b>
Haiti	Operation Uphold Democracy	940 (1994)	UN-authorized Chapter VII (Multi-national Force)	<b>Resolution 940:</b> ...4. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes Member States to form a multinational force under unified command and control and, in this framework, to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to <b>establish and maintain a secure and stable environment</b> that will permit implementation of the Governors Island Agreement, on the understanding that the cost of implementing this temporary operation will be borne by the participating Member States; ...16. Emphasizes the necessity that, inter alia: (a) All appropriate steps be taken to <b>ensure the security and safety of the operations and personnel engaged in such operations;</b> and (b) The security and safety arrangements undertaken extend to <b>all persons engaged in the operations....</b>	<b>Reported strength:</b> 22,000 troops. <sup>21</sup>	United States (lead nation providing 20,000 troops), and 12 other countries. <sup>22</sup>
Haiti	United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH)	867 (1993), 940 (1994), 975 (1995), 1048 (1996)	UN-led Chapter VI	<b>Resolution 940:</b> ... 9. Decides to revise and extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) for a period of six months, to assist the democratic Government of Haiti in fulfilling its responsibilities in connection with: (a) <b>sustaining the secure and stable environment</b> established during the multinational phase and <b>protecting international personnel and key installations....</b>	<b>Reported strength</b> (maximum): 6,065 troops and military support personnel, and 847 civilian police, supported by international and local civilian staff.	<b>Contributors of military and civilian police personnel:</b> Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Canada, Djibouti, France, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Mali, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, and the <i>United States</i> .

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Conflict Area	Mission Name	Relevant UNSC Resolutions	Mission Type	Selected Language From UN Mandates	Mission Strength authorized or reported <sup>1</sup>	Troop Contributing Countries <i>Nation of force commander in italics</i> <sup>2</sup>
Haiti	Multi-national Interim Force (Operation Secure Tomorrow)	1529 (2004)	UN-authorized Chapter VII (Multi-national Force)	<b>Resolution 1529:</b> ...2. Authorizes the immediate deployment of a Multinational Interim Force for a period of not more than three months from adoption of this resolution: (a) <b>To contribute to a secure and stable environment in the Haitian capital and elsewhere in the country,</b> as appropriate and as circumstances permit, in order to support the Haitian President's request for international assistance to support the constitutional political process under way in Haiti; (b) To facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and the access of international humanitarian workers to the Haitian people in need; (c) To facilitate the provision of international assistance to the Haitian police and the Haitian Coast Guard in order to <b>establish and maintain public safety and law and order</b> and to promote and protect human rights.... <b>Resolution 688:</b> 1. Condemns the repression of the Iraqi civilian population in many parts of Iraq, including most recently in Kurdish populated areas, the consequences of which threaten international peace and security in the region; 2. Demands that Iraq, as a contribution to remove the threat to international peace and security in the region, immediately end this repression and express the hope in the same context that an open dialogue will take place to ensure that the human and political rights of all Iraqi citizens are respected; 3. Insists that Iraq allow immediate access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in all parts of Iraq and to make available all necessary facilities for their operations... 6. Appeals to all Member States and to all humanitarian organizations to contribute to these humanitarian relief efforts.... <b>Resolution 1244:</b> ...9. Decides that the responsibilities of the international security presence to be deployed and acting in Kosovo will include: ... (c) <b>Establishing a secure environment in which refugees and displaced persons can return home in safety, the international civil presence can operate, a transitional administration can be established, and humanitarian aid can be delivered;</b> (d) <b>Ensuring public safety and order</b> until the international civil presence can take responsibility for this task... (h) <b>Ensuring the protection and freedom of movement of itself, the international civil presence, and other international organizations....</b>	<b>Reported strength:</b> 3,300 troops. <sup>27</sup>	United States (lead nation), Canada, Chile, and France. <sup>28</sup>
Northern Iraq	Operation Provide Comfort III, Operation Safe Haven	678 (1990), 687 (1991), 688 (1991)	Unclear UN authorization (United States & Multi-national Force)		<b>Reported strength:</b> 13,000 troops (US, Provide Comfort) and 5,000 troops (US, Safe Haven). <sup>29</sup>	United States (lead nation), United Kingdom, France, Turkey, and nine other nations. <sup>30</sup>
Kosovo	Kosovo Force (KFOR)	1160 (1998), 1199(1998), 1203(1998), 1239(1999), 1244(1999)	NATO bombing campaign not authorized by UN; follow-on UN-authorized Chapter VII peace operation (NATO)		<b>Authorized strength:</b> 50,000 troops. <sup>31</sup>	Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, <sup>32</sup> United Kingdom, and the United States.

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Kosovo	United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1999), 1207 (1999), 1239 (1999), 1244 (1999)	UN-led Chapter VII civilian operation	<b>Resolution 1244:</b> ...11. Decides that the main responsibilities of the international civil presence will include: (i) <b>Maintaining civil law and order</b> , including the establishing local police forces and meanwhile through the deployment of international police personnel to serve in Kosovo; (j) <b>Protecting and promoting human rights</b> ; (k) <b>Assuring the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons</b> to...Kosovo.... <b>Resolution 1497:</b> ...1. Authorizes Member States to establish a Multinational Force in Liberia to support the implementation of the 17 June 2003 ceasefire agreement, including establishing conditions for initial stages of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities, <b>to help establish and maintain security</b> in the period after the departure of the current President and the installation of a successor authority, taking into account the agreements to be reached by the Liberian parties, and to secure the environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and to prepare for the introduction of a long-term United Nations stabilization force to relieve the Multinational Force....  <i>Note: The mandate for the ceasefire monitoring group laid out in the June 2003 ceasefire agreement includes tasks such as monitoring, DDR, and security for VIPs, but no explicit mention of civilian protection.</i>	n/a	n/a
Liberia	ECOWAS Mission in Liberia (ECOMIL)	1497 (2003)	UN-authorized Chapter VII (Economic Community of West African States)		<b>Reported strength:</b> 3,600 troops. <sup>33</sup>	Benin, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Togo. <sup>34</sup>

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Rwanda	United Nations Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR)	812 (1993), 846 (1993), 872 (1993), 891 (1993), 893 (1994), 909 (1994), 912 (1994), 918 (1994), 923 (1994), 929 (1994), 935 (1994), 965 (1994), 977 (1995), 978 (1995), 989 (1995), 997 (1995), 1005 (1995), 1011 (1995), 1013 (1995), 1028 (1995), 1029 (1995), 1047 (1996), 1050 (1996), 1053 (1996)	UN-led Chapter VI: Chapter VII arms embargo after Resolution 918 (1994)	<p><b>Resolution 912:</b> ...3. Decides, in the light of the current situation in Rwanda, to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR as follows: ... (c) To monitor and report on developments in Rwanda, including the safety and security of the civilians who sought refuge with UNAMIR....</p> <p><b>Resolution 918:</b> ...3. Decides to expand UNAMIR's mandate under Resolution 912 (1994) to include the following additional responsibilities within the limits of the resources available to it: (a) To contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas; (b) To provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations; 4. Recognizes that UNAMIR may be required to take action in self-defence against persons or groups who threaten protected sites and populations, United Nations and other humanitarian personnel or the means of delivery and distribution of humanitarian relief....</p> <p><b>Resolution 925:</b> ...4. Reaffirms that UNAMIR, in addition to continuing to act as an intermediary between the parties in an attempt to secure their agreement to a cease-fire, will: (a) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas; (b) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations....</p>	<p><b>Authorized strength:</b> (maximum, 17 May 1994 to 8 June 1995): 5,500 military personnel, including approximately 5,200 troops and military support personnel, 320 military observers, and 90 civilian police.<sup>35</sup></p>	<p><b>Contributors of military and civilian police personnel:</b> Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, India, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.</p>

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Rwanda	Operation Turquoise	929 (1994)	UN-authorized Chapter VII (France)	<p><b>Resolution 929:</b> ...2. Welcomes also the offer by Member States (S/1994/734) to cooperate with the Secretary-General in order to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda through the establishment of a temporary operation under national command and control aimed at contributing, in an impartial way, to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, on the understanding that the costs of implementing the offer will be borne by the Member States concerned; 3. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General to conduct the operation referred to in paragraph 2 above using all necessary means to achieve the humanitarian objectives set out in subparagraphs 4 (a) and (b) of Resolution 925 (1994);...</p> <p><b>Resolution 925:</b> 4. ... (a) Contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, including through the establishment and maintenance, where feasible, of secure humanitarian areas; and (b) Provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations.</p>	<p><b>Reported strength:</b> 2,500.<sup>36</sup></p> <p>France (lead nation), Senegal.<sup>37</sup></p>	
Somalia	Unified Task Force (UNITAF)/ Operation Restore Hope	794(1992)	UN-authorized Chapter VII (Multi-national Force)	<p><b>Resolution 794:</b> ... 10. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Secretary-General and Member States cooperating to implement the offer referred to in paragraph 8 above to use all necessary means to establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia....</p>	<p><b>Reported strength</b> (peak): 30,000 US military personnel and 10,000 personnel from 24 other states.<sup>38</sup></p> <p>Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Kuwait, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States (lead nation), and Zimbabwe.<sup>39</sup></p>	

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Somalia	United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II)	814 (1993), 837 (1993), 865 (1993), 878 (1993), 885 (1993), 886 (1993), 897 (1994), 923 (1994), 946 (1994), 953 (1994), 954 (1994)	UN-led Chapter VII	<p><b>Resolution 814:</b> This resolution establishes UNOSOM II's mandate according to the Report of the Secretary General of 3 March 1993. According to the UN, this report authorized UNOSOM II to "take appropriate action, including enforcement measures, to establish throughout Somalia a secure environment for humanitarian assistance."<sup>40</sup></p> <p><b>Resolution 837:</b> ...Reaffirms that the Secretary-General is authorized under Resolution 814 (1993) to take all necessary measures against all those responsible for the armed attacks referred to in paragraph 1 above, including against those responsible for publicly inciting such attacks, to establish the effective authority of UNOSOM II throughout Somalia, including to secure the investigation of their actions and their arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment...</p>	<p><b>Authorized strength:</b> (maximum) 28,000 military and civilian police personnel; 2,800 international and local civilian staff.</p>	<p>Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.</p>
Timor Leste	International Force for East Timor (INTERFET)	1264 (1999)	UN-authorized Chapter VII (Multinational Force)	<p><b>Resolution 1264:</b> ...2. Emphasizes the urgent need for coordinated humanitarian assistance and the importance of allowing full, safe and unimpeded access by humanitarian organizations and calls upon all parties to cooperate with such organizations so as to ensure the protection of civilians at risk, the safe return of refugees and displaced persons and the effective delivery of humanitarian aid; 3. Authorizes the establishment of a multinational force under a unified command structure, pursuant to the request of the Government of Indonesia conveyed to the Secretary-General on 12 September 1999, with the following tasks: to restore peace and security in East Timor, to protect and support UNAMET in carrying out its tasks and, within force capabilities, to facilitate humanitarian assistance operations, and authorizes the States participating in the multinational force to take all necessary measures to fulfill this mandate...</p>	<p><b>Reported strength:</b> As of March 2000, two brigades numbering approximately 9,000 troops.<sup>41</sup></p>	<p>Includes Australia (lead nation), Brazil, Brunei, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, and the United States.<sup>42</sup></p>

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Conflict Area	Mission Name	Relevant UNSC Resolutions	Mission Type	Selected Language From UN Mandates	Mission Strength authorized or reported <sup>1</sup>	Troop Contributing Countries <i>Nation of force commander in italics</i> <sup>2</sup>
Timor Leste	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)	1272 (1999), 1319 (2000), 1338 (2001), 1392 (2002)	UN-led Chapter VII	<p><b>Resolution 1272 (1999):</b> ...Decides to establish, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General, a United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), which will be endowed with overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and is empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice; 2. Decides also that the mandate of UNTAET shall consist of the following elements: (a) <b>To provide security and maintain law and order throughout the territory of East Timor</b>; ... (d) To ensure the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development assistance....</p> <p><b>Resolution 1319:</b> ...6. <b>Underlines that UNTAET should respond robustly to the militia threat in East Timor</b>, consistent with its Resolution 1272 (1999) of 22 October 1999....</p>	<p><b>Authorized strength:</b> (maximum): Military 9,150 troops and 1,640 civilian police.</p>	<p><b>Contributors of military personnel:</b> Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay.</p> <p><b>Contributors of civilian police personnel:</b> Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu, and Zimbabwe.</p>

- <sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, figures in this column come from the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) website, mission "Facts and Figures" pages, [www.un.org/depts/dpko](http://www.un.org/depts/dpko), as of 6 April 2006.
- <sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise noted, information in this column comes from the DPKO website, mission "Facts and Figures" pages, [www.un.org/depts/dpko](http://www.un.org/depts/dpko), as of 6 April 2006.
- <sup>3</sup> US Department of State, "Background Note: Côte d'Ivoire," [www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2846.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2846.htm), as of 11 April 2006.
- <sup>4</sup> Ifsoha Azikiwe, "Ivorian Crisis: One Year of ECOWAS Diplomatic Initiative," *This Day* Online, 16 November 2004, [www.thisdayonline.com/archive/2003/11/12/20031112dip01.htm](http://www.thisdayonline.com/archive/2003/11/12/20031112dip01.htm).
- <sup>5</sup> *Ibid*.
- <sup>6</sup> The Henry L. Stimson Center, "Review of European Union Field Operations," Factsheet, Future of Peace Operations project, March 2004, [www.stimson.org/fopo/pdf/Factsheet\\_EUFieldOperations.pdf](http://www.stimson.org/fopo/pdf/Factsheet_EUFieldOperations.pdf).
- <sup>7</sup> *Ibid*.
- <sup>8</sup> Actual number as of December 2005; International Security Assistance Force, "Media Frequently Asked Questions," ISAF Fact Sheet, 30 December 2005, [www.afnorth.nato.int/ISAF/Update/media\\_faq.htm](http://www.afnorth.nato.int/ISAF/Update/media_faq.htm).
- <sup>9</sup> As of September 2005; International Security Assistance Force, "ISAF Structure," ISAF Fact Sheet, 5 September 2005, [www.afnorth.nato.int/ISAF/structure/structure\\_structure.htm](http://www.afnorth.nato.int/ISAF/structure/structure_structure.htm).
- <sup>10</sup> Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the UN, "Operation Alba," 1998, [www.un.int/slovenia/pk-alba.html](http://www.un.int/slovenia/pk-alba.html).
- <sup>11</sup> Ettore Greco, "Delegated Peacekeeping: The Case of Operation Alba," *Istituto Affari Internazionali*, 1998, [www.ciaonet.org/wps/gre01/](http://www.ciaonet.org/wps/gre01/).
- <sup>12</sup> Selected resolutions relate to the UNPROFOR mandate, troop strength, humanitarian relief escorts, no-fly zone, safe areas, and exclusion zones. For an extensive list of UN Security Council Resolutions related to UNPROFOR, IFOR and SFOR, see NATO SFOR Security Council Resolutions online: [www.nato.int/ifor/un/un-resol.htm](http://www.nato.int/ifor/un/un-resol.htm).
- <sup>13</sup> UN Department of Public Information, "Former Yugoslavia – UNPROFOR: United Nations Protection Force Profile," 31 August 1996, [www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/co\\_mission/unprof\\_p.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/co_mission/unprof_p.htm).
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- <sup>16</sup> "The Balkan Conflict: Stabilization Force (SFOR), Chronology of Events," 3 February 2001, [http://home.wanadoo.nl/tcc/balkan/sfor\\_chron\\_ib.html](http://home.wanadoo.nl/tcc/balkan/sfor_chron_ib.html).
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- <sup>21</sup> Boshoff, "Burundi," 1.

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- <sup>22</sup> There was also a provision for 114 international civilian staff, 111 local staff and 13 United Nations Volunteers. Additional short-term and medium-term United Nations observers were deployed during the legislative (November/December 1998) and presidential (September 1999) elections.
- <sup>23</sup> UN Department of Public Information, "Republic of the Congo – ONUC: Facts and Figures," [www.un.org/depts/dpkco/Missions/onucF.html](http://www.un.org/depts/dpkco/Missions/onucF.html).
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- <sup>25</sup> GlobalSecurity.org, "Operation Uphold Democracy," 2 March 2004, [www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/uphold\\_democracy.htm](http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/uphold_democracy.htm).
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- <sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*
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- <sup>34</sup> UN Mission in Liberia, "All ECOMIL Contingents to Be Rehatted on 1 October 2003," UNMIL Press Release, 28 September 2003.
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- <sup>38</sup> GlobalSecurity.org, "Operation Restore Hope," 10 October 2002, [www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/restore\\_hope.htm](http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/restore_hope.htm).
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