APPENDIX 1 – ADHOCISM DATASET

In the development of the ADHOCISM dataset, we systematically compiled and classified the data on military Ad Hoc Coalitions, taking into account our research question and the relevant theory and literature. This qualitative-to-quantitative content analysis approach closely aligns with content analysis and has been defined along three principles: validity, replicability and reliability. In this appendix, we aim to enhance the transparency around the dataset's development process, by presenting a comprehensive overview of its design: units of analysis, variables and search protocol. We also detail the ADHOCISM codebook considering the definition of categories and variables in use, providing coding examples.

This appendix also offers a practical contribution by outlining the procedures we followed to conduct inter-coder reliability tests in order to improve the quality of the ADHOCISM dataset. Here, we present the detailed list of steps and procedures taken to independently code part of the data with two researchers.

Units of analysis

We collected the coalition cases from different datasets:

- Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database: brings annual information on 184 unique operations from 2000 to 2020, in which they use the "ad hoc multinational coalitions" term as a residual category for all those peace operations that are not IO-led. For each operation per year, the database presents information about the location where it took place, the number of people and the organization mandating or implementing it. They use the "ad hoc" label for 26 multilateral peace operations.
- Milinda database (Jetschke and Schlipphak, 2020): covers UN and non-UN peace operations from 1947 to 2016. It includes information on mission type, target state consent and UN authorization. While discussing the regionalization of peace operations, Jetschke and Schlipphak collected data and differentiated the actors mandating and implementing the operations. These actors are the UN, Regional Organizations and Individual States. In their coding of implementing agents, the Milinda dataset also identifies 60 operations as being ad hoc. Interestingly, of those, only 17 overlap with the SIPRI MPO dataset.
- Third-Party Peace Keeping Missions (TPI) database (Mullenbach, 2013): records intra-state third-party interventions from 1947 to 2014, to discuss how missions affect the duration and resolution of conflicts. TPI categorizes the interventions by type of third party: UN, Regional Inter-Governmental Organization or State/Ad Hoc Group of States. In this dataset, 42 interventions by ad hoc groups of states are identified – most of them overlapping with Milinda. The database is related to the Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project, which provides intrastate dispute narratives.
- Von Einsiedel, Malone & Ugarte (2016) and the Annual Review of Global Peace Operations (2013) present a list of both UN and non-UN peace operations. McInnis (2019) presents operations that are not promoted by a specific organization. Karlsrud and Reykers (2020) present cases of AHCs in international security responses to crises, as well as Brosig (2023) who focused on responses to crises on the African continent.
- International Military Intervention dataset (Pickering and Kisangani, 2009) includes 13 multinational temporary ad hoc interventions.

The combination of these resources gave us a list of military AHCs in peace and security. Table 1 provides an overview of all identified AHCs thus far:

Table 1 – List of identified AHCs

Accra Initiative / Multinational Joint Task Force
Arab Observer Cease-fire Mission - ACOM
Australia police assistance mission in (Port Moresby) Papua New Guinea - APAM
Australia-led South Pacific Regional Peacekeeping Force - Papua New Guinea / Operation Lagoon - SPRPF Op. Lagoon
Benin Observer Commission - BOC
Bougainville Transition Team - BTT
British-led Joint Truce Force in Cyprus - JTF Cyprus
Civilian Protection Monitoring Team – Sudan - CPMT Sudan
Combined Joint Task Force -Tonga - CJTF-Tonga
European Maritime Awareness in the Strait of Hormuz Mission - EMASoH
French-led multinational force in Rwanda / Operation Turquoise
Global Coalition against Daesh / Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve - CJTF-OIR
Inter-African Force Congo-Kinshasa - IAF Congo-K
Inter-African Monitoring Mission - Central African Republic - MISAB
International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS - South Vietnam)
International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC - Cambodia)
International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC - Vietnam)
International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC I - Laos)
International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC II - Laos)
International Force for East Timor - INTERFET
International Maritime Security Construct Sentinel - IMSC
International Monitoring Team – Philippines - IMT
International Peace Monitoring Team - IPMT
International Security Assistance Force - ISAF
International Stabilization Force - ISF
Italian-led Joint Verification Commission - JVM-Mozambique
Italian-led Multi-National Protection Force Albania / Operation Alba
Joint Control Commission/Joint Peacekeeping Forces - JCC
Joint Force Group of Five Sahel - JF-G5S
Joint Military Commission – Congo - JMC
Joint Military Commission - Sudan / International Monitoring Unit - Sudan/Nuba Mountains - JMC/IMU
Joint Peacekeeping Forces - JPKF
Libya intervention / Operation Unified Protector-NATO (March 2011)
Military Observation Mission - MOM-Moldova
Military Observer Mission Ecuador/Peru - MOMEP
Multinational Force - Iraq I / Operation Iraqi Freedom - MNF-Iraq
Multinational Force and Observers - MFO
Multinational Force I in Lebanon - MNF I
Multinational Force II in Lebanon - MNF II
Multinational Interim Force in Haiti - MIF-H
Multinational Joint Task Force - MNJTF
Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission - NNSC
Operation Barkhane
Operation Desert Storm
Operation Enduring Freedom
Operation Prosperity Guardian
Peace Monitoring Group – Bougainville - PMG Bougainville
Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands - RAMSI
Regional Coalition Initiative against the Lord's Resistance Army - African Union Regional Task Force - RCI-LRA
Russian Peacekeeping Forces in Nagorno-Karabakh/Russian-Turkish Joint Monitoring Centre - RTJMC
Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission - SLMM
Task Force Takuba
Truce Monitoring Group – Bougainville - TMG
Turkish-led Peace Monitoring Force – Iraq - PMF/MNPF-Iraq
U.S. humanitarian intervention in Liberia / Joint Task Force - JTF Liberia
U.S.-led Multinational Force in Haiti / Operation Uphold Democracy - MNF-Haiti
U.S.-led Unified Task Force in Somalia / Operation Restore Hope - UNITAF
US-led operation (Operation United Shield) to evacuate UN troops in Somalia

Detailed ADHOCISM Dataset Codebook

id	Identification Number	
name	Complete name/title of ad hoc coalition	
name_acronym	Acronym of ad hoc coalition	
year	Date variable (one for each pair of AHC-year)	Since we deem temporality as a key aspect of AHCs, we recorded several dimensions of AHCs on a yearly basis. This is the variable in which we address the pair AHC-year. If an AHC was active from 2002 to 2005, for instance, we will have four rows: AHC1-2002, AHC1-2003, AHC1-2004, AHC1-2005
survival_death	Categorical variable: active, finalized, replaced, integrated, zombie	Data from texts and documents. Considering the pair AHC-year, we code it as 'active' until the end year. - We code 'finalized' when the AHC is withdraw (E.g. "French President Emmanuel Macron announced the withdrawal of Operation Barkhane from Mali within the next four to six months. According to Macron, the decision to withdraw has been occasioned by the breakdown of diplomatic relations", "After the signing of a peace accord in Oct. 1998, MOMEP was closed on 17 June 1999"). - We code "replaced" when the text mention examples such as "replaced to", "transition to" (E.g. "MINURCA was established on 27 March to replace MISAB"). We note in parentheses which mission replaced the AHC. - We code "integrated" when the deployment remains, but the command goes to another arrangement (E.g. "NATO announces it will take over command of the operations"). We note in parentheses which mission the AHC was integrated to. - "Zombie" is the coding when the AHC exists but is not really in operation.
initial_end_date	Double: number of days, based on data on the predicted timeframe for AHC according to the founding document	Data from documents (peace agreements/UN resolutions), in which we should be able to determine the initial end date of each AHC e.g. 1 year, 6 months. Examples: "Authorizes for a period of *12 months* from", "17. Orderly Withdrawal of all Foreign Forces: D - Day + *180 days*", "Decides to authorize the deployment for an initial period of *one year*".
speed_first_meeting	Date variable: date of the first meeting	Data from texts and documents. Examples: "*On 17 May 2014*, a little-remarked summit took place at the Elysée Palace in Paris to discuss Boko Haram", "It was against this background that a regional ministerial meeting was convened by the Commission in Bangui, CAR, from *13 to 14 October 2010*."
speed_operating_capability_start_date	Date variable: date of when the coalition became operational	Data from texts, documents and datasets. Examples: "US Marines deployed on *14 August 2003*", "Nigerian civilian police were deployed to maintain law and order on *July 1, 1964*".
end_date	Date variable: end date	Data from texts, documents and datasets. Examples: "The operation received a two-month mandate from the UNSC. It was concluded on *21 Aug. 1994*."
organizational_secretariat_location	String: Location of secretariat	Data from texts and documents. Examples: "The Accra Initiative operates with a *permanent* secretariat in *Accra, Ghana*, and focal points in each member country".
organizational_secretariat_independent	Binary: Has an independent secretariat – 1 if present, 0 if absent	Depends on variable organizational_secretariat_location

organizational_secretariat_operational_headquarters	String: Location of operational HQ	Data from texts and documents. Examples: "Headquarters: *Yambio, South Sudan*", "*Menaka* acts as the headquarters, holding both liaison officers and operational personnel." In cases where the text did not specify whether the headquarters was an operational or force headquarters, we made the assumption that it was an operational HQ.
organizational_secretariat_force_headquarters	String: Location of force HQ	Data from texts and documents. Examples: "It is understood that the force headquarters, based in Mali, relocated from Sévaré to Bamako."
organizational_founding_document	String: founding document	Data from texts, documents and datasets. Examples: "The origins of the MFO lie in Annex I to the *1979 Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel*". Date added between parentheses.
main_mandate	Categorical variable: conflict prevention and mediation, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacebuilding, counter-terrorism	Data from texts, documents and datasets. More on terminology in: https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/terminology.
support_mandate	Categorical: conflict prevention and mediation, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacebuilding, counter-terrorism, humanitarian	Data from texts, documents and datasets. More on terminology in: https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/terminology.
authorizing_IO	String: list (separated by commas)	Data from texts and documents. Examples: "was given the full political support of the United Nations", "Representatives from the OSCE, EU, WEU, and the United Nations participated in the Steering Committee as observers".
overlap_operations	String: list (separated by commas)	Data from texts and documents. Examples: "The Multidimensional UN Stabilization Mission in Mali (*MINUSMA*) started as an invited French peacekeeping mission (Serval) and transferred to the African Union and ECOWAS two months later (*AFISMA*). Apart from peacekeeping by various actors, an *EU mission* focusing on police training has been deployed too".
crisis_ucdp_id	String: list	Data from Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), available at: https://ucdp.uu.se. We should match the AHC deployment with the corresponding conflict ID to code the AHC's deployment as a response to the conflict.
target_countries	String: proper noun (countries)	Data from texts, documents and datasets.
target_countries_ISO	Three-letter country code, from ISO 3166–1	Available at: https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search.
target_countries_COW	Three-letter country code, from Correlates of War	Available at: https://correlatesofwar.org/cow-country-codes/.
target_countries_COW_code	Three-number country code, from Correlates of War	Available at: https://correlatesofwar.org/cow-country-codes/.
continent	Categorical: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East Oceania	Available at: https://correlatesofwar.org/cow-country-codes/.
geo_orientation	Categorical: Regional (1 continent); Cross-regional (2 to 4 continents); Universal (5 or more continents)	Data from texts and documents. Regional (1 continent); Cross-regional (2 to 4 continents); Universal (5 or more continents).
pivotal_actor_initiating	String: proper noun (member)	Data from texts, documents and datasets. Countries, IOs or other actors that had the initiative to create an AHCs. Examples: "*French* PKM in Ivory Coast (Licorne)", "*Italian-led* Joint Verification Commission (JVC - Mozambique)", "MISAB was deployed in Bangui, under the military

		command of *Gabon* and with logistical and financial support provided by France". Could also be organizations.
pivotal_actor_financial	String: proper noun (member)	Data from texts, documents and datasets. Countries, IOs or other actors that most financially contributed.
pivotal_actor_non_financial	String: proper noun (member)	Data from texts, documents and datasets. Countries, IOs or other actors that most militarily contributed. Examples: "The majority, between 240 and 250, of the PMG's personnel were *Australian*".
membership_size	Continuous: number of contributors to the coalition	Sum of the other members described in the list in the next 4 columns
membership_identification_states	String: list (states, separated by commas)	Data from texts, documents and datasets. States listed as participant, member, observer, contributors. Examples: "Parties settled on the organization, membership nations and structure of SLMM, consisting members from the five Nordic countries, *Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, and Iceland*", "It shall be composed of representatives of the following States: *Canada, India and Poland*."
membership_identification_IGO	String: list (IGOs, separated by commas)	Data from texts, documents and datasets. Examples: "*AU* authorized a regional peace support operation, to be executed by the *ECOWAS* force"
membership_identification_civilsociety	String: list (civil society groups, separated by commas)	Data from texts, documents and datasets.
membership_identification_business	String: list (business groups, separated by commas)	Data from texts, documents and datasets.
membership_contribution_military_balance	String: list (members and total number of military deployed in the coalition [using :], separated by commas - information from Military Balance)	Data from Military Balance annual reports, texts and other documents. Examples: -Military Balance 2011 Non-UN Deployments 2010–11 Location: EGYPT *Operation: MFO* Mission: Supervising implementation of the Egyptian–Israeli peace treaty's security provisions. Contributor: Forces by role (where known) Total: United States 1 inf bn, 1 spt bn *688* Colombia 1 inf bn *354* Fiji 1 inf bn *338* Italy 1 coastal patrol unit *78* Uruguay 1 engr/tpt unit *58* Hungary 1 MP unit *38* Canada *28* New Zealand 1 trg unit, 1 tpt unit *28* Australia *25* Norway *3* Czech Republic *3* France *2* TOTAL 1,643
membership_contribution_military_balance_countries	string, list (members, number of military deployed in the coalition in each country [using : and ()], separated by commas - information from Military Balance)	Data from Military Balance annual reports, texts and other documents. When information on the location of troop deployment is available, as in the example where all troops were deployed in Egypt, the data in the cell is: Australia: 25 (in Egypt: 25), Canada: 28 (in Egypt: 28), Colombia: 354 (in Egypt: 354), Czech Republic: 3 (in Egypt: 3), Fiji: 338 (in Egypt: 338), France: 2 (in Egypt: 2), Hungary: 38 (in Egypt: 38), Italy: 78 (in Egypt: 78), New Zealand: 28 (in Egypt: 28), Norway: 3 (in Egypt: 3), Uruguay: 58 (in Egypt: 58), United States: 688 (in Egypt: 688)

list_source	String: list (separate by ;)	Given

Protocol of research

The protocol of research and sources for each case is detailed as:
For each of the cases:

1. general search on internet search engines and encyclopedias.
    a. information in order to confirm basic data (starting and end dates), geographical features (such as target countries, continents, geographical orientation),
    b. coalitions' websites, and Web Archive use of the website (exact name of the AHC, pivotal members, authorizing IOs, overlapping missions, secretariat, headquarters, official documents, annual reports).
2. annual Military Balance.
    a. country entries with data on troops and equipment deployed by one country on others.
3. search on mentions of AHCs using Google Scholar to collect pieces of literature published in peer reviewed journals, books and academic products in general.
    a. findings are compared within existing literature.
4. systematic data from datasets: SIPRI, MILINDA, TPI and DADM project.

All the sources are detailed in a log document (Appendix 2), to detail the coding choices.

APPENDIX 2 – Log ADHOCISM Dataset: Narratives and Sources

Contents:

APPENDIX 1 – ADHOCISM DATASET 1
Units of analysis 1
Detailed ADHOCISM Dataset Codebook 3
Protocol of research 6
APPENDIX 2 – Log ADHOCISM Dataset: Narratives and Sources 7
Joint Task Force Liberia (JTF Liberia) 10
Benin Observer Commission (BOC) 12
Operation Barkhane 13
Joint Force Group of Five Sahel (JF-G5S) 17
Task Force Takuba 19
Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) 22
Accra Initiative / Multinational Joint Task Force 24
Inter-African Monitoring Mission (MISAB - Central African Republic) 26
Regional Task Force for the elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army 28
Joint Military Commission (JMC) 30
Inter-African Force Congo-Kinshasa 32
French-led multinational force in Rwanda / Operation Turquoise 33
Italian-led Joint Verification Commission (JVC - Mozambique) 35
Joint Military Commission (JMC) / International Monitoring Unit (IMU - Sudan/Nuba Mountains) 37
Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (CPMT - Sudan) 39
U.S.-led Unified Task Force (UNITAF) in Somalia / Operation Restore Hope 41
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) 42
Libya intervention / Operation Unified Protector-NATO (March 2011) 44
Arab Observer Cease-fire Mission (ACOM) Jordan 45
MNPF-Iraq / Turkish-led Peace Monitoring Force (PMF) 47
Operation Iraqi Freedom / Multinational Force - Iraq (MNF-I) 48
Global Coalition against Daesh / Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve 50
Operation Desert Storm 56
European Maritime Awareness in the Strait of Hormuz Mission (EMASoH) 57
International Maritime Security Construct (IMSC) Sentinel 59
Multinational Force in Lebanon (MNF I - Lebanon) 61
Multinational Force in Lebanon (MNF II - Lebanon) 62
British-led Joint Truce Force in Cyprus (JTF - Cyprus) 64
Italian-led Multi-National Protection Force (MNPF-Albania) / Operation Alba 65
Military Observation Mission (MOM-Moldova) 67

Joint Control Commission/Joint Peacekeeping Forces (JCC) 68
Joint Peacekeeping Forces (JPKF) 70
Russian Peacekeeping Forces in Nagorno-Karabakh/Russian-Turkish Joint Monitoring Centre 73
Operation Enduring Freedom 75
International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) 78
Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) 81
Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) 82
International Monitoring Team (IMT) 84
International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC I - Laos) 87
International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC II - Laos) 88
International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC - Cambodia) 90
International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC - Vietnam) 92
International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC - South Vietnam) 94
International Force for East Timor (INTERFET) 95
International Stabilization Force (ISF) 98
Combined Joint Task Force -Tonga (CJTF-Tonga) 100
Australia-led South Pacific Regional Peacekeeping Force (SPRPF - Papua New Guinea) / Operation Lagoon 101
Truce Monitoring Group (TMG) Bougainville 102
Peace Monitoring Group (PMG) Bougainville 104
Bougainville Transition Team (BTT) 107
Australia-New Zealand Police Assistance Mission / Australia police assistance mission in (Port Moresby) Papua New Guinea - APAM 108
International Peace Monitoring Team (IPMT) 110
Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) 112
U.S.-led Multinational Force in Haiti / Operation Uphold Democracy (MNF-Haiti) 115
Multinational Interim Force in Haiti (MIF-H) 116
Military Observer Mission Ecuador/Peru (MOMEP) 118
US-led operation (Operation United Shield) to evacuate UN troops in Somalia 120
Operation Prosperity Guardian 121
APPENDIX 3 – Intercoder Reliability Tests 123
APPENDIX 4 – Networks 130
1955 130
1960 131
1965 131
1970 132
1975 132

1980 133
1985 133
1990 134
1995 134
2000 135
2005 136
2010 137
2015 138
2020 139

Joint Task Force Liberia (JTF Liberia)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCIS) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: replaced (UNMIL) ("On 8 July 2003, as fighting between Government forces and various warring factions intensified and humanitarian tragedy threatened, the Secretary-General decided to appoint Jacques Paul Klein of the United States his Special Representative for Liberia [S/2003/695] . He was entrusted with the task of coordinating the activities of the United Nations agencies in Liberia and supporting the emerging transitional arrangements. On 29 July, the Secretary-General outlined a three-phased deployment of international troops to Liberia [S/2003/769], **leading to a multidimensional United Nations peacekeeping operation**". (UNMIL Background))
Initial_end_date: 30 days ("14. Decides to review the implementation of this resolution within 30 days of adoption to consider the report and recommendations of the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 2 and consider further steps that might be necessary". (UNSC R1497))
Speed_first_meeting: 04/07/2003 ("Having met in Akosombo and Accra, Ghana, from 4 June, 2003 to 18th August 2003, to seek a negotiated settlement of the crisis in Liberia, within the framework of the ECOWAS Peace Process for Liberia (…)". (Accra Peace Agreement 2003) /// On 17 July, the U.S. Army Southern European Task Force (SETAF) (Airborne), under the command of Major General Thomas R. Turner, received warning orders from EUCOM and U.S. Army Europe to establish a joint task force (JTF) by 25 July (Ross 2005))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 14/08/2003 (On August 14, 2003, the U.S. government deployed 4,350 military personnel (Joint Task Force-Liberia) in support of UN and ECOWAS efforts to restore law and order in Liberia as well as to provide humanitarian assistance in the country (DADM Project) // US Marines deployed on 14 August 2003 (Ross 2005))
End_date: 30/09/2003 (ECOMIL was disbanded, and U.S. military personnel (Joint Task Force-Liberia) withdrew from Liberia on September 30, 2003 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Vicenza-Italy (The headquarters for U.S. Army Southern European Task Force, stationed in Vicenza, Italy, served as the core for the headquarters and received augmentation from all of the service components (Geraci 2005))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document: Accra Peace Agreement (18 June 2003); UNSC Resolution 1497 (1 August 2003)
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
2. Declares its readiness to establish such a follow-on United Nations **stabilization force to support the transitional government and to assist in the implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement** for Liberia and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council recommendations for the size, structure, and mandate of this force, preferably by 15 August 2003, and subsequent deployment of the United Nations force no later than 1 October 2003. /// 5. Authorizes the Member States participating in the Multinational Force in Liberia to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate (UNSC R1497))
Support_mandate: Humanitarian (U.S. humanitarian intervention in Liberia / Joint Task Force (TPI))
Authorizing_IO: UN, ECOWAS

- ARTICLE III CEASEFIRE MONITORING

1. The Parties call on ECOWAS to immediately establish a Multinational Force that will be deployed as an Interposition Force in Liberia, to secure the ceasefire, create a zone of separation between the belligerent forces and thus provide a safe corridor for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and free movement of persons. (Accra Peace Agreement 2003)

Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations: ECOMIL

- On August 4, 2003, the ECOWAS deployed the ECOWAS Mission in Liberia (ECOMIL) to maintain law and order; to monitor the ceasefire agreement; to monitor disengagement, disarmament, and demobilization programs; and to protect the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Deployed: 14/08/2003

- On September 19, 2003, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1509, which provided for the establishment of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to monitor the ceasefire, to monitor the disengagement of military forces, and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance. Deployed: 01/10/2003 (DADM Project)

Conflict_id: 341 (Kim & Sandler 2020)
Target_countries: Liberia
Target_countries_ISO: LBR
Target_countries_COW: LBR
Target_countries_COW_code: 450
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: United States
Membership_identification_states: Benin, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, United States (The task force played a crucial role in coordinating the efforts of a 3,500-member force from 8 member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (Geraci, 2005) // The ECOMIL consisted of 3,556 peacekeeping troops from eight countries (Nigeria, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Benin, and Togo) commanded by General Festus Okonkwo of Nigeria (DADM Project) // Conducted in an uncertain security environment, this joint and combined operation involved U.S. land, air, sea, and special operations forces (SOF) and the **military forces of eight West African countries** (Ross 2005))
Membership_identification_IGO: UN, ECOWAS
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: ECOWAS: 3500, United States: 4350 ("On August 14, 2003, the U.S. government deployed 4,350 military personnel (Joint Task Force-Liberia) in support of UN and ECOWAS efforts to restore law and order in Liberia as well as to provide humanitarian assistance in the country". (DADM Project) // "At the height of operations, 5,000 members from the headquarters in Italy were spread throughout 9 West African countries or were afloat on USS Iwo Jima in the joint operations area off the coast of Liberia. The task force played a crucial role in coordinating the efforts of a 3,500-member force from 8 member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)". (Geraci, 2005))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: ECOWAS: 3500 (in Liberia: 3500), United States: 4350 (in Liberia: 4350)

SOURCES

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 4. Liberia (1943-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/liberia-1943-present/.

Geraci, J. C. (2005). Expert Knowledge in a Joint Task Force Headquarters. United States Army Southern European Task Force Apo New York 168.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629.

Kim, W., & Sandler, T. (2022). Non-UN Peacekeeping Effectiveness: Further Analysis. Defence and Peace Economics, 33(5), 511-533.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2004). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Peace Agreement between the Government of Liberia, the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy, the Movement for Democracy in Liberia and the political parties. Accra, Ghana, 18 August 2003. Available at: https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/wp-content/accords/Liberia_CPA_2003.pdf.

Ross, B. A. (2005). The US Joint Task Force Experience in Liberia. *Military Review*, 85(3), 60.

UNMIL Background website. Available at: https://unmil.unmissions.org/background.

UNSC Resolution 1497 (1 August 2003). Available at: http://unscr.com/files/2003/01497.pdf.

Benin Observer Commission (BOC)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA, missions mandated AND implemented by Individual States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda
Survival_death: finalized (The two countries agreed on a cease-fire in December 1985, on international arbitration by the International Court of Justice in 1986, and accepted its verdict in an agreement signed in 1988 (Kornprobst 2002))
Initial_end_date: NA
Speed_first_meeting: 30/12/1985 (Accord de non-agression et d'assistance en matière de défense (ANAD) (30 December 1985))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 01/01/1986 (an approximation based on the Milinda data)
End_date: 31/01/1986 (an approximation based on the Milinda data)
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: NA
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document: Accord de non-agression et d'assistance en matière de défense (ANAD) (30 December 1985) (Cet accord est contenu dans une déclaration gouvernementale conjointe soumise aux deux chefs d'État par une mission de médiation composée des ministres ivoiriens des affaires étrangères et de la défense, MM. Siméon Aké et Konan Banny. Il a été rendu public à l'issue du conseil des ministres extraordinaire de l'ANAD (qui regroupe, outre le Burkina et le Mali, la Côte-d'Ivoire, la Mauritanie, le Niger, le Sénégal et le Togo), qui s'est achevé, lundi 30 décembre, à Abidjan (Le Monde 1986))
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (Milinda)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 355 (match) ("The conflict between Burkina Faso and Mali erupted in December 1985, and was fought over parts of its border region (known as the Agacher strip, or the Oudalan area). The conflict had its roots in the arbitrary delineation of national borders in colonial times, and the zone of contention stretched 100 miles, from Dionouga in the west, to the border with Niger in the east. … After decades of unsuccessful attempts to resolve the issue peacefully, punctuated by small-scale clashes in 1974, out-right fighting thus erupted in December 1985. The armed conflict was brief, however, and limited to a handful of military engagements, before a cessation of hostilities agreement came into effect on 31 December. The conflict issue could finally be resolved in 1986 through a ruling by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague, whereby the disputed area was divided into two parts, roughly equal in size" (UCDP)).
Target_countries: Burkina Faso, Mali
Target_countries_ISO: BFA, MLI

Target_countries_COW: BFO, MLI
Target_countries_COW_code: 436
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Benin (Milinda)
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo (Le Mali et le Burkina ont donné leur accord pour l'envoi dans la zone de litige frontalier d'une commission d'observateurs composée de deux officiers de chacun des États membres de l'ANAD (Accord de non-agression et d'assistance en matière de défense) ((qui regroupe, outre le Burkina et le Mali, la Côte-d'Ivoire, la Mauritanie, le Niger, le Sénégal et le Togo)), ainsi que du Bénin, pour constater l'application du cessez-le-feu conclu sous l'égide de cette organisation (Le Monde 1986))
Membership_identification_IGO:
Membership_identification_civilsociety:
Membership_identification_business:
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Benin: 2, Burkina Faso: 2, Côte d'Ivoire: 2, Mali: 2, Mauritania: 2, Niger: 2, Senegal: 2, Togo: 2 (Le Mali et le Burkina ont donné leur accord pour l'envoi dans la zone de litige frontalier d'une commission d'observateurs composée de deux officiers de chacun des États membres de l'ANAD (Accord de non-agression et d'assistance en matière de défense) (((qui regroupe, outre le Burkina et le Mali, la Côte-d'Ivoire, la Mauritanie, le Niger, le Sénégal et le Togo)), ainsi que du Bénin, pour constater l'application du cessez-le-feu conclu sous l'égide de cette organisation (Le Monde 1986))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: NA

SOURCES

Conflit entre le Burkina Faso et le Mali. Texte rédigé par l'équipe de Perspective monde – Ecole de Politique Appliquee – Universite de Sherbrooke. Available at: https://perspective.usherbrooke.ca/bilan/servlet/BMEve/583.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Kornprobst, M. (2002). The management of border disputes in African regional sub-systems: comparing West Africa and the Horn of Africa. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 40(3), 369-393.

Le Monde. (1986) Le Mali et le Burkina acceptent des observateurs militaires des pays du pacte de l'ANAD. (01/01/1986). Available at: https://www.lemonde.fr/archives/article/1986/01/01/le-mali-et-le-burkina-acceptent-des-observateurs-militaires-des-pays-du-pacte-de-l-anad_2937730_1819218.html.

UCDP. Available at: https://ucdp.uu.se/.

Operation Barkhane
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, from 2014 to 2020), Milinda dataset (in the same unit as Serval, as an ADHOCIS, missions mandated AND implemented by Individual States).

VARIABLES
Year: SIPRI, Milinda
Survival_death: finalized (Le 31 juillet 2014, l'opération Serval s'achève (Ministère des Armées 2015) /// The French military operation Opération Serval ended on July 15, 2014 (DADM Project))
Initial_end_date: 6 months (UNSC Resolution 2100 (25 April 2013): 18. Authorizes French troops, within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, to use all necessary means, from the commencement

of the activities of MINUSMA until the end of MINUSMA's mandate as authorized in this resolution [12 months according paragraph 7], to intervene in support of elements of MINUSMA when under imminent and serious threat upon request of the Secretary-General, further requests France to report to the Council on the implementation of this mandate in Mali and to coordinate its reporting with the reporting by the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 34 below and decides to review this mandate within six months after its commencement)
Speed_first_meeting: 17/05/2014 (On 17 May 2014, a little-remarked summit took place at the Elysée Palace in Paris to discuss Boko Haram. The heads of state of France, Benin, Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger, and Chad were all present, with representatives from the United States, the United Kingdom, and the European Union. The summit was intended to reinforce regional cooperation against Boko Haram, and focused on three areas: sharing intelligence (with significant technical support from France, the United States, the UK, and the EU), targeting international sanctions toward Boko Haram, and bringing economic and social development to the region. […] French forces are engaged in Operation Barkhane, launched on 1 August 2014 to combine the ongoing French operations in Mali and Chad (Griffin 2016))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 01/08/2014 (C'est dans cet esprit que l'opération Barkhane est lancée le 1er août 2014 (Ministère des Armées 2015) /// Some 5,100 French troops launched Opération Barkhane against Islamic militants beginning on August 1, 2014 (DADM Project))
End_date: 31/07/2014 (Le 31 juillet 2014, l'opération Serval s'achève (Ministère des Armées 2015) /// The French military operation Opération Serval ended on July 15, 2014 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: N'Djamena-Chad (While its headquarters is in N'Djamena, Chad's capital, it also has fighter aircraft and bases for intelligence collection and operations in Niger's capital Niamey, Agadez, Arlit, Tillabéry, and several other sites, as well as around 1,500 troops in northern Mali scattered between the large base at Gao, others at Kidal, Timbuktu, and Tessalit, and more recently a base at Gossi closer to central Mali as well as the border with Burkina Faso. France's Special Operations Task Force for the region, Operation Sabre, is in Burkina Faso (ECFR))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: Niamey-Niger, Agadez-Niger, Arlit-Niger, Tillabéry-Niger, Gao-Mali, Kidal-Mali, Timbuktu-Mali, Tessalit-Mali, Gossi-Mali
Organization_founding_document: UNSC Resolution 2100 (25 April 2013): 18. Authorizes French troops, within the limits of their capacities and areas of deployment, to use all necessary means, from the commencement of the activities of MINUSMA until the end of MINUSMA's mandate as authorized in this resolution [12 months according paragraph 7], to intervene in support of elements of MINUSMA when under imminent and serious threat upon request of the Secretary-General, further requests France to report to the Council on the implementation of this mandate in Mali and to coordinate its reporting with the reporting by the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 34 below and decides to review this mandate within six months after its commencement;
Main_mandate: Counter terrorism (une logique de partenariat avec les pays du « G5 Sahel », cadre institutionnel qui regroupe depuis le mois de février 2014 la Mauritanie, le Mali, le Burkina Faso, le Niger et le Tchad. Ces pays ont décidé d'apporter une réponse régionale et coordonnée aux défis sécuritaires, ainsi qu'aux menaces que font peser sur eux les groupes armés terroristes (Ministère des Armées 2015))
Support_mandate: Support MINUSMA (UNSC Resolution 2100: to intervene in support of elements of MINUSMA when under imminent and serious threat upon request of the Secretary-General)
Authorizing_IO: UN, G5 Sahel

- UNSC Resolution 2100 (25 April 2013)
- G5 Sahel (The G5 Sahel partners the French-led Opération Barkhane, aimed at countering Islamist armed groups in the region (Military Balance 2015) /// une logique de partenariat avec les pays du « G5 Sahel », cadre institutionnel qui regroupe depuis le mois de février 2014 la Mauritanie, le Mali, le Burkina Faso, le Niger et le Tchad. Ces pays ont décidé d'apporter une réponse régionale et coordonnée aux défis sécuritaires, ainsi qu'aux menaces que font peser sur eux les groupes armés terroristes (Ministère des Armées 2015))

Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: AFISMA, MINUSMA, EUCAP Sahel, EUTM, JF-G5S (Kim & Sandler 2022)
AFISMA (however, finalized in 2013), EUCAP Sahel (2015-), EUTM (2013-), Op. Serval (however, finalized in 2014) (Kim & Sandler 2022), MINUSMA (2013), Operation Takuba (2020-2022).

- EUCAP Sahel Mali is a European Union civilian crisis management mission in Mali, with its headquarters in the capital Bamako. It is a non-executive capacity building mission and it was launched on 15 January 2015, following an official invitation by the Malian government (EU website - https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eucap-sahel-mali_en?s=331);
- Council Decision 2013/34/CFSP on 13 January 2013, which designed the structure and objectives of the European Union Training Mission (EUTM) Mali. Thus, the first European soldiers arrived in Bamako on 8 February 2013. On 18 February, Council Decision 2013/87/CFSP was adopted, launching officially the EUTM Mali, which was immediately activated in Brussels. Finally, on 20 February 2013, the mission began in Bamako (EUTM website - https://eutmmali.eu/background/);
- The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was established by Security Council resolution 2100 of 25 April 2013 (MINUSMA website - https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minusma).
- The G5S-JF receives substantial support from MINUSMA, the EUTM and Barkhane, such as military capacity building, logistical support, financial assistance and resources, and in 2020 the joint force and Barkhane entered into a shared command (Sandnes, 2022).

Conflict_id: 372, 11347, 13611, 14113 (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: Mali
Target_countries_ISO: MLI
Target_countries_COW: MLI
Target_countries_COW_code: 432
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: France
Pivotal_actor_financial: France
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: France
Membership_identification_states:
2014 - Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
2015 - Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
2016 - Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
2017 - Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
2018 - Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
2019 - Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
2020 - Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
2021 - Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Italy, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands, Niger, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
2022 - Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Italy, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands, Niger, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
Membership_identification_IGO: G5 Sahel, UN
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
2014 - France: 3000
2015 - Belgium: 2, France: 3500
2016 - France: 3500
2017 - France: 4000
2018 - Estonia: 50, France: 4000, Spain: 102, United Kingdom: 90
2019 - Estonia: 50, France: 4000, Spain: 105, United Kingdom: 90
2020 - Estonia: 95, France: 5000, Spain: 60, United Kingdom: 90

2021 - Belgium: 3, Czech Republic: 60, Estonia: 75, France: 5400, Italy: 100, Netherlands: 4, Portugal: 2, Spain: 65, Sweden: 150, United Kingdom: 90
(Military Balance)
Membership contribution military balance countries:
2014 - France: 3000 (in Chad: 1250) (in Mali: 1450) (in Niger: 300)
2015 - Belgium: 2 (in Chad: 2), France: 3500 (in Burkina Faso: 220) (in Chad: 1250) (in Mali: 1680) (in Niger: 350)
2016 - France: 3500 (in Burkina Faso: 220) (in Chad: 1250) (in Mali: 1680) (in Niger: 350)
2017 - France: 4000 (in Burkina Faso: 250) (in Chad: 1500) (in Mali: 1750) (in Niger: 500)
2018 - Estonia: 50 (in Mali: 50), France: 4000 (in Burkina Faso: 250) (in Chad: 1500) (in Mali: 1750) (in Niger: 500), Spain: 102 (in Gabon: 45) (in Senegal: 57), United Kingdom: 90 (in Mali: 90)
2019 - Estonia: 50 (in Mali: 50), France: 4000 (in Burkina Faso: 250) (in Chad: 1500) (in Mali: 1750) (in Niger: 500), Spain: 105 (in Gabon: 45) (in Senegal: 60), United Kingdom: 90 (in Mali: 90)
2020- Estonia: 95 (in Mali: 95), France: 5000 (in Burkina Faso: 400*) (in Chad: 1500) (in Mali: 2500) (in Niger: 600), Spain: 60 (in Senegal: 60), United Kingdom: 90 (in Mali: 90)
2021 - Belgium: 3 (in Mali: 3), Czech Republic: 60 (in Mali: 60), Estonia: 75 (in Mali: 75), France: 5400 (in Burkina Faso: 400) (in Chad: 1500) (in Mali: 2500) (in Niger: 1000), Italy: 100 (in Mali: 100), Netherlands: 4 (in Mali: 4), Portugal: 2 (in Mali: 2), Spain: 65 (in Senegal: 65), Sweden: 150 (in Mali: 150), United Kingdom: 90 (in Mali: 90)
(Military Balance)

SOURCES

Christopher Griffin (2016) Operation Barkhane and Boko Haram: French Counterterrorism and Military Cooperation in the Sahel. *Small Wars & Insurgencies*, 27:5, 896-913, DOI: 10.1080/09592318.2016.1208283

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 24. Mali (1960-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/mali-1960-present/.

Edu-Afful, Fiifi, Tchie, Andrew, et al. Shifting from External Dependency: Remodelling the G5 Sahel Joint Force for the Future. NUPI Training for Peace Programme. Available at: https://www.nupi.no/en/publications/cristin-pub/shifting-from-external-dependency-remodelling-the-g5-sahel-joint-force-for-the-future.

European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR). Mapping Armed Groups in Mali and the Sahel Available at: https://ecfr.eu/special/sahel_mapping/operation_barkhane.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Kim, W., & Sandler, T. (2022). Non-UN Peacekeeping Effectiveness: Further Analysis. Defence and Peace Economics, 33(5), 511-533.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2014). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2015). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2016). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2017). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2018). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2019). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2020). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2021). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2022). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Ministère des armées (2015). Dossier de presse Barkhane: un an d'opérations. Ministère des armées, France, Paris.
(http://web.archive.org/web/20141111102726/http://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/sahel/dossier-de-presentation-de-l-operation-barkhane/operation-barkhane)

Rupesinghe, N. (2018). The joint force of the G5 Sahel: an appropriate response to combat terrorism?. *Conflict Trends*, 2018(2), 11-18.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

UNSC Resolution 2100 (25 April 2013)

Joint Force Group of Five Sahel (JF-G5S)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an G5 Sahel initiative, from 2017 to 2020), Reykers et al (2023), Brosig (2023), de Coning et al (2021).

VARIABLES
Year: Sipri
Survival_death: active
Initial_end_date: 12 months (endorses the STRATEGIC CONOPS and authorises the deployment of the Joint Force of the G5 for an initial period of twelve (12) months renewable (AU PSC/PR/COMM(DCLXXIX))
Speed_first_meeting: 06/02/2017 (At a summit in Bamako on 6 February, the heads of state of the G5 Sahel countries announced their decision to establish a regional force (UNSC Report 2017))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 02/07/2017 (The G5 Sahel has a military force, the G5 Sahel Joint Force, officially inaugurated on July 2, 2017 and entirely dedicated to combatting terrorist groups and organized crimes (Dieng, 2019))
End_date: ongoing
Organization_secretariat_location: Nouakchott-Mauritania (where the Permanent Secretariat of the G5 Sahel is located (Edu-Afful et al 2022)
Organization_secretariat_independent: 1
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Nouakchott-Mauritania (de Coning et al, 2021)
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: Sévaré-Mali // Bamako-Mali (It is understood that the force headquarters, based in Mali, relocated in late 2018 from Sévaré to Bamako (Military Balance 2019))

Organization_founding_document: UNSC Resolution 2359 (21 June 2017); UNSC Resolution 2391 (8 December 2017); UNSC Resolution 2480 (28 June 2019); AU PSC/PR/COMM(DCLXXIX) (13 April 2017)
Main_mandate: counter terrorism (The G5 Sahel Joint Force will be deployed to implement the following mandate: Combat terrorism, drug trafficking and human trafficking (AU PSC/PR/COMM(DCLXXIX))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: UN, AU, EU, G5 Sahel
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: MINUSMA, EUTM, EUCAP Sahel, Operation Barkhane, Operation Takuba
AFISMA (however, finalized in 2013), EUCAP Sahel (2015-), EUTM (2013-), Op. Serval (however, finalized in 2014) (Kim & Sandler 2022), MINUSMA (2013), Operation Barkhane (2014-2022), Operation Takuba (2020-2022).

- EUCAP Sahel Mali is a European Union civilian crisis management mission in Mali, with its headquarters in the capital Bamako. It is a non-executive capacity building mission and it was launched on 15 January 2015, following an official invitation by the Malian government (EU website - https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eucap-sahel-mali_en?s=331);
- Council Decision 2013/34/CFSP on 13 January 2013, which designed the structure and objectives of the European Union Training Mission (EUTM) Mali. Thus, the first European soldiers arrived in Bamako on 8 February 2013. On 18 February, Council Decision 2013/87/CFSP was adopted, launching officially the EUTM Mali, which was immediately activated in Brussels. Finally, on 20 February 2013, the mission began in Bamako (EUTM website - https://eutmmali.eu/background/);
- The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was established by Security Council resolution 2100 of 25 April 2013 (MINUSMA website - https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minusma).
- The G5S-JF receives substantial support from MINUSMA, the EUTM and Barkhane, such as military capacity building, logistical support, financial assistance and resources, and in 2020 the joint force and Barkhane entered into a shared command (Sandnes, 2022).

Conflict_id: 372, 11347 (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger (G5 force is to deploy along the Mali-Mauritania border; the Liptako Gourma border region between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger; and the Niger-Chad border (UNSC Report))
Target_countries_ISO: BFA, TCD, MLI, MRT, NER
Target_countries_COW: BFO, CHA, MLI, MAA, NIR
Target_countries_COW_code: 436
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: G5 Sahel (Decides, in support of the efforts of the Member States of the G5 Sahel and, in response to the request made by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the G5 Sahel Group on the basis of the above mentioned Resolution (AU PSC/PR/COMM(DCLXXIX))
Pivotal_actor_financial: France, EU, Germany (In addition to the G5 Sahel states contributing $10 million each, the EU pledged a total of $143 million, France and Germany contributed $21.7 million collectively, Saudi Arabia pledged $100 million, the United Arab Emirates pledged $30 million, and the US pledged $60 million, with additional contributions from Spain, the Netherlands, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Czech Republic and Slovenia (Africa Centre for Strategic Studies 2018) (Sandnes, 2022).
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states: Burkina Faso, Chad, France, Germany, Mali (until 2022), Mauritania, Niger
Membership_identification_IGO: Sahel Alliance, EU, G5 Sahel
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: NA (5000 (SIPRI))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: NA

SOURCES

AU PSC/PR/COMM(DCLXXIX) (13 April 2017)

Brosig, M. (2023). Military ad hoc coalitions and functional differentiation in inter-organisational relations. European Journal of International Security, 1-18.

de Coning, C., Tchie, A. E. Y., Rupesinghe, N., & Grand, A. O. (2021) Understanding Ad-Hoc Security Initiatives in Africa. NUPI Training for Peace Policy Brief. Available at: https://trainingforpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/TfP_ASI_Policy-Brief_v7-for-web.pdf.

Edu-Afful, Fiifi, Tchie, Andrew, et al. Shifting from External Dependency: Remodelling the G5 Sahel Joint Force for the Future. NUPI Training for Peace Programme. Available at: https://www.nupi.no/en/publications/cristin-pub/shifting-from-external-dependency-remodelling-the-g5-sahel-joint-force-for-the-future.

Kim, W., & Sandler, T. (2022). Non-UN Peacekeeping Effectiveness: Further Analysis. Defence and Peace Economics, 33(5), 511-533.

Sandnes, M. (2022). The relationship between the G5 Sahel Joint Force and external actors: a discursive interpretation. *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*, DOI: 10.1080/00083968.2022.2058572

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2019). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Dieng, M. (2019). The Multi-National Joint Task Force and the G5 Sahel Joint Force: The limits of military capacity-building efforts, *Contemporary Security Policy*, 40:4, 481-501, DOI: 10.1080/13523260.2019.1602692

Rupesinghe, N. (2018). The joint force of the G5 Sahel: an appropriate response to combat terrorism?. Conflict Trends, 2018(2), 11-18.

Sahel and West Africa Club – OECD. (2018) The G5 Sahel and its Joint Force. Available at: https://www.oecd.org/swac/maps/64-G5Sahel.pdf.

Security Council Report. August 2017 Monthly Forecast. Available at: https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2017-08/sahel_2.php.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

UNSC Resolution 2359 (21 June 2017).

UNSC Resolution 2391 (8 December 2017).

Task Force Takuba

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Reykers, Y. et al. (2023). Ad hoc coalitions in global governance: a conceptual framework. International Affairs, 99(2).

VARIABLES

Year:

Survival_death: finalized

Initial_end_date: 3 years (It is scheduled to deploy in July 2020 with full operational capacity by early 2021, and a mandate of three years (Schmauder, Gorman, Berger 2020))

Speed_first_meeting: 13/01/2020 (Alongside this effort, this coalition's joint command will gradually bring in all volunteer and partner countries, whose military contributions will join Operation Barkhane, such as the future grouping of European special forces, known as Task Force Takuba, which will come under this first pillar (G5 Sahel – Pau Summit) /// On 13 January 2020, at the conclusion of the Pau Summit between France and the G5 Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger), the Takuba Task Force was created at the request of the governments of Mali and Niger (Maulny 2021))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 15/07/2020 (The Takuba Task Force should reach its initial operational capability (IOC) in summer 2020 and its full operational capability (FOC) in early 2021 (Coalition Sahel))
End_date: 30/06/2022 (Le groupement de forces spéciales européennes antijihadistes Takuba a annoncé, vendredi, mettre fin à ses opérations au Mali "à compter du 30 juin" (France 24))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Menaka-Mali (For operational purposes, dividing Task Force Takuba within three bases is necessary. The bases are an evolution of the structure of Barkhane, reducing bases to three locations in the epicentre of the conflict. Menaka acts as the headquarters, holding both liaison officers and operational personnel. Another section of personnel is stationing in Gao (Castanedo))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Task Force Takuba: political statement by the governments of Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Mali, Niger, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom (27 March 2020)
Main_mandate: counter terrorism (Its objectives are to coordinate Operation Barkhane and the G5 Sahel forces more effectively, focusing on counterterrorism, military capacity-building, redeployment of state authority, and development (Maulny 2021))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA (Unlike United Nations and European Union missions in the Sahel, Takuba is not mandated by an international organisation. Rather, Takuba will be part of Operation Barkhane, under the French command (Schmauder et al 2020))
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: MINUSMA, EUTM, EUCAP Sahel, Operation Barkhane, JF-G5S
AFISMA (however, finalized in 2013), EUCAP Sahel (2015-), EUTM (2013-), Op. Serval (however, finalized in 2014) (Kim & Sandler 2022), MINUSMA (2013), Operation Barkhane (2014-2022), Operation Takuba (2020-2022).

- EUCAP Sahel Mali is a European Union civilian crisis management mission in Mali, with its headquarters in the capital Bamako. It is a non-executive capacity building mission and it was launched on 15 January 2015, following an official invitation by the Malian government (EU website - https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eucap-sahel-mali_en?s=331);
- Council Decision 2013/34/CFSP on 13 January 2013, which designed the structure and objectives of the European Union Training Mission (EUTM) Mali. Thus, the first European soldiers arrived in Bamako on 8 February 2013. On 18 February, Council Decision 2013/87/CFSP was adopted, launching officially the EUTM Mali, which was immediately activated in Brussels. Finally, on 20 February 2013, the mission began in Bamako (EUTM website - https://eutmmali.eu/background/);
- The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was established by Security Council resolution 2100 of 25 April 2013 (MINUSMA website - https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minusma).
- The G5S-JF receives substantial support from MINUSMA, the EUTM and Barkhane, such as military capacity building, logistical support, financial assistance and resources, and in 2020 the joint force and Barkhane entered into a shared command (Sandnes, 2022).

Conflict_id: 372, 11347, 13611, 14113 (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger (Task Force Takuba was officially requested in January 2020 by the governments of Mali and Niger, to support their fight against jihadist insurgents in the border area between Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali (Reykers and Rieker, forthcoming))
Target_countries_ISO: BFA, MLI, NER
Target_countries_COW: BFO, MLI, NIR

Target_countries_COW_code: 436
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: France (Losing 55 military personnel and reaching a 5,100 strong presence, France proposed the idea of Task Force Takuba. The group is focusing on a-solely SOF approach under Operation Barkhane to successfully target insurgents (Castanedo))
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: France (2020-2021), Sweden (2022) (In July 2021, command transferred from France to Sweden – the second largest contributor – further evidence of the European cooperation underlining Takuba (Maulny 2021))
Membership_identification_states:
2020 Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom (Statement)
2021 Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom
2022 Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom (In evidence of growing European support for the operation, six additional European countries – Italy, Finland, Hungary, Lithuania, Norway and Romania – have also signed a multilateral technical agreement and deployed or plan to deploy troops to Mali (Maulny 2021))
Membership_identification_IGO: G5 Sahel (On 13 January 2020, at the conclusion of the Pau Summit between France and the G5 Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger), the Takuba Task Force was created at the request of the governments of Mali and Niger (Maulny 2021))
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
2020 - Czech Republic: 65, Estonia: 30, France: 300, Hungary: 80, Sweden: 150
2021 - Belgium: 4, Czech Republic: 65, Estonia: 30, France: 300, Hungary: 80, Italy: 150, Netherlands: 2, Portugal: 21, Sweden: 150
2022 - Belgium: 4, Czech Republic: 65, Denmark: 105, Estonia: 30, France: 300, Hungary: 80, Italy: 150, Lithuania: 20, Netherlands: 2, Portugal: 21, Sweden: 150
(Maulny 2021)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: NA

SOURCES

Africa News. European counterterrorist force leaves Mali. Available at: https://www.africanews.com/2022/07/01/european-counterterrorist-force-leaves-mali/.

France 24. La task force antijihadista Takuba met fin à ses opérations au Mali. Available at: https://www.france24.com/fr/afrique/20220701-la-task-force-antijihadiste-takuba-met-fin-à-ses-opérations-au-mali.

G5 Sahel – Pau Summit – Statement by the Heads of State (13 Jan. 2020). Available at: https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/security-disarmament-and-non-proliferation/news/2020/article/g5-sahel-pau-summit-statement-by-the-heads-of-state-13-jan-2020

Iñigo Camilleri De Castanedo. Task Force Takuba: European Special Forces in the Sahel. Available at: https://greydynamics.com/task-force-takuba-special-forces-in-the-sahel/

Kim, W., & Sandler, T. (2022). Non-UN Peacekeeping Effectiveness: Further Analysis. Defence and Peace Economics, 33(5), 511-533.

Maulny, Jean-Pierr. (2021). Takuba Task Force: a new approach to European Military Cooperation? In: Ed Arnold. Ad-*Hoc European Military Cooperation Outside Europe*. Royal United Services Institute for Defence and

Security Studies (RUSI) and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. December 2021. Available at: https://static.rusi.org/311-EuropeanSecurity.pdf.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2022). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Reykers, Y. et al. (2023). Ad hoc coalitions in global governance: a conceptual framework. International Affairs, 99(2).

Schmauder, A., Gorman, Z., & Berger, F. (2020). Takuba: A New Coalition for the Sahel. Clingendael Spectator, 30.

Sweden Government. (2020). Task Force Takuba: political statement by the governments of Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Mali, Niger, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom (27 March 2020). Available at: https://www.government.se/495ef1/globalassets/government/dokument/forsvarsdepartementet/2020/political-statement-task-force-takuba.pdf.

Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as a LCBC initiative, from 2015 to 2020).

VARIABLES
Year: SIPRI (LCBC)
Survival_death: ongoing
Initial_end_date: 1 year (In November 2014, the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) fully endorsed the re-activation of the MNJTF, and later authorised its formal deployment in January 2015, for a 12-month mandate (Communiqué of the 484th meeting of the AU PSC on the Boko Haram terrorist group, 29 January 2015) (Onuoha, Yaw Tchie, Zabala 2023))
Speed_first_meeting: 29/01/2015 (AU PSC AHG COMM(CDLXXXIV) (29 January 2015))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 30/07/2015 (The Force commenced operations on 30th July 2015 with Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria as Troops Contributing Countries, each having a Sector of Brigade strength domiciled in-country (MNJTF website))
End_date: ongoing
Organization_secretariat_location: LCBC
Organization_secretariat_independent:
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: N'Djamena-Chad (Onuoha, Yaw Tchie, Zabala 2023)
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: Mora-Cameroon, Baga Sola-Chad, Monguno-Nigeria, Diffa-Niger (Onuoha, Yaw Tchie, Zabala 2023)
Organization_founding_document: AU PSC AHG COMM(CDLXXXIV) (29 January 2015); UN Endorsement in Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/4 (19 January 2015)
Main_mandate: Counter terrorism (To create a safe and secure environment in the areas affected by the activities of Boko Haram and other terrorist groups … facilitate the implementation of overall stabilization programmes by the LCBC Member States and Benin in the affected areas, including the complete restoration of state authority and the return of IDPs (internally displaced people) and refugees; and facilitate, within the limit of its capabilities, humanitarian operations and the delivery of assistance to the affected populations (de Coning, Yaw Tchie, Rupesinghe, Grand 2021))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: AU, UN, LCBC

- The African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council (PSC) authorised the operationalisation of the Force´s mandate in early 2015 and has renewed its mandate on a yearly basis since then (Zabala 2023)
- In addition, the UN Security Council (UNSC) also recognised the deployment of the force through a presidential statement ("Statement by the President of the Security Council", 28 July.

https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/ cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_prst_2015_14.pdf)

Competing_IO: ECOWAS (Meanwhile, the establishment of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) against Boko Haram through the Lake Chad Basin Commission rather than through ECOWAS demonstrated not just ECOWAS's difficulty in generating military capacity, but also the AU's flexible approach to peace-support operations – one that is not necessarily tied to the fixed ASF layered structure (Military Balance 2016))
Overlap_operations: EUCAP Sahel
Conflict_id: 13638, 13639, 13640, 13641 (matching)
Target_countries: Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria
Target_countries_ISO: BEN, CMR, TCD, NER, NGA
Target_countries_COW: BEN, CAO, CHA, NIR, NIG
Target_countries_COW_code: 434, 471, 483, 436, 475
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Nigeria
Pivotal_actor_financial: Nigeria (Most funding comes from Nigeria – the major contributor and most prominent actor ((Onuoha, Yaw Tchie, Zabala 2023))
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states:
Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria
(The MNJTF comprises the armed forces of five nations: Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Benin and is designed to cooperate and manage common threats (Onuoha, Yaw Tchie, Zabala 2023))
Membership_identification_IGO: LCBC, AU, EU (The issue of inadequate funding is another pressing constraint the MNJTF has continued to face since its inception in 2015. The MNJTF has three different funding sources: from the African Peace Facility (APF) – now the European Peace Fund (EPF) – that goes through the AU as a pre-financing body, from its TCCs themselves, and from bilateral partners to the MNJTF. In an EU-AU partnership agreement, the *EU committed in 2016* to provide funds to the MNJTF through the AU acting as a pre-financing body. This way, the AUC was given the power and responsibility to manage and disburse these funds to the force. However, due to some capacity challenges within the AUC, the procurement of these funds has not been carried out in a timely manner or according to contractual timelines (Onuoha, Yaw Tchie, Zabala 2023))
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
2017 - Benin: 750, Chad: 3000, Cameroon: 2450, Niger: 750, Nigeria: 3250 (data only from Military Balance 2017)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
No disaggregated data

SOURCES

Agbiboa, D. (2017). Borders that continue to bother us: the politics of cross-border security cooperation in Africa's Lake Chad Basin, Commonwealth & Comparative Politics, 55:4, 403-425, DOI: 10.1080/14662043.2017.1312730.

AU PSC AHG COMM(CDLXXXIV) (29 January 2015); UN Endorsement in Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/4 (19 January 2015)

Babatunde F. Obamamoye (2017) Counter-terrorism, Multinational Joint Task Force and the missing components, African Identities, 15:4, 428-440, DOI: 10.1080/14725843.2017.1319755.

Brosig, M. (2023). Military ad hoc coalitions and functional differentiation in inter-organisational relations. European Journal of International Security, 1-18.

Crisis Group (2020) What Role for the Multinational Joint Task Force in Fighting Boko Haram? Report 291 Available at: https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/west-africa/291-what-role-multinational-joint-task-force-fighting-boko-haram.

de Coning, C., Tchie, A. E. Y., Rupesinghe, N., & Grand, A. O. (2021) Understanding Ad-Hoc Security Initiatives in Africa. NUPI Training for Peace Policy Brief. Available at: https://trainingforpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/TfP_ASI_Policy-Brief_v7-for-web.pdf.

de Coning, C., Yaw Tchie, A. E., & Grand, A. O. (2022). Ad-hoc Security Initiatives, an African response to insecurity. *African Security Review*, 1-16.

Onuoha, F., Andrew E. Yaw Tchie, Mariana Llorens Zabala (2023). A quest to win the hearts and minds: Assessing the Effectiveness of the Multinational Joint Task Force. EPON Report - Norwegian Institute of International Affairs. Available at: https://effectivepeaceops.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/EPON-MNJTF.pdf.

Ismail, Olawale and Alagaw Ababu (2021). Ad Hoc Regional Security Arrangements and APSA. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Policy Brief. Available at: https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/fes-ua/18182-20210805.pdf

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2016). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2017). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

MNJTF Website. Available at: https://web.archive.org/web/20220131200926/https://mnjtffmm.org/about/.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

UN Endorsement in Presidential Statement S/PRST/2015/4 (19 January 2015).

Accra Initiative / Multinational Joint Task Force

INCLUSION CRITERIA
ISS, Brosig (2023)

VARIABLES
Year: ISS and European Council on Foreign Relations
Survival_death: active
Initial_end_date: NA
Speed_first_meeting:
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 14/09/2017
End_date: active
Organization_secretariat_location: Accra from 2022 (secretariat based in Accra is fully operational since January 2022 (KAS 2022))
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0 (2017-2022); 1 (2022-2023) (secretariat based in Accra is fully operational since January 2022 (KAS 2022))
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Ouagadougou-Burkina Faso (The conference approved the deployment of 2,000 Soldiers to Burkina Faso within one month as part of the Multinational Joint Task Force/Accra Initiative (MNJTF/AI), according to Agence de Presse Africaine (APA), a Senegal-

based news service. The task force comprises 10,000 Soldiers, most of whom will be stationed in Tamale, Ghana, with an intelligence component in the Burkinabe capital, Ouagadougou. (ADF 2022))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: Tamale-Ghana (ADF 2022)
Organization_founding_document: MoU (In February 2019, the heads of state began a process of institutionalization at a meeting initiated by the Ghanaian president. The creation of a strengthened secretariat was approved, and a Memorandum of Understanding was established in 2020 in Bamako (Noussi and Tametong 2022))
Main_mandate: counter-terrorism (The Accra Initiative is a cooperative and collaborative security mechanism that is based on three pillars: information and intelligence sharing, training of security and intelligence personnel, and the conduct of joint cross-border military operations (KAS 2022) /// seeks to prevent the spillover of terrorism from the Sahel and to address transnational organised crime and violent extremism in the border areas (Aubyn 2021))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: none
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: NA
Target_countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte D'ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Mali (2019), Niger (2019) (Between 2018 and 2019, member countries conducted joint military operations on their borders (Koudalgou I, II & III (Noussi and Tametong 2022) // Since its establishment, the Accra Initiative has facilitated periodic meetings of ministers in charge of security, heads of security and intelligence agencies, as well as information and intelligence sharing on VET and transnational organized crime among member countries.14 There has been a series of cross-border security operations among Member States as well. In May 2018, Operation Koudanlgou I was jointly conducted by Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Togo in their border areas. Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana also conducted Operation Koudanlgou II in November 2018. A year later, Togo and Ghana jointly conducted Operation Koudanlgou III. These operations have led to the arrest of suspected militants and temporarily halted terror groups' activities and movements. But it has been ad hoc, limited in duration (usually four to five days' deployment) and geographic reach. (Aubyn 2021))
Target_countries_ISO: BEN, BFA, CIV, GHA, TGO
Target_countries_COW: BEN, BFO, CDI, GHA, TOG
Target_countries_COW_code: 434, 439, 437, 452, 461
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Ghana (Ghana is a leading member of the Accra Initiative which was launched in 2017 as a multilateral cooperative and collaborative security mechanism (Aubyn 2021))
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte D'ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Mali (2019), Niger (2019)
Membership_identification_IGO: EU (Despite recent drawdowns by European forces in the Sahel, the Accra Initiative is receiving funding from the European Union, said Charles Michel, president of the European Council, which oversees EU political matters (ADF 2022))
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
Difficult to get disaggregated data especially because the countries are deploying in their own territory
(The conference approved the deployment of 2,000 Soldiers to Burkina Faso within one month as part of the Multinational Joint Task Force/Accra Initiative (MNJTF/AI), according to Agence de Presse Africaine (APA), a Senegal-based news service. The task force comprises 10,000 Soldiers, most of whom will be stationed in Tamale, Ghana, with an intelligence component in the Burkinabe capital, Ouagadougou. (ADF 2022))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:

SOURCES

ADF (13 December 2022) Accra Initiative Takes Aim at Extremism's Spread. Available at: https://adf-magazine.com/2022/12/accra-initiative-takes-aim-at-extremisms-spread/.

Aubyn, FK. The risk of violent extremism and terrorism in the coastal states of West Africa: Assessing Ghana's vulnerabilities, resilience and responses. conflict trends. 2021 Dec 1;2021(3):14-21.

Brosig, M. (2023). Military ad hoc coalitions and functional differentiation in inter-organisational relations. European Journal of International Security, 1-18.

European Council on Foreign Relations ECFR. Available at: https://ecfr.eu/special/african-cooperation/accra-initiative/

Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (2022). The jihadist threat in northern Ghana and Togo: Stocktaking and prospects for containing the expansion. Available at: https://www.kas.de/documents/261825/16928652/The+jihadist+threat+in+northern+Ghana+and+Togo.pdf/.

Kwarkye, S., Abatan, E. J., & Matongbada, M. (2019). Can the Accra Initiative prevent terrorism in West African coastal states?. *Institute for Security Studies*, 30, 2019. Available at: https://issafrica.org/iss-today/can-the-accra-initiative-prevent-terrorism-in-west-african-coastal-states.

Lydia Mawuenya Amedzrator (2022). Relever les defis dans les ETATS de l'Afrique de l'Ouest – Initiatives africaines pour lutter contre l'extremisme violent. Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition. Available at: https://imctc.org/fr/eLibrary/Articles/Pages/article01092022.aspx.

McNamee, T., & Muyangwa, M. (2021). *The State of Peacebuilding in Africa:* Lessons Learned for Policymakers and Practitioners. Springer Nature.

Noussi, Marlyse & Tametong, Steve (22 March 2022). The Accra Initiative and the Fight Against Terrorism in West Africa. On Policy Magazine. Available at: https://onpolicy.org/the-accra-initiative-and-the-fight-against-terrorism-in-west-africa/#_ftn8.

Inter-African Monitoring Mission (MISAB - Central African Republic)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCIS), and TPI dataset.

VARIABLES
Year: TPI, Milinda
Survival_death: replaced (MINURCA) (The UN Mission in the Central African Republic (Mission des Nations Unies en Republique centrafricaine, MINURCA) was established on 27 March to replace the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements (MISAB), in place since February 1997 (SIPRI 1999) /// since April 1998, the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA), which took over when the French- inspired Mission Interafricaine de Surveillance des Accords de Bangui (MISAB) withdrew (Military Balance 1998))
Initial_end_date: 3 months (Article 8. The initial duration of the mandate shall be three months as from 31 January 1997. It may be renewed at the request of the President of the Central African Republic (Bangui Peace Agreement))
Speed_first_meeting: 11/01/1997 (In accordance with the agreement of the Conference on Consensus-building and Dialogue, held in Bangui from 11 to 18 January 1997, and in response to a letter from President Patassé, the four Heads of State decided to establish, from 31 January 1997, an inter-African force in the Central African Republic (MISAB) (MINURCA website))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 08/02/1997 (On 8 February 1997, MISAB was deployed in Bangui, comprising a total of some 800 troops from Burkina Faso, Chad, Gabon and Mali, and later from Senegal

and Togo, under the military command of Gabon and with the logistical and financial support of France (MINURCA website))
End_date: 15/04/1998 (MISAB was disbanded on April 15, 1998 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent:
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Bangui-Central African Republic (On 8 February 1997, MISAB was deployed in Bangui, comprising a total of some 800 troops from Burkina Faso, Chad, Gabon and Mali, and later from Senegal and Togo, under the military command of Gabon and with the logistical and financial support of France (MINURCA website))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Bangui Peace Agreement (25 January 1997), UNSC Resolution 1125 (6 August 1997)

- In accordance with the agreement of the Conference on Consensus-building and Dialogue, held in Bangui from 11 to 18 January 1997, and in response to a letter from President Patassé, the four Heads of State decided to establish, from 31 January 1997, an inter-African force in the Central African Republic (MISAB) (MINURCA website)
- The United Nations Security Council, by its resolution 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997, welcomed these efforts, approved the continued conduct of the operation, and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorized MISAB and the States providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel (MINURCA website)

Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (monitoring Bangui Peace Agreement: Article 2. The objective of MISAB is to help restore peace and security by monitoring the implementation of the agreements signed on 25 January 1997 in Bangui)
Support_mandate: Peace enforcement (The United Nations Security Council, by its resolution 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997, welcomed these efforts, approved the continued conduct of the operation, and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorized MISAB and the States providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel (MINURCA website) /// 3. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States participating in MISAB and those States providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel (UNSC Resolution 1125))
Authorizing_IO: UN (UNSC Resolution 1125)
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: NA
Conflict_id: NA
Target_countries: Central African Repulic
Target_countries_ISO: CAF
Target_countries_COW: CEN
Target_countries_COW_code: 482
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating:
Pivotal_actor_financial: France (On 8 Feb. 1997, MISAB was deployed in Bangui, comprising a total of some 800 troops under the military command of Gabon and with logistical and financial support provided by France (SIPRI 1998))
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Gabon (On 8 Feb. 1997, MISAB was deployed in Bangui, comprising a total of some 800 troops under the military command of Gabon and with logistical and financial support provided by France (SIPRI 1998))
Membership_identification_states:
Burkina Faso, Chad, France, Gabon, Mali, Senegal, Togo
(On 8 February 1997, MISAB was deployed in Bangui, comprising a total of some 800 troops from Burkina Faso, Chad, Gabon and Mali, and later from Senegal and Togo, under the military command of Gabon and with the logistical and financial support of France (MINURCA website) /// MISAB consisted of some 800 peacekeeping troops from Burkina Faso (114), Chad (147), Gabon (149), Mali (113), Senegal (153), and Togo (120) commanded by General Edouard N'Kili of Gabon (DADM Project))
Membership_identification_IGO: UN (Resolution 1125)
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA

Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
Burkina Faso: 114, Chad: 147, France: 88, Gabon: 149, Mali: 113, Senegal: 153, Togo: 120
(At maximum strength, MISAB consisted of some 800 peacekeeping troops from Burkina Faso (114), Chad (147), Gabon (149), Mali (113), Senegal (153), and Togo (120) commanded by General Edouard N'Kili of Gabon. MISAB, which was assisted by a 88-person French logistical support command unit, was deployed in Bangui on February 8, 1997 (DADM Project))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
1997 - Burkina Faso: 114 (in Central African Republic: 114), Chad: 147 (in Central African Republic: 147), France: 88 (in Central African Republic: 88), Gabon: 149 (in Central African Republic: 149), Mali: 113 (in Central African Republic: 113), Senegal: 153 (in Central African Republic: 153), Togo: 120 (in Central African Republic: 120)
1998 - Burkina Faso: 114 (in Central African Republic: 114), Chad: 147 (in Central African Republic: 147), France: 88 (in Central African Republic: 88), Gabon: 149 (in Central African Republic: 149), Mali: 113 (in Central African Republic: 113), Senegal: 153 (in Central African Republic: 153)

SOURCES

Bangui Peace Agreement (25 January 1997).

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 36. Central African Republic (1960-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/central-african-republic-1960-present/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (1997). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (1998). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

MINURCA Background website. Available at: - https://peacekeeping.un.org/mission/past/minurcaB.htm.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

SIPRI Yearbook (1998). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1999. SIPRI. Available at: https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/SIPRI%20Yearbook%201998.pdf.

SIPRI Yearbook (1999). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1999. SIPRI. Available at: https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/SIPRI%20Yearbook%201999.pdf.

UNSC Resolution 1125 (6 August 1997).

Regional Task Force for the elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an AU initiative though, from 2012 to 2017), Ismail and Ababu (2021) paper (Ad Hoc Regional Security Arrangements and APSA), de Coning, Yaw Tchie and Grand (2022).

VARIABLES
Year: SIPRI dataset, Ismail and Ababu (2021), de Coning, Yaw Tchie and Grand (2022)
Survival_death: finalized – 2017 last year in SIPRI dataset (In April 2017, Uganda, one of the troop contributors, withdrew from the mission, as it considered that the LRA no longer posed a threat to its national territory. However, the mission's mandate has been extended as the LRA still poses a threat, especially in CAR, which is embroiled in a separate domestic, sectarian-religious conflict (de Coning et al) // 2018 (5. Requests the AU Commission to develop an exit strategy, with realistic timelines, for the liquidation of the RCI-LRA, including concrete alternatives to the RCI-LRA (795th meeting of the AU PSC))
Initial_end_date: 6 months (5. Decides…to authorize, as an AU initiative with the support of the international community, the implementation of the Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the LRA (RCI-LRA), … for an initial period of six (6) months (AU PSC PR COMM(CCXCIX)))
Speed_first_meeting: 13/10/2010 (4. It was against this background that a regional ministerial meeting was convened by the Commission in Bangui, CAR, from 13 to 14 October 2010 (UNOCA Report))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: March 2012 (In March 2012, the RCI-LRA and the RTF became operational with financial and logistical support from the UN and the USA (Ismail, Ababu 2021))
End_date: 20/09/2018 (5. Requests the AU Commission to develop an exit strategy, with realistic timelines, for the liquidation of the RCI-LRA, including concrete alternatives to the RCI-LRA (795th meeting of the AU PSC))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Yambio-South Sudan (de Coning et al 2021)
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document: AU PSC PR COMM(CCXCIX) (22 November 2011); UN Endorsement in Presidential Statement S/PRST/17 (29 June 2012)
Main_mandate: Counter-terrorism (with the mandate… to: i. strengthen the operational capabilities of the countries affected by the atrocities of the LRA, ii. create an environment conducive to the stabilization of the affected areas, free of LRA atrocities, iii. facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected areas (PSC PR COMM))
Support_mandate: Humanitarian
Authorizing_IO: AU (AU PSC PR COMM(CCXCIX)), UN (Endorsement in Presidential Statement 29 June 2012 S/PRST/17)
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 314 (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Uganda
Target_countries_ISO: CAF, COD, SSD, UGA
Target_countries_COW: CEN, DRC, SSD, UGA
Target_countries_COW_code: 482, 490, 626, 500
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: AU
Pivotal_actor_financial: US, EU (Partner Support (De Coning et al (2021))
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: AU
Membership_identification_states: Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Uganda, (United States)
Membership_identification_IGO: AU, UN, EU
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: NA
2013: Out of an envisaged 5,000 troops, 3,350 had been contributed as follows: Uganda, 2,000; Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), 500; South Sudan, 500; and CAR, 350 (UNOCA Forecast)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: NA

SOURCES

AU PSC PR COMM(CCXCIX) (22 November 2011)

Brosig, M. (2023). Military ad hoc coalitions and functional differentiation in inter-organisational relations. European Journal of International Security, 1-18.

de Coning, C., Tchie, A. E. Y., Rupesinghe, N., & Grand, A. O. (2021) Understanding Ad-Hoc Security Initiatives in Africa. NUPI Training for Peace Policy Brief. Available at: https://trainingforpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/TfP_ASI_Policy-Brief_v7-for-web.pdf.

de Coning, C., Yaw Tchie, A. E., & Grand, A. O. (2022). Ad-hoc Security Initiatives, an African response to insecurity. *African Security Review*, 1-16.

Fight against Lord's Resistance Army, LRA. UNOCA (United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa) website. Available at: https://unoca.unmissions.org/en/fight-against-lord's-resistance-army-lra.

ISS Today: The Lord's Resistance Army is far from finished. Available at: https://issafrica.org/iss-today/the-lords-resistance-army-is-far-from-finished

Maphosa, S. B. (2013). Preparing for Peace: The AU Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the LRA in Central Africa.

UNOCA Forecast (2013). Security Council Report. November 2013 Monthly Forecast 31 October 2013 UNOCA/LRA. Available at: https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2013-11/unocalra_2.php

Olawale Ismail and Alagaw Ababu (2021) Ad Hoc Regional Security Arrangements and APSA: a case study of ACL-GLR, MNJTF and the G5 Sahel Force. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, in cooperation with Laboratory of Analyse Of Societies and Powers – Africa / Diasporas (LASPAD). Available at: https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/fes-ua/18182-20210805.pdf.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

Tufts University. AU Regional Task Force Against the Lord's Resistance Army Mission. African Politics, African Peace. World Peace Foundation. Available at: https://sites.tufts.edu/wpf/files/2017/07/Lords-Resistance-Army-Mission.pdf.

Joint Military Commission (JMC)

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, from 2000 to 2002), and TPI dataset.

VARIABLES

Year: SIPRI dataset, Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement signed in July 1999.

Survival_death: finalized (no information on finalization, just an end date in TPI dataset (30/11/2000) and the SIPRI dataset case (2000-2002). We decided to use the end date in TPI because there is no information on the continuity/integration of JMC in other PKO, and in the DADM Project they mentioned it "was **disbanded** on November 30, 2000".

Initial_end_date: 21. Measures to normalise the security situation along the International borders: D - Day + 30 days → D Day + **360 days** (Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement)

Speed_first_meeting: 17/07/1999 (Ceasefire Lusaka Agreement - 17 July 1999).

Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 16/11/1999, TPI dataset and DADM Project (that we understand as being related to the MONUC operation) // 03/09/1999 (SIPRI 2000).

End_date: 30/11/2000 (was **disbanded** on November 30, 2000 (TPI/DADM).

Organization_secretariat_location: NA

Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Lusaka-Zambia.
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document: Ceasefire Lusaka Agreement (17 July 1999)
Main_mandate: peacekeeping (The Parties shall constitute a Joint Military Commission (JMC) which shall, together with the UN/OAU Observer group be responsible for executing, immediately after the coming into force of this Agreement, **peace-keeping** operations until the deployment of the UN peace-keeping force. (Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement))
Support_mandate: The signatories of the agreement asked that this mission have both a peacekeeping and a peace-enforcement mandate and explicitly asked the Security Council to authorise coercive force (Carayannis, 2009).
Authorizing_IO: The Parties shall constitute a Joint Military Commission (JMC) which shall, together with the UN/OAU Observer group be responsible for executing, immediately after the coming into force of this Agreement, peace-keeping operations until the deployment of the UN peace-keeping force. (Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement)
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: MONUC (), EU Artemis, EUFOR, EUPOL DRC, EUPOL Kinshasa (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Conflict_id: 283 (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: Joint Monitoring Commission in the **Democratic Republic of Congo** (JMC - DRC)
Target_countries_ISO: COD
Target_countries_COW: DRC
Target_countries_COW_code: 490
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: OAU
Pivotal_actor_financial: NA
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: NA
Membership_identification_states: The Parties (Angola; Democratic Republic Of Congo; Namibia; Rwanda; Uganda; Zimbabwe) of the Ceasefire Lusaka Agreement. Deployment with the first 12 observers (from Algeria, Malawi and Senegal), Nigeria (SIPRI 2000).
Membership_identification_IGO: OUA, UN (The Parties shall constitute a Joint Military Commission (JMC) which shall, together with the UN/OAU Observer group be responsible for executing, immediately after the coming into force of this Agreement, peace-keeping operations until the deployment of the UN peace-keeping force (Ceasefire Lusaka Agreement))
Membership_identification_civilsociety:
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: NA

SOURCES

Carayannis, T. (2009). The challenge of building sustainable peace in the DRC. Background paper (July 2009). Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. Available at: https://www.africaportal.org/documents/2961/The_Challenge_of_Building_Sustainable_Peace_in_the_DRC.pdf.

Ceasefire Lusaka Agreement (17 July 1999)

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 20. Congo-Kinshasa/Zaire/Democratic Republic of the Congo (1960-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/congo-kinshasazairedemocratic-republic-of-congo-1960-present/.

Kim, W., & Sandler, T. (2022). Non-UN Peacekeeping Effectiveness: Further Analysis. *Defence and Peace Economics*, 33(5), 511-533. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10242694.2021.1882280.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (1999). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

MONUC website. Available at: https://peacekeeping.un.org/mission/past/monuc/

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (1999). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1999. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (2003). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 2003. SIPRI.

Inter-African Force Congo-Kinshasa
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA).

VARIABLES
Year: SIPRI, Milinda, TPI
Survival_death: finalized (The IAIF peacekeeping mission completed its withdrawal from Zaire on August 14, 1979 (DADM Project))
Initial_end_date:
Speed_first_meeting: 14/05/1978 (The government requested assistance from France, Belgium, U.S., and China on May 14, 1978. On May 17, 1978, the French government decided to send paratroopers to Zaire. Some 1,200 French troops and 1,750 Belgium troops were airlifted by U.S. government military aircraft (100 U.S. military personnel) to Zaire on May 18-20, 1978. French troops killed some 300 rebels near Kolwezi on May 19-21, 1978. French and Belgium troops were replaced by the Inter-African Force (IAF) beginning on June 5, 1978 (DADM Project))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 05/06/1978 (French and Belgium troops were replaced by the Inter-African Force (IAF) beginning on June 5, 1978 (DADM Project))
End_date: 14/08/1979 (The IAIF peacekeeping mission completed its withdrawal from Zaire on August 14, 1979 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent:
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document:
Main_mandate: peacekeeping (Milinda)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA (Thus, a coalition was formed outside of the UN, OAU and NATO with troops mostly from former French colonies. France was key in mobilizing allies and former colonies, a marked difference from the role played by the United States thus far (Boussaid 2021))
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 283 (match)
Target_countries: Democratic Republic of Congo
Target_countries_ISO: COD
Target_countries_COW: DRC

Target_countries_COW_code: 490
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: France (Thus, a coalition was formed outside of the UN, OAU and NATO with troopsmostly from former French colonies. France was key in mobilizing allies and former colonies, amarked difference from the role played by the United States thus far (Boussaid 2021))
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Morocco (In order to maintain stability in the aftermath of the evacuation of the Europeans and the departure of the French and Belgian elite units, an inter-African force was assembled. It drew mostly from Morocco, which was ready to repeat its contribution of 1977, but King Hassan insisted on other countries joining (Boussaid 2021))
Membership_identification_states: Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Morocco, Senegal, Togo (French and Belgium troops were replaced by the Inter-African Force (IAF) beginning on June 5, 1978. The IAF, which consisted of 2,684 peacekeeping troops from Morocco (1,511 soldiers commanded by Colonel Major Abdelkhader Loubaris), Senegal (500 soldiers), Central African Empire (300 soldiers), Togo (159 soldiers), Ivory Coast (110 medical personnel), Egypt (60 soldiers), and Gabon (44 soldiers), was responsible for maintaining law and order in the Shaba Province. U.S. government military aircraft transported the IAF peacekeeping force to Zaire, as well as military trucks and jeeps from Togo, on June 13, 1978. The governments of France and Belgium provided military assistance (military training) to the government of Zaire (DADM Project)) – should we include US, France and Belgium? US transported IAF.
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Central African Republic: 300, Côte d'Ivoire: 110, Egypt: 60, Gabon: 44, Morocco: 1511, Senegal: 500, Togo: 159 (DADM Project)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: Central African Republic: 300 (in Congo Democratic Republic: 300), Côte d'Ivoire: 110 (in Congo Democratic Republic: 110), Egypt: 60 (in Congo Democratic Republic: 60), Gabon: 44 (in Congo Democratic Republic: 44), Morocco: 1511 (in Congo Democratic Republic: 1511), Senegal: 500 (in Congo Democratic Republic: 500), Togo: 159 (in Congo Democratic Republic: 159) (DADM Project)

SOURCES

Boussaid, F. (2021) Brothers in Arms: Morocco's Military Intervention in Support of Mobutu of Zaire During the 1977 and 1978 Shaba Crises, The International History Review, 43:1, 185-202, DOI: 10.1080/07075332.2020.1739113

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 20. Congo-Kinshasa/Zaire/Democratic Republic of the Congo (1960-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/congo-kinshasazairedemocratic-republic-of-congo-1960-present/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

French-led multinational force in Rwanda / Operation Turquoise

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES

Year: SIPRI, Milinda, TPI
Survival_death: finalized (The operation received a two-month mandate from the UNSC. It was launched on 22 June and concluded on 21 Aug. 1994 (SIPRI 1995))
Initial_end_date: 2 months (4. Decides that the mission of Member States cooperating with the Secretary-General will be limited to a period of two months following the adoption of the present resolution, unless the Secretary-General determines at an earlier date that the expanded UNAMIR is able to carry out its mandate (UNSC 929) /// The operation received a two-month mandate from the UNSC (SIPRI 1995))
Speed_first_meeting: 08/06/1994 (The UN Security Council demanded a ceasefire on June 8, 1994 (DADM Project))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 23/06/1994 (The French-led multinational force, which consisted of some 3,050 troops from France (2,550 military personnel), Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, Mauritania, Egypt, Niger, and Congo-Brazzaville, was deployed beginning on June 23, 1994 (DADM Project))
End_date: 21/08/1994 (It was launched on 22 June and concluded on 21 Aug. 1994 (SIPRI 1995) /// The French-led multinational force withdrew from Rwanda on August 21, 1994 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent:
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: UNSC Resolution 929 (22 June 1994)
Main_mandate: Peace enforcement (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) (UNSC 929))
Support_mandate: Humanitarian (Noting the offer by Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in Rwanda (S/1994/734), and stressing the strictly humanitarian character of this operation which shall be conducted in an impartial and neutral fashion, and shall not constitute an interposition force between the parties (UNSC 929))
Authorizing_IO: UN
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations: Op. Support Hope, UNAMIR, UNOMUR, NMOG (The UN agreed in June 1993 to establish an observer mission (UNOMUR) on the Ugandan-Rwandan border, and this began to deploy in late August. During September, the OAU military observer group (NMOG) was expanded by troop reinforcements. In October 1993, the UN established the UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) which grew to an eventual strength of 2,500, including troops and observers, and the French force which had been sent to Rwanda in February 1993 was withdrawn (Military Balance 1994))
Conflict_id: 374 (Kim & Sandler 2022, match)
Target_countries: Rwanda
Target_countries_ISO: RWA
Target_countries_COW: RWA
Target_countries_COW_code: 517
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: France
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: France (The French-led multinational force, which consisted of some 3,050 troops from France (2,550 military personnel), Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, Mauritania, Egypt, Niger, and Congo-Brazzaville, was deployed beginning on June 23, 1994 (DADM Project))
Membership_identification_states: Chad, Congo, Egypt, France, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal
Membership_identification_IGO: UN
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: France: 2550
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: France: 2550 (in Rwanda: 2550), Senegal: 300 (in Rwanda: 300) (Multi-state force established on the initiative of France and operated under French command with initial deployment by French and Senegalese units (SIPRI 1995) /// 2,000 French troops, supported

by 300 from Senegal, began deployment into Zaire on 24 June, some crossing into Rwanda to establish protected areas for major concentrations of refugees (Military Balance 1994))

SOURCES

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 42. Rwanda (1962-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/rwanda-1962-present/.

Heldt, B., & Wallensteen, P. (2007). *Peacekeeping operations*: Global patterns of intervention and success, 1948-2004.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (1994). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (1995). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1995. SIPRI.

UNSC Resolution 929 (22 June 1994)

Italian-led Joint Verification Commission (JVC - Mozambique)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: replaced (ONUMOZ) (Under Chapter VI of Protocol III, the Government, among other commitments, agreed to address a formal request to the United Nations regarding guarantees for the electoral process and the role of international observers. (Berman, Unies 1996))
Initial_end_date: 6 months (3.6 … It will control the implementation of this Agreement for a period of six months, renewable by common agreement between the parties when necessary. (Agreement 1990))
Speed_first_meeting: 09/11/1990 (Inspired by reciprocal commitment to and desire for the rapid attainment of a peaceful situation in Mozambique, they agreed on the need for immediate implementation of the understandings and conclusions reached in the discussion of point 1 of the agenda approved on **9 November 1990,** "THE PRESENCE AND ROLE OF ZIMBABWEAN MILITARY FORCES IN THE PERIOD PRECEDING THE CEASE- FIRE PROCLAMATION," (Agreement 1990))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 19/12/1990 (3.6 The Joint Verification Commission will be sworn in up to 15 days after the signing of this Agreement (1 December), and will begin its work immediately – ~16 December) // The parties signed a partial ceasefire agreement in Rome on December 1, 1990. The parties agreed to established the ten-member Joint Verification Commission (JVC) to monitor the ceasefire from December 19, 1990 to December 15, 1992 (DADM Project))
End_date: 15/12/1992 (The parties agreed to established the ten-member Joint Verification Commission (JVC) to monitor the ceasefire from December 19, 1990 to December 15, 1992 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0

Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Maputo-Mozambique (3.2. The Joint Verification Commission will have **its headquarters in Maputo** (Agreement 1990))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document: Agreement on a Partial Ceasefire (1 December 1990), General Peace Agreement for Mozambique (04 October 1992)
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (The third round saw the conclusion of a Joint Verification Commission to oversee a partial cease-fire (Berman, Unies 1996))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO:
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 332 (Mozambique x RENAMO)
Target_countries: Mozambique
Target_countries_ISO: MOZ
Target_countries_COW: MZM
Target_countries_COW_code: 541
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Italy
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states: Congo, France, Italy, Kenya, Portugal, Russia, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia, Zimbabwe (The parties agreed to established the ten-member Joint Verification Commission (JVC) chaired by Ambassador Manfredi di Camerana of Italy, which included 38 personnel from Italy, Zimbabwe, Congo-Brazzaville, Kenya, Zambia, Britain, France, Portugal, Russia, and the United States, to monitor the ceasefire from December 19, 1990 to December 15, 1992 (DADM Project))
Membership_identification_IGO:
Membership_identification_civilsociety: Catholic Church
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Congo: 3, France: 3, Italy: 5, Kenya: 2, Portugal: 3, USSR: 1, United Kingdom: 3, United States: 4, Zambia: 3, Zimbabwe: 3, Catholic Church: 2 (Mozambiquefile)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: Congo: 3 (in Mozambique: 3), France: 3 (in Mozambique: 3), Italy: 5 (in Mozambique: 5), Kenya: 2 (in Mozambique: 2), Portugal: 3 (in Mozambique: 3), USSR: 1 (in Mozambique: 1), United Kingdom: 3 (in Mozambique: 3), United States: 4 (in Mozambique: 4), Zambia: 3 (in Mozambique: 3), Zimbabwe: 3 (in Mozambique: 3), Catholic Church: 2 (in Mozambique: 2) (Mozambiquefile)

SOURCES

Agreement on a Partial Ceasefire (1 December 1990) Available at: https://www.peaceagreements.org/viewmasterdocument/256.

Armon, J., Hendrickson, D., & Vines, A. (1998). The Mozambican peace process in perspective. Accord, 3. Chronology of war and peace in Mozambique. Available at: https://rc-services-assets.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/Accord%20Mozambique_Chronology.pdf.

Berman, E., Unies, N., & Conflict Resolution Project. (1996). Managing arms in peace processes: Mozambique (Vol. 7). Geneva: UN.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 59. Mozambique (1975-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/mozambique-1975-present/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mozambiquefile January 1991. Available at: https://www.mozambiquehistory.net/history/peace_process/91/01-02/19910100_jvc_starts_work.pdf.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Joint Military Commission (JMC) / International Monitoring Unit (IMU - Sudan/Nuba Mountains)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda, TPI
Survival_death: replaced (UNMIS) (The operations of the Joint Military Commission (JMC) and International Monitoring Unit (IMU) were handed over to UNMIS on June 20, 2005 (DADM Project) /// The Joint Military Commission (JMC) handed over its operations in the Nuba Mountains to the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) during a ceremony held today at JMC Headquarters in Tillo (UNMIS Press release 011))
Initial_end_date: 6 months (The Parties agree to an internationally monitored cease-fire among all their forces in the Nuba Mountains for a renewable period of six (6) months (Agreement 2002))
Speed_first_meeting: 15/01/2002 (The governments of Switzerland and the U.S. mediated negotiations between government and SPLM representatives in Buergenstock, Switzerland on January 15-19, 2002 (DADM Project))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 04/04/2002 (The JMC/IMU, which consisted of a maximum of approximately 25 monitors from Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, and the U.S. headed by Brig. General Jan Erik Wilhelmsen of Norway, arrived in the Nuba Mountains regions on April 4, 2002 (DADM Project))
End_date: 20/06/2005 (The operations of the Joint Military Commission (JMC) and International Monitoring Unit (IMU) were handed over to UNMIS on June 20, 2005 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Kadugli-Sudan (11. The initial logistical base of the JMC will be in Kadugli. As soon as practical thereafter, the JMC will designate a neutral location for the Central JMC headquarters (Agreement))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Nuba Mountains Cease Fire Agreement on Sudan (19 January 2002)
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (Cease fire agreement)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA (There are several aspects to the JMC that make it somewhat unique. First of all, it is not mandated by the UN, as most international peace initiatives are today – especially if it involves military troops on the ground (Vogt 2003))
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations: CPMT, AMIS (2004-2005), UNAMIS (2004-2005), UNMIS (2005)
Conflict_id: 309 (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: Sudan
Target_countries_ISO: SDN
Target_countries_COW: SUD
Target_countries_COW_code: 652
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Norway, United Kingdom, United States (As part of this, a mechanism was established for monitoring the agreement, a Joint Monitoring Commission, with equal participation from the two parties and a third party: observers from the group – Western countries behind the peace initiative

- 12 states that went by the name "Friends of the Nuba Mountains" – and a leadership troika consisting of the United States, Great Britain and Norway (SNL))
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Norway (TPI)
Membership_identification_states: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States (The JMC/IMU, which consisted of a maximum of approximately 25 monitors from Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, and the U.S. headed by Brig. General Jan Erik Wilhelmsen of Norway, arrived in the Nuba Mountains regions on April 4, 2002 (DADM Project) /// From April to July 2002, I served as a cease- fire monitor with the Joint Military Commission (JMC), a multinational diplomatic observer group comprised of representatives from 11 countries (Varhola 2007))
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: NA (The JMC/IMU, which consisted of a maximum of approximately **25 monitors** (DADM Project) /// About **forty** unarmed observers are currently part of the JMC, where Local JMC teams work in groups of three, consisting of one representative from each of the Sudanese parties and one international staff member from the IMU. According to Brigadier-General Wilhelmsen, the teams exist of monitors who overlook the CFA by patrolling by helicopters, in cars and on foot… The JMM/JMC is also supported politically by the so-called Friends of the Nuba Mountains. This is composed of several diplomats based in Khartoum, representing the countries sponsoring the JMM, including numerous European countries, Canada and the USA (Vogt 2003))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:

SOURCES

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 70. Republic of the Sudan/Southern Sudan (1956-2011). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/71-republic-of-sudansouthern-sudan-1956-2011/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Leraand, D. (SNL). Joint Military Commission. *Store Norske Leksikon.* Available at: https://snl.no/Joint_Military_Commission.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Nuba Mountains Cease Fire Agreement on Sudan (19 January 2002)

UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN SUDAN. Press Release No. 011 (20 May 2005) - Office of the Spokesperson. The Joint Military Commission hands over its operations in Nuba Mountains to the United Nations Mission in Sudan. Available at: https://unmis.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/pr/PR/PR-11-05may20.pdf.

Varhola, Major C. Available at: https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Portals/7/military-review/Archives/English/MilitaryReview_20070630_art010.pdf.

Vogt, Andreas. (2003). The Sudan joint monitoring mission. Conflict Trends, 2003(4), 37-42.

Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (CPMT - Sudan)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCIS) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda, TPI
Survival_death: finalized (October 15, 2005 is officially the last day for CPMT in Sudan (CPMT website retrieve in 2005)
Initial_end_date: 1 year (b) The Verification Mission will not be a permanent organization… The Parties and the Funding Partners .. will meet approximately one year after the signing of this Agreement to review the operation of the Verification Mission and its continued funding, or earlier if warranted in the context of efforts to institute a comprehensive cease-fire and achieve a negotiated agreement to end the conflict (Agreement 2002))
Speed_first_meeting: 31/03/2002 (The governments of Switzerland and the U.S. mediated negotiations between government and SPLM representatives in Buergenstock, Switzerland on January 15-19, 2002 (DADM Project) /// Khartoum, Sudan - 25 September 2002: Civilian Protection Monitoring Team To Begin - This International Monitoring Team was created as a result of the Agreement between the Republic of The Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, which was ratified by both Parties in March of this year (CPMT website))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 25/09/2002 (The Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (CPMT), which consisted of some 50 personnel from the U.S., Canada, and Ireland headed by retired by Brigadier General Herbert Lloyd of the U.S., was deployed in Sudan on July 13, 2002 (DADM Project) /// The team was established, following approval of funding, in the Sudan in September 2002. Although it achieved an initial operational capability by the end of September, it did not attain full operational capability until the end of November 2002 (CPMT website) /// Khartoum, Sudan - 25 September 2002: Civilian Protection Monitoring Team To Begin (CPMT website))
End_date: 15/10/2005 (October 15, 2005 is officially the last day for CPMT in Sudan (CPMT website retrieve in 2005)
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Khartoum-Sudan (The CPMT's headquarters are in Khartoum, with an additional operational team in Rumbek (US Department of State))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: Rumbek-Sudan (The CPMT's headquarters are in Khartoum, with an additional operational team in Rumbek (US Department of State))
Organization_founding_document: Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement to Protect Non-Combatant Civilians and Civilian Facilities from Military Attack (31 March 2002)
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (monitoring Agreement: Parties and the Funding Partners .. will meet approximately one year after the signing of this Agreement to review the operation of the Verification Mission and its continued funding, or earlier if warranted in the context of efforts to institute a comprehensive cease-fire and achieve a negotiated agreement to end the conflict (Agreement 2002))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO:
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations: JMC, AMIS (2004-2005), UNAMIS (2004-2005), UNMIS (2005)
Conflict_id: 309 (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: Sudan
Target_countries_ISO: SDN
Target_countries_COW: SUD
Target_countries_COW_code: 652
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:

Membership_identification_states: Australia, Canada, Ireland, United States (The Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (CPMT), which consisted of some 50 personnel from the U.S., Canada, and Ireland headed by retired by Brigadier General Herbert Lloyd of the U.S., was deployed in Sudan on July 13, 2002 (DADM Project) /// A Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (CPMT), comprised of observers from Australia, Canada, Ireland and the USA, was charged with investigating abuses against civilians by both parties (Unicef/Reliefweb 2003))
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: Pacific Architects and Engineers (While the funding for the CPMT comes primarily from the United States, international monitors and operations- support come through a contract with a private U.S. professional services company, Pacific Architects and Engineers (US DoS))
Membership_contribution_military_balance: United States: 15/20
a) The Verification Mission will be headquartered in Khartoum. The Khartoum Office will be headed by a senior person of proven international stature with experience in field operations and the investigation of military incidents or the violations of laws and customs of war. The Chief of the Khartoum Office will be the overall coordinator for the Verification Mission in Sudan. He will be assisted by an international staff of approximately 8-10 professional people with experience in field operations, logistical support and incident investigation.
b) A field office will also be established in Rumbek, staffed with a Rumbek Office Chief and approximately 4-6 professionals with expertise and experience similar to that of the Khartoum Office staff.
e) Mission personnel will be selected by the United States and the Funding Partners with the agreement of the Parties, which will not be unreasonably withheld.
(Agreement 2002) ///
The team's capacity is currently at some twenty monitors and three fixed-wing aircraft. (US DoS))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
2002 - United States: 15 (in Sudan: 15)
2003 - United States: 20 (in Sudan: 20)
2004 - United States: 20 (in Sudan: 20)
2005 - United States: 20 (in Sudan: 20)

SOURCES

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement to Protect Non-Combatant Civilians and Civilian Facilities from Military Attack (31 March 2002), available at: https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SD_020331_Agreement%20to%20Protect%20Non-Combatant%20Civilians%20from%20Military%20Attack.pdf

CPMT Sudan Website. Available at: http://www.cpmtsudan.org/ (retrieved December 2005: https://web.archive.org/web/20051201145951/http://www.cpmtsudan.org/):

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 70. Republic of the Sudan/Southern Sudan (1956-2011). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/71-republic-of-sudansouthern-sudan-1956-2011/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

UNICEF Situation Report. Sudan Donor Update (30 July 2003). Available at Relief web: https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-donor-update-30-jul-2003.

US Department of State. Sudan: The Civilian Protection Monitoring Team. Available at: https://2001-2009.state.gov/p/af/rls/fs/23132.htm.
Young, J. (2005) Sudan: a flawed peace process leading to a flawed peace, Review of African Political Economy, 32:103, 99-113, DOI: 10.1080/03056240500121008.

U.S.-led Unified Task Force (UNITAF) in Somalia / Operation Restore Hope
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: replaced (UNOSOM II) (UNITAF, in May of 1993, would turn the mission back to the United Nations under UNOSOM II (Buer 2001, Peacekeeping background website)
Initial_end_date: NA
Speed_first_meeting: 29/11/1992 (Secretary-General's letter to the Council of 29 November 1992 (S/24868) concerning the establishment of an operation to create such a secure environment (UNSC Resolution 794)).
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 09/12/1992 (The first elements of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF), spearheaded by the United States, were deployed in Mogadishu on 9 December 1992 (Peacekeeping background website))
End_date: 04/05/1993 (UNITAF was disbanded on May 4, 1993 (DADM) /// UNITAF terminated 4 May 1993 (SIPRI 1994))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Mogadishu-Somalia (The first elements of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF), spearheaded by the United States, were deployed in Mogadishu on 9 December 1992 (Peacekeeping background website))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document: UNSC Resolution 794
Main_mandate: Peace enforcement (Milinda) /// 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 (UNSC Resolution 794))
Support_mandate: Humanitarian (UNITAF's principal goal was to establish in Somalia a secure environment for urgent humanitarian assistance (Peacekeeping background website))
Authorizing_IO: UN
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: UNOSOM (by matching dates, Peacekeeping background website), AMISOM, EUTM (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Conflict_id: 337 (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: Somalia
Target_countries_ISO: SOM
Target_countries_COW: SOM
Target_countries_COW_code: 520
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States (U.S.-led Unified Task Force, TPI)
Pivotal_actor_financial: United States (UNITAF was given the full political support of the United Nations, but the operation would be planned and executed by the United States (Buer 2001))
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: United States (UNITAF was given the full political support of the United Nations, but the operation would be planned and executed by the United States (Buer 2001))
Membership_identification_states: 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, Zimbabwe (In addition to the United States

forces, UNITAF included military units from 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 and Zimbabwe (Peacekeeping background website))
Membership_identification_IGO: UN
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: United States: 28000 (87 Peak figure, including 24 000 US military personnel (SIPRI 1994) /// UNITAF peaked at 37,000 troops, including approximately 8,000 on ships off-shore.24 The United States supplied by far the largest contingent, approximately 28,000 marines and infantry. They were joined by some 9,000 troops from roughly two dozen other countries. Several elite units were provided, including the French Foreign Legion, Belgian paratroop commandos and Italian paratroopers (Williams 2015) /// 37000: UNITAF had patrolled less than half of the country with 37,000 well-equipped troops (Peacekeeping background website, TPI/DADM)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: NA

SOURCES

Buer, Eric F. (2001). United Task Force Somalia (UNITAF) and United Nations Operations Somalia (UNOSOM II): A Comparative Analysis of Offensive Air Support. Master Thesis - Marine Corps Command and Staff Coll Quantico Va. Available at: https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/citations/ADA401273

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 28. Somalia (1960-present). University of Central Arkansas - Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/somalia-1960-present/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Peacekeeping UN. Somalia - UNOSOM I. Background. Available at: https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/past/unosom1backgr2.html

Peacekeeping UN. Somalia - UNOSOM II. Background. Available at: https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/past/unosom2backgr2.html

SIPRI Yearbook (1994). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1994. SIPRI.

UNSC Resolution 794 (3 December 1992)

Williams, Paul D., 'United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II)', in Joachim A. Koops, and others (eds), The Oxford Handbook of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (2015; online edn, Oxford Academic, 2 Sept. 2014), https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199686049.013.41.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, from 2000 to 2020), Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA), and McInnis (2019).

VARIABLES
Year: SIPRI, Milinda and McInnis
Survival_death: ongoing

Initial_end_date: NA (1. The Parties shall appoint a Director-General of the MFO within one month of the signing of this Protocol. The Director-General shall serve a term of four years, which may be renewed. The Parties may replace the Director-General prior to the expiration of his term (Treaty Protocol (3 August 1981))
Speed_first_meeting: 03/08/1981 (Treaty Protocol (3 August 1981))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 25/04/1982 (Deployment began 25 Apr. 1982 (SIPRI 1994))
End_date: ongoing
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Rome-Italy (The Multinational Force & Observers (MFO), headquartered in Rome, is an international peacekeeping organization, created by agreement between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel (website) / From 1997)
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Treaty of Peace Egypt-Israel (26 March 1979); Treaty Protocol (3 August 1981))

- The mission of the MFO is to supervise the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty of Peace and employ best efforts to prevent any violation of its terms (website))
- President of the Security Council indicated on May 18, 1981, that the Security Council was unable to reach the necessary agreement on the proposal to establish the UN Forces and -Observers, Egypt and Israel, acting in full respect for the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, have reached the following agreement: 1. A Multinational Force and Observers (hereinafter, MFO) is hereby established as an alternative to the United Nations Forces and Observers (Treaty Protocol))

Main_mandate: peacekeeping (monitoring peace, Milinda): The mission of the MFO is to supervise the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty of Peace and employ best efforts to prevent any violation of its terms (website); ~~Peace enforcement (McInnis); conflict prevention.~~
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: UN
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations: ~~UNTSO (1948-), UNEF I (1956-67), UNEF II (1973-1979)~~ (Milinda)
Conflict_id: 11343 (match)
Target_countries: Egypt, Israel
Target_countries_ISO: EGY, ISR
Target_countries_COW: EGY, ISR
Target_countries_COW_code: 651, 666
Continent: Middle East
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating:
Pivotal_actor_financial: United States
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states: From 3 in 1981 (US, Egypt and Israel) to 23 in 2023 (Australia, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, United Kingdom, United States (website / financial reports)
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Completed considering the website and the financial reports
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: Completed considering the website and the financial reports

SOURCES

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

McInnis, K. J. (2019). How and why states defect from contemporary military coalitions. Springer.

MFO Website. Available at: https://mfo.org.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2011). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (1994). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1994. SIPRI.

Treaty of Peace Egypt-Israel (26 March 1979)

Treaty Protocol (3 August 1981)

Libya intervention / Operation Unified Protector-NATO (March 2011)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as a UNRO, missions mandated by UN AND implemented by Regional Organizations - NATO as the agent).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda
Survival_death: integrated (NATO) (31 March 2011: US military withdrawal of its fighter jets. NATO takes command of military operations in Libya – Operation Unified Protector (OUP) is established (Lindström, Zetterlund 2012))
Initial_end_date: NA
Speed_first_meeting: 26/02/2011 (UNSC 1970 (26 February 2011))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 19/03/2011 (19 March 2011: Paris Summit; world leaders discuss a response to the Libya crisis. The military response is launched. Airstrikes by the French Air Force initiate the campaign (Lindström, Zetterlund 2012))
End_date: 31/03/2011 (31 March 2011: US military withdrawal of its fighter jets. NATO takes command of military operations in Libya – Operation Unified Protector (OUP) is established (Lindström, Zetterlund 2012))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: UNSC Resolution 1970 (26 February 2011); UNSC Resolution 1973 (17 March 2011)
Main_mandate: Peace enforcement (Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41 (UNSC Resolution 1970 (26 February 2011) /// Milinda)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: UN (Resolution 1970 but not to intervene – only in resolution 1973)
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: NA (NATO)
Conflict_id: 11346 (match + Kim Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: Libya
Target_countries_ISO: LBY
Target_countries_COW: LIB
Target_countries_COW_code: 620
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional

Pivotal_actor_initiating: France, United Kingdom (Airstrikes by the French Air Force initiate the campaign. France and the United Kingdom (UK) assumed the lead in pushing for the international community to intervene militarily to protect Libyan civilians and also, subsequently, accounted for a big part of the combat air sorties. The United States (US) initially took a more cautious approach, which sparked a debate whether Washington was 'leading from behind' (Lindström, Zetterlund 2012))
Pivotal_actor_financial: NA
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: United States
Membership_identification_states: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Norway, Qatar, Spain, United Kingdom, United States
(Initially, under US coordination, French, British and US military operations were conducted under the different code names of Operation Harmattan (France), Operation Ellamy (UK), and Operation Odyssey Dawn (US). On March 31, NATO took over full command of the Libya operation under Operation Unified Protector (OUP) (Lindström, Zetterlund 2012))
Membership_identification_IGO: NATO
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Blurred with the operation Unified Protector by NATO from March 31)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:

SOURCES
IISS Strategic Comments (April 2011). War in Libya: Europe´s confused response. Available at: https://web.archive.org/web/20110513025954/http://www.iiss.org/publications/strategic-comments/past-issues/volume-17-2011/april/war-in-libya-europes-confused-response/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Lindström, M., & Zetterlund, K. (2012). Setting the Stage for the Military Intervention in Libya: Decisions Made and their Implications for the EU and NATO. Department of Defence Analysis, Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI). Available at: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwihkKC4qfv7AhWOS_EDHSeTBPMQFnoECBEQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.foi.se%2Frest-api%2Freport%2FFOI-R--3498--SE&usg=AOvVaw3dFh4u5dqeKF-6S5rGhOVH.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2012). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

UNSC 1970 (26 February 2011)

Arab Observer Cease-fire Mission (ACOM) Jordan

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA).

VARIABLES
Year: ACOM in Milinda dataset
Survival_death: finalized (Conflict restarted: Government troops and PLO rebels clashed in northern Jordan on January 14-21, 1971 (DADM, assuming that ACOM is the same as the LAS conciliation commission that mediated the ceasefire agreement / the military observation mission (Supreme Arab Follow-Up Committee – SAFC)).
Initial_end_date: NA

Speed_first_meeting: 24/09/1970 ("In an attempt to broker a ceasefire, the president of Sudan, Gaafar Mohamad Numeiry, met with Arafat in Amman on 24 September. The following day, Arafat broadcast his acceptance of Numeiry's ceasefire" (Ashton 2006))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 27/09/1970 (day of the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement)
End_date: 14/01/1971 (Conflict restarted: Government troops and PLO rebels clashed in northern Jordan on January 14-21, 1971 (DADM))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: NA
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document: Jordan-PLO Ceasefire Agreement (27 September 1970)
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (signing of a ceasefire agreement, observing ceasefire, later resuming of the conflict)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: NA
Conflict_id: NA (UCDP: The 1948 and 1967 conflicts with Israel led to massive Palestinian refugee flows to Jordan and also to the influx of many Palestinian fighters. These fighters became a center for power on their own, and after fighting with the government of Jordan in 1970-71 these groups of fighters were expelled from Jordan. These bouts of fighting are however not coded as an armed conflict by the UCDP due to the lack of an incompatibility. Despite these events, Jordan in 1974 recognized the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people and relinquished claims on the West Bank territories in 1988.)
Target_countries: Jordan (Milinda)
Target_countries_ISO: JOR
Target_countries_COW: JOR
Target_countries_COW_code: 663
Continent: Middle East
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Egypt
Pivotal_actor_financial: NA
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: NA
Membership_identification_states: Egypt, Kuwait, Libya, Sudan, Tunisia (DADM, assuming that ACOM is the same as the LAS conciliation commission that mediated the ceasefire agreement / the military observation mission (Supreme Arab Follow-Up Committee – SAFC)). Nasser was a broker in this agreement, the prime minister of Tunisia led the Truce Supervisory Commission, the president of Sudan also attempted to broker the deal (Ashton 2006).
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: NA (LAS established a military observation mission (Supreme Arab Follow-Up Committee – SAFC) consisting of 100 military personnel (DADM))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: NA

SOURCES

Ashton, N. J. (2006). Pulling the strings: King Hussein's role during the crisis of 1970 in Jordan. The International History Review, 28(1), 94-118. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/07075332.2006.9641088.

BBC. Available at: news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/september/27/newsid_4579000/4579685.stm.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 23. Jordan (1946-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/middle-eastnorth-africapersian-gulf-region/jordan-1946-present/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

MNPF-Iraq / Turkish-led Peace Monitoring Force (PMF)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: finalized (The Turkish-led PMF in northern Iraq was formally disbanded on October 3, 2004 (DADM Project))
Initial_end_date: none
Speed_first_meeting: 23/10/1996 (Britain, Turkey, and the US mediated the signing of a ceasefire agreement between KDP and PUK representatives in Ankara, Turkey on October 23, 1996 (DADM Project))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 15/04/1997 (The Turkish-led Peace Monitoring Force (PMF), consisting primarily of 800 Iraqi Turkmens and Iraqi Assyrians, was established on April 15, 1997 (DADM Project))
End_date: 03/10/2004 (The Turkish-led PMF in northern Iraq was formally disbanded on October 3, 2004 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Statement on Enforcing Iraq Kurd Ceasefire (31 October 1996)
Main_mandate: peacekeeping – monitoring ceasefire agreement (7) A neutral Peace Monitoring Force (PMF) will be organized and deployed to observe maintenance of the ceasefire commitments. (Statement))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO:
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 271 (match)
Target_countries: Iraq
Target_countries_ISO: IRQ
Target_countries_COW: IRQ
Target_countries_COW_code: 645
Continent: Middle East
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Turkey (Turkish-led PMF)
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Turkey
Membership_identification_states: Turkey, United Kingdom, United States (The meeting also created an Ankara-based supervising peace monitoring group, including representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, Turkey, the Kurdish parties, to oversee the implementation of the truce (Statement))
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Turkey: 800
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: Turkey: 800 (in Iraq: 800)

SOURCES

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 18. Iraq/Kurds (1932-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/middle-eastnorth-africapersian-gulf-region/iraqkurds-1932-present/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Statement on Enforcing Iraq Kurd Ceasefire (31 October 1996). Available at: https://reliefweb.int/report/iraq/statement-enforcing-iraq-kurd-ceasefire.

Operation Iraqi Freedom / Multinational Force - Iraq (MNF-I)

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, from 2003 to 2009), Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA), TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States) and McInnis (2019).

VARIABLES

Year: SIPRI, Milinda and TPI

Survival_death: finalized (The US-led Multinational Forces in Iraq (MNF-Iraq) was disbanded on December 31, 2009 (DADM Project)

Initial_end_date: 1 year (Decides that the Council shall review the requirements and mission of the multinational force referred to in paragraph 13 above not later than **one year** from the date of this resolution, and that in any case the mandate of the force shall expire upon the completion of the political process as described in paragraphs 4 through 7 and 10 above (UNSC 1511))

Speed_first_meeting: 08/11/2002 (13. Recalls, in that context, that the Council has repeatedly warned Iraq that it will face serious consequences as a result of its continued violations of its obligations (UNSC 1441))

Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 20/03/2003 (20 March 2003 marked the beginning of Operation Iraqi Freedom with preemptive airstrikes on Saddam Hussein's Presidential Palace and military targets followed by approximately 67,700 "boots on the ground" with 15,000 Navy personnel on ships in the region (Naval History))

End_date: 18/12/2011 (Last US troops to leave Iraq cross Kuwait border (BBC), The US-led Multinational Forces in Iraq (MNF-Iraq) was disbanded on December 31, 2009 (DADM Project))

Organization_secretariat_location:

Organization_secretariat_independent: 0

Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:

Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: Camp Victory Baghdad-Iraq

Organization_founding_document: UNSC Resolution 1441 (8 November 2002) (for 2003 – considering Iraqi Freedom)

UNSC Resolution 1511 (16 October 2003); UNSC Resolution 1546 (8 June 2004) (for the other years – considering MNF-I)

Main_mandate: Peace enforcement (2004-2011) (**authorizes a multinational force** under unified command **to take all necessary measures to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq**, including for the purpose of ensuring necessary conditions for the implementation of the timetable and programme as well as to contribute to the security of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, the Governing Council of Iraq and other institutions of the Iraqi interim administration, and key humanitarian and economic infrastructure (UNSC 1511)

Support_mandate:

Authorizing_IO: UN (Resolutions 1441, 1511, 1546)

Competing_IO:

Overlap_operations: UNAMI for 2003, NATO Training Mission Iraq and UNAMI for 2004-2011

Conflict_id: 420 (match)

Target_countries: Iraq
Target_countries_ISO: IRQ
Target_countries_COW: IRQ
Target_countries_COW_code: 645
Continent: Middle East
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States
Pivotal_actor_financial: United States
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: United States
Membership_identification_states: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Romania, Slovakia, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States (not for all years) (Carney 2011, Military Balance)
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: check table
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:

SOURCES

Carney, S. A. (2011). Allied Participation in Operation Iraqi Freedom (Vol. 59). Government Printing Office. Available at: https://web.archive.org/web/20150102073405/http://www.history.army.mil/html/books/059/59-3-1/CMH_59-3-1.pdf.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 19. Iraq (1932-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/middle-eastnorth-africapersian-gulf-region/iraq-1932-present/.

Heldt, B., & Wallensteen, P. (2007). *Peacekeeping operations*: Global patterns of intervention and success, 1948-2004.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2003). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2004). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2005). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2006). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2007). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2008). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2009). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2010). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2011). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

NATO and the 2003 campaign against Iraq. NATO website. Available at: https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_51977.htm#:~:text=The%20March%202003%20campaign%20against,campaign%20or%20to%20conduct%20it.

Operation Iraqi Freedom. Naval History and Heritage Command. Available at: https://www.history.navy.mil/browse-by-topic/wars-conflicts-and-operations/middle-east/operation-iraqi-freedom.html.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

UNSC Resolution 1441 (8 November 2002).

UNSC Resolution 1511 (16 October 2003).

UNSC Resolution 1546 (8 June 2004).

Global Coalition against Daesh / Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Reykers et al (2023).
Karlsrud & Reykers 2020 Ad hoc coalitions and institutional exploitation in international security: towards a typology.

VARIABLES
Year: Karlsrud & Reykers 2020, Reykers et al 2023
Survival_death: ongoing
Initial_end_date: none
Speed_first_meeting: 15/08/2014 (Resolution UNSC 2170 (15 August 2014))
6. Reiterates its call upon all States to take all measures as may be necessary and appropriate and in accordance with their obligations under international law to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance perpetrated by individuals or entities associated with ISIL, ANF and Al-Qaida and to prevent the subversion of educational, cultural, and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters)
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 17/10/2014 (DoD formally established CJTF-OIR on October 17, 2014, to provide mission command of the defeat-ISIS fight (OIR website))
End_date: ongoing
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Camp Arifjan-Kuwait

Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: Tampa-United States (The existing Coalition Force Command in Tampa (Global Coalition website))
Organization_founding_document: UNSC Resolution 2170 (15 August 2014), UNSC Resolution 2249 (20 November 2015), UNSC Resolution 2254 (Currently, CJTF-OIR is the military component of a Global Coalition of 77 nations and 5 international organizations who are operating in Iraq at the request of the Government of Iraq and in Syria in support of a lasting political settlement based on UN Security Council Resolution 2254 (Inherent Resolve website))
Main_mandate: Counter-terrorism (ISIS presents a global terrorist threat which has recruited thousands of foreign fighters to Iraq and Syria from across the globe and leveraged technology to spread its violent extremist ideology and to incite terrorist acts. As noted in UN Security Council Resolution 2170, "terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States… which is why our first priority is to encourage others to join in this important endeavor." The Five Lines of Effort: Five mutually reinforcing lines of effort to degrade and defeat ISIS were put forth at an early September 2014 meeting with NATO counterparts. These lines of effort include: Providing military support to our partners; Impeding the flow of foreign fighters; Stopping financing and funding; Addressing humanitarian crises in the region; and Exposing true nature (State Department website))
Support_mandate: Peacebuilding (The Global Coalition is working with international and local partners, including the Government of Iraq, to continue stabilising and redeveloping areas formerly controlled by Daesh, including those damaged by conflict (Global Coalition website))
Authorizing_IO:
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations: UNAMI, UNDOF, UNTSO
cConflict_id: all involving the Islamic State: 259, 13604, 13637, 13638, 13639, 13640, 13641, 13645, 13648, 13674, 13675, 13694, 13721, 13840, 13886, 13902, 13936, 14113, 14197, 14268, 14275, 14268, 14333, 14692, 14845, 15183, 15438
Target_countries: Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Congo Congo Democratic Republic, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen
Target_countries_ISO: IRQ,
Target_countries_COW: IRQ
Target_countries_COW_code: 645
Continent: Africa, Middle East, Asia
Geo_orientation: Universal
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states:
2014 - Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States
2015 - Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States
2016 - Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North

Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States
2017 - Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States
2018 - Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States
2019 - Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Congo Democratic Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen
2020 - Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Democratic Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen
2021 - Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Democratic Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen
2022 - Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Democratic Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen
2023 - Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Democratic Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia,

Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen
Membership_identification_IGO:
2014 - LAS, EU
2015 - LAS, EU
2016 - LAS, Interpol, NATO, EU
2017 - LAS, Interpol, NATO, EU
2018 - LAS, CEN-SAD, Interpol, NATO, EU
2019 - LAS, CEN-SAD, Interpol, NATO, EU
2020 - LAS, CEN-SAD, Interpol, NATO, EU
2021 - LAS, CEN-SAD, Interpol, NATO, EU
2022 - LAS, CEN-SAD, Interpol, NATO, EU
2023 - LAS, CEN-SAD, Interpol, NATO, EU
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
2014 - Canada: 600, United Kingdom: 52, United States: 1400
2015 - Australia: 380, Belgium: 25, Canada: 600, Finland: 49, France: 95, Germany: 100, Hungary: 116, Italy: 120, Netherlands: 130, New Zealand: 103, Norway: 50, Portugal: 30, Spain: 301, United Kingdom: 3115, United States: 3500
2016 - Australia: 380, Belgium: 16, Canada: 207, Czech Republic: 31, Denmark: 330, Estonia: 10, Finland: 100, France: 550, Germany: 323, Hungary: 139, Italy: 1120, Latvia: 6, Netherlands: 165, New Zealand: 143, Norway: 180, Poland: 60, Portugal: 32, Romania: 50, Slovenia: 6, Spain: 300, Sweden: 35, United Kingdom: 2860, United States: 7262
2017 - Australia: 680, Belgium: 140, Canada: 280, Czech Republic: 30, Denmark: 230, Estonia: 7, Finland: 100, France: 500, Germany: 429, Hungary: 140, Italy: 1500, Latvia: 6, Netherlands: 185, New Zealand: 154, Norway: 120, Poland: 60, Portugal: 31, Romania: 50, Singapore: 11, Slovenia: 6, Spain: 400, Sweden: 70, United Kingdom: 1130, United States: 13200
2018 - Australia: 530, Belgium: 60, Canada: 370, Czech Republic: 30, Denmark: 230, Estonia: 7, Finland: 100, France: 500, Germany: 410, Hungary: 164, Italy: 1100, Latvia: 6, Netherlands: 300, New Zealand: 143, Norway: 120 , Poland: 130, Portugal: 34, Romania: 50, Singapore: 11, Slovenia: 6, Spain: 350, Sweden: 66, United Kingdom: 950, United States: 9300
2019 - Australia: 530, Belgium: 5, Canada: 120, Czech Republic: 30, Denmark: 230, Estonia: 10, Finland: 80, France: 400, Germany: 430, Hungary: 170, Italy: 850, Latvia: 6, Lithuania: 6, Netherlands: 60, New Zealand: 100, Norway: 80, Poland: 150, Portugal: 34, Romania: 10, Singapore: 11, Slovenia: 6, Spain: 500, Sweden: 66, United Kingdom: 950, United States: 9800
2020 - Australia: 110, Belgium: 5, Canada: 100, Czech Republic: 30, Denmark: 239, Estonia: 10, Finland: 80, Germany: 430, Hungary: 170, Italy: 850, Lithuania: 6, Netherlands: 60, Norway: 80, Poland: 150, Portugal: 34, Romania: 10, Singapore: 11, Slovenia: 6, Spain: 500, Sweden: 66, United Kingdom: 950, United States: 6050
2021 - Australia: 110, Belgium: 6, Canada: 250, Czech Republic: 30, Estonia: 10, Finland: 75, France: 336, Germany: 230, Hungary: 138, Italy: 900, Latvia: 1, Lithuania: 6, Netherlands: 150, New Zealand: 9, Norway: 80, Poland: 150, Portugal: 30, Romania: 1, Slovenia: 6, Spain: 150, Sweden: 2, United Kingdom: 950, United States: 4900
2022 - Australia: 110, Belgium: 6, Canada: 200, Czech Republic: 60, Denmar: 39, Estonia: 10, Finland: 75, France: 406, Germany: 230, Hungary: 133, Italy: 1129, Latvia: 1, Lithuania: 6, Netherlands: 183, New Zealand: 9, Norway: 80, Poland: 150, Portugal: 30, Romania: 30, Slovenia: 3, Spain: 150, Sweden: 2, United Kingdom: 650, United States: 5900
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
2014 - Canada: 600 (in Iraq: 70) (in Kuwait: 530), United Kingdom: 52 (in Iraq: 12) (in Kuwait: 40), United States: 1400 (in Iraq: 1400)

2015 - Australia: 380 (in Iraq: 380), Belgium: 25 (in Iraq: 25), Canada: 600 (in Iraq: 70) (in Kuwait: 530), Finland: 49 (in Iraq: 49), France: 95 (in Iraq: 95), Germany: 100 (in Iraq: 100), Hungary: 116 (in Iraq: 116), Italy: 120 (in Iraq: 120), Netherlands: 130 (in Iraq: 130), New Zealand: 103 (in Iraq: 103), Norway: 50 (in Iraq: 50), Portugal: 30 (in Iraq: 30), Spain: 301 (in Iraq: 301), United Kingdom: 3115 (in Cyprus: 2800) (in Iraq: 275) (in Kuwait: 40), United States: 3500 (in Iraq: 3500)
2016 - Australia: 380 (in Iraq: 380), Belgium: 16 (in Iraq: 16), Canada: 207 (in Iraq: 207), Czech Republic: 31 (in Iraq: 31), Denmark: 330 (in Iraq: 220) (in Turkey: 110), Estonia: 10 (in Iraq: 10), Finland: 100 (in Iraq: 100), France: 550 (in Iraq: 550), Germany: 323 (in Iraq: 123) (in Turkey: 200), Hungary: 139 (in Iraq: 139), Italy: 1120 (in Iraq: 1120), Latvia: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Netherlands: 165 (in Iraq: 130) (in Jordan: 35), New Zealand: 143 (in Iraq: 143), Norway: 180 (in Iraq: 120) (in Jordan: 60), Poland: 60 (in Iraq: 60), Portugal: 32 (in Iraq: 32), Romania: 50 (in Iraq: 50), Slovenia: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Spain: 300 (in Iraq: 300), Sweden: 35 (in Iraq: 35), United Kingdom: 2860 (in Cyprus: 2270) (in Iraq: 550) (in Kuwait: 40), United States: 7262 (in Iraq: 5262) (in Jordan: 2000)
2017 - Australia: 680 (in Iraq: 380) (in United Arab Emirates: 300), Belgium: 140 (in Iraq: 30) (in Jordan: 110), Canada: 280 (in Iraq: 280), Czech Republic: 30 (in Iraq: 30), Denmark: 230 (in Iraq: 190) (in Kuwait: 20) (in United Arab Emirates: 20), Estonia: 7 (in Iraq: 7), Finland: 100 (in Iraq: 100), France: 500 (in Iraq: 500), Germany: 429 (in Iraq: 145) (in Jordan: 284), Hungary: 140 (in Iraq: 140), Italy: 1500 (in Iraq: 1220) (in Kuwait: 280), Latvia: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Netherlands: 185 (in Iraq: 150) (in Jordan: 35), New Zealand: 154 (in Iraq: 154), Norway: 120 (in Iraq: 60) (in Jordan: 60), Poland: 60 (in Iraq: 60), Portugal: 31 (in Iraq: 31), Romania: 50 (in Iraq: 50), Singapore: 11 (in Kuwait: 11), Slovenia: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Spain: 400 (in Iraq: 400), Sweden: 70 (in Iraq: 70), United Kingdom: 1130 (in Cyprus: 500) (in Iraq: 600) (in Kuwait: 30), United States: 13200 (in Iraq: 9000) (in Jordan: 2500) (in Syria: 1700)
2018 - Australia: 530 (in Iraq: 380) (in United Arab Emirates: 150), Belgium: 60 (in Iraq: 30) (in Jordan: 30), Canada: 370 (in Iraq: 370), Czech Republic: 30 (in Iraq: 30), Denmark: 230 (in Iraq: 190) (in Kuwait: 20) (in United Arab Emirates: 20), Estonia: 7 (in Iraq: 7), Finland: 100 (in Iraq: 100), France: 500 (in Iraq: 500), Germany: 410 (in Iraq: 110) (in Jordan: 300), Hungary: 164 (in Iraq: 164), Italy: 1100 (in Iraq: 845) (in Kuwait: 255), Latvia: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Netherlands: 300 (in Iraq: 150) (in Jordan: 150), New Zealand: 143 (in Iraq: 143), Norway: 120 (in Iraq: 60) (in Jordan: 60), Poland: 130 (in Iraq: 130), Portugal: 34 (in Iraq: 34), Romania: 50 (in Iraq: 50), Singapore: 11 (in Kuwait: 11), Slovenia: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Spain: 350 (in Iraq: 350), Sweden: 66 (in Iraq: 66), United Kingdom: 950 (in Cyprus: 500) (in Iraq: 400) (in Kuwait: 50), United States: 9300 (in Iraq: 5000) (in Jordan: 2300) (in Syria: 2000)
2019 - Australia: 530 (in Iraq: 380) (in United Arab Emirates: 150), Belgium: 5 (in Iraq: 5), Canada: 120 (in Iraq: 120), Czech Republic: 30 (in Iraq: 30), Denmark: 230 (in Iraq: 190) (in Kuwait: 20) (in United Arab Emirates: 20), Estonia: 10 (in Iraq: 10), Finland: 80 (in Iraq: 80), France: 400 (in Iraq: 400), Germany: 430 (in Iraq: 150) (in Jordan: 280), Hungary: 170 (in Iraq: 170), Italy: 850 (in Iraq: 600) (in Kuwait: 250), Latvia: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Lithuania: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Netherlands: 60 (in Iraq: 60), New Zealand: 100 (in Iraq: 100), Norway: 80 (in Iraq: 60) (in Jordan: 20), Poland: 150 (in Iraq: 150), Portugal: 34 (in Iraq: 34), Romania: 10 (in Iraq: 10), Singapore: 11 (in Kuwait: 11), Slovenia: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Spain: 500 (in Iraq: 500), Sweden: 66 (in Iraq: 66), United Kingdom: 950 (in Cyprus: 500) (in Iraq: 400) (in Kuwait: 50), United States: 9800 (in Iraq: 6000) (in Jordan: 2300) (in Syria: 1500)
2020 - Australia: 110 (in Iraq: 110), Belgium: 5 (in Iraq: 5), Canada: 100 (in Iraq: 100), Czech Republic: 30 (in Iraq: 30), Denmark: 239 (in Iraq: 210) (in Kuwait: 16) (in United Arab Emirates: 13), Estonia: 10 (in Iraq: 10), Finland: 80 (in Iraq: 80), Germany: 430 (in Iraq: 150) (in Jordan: 280), Hungary: 170 (in Iraq: 170), Italy: 850 (in Iraq: 600) (in Kuwait: 250), Lithuania: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Netherlands: 60 (in Iraq: 60), Norway: 80 (in Iraq: 60) (in Jordan: 20), Poland: 150 (in Iraq: 150), Portugal: 34 (in Iraq: 34), Romania: 10 (in Iraq: 10), Singapore: 11 (in Kuwait: 11), Slovenia: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Spain: 500 (in Iraq: 500), Sweden: 66 (in Iraq: 66), United Kingdom: 950 (in Cyprus: 500) (in Iraq: 400) (in Kuwait: 50), United States: 6050 (in Iraq: 3000) (in Jordan: 2300) (in Syria: 750)
2021 - Australia: 110 (in Iraq: 110), Belgium: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Canada: 250 (in Iraq: 250), Czech Republic: 30 (in Iraq: 30), Estonia: 10 (in Iraq: 10), Finland: 75 (in Iraq: 75), France: 336 (in Cyprus: 30) (in Iraq: 6) (in Jordan: 300), Germany: 230 (in Iraq: 80) (in Jordan: 150), Hungary: 138 (in Iraq: 138), Italy: 900 (in Iraq: 600) (in Kuwait: 300), Latvia: 1 (in Iraq: 1), Lithuania: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Netherlands: 150 (in Iraq: 150), New Zealand: 9 (in Iraq: 9), Norway: 80 (in Iraq: 60) (in Jordan: 20), Poland: 150 (in Iraq: 150), Portugal: 30 (in Iraq: 30), Romania: 1 (in Iraq: 1), Slovenia: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Spain: 150 (in Iraq: 150), Sweden: 2 (in Iraq: 2), United Kingdom: 950 (in Cyprus: 500) (in Iraq: 400) (in Kuwait: 50), United States: 4900 (in Iraq: 2000) (in Jordan: 2000) (in Syria: 900)

2022 - Australia: 110 (in Iraq: 110), Belgium: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Canada: 200 (in Kuwait: 200), Czech Republic: 60 (in Iraq: 60), Denmar: 39 (in Iraq: 39), Estonia: 10 (in Iraq: 10), Finland: 75 (in Iraq: 75), France: 406 (in Cyprus: 30) (in Iraq: 6) (in Jordan: 300) (in Qatar: 70), Germany: 230 (in Iraq: 80) (in Jordan: 150), Hungary: 133 (in Iraq: 133), Italy: 1129 (in Iraq: 712) (in Kuwait: 417), Latvia: 1 (in Iraq: 1), Lithuania: 6 (in Iraq: 6), Netherlands: 183 (in Iraq: 183), New Zealand: 9 (in Iraq: 9), Norway: 80 (in Iraq: 60) (in Jordan: 20), Poland: 150 (in Iraq: 150), Portugal: 30 (in Iraq: 30), Romania: 30 (in Iraq: 30), Slovenia: 3 (in Iraq: 3), Spain: 150 (in Iraq: 150), Sweden: 2 (in Iraq: 2), United Kingdom: 650 (in Cyprus: 500) (in Iraq: 100) (in Kuwait: 50), United States: 5900 (in Iraq: 2000) (in Jordan: 3000) (in Syria: 900)

SOURCES

Global Coalitions against Daesh website. Available at: https://theglobalcoalition.org/en/mission/. Also retrieved using Web Archive (https://web.archive.org/web/20181201181518/http://theglobalcoalition.org/en/partners/) (https://web.archive.org/web/20181201181518/http://theglobalcoalition.org/en/partners/) (https://web.archive.org/web/20191104074317/http://theglobalcoalition.org/en/partners/)

Inherent Resolve Website. Available at: https://www.inherentresolve.mil/WHO-WE-ARE/.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2015). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2016). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2017). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2018). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2019). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2020). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2022). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2023). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Statement by the President Barack Obama on ISIL (10 September 2014). Available at: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/09/10/statement-president-Isil-1.

United States Government – State Department website (03 October 2014), retrieved using the Webarchive (available at: https://web.archive.org/web/20141003202621/http://www.state.gov/s/seci/index.htm). (available: https://web.archive.org/web/20201019135645/https://www.state.gov/the-global-coalition-to-defeat-isis-partners/) (available: https://web.archive.org/web/20211225221738/https://www.state.gov/the-global-coalition-to-defeat-isis-partners/) (available: https://www.state.gov/the-global-coalition-to-defeat-isis-partners/) (https://web.archive.org/web/20141216193926/http://www.state.gov/s/seci/index.htm) (https://web.archive.org/web/20151201050837/http://www.state.gov/s/seci/index.htm) (https://web.archive.org/web/20160905205705/http://www.state.gov/s/seci/index.htm)

United States Government – State Department website. Available at: https://www.state.gov/the-global-coalition-to-defeat-isis-partners/, https://www.state.gov/about-us-the-global-coalition-to-defeat-isis/.

UNSC Resolution 2170 (15 August 2014)

UNSC Resolution 2249 (20 November 2015)

Operation Desert Storm
INCLUSION CRITERIA
van der Lijn et al (2014)

VARIABLES
Year: van der Lijn et al (2014)
Survival_death: replaced (UNIKOM) (Subsequently, UNSC Resolution 687 of 3 April 1991 requested the setting-up of the United Nations Iraq–Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), along with a plan to establish a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) between Iraq and Kuwait, to be monitored by international observers (Bury 2015))
Initial_end_date: NA
Speed_first_meeting: 29/11/1990 (UNSC Resolution 678 (29 November 1990))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 17/01/1991 (Early on 17 January 1991, Operation desert shield came to an end when the air campaign of Operation desert storm began (US Army Center of Military History))
End_date: 28/02/1991 (The operation (known under its American name Desert Storm) started on 17 January 1991 and ended on 28 February 1991, after Iraqi forces had been forcibly removed from Kuwait by coalition forces (Bury 2015))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent:
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document: UNSC Resolution 678 (29 November 1990)
Main_mandate: Peace enforcement (the situation led to the intervention of a US-led coalition of twenty-six nations acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter in what became known as the 'Gulf War' (Bury 2015))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: UN (Following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted twelve resolutions condemning Iraq's aggression and demanding its withdrawal from Kuwait.1 As Iraq did not comply with the conditions imposed by the Security Council, the situation led to the intervention of a US-led coalition of twenty-six nations acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter in what became known as the 'Gulf War' (Bury 2015))
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: UNIKOM (from April)
Conflict_id: 371 (match)
Target_countries: Iraq, Kuwait
Target_countries_ISO: KWT
Target_countries_COW: KUW
Target_countries_COW_code: 690
Continent: Middle East
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States
Pivotal_actor_financial: United States
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: United States
Membership_identification_states: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Kuwait, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States (Bunn/US Army 2016)

Membership_identification_IGO: UN
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Egypt: 30000, France: 8000, Saudi Arabia: 40000, Syria: 8000, United Kingdom: 8000, United States: 300000 (SIPRI estimation)

SOURCES

Bunn, Stg. James (2016). US remember liberation 25 years later. Available at: https://www.army.mil/article/161939/Kuwait__US_remember_liberation_25_years_later.

Bury, Jan. 'United Nations Iraq–Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)', in Joachim A. Koops, and others (eds), The Oxford Handbook of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (2015; online edn, Oxford Academic, 2 Sept. 2014), https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199686049.013.32.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (1991). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1991. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (1992). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1992. SIPRI.

US Department of Defense. Bombs Over Baghdad: Test Your Desert Storm Knowledge Find out how much you know about Operation Desert Storm, the Gulf War's combat phase. Quiz available at: https://www.defense.gov/Multimedia/Quizzes/Quiz/Article/1729677/bombs-over-baghdad-test-your-desert-storm-knowledge/.

UNSC Resolution 678 (29 November 1990)

European Maritime Awareness in the Strait of Hormuz Mission (EMASoH)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Aniseh Bassiri Tabrizi and Tobias Borck (2021). The European Maritime Awareness in the Strait of Hormuz Mission. In Ed Arnold. Ad-Hoc European Military Cooperation Outside Europe. Occasional Paper. Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung.

VARIABLES
Year: 2020- (Aniseh Bassiri Tabrizi and Tobias Borck (2021))
Survival_death: ongoing
Initial_end_date: NA
Speed_first_meeting: 22/07/2019 (The idea to deploy a European Maritime Situation Awareness mission in the Strait of Hormuz (EMASOH) was put forward by France in **November 2019**, after initial discussions between the UK, France and Germany (Pejsova 2020)/// British Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt on **Monday (22/07/2019)** said the government will seek to establish a new force with European allies to guarantee maritime security in the Strait of Hormuz (DW))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 20/01/2020 (The establishment of an ad-hoc maritime surveillance mission in the Strait of Hormuz (EMASOH) in February 2020 by eight European countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, and Portugal) to deal with the rising insecurity in the region is a telling example (Bosilca and Riddervold 2021) /// EMASoH - European Maritime Awareness in the Strait of Hormuz - was launched on 20th January 2020 by a joint European declaration of support and was fully operational on the 25th February 2020 (EMASoH website))
End_date: ongoing
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0

Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: Abu Dhabi (Located within the Abu Dhabi Naval Base, the FHQ EMASOH brings together representatives of the contributing states and liaison officers (MICA))
Organization_founding_document: Political statement by the governments of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, and Portugal (20 January 2020)
Main_mandate: Conflict prevention and mediation (Showing presence relevant to the level of threat; Maintaining an autonomous Maritime Situational Awareness; Keeping a de-escalating posture with an open dialogue with other actors in the area… (website))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA // EU from 2022 (The Council thus concluded that the E.U. should enhance coordination and cooperation with the European Maritime Awareness in the Strait of Hormuz (EMASOH) surveillance mission (Bianco & Moretti, 2022))
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations: IMSC (The Council's decision to officially embrace EMASOH, which operates in parallel to the U.S.-led International Maritime Security Construct (IMSC), is a small step in the direction of Europeans acknowledging that they won't always be able to rely on the United States to defend their interests, even in the Gulf, long perceived in Europe as an "American lake." (Bianco & Moretti, 2022))
Conflict_id: 11343
Target_countries: Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (Keeping an inclusive attitude towards all Gulf nations and promoting the dialogue among the entire maritime cluster (website))
Target_countries_ISO: BHR, IRQ, KWT, OMN, QAT, SAU, ARE
Target_countries_COW: BAH, IRQ, KUW, OMA, QAT, SAU, UAE
Target_countries_COW_code: 692, 645, 690, 698, 694, 670, 696
Continent: Middle East
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: France (operation Agenor: The AGENOR Force Head Quarters (FHQ) is located at Abu Dhabi French Naval Base. The partnership with United Arab Emirates allows EMASoH to be at the frontline and to accurately monitor the overall security situation, to the benefit of the regional stability. At the operational level, Operation AGENOR is led by a French Operation Commander with his Operational Headquarter (OHQ) (website))
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: France (2020-2021), Denmark (2021), France (2021-2022), Belgium (2022), Italy (2022-2023), Belgium (2023)
Membership_identification_states: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal signed the Statement // Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, *Norway* (becomes also part), Portugal
Membership_identification_IGO: EU from 2022
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: 2021: France: 150, Italy: 150 / 2022: Italy: 150
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: 2021: France: 150 (in Persian Gulf: 150), Italy: 150 (in Persian Gulf: 150) / 2022: Italy: 150 (in Persian Gulf: 150)

SOURCES

Bianco, Cinzia & Moretti, Matteo. Europe's role in Gulf maritime security (May 9, 2022). Mei@75. Available at: https://www.mei.edu/publications/europes-role-gulf-maritime-security.

Bosilca, R. L., & Riddervold, M. (2021). The European Maritime Security and Defence Policy Architecture: Implications for Norway. NUPI Policy Brief.

DW. (2019). UK to launch Strait of Hormuz mission. DW 07/22/2019. Available at: https://www.dw.com/en/uk-to-launch-european-security-mission-over-iran-row/a-49701466.

EMASoH website. Available at: https://www.emasoh-agenor.org.

European Maritime Awareness in the SoH (EMASOH): political statement by the governments of **Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, and Portugal** (20 January 2020)

European mission maintains watch over Strait of Hormuz. Al-Mashareq (01/11/2021). Available at: https://almashareq.com/en_GB/articles/cnmi_am/features/2021/11/01/feature-03.

France Diplomacy. Iran - Q&A - Excerpts from the daily press briefing (23.07.19). Available at: https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/iran-q-a-excerpts-from-the-daily-press-briefing-23-07-19.

Maritime Information Cooperation & Awareness Center – MICA. Available at: https://www.mica-center.org/en/what-is-the-mica-center/.

Pejsova, E (2020). What the European maritime initiative in the Strait of Hormuz tells us about Brussel's security ambitions. European Leadership Network. Available at: https://www.europeanleadershipnetwork.org/commentary/what-the-european-maritime-initiative-in-the-strait-of-hormuz-tells-us-about-brussels-ambition-and-capacity-as-a-security-actor/.

Tabrizi, Aniseh Bassiri and Tobias Borck (2021). The European Maritime Awareness in the Strait of Hormuz Mission. In Ed Arnold. Ad-Hoc European Military Cooperation Outside Europe. Occasional Paper. Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. Available at: https://static.rusi.org/311-EuropeanSecurity.pdf.

International Maritime Security Construct (IMSC) Sentinel

VARIABLES
Year:
Survival_death: ongoing
Initial_end_date: NA
Speed_first_meeting: 07/2019 (An International Approach: The International Maritime Security Construct (IMSC) was formed in July 2019 in response to an increase in threats to the freedom of navigation and the free flow of trade for legitimate mariners in the international waters of the Middle East region (website) /// in July 2019 in response to Iranian threats to the freedom of navigation in the international waters of the Arabian Gulf and Indian Ocean (Greenway, 2023))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 07/11/2019 (Coalition Task Force (CTF) Sentinel, the operational arm of IMSC, was established November 7th, 2019 with a mission to deter state sponsored malign activity throughout the area of operation in order to reassure the merchant shipping industry (website))
End_date: ongoing
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Manama-Bahrain (The IMSC also inaugurated its operative arm, the Coalition Task Force (CTF) SENTINEL, and opened its command center in Manama, Bahrain, where the US Naval Forces Central Command (NAVCENT) is also headquartered (Mosly 2023))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document:
Main_mandate: Conflict prevention and mediation (Deterrence: CTF SENTINEL's maritime assets maintain a persistent presence with 'Sentinels' and 'Sentries' that are placed strategically throughout the region. They provide constant overwatch to deter unlawful, unsafe or unprofessional activities. The open flow of information between the UK Maritime Trade Organisation (UKMTO), CTF SENTINEL and the merchant community ensures assets are tasked appropriately and malign activity is thereby quickly understood, exposed and ultimately, deterred. Any such activity should be reported immediately to the UKMTO (website))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO:

Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations: EMASOH (The Council's decision to officially embrace EMASOH, which operates in parallel to the U.S.-led International Maritime Security Construct (IMSC), is a small step in the direction of Europeans acknowledging that they won't always be able to rely on the United States to defend their interests, even in the Gulf, long perceived in Europe as an "American lake." (Bianco, Moretti))
Conflict_id: 11343 (match)
Target_countries: Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (Our area of operation is the international waters from the Arabian Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman down through the Gulf of Aden, then through the Bab el-Mandab Strait into the South Red Sea (website))
Target_countries_ISO: BHR, DJI, IRQ, KWT, OMN, QAT, SAU, SOM, ARE, YEM
Target_countries_COW: BAH, DJI, IRQ, KUW, OMA, QAT, SAU, SOM, UAE, YEM
Target_countries_COW_code: 692, 522, 645, 690, 698, 694, 670, 520, 696, 679
Continent: Middle East
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States (The US created the International Maritime Security Construct (IMSC) to protect commercial ships in the Gulf, with the support of Bahrain, the base of the US Fifth Fleet, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Australia, and the UK (Mosly 2023) /// Iranian agression in the Strait of Hormuz and elsewhere prompted the US to try to build a coalition under the banner of the International Maritime Security Construct (IMSC) (Military Balance 2020))
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states: Albania, Bahrain, Estonia, Jordan (from 2023), Latvia (from 2023), Lithuania, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States
(There are currently 12 member nations in the IMSC: Albania, Bahrain, Estonia, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States, demonstrating their commitment to the international rules-based system (website) /// Original IMSC member-states include Albania, Bahrain, Estonia, Lithuania, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Seychelles and Romania became members in October and March 2022, respectively, while Latvia joined in December 2022 (Mosly 2023))
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: No disaggregated information
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: No disaggregated information

SOURCES

Greenway, R. (2023). Strength in Unity: A Sustainable US-Led Regional Security Construct in the Middle East. Hudson Institute. Available at: http://media.hudson.org.s3.amazonaws.com/Robert+Greenway+-+Strength+in+Unity+-+A+Sustainable+US-Led+Regional+Security+Construct+in+the+Middle+East.pdf.

IMSC Sentinel website. Available at: https://www.imscsentinel.com.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2020). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Mosly, A. (2023). Enhancing Cooperation on Maritime Security in the Gulf. Gulf Research Center. Available at:
https://www.grc.net/public/documents/63bd2e566f6f3EnhancingCooperationonMaritimeSecurityinthe Gulf.pdf.

Multinational Force in Lebanon (MNF I - Lebanon)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: finalized
Initial_end_date: limited (unspecified - This mandate-somewhat broader than that of the first MNF, which had called only for evacuation supervision-was to continue for a "limited" but unspecified duration (Zimbler 1984))
Speed_first_meeting: 06/06/1982 (On June 6, 1982, Israeli military forces launched a military offensive (Operation Peace for Galilee) against Palestinian forces in Lebanon (DADM Project))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 21/08/1982 (On August 21, 1982, the Multinational Force (MNF I) – consisting of a maximum of 2,285 personnel, including 860 French troops, 850 US troops, and 575 Italian troops – was deployed to Lebanon to supervise the evacuation of some 8,000 Palestinians and 550 Syrians from the Beirut area and to provide protection for Palestinian non-combatants (DADM Project))
End_date: 10/09/1982 (MNFI – First Multinational Force (18 August – 10 September 1982) (Varady 2015))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: NA
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document: NA
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (The stated mandate of the second MNF was a limited one: to provide an interposition force at agreed locations and thereby provide the multinational presence requested by the Lebanese Government to assist it and the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) in the Beirut area (Zimbler 1984)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO:
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: UNIFIL (In March 1978, Israeli forces swept sixty miles into Lebanese territory in an effort to force the PLO from its strongholds.8 7 Israel eventually relinquished all but a "six-mile belt" of this area to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), a peacekeeping force created by the Security Council to oversee and patrol the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.88 Despite the presence of UNIFIL, the potential for violence was undiminished (Zimbler 1984))
Conflict_id: 260 (match)
Target_countries: Lebanon
Target_countries_ISO: LBN
Target_countries_COW: LEB
Target_countries_COW_code: 660
Continent: Middle East
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States (On August 20, President Reagan announced that a multinational force of French, Italian, and United States troops would oversee the evacuation of 11,430 PLO and Arab League troops and personnel from Beirut.94 The Lebanese government, the Israeli Cabinet, and PLO leader Yasir Arafat all gave their95 consent (Varady 2015))
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: France (On August 21, 1982, the Multinational Force (MNF I) – consisting of a maximum of 2,285 personnel, including 860 French troops, 850 US troops, and 575 Italian troops – was deployed to Lebanon (DADM Project))
Membership_identification_states: France, Italy, United States
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: France: 860, Italy: 575, United States: 850 (On August 21, 1982, the Multinational Force (MNF I) – consisting of a maximum of 2,285 personnel, including 860 French troops, 850 US troops, and 575 Italian troops – was deployed to Lebanon (DADM Project))

Membership contribution military balance countries: France: 860 (in Lebanon: 860), Italy: 575 (in Lebanon: 575), United States: 850 (in Lebanon: 850)

SOURCES

Caligaris, L. (1984). Western peacekeeping in Lebanon: Lessons of the MNF. Survival, 26(6), 262-268. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00396338408442208.

Country Data. Lebanon – The Multinational Force. Available at: http://www.country-data.com/cgi-bin/query/r-8078.html.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 21. Lebanon (1943-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/middle-eastnorth-africapersian-gulf-region/lebanon-1943-present/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

New York Times. Text of President Reagan's Report to Congress on the Marines in Lebanon. February 16, 1984. Available at: https://www.nytimes.com/1984/02/16/world/text-of-president-reagan-s-report-to-congress-on-the-marines-in-lebanon.html?pagewanted=all.

Varady, C. (2015). From peacemaking to 'vigorous self-defense': US foreign policy and the multinational force in Lebanon 1982-1984 (Doctoral dissertation, London School of Economics and Political Science).

Zimbler, B. L. (1984). Peacekeeping Without the UN: The Multinational Force in Lebanon and International Law. Yale J. Int'l L., 10, 222. Available at: https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/yjil10&div=16&id=&page=.

Multinational Force in Lebanon (MNF II - Lebanon)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: finalized
Initial_end_date: limited (unspecified - This mandate-somewhat broader than that of the first MNF, which had called only for evacuation supervision-was to continue for a "limited" but unspecified duration (Zimbler 1984))
Speed_first_meeting: 14/09/1982 (Bashir Gemayel was elected president by the Chamber of Deputies on August 23, 1982, but he was killed in a bombing in Beirut on September 14, 1982. (DADM Project))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 24/09/1982 (Following a massacre in a Palestinian refugee camp in Beirut on September 15, 1982, the Multinational Force (MNF II) was deployed to Lebanon to assist the government in maintaining law and order in the Beirut area beginning on September 24, 1982 (DADM Project) // Between September 24 and 27, 2,280 French and Italian troops were deployed in East and West Beirut, and began performing mine clearing, patrol, and humanitarian activities (Zimbler 1984))
End_date: 31/03/1984 (British and Italy troops withdrew on February 20, 1984. US troops, which suffered a total of 265 fatalities during the mission, were withdrawn on February 26, 1984. France withdrew its troops on March 31, 1984 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: NA

Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document: NA
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (The stated mandate of the second MNF was a limited one: to provide an interposition force at agreed locations and thereby provide the multinational presence requested by the Lebanese Government to assist it and the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) in the Beirut area (Zimbler 1984))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO:
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: UNIFIL (In March 1978, Israeli forces swept sixty miles into Lebanese territory in an effort to force the PLO from its strongholds.8 7 Israel eventually relinquished all but a "six-mile belt" of this area to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), a peacekeeping force created by the Security Council to oversee and patrol the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.88 Despite the presence of UNIFIL, the potential for violence was undiminished (Zimbler 1984))
Conflict_id: 260 (match)
Target_countries: Lebanon
Target_countries_ISO: LBN
Target_countries_COW: LEB
Target_countries_COW_code: 660
Continent: Middle East
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States (NYT)
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Italy (The Multinational Force (MNF II) consisted of a maximum of 5,600 personnel, including 2,200 Italian troops, 1,800 US troops, 1,500 French troops, and 100 British troops. (DADM Project))
Membership_identification_states: France, Italy, United States + United Kingdom (from 1983)
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
1982: France: 1500, Italy: 1400, United States: 1400
1983-84: France: 1500, Italy: 2200, United Kingdom: 100, United States: 1400 (The United States dispatched a contingent of 1,400 men, France 1,500, and Italy 1,400. A relatively small British contingent of about 100 men was added in January 1983, at which time the Italian contingent was increased to 2,200 men (Country Data) // The Multinational Force (MNF II) consisted of a maximum of 5,600 personnel, including 2,200 Italian troops, 1,800 US troops, 1,500 French troops, and 100 British troops. (DADM Project))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
1982: France: 1500 (in Lebanon: 1500), Italy: 1400 (in Lebanon: 1400), United States: 1400 (in Lebanon: 1400)
1983-84: France: 1500 (in Lebanon: 1500), Italy: 2200 (in Lebanon: 2200), United Kingdom: 100 (in Lebanon: 100), United States: 1400 (in Lebanon: 1400)

SOURCES

Caligaris, L. (1984). Western peacekeeping in Lebanon: Lessons of the MNF. Survival, 26(6), 262-268. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00396338408442208.

Country Data. Lebanon – The Multinational Force. Available at: http://www.country-data.com/cgi-bin/query/r-8078.html.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 21. Lebanon (1943-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/middle-eastnorth-africapersian-gulf-region/lebanon-1943-present/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

New York Times. Text of President Reagan's Report to Congress on the Marines in Lebanon. February 16, 1984. Available at: https://www.nytimes.com/1984/02/16/world/text-of-president-reagan-s-report-to-congress-on-the-marines-in-lebanon.html?pagewanted=all.

Varady, C. (2015). From peacemaking to 'vigorous self-defense': US foreign policy and the multinational force in Lebanon 1982-1984 (Doctoral dissertation, London School of Economics and Political Science).

Zimbler, B. L. (1984). Peacekeeping Without the UN: The Multinational Force in Lebanon and International Law. Yale J. Int'l L., 10, 222. Available at: https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/yjil10&div=16&id=&page=.

British-led Joint Truce Force in Cyprus (JTF - Cyprus)

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCIS) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES

Year: Milinda and TPI

Survival_death: replaced (UNFICYP) (On March 4, 1964, the UN Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to "prevent a recurrence of fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions" on Cyprus (DADM Project))

Initial_end_date: temporary

Speed_first_meeting: 21/12/1963 (The governments of the Greece, Turkey, and the UK jointly offered their good offices on December 24, 1963, and the parties agreed to a ceasefire facilitated by the Greece, Turkey, and the UK on December 25, 1963 (DADM Project))

Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 26/12/1963 (On December 26, 1963, the three countries (Greece, Turkey, and UK) deployed the Joint Truce Force (JTF), which consisted of some 7,800 troops from the UK (6,000), Greece (1,000), and Turkey (800) commanded by Major-General Peter Young from the UK, to monitor the ceasefire and maintain law and order (DADM Project))

End_date: 27/03/1964 (The UNFICYP was deployed, and the JTF was disbanded on March 27, 1964 (DADM Project))

Organization_secretariat_location:

Organization_secretariat_independent: 0

Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Nicosia-Cyprus (Despite this drawback with regard to the numbers available for the task in Cyprus, in the early hours of the morning of 27 December the first British units serving in what was called the 'Joint Truce Force' (JTF) left their bases to take up their positions in Nicosia (Ker-Lindsay 1997))

Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:

Organization_founding_document:

Main_mandate: peacekeeping (By providing an analysis of both what exactly we mean by the term peace-keeping as well as the questions related to the acceptability of non-United Nations peace-keeping actions we are, in effect, laying the foundations for an analysis of whether the plans for a Commonwealth, a tripartite Greek-Turkish-British, or even a NATO-based action were viable as alternatives for a United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus. The thesis will show that, unlike the Arab force, the proposals for non-United Nations peace-keeping in Cyprus were complicated by a number of factors (Ker-Lindsay 1997))

Support_mandate:

Authorizing_IO: none

Competing_IO:

Overlap_operations: UNFICYP after 1964
Conflict_id: NA
Target_countries: Cyprus
Target_countries_ISO: CYP
Target_countries_COW: CYP
Target_countries_COW_code: 352
Continent: Europe
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United Kingdom
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states: Greece, Turkey, United Kingdom
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Greece: 1000, Turkey: 800, United Kingdom: 6000 (On December 26, 1963, the three countries (Greece, Turkey, and UK) deployed the Joint Truce Force (JTF), which consisted of some 7,800 troops from the UK (6,000), Greece (1,000), and Turkey (800) commanded by Major-General Peter Young from the UK, to monitor the ceasefire and maintain law and order (DADM Project))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: Greece: 1000 (in Cyprus: 1000), Turkey: 800 (in Cyprus: 800), United Kingdom: 6000 (in Cyprus: 6000)

SOURCES
Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 34. Cyprus (1960-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/europerussiacentral-asia-region/cyprus-1960-present/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Ker-Lindsay, J. (1997). The origins of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP): international politics on the road to United Nations Security Council Resolution 186 (1964). University of Kent (United Kingdom).

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Italian-led Multi-National Protection Force (MNPF-Albania) / Operation Alba
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: finalized (MNPF troops completed their withdrawal from Albania on August 11, 1997 (DADM Project/TPI))
Initial_end_date: three months (Decides that the operation will be limited to a period of three months from the adoption of the present resolution (UNSC Resolution 1101)
Speed_first_meeting: 12/03/1997 (Prime Minister Fino appealed to European countries to intervene to help restore law and order on March 12, 1997 (DADM Project)
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 15/04/1997 (The mission officially started on April 15, 1997 (D-Day) (Marchio 2000), The Italian-led MNPF, which consisted of some 7,000 peacekeeping troops … was deployed beginning on April 15, 1997 (DADM Project/TPI))

End_date: 11/08/1997 (MNPF troops completed their withdrawal from Albania on August 11, 1997 (DADM Project/TPI))
Organization_secretariat_location: Rome-Italy (For Operation Alba the political level of command and control was constituted by a "Steering Committee" based in Rome (Marchio 2000))
Organization_secretariat_independent: 1
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: UNSC Resolution 1101 (28 March 1997), UNSC Resolution 1114 (19 June 1997)
Main_mandate: peace enforcement (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 in paragraph 2 above and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (UNSC 1101))
Support_mandate: humanitarian (to facilitate the safe and prompt delivery of humanitarian assistance (UNSC 1101))
Authorizing_IO: UN
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations: OSCE Presence in Albania, Western European Union (WEU) Multinational Advisory Police Element in Albania (MAPE-Albania) (DADM Project)
Conflict_id: NA
Target_countries: Albania
Target_countries_ISO: ALB
Target_countries_COW: ALB
Target_countries_COW_code: 339
Continent: Europe
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Italy (Italian-led MNPF (DADM Project))
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Italy
Membership_identification_states: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Romania, Spain, Slovenia, Turkey (Marchio 2000)
Membership_identification_IGO: OSCE, EU, WEU, UN (Marchio 2000, DADM Project)
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Austria: 100, Denmark: 60, France: 1000, Greece: 600, Italy: 2972, Romania: 390, Spain: 333, Turkey: 700
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
Austria: 100 (in Albania: 100), Denmark: 60 (in Albania: 60), France: 1000 (in Albania: 1000), Greece: 600 (in Albania: 600), Italy: 2972 (in Albania: 2972), Romania: 390 (in Albania: 390), Spain: 333 (in Albania: 333), Turkey: 700 (in Albania: 700) (Military Balance 1997)

SOURCES

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 13. Albania (1913-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/europerussiacentral-asia-region/albania-1913-present/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Marchio, Riccardo (Colonel) (2000). "Operation Alba": A European approach to peace support operations in the Balkans. US. Army War College – Strategy Research Project. Available at: https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/ADA378201.pdf.

Mema, Fatmir (1998) Did Albania Really Need Operation 'ALBA'?, *Security Dialogue* 29(1): 59–62. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Fatmir-

Memaj/publication/249687656_Did_Albania_Really_Need_Operation_Alba%27/links/5a04072aa6fdcc1c2f59d15a/Did-Albania-Really-Need-Operation-Alba.pdf.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (1997). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

UNSC Resolution 1101 (28 March 1997)

UNSC Resolution 1114 (19 June 1997)

Military Observation Mission (MOM-Moldova)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda, TPI
Survival_death: replaced (JCC) (On July 21, 1992, the parties signed a Russian-mediated ceasefire agreement, known as the Agreement on Principles of Peaceful Settlement of the Military Conflict in the Transnistrian Region of Moldova. Under Article 2 of the ceasefire agreement, the parties established the Joint Control Commission (JCC) to implement the ceasefire agreement. The JCC consists of representatives of Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Transnistria, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) (DADM Project))
Initial_end_date: NA
Speed_first_meeting: 23/03/1992 (The foreign ministers of Russia, Ukraine, and Romania jointly appealed for a ceasefire on March 23, 1992. (DADM Project))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 17/04/1992 (On April 17, 1992, Russia, Ukraine, Romania, and Moldova established a 160-member military observation commission to monitor the ceasefire (DADM Project))
End_date: 21/07/1992 (On July 21, 1992, the parties signed a Russian-mediated ceasefire agreement, known as the Agreement on Principles of Peaceful Settlement of the Military Conflict in the Transnistrian Region of Moldova. Under Article 2 of the ceasefire agreement, the parties established the Joint Control Commission (JCC) to implement the ceasefire agreement. The JCC consists of representatives of Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Transnistria, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: NA
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document: NA (The foreign ministers of Russia, Ukraine, and Romania mediated the signing of a ceasefire agreement in Kishinev on April 6-7, 1992 (DADM Project))
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (cease-fire monitoring)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: NA
Conflict_id: 394 (match)
Target_countries: Moldova
Target_countries_ISO: MDA
Target_countries_COW: MLD
Target_countries_COW_code: 359
Continent: Europe
Geo_orientation: Regional

Pivotal_actor_initiating: Russia (TPI)
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states: Moldova, Romania, Russia, Ukraine (On April 17, 1992, Russia, Ukraine, Romania, and Moldova established a 160-member military observation commission to monitor the ceasefire (DADM Project))
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
No disaggregated data ((On April 17, 1992, Russia, Ukraine, Romania, and Moldova established a 160-member military observation commission to monitor the ceasefire (DADM Project))

SOURCES

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 42. Moldova/Transnistria (1990-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/europerussiacentral-asia-region/moldovatrans-dniester-1990-present/

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Joint Control Commission/Joint Peacekeeping Forces (JCC)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, from 2000 to 2020) and Milinda dataset (as a RORO, missions mandated AND implemented by Regional Organizations – CIS as the agent).

VARIABLES
Year: SIPRI dataset, Milinda
Survival_death: ongoing (SIPRI)
Initial_end_date: none (The Agreement shall be terminated by mutual consent or when one of the Contracting Parties renounces it, which would result in the cessation of the activities of the Control Committee and the military contingents under its authority. (Agreement 1992))
Speed_first_meeting: 23/03/1992 (On 23 March 1992, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Moldova, Russia, Romania and Ukraine met in Helsinki in the margins of the 9th CSO meeting and adopted a declaration in which they laid down a number of principles for a peaceful political settlement of the conflict, and agreed to create a mechanism for political consultations to co-ordinate their efforts (US Dept. State 1994))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 28/07/1992 (The Control Committee shall proceed to carry out its tasks as stipulated in this Agreement within seven days after the signing of the Agreement (that was 21/07) (Agreement 1992))
End_date: ongoing
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Bendery-Moldova (The city of Bendery, as the headquarters of the Control Committee, and in the light of the particular complexity of the situation, shall be declared a zone of heightened security, with will be guaranteed by the military contingents of the sides taking part in the implementation of this Agreement (Agreement 1992))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA

Organization_founding_document: Agreement on the Principles Governing the Peaceful Settlement of the Armed Conflict in the Transdniester Region (21 July 1992)
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (A peacekeeping operation unique in its effectiveness has been carried out in Transnistria for 20 years, the main achievement of which is that blood is not shed on the banks of the Dniester, explosions do not rattle, and peaceful labor of citizens is ensured (website))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: OSCE and EU (after 2005) (With the JCC enforcing the Moscow-Chisnau peace agreement, the **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)** sought to reach a permanent peace agreement between the two sides, focusing on a negotiated and lasting end to the political conflict, the consolidation of the sovereignty of Moldova, and creating special political status for the Transdniestrian region. These efforts culminated in 2005 in the **5 + 2 talks that included Russia, Ukraine, the United States, the European Union, the OSCE, Moldova, and Transdniestria**. These talks were suspended in 2006 after a Transdniestria walkout over a customs dispute with Moldova. Involvement by the EU has also met with difficulty, resulting in its decision to withdraw its envoy to Moldova and the southern Caucasus, Kilmai Miszei (Peace Operations Review, 2010))
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: OSCE Mission to Moldova (1993- :The OSCE Mission to Moldova was established in 1993 in order to facilitate the achievement of a comprehensive and sustainable political settlement of the Transdniestrian conflict in all its aspects and on the basis of OSCE principles and commitments (OSCE 2019)), EU Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) (from 2005)
Conflict_id: 394 (match)
Target_countries: Moldova
Target_countries_ISO: MDA
Target_countries_COW: MLD
Target_countries_COW_code: 359
Continent: Europe
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Russia, Moldova (A fundamentally new initiative was launched on 21 July, when an agreement was signed in Moscow between the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation on principles of a peaceful solution of the armed conflict in the Transdniestrian region of Moldova. The agreement provided for an immediate cease- fire and the creation of a demilitarized security zone between the parties, 10 km left and right of the Dnestr, including also the city of Tighina/Bendery (US Dept. State))
Pivotal_actor_financial: NA
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Russia
Membership_identification_states: Moldova, Russia, Transdniestrian, Ukraine, United States (after 2005)
Membership_identification_IGO: OSCE, EU (after 2005)
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
Moldova: 1200, Russia: 3100, Transdniestrian: 1200
Moldova: 1200, Russia: 3100, Transdniestrian: 1200
Moldova: 1200, Russia: 3100, Transdniestrian: 1200
Moldova: 1200, Russia: 3100, Transdniestrian: 1200
Moldova: 1200, Russia: 3100, Transdniestrian: 1200
Moldova: 300, Russia: 500, Transdniestrian: 400
Russia: 500, Moldova: 500, Transdniestrian: 500
Russia: 500, Moldova: 500, Transdniestrian: 500
Russia: 500, Moldova: 500, Transdniestrian: 500
Russia: 500, Moldova: 500, Transdniestrian: 500
Russia: 500, Moldova: 500, Transdniestrian: 500
Russia: 500, Moldova: 500, Transdniestrian: 500
Russia: 500, Moldova: 500, Transdniestrian: 500
Russia: 497, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 365, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 365, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 500, Moldova: 500, Ukraine: 10

Russia: 500, Moldova: 500, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 335, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 335, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 335, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 335, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 350, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 380, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 441, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 400, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 400, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 400, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 375, Moldova: 296, Transdniestrian: 336, Ukraine: 10
Russia: 400, Ukraine: 10
Membership contribution military balance countries: NA

SOURCES

Agreement on the Principles Governing the Peaceful Settlement of the Armed Conflict in the Transdniester Region (21 July 1992).

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2011). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

OSCE (2019). Factsheet: OSCE Mission to Moldova. Available at: https://www.osce.org/mission-to-moldova/425141

Peace Operations Review (2010). Available at: https://peaceoperationsreview.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/2011_argpo_mold_trans_mn.pdf.

Rosa, V. (2021). The Transnistrian Conflict: 30 Years Searching for a Settlement. SCEEUS Reports on Human Rights and Security, (4). Available at: https://www.ui.se/globalassets/ui.se-eng/publications/sceeus/the-transnistrian-conflict.pdf.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (1994). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1994. SIPRI.

US Department of State. Transdniestrian Conflict - Origins and Main Issues. Based on the Background Paper "The Transdniestrian Conflict in Moldova: Origins and Main Issues", Vienna, 10 June 1994, CSCE Conflict Prevention Centre. Available at: https://2001-2009.state.gov/documents/organization/13611.pdf.

Joint Peacekeeping Forces (JPKF)

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, from 2000 to 2007), Milinda dataset (as a RORO, missions mandated AND implemented by Regional Organizations – CIS as the agent).

VARIABLES

Year: SIPRI, Milinda
Survival death: finalized (The CIS JPKF in South Ossetia was disbanded on October 15, 2008 (DADM Project))
Initial end date: NA

Speed_first_meeting: 10/06/1992 (Taking into account the agreement reached in Kazbegi on 10 June 1992 (Agreement 1992) /// On July 14, 1992, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) deployed the Joint Peacekeeping Force (JPKF) in South Ossetia (DADM Project))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 24/06/1992 (4. The Control Commission and attached to it forces shall start immediate implementation of those tasks assigned by the present agreement (Agreement 1992))
End_date: 15/10/2008 (Hence, the Sochi Agreement, along with the peacekeeping regime in South Ossetia, remained in force until 29 August 2008 when the Georgian government issued Decree 552 whereby it denounced the treaty under Article 60(1) of the VCLT (Lott 2012) /// The CIS JPKF in South Ossetia was disbanded on October 15, 2008 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Tskhinvali-Georgia (Headquarters of the Control Commission shall be located in the town of Tskhinvali (Agreement 1992))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document: Agreement on Principles of Settlement of the Georgian - Ossetian Conflict (Sochi Agreement) (24 June 1992)
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (SIPRI)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: CIS (On July 14, 1992, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) deployed the Joint Peacekeeping Force (JPKF) in South Ossetia (DADM Project)) & OSCE (On March 29, 1994, the OSCE expanded the mandate of the OSCE Mission in Georgia (headed by Ambassador Hansjoerg Eiff of Germany) to include monitoring the JPKF in South Ossetia, as well as monitoring compliance with the 1992 ceasefire agreement (DADM Project))
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: OSCE Mission to Georgia (On November 6, 1992, the OSCE established the OSCE Mission to Georgia to facilitate negotiations between representatives of the government and South Ossetia. On March 29, 1994, the OSCE expanded the mandate of the OSCE Mission in Georgia (headed by Ambassador Hansjoerg Eiff of Germany) to include monitoring the JPKF in South Ossetia, as well as monitoring compliance with the 1992 ceasefire agreement (DADM Project))
Conflict_id: 393 (match)
Target_countries: Georgia
Target_countries_ISO: GEO
Target_countries_COW: GRG
Target_countries_COW_code: 372
Continent: Europe
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Russia (The CIS JPKF, which consisted of 1,500 troops at maximum strength from Russia, Georgia, North Ossetia, and /South Ossetia commanded by Russia, was responsible for monitoring the ceasefire agreement and maintaining law and order in South Ossetia (DADM Project))
Pivotal_actor_financial: NA
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Russia
Membership_identification_states: Georgia (until 2004), North Ossetia, Russia, South Ossetia (The CIS JPKF, which consisted of 1,500 troops at maximum strength from Russia, Georgia, North Ossetia, and /South Ossetia commanded by Russia, was responsible for monitoring the ceasefire agreement and maintaining law and order in South Ossetia… Georgian government troops withdrew from South Ossetia on August 20, 2004 (DADM Project))
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
1994 - Russia: 500, Georgia: 200, North Ossetia: 600 (79 Including 503 Russian troops. According to July press reports, initial deployment involved c. 1000 Russian troops, c. 200 Georgian troops and c. 600 North Ossetian 0z troops. Authorized strength: 2000 troops plus 1000 reserve troops (SIPRI 1994)
From 1998 to 2008 (Military Balance)
Russia: 500
Russia: 500

Russia: 500
Russia: 1700
Russia: 530
Russia: 530
Russia: 530
Russia: 530
Russia: 530
Russia: 530
Russia: 530
Russia: 530
Russia: 530
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
From 1998 to 2008 (Military Balance)
Russia: 500 (in Georgia: 500)
Russia: 500 (in Georgia: 500)
Russia: 500 (in Georgia: 500)
Russia: 1700 (in Georgia: 1700)
Russia: 530 (in Georgia: 530)
Russia: 530 (in Georgia: 530)
Russia: 530 (in Georgia: 530)
Russia: 530 (in Georgia: 530)
Russia: 530 (in Georgia: 530)
Russia: 530 (in Georgia: 530)
Russia: 530 (in Georgia: 530)
Russia: 530 (in Georgia: 530)
Russia: 530 (in Georgia: 530)

SOURCES

Agreement on Principles of Settlement of the Georgian - Ossetian Conflict (Sochi Agreement) (24 June 1992)

Allison, R. (2009). The Russian case for military intervention in Georgia: international law, norms and political calculation. European security, 18(2), 173-200.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) 38. Georgia/South Ossetia (1990-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/europerussiacentral-asia-region/georgiasouth-ossetia-1990-present/.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (1997). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (1998). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (1999). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2000). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2001). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2002). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2003). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2004). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2005). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2006). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Lott, A. (2012). The Tagliavini report revisited: Jus ad bellum and the legality of the Russian intervention in Georgia. Merkourios-Utrecht J. Int'l & Eur. L., 28, 4.

OSCE Yearbook 2010. Available at < https://ifsh.de/file-CORE/documents/yearbook/english/10/Stoeber-en.pdf>.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (1994). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1994. SIPRI.

Russian Peacekeeping Forces in Nagorno-Karabakh/Russian-Turkish Joint Monitoring Centre
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, in 2020).

VARIABLES
Year: SIPRI dataset, Milinda
Survival_death: ongoing (SIPRI)
Initial_end_date: 5 years (The peacemaking forces of the Russian Federation will be deployed for five years, a term to be automatically extended for subsequent five-year terms unless either Party notifies about its intention to terminate this clause six months before the expiration of the current term (Statement 2020))
Speed_first_meeting: 09/10/2020 (However, the first consultations took place on October 9 in Moscow without Ankara. The foreign ministers of Armenia and Azerbaijan met alone with their Russian counterpart. The day before, President Vladimir Putin had urged both sides to agree to a humanitarian ceasefire (Isachenko 2020))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 15/11/2020 (4. The peacemaking forces of the Russian Federation shall be deployed concurrently with the withdrawal of the Armenian troops. 6. The Republic of Armenia shall return the Kalbajar District to the Republic of Azerbaijan by November 15, 2020, and the Lachin District by December 1, 2020 (Statement 2020))
End_date: ongoing
Organization_secretariat_location: Marzili-Azerbaijan (The peace-monitoring **centre** specified in Article 5 was established in the **Marzili village of Agdam on 30 January 2021**. This centre, where unmanned aerial vehicles are used and sixty Russian and Turkish soldiers are deployed, is guarded by Azerbaijani soldiers (Kurt, Tüysüzoğlu 2023))
Organization_secretariat_independent: 1
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Stepanakert-Azerbaijan (The headquarters of the peacekeeping mission is located in Stepanakert (Miarka 2021))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document: Statement by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia and the President of the Russian Federation (10 November 2020)

Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (SIPRI)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 388 (match + Kim Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: Azerbaijan
Target_countries_ISO: AZE
Target_countries_COW: AZE
Target_countries_COW_code: 373
Continent: Asia
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Russia (Despite efforts of the Russian brokered ceasefire, fighting continued until the 10th of November 2020 and neither side was willing to stop the war. On 9 October 2020, the Foreign Ministers of Russia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, Sergey Lavrov, Zograb Mnatsakanyan, and Jeyhun Bairamov, met in Moscow to end the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh. After about ten hours of negotiations, the parties agreed to a humanitarian ceasefire, which came into force at midnight on 10 October 2020. Nevertheless, the hostilities did not cease, and fighting continued in the breakaway region (Modebadze 2021))
Pivotal_actor_financial: NA
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Russia
Membership_identification_states: Russia, Turkey
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
2020 - Russia: 1960 (Statement 2020)
2021 - Russia: 871 (Military Balance 2021)
2022 - Russia: 1960, Turkey: 170 (Military Balance 2022)
2023 - Russia: 1960, Turkey: 170 (Military Balance 2023) (consider also: SIPRI – RTJMC: Russian-Turkish Joint Monitoring Centre, 2021, M-120 | P-0 | C-0 (as authorized))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
2020 - Russia: 1960 (in Azerbaijan: 1960) (Statement 2020)
2021 - Russia: 871 (in Azerbaijan: 871) (Military Balance 2021)
2022 - Russia: 1960 (in Azerbaijan: 1960), Turkey: 170 (in Azerbaijan: 170) (Military Balance 2022)
2023 - Russia: 1960 (in Azerbaijan: 1960), Turkey: 170 (in Azerbaijan: 170) (Military Balance 2023) (consider also: SIPRI – RTJMC: Russian-Turkish Joint Monitoring Centre, 2021, M-120 | P-0 | C-0 (as authorized))

SOURCES

Helvaciköylü, G. (2021). The Role of Turkey and Russia on the Resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict. UPA Strategic Affairs, 2(1), 158-174.

Isachenko, D. (2020). Turkey-Russia partnership in the war over Nagorno-Karabakh: militarised peacebuilding with implications for conflict transformation. (SWP Comment, 53/2020). Berlin: Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik -SWP- Deutsches Institut für Internationale Politik und Sicherheit. https://doi.org/10.18449/2020C53

Kurt, S., & Tüysüzoğlu, G. (2023). Is Nagorno-Karabakh no longer a frozen conflict zone after the 2020 war?. International Journal, 00207020231179048.

Miarka, A. (2021). The 2020 Autumn War in Nagorno-Karabakh: Course and Implications for the Strategic Balance of Power in the South Caucasus Region. Asian Affairs, 52(4), 826-851.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2021). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2022). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2023). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Modebadze, V. (2021). The escalation of conflict between Armenians and Azerbaijanis and the problems of peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh war. Journal of liberty and international affairs, 6(03), 102-110.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

Statement by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia and the President of the Russian Federation (10 November 2020) –Available at: http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/64384.

Operation Enduring Freedom

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in McInnis (2019).

VARIABLES
Year: SIPRI, Milinda, TPI
Survival_death: finalized (Dec. 28, 2014 - President Barack Obama and Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel each issued statements today marking the end of the combat mission in Afghanistan. "At the end of this year," Hagel said, "as our Afghan partners assume responsibility for the security of their country, the United States officially concludes Operation Enduring Freedom. … In 2015, we begin our follow-on mission -- Operation Freedom's Sentinel -- to help secure and build upon the hard-fought gains of the last 13 years." (DoD))
Initial_end_date:
Speed_first_meeting: 12/09/2001 (12 September »U.S. Central Command begins planning for military strikes against al-Qaeda and the Taliban in Afghanistan. 18 September »Congress passes Public Law 107–40, a joint resolution authorizing President Bush to launch military strikes against terrorists responsible for the 11 September attacks (Folse 2002))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 07/10/2001 (7 October »Operation Enduring Freedom begins. United States and United Kingdom military and naval forces bomb Taliban positions throughout Afghanistan (Folse 2002))
End_date: 28/12/2014 (Dec. 28, 2014 - President Barack Obama and Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel each issued statements today marking the end of the combat mission in Afghanistan (DoD))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Kabul-Afghanistan (After 13 years of combat operations, Operation Enduring Freedom drew to a close today in a ceremony at the International Security and Assistance Force headquarters in Kabul, Afghanistan (DoD))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA
Organization_founding_document:
Main_mandate: Counterterrorism (war on terrorism)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA
Competing_IO: UN
Overlap_operations: EUPOL (from 2007), RSM (from 2015), UNSMA (until 2002), UNAMA (from 2002), ISAF (from 2003)
Conflict_id: 333, 13637 (match)

Target_countries: Afghanistan
Target_countries_ISO: AFG
Target_countries_COW: AFG
Target_countries_COW_code: 700
Continent: Asia
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States (18 September »Congress passes Public Law 107–40, a joint resolution authorizing President Bush to launch military strikes against terrorists responsible for the 11 September attacks (Folse 2002))
Pivotal_actor_financial: United States
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: United States
Membership_identification_states:
Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Romania, Spain, Slovakia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States
Membership_identification_IGO:
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: (based on Military Balance)
2002 - Denmark: 175, France: 480, Germany: 200, Poland: 87, Republic of Korea (South Korea): 90, Romania: 475, Spain: 20, United States: 10500
2003 - Czech Republic: 350, Denmark: 175, France: 100, Germany: 300, Poland: 87, Republic of Korea (South Korea): 90, Romania: 418, Slovakia: 40, United States: 11500
2004 - Denmark: 260, France: 100, Germany: 200, Italy: 256, Poland: 87, Romania: 418, Republic of Korea (South Korea): 205, Slovakia: 40, Spain: 400, United States: 20100
2005 - Denmark: 260, France: 700, Germany: 50, Italy: 256, Poland: 87, Republic of Korea (South Korea): 205, Romania: 418, Slovakia: 40, Spain: 400, United States: 19350
2006 - Denmark: 260, France: 700, Germany: 50, Italy: 256, Netherlands: 625, New Zealand: 625, Poland: 87, Republic of Korea (South Korea): 205, Romania: 400, Slovakia: 40, Spain: 400, United States: 19900
2007 - Canada: 272, Czech Republic: 120, Denmark: 450, France: 220, Italy: 8, Netherlands: 6, New Zealand: 133, Poland: 87, Republic of Korea (South Korea): 209, Romania: 112, United States: 12797
2008 - Canada: 267, Czech Republic: 35, Denmark: 75, France: 860, Germany: 257, Netherlands: 6, New Zealand: 131, Republic of Korea (South Korea): 208, Romania: 94, United States: 11147
2009 - Canada: 12, France: 35, Germany: 100, Netherlands: 6, Romania: 50, United States: 11100
2010 - Canada: 12, Czech Republic: 100, France: 35, Romania: 37, United States: 31129
2011 - Romania: 37, United States: 7000
2012 - Jordan: 720, United States: 7000
2013 - Jordan: 720, United States: 7000
2014 - Jordan: 720, United States: 7000
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: (from 2002 to 2014 – Military Balance)
2002 - Denmark: 175 (in Afghanistan: 100) (in Kyrgyzstan: 75), France: 480 (in Kyrgyzstan: 380) (in Tajikistan: 100), Germany: 200 (in Kenya: 150) (in Kuwait: 50), Poland: 87 (in Afghanistan: 87), Republic of Korea (South Korea): 90 (in Kyrgyzstan: 90), Romania: 475 (in Afghanistan: 475), Spain: 20 (in Kyrgyzstan: 20), United States: 10500 (in Afghanistan: 7500) (in Kyrgyzstan: 700) (in Pakistan: 1300) (in Uzbekistan: 1000)
2003 - Czech Republic: 350 (in Kuwait: 350), Denmark: 175 (in Afghanistan: 100) (in Kyrgyzstan: 75), France: 100 (in Tajikistan: 100), Germany: 300 (in Kenya: 150) (in Kuwait: 50) (in Afghanistan: 100), Poland: 87 (in Afghanistan: 87), Republic of Korea (South Korea): 90 (in Kyrgyzstan: 90), Romania: 418 (in Afghanistan: 418), Slovakia: 40 (in Afghanistan: 40), United States: 11500 (in Afghanistan: 8500) (in Pakistan: 1300) (in Kyrgyzstan: 700) (in Uzbekistan: 1000)
2004 - Denmark: 260 (in Afghanistan: 185) (in Kyrgyzstan: 75), France: 100 (in Tajikistan: 100), Germany: 200 (in Kenya: 150) (in Kuwait: 50), Italy: 256 (in Afghanistan: 256), Poland: 87 (in Afghanistan: 87), Romania: 418 (in Afghanistan: 418), Slovakia: 40 (in Afghanistan: 40), Spain: 400 (in Afghanistan: 400), Republic of Korea (South Korea): 205 (in Kyrgyzstan: 205), United States: 20100 (in Afghanistan: 18000) (in Pakistan: 400) (in Kyrgyzstan: 700) (in Uzbekistan: 1000)

2005 - Denmark: 260 (in Afghanistan: 185) (in Kyrgyzstan: 75), France: 700 (in Afghanistan: 700), Germany: 50 (in Kuwait: 50), Italy: 256 (in Afghanistan: 256), Poland: 87 (in Afghanistan: 87), Republic of Korea (South Korea): 205 (in Kazakhstan: 205), Romania: 418 (in Afghanistan: 418), Slovakia: 40 (in Afghanistan: 40), Spain: 400 (in Afghanistan: 400), United States: 19350 (in Afghanistan: 18000) (in Pakistan: 400) (in Kyrgyzstan: 950)
2006 - Denmark: 260 (in Afghanistan: 185) (in Kyrgyzstan: 75), France: 700 (in Afghanistan: 700), Germany: 50 (in Kuwait: 50), Italy: 256 (in Afghanistan: 256), Netherlands: 625 (in Afghanistan: 625), New Zealand: 625 (in Afghanistan: 625), Poland: 87 (in Afghanistan: 87), Republic of Korea (South Korea): 205 (in Kazakhstan: 205), Romania: 400 (in Afghanistan: 400), Slovakia: 40 (in Afghanistan: 40), Spain: 400 (in Afghanistan: 400), United States: 19900 (in Afghanistan: 19500) (in Pakistan: 400)
2007 - Canada: 272 (in Afghanistan: 35) (in Djibouti: 237), Czech Republic: 120 (in Afghanistan: 120), Denmark: 450 (in Afghanistan: 375) (in Kyrgyzstan: 75), France: 220 (in Afghanistan: 220), Italy: 8 (in Afghanistan: 8), Netherlands: 6 (in Afghanistan: 6), New Zealand: 133 (in Afghanistan: 133), Poland: 87 (in Afghanistan: 87), Republic of Korea (South Korea): 209 (in Afghanistan: 208) (in Djibouti: 1), Romania: 112 (in Afghanistan: 112), United States: 12797 (in Afghanistan: 11300) (in Djibouti: 1462) (in Pakistan: 35)
2008 - Canada: 267 (in Afghanistan: 30) (in Djibouti: 237), Czech Republic: 35 (in Afghanistan: 35), Denmark: 75 (in Kyrgyzstan: 75), France: 860 (in Afghanistan: 860), Germany: 257 (in Djibouti: 257), Netherlands: 6 (in Afghanistan: 6), New Zealand: 131 (in Afghanistan: 131), Republic of Korea (South Korea): 208 (in Afghanistan: 207) (in Djibouti: 1), Romania: 94 (in Afghanistan: 94), United States: 11147 (in Afghanistan: 9650) (in Djibouti: 1462) (in Pakistan: 35)
2009 - Canada: 12 (in Afghanistan: 12), France: 35 (in Afghanistan: 35), Germany: 100 (in Djibouti: 100), Netherlands: 6 (in Afghanistan: 6), Romania: 50 (in Afghanistan: 50), United States: 11100 (in Afghanistan: 11100)
2010 - Canada: 12 (in Afghanistan: 12), Czech Republic: 100 (in Afghanistan: 100), France: 35 (in Afghanistan: 35), Romania: 37 (in Afghanistan: 37), United States: 31129 (in Afghanistan: 31129)
2011 - Romania: 37 (in Afghanistan: 37), United States: 7000 (in Afghanistan: 7000)
2012 - Jordan: 720 (in Afghanistan: 720), United States: 7000 (in Afghanistan: 7000)
2013 - Jordan: 720 (in Afghanistan: 720), United States: 7000 (in Afghanistan: 7000)
2014 - Jordan: 720 (in Afghanistan: 720), United States: 7000 (in Afghanistan: 7000)

SOURCES

Department of Defense. International Contributions to the War Against Terrorism and Operation Enduring Freedom. Available at: https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/march11/coalitioncontributions.html

Folse, Mark R. Operation Enduring Freedom: September 2001-March 2002. Center of Military History, Available at https://history.army.mil/html/books/070/70-83/cmhPub_70-83-1.pdf.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2003). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2004). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2005). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2006). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2007). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2008). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2009). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2010). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2011). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

McInnis, K. J. (2019). How and why states defect from contemporary military coalitions. Springer.

US Department of Defense. Obama, Hagel Mark End of Operation Enduring Freedom (Dec. 28, 2014). Available at: https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/603860/obama-hagel-mark-end-of-operation-enduring-freedom/.

International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, from 2001 to 2014), Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA), TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States) and McInnis (2019).

VARIABLES

Year: SIPRI, Milinda, TPI

Survival_death: integrated (NATO) (NATO took control of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) on August 11, 2003 (DADM Project) /// NATO took the lead of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan on 11 August 2003 (NATO website 2022))

Initial_end_date: 6 months (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 (UNSC Resolution 1386))

Speed_first_meeting: 27/11/2001 (The UN facilitated negotiations between four Afghan factions in Bonn, Germany beginning on November 27, 2001, and the factions agreed on a provisional government on December 5, 2001 (DADM Project) /// ISAF was created in accordance with the Bonn Conference in December 2001. Afghan opposition leaders attending the conference began the process of reconstructing their country by setting up a new government structure, namely the Afghan Transitional Authority. The concept of a UN-mandated international force to assist the newly established Afghan Transitional Authority was also launched on this occasion to create a secure environment in and around Kabul and support the reconstruction of Afghanistan (NATO website 2022))

Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 20/12/2001 (On December 20, 2001, the UN Security authorized the establishment of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to provide security in Kabul, Afghanistan (DADM Project))

End_date: 11/08/2003 (NATO took control of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) on August 11, 2003 (DADM Project) /// NATO took the lead of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan on 11 August 2003 (NATO website 2022))

Organization_secretariat_location: Kabul-Afghanistan

Organization_secretariat_independent: 0

Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Kabul-Afghanistan

Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA

Organization_founding_document: UNSC Resolution 1386 (20 December 2001)

Main_mandate: Peace enforcement (Acting for these reasons under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, 3. Authorizes the Member States participating in the International Security Assistance Force to take all necessary measures to fulfil its mandate (UNSC Resolution 1386))

Support_mandate:

Authorizing_IO: UN (UN Command active participation + UNSC Resolution 82 (27 June 1950)), NATO from 2003

Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: ~~EUPOL (from 2007), RSM (from 2015),~~ UNSMA (until 2002), UNAMA (from 2002), Op. Enduring Freedom (2001-2014)
Conflict_id: 333, 13637 (match)
Target_countries: Afghanistan
Target_countries_ISO: AFG
Target_countries_COW: AFG
Target_countries_COW_code: 700
Continent: Asia
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States, United Kingdom (Welcoming the letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General of 19 December 2001 (S/2001/1217), and taking note of the United Kingdom offer contained therein to take the lead in organizing and commanding an International Security Assistance Force, (UNSC Resolution 1386))
Pivotal_actor_financial: United States
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: United States
Membership_identification_states:
2002 - Albania, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom
2003 - Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom
Membership_identification_IGO: UN (While not technically a UN force, ISAF has a peace-enforcement mandate under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. Fourteen UN Security Council Resolutions relate to ISAF, namely: 1386, 1413, 1444, 1510, 1563, 1623, 1707, 1776, 1833, 1817, 1890, 1917, 1943 and 2011 (EU))
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
2002 - Albania: 30, Austria: 60, Denmark: 50, Finland: 50, France: 400, Germany: 1363, Greece: 30, Italy: 350, Netherlands: 150, New Zealand: 12, Norway: 30, Portugal: 20, Romania: 48, Spain: 350, Sweden: 45, Turkey: 1400, United Kingdom: 400 (Military Balance)
2003 - Albania: 30, Austria: 5, Azerbaijan: 23, Belgium: 165, Canada: 1950, Croatia: 30, Czech Republic: 133, Denmark: 50, Finland: 50, France: 500, Germany: 2463, Greece: 30, Italy: 650, Latvia: 8, Lithuania: 4, Luxembourg: 10, Netherlands: 610, New Zealand: 110, Norway: 30, Portugal: 20, Romania: 34, Spain: 350, Sweden: 34, Switzerland: 2, Turkey: 1400, United Kingdom: 300 (Military Balance)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
2002 - Albania: 30 (in Afghanistan: 30), Austria: 60 (in Afghanistan: 60), Denmark: 50 (in Afghanistan: 50), Finland: 50 (in Afghanistan: 50), France: 400 (in Afghanistan: 400), Germany: 1363 (in Afghanistan: 1200) (in Uzbekistan: 163), Greece: 30 (in Afghanistan: 30), Italy: 350 (in Afghanistan: 350), Netherlands: 150 (in Afghanistan: 150), New Zealand: 12 (in Afghanistan: 12), Norway: 30 (in Afghanistan: 30), Portugal: 20 (in Afghanistan: 20), Romania: 48 (in Afghanistan: 48), Spain: 350 (in Afghanistan: 350), Sweden: 45 (in Afghanistan: 45), Turkey: 1400 (in Afghanistan: 1400), United Kingdom: 400 (in Afghanistan: 400) (Military Balance)
2003 - Albania: 30 (in Afghanistan: 30), Austria: 5 (in Afghanistan: 5), Azerbaijan: 23 (in Afghanistan: 23), Belgium: 165 (in Afghanistan: 165), Canada: 1950 (in Afghanistan: 1950), Croatia: 30 (in Afghanistan: 30), Czech Republic: 133 (in Afghanistan: 133), Denmark: 50 (in Afghanistan: 50), Finland: 50 (in Afghanistan: 50), France: 500 (in Afghanistan: 500), Germany: 2463 (in Afghanistan: 2300) (in Uzbekistan: 163), Greece: 30 (in Afghanistan: 30), Italy: 650 (in Afghanistan: 650), Latvia: 8 (in Afghanistan: 8), Lithuania: 4 (in Afghanistan: 4), Luxembourg: 10 (in Afghanistan: 10), Netherlands: 610 (in Afghanistan: 610), New Zealand: 110 (in Afghanistan: 110), Norway: 30 (in Afghanistan: 30), Portugal: 20 (in Afghanistan: 20), Romania: 34 (in Afghanistan: 34), Spain: 350 (in Afghanistan: 350), Sweden: 34 (in Afghanistan: 34), Switzerland: 2 (in Afghanistan: 2), Turkey: 1400 (in Afghanistan: 1400), United Kingdom: 300 (in Afghanistan: 300) (Military Balance)

SOURCES

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 6. Afghanistan (1919-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/afghanistan-1919-present/.

EU – NATO 2009-2014 ISAF. Available at: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/sede/dv/sede240413isaf_/sede240413isaf_en.pdf

Heldt, B., & Wallensteen, P. (2007). *Peacekeeping operations*: Global patterns of intervention and success, 1948-2004.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2003). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2004). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2005). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2006). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2007). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2008). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2009). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2010). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2011). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

NATO. ISAF's mission in Afghanistan (2001-2014). Last updated: 30 May. 2022. Available at: https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_69366.htm.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

UNSC Resolution 1386 (20 December 2001)

Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, from 2002 to 2007), Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: SIPRI, Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: finalized (The SLMM was terminated on January 16, 2008. (DADM Project/TPI))
Initial_end_date: none
Speed_first_meeting: 25/12/2001 (The parties agreed to a one-month ceasefire beginning on December 25, 2001 (DADM Project))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 02/04/2002 (The governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland deployed the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) to monitor the ceasefire beginning on April 2, 2002 (DADM Project))
End_date: 16/01/2008 (The SLMM was termined on January 16, 2008. (DADM Project/TPI))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent:
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Colombo-Sri Lanka (SLMM has Headquarters in Colombo, six District Offices, and a Liaison Office in Killinochchi (website))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: Killinochchi-Sri Lanka (SLMM has Headquarters in Colombo, six District Offices, and a Liaison Office in Killinochchi (website))
Organization_founding_document: Peace Agreement Sri Lanka/Tamil Tigers (22 February 2002)
Main_mandate: peacekeeping (a. Mission SLMM will monitor the Cease Fire between GoSL and LTTE, as stipulated in CFA (Guidelines website))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO:
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 352 (Kim & Sandler / match)
Target_countries: Sri Lanka
Target_countries_ISO: LKA
Target_countries_COW: SRI
Target_countries_COW_code: 780
Continent: Asia
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Norway
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Norway
Membership_identification_states: Denmark*, Finland*, Iceland, Norway, Sweden* (As the central actor in the peace process, Norway was requested to contribute to the establishment of a force as laid down in the agreement, which was accepted. The solution was a Nordic force, with personnel from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, and with a former high-level officer as commander. SLMM was established by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the operating costs are distributed between the Nordic countries. *From August 2006, the observers from Denmark, Finland and Sweden had to be withdrawn, as the LTTE could no longer guarantee their security, after the EU had added the Tigers to its list of terrorist organisations (SNL))
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
2002:
2003: Denmark: 12, Finland: 11, Iceland: 2, Norway: 19, Sweden: 12
2004: Denmark: 12, Finland: 11, Iceland: 4, Norway: 18, Sweden: 12
2005: Denmark: 13, Finland: 11, Iceland: 5, Norway: 17, Sweden: 14
2006: Iceland: 5, Norway: 17

2007: Iceland: 5, Norway: 17 (factsheets website)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:

SOURCES

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 49. Sri Lanka/Tamils (1972-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/sri-lankatamils-1972-present/.

Guidelines (available at the website: https://web.archive.org/web/20071219100744fw_/http://www.slmm.lk/OperationsMatter/slmm/Guidelines_22_%20Apr_%2004.htm)

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Leraand, D. Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission. Store Norsk Leksikon. Available at: https://snl.no/Sri_Lanka_Monitoring_Mission.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Peace Agreement Sri Lanka/Tamil Tigers (22 February 2002).

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

SLMM Website. Retrieved with Web Archive (https://web.archive.org/web/20031230034711fw_/http://www.slmm.lk/intros/Facts_Sheet.pdf, Guidelines: https://web.archive.org/web/20040204204756/http://www.slmm.lk:80/).

Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, from 2000 to 2020) and Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA).

VARIABLES
Year: SIPRI, Milinda
Survival_death: zombie since 1991
Initial_end_date: NA
Speed_first_meeting: 10/07/1951 (On June 23, 1951, with no further progress in sight for communist forces, the Soviet Union, which backed North Korea, called for armistice talks. The U.S. and U.N. were amenable, and armistice talks began July 10, 1951, at Kaesong, which is in the southern part of North Korea near today's demilitarized zone. However, there were some major sticking points that the two sides could not agree on (US DoS 2023))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 27/07/1953 (Agreement Concerning a Military Armistice in Korea (27 July 1953))
End_date: ongoing
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Panmunjom-Korean Peninsula (a. Locate its headquarters in proximity to the headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission (((Panmunjom))) (Agreement 1953))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: NA

Organization_founding_document: Agreement Concerning a Military Armistice in Korea (27 July 1953)
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (monitoring armistice)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: UN (UN Command active participation + UNSC Resolution 82 (27 June 1950))
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 235 (match)
Target_countries: Republic of Korea (South Korea), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)
Target_countries_ISO: KOR, PRK
Target_countries_COW: ROK, PRK
Target_countries_COW_code: 732, 731
Continent: Asia
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United Nations Command, Korean People's Army, Chinese People's Volunteers (The undersigned, the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, on the one hand, and the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, on the other hand, in the interest of stopping the Korean conflict, with its great toll of suffering and bloodshed on both sides, and with the objective of establishing an armistice (Agreement 1953))
Pivotal_actor_financial: NA
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states:
From 1953 to 1993: Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland
From 1994 to 2016: Poland, Sweden, Switzerland
From 2017 to 2020: Sweden, Switzerland
(In 1993 Poland and Czechoslovakia withdrew from Korea because of the political upheavals in Eastern Europe. Today five Swiss representatives and five Swedish representatives stationed in Panmunjom, South Korea, are on duty for the NNSC. Twice a year, Polish delegates attend the meetings at Panmunjom - however through South Korea, as Poland has changed sides politically (Swiss Armed Forces 2023))
Membership_identification_IGO: UN
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
From 1953 to 1993: Swiss Armed Forces 2023
From 1994 to 2021: Military Balance
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
From 1953 to 1993: Swiss Armed Forces 2023
From 1994 to 2021: Military Balance

SOURCES

Agreement Concerning a Military Armistice in Korea (27 July 1953).

Government of Sweden. Statement by Ministry for Foreign Affairs. 2023 Joint Statement by Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission Member States. Available at: https://www.government.se/statements/2023/06/2023-joint-statement-by-neutral-nations-supervisory-commission-member-states/

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2011). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (1994). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1994. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (1995). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1995. SIPRI.

Swiss Armed Forces (2023). Background information about NNSC Available at: https://www.vtg.admin.ch/en/news/einsaetze-und-operationen/militaerische-friedensfoerderung/missionen/nnsc.html#ui-collapse-497.

US Department of State (2023). Long Diplomatic Wrangling Finally Led to Korean Armistice 70 Years Ago. Available at: https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/3423473/long-diplomatic-wrangling-finally-led-to-korean-armistice-70-years-ago/.

UNSC Resolution 82 (27 June 1950).

International Monitoring Team (IMT)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, from 2004 to 2020), Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA), TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States) and McInnis (2019).

VARIABLES
Year: TPI, Milinda, SIPRI
Survival_death: finalized (A Malaysian-led international peace monitoring group has departed from the southern Philippines after the administration of Rodrigo Duterte, who left office late last month, decided their presence was no longer needed, officials said Friday (30/06/2022) (Maitem 2022))
Initial_end_date: 1 year (The International Monitoring Team (IMT) was officially deployed in Mindanao on October 10, 2004 with a one year mandate (Abubakar 2005))
Speed_first_meeting: 22/06/2001 (The GRP and the MILF started engaging themselves in peace talks since 1996, but it was not until 2001 that the Government of Malaysia came in as their official facilitator and host to the negotiations. Some of the significant agreements facilitated by Malaysia were the Agreement on Peace Between GRP and the MILF of June 22, 2001 (Tripoli Agreement), the Implementing Guidelines on the Security Aspect of August 7, 2001, and the Implementing Guidelines on the Humanitarian, Rehabilitation and Development Aspect of May 7, 2002 (Abubakar 2005))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 10/10/2004 (The International Monitoring Team (IMT) was officially deployed in Mindanao on October 10, 2004 with a one year mandate (Abubakar 2005))
End_date: 30/06/2022 (A Malaysian-led international peace monitoring group has departed from the southern Philippines after the administration of Rodrigo Duterte, who left office late last month, decided their presence was no longer needed, officials said Friday (30/06/2022) (Maitem 2022))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Iligan-Philippines, General Santos-Philippines, Davao-Philippines, Zamboanga-Philippines, Cotabato-Philippines (Upon arrival in Mindanao, the members were re-grouped and stationed in five areas or sectors that cover the conflict areas, namely, Iligan City, General Santos City, Davao City, Zamboanga City, and Cotabato City which serves as its headquarters (Abubakar 2005))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Agreement on Peace Between GRP and the MILF (22 June 2001), Implementing Guidelines on the Security Aspect (7 August 2001), Implementing Guidelines on the Humanitarian, Rehabilitation and Development Aspect (7 May 2002)
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (cease-fire monitoring)
Support_mandate: Peacebuilding (Security Sector Reform)
Authorizing_IO: NA

Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: NA
Conflict_id: 308 (match)
Target_countries: Philippines
Target_countries_ISO: PHL
Target_countries_COW: PHI
Target_countries_COW_code: 840
Continent: Asia
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Malaysia (The GRP and the MILF started engaging themselves in peace talks since 1996, but it was not until 2001 that the Government of Malaysia came in as their official facilitator and host to the negotiations (Abubakar 2005))
Pivotal_actor_financial: Malaysia
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Malaysia
Membership_identification_states: Brunei, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Norway
(The team is composed of 60 members in which there are four Libyans, 10 Bruneians, and the rest are Malaysians. (Abubakar 2005))
Membership_identification_IGO: EU (from 2013)
Membership_identification_civilsociety: Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP), the Mindanao Human Rights Action Center (MinHRAC), the Mindanao's People Caucus (MPC), and the Muslim Organization of Government and Other Professionals (MOGOP) (Naoyuki 2020) (from 2020)
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
2004 - Brunei: 10, Libya: 4, Malaysia: 46 (Abubakar 2005)
2005 - Brunei: 10, Libya: 4, Malaysia: 46 (input from (Abubakar 2005))
2006 - Brunei: 10, Libya: 4, Malaysia: 46 (input from (Abubakar 2005))
2007 - Brunei: 10, Libya: 4, Malaysia: 46 (input from (Abubakar 2005))
2008 - Brunei: 10, Libya: 10, Malaysia: 60 (Military Balance 2008)
2009 - Brunei: 10, Libya: 6, Malaysia: 12 (Military Balance 2009)
2010 - Brunei: 30, Libya: 6 (Military Balance 2010)
2011 - Brunei: 15, Libya: 6 (Military Balance 2011)
2012 - Brunei: 9, Libya: 3, Malaysia: 13 (Military Balance 2012)
2013 - Brunei: 9, Libya: 2, Malaysia: 19 (Military Balance 2013)
2014 - Brunei: 9, Malaysia: 13 (Military Balance 2014)
2015 - Brunei: 9, Indonesia: 9, Malaysia: 14 (Military Balance 2015)
2016 - Brunei: 6, Indonesia: 6, Malaysia: 11 (Military Balance 2016)
2017 - Brunei: 8, Indonesia: 5, Malaysia: 11 (Military Balance 2017)
2018 - Brunei: 9, Indonesia: 9, Malaysia: 16 (Military Balance 2018)
2019 - Brunei: 9, Indonesia: 9, Malaysia: 16 (Military Balance 2019)
2020 - Brunei: 8, Indonesia: 9, Malaysia: 11 (Military Balance 2020)
2021 - Brunei: 8, Indonesia: 9, Malaysia: 11 (Military Balance 2021)
2022 - Brunei: 8, Indonesia: 9, Malaysia: 11 (Military Balance 2022)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
2004 - Brunei: 10 (in Philippines: 10), Libya: 4 (in Philippines: 4), Malaysia: 46 (in Philippines: 46)
2005 - Brunei: 10 (in Philippines: 10), Libya: 4 (in Philippines: 4), Malaysia: 46 (in Philippines: 46)
2006 - Brunei: 10 (in Philippines: 10), Libya: 4 (in Philippines: 4), Malaysia: 46 (in Philippines: 46)
2007 - Brunei: 10 (in Philippines: 10), Libya: 4 (in Philippines: 4), Malaysia: 46 (in Philippines: 46)
2008 - Brunei: 10 (in Philippines: 10), Libya: 5 (in Philippines: 5), Malaysia: 60 (in Philippines: 60)
2009 - Brunei: 10 (in Philippines: 10), Libya: 6 (in Philippines: 6), Malaysia: 12 (in Philippines: 12)
2010 - Brunei: 30 (in Philippines: 30), Libya: 6 (in Philippines: 6)
2011 - Brunei: 15 (in Philippines: 15), Libya: 6 (in Philippines: 6)
2012 - Brunei: 9 (in Philippines: 9), Libya: 3 (in Philippines: 3), Malaysia: 13 (in Philippines: 13)
2013 - Brunei: 9 (in Philippines: 9), Libya: 2 (in Philippines: 2), Malaysia: 19 (in Philippines: 19)
2014 - Brunei: 9 (in Philippines: 9), Malaysia: 13 (in Philippines: 13)
2015 - Brunei: 9 (in Philippines: 9), Indonesia: 9 (in Philippines: 9), Malaysia: 14 (in Philippines: 14)
2016 - Brunei: 6 (in Philippines: 6), Indonesia: 6 (in Philippines: 6), Malaysia: 11 (in Philippines: 11)

2017 - Brunei: 8 (in Philippines: 8), Indonesia: 5 (in Philippines: 5), Malaysia: 11 (in Philippines: 11)
2018 - Brunei: 9 (in Philippines: 9), Indonesia: 9 (in Philippines: 9), Malaysia: 16 (in Philippines: 16)
2019 - Brunei: 9 (in Philippines: 9), Indonesia: 9 (in Philippines: 9), Malaysia: 16 (in Philippines: 16)
2020 - Brunei: 8 (in Philippines: 8), Indonesia: 9 (in Philippines: 9), Malaysia: 11 (in Philippines: 11)
2021 - Brunei: 8 (in Philippines: 8), Indonesia: 9 (in Philippines: 9), Malaysia: 11 (in Philippines: 11)
2022 - Brunei: 8 (in Philippines: 8), Indonesia: 9 (in Philippines: 9), Malaysia: 11 (in Philippines: 11)

SOURCES

Ayesah Abubakar (2005) *Keeping the Peace:* The International Monitoring Team (IMT) in Mindanao. (Program Coordinator - Mindanao Peace Program). Research and Education for Peace, Universiti Sains Malaysia. Available at: http://www.rep.usm.my/index.php/en/19-bulletin/content-january-june-2005/147-keeping-the-peace-the-international-monitoring-team-imt-in-mindanao.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2008). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2009). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2010). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2011). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2012). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2013). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2014). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2015). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2016). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2017). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2018). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2019). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2020). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Maitem, J. (2022.07.15). Foreign peace monitors depart southern Philippines after nearly 2 decades. Benar News. Available at: https://www.benarnews.org/english/news/philippine/foreign-peace-monitors-depart-southern-philippines-after-nearly-2-decades-07152022124503.html.

McInnis, K. J. (2019). How and why states defect from contemporary military coalitions. Springer.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Ochiai, M. (2016) The Mindanao Conflict: Efforts for Building Peace through Development, Asia-Pacific Review, 23:2, 37-59, DOI: 10.1080/13439006.2016.1254364.

Naoyuki, Ochiai (December 2020). "Peace and Development in Mindanao, Republic of The Philippines. The Long Road to Peace Through Trust". JICA Ogata Sadako Research Institute for Peace and Development. Available at:

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC I - Laos)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: finalized (ICSC-Laos I was disbanded on July 20, 1958 (DADM Project))
Initial_end_date:
Speed_first_meeting: 26/04/1954 (The government of Switzerland facilitated negotiations between French and Laotian representatives in Geneva between April 26 and July 21, 1954 (DADM Project))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 11/08/1954 (The International Commission on Supervision and Control (ICSC-Laos I) chaired by India, which was established on August 11, 1954 (DADM Project) /// International Operation Name: International Commissions for Supervision and Control (ICSC)
International Operation Dates: 1954/08/11 – 1974/06/15 (Canada Gov website))
End_date: 20/07/1958 (ICSC-Laos I was disbanded on July 20, 1958 (DADM Project))
Initial_end_date:
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Vientiane-Laos (Its headquarters shall be at Vientiane (Geneva Agreement))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Geneva Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-Nam (20-21 July 1954)
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (ICSC-Laos I was established to monitor the ceasefire agreement and to supervise the disengagement of French and Laotian military forces (DADM Project))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: none
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 208, 293 (match)
Target_countries: Vietnam, Laos
Target_countries_ISO: VMN, LAO

Target_countries_COW: DRV, LAO
Target_countries_COW_code: 816, 812
Continent: Asia
Geo_orientation: regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: India (It shall be presided over by the Representative of India (Geneva Agreement))
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states: Canada, India, Poland (An International Commission shall be entrusted with control and supervision over the application of the provisions of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Laos. It shall be composed of representatives of the following States: Canada, India and Poland (Geneva Agreement))
Membership_identification_IGO:
Membership_identification_civilsociety:
Membership_identification_business:
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Canada: 32, India: 32, Poland: 32 (Each team would have three or six persons, with equal representation from Canada, India and Poland (Canada Gov website) // The Joint Commission and the Joint Groups shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of the commands of the parties concerned (Geneva Agreement) // Please note that the number of troops listed in the Joint Commissions is an approximation. The guidelines of the Geneva Agreement were used when determining the approximate number for India and Poland, using data from the Canadian government website. The actual number of troops may vary)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:

SOURCES
Canada Government (2022). Past Operations. Available at: https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/services/military-history/history-heritage/past-operations/asia-pacific/international-commission-supervision-control.html.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 13. French Indochina/Laos (1945-1954). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/french-indochinalaos-1945-1954/.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 37. Laos (1954-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/laos-1954-present/.

Geneva Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Laos (20 July 1954).

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC II - Laos)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: finalized (ICSC-Laos I was disbanded on July 20, 1958 (DADM Project))
Initial_end_date:
Speed_first_meeting: 24/04/1961 (On April 24, 1961, after months of intergovernmental negotiation, the British and Soviet Co-Chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference took the first steps in the direction of a

peaceful settlement of the Loatian question with the dispatch of three diplomatic messages. One, addressed to the parties in Laos, appealed for a cessation of hostilities. The second, sent to the Government of India, requested that government to reconvene the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos (the I.C.C.), which had been set up by the 1954 Geneva Accords but which had adjourned sine die in July, 1958 (Czyzak, Salans, 1966))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 01/05/1961 (On May 1, 1961 the International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC – Laos II) was established to monitor a potential ceasefire agreement and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Laos (DADM Project))
End_date: 30/06/1974 (ICSC-Laos II was disbanded on June 30, 1974. (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Vientiane-Laos (The ICSC was composed of a headquarters in Vientiane and five fixed teams. (Canada Gov website))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Geneva Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-Nam (20-21 July 1954), Declaration and Protocol on the Neutrality of Laos (23 July 1962)
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (On May 1, 1961 the International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC – Laos II) was established to monitor a potential ceasefire agreement and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Laos (DADM Project))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: none
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 208, 293 (match)
Target_countries: Vietnam, Laos
Target_countries_ISO: VMN, LAO
Target_countries_COW: DRV, LAO
Target_countries_COW_code: 816, 812
Continent: Asia
Geo_orientation: regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: India (It shall be presided over by the Representative of India (Geneva Agreement))
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states: Canada, India, Poland (ICSC – Laos II consisted of 22 military personnel from Canada, India, and Poland (DADM Project))
Membership_identification_IGO:
Membership_identification_civilsociety:
Membership_identification_business:
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Canada: 8, India: 8, Poland: 8 (ICSC – Laos II consisted of 22 military personnel from Canada, India, and Poland (DADM Project) // The Joint Commission and the Joint Groups shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of the commands of the parties concerned (Geneva Agreement) // Canada withdrew most of its personnel from ICSC-Laos in December 1969. By 1971 there were only one officer and 1 non-commissioned member remaining with the ICSC-Laos, and these at the request of the Royal Laotian Government. At the time that Canada withdrew, 15 June 1974, there was only one officer and member from External Affairs (Canada Gov website) /// Please note that the number of troops listed in the Joint Commissions is an approximation. The guidelines of the Geneva Agreement were used when determining the approximate number for India and Poland, using data from the Canadian government website. The actual number of troops may vary)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:

SOURCES

Canada Government (2022). Past Operations. Available at: https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/services/military-history/history-heritage/past-operations/asia-pacific/international-commission-supervision-control-laos-ii.html.

Czyzak, J. J., & Salans, C. F. (1966). The International Conference on Laos and the Geneva Agreement of 1962. *Journal of Southeast Asian History*, 7(2), 27-47.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 37. Laos (1954-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/laos-1954-present/.

Geneva Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Laos (20 July 1954)

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC - Cambodia)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: finalized (The ICSC-Cambodia was disbanded on December 31, 1969 (DADM Project))
Initial_end_date:
Speed_first_meeting: 26/04/1954 (The government of Switzerland facilitated negotiations between French and Laotian representatives in Geneva between April 26 and July 21, 1954 (DADM Project))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 11/08/1954 (On August 11, 1954, the International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC-Cambodia) was established to monitor the ceasefire agreement and to supervise the disengagement of French and Cambodian military forces (DADM Project))
End_date: 31/12/1969 (The ICSC-Cambodia was disbanded on December 31, 1969 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Phnom Penh-Cambodia (Its headquarters shall be at Phnom-Penh (Geneva Agreement))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Geneva Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-Nam (20-21 July 1954)

Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (On August 11, 1954, the International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC-Cambodia) was established to monitor the ceasefire agreement and to supervise the disengagement of French and Cambodian military forces (DADM Project))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: none
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 201, 300 (match)
Target_countries: Vietnam, Cambodia
Target_countries_ISO: VMN, KHV
Target_countries_COW: DRV, CAM
Target_countries_COW_code: 816, 811
Continent: Asia
Geo_orientation: regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: India (It shall be presided over by the Representative of India (Geneva Agreement))
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:

Membership_identification_states: Canada, India, Poland (An International Commission shall be responsible for control and supervision of the application of the provisions of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Cambodia. It shall be composed of representatives of the following States: Canada, India and Poland (Geneva Agreement))
Membership_identification_IGO:
Membership_identification_civilsociety:
Membership_identification_business:
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Canada: 32/23/19/1/11/8/6, India: 32/23/19/1/11/8/6, Poland: 32/23/19/1/11/8/6 (The maximum number of Canadian Forces personnel in Cambodia was 32, in 1954; this was reduced to 23 in 1955, after the elections, and gradually to six by 1960. This reflected the reduced tensions in the country. Canada had suggested in April 1956 that the ICSC could be dissolved; however, the Cambodian government requested that the ICSC maintain a presence in the country, mainly because of Cambodian fears of South Vietnamese and Thai border problems (Canada Gov website) // The Joint Commission and the Joint Groups shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of the commands of the parties concerned (Geneva Agreement) // The ICSC-Cambodia consisted of some 96 military and civilian personnel from Canada (32 personnel), India (32 personnel), and Poland (32 personnel) (DADM Project) // Please note that the number of troops listed in the Joint Commissions is an approximation. The guidelines of the Geneva Agreement were used when determining the approximate number for India and Poland, using data from the Canadian government website. The actual number of troops may vary)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
Canada: 32 (in Cambodia: 32), India: 32 (in Cambodia: 32), Poland: 32 (in Cambodia: 32)
Canada: 23 (in Cambodia: 23), India: 23 (in Cambodia: 23), Poland: 23 (in Cambodia: 23)
Canada: 19 (in Cambodia: 19), India: 19 (in Cambodia: 19), Poland: 19 (in Cambodia: 19)
Canada: 15 (in Cambodia: 15), India: 15 (in Cambodia: 15), Poland: 15 (in Cambodia: 15)
Canada: 11 (in Cambodia: 11), India: 11 (in Cambodia: 11), Poland: 11 (in Cambodia: 11)
Canada: 8 (in Cambodia: 8), India: 8 (in Cambodia: 8), Poland: 8 (in Cambodia: 8)
Canada: 6 (in Cambodia: 6), India: 6 (in Cambodia: 6), Poland: 6 (in Cambodia: 6)…

SOURCES

Canada Government (2022). Past Operations. Available at: https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/services/military-history/history-heritage/past-operations/asia-pacific/international-commission-supervision-control-cambodia.html.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 12. French Indochina/Cambodia (1945-1954). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/french-indochinacambodia-1945-1954/.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 36. Cambodia (1954-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/cambodia-1954-present/.

Geneva Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Cambodia (20 July 1954).

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC - Vietnam)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: replaced (ICSC-Vietman was disbanded on January 29, 1973. The International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS-Vietnam), consisting of some 200 civilian personnel and 960 military personnel from Canada, Hungary, Indonesia, and Poland, was established to supervise the ceasefire and troop withdrawal in South Vietnam beginning on January 29, 1973 (DADM Project) // The ICCS, with its 1160 personnel, had its headquarters in Saigon, in fact taking over the headquarters of the former International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC) (Canada Gov website))
Initial_end_date:
Speed_first_meeting: 26/04/1954 (The government of Switzerland facilitated negotiations between French and Laotian representatives in Geneva between April 26 and July 21, 1954 (DADM Project))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 11/08/1954 (The International Commission on Supervision and Control (ICSC-Vietnam) chaired by India, which was established on August 11, 1954... (DADM Project))
End_date: 29/01/1973 (ICSC-Vietman was disbanded on January 29, 1973 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Hanoi-Vietnam // Saigon-Vietnam (The ICSC-Vietnam headquarters were initially in Hanoi, moving to Saigon in April 1958 (Canada Gov website))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Geneva Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-Nam (20-21 July 1954)

Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (The International Commission on Supervision and Control (ICSC-Vietnam) ... continued to oversee and report on the implementation of the Geneva Accords (DADM Project))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: none
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 216, 249, (293 after 1965) (match)
Target_countries: Vietnam
Target_countries_ISO: VMN
Target_countries_COW: DRV
Target_countries_COW_code: 816
Continent: Asia
Geo_orientation: regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: India (It shall be presided over by the Representative of India (Geneva Agreement))
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states: Canada, India, Poland (An International Commission shall be set up for the control and supervision of the application of the provisions of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam. It shall be composed of representatives of the following States: Canada, India and Poland (Geneva Agreement))
Membership_identification_IGO:
Membership_identification_civilsociety:
Membership_identification_business:
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
1954 Canada: 82, India: 82, Poland: 82
1955 Canada: 82, India: 82, Poland: 82
1956 Canada: 82, India: 82, Poland: 82
1957 Canada: 82, India: 82, Poland: 82
1958 Canada: 82, India: 82, Poland: 82
1959 Canada: 68, India: 68, Poland: 68

1960 Canada: 60, India: 60, Poland: 60
1961 Canada: 60, India: 60, Poland: 60
1962 Canada: 60, India: 60, Poland: 60
1963 Canada: 50, India: 50, Poland: 50
1964 Canada: 50, India: 50, Poland: 50
1965 Canada: 50, India: 50, Poland: 50
1966 Canada: 40, India: 40, Poland: 40
1967 Canada: 40, India: 40, Poland: 40
1968 Canada: 40, India: 40, Poland: 40
1969 Canada: 30, India: 30, Poland: 30
1970 Canada: 20, India: 20, Poland: 20
1971 Canada: 20, India: 20, Poland: 20
1972 Canada: 20, India: 20, Poland: 20
1973 Canada: 20, India: 20, Poland: 20

Seven teams were in the north and seven in the south, each team having two members from each of the three ICSC supporting nations. At its peak in July 1955, the Canadian Forces had 53 officers and 29 non-commissioned members in Vietnam. This decreased slightly to 41 and 27 by the end of 1959. In addition, the Department of External Affairs had about 16 personnel in Vietnam at this time. The military numbers slowly reduced during the 1960s so that by the start of 1970 there were around 20 personnel (Canada Gov website) // // The Joint Commission and the Joint Groups shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of the commands of the parties concerned (Geneva Agreement) // ICSC-Vietnam consisted of some 500 personnel from Canada (82 military and 68 diplomatic personnel), India, and Poland x The ICSC-Vietnam consisted of some 1,300 personnel from Canada (150 personnel), Poland (150 personnel), and India (1,000 personnel). (DADM Project) // Please note that the number of troops listed in the Joint Commissions is an approximation. The guidelines of the Geneva Agreement were used when determining the approximate number for India and Poland, using data from the Canadian government website. The actual number of troops may vary)

Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:

Canada: 82 (in Vietnam: 82), India: 82 (in Vietnam: 82), Poland: 82 (in Vietnam: 82)
Canada: 82 (in Vietnam: 82), India: 82 (in Vietnam: 82), Poland: 82 (in Vietnam: 82)
Canada: 82 (in Vietnam: 82), India: 82 (in Vietnam: 82), Poland: 82 (in Vietnam: 82)
Canada: 82 (in Vietnam: 82), India: 82 (in Vietnam: 82), Poland: 82 (in Vietnam: 82)
Canada: 82 (in Vietnam: 82), India: 82 (in Vietnam: 82), Poland: 82 (in Vietnam: 82)
Canada: 68 (in Vietnam: 68), India: 68 (in Vietnam: 68), Poland: 68 (in Vietnam: 68)
Canada: 60 (in Vietnam: 60), India: 60 (in Vietnam: 60), Poland: 60 (in Vietnam: 60)
Canada: 60 (in Vietnam: 60), India: 60 (in Vietnam: 60), Poland: 60 (in Vietnam: 60)
Canada: 60 (in Vietnam: 60), India: 60 (in Vietnam: 60), Poland: 60 (in Vietnam: 60)
Canada: 50 (in Vietnam: 50), India: 50 (in Vietnam: 50), Poland: 50 (in Vietnam: 50)
Canada: 50 (in Vietnam: 50), India: 50 (in Vietnam: 50), Poland: 50 (in Vietnam: 50)
Canada: 50 (in Vietnam: 50), India: 50 (in Vietnam: 50), Poland: 50 (in Vietnam: 50)
Canada: 40 (in Vietnam: 40), India: 40 (in Vietnam: 40), Poland: 40 (in Vietnam: 40)
Canada: 40 (in Vietnam: 40), India: 40 (in Vietnam: 40), Poland: 40 (in Vietnam: 40)
Canada: 40 (in Vietnam: 40), India: 40 (in Vietnam: 40), Poland: 40 (in Vietnam: 40)
Canada: 40 (in Vietnam: 40), India: 40 (in Vietnam: 40), Poland: 40 (in Vietnam: 40)
Canada: 30 (in Vietnam: 30), India: 30 (in Vietnam: 30), Poland: 30 (in Vietnam: 30)
Canada: 20 (in Vietnam: 20), India: 20 (in Vietnam: 20), Poland: 20 (in Vietnam: 20)
Canada: 20 (in Vietnam: 20), India: 20 (in Vietnam: 20), Poland: 20 (in Vietnam: 20)
Canada: 20 (in Vietnam: 20), India: 20 (in Vietnam: 20), Poland: 20 (in Vietnam: 20)

SOURCES

Canada Government (2022). Past Operations. Available at: https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/services/military-history/history-heritage/past-operations/asia-pacific/international-commission-supervision-control-vietnam.html.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 11. French Indochina/Vietnam (1941-1954). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/french-indochinavietnam-1941-1954/.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 35. South Vietnam (1954-1975). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/south-vietnam-1954-1975/.

Geneva Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-Nam (20 July 1954).

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC - South Vietnam)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: finalized (The ICCS mission was disbanded on April 30, 1975 (DADM Project))
Initial_end_date:
Speed_first_meeting:
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 29/01/1973 (The International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS-Vietnam), consisting of some 200 civilian personnel and 960 military personnel from Canada, Hungary, Indonesia, and Poland, was established to supervise the ceasefire and troop withdrawal in South Vietnam beginning on January 29, 1973 (DADM Project))
End_date: 31/12/1969 (The ICCS mission was disbanded on April 30, 1975 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Saigon-Vietnam (The ICCS, with its 1160 personnel, had its headquarters in Saigon, in fact taking over the headquarters of the former International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC) (Canada Gov website))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam (27 January 1973)
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (The first paragraph of Article 2, concerning the enforcement of the cease-fire throughout South Viet-Nam (Agreement))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: none
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 328 (match)
Target_countries: Vietnam
Target_countries_ISO: VMN
Target_countries_COW: DRV
Target_countries_COW_code: 816
Continent: Asia
Geo_orientation: regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: NA (The chairmanship of this Commission will rotate among the members for specific periods to be determined by the Commission (Agreement))
Pivotal_actor_financial:

Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states: Canada, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Poland (Canada, Hungary, Indonesia, and Poland, the four nations that would form the ICCS (Canada Gov website) /// Canada's contingent of more than 240 members of the ICCS commanded by Major General Duncan McAlpine withdrew from the country on July 31, 1973. Iranian personnel replaced the Canadian personnel on the ICCS on August 29, 1973 (DADM Project))
Membership_identification_IGO:
Membership_identification_civilsociety:
Membership_identification_business:
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
1973 Canada: 240, Hungary: 240, Indonesia: 240, Poland: 240
1974 Hungary: 240, Indonesia: 240, Iran: 240, Poland: 240
1975 Hungary: 240, Indonesia: 240, Iran: 240, Poland: 240
The International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS-Vietnam), consisting of some 200 civilian personnel and 960 military personnel from Canada, Hungary, Indonesia, and Poland, was established to supervise the ceasefire and troop withdrawal in South Vietnam beginning on January 29, 1973. Canada's contingent of more than 240 members of the ICCS commanded by Major General Duncan McAlpine withdrew from the country on July 31, 1973. Iranian personnel replaced the Canadian personnel on the ICCS on August 29, 1973 (DADM Project) // The Joint Commission and the Joint Groups shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of the commands of the parties concerned (Geneva Agreement) // Please note that the number of troops listed in the Joint Commissions is an approximation. The actual number of troops may vary)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
1973 Canada: 240 (in Vietnam: 240), Hungary: 240 (in Vietnam: 240), Indonesia: 240 (in Vietnam: 240), Poland: 240 (in Vietnam: 240)
1974 Hungary: 240 (in Vietnam: 240), Indonesia: 240 (in Vietnam: 240), Iran: 240 (in Vietnam: 240), Poland: 240 (in Vietnam: 240)
1975 Hungary: 240 (in Vietnam: 240), Indonesia: 240 (in Vietnam: 240), Iran: 240 (in Vietnam: 240), Poland: 240 (in Vietnam: 240)

SOURCES
Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam (27 January 1973).

Canada Government (2022). Past Operations. Available at: https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/services/military-history/history-heritage/past-operations/asia-pacific/gallant.html.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 35. South Vietnam (1954-1975). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/south-vietnam-1954-1975/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

International Force for East Timor (INTERFET)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, in 2000), Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA), TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States) and McInnis (2019).

VARIABLES
Year: Sipri, Milinda and TPI

Survival_death: replaced (UNTAET) (The success of the operation allowed INTERFET to start to draw down its operations from the middle of January in preparation for the final transition to UNTAET, which occurred on 23 February 2000 (Ryan 2000), On 26 February 2000, the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) took over the military operations of the Australian-led International Force in East Timor (INTERFET) (Military Balance 2000))
Initial_end_date: NA (Agrees that the multinational force should collectively be deployed in East Timor **until replaced** as soon as possible by a United Nations peacekeeping operation (UNSC 1264))
Speed_first_meeting: 14/09/1999 (Welcoming the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia to the Secretary-General of 14 September 1999 (UNSC 1264), when the UN Security Council met in the evening and early morning of 14–15 September 1999 to consider the resolution authorising the formation of the force, Australia was able to offer to lead the proposed multinational force in East Timor and to give a commitment to make a substantial contribution to the force itself (Ryan 2000))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 20/09/1999 (20 September 1999 Deployment of INTERFET to East Timor commenced (Ryan 2000))
End_date: 23/02/2000 (INTERFET formally handed over authority to UNTAET on 23 February 2000 with INTERFET troops either moving to the UNTAET command structure or redeploying to home locations (Kelly et al 2001))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent:
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Dili-Timor-Leste (23 September 1999 Headquarters INTERFET was established in Dili at the heliport (Ryan 2000)
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: UNSC Resolution 1264 (15 September 1999)
Main_mandate: peace enforcement (And it marked the first time that the UN authorised a peace enforcement mission by a coalition of the willing led by a middle power rather than a superpower (Coleman 2004), also UNSC 1264, McInnis 2019)
Support_mandate: humanitarian (On September 15, 1999, the UN Security Council authorized an international peacekeeping force to ensure peace and security in East Timor, to provide security for humanitarian assistance, and to supervise disarmament (DADM Project))
Authorizing_IO: UN
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations: UNAMET

> The United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) (June - October 1999) was mandated to organize and conduct a popular consultation to ascertain whether the East Timorese people accepted a special autonomy within Indonesia or rejected the proposed special autonomy, leading to East Timor's separation from Indonesia. UNAMET was a political mission.
>
> The United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) (October 1999 - May 2002) was a peacekeeping operation. The Security Council established UNTAET following rejection by the East Timorese of special autonomy. UNTAET exercised administrative authority over East Timor during the transition to independence (website peace mission)

Conflict_id: NA
Target_countries: Timor-Leste
Target_countries_ISO: TLS
Target_countries_COW: EMT
Target_countries_COW_code: 860
Continent: Asia
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Australia (UNSC 1264)
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Australia
Membership_identification_states: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Singapore, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States (Ryan 2000)
Membership_identification_IGO: UN
Membership_identification_civilsociety:
Membership_identification_business: NA

Membership_contribution_military_balance:
1999 - Australia: 5500, France: 500, Malaysia: 30, New Zealand: 800, Philippines: 600, Singapore: 254, Thailand: 1580, United Kingdom: 270, United States: 400
2000 - Australia: 5500, France: 500, Malaysia: 30, New Zealand: 800, Philippines: 600, Singapore: 254, Thailand: 1580, United Kingdom: 270, United States: 400
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
1999 - Australia: 5500 (in Timor-Leste: 5500), France: 500 (in Timor-Leste: 500), Malaysia: 30 (in Timor-Leste: 30), New Zealand: 800 (in Timor-Leste: 800), Philippines: 600 (in Timor-Leste: 600), Singapore: 254 (in Timor-Leste: 254), Thailand: 1580 (in Timor-Leste: 1580), United Kingdom: 270 (in Timor-Leste: 270), United States: 400 (in Timor-Leste: 400)
2000 - Australia: 5500 (in Timor-Leste: 5500), France: 500 (in Timor-Leste: 500), Malaysia: 30 (in Timor-Leste: 30), New Zealand: 800 (in Timor-Leste: 800), Philippines: 600 (in Timor-Leste: 600), Singapore: 254 (in Timor-Leste: 254), Thailand: 1580 (in Timor-Leste: 1580), United Kingdom: 270 (in Timor-Leste: 270), United States: 400 (in Timor-Leste: 400)

SOURCES

Coleman, K. P. (2004). States, international organisations, and legitimacy: The role of international organisations in contemporary peace enforcement operations. Princeton University. Chapter 7 - Peace enforcement through a global organisation: the United Nations and INTERFET in East Timor.

Dickens, D. (2001). The United Nations in East Timor: Intervention at the Military Operational Level. Contemporary Southeast Asia, 213-232.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) 53. Indonesia/East Timor (1976-2002). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/indonesiaeast-timor-1976-2002/.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2000). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Jago, M. (2010). InterFET: An Account of Intervention with Consent in East Timor. International Peacekeeping, 17(3), 377-394.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Kelly, M. J., McCormack, T. L., Muggleton, P., & Oswald, B. M. (2001). Legal aspects of Australia's involvement in the International Force for East Timor. International Review of the Red Cross, 83(841), 101-139.

McInnis, K. J. (2019). How and why states defect from contemporary military coalitions. Springer.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Ryan, A. (2000). Primary responsibilities and primary risks. Australian Defence Force Participation in the International Force East Timor. Study Paper No. 304. Land Warfare Studies Centre.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

UNSC Resolution 1264 (15 September 1999)

International Stabilization Force (ISF)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, from 2006 to 2011), Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA), TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States) and McInnis (2019).

VARIABLES
Year: SIPRI, Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: finalized (The Australian-led International Stabilization Force (ISF) was disbanded on November 22, 2012 (DADM Project))
Initial_end_date: NA
Speed_first_meeting: 24/05/2006 (The request was made on 24 May 2006 "taking into account the delay that a decision under the mandate of United Nations would imply." (Security Council letter, 24 May 2006, S/2006/319.))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 25/05/2006 (An Australian-led multinational peacekeeping force, the International Stabilisation Force (ISF), was deployed in East Timor on May 25, 2006. (DADM Project))
End_date: 22/11/2012 (The Australian-led International Stabilization Force (ISF) was disbanded on November 22, 2012 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: bilateral agreement, UNSC Resolution 1690 (20 June 2006); UNSC Resolution 1704 (25 August 2006)
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (Expresses its appreciation and full support for the deployment of international security forces … and their activities aiming to restore and maintain security in Timor-Leste, takes note with appreciation that the work of those international forces is also facilitating the provision of humanitarian assistance and humanitarian access to the people of Timor-Leste in need, and encourages those countries to continue to inform the Council of their activities (UNSC 1960))
Support_mandate: Humanitarian
Authorizing_IO: UN
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations: UNOTIL (2006), UNMIT (2006-2012)

- UNOTIL The United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL)… was established by the UN Security Council on May 21, 2005... UNOTIL was disbanded on August 25, 2006.
- On August 25, 2006, the UN Security Council established the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)… UNMIT was disbanded on December 31, 2012 (DADM Project)

Conflict_id: 330 (Bara, Kim & Sandler)
Target_countries: Timor-Leste
Target_countries_ISO: TLS
Target_countries_COW: ETM
Target_countries_COW_code: 860
Continent: Asia
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Australia
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Australia
Membership_identification_states: Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Portugal (Expresses its appreciation and full support for the deployment of international security forces by the Governments of Portugal, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia in response to the request of the Government of Timor-Leste and their activities aiming to restore and maintain security in Timor-Leste (UNSC 1960))
Membership_identification_IGO:
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Australia: 2000, Malaysia: 220, New Zealand: 260, Portugal: 220 (ISF consisted of some 2,000 Australian troops, 220 Malaysian troops, 260 New Zealand troops and police officers, and 220 Portuguese police officers (DADM Project) – Used this data for 2006)

2007 Australia: 925, Malaysia: 219, New Zealand: 142
2008 Australia: 850, Malaysia: 209, New Zealand: 180
2009 Australia: 750, Malaysia: 209, New Zealand: 187, Portugal: 127
2010 Australia: 650, New Zealand: 155
2011 Australia: 404, New Zealand: 80
2012 Australia: 308, New Zealand: 80
Membership contribution military balance countries:
2006 Australia: 2000 (in Timor-Leste: 2000), Malaysia: 220 (in Timor-Leste: 220), New Zealand: 260 (in Timor-Leste: 260), Portugal: 220 (in Timor-Leste: 220)
2007 Australia: 925 (in Timor-Leste: 925), Malaysia: 219 (in Timor-Leste: 219), New Zealand: 142 (in Timor-Leste: 142)
2008 Australia: 850 (in Timor-Leste: 850), Malaysia: 209 (in Timor-Leste: 209), New Zealand: 180 (in Timor-Leste: 180)
2009 Australia: 750 (in Timor-Leste: 750), Malaysia: 209 (in Timor-Leste: 209), New Zealand: 187 (in Timor-Leste: 187), Portugal: 127 (in Timor-Leste: 127)
2010 Australia: 650 (in Timor-Leste: 650), New Zealand: 155 (in Timor-Leste: 155)
2011 Australia: 404 (in Timor-Leste: 404), New Zealand: 80 (in Timor-Leste: 80)
2012 Australia: 308 (in Timor-Leste: 308), New Zealand: 80 (in Timor-Leste: 80)

SOURCES

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) 58. East Timor (2002-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/east-timor-2002-present/.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2007). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2008). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2009). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2010). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2011). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2012). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

McInnis, K. J. (2019). How and why states defect from contemporary military coalitions. Springer.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

Presidential Statement S/2006/319.

UNSC Resolution 1690 (20 June 2006).

Wassel, T. (2014). Timor-Leste: Links between peacebuilding, conflict prevention and durable solutions to displacement. Washingtong DC, USA: The Asia Foundation, Timor-Leste.

Combined Joint Task Force -Tonga (CJTF-Tonga)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda and TPI
Survival_death: finished (The New Zealand-led CJTF -Tonga was disbanded on December 2, 2006 (DADM Project))
Initial_end_date: NA
Speed_first_meeting: 17/11/2006 (On November 17, 2006, Commonwealth of Nations (CoN) Secretary-General Don McKinnon condemned those individuals responsible for the violence in Tonga (DADM Project))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 18/11/2006 (Following a request from the government, the CJTF-Tonga was deployed in the country on November 18, 2006 (DADM Project))
End_date: 02/12/2006 (The New Zealand-led CJTF -Tonga was disbanded on December 2, 2006 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Nuku'alofa-Tonga (have requested support from the New Zealand led Combined Joint Task Force based at Nuku'alofa airport (Godd 2006)
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: NA (request from Tonga Government)
Main_mandate: peacemaking (included assisting in re-establishing law & order and providing protection for the airport (DADM Project))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: NA
Conflict_id: NA
Target_countries: Tonga
Target_countries_ISO: TON
Target_countries_COW: TON
Target_countries_COW_code: 955
Continent: Oceania
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: New Zealand (DADM Project)
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: New Zealand (DADM Project)
Membership_identification_states: Australia, New Zealand (DADM Project)
Membership_identification_IGO:
Membership_identification_civilsociety:
Membership_identification_business:
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
Australia: 111, New Zealand: 117 (DADM Project)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
Australia: 111 (in Tonga: 111), New Zealand: 117 (in Tonga: 117) (DADM Project)

SOURCES

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 46. Tonga (1970-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/tonga-1970-present/.

Goff, Phil. (23/11/2006) Defence Force Personnel to Assist Tongan Authorities. Available at: https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/defence-force-personnel-assist-tongan-authorities.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Australia-led South Pacific Regional Peacekeeping Force (SPRPF - Papua New Guinea) / Operation Lagoon

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES

Year: Milinda, TPI
Survival_death: active
Initial_end_date: NA
Speed_first_meeting: 28/09/1994 (TPI)
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 09/10/1994 (was deployed on October 9, 1994 (DADM Project))
End_date: 22/10/1994 (TPI) /// On October 22, 1994, SPPF personnel withdrew from Bougainville after the Arawa Peace Conference was abandoned (DADM Project)) /// Brigadier Peter Abigail and his commanders and staff at 3'd Brigade in Townsville were given four weeks in September-October 1994 (Breen 2001) /// In an attempt to bring peace and stability to the region, Australia led a peacekeeping force to broker a peace agreement between the PNG Government and the BRA, with a view to hold free and fair elections in the long term. This force was known as the South Pacific Peacekeeping Force (SPPKF), which deployed between 4-21 October 1994 (Veterans' Association))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Arawa-Papua New Guinea (Tasked with providing security for the Peace conference held in Arawa, the SPPKF was deployed to cover four neutral zones, Team Sites were established to each of the four neutral zones, with a HQ established in ARAWA (Veterans' Association)
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document:
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (Milinda /// Operation LAGOON was the first combined South Pacific region peace-keeping operation commanded by the Australian Defence Force (ADF) (Breen 2001))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 369 (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: Papua New Guinea
Target_countries_ISO: PNG
Target_countries_COW: PNG
Target_countries_COW_code: 910
Continent: Oceania
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Australia (TPI)
Pivotal_actor_financial:

Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Australia
Membership_identification_states: Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Tonga, Vanuatu (Australian logistic support force, administer, train and equip a combined force of Fijians, Tongans, New Zealanders and Ni Vanuatu and deploy these force elements by sea and air to Bougainville (Breen 2001))
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Australia: 200, Fiji: 40, New Zealand: 40, Tonga: 40, Vanuatu: 50 (SPPKF, which consisted of 370 military personnel from Australia (200 personnel), Fiji, New Zealand, Tonga, and Vanuatu (50 personnel) commanded by Brig. General Peter Abigail of Australia (DADM Project))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: NA

SOURCES

Australian Peacekeeper and Peacemaker Veterans' Association. South Pacific Peacekeeping Force (SPPKF). Available at: https://peacekeepers.asn.au/operations/.

Breen, B. (2001). Giving peace a chance: operation Lagoon, Bougainville 1994: a case of military action and diplomacy. Canberra: Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University, 2001.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 51. Papua New Guinea/Bougainville (1975-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/papua-new-guineabougainville-1975-present/.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Truce Monitoring Group (TMG) Bougainville

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda, TPI
Survival_death: replaced (PMG) (Government and Bougainville representatives formally signed the Arawa Peace Treaty on April 30, 1998, which provided for a permanent cessation of military hostilities and the establishment of the Peace Process Consultative Committee (PPCC). The Australia-led Peace Monitoring Group (PMG), which consisted of 300 military and civilian observers from Australia (250 personnel), New Zealand, Fiji, and Vanuatu commanded by Brig. General Bruce Osborn of Australia, was established to monitor the ceasefire agreement beginning on May 1, 1998 (DADM Project) /// On January 23, 1998, delegates to a third round of New Zealand-sponsored talks at Lincoln University, Christchurch, signed a "permanent and irrevocable" ceasefire scheduled to take effect at the end of April. The TMG mission was to be extended until that time, when it would be succeeded by a Peace Monitoring Group (PMG) endorsed by the United Nations (Kerr 1999))
Initial_end_date: 6 months (This code is a was decided based in certain aspects: within the framework of the Burham Truce, negotiated between July 5 and 18 1997, it was stipulated that the truce would be pending to a formal meeting of leaders by January 31, 1998. The meeting happened in the negotiations of the Linconl

Agreement, where the parties concurred to extend the truce period until April 1998. I chose to code the duration between July and January as the initial end date for the TMG.)
Speed_first_meeting: 10/10/1997 (Australian and New Zealand foreign ministers mediated negotiations between the parties beginning on August 22, 1997, and the foreign ministers mediated an interim ceasefire agreement between government and Bougainville representatives on October 10, 1997 (DADM Project) /// A second meeting at Burnham in October 1997 (Burnham II) was attended by officials representing all parties to the Bougainville conflict, including the PNG Government,19 the BRA and the Resistance, as well as senior PNGDF and Royal PNG Constabulary (RPNGC) officers. The resultant truce agreement was signed on 10 October 1997. It established an immediate truce, agreed to recommend to the parties that a neutral Truce Monitoring Group (TMG) be invited to Bougainville (Parliament of Australia 1999))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 06/12/1997 (The Truce Monitoring Group (TMG), which consisted of some 250 personnel from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Vanuatu commanded by General Roger Mortlock of New Zealand, was established to monitor the ceasefire agreement in Bougainville beginning on December 6, 1997 (DADM Project) /// 4.33 The first TMG was deployed on Bougainville on 5 December 1997 and operated from several regional centres in the province (Parliament of Australia 1999))
End_date: 30/04/1998 (The Peace Monitoring Group replaced the Truce Monitoring Group in May 1998, following the agreement on a permanent ceasefire under the Arawa agreement, which provided the basis on which the Papua New Guinea Government invited Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Vanuatu and other regional countries to participate in the Peace Monitoring Group (Australian Government 2012))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Agreement Establishing the Truce Monitoring Group (Port Mosby 05 December 1997) (TMG) Bougainville (The mandate for the TMG was set down in an Agreement signed on 5 December 1997 in Port Moresby by representatives of the governments of PNG, New Zealand, Australia, Fiji and Vanuatu (Parliament of Australia 1999))
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (Milinda: Monitoring/Verifying Ceasefire Agreement)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: 369 (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: Papua New Guinea
Target_countries_ISO: PNG
Target_countries_COW: PNG
Target_countries_COW_code: 910
Continent: Oceania
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: New Zealand (TPI)
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states: Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Tonga, Vanuatu (BOUGAINVILLE TRUCE MONITORING GROUP some 260 rps from Aus (e 100), NZ (130), Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu (Military Balance 1998) /// The Truce Monitoring Group (TMG), which consisted of some 250 personnel from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Vanuatu (DADM Project) /// The entire PMG comprises approximately 300 personnel from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Vanuatu. The PMG has representatives from all three services as well as government officials and representatives from aid agencies (Parliament of Australia 1999) /// Tonga is included because of the mention in the Military Balance)
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
1997 - Australia: 100, Fiji: 10, New Zealand: 130, Tonga: 10, Vanuatu: 10
1998 - Australia: 100, Fiji: 10, New Zealand: 130, Tonga: 10, Vanuatu: 10

(BOUGAINVILLE TRUCE MONITORING GROUP some 260 rps from Aus (e 100), NZ (130), Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu (Military Balance 1998) /// The Truce Monitoring Group (TMG), which consisted of some 250 personnel from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Vanuatu (DADM Project) /// approximations for the cases of Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu)
Membership contribution military balance countries: NA

SOURCES

Agreement Establishing the Truce Monitoring Group Port Mosby (05 December 1997)

Australian Government, Australian Civil-Military Centre. Partnering for Peace (2012) Australia's peacekeeping and peacebuilding experiences in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville in Papua New Guinea, and in Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. Available at: https://acmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/2018-11/Partnering%20for%20Peace%20Australias%20peackeeping%20and%20peacebuilding%20experiences.pdf

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 51. Papua New Guinea/Bougainville (1975-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/papua-new-guineabougainville-1975-present/.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (1998). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Kerr, K. S. (1999). Papua New Guinea in 1997 and 1998: Troubles in Paradise. Asian Survey, 39(1), 55–63. https://doi.org/10.2307/2645594

LINCOLN AGREEMENT ON PEACE, SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT ON BOUGAINVILLE (23 January 1998)

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Parliament of Australia. Bougainville: The Peace Process and Beyond. House of Representatives Committees. Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade - Committee activities (inquiries and reports). The Committee presented its report Bougainville: The Peace Process and Beyond to both Houses of Parliament on 27 September 1999. Available at: https://www.aph.gov.au/parliamentary_business/committees/house_of_representatives_committees?url=jfadt/bougainville/bvrepindx.htm.

The Burnham Truce (18 July 1997).

Peace Monitoring Group (PMG) Bougainville

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, from 2000 to 2002), Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES

Year: Milinda, TPI
Survival_death: replaced (BTT) (The PMG was disbanded on June 30, 2003, and the Bougainville Transition Team (BTT) was established to promote and instill confidence in the peace process (i.e. provide good offices) beginning on July 1, 2003. (DADM Project) /// In June 2003, the PMG withdrew its monitoring mission and was replaced by a much smaller, entirely civilian Bougainville Transition Team (BTT))
Initial_end_date: NA
Speed_first_meeting: 23/01/1998 (The parties agree to extend the period of the Truce currently in force to the 30th of April 1998 to allow for consultation as regards the establishment of the ceasefire… A permanent and irrevocable ceasefire will take effect in Bougainville at 2400 hours on 30 April 1998 (Lincoln Agreement))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 01/05/1998 (The Australia-led Peace Monitoring Group (PMG), which consisted of 300 military and civilian observers from Australia (250 personnel), New Zealand, Fiji, and Vanuatu commanded by Brig. General Bruce Osborn of Australia, was established to monitor the ceasefire agreement beginning on May 1, 1998. (DADM Project))
End_date: 30/06/2003 (Australia has made an important contribution to the Bougainville peace process, particularly through its leadership of the Peace Monitoring Group (PMG). The PMG remained on Bougainville from May 1998 to 30 June 2003 (Australia Government 2006))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Arawa-Papua New Guinea
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: Province-Papua New Guinea
Organization_founding_document: Arawa Agreement (30 April 1998), from 2001 also Bougainville Peace Agreement (30 August 2001)

Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (Verifying Ceasefire Agreement)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA (only an UN statement recognizing and acknowledging the peace process)
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB) (On June 15, 1998, the United Nations (UN) Security Council agreed to establish the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville (UNPOB) to monitor the implementation of the peace agreement in Bougainville (DADM Project)
Conflict_id: 369 (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: Papua New Guinea
Target_countries_ISO: PNG
Target_countries_COW: PNG
Target_countries_COW_code: 910
Continent: Oceania
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Australia (TPI)
Pivotal_actor_financial: Australia (In addition to leading the mission, Australia provided the largest contribution of equipment and personnel– about 230 military and 20 civilians. The PMG commander was an Australian military officer; the deputy, the Chief Negotiator, was an Australian civilian (Australian Government 2012))
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Australia (In addition to leading the mission, Australia provided the largest contribution of equipment and personnel– about 230 military and 20 civilians. The PMG commander was an Australian military officer; the deputy, the Chief Negotiator, was an Australian civilian (Australian Government 2012))
Membership_identification_states: Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Tonga, Vanuatu (The entire PMG comprises approximately 300 personnel from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Vanuatu. The PMG has representatives from all three services as well as government officials and representatives from aid agencies (Parliament of Australia 1999) /// Tonga is included because of the mention in the Military Balance)
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
1998 - Australia: 100, Fiji: 10, New Zealand: 130, Tonga: 10, Vanuatu: 10 (TMG data)

1999 - Australia: 150, New Zealand: 30
2000 - Australia: 150, New Zealand: 31
2001 - Australia: 149, Fiji: 6, New Zealand: 19, Vanuatu: 6
2002 - Australia: 35, Fiji: 5, New Zealand: 15
2003 -
(BOUGAINVILLE PEACE MONITORING GROUP some 300 tps from Aus (el50), NZ (31), Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu (Military Balance 2000), approximations for the cases of Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
1998 - Australia: 100 (in Papua New Guinea: 100), Fiji: 10 (in Papua New Guinea: 10), New Zealand: 130 (in Papua New Guinea: 130), Tonga: 10 (in Papua New Guinea: 10), Vanuatu: 10 (in Papua New Guinea: 10)
1999 - Australia: 150 (in Papua New Guinea: 150), New Zealand: 30 (in Papua New Guinea: 30)
2000 - Australia: 150 (in Papua New Guinea: 150), New Zealand: 31 (in Papua New Guinea: 31)
2001 - Australia: 149 (in Papua New Guinea: 149), Fiji: 6 (in Papua New Guinea: 6), New Zealand: 19 (in Papua New Guinea: 19), Vanuatu: 6 (in Papua New Guinea: 6)
2002 - Australia: 35 (in Papua New Guinea: 35), Fiji: 5 (in Papua New Guinea: 5), New Zealand: 15 (in Papua New Guinea: 15)

SOURCES

Arawa Agreement (30 April 1998).

Australia Government – Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (2006). (Retrieved from Web Archive: https://web.archive.org/web/20060815000000*/https://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/png/bougainville_peace_process.html)

Australian Government, Australian Civil-Military Centre. Partnering for Peace (2012) Australia's peacekeeping and peacebuilding experiences in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville in Papua New Guinea, and in Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. Available at: https://acmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/2018-11/Partnering%20for%20Peace%20Australias%20peackeeping%20and%20peacebuilding%20experiences.pdf

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 51. Papua New Guinea/Bougainville (1975-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/papua-new-guineabougainville-1975-present/.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (1998). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (1999). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2000). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2001). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Parliament of Australia. Bougainville: The Peace Process and Beyond. House of Representatives Committees. Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade - Committee activities (inquiries and reports). The Committee presented its report Bougainville: The Peace Process and Beyond to both Houses of Parliament on 27 September 1999. Available at: https://www.aph.gov.au/parliamentary_business/committees/house_of_representatives_committees?url=jfadt/bougainville/bvrepindx.htm.

Peace Accords Matrix - Kroc Institute fo International Peace Studies. University of Notre Dame. Available at: https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/provision/regional-peacekeeping-force-bougainville-peace-agreement.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

UNSC Statement S/PRST/1998/10 (22 April 1998).

Bougainville Transition Team (BTT)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, in 2003), and McInnis (2019).

VARIABLES
Year: SIPRI
Survival_death: finalized (UNPOB and BTT were disbanded on December 31, 2003 (DADM Project))
Initial_end_date: 6 months (The emphasis on peace-building in Papua New Guinea meant that a more appropriately mandated peace operation was needed to replace the Bougainville Peace Monitoring Group (PMG). The BTT, a primarily civilian-staffed mission, was set up for a period of six months to facilitate this changeover (SIPRI Yearbook 2004))
Speed_first_meeting:
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 01/07/2003 (Bougainville Transition Team (BTT) was established to promote and instill confidence in the peace process (i.e. provide good offices) beginning on July 1, 2003 (DADM Project))
End_date: 31/12/2003 (UNPOB and BTT were disbanded on December 31, 2003 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Bougainville Peace Agreement (30 August 2001) (The Bougainville Transition Team was set up in June 2003 pursuant to the amendments made to the 2001 Bougainville Peace Agreement, which in itself was an amendment to the 1997 Protocol. The missions ceased operation on 31 Dec. 2003. (SIPRI Yearbook 2004))

Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (continued process of peacekeeping)
Support_mandate: Peacebuilding (The emphasis on peace-building in Papua New Guinea meant that a more appropriately mandated peace operation was needed to replace the Bougainville Peace Monitoring Group (PMG). The BTT, a primarily civilian-staffed mission, was set up for a period of six months to facilitate this changeover (SIPRI Yearbook 2004))
Authorizing_IO: NA (only an UN statement recognizing and acknowledging the peace process)
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: UNPOB, UNOMB (UNPOB and BTT were disbanded on December 31, 2003. On December 23, 2003, the UN Security Council agreed to establish the UN Observer Mission in Bougainville (UNOMB) to verify the disposal of weapons in Bougainville (DADM Project))
Conflict_id: 369 (match)
Target_countries: Papua New Guinea
Target_countries_ISO: PNG

Target_countries_COW: PNG
Target_countries_COW_code: 910
Continent: Oceania
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Australia (Australia also led the civilian Bougainville Transition Team (BTT) that replaced the PMG on 30 June 2003 and remained on Bougainville until 31 December 2003. The BTT continued the peace-related activities of the PMG, although on a reduced scale (Australian Government 2006))
Pivotal_actor_financial: Australia
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Australia
Membership_identification_states: Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Vanuatu (The BTT consisted of 17 civilian personnel led by Australia (and including personnel from New Zealand, Fiji, and Vanuatu) (DADM Project))
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: NA (without disaggregated information per country. Also, civilians)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:

SOURCES

According to the Australian government – key messages fact sheet (Available at: https://abg.gov.pg/uploads/documents/Fact_sheet_-_BPA_JOINT_KEY_MESSAGES_-_English.compressed_%281%29.pdf):

Bougainville Peace Agreement (30 August 2001).

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 51. Papua New Guinea/Bougainville (1975-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/papua-new-guineabougainville-1975-present/.

Heldt, B., & Wallensteen, P. (2007). *Peacekeeping operations*: Global patterns of intervention and success, 1948-2004.

McInnis, K. J. (2019). How and why states defect from contemporary military coalitions. Springer.

Peace Accords Matrix - Kroc Institute fo International Peace Studies. University of Notre Dame. Available at: https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/provision/regional-peacekeeping-force-bougainville-peace-agreement.

Regional Peacekeeping Force: Bougainville Peace Agreement

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (2004). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 2004. SIPRI.

Australia-New Zealand Police Assistance Mission / Australia police assistance mission in (Port Moresby) Papua New Guinea - APAM
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda, TPI
Survival_death: finalized (As a result of a PNG Supreme Court ruling regarding the constitutionality of granting immunity to international police personnel, Australia and New Zealand withdrew their police personnel from Bougainville on May 16, 2005 (DADM Project))
Initial_end_date: NA (As there is no set expiration date, the Agreement will expire on the complete withdrawal of all Designated Persons from Papua New Guinea (Article 22.3) (Parliament of Australia))
Speed_first_meeting: 11/12/2003 (Bilateral relations between Australia and Papua New Guinea entered a new era of cooperation in December 2003 when Ministers from both countries agreed to the Enhanced Cooperation Program (ECP) to help address Papua New Guinea's economic and development challenges.6 The ECP contains an outline of humanitarian and development assistance to be provided to Papua New Guinea by Australia. This includes a proposal to deploy a number of Australian police and officials to Papua New Guinea. (Parliament of Australia) /// At the Australia-Papua New Guinea Ministerial Forum on 11 December 2003, Ministers agreed to the details of the ECP. Under the ECP up to 230 Australian police will work with the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC) to help address law and order issues (Agreement))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 07/09/2004 (Twenty-four police personnel from Australia (19) and New Zealand (5) were deployed to assist local police in maintaining law and order in Bougainville beginning on September 7, 2004 (DADM Project) /// The first joint patrols began December 2, 2004, and as of May 2005, there were around 150 Australian officers in Port Moresby and Bougainville.435 The officers were withdrawn in May, however, following a Papua New Guinea Supreme Court ruling holding the provision of the agreement providing immunity for Australian officers unconstitutional (HRW 2005))
End_date: 16/05/2005 (As a result of a PNG Supreme Court ruling regarding the constitutionality of granting immunity to international police personnel, Australia and New Zealand withdrew their police personnel from Bougainville on May 16, 2005 (DADM Project))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Port Moresby-Papua New Guinea
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Joint Agreement on Enhanced Cooperation between Australia and Papua New Guinea (30 June 2004) (Parliament of Australia)
Main_mandate: Peacebuilding (Peacebuilding measures address core issues that effect the functioning of society and the State, and seek to enhance the capacity of the State to effectively and legitimately carry out its core functions (UN Terminology)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: UNOMB (On December 23, 2003, the UN Security Council agreed to establish the UN Observer Mission in Bougainville (UNOMB) to verify the disposal of weapons in Bougainville – in operation until 2005 (DADM Project))
Conflict_id: 369 (match)
Target_countries: Papua New Guinea
Target_countries_ISO: PNG
Target_countries_COW: PNG
Target_countries_COW_code: 910
Continent: Oceania
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Australia (TPI)
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Australia
Membership_identification_states: Australia, New Zealand (DADM Project, Milinda)
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
2004 - Australia: 19, New Zealand: 5

2005 - Australia: 19, New Zealand: 5 (Twenty-four police personnel from Australia (19) and New Zealand (5) were deployed to assist local police in maintaining law and order in Bougainville beginning on September 7, 2004 (DADM Project) /// As at 24 February 2005, 136 police, including 111 officers of the AFP and 25 state and territory officers, and 37 officials had been deployed to Papua New Guinea and commenced their work (Parliament of Australia) /// The first joint patrols began December 2, 2004, and as of May 2005, there were around 150 Australian officers in Port Moresby and Bougainville (HRW 2005))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
2004 - Australia: 19 (in Papua New Guinea: 19), New Zealand: 5 (in Papua New Guinea: 5)
2005 - Australia: 19 (in Papua New Guinea: 19), New Zealand: 5 (in Papua New Guinea: 5) (Twenty-four police personnel from Australia (19) and New Zealand (5) were deployed to assist local police in maintaining law and order in Bougainville beginning on September 7, 2004 (DADM Project))

SOURCES

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 51. Papua New Guinea/Bougainville (1975-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/papua-new-guineabougainville-1975-present/.

Human Rights Watch Report (2005). Available at: https://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/png0905/10.htm.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Joint Agreement on Enhanced Cooperation between Australia and Papua New Guinea (30 June 2004).

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Parliament of Australia. Chapter 4 – Enhanced Cooperation Agreement with Papua New Guinea (2005). Available at: https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Completed_Inquiries/jsct/8february2005/chapter4.

International Peace Monitoring Team (IPMT)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, from 2004 to 2000), Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: Sipri, Milinda, TPI
Survival_death: finalized (The IPMT was disbanded on June 25, 2002 (DADM Project) /// IPMT was withdrawn at the end of June 2002 following the successful completion of its mandate (SIPRI 2003))
Initial_end_date: 24 months ((g) Before the expiration of twenty-four months following the execution of this Agreement a review shall be carried out by a committee consisting of persons appointed by the SIG, after consultations with provincial governments, on the security situation throughout Solomon Islands (Peace Agreement 2000) /// IPMT was withdrawn at the end of June 2002 following the successful completion of its mandate (SIPRI 2003))
Speed_first_meeting: 03/09/2000 (AND WHEREAS in compliance with the said Cease-fire Agreement, peace negotiations commenced on schedule and was adjourned on the 3rd day of September, 2000 to be recommenced at a later date on satisfactory completion of the identification of common issues and issues that may require further negotiation (Peace Agreement 2000)
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 19/10/2000 (to assist with the disarming of the IFM and MEF beginning on October 19, 2000 (DADM Project))
End_date: 25/06/2002 (The IPMT was disbanded on June 25, 2002 (DADM Project))

Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Honiara-Solomon Islands (2. It is hereby agreed by the parties that there be established a neutral and impartial International Peace Monitoring Team stationed and performing its tasks within Honiara, Guadalcanal and Malaita (Peace Agreement 2000))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters: Guadalcanal-Solomon Islands; Malaita-Solomon Islands (2. It is hereby agreed by the parties that there be established a neutral and impartial International Peace Monitoring Team stationed and performing its tasks within Honiara, Guadalcanal and Malaita (Peace Agreement 2000))
Organization_founding_document: Townsville Peace Agreement (15 October 2000); UNSC S/2000/1088 Statement (Milinda)
Main_mandate: peacekeeping (cease fire in August and Peace Agreement in October. Mandate: 3. The terms of reference for the International Peace Monitoring Team are to: (a) Monitor, observe and report on acts that constitute crimes and breaches of human rights. (b) Identify and report on resources required by the parties in order to liaise, prepare fer and participate in peace negotiations. (c) Assess the needs to re-establish the rule of law. (d) conduct police training and advice on organisation and human resource matters related (e) Maintain safe custody and inventory of arms howsoever surrendered or returned to the government frorn the date hereof until Parliament or all the parties hereto otherwise direct.] The places of custody, terms of access and security arrangements shall be at the sole discretion of the commanding off icer or chairman of the International Peace Monitoring Team (Peace Agreement 2000) /// According to UN terminology: Today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations facilitate the political process, protect civilians, assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; support the organization of elections, protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the rule of law)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: Endorsement UN (UNSC S/2000/1088 Statement: The Security Council commends those countries in the region who have supported the resolution of the conflict, and welcomes the establishment, as outlined in the Townsville Peace Agreement, of the International Peace Monitoring Team composed of unarmed military personnel and civilian police from Australia and New Zealand, the mandate of which is based on Annex II of the said Agreement and agreed by the parties)
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: NA
Conflict_id: NA
Target_countries: Solomon Islands
Target_countries_ISO: SLB
Target_countries_COW: SOL
Target_countries_COW_code: 940
Continent: Oceania
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Australia (TPI)
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Australia
Membership_identification_states: Australia, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Tonga, Vanuatu (Australia, New Zealand, Tonga, and Cook Islands, and Vanuatu established the International Peace Monitoring Team (IPMT-Solomon Islands) (DADM Project) /// SIPRI 2003 also lists Barbados and Nigeria as part of the coalition, but I couldn't find any other information on it)
Membership_identification_IGO: NA
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
No disaggregated data (Australia, New Zealand, Tonga, and Cook Islands, and Vanuatu established the International Peace Monitoring Team (IPMT-Solomon Islands), which consisted of some 50 personnel headed by Simon Merrifield of Australia (DADM Project))

SOURCES

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 56. Solomon Islands (1978-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/solomon-islands-1978-present/.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2000). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2001). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2002). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2003). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (2003). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 2003. SIPRI.

Townsville Peace Agreement (15 October 2000).

UNSC S/2000/1088 (November 10, 2000). Statement by the President of the Security Council.

Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI)

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Present in SIPRI database (as a PIF initiative, from 2003 to 2016), Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA), TPI dataset (Regional Inter-Governmental Organization) and McInnis (2019).

VARIABLES

Year: Sipri, Milinda and TPI

Survival_death: finalized (The military component of RAMSI formally withdrew from the Solomon Islands on July 31, 2013 (DADM Project/TPI), The Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) will officially come to a completion on Friday, June 30 (Wyeth, 2017, The Diplomat)).

Initial_end_date: 1 year (23. (1) The Parliament shall be given the opportunity to review the international assistance notice every l year in accordance with this section. (Solomon Islands Parliament - The Facilitation of International Assistance Act))

Speed_first_meeting: 22/04/2003 (In April 2003, the then Prime Minister of Solomon Islands, Sir Allan Kemakeza, made an urgent request for international assistance (RAMSI website) /// April 22, 2003, Prime Minister Allan Kemakeza requested assistance from Australia to deal with a security and economic crisis (DADM Project))

Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 24/07/2003 (On July 24, 2003, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) deployed the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) in order to maintain law and order in the country (DADM Project) /// Shortly after the first rays of dawn struck the tarmac of Solomon Islands Henderson International Airport on Thursday 24 July 2003, soldiers, police and civilians … began to arrive in their hundreds (RAMSI website))

End_date: 30/06/2017 (The Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) will officially come to a completion on Friday, June 30 (Wyeth, 2017, The Diplomat))
Organization_secretariat_location: Honiara-Solomon Islands (Coordination is provided by a Special Coordinator's Office in Honiara (Dinnen 2012))
Organization_secretariat_independent: 1
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Honiara-Solomon Islands (Coordination is provided by a Special Coordinator's Office in Honiara (Dinnen 2012))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Peace Process Guadalcanal (Milinda); Facilitation of International Assistance Act (No. 1 of 2003) - Solomon Islands Parliament (RAMSI website); Biketawa Declaration (28 October 2000); RAMSI Treaty (24 July 2003)
Main_mandate: peacebuilding (Walton, Hushang, 2022)
Support_mandate: Security Sector Reform/Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (McInnis) that I included in the peacebuilding mandate
Authorizing_IO: PIF
Competing_IO:
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id: NA
Target_countries: Solomon Islands
Target_countries_ISO: SLB
Target_countries_COW: SOL
Target_countries_COW_code: 940
Continent: Oceania
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: Australia
Pivotal_actor_financial: Australia (Although Australia provided the large majority of the resources and personnel, as well as virtually all the political and operational direction, it was able to resist the charge of neocolonialism because it was not acting unilaterally (Bellamy and Williams 2005))
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Australia
Membership_identification_states: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu
Membership_identification_IGO: PIF (On July 24, 2003, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) deployed the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) in order to maintain law and order in the country (DADM Project) /// SIPRI)
Membership_identification_civilsociety: ICRC (The ICRC established a mission to provide humanitarian assistance on Solomon Islands beginning on July 24, 2003 (DADM Project))
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
2003 - Australia: 1745, New Zealand: 120, Papua New Guinea: 80
2004 - Australia: 530, Fiji: 120
2005 - Australia: 50, Fiji: 122
2006 - Australia: 140, Fiji: 122, New Zealand: 42
2007 - Australia: 140, Fiji: 122, New Zealand: 44
2008 - Australia: 140, New Zealand: 43, Tonga: 32
2009 - Australia: 80, New Zealand: 44, Tonga: 32
2010 - Australia: 80, New Zealand: 5, Tonga: 34
2011 - Australia: 80, New Zealand: 5, Papua New Guinea: 40
2012 - Australia: 80, New Zealand: 45, Papua New Guinea: 30
No disagregated data from 2012 to 2017
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:
2003 - Australia: 1745 (in Solomon Islands: 1745), New Zealand: 120 (in Solomon Islands: 120), Papua New Guinea: 80 (in Solomon Islands: 80)
2004 - Australia: 530 (in Solomon Islands: 530), Fiji: 120 (in Solomon Islands: 120)
2005 - Australia: 50 (in Solomon Islands: 50), Fiji: 122 (in Solomon Islands: 122)
2006 - Australia: 140 (in Solomon Islands: 140), Fiji: 122 (in Solomon Islands: 122), New Zealand: 42 (in Solomon Islands: 42)

2007 - Australia: 140 (in Solomon Islands: 140), Fiji: 122 (in Solomon Islands: 122), New Zealand: 43 (in Solomon Islands: 43)
2008 - Australia: 140 (in Solomon Islands: 140), New Zealand: 43 (in Solomon Islands: 43), Tonga: 32 (in Solomon Islands: 32)
2009 - Australia: 80 (in Solomon Islands: 80), New Zealand: 44 (in Solomon Islands: 44), Tonga: 32 (in Solomon Islands: 32)
2010 - Australia: 80 (in Solomon Islands: 80), New Zealand: 5 (in Solomon Islands: 5), Tonga: 34 (in Solomon Islands: 34)
2011 - Australia: 80 (in Solomon Islands: 80), New Zealand: 5 (in Solomon Islands: 5), Papua New Guinea: 40 (in Solomon Islands: 40)
2012 - Australia: 80 (in Solomon Islands: 80), New Zealand: 45 (in Solomon Islands: 45), Papua New Guinea: 30 (in Solomon Islands: 30)
No disagregated data from 2012 to 2017

SOURCES

Bellamy, A. J., & Williams, P. D. (2005). Who's Keeping the Peace?: Regionalization and Contemporary Peace Operations. International security, 29(4), 157-195.

Braithwaite, J., Dinnen, S., Allen, M., Braithwaite, V., & Charlesworth, H. (2010). Pillars and shadows: Statebuilding as peacebuilding in Solomon Islands. ANU Press.

Dinnen, S. (2012). The Solomon Islands—RAMSI, Transition and Future Prospects. Security Challenges, 8(4), 61-72.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 56. Solomon Islands (1978-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/solomon-islands-1978-present/.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2003). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2004). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2005). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2006). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2007). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2008). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2009). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2010). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

McInnis, K. J. (2019). How and why states defect from contemporary military coalitions. Springer.

Moore, C. (2018). The End of Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (2003–17). The Journal of Pacific History, 53(2), 164-179.

RAMSI website. Available at: https://www.ramsi.org/about/.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

Solomon Islands Parliament - The Facilitation of International Assistance Act (No. 1 of 2003)

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

Walton, G. W., & Hushang, H. (2022). Long live RAMSI? Peace-building, anti-corruption and political will in Solomon Islands. Asia & the Pacific Policy Studies, 9(1), 39-58.

Whalan, J. (2010) 'The power of friends: The Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands', Journal of Peace Research, 47(5), pp. 627–637. doi: 10.1177/0022343310370107.

Wyeth, Grant (2017) RAMSI Ends: What's Next for the Solomon Islands? The mission was devised not simply as a peacekeeping operation, but as a program to rebuild the state. The Diplomat. Available at: https://thediplomat.com/2017/06/ramsi-ends-whats-next-for-the-solomon-islands/.

U.S.-led Multinational Force in Haiti / Operation Uphold Democracy (MNF-Haiti)
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA) and TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States).

VARIABLES
Year: TPI, Milinda
Survival_death: replaced (UNMIH)
Initial_end_date: 18 months (11. Decides to increase the troop level of UNMIH to 6,000 and establishes the objective of completing UNMIH's mission, in cooperation with the constitutional Government of Haiti, not later than February 1996; (UNSC 940))
Speed_first_meeting: 15/07/1994 (report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1994 (UNSC Resolution 940))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 19/09/1994 (A US-led multinational military force (Operation Uphold Democracy) consisting of some 22,000 troops from 28 countries was deployed in the country on September 19, 1994 (DADM Project))
End_date: 31/03/1995 (The U.S.-led multinational military force was replaced by the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) on March 31, 1995 (DADM Project)
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: UNSC Resolution 940
Main_mandate: Peace enforcement (all means necessary (UNSC 940))
Support_mandate: Ocupation
Authorizing_IO: UN
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: MICIVIH (The United Nations (UN) and Organization of American States (OAS) Joint International Civilian Mission (Mission Civile Internationale en Haïti – MICIVIH), which consisted of 260 human rights monitors, returned to Haiti on October 22, 1994 (DADM Project))
Conflict_id: 381

Target_countries: SIPRI, Milinda, TPI
Target_countries_ISO: HTI
Target_countries_COW: HAI
Target_countries_COW_code: 41
Continent: Americas
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States (U.S.-led Multinational Force in Haiti / Operation Uphold Democracy (TPI))
Pivotal_actor_financial: United States
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: United States
Membership_identification_states: Antigua, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, France, Guatemala, Jamaica, Netherlands, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States (Bentley 1996)
Membership_identification_IGO: UN, OAS, CARICOM (The UN provided the mandate, the Organization of American States supported it, and many countries participated in both the Multinational Force (MNF) and in UNMIH with the U.S. military as the core and in command of both (Bentley 1996))
Membership_identification_civilsociety: IPM, Svcs Corp (Bentley 1996)
Membership_identification_business: Brown and Root (Bentley 1996)
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Bangladesh: 1049, CARICOM: 295, Guatemala: 134, IPM: 665, Svcs Corp: 1800, United States: 18000/6000 (Bentley 1996)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: Bangladesh: 1049 (in Haiti: 1049), CARICOM: 295 (in Haiti: 295), Guatemala: 134 (in Haiti: 134), IPM: 665 (in Haiti: 665), Svcs Corp: 1800 (in Haiti: 1800), United States: 18000/6000 (in Haiti: 18000/6000) (Bentley 1996)

SOURCES

Bentley, David (Lieutenant Colonel). Operation Uphold Democracy: Military Support for Democracy in Haiti. Strategic Forum – Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS), National Defense University. Number 78, June 1996. Available at: https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/ADA394191.pdf.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 9. Haiti (1908-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/western-hemisphere-region/haiti-1908-present/.

Heldt, B., & Wallensteen, P. (2007). *Peacekeeping operations*: Global patterns of intervention and success, 1948-2004.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Koops, J. A., MacQueen, N., Tardy, T., & Williams, P. D. (Eds.). (2015). The Oxford handbook of United Nations peacekeeping operations. Oxford Handbooks.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

UNSC Resolution 940 (31 July 1994).

Multinational Interim Force in Haiti (MIF-H)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in SIPRI database (as an Ad Hoc, in 2004), Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA), TPI dataset (State or ad hoc Group of States) and McInnis (2019).

VARIABLES
Year: SIPRI dataset, TPI, Milinda
Survival_death: replaced (MINUSTAH) (MINUSTAH took over from the Multinational Interim Force on 30 July (Military Balance)
Initial_end_date: 3 months (2. Authorizes the immediate deployment of a Multinational Interim Force for a period of not more than three months from adoption of this resolution (UNSC Resolution 1529))
Speed_first_meeting: 23/02/2004 (On 23 February the US deployed a small team to protect its embassy in Port-au-Prince and, after the departure of Aristide on 29 February, deployed a larger force as the lead element in a UN authorised Multinational Interim Force (Military Balance))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 01/03/2004 (This Chapter VII UN deployment had, in its forward element, around 1,500 US Marines, Canadian special forces and 420 French troops, who deployed between 1–7 March (Military Balance))
End_date: 30/07/2004 (MINUSTAH took over from the Multinational Interim Force on 30 July (Military Balance))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: UNSC Resolution 1529
Main_mandate: Peace enforcement (That Resolution authorized the deployment of the Multinational Interim Force in Haiti (MIFH), a regional peace enforcement operation founded on Chapter VII to secure a stable Haitian environment (United Nations 2004). Additionally, MIFH supplied humanitarian assistance and bolstered Haitian police and Coast Guard. (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Support_mandate: Humanitarian
Authorizing_IO: UN (UNSC Resolution 1529)
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: NA
Conflict_id: 381 (Kim & Sandler 2022)
Target_countries: SIPRI, Milinda, TPI
Target_countries_ISO: HTI
Target_countries_COW: HAI
Target_countries_COW_code: 41
Continent: Americas
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States (U.S.-led Multinational Interim Force in Haiti (TPI))
Pivotal_actor_financial: United States
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: United States
Membership_identification_states: Canada, Chile, France, United States (Heine Thompson 2011)
Membership_identification_IGO: UN
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: Canada: 500, Chile: 300, France: 900, United States: 2000 (DADM Project, more similar with the total in SIPRI)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: Canada: 500 (in Haiti: 500), Chile: 300 (in Haiti: 300), France: 900 (in Haiti: 900), United States: 2000 (in Haiti: 2000) (DADM Project, more similar with the total in SIPRI)

SOURCES
Ciorciari, J. D. (2022). Haiti and the Pitfalls of Sharing Police Powers. International Peacekeeping, 29(3), 384-412. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13533312.2022.2053286.

Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management (DADM) Project: 9. Haiti (1908-present). University of Central Arkansas – Political Science. Available at: https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/western-hemisphere-region/haiti-1908-present/.

Heine, J., & Thompson, A. S. (Eds.). (2011). Fixing Haiti: MINUSTAH and beyond. United Nations University Press. Available at: https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:2516/ebrary9789280811971.pdf.

International Institute for Strategic Studies. (2004). The Military Balance. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tmib20.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

Kim, W., & Sandler, T. (2022). Non-UN Peacekeeping Effectiveness: Further Analysis. *Defence and Peace Economics*, 33(5), 511-533.

McInnis, K. J. (2019). How and why states defect from contemporary military coalitions. Springer.

Mullenbach M. J. (2013). Third-party peacekeeping in intrastate disputes, 1946–2012: A New Data Set. Midsouth Political Science Review, 14, 103–133.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

UNSC Resolution 1529 (29 February 2004).

Military Observer Mission Ecuador/Peru (MOMEP)

INCLUSION CRITERIA
Present in Milinda dataset (as an ADHOCOA).

VARIABLES
Year: Milinda, SIPRI
Survival_death: finalized (After the signing of a peace accord by the 2 countries in Oct. 1998 and the formal demarcation of border regions in May 1999, MOMEP was closed on 17 June 1999 (SIPRI 2000))
Initial_end_date: 90 days (Las partes solicitan que el plazo de la misión sea inicialmente de 90 días, pudiendo ser extendido, en caso necesario, para que las partes y los países garantes harán oportunamente los arreglos pertinentes (Declaracion de Itamaraty 1995))
Speed_first_meeting: 09/01/1995 (As soon as the fighting erupted ((9 January 1995)), the Guarantors acted quickly. Meeting in Brasilia, they conducted weeks of tough negotiations. Finally on 17 February, 1995, the Deputy Foreign Ministers of Ecuador and Peru along with representatives of the four Guarantor countries, signed the Peace Declaration at the Itamaraty Palace in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil (Higgins 1997))
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 12/03/1995 (March 1995 (SIPRI) /// MOMEP arrived in the conflictive zone on 12 March 1995 (Higgins 1997))
End_date: 17/06/1999 (After the signing of a peace accord by the 2 countries in Oct. 1998 and the formal demarcation of border regions in May 1999, MOMEP was closed on 17 June 1999 (SIPRI 2000))
Organization_secretariat_location: NA
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters: Patuca-Ecuador, Bagua-Peru (MOMEP's selection of Patuca, Ecuador for their main base camp, and Bagua, Peru, as the site of their LNO team greatly enhanced MOMEP's accessibility to the belligerent forces (Higgins 1997))
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document: Declaration of Itamaraty (17 February 1995); Ecuador-Peru Border Agreement (26 October 1998) (The Military Observer Mission to Ecuador/Peru (MOMEP), comprising observers from the four guarantors of the 1942 Rio Protocol-Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the USA-and from the two parties to the conflict, successfully monitored the 1995 ceasefire accord until a peace

agreement signed on 26 October by the presidents of Peru and Ecuador brought an end to the most dangerous border dispute extant in Latin America (SIPRI 1999))
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping (cease fire monitoring)
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO: NA
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: NA
Conflict_id: 403 (match)
Target_countries: Peru, Ecuador
Target_countries_ISO: PER, ECU
Target_countries_COW: PER, ECU
Target_countries_COW_code: 131, 130
Continent: Americas
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating:
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial: Brazil (The 112-man organization was headed by a Brazilian Lieutenant General, the "Coordinator General." (Higgins 1997))
Membership_identification_states:
1995 - Argentina, Brazil, Chile, United States (The Military Observer Mission Ecuador/Peru (MOMEP), comprising observers from the four guarantor parties to the 1942 Rio Protocol-Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the USA-monitored the cease-fire (SIPRI 1996))
1996-1999 - Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, United States (They were joined during the year by observers from the two conflicting parties, but the USA warned it would withdraw if progress was not made in negotiating a settlement (SIPRI 1997))
Membership_identification_IGO: UN
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
Argentina: 10, Brazil: 10, Chile: 10, United States: 82
Argentina: 10, Brazil: 10, Chile: 10, United States: 82
Argentina: 10, Brazil: 10, Chile: 10, United States: 82
Argentina: 10, Brazil: 10, Chile: 10, United States: 82
Argentina: 10, Brazil: 10, Chile: 10, United States: 82
(The 112-man organization was headed by a Brazilian Lieutenant General, the "Coordinator General." Each Guarantor country (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the US) contributed a 10-man observer contingent headed by a Colonel. The US also provided a 72-man support element (US Joint Task Force Safe Border) that supported MOMEP in the areas of operations, intelligence information, administration logistics, communications and aviation (Higgins 1997))
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: not disaggregated data about deployments – not even in the Military Balance (mentions to "some obsr")

SOURCES

Declaration of Itamaraty (17 February 1995)

Gobierno de Argentina. MOMEP Misión de Observadores Militares en Ecuador y Perú (1995 – 1999). Available at: https://www.argentina.gob.ar/2020-misiones-de-paz-de-la-armada-argentina/momep.

Higgins, Kevin (Lieutenant Colonel) (1997). Military Observer Mission Ecuador/Peru (MOMEP) doing a lot with a little. U.S. Army War College – Strategy Research Project. Available at: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwinwY-GyMn7AhVEtIsKHXFvDtkQFnoECAgQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fapps.dtic.mil%2Fsti%2Fcitations%2FADA328935&usg=AOvVaw22oPtBuf0j1Ws4c7HSAHdU.

Jetschke, A., & Schlipphak, B. (2020). MILINDA: A new dataset on United Nations-led and non-united Nations-led peace operations. Conflict Management and Peace Science, 37(5), 605-629. https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894218821044.

SIPRI Yearbook (1996). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1996. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (1997). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1997. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (1998). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1998. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (1999). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 1999. SIPRI.

SIPRI Yearbook (2000). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 2000. SIPRI.

SIPRI (2020). Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Multilateral Peace Operations Database. SIPRI.

US-led operation (Operation United Shield) to evacuate UN troops in Somalia
INCLUSION CRITERIA
Pickering & Kisangani (2009)

VARIABLES
Year: Pickering & Kisangani (2009)
Survival_death: finalized
Initial_end_date:
Speed_first_meeting: NA
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 12/02/1995 (After a final review of preparations by Under-Secretary-General Kofi Annan, who visited Somalia from 8 to 10 February, the final phase of withdrawal got under way. Support was provided by a combined task force, known as "United Shield", composed of forces from France, India, Italy, Malaysia, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States, under Lieutenant-General Anthony Zinni of the United States. From 12 to 15 February approximately 1,750 Pakistani personnel left Mogadishu, followed by 1,160 members of the Egyptian brigade who were repatriated from 17 to 20 February. An additional 2,600 men from the Pakistani contingent were taken out between 23 and 27 February, leaving a rearguard of 2,500 Pakistani and Bangladeshi military personnel and UNOSOM headquarters staff (UNOSOM II Background))
End_date: 03/03/1995 (The personnel of the combined task force, who had come ashore on 28 February, also withdrew on 3 March, concluding the operation without casualties (UNOSOM II Background))
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document:
Main_mandate: Peacekeeping
Support_mandate: Humanitarian
Authorizing_IO: UN
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations: UNOSOM II
Conflict_id: 337
Target_countries: Somalia
Target_countries_ISO: SOM
Target_countries_COW: SOM
Target_countries_COW_code: 520
Continent: Africa
Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating:

Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states:
Bangladesh, France, India, Italy, Malaysia, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States
Membership_identification_IGO: UN
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance: United States: 4000 (CENTCOM announced that 4,000 personnel (including 2,600 U.S. Marines) would be deployed to Somalia to assist with Operation United Shield. At that time, 2,500 troops from Pakistan and Bangladesh comprised the UN peacekeeping forces in Somalia (CENTCOM website)
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries: United States: 4000 (in Somalia: 4000)

SOURCES

CENTCOM. This Day in CENTCOM History – 28 years ago, CENTCOM announced Operation United Shield. Available at: https://www.centcom.mil/ABOUT-US/HISTORY/HISTORY-VIEW/Article/3265266/this-day-in-centcom-history-28-years-ago-centcom-announced-operation-united-shi/.

UNOSOM II Background. Available at: https://peacekeeping.un.org/fr/mission/past/unosom2backgr2.html.

Operation Prosperity Guardian
VARIABLES
Year:
Survival_death: finalized
Initial_end_date:
Speed_first_meeting: NA
Speed_operating_capability_start_date: 19/12/2023
End_date: ongoing
Organization_secretariat_location:
Organization_secretariat_independent: 0
Organization_secretariat_operational_headquarters:
Organization_secretariat_force_headquarters:
Organization_founding_document:
Main_mandate: Counter-terrorism (The recent escalation in reckless Houthi attacks originating from Yemen threatens the free flow of commerce, endangers innocent mariners, and violates international law. The Red Sea is a critical waterway that has been essential to freedom of navigation and a major commercial corridor that facilitates international trade. Countries that seek to uphold the foundational principle of freedom of navigation must come together to tackle the challenge posed by this non-state actor launching ballistic missiles and uncrewed aerial vehicles (UAVs) at merchant vessels from many nations lawfully transiting international waters (US DoD))
Support_mandate:
Authorizing_IO:
Competing_IO: NA
Overlap_operations:
Conflict_id:
Target_countries: Yemen
Target_countries_ISO: YEM
Target_countries_COW: YEM
Target_countries_COW_code: 679
Continent: Middle East

Geo_orientation: Regional
Pivotal_actor_initiating: United States
Pivotal_actor_financial:
Pivotal_actor_non_financial:
Membership_identification_states:
Bahrain, Canada, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Seychelles, Spain, United Kingdom, United States (Operation Prosperity Guardian is bringing together multiple countries to include the United Kingdom, Bahrain, Canada, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Seychelles and Spain, to jointly address security challenges in the southern Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, with the goal of ensuring freedom of navigation for all countries and bolstering regional security and prosperity (US DoD))
Membership_identification_IGO:
Membership_identification_civilsociety: NA
Membership_identification_business: NA
Membership_contribution_military_balance:
Membership_contribution_military_balance_countries:

SOURCES

U.S. Departament of Defense. Release: Statement from Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III on Ensuring Freedom of Navigation in the Red Sea. Available at: https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3621110/statement-from-secretary-of-defense-lloyd-j-austin-iii-on-ensuring-freedom-of-n/.

APPENDIX 3 – Intercoder Reliability Tests

While developing the dataset, at the particular point in which we had identified 81 coalitions,[1] we had two independent raters coding the subset of cases. From the 81 cases, we selected a random sample of 16 AHCs (20% of the total number of identified AHCs), in which the two coders coded the material. These cases are:

- Joint Force Group of Five Sahel (JF-G5S)
- French PKM in Chad (Operation Epervier)
- French PKM in Central African Republic (Boali)
- Nigerian peacekeeping mission in Tanzania
- Somali Military Observer Team (SMOT)
- U.S.-led Unified Task Force (UNITAF) in Somalia / Operation Restore Hope
- Global Coalition against Daesh (Global Coalition)
- European Maritime Awareness in the Strait of Hormuz Mission (EMASoH)
- Italian-led Multi-National Protection Force (MNPF-Albania) / Operation Alba
- Office of the High Representative (OHR)
- International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)
- International Force for East Timor (INTERFET)
- Combined Joint Task Force -Tonga (CJTF-Tonga)
- Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI)
- U.S.-led Multinational Force in Haiti (MNF-Haiti)/ Operation Uphold Democracy
- Multinational Interim Force in Haiti (MIF-H)

As we used this qualitative-to-quantitative approach, we opted to conduct tests of reliability between the coders. Reliability tests are based on the comparison between the encodings of two or more coders on the same excerpt of material, which means that the coders independently encode the same material. Such tests seek to verify if different researchers/coders interpret the codebook consistently, understand the cases and variables, and can follow the codebook in order that would allow other researchers to produce consistent and the same non-random results/coding.

The two ADHOCISM researchers coded the content of the texts detailed in Appendix 2 (log), applying the codes developed from the pre-categories and from the theory. This means that coding is a process in which raw data, text or other information, is transformed into units that will summarize, categorize or classify this data in connection with the research problem.

The result of the reliability test used to be calculated by the absolute *agreement*, through the percentage of cases in which the code was exactly the same. However, this procedure has been considered limited, because there are variables (especially dichotomous ones) in which there is a high chance of random agreement between the coders (Hayes, Krippendorff, 2007). This means that even without reading the material, and just randomly filling in one of the yes or no options, the coders will still have a high chance of agreeing with each other on each decision. To advance in terms of replicability and validity, multiple statistical indices have been proposed to perform *reliability* tests. Here we use different measures, considering the nature of the variable and data: the Cohen's Kappa, the Intraclass Correlation Coefficient and the Cosine Similarity.

[1] Some of the cases were filtered out. This is the case of operations Epervier and Boali, as well as in the Nigerian peacekeeping mission in Tanzania, which involved only one participating state. Additionally, the Office of the High Representative (OHR) was excluded due to its solely civilian mandate.

The reliability tests are divided into three dimensions, considering both the type of variable and the dimensions of the ADHOCISM:

1. Temporality:

survival_death (categorical)
For this categorical variable (active, finalized, replaced and integrated), the level of agreement is 90% (from 131 codings, the coders only disagreed in 13). Considering the Cohen's Kappa test, a measure from -1 to 1, 1 indicating perfect agreement and 0 indicating agreement expected by chance, the 0.636 value indicates a moderate level of agreement, and the low p-value suggests that this agreement is unlikely to have occurred by random chance.

Cohen's Kappa for 2 Raters (Weights: unweighted)

Subjects = 130
Raters = 2
Kappa = 0.636

z = 11.4
p-value = 0

initial_end_date (string)
The agreement for this variable is 78%. In 90 out of 131 codes, the agreement occurred due to both coders not finding relevant data, indicating a lack of available information for it. The CK value is 0.291, indicating a statistically significant, but low level of agreement.

Cohen's Kappa for 2 Raters (Weights: unweighted)

Subjects = 23
Raters = 2
Kappa = 0.291

z = 2.82
p-value = 0.00484

speed_first_meeting (date - continuous)
speed_operating_capability_start_date (date - continuous)
end_date (date - continuous)

For the 131 cases, we have three sets of dates: first meeting, start date and end date. In these 393 coded data, we had a disagreement in 182, what seems to be a high inconsistency. However, when we expand the threshold to encompass a 1 month-window, the disagreement goes to 72 (81% of agreement).

When we move the discussion to the reliability of the coders, the results consider that this kind of data is numeric and continuous. To perform the test, we use the Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC), that measures the consistency or agreement among raters for continuous variables. The results for the combination of the three sets of dates (temporal dimension) is an agreement of 0.996 between the coders, with a p-value of 0 that indicates that the variability is not due to chance.

This means that, while there initially appeared to be a substantial number of disagreements in the date-related variables, a more lenient timeframe substantially reduced these discrepancies.

Single Score Intraclass Correlation

```
  Model: twoway
  Type : consistency

  Subjects = 318
    Raters = 2
  ICC(C,1) = 0.996

F-Test, H0: r0 = 0 ; H1: r0 > 0
F(317,317) = 484 , p = 0

95%-Confidence Interval for ICC Population Values:
 0.995 < ICC < 0.997
```

2. Purpose/mandate:

main_mandate (categorical)
This is one of the lowest agreement in the set of variables: 62,6%. Considering the categories of conflict prevention and mediation, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacebuilding and counter-terrorism, there is a moderate level of agreement also in the CK test of 0.636, that is significant considering the p-value.

Cohen's Kappa for 2 Raters (Weights: unweighted)

```
 Subjects = 130
   Raters = 2
    Kappa = 0.636

        z = 11.4
  p-value = 0
```

support_mandate (categorical)
In this variable, most of the codes returned in NAs, what made the CK test consider only 13 matches, that resulted in a complete agreement between the two coders (CK of 1). In the whole set of cases, the agreement was of 66.4%.

Cohen's Kappa for 2 Raters (Weights: unweighted)

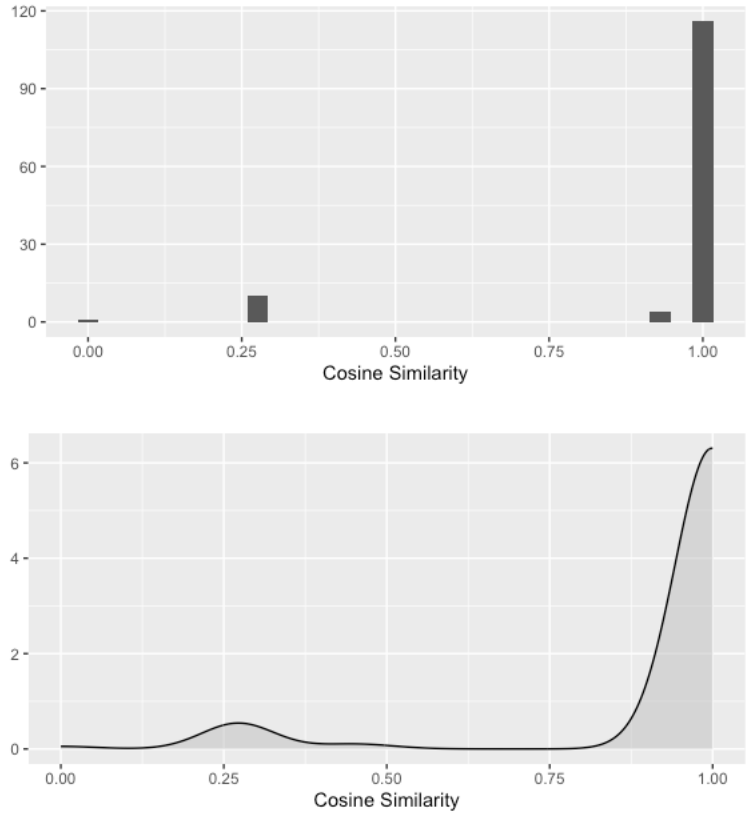
```
 Subjects = 13
   Raters = 2
    Kappa = 1

        z = 3.61
  p-value = 0.000311
```

3. Actors/members (target)

Given that the actors' data is structured in a list organized by countries in a same cell that refers to the AHC in a specific year, assessing the reliability of this information is a challenge because of the nature of the variable, that is a string in which we have a list of countries. To deal with this issue, an option is using the cosine similarity calculation. By employing this, we aim to understand the extent to which different actors' data aligns with one another in the codes. It allows us to measure the degree of resemblance or convergence between the text in the cells, offering an alternative to evaluate the reliability of the data presented in the country list. When the cosine value is close to 1, it indicates a high degree of similarity, implying a stronger agreement/reliability in the codes. It is worth noticing that we cannot use Kappa's Cohen or ICC in this data.

This method results in a different measure compared to the other statistical tests in the sense that it does not account for the level of chance or randomness, which may also influence the coding process, as we explained earlier. However, it still serves as the most suitable approach for assessing the convergence of this substantial volume of data in this variable.

target_countries (string, list), target_countries_ISO (string, list), target_countries_COW (string, list), and target_countries_COW_code (string, list) (aggregated because they reflect the same data)



For the target countries, a complete match between the coders is observed in 88,5% of the cells. There is one AHC, the Global Coalition against Daesh, in which one of the coders coded only 2 target countries, while the other coded 27 countries. This discrepancy accounts for the minor peak at the 25% cosine similarity in the figures above.

continent (categorical)

In the continent variable, the agreement is of 91,6% (the coders disagreed only in 11 out of 131. The CK is 0.899 in a significant level.

Cohen's Kappa for 2 Raters (Weights: unweighted)

Subjects = 130
Raters = 2
Kappa = 0.899

z = 20.6
p-value = 0

geo_orientation (categorical)
In geographical orientation, the agreement is basically complete (99,2%), with a CK of 1.

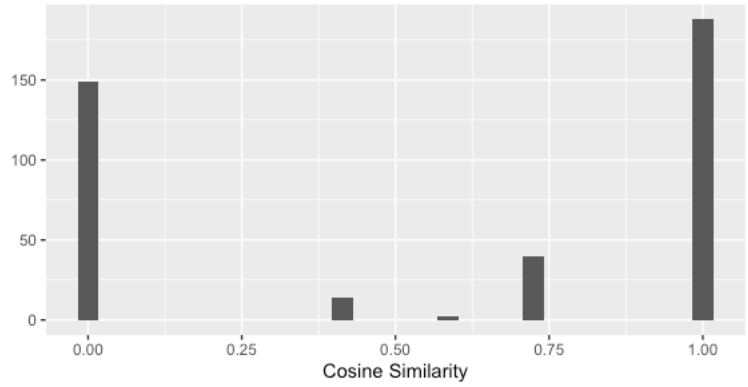
Cohen's Kappa for 2 Raters (Weights: unweighted)

Subjects = 130
Raters = 2
Kappa = 1

z = 11.4
p-value = 0

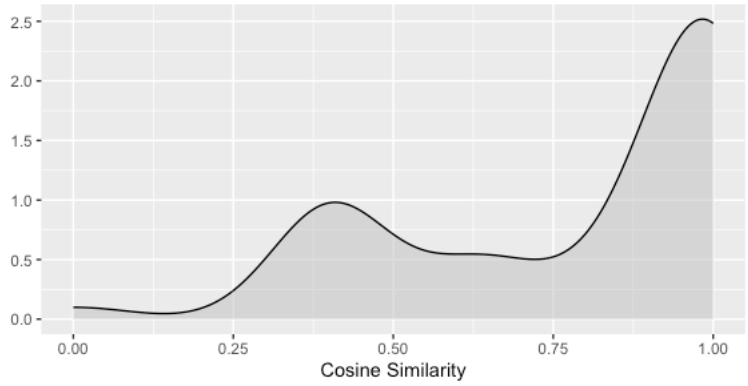
4. Actors/members (coalition)

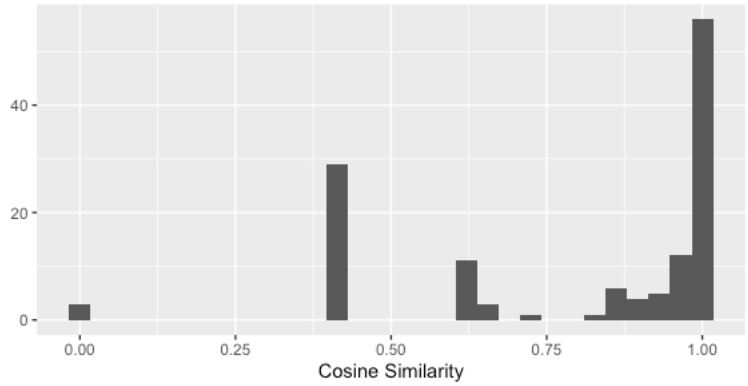
pivotal_actor_initiating (string, list), pivotal_actor_financial (string, list), pivotal_actor_non_financial (string, list)



In the pivotal actors, the coders disagreed in 150/393 cases.

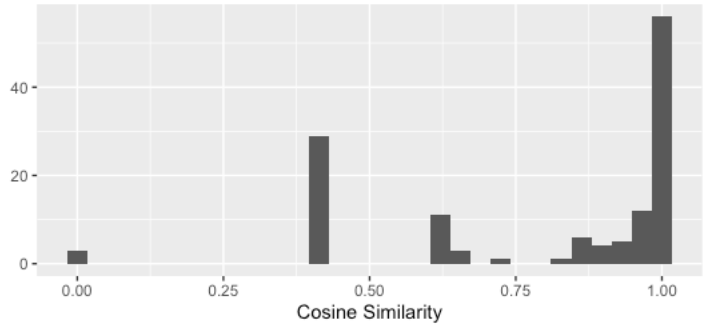
membership_identification_states (string, list)





For the member countries, complete match between the coders is observed in 39,6% of the cells. However, the coders agreed in more than 80% in 84 cases out of the 131. They totally disagreed in 3 cases.

membership_identification_IGO (string, list)



For the IGOs that are part of the coalitions, the coders completely agreed in 55% of the cases.

Aggregated agreement:
Considering that the ADHOCISM dataset has multiple variables with diverse nature, this report disaggregates each dimension to present the inter coder reliability. In this section, we try to have a measure that aggregates this data in one agreement index.

Out of 131 cases (16 AHCs considering years), two coders coded 34 variables (in the calculation, id, name and acronym are not included), having a total of 4454 coded cells. Out of these cells, 3077 are a complete match (69%). Considering matching 1 and unmatching 0, we can use the

cosine similarity to have a degree of agreement for each one of the unmatched codes. For instance, consider these two codes for target countries:

- Coder1: Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates
- Coder2: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

One of the coders included Iran and the other did not, resulting in a cosine similarity of 0.9354143. Considering that this is not a complete unmatch, we should be able to also address this in the overall agreement between the coders.

The idea is to sum the cosine similarity for the cells, which makes the codes match in a total of 3346/4454: **75%.**

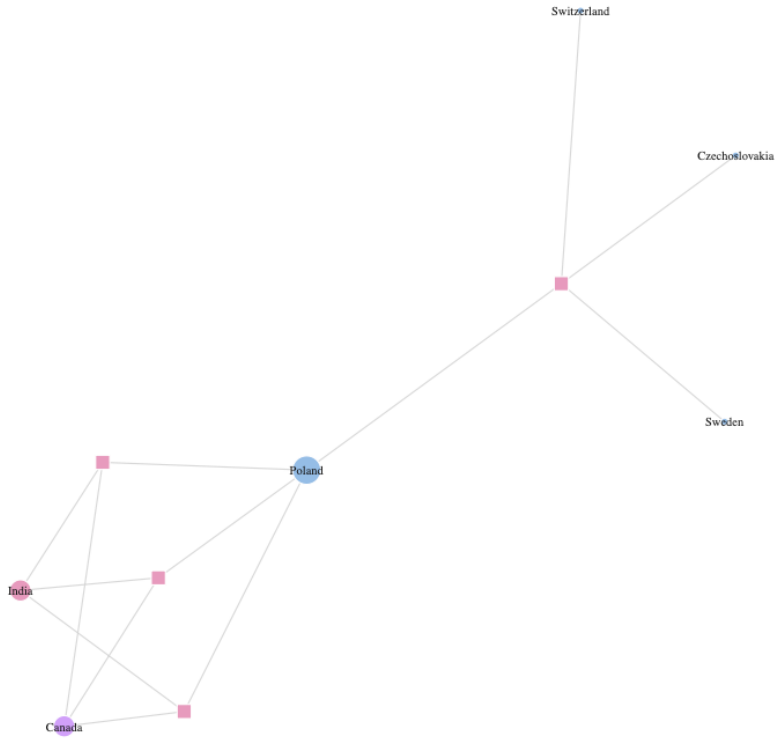
These tests were useful in refining and updating the codebook. By identifying areas of divergence, especially considering the coding of pivotal actors and the classification of mandates, we were able to clarify ambiguities, adjust the guidelines and ensure that the codes were applied consistently. This iterative process of testing and updating enhanced the accuracy of our framework for coding.

APPENDIX 4 – Networks

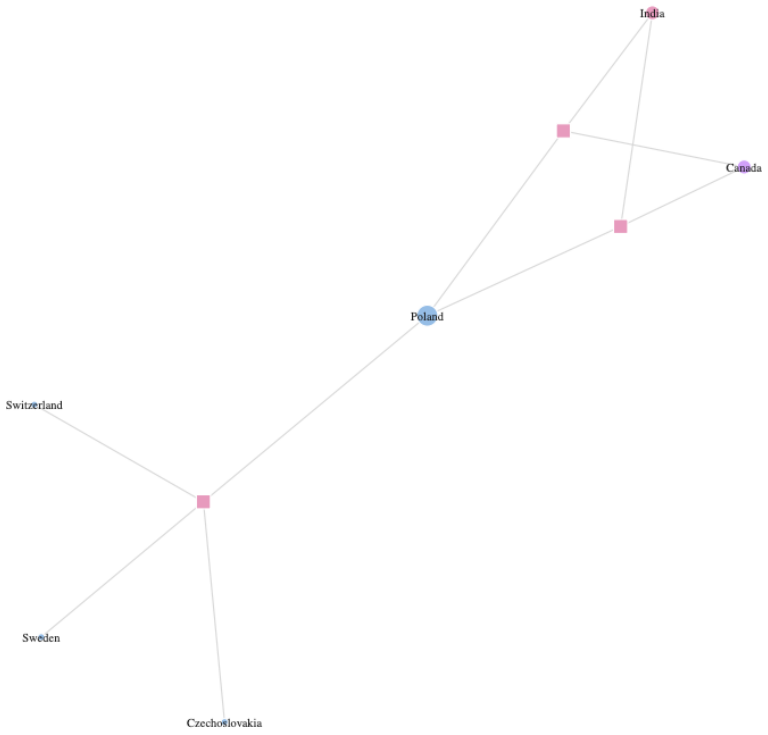
These snapshots provide the yearly networks, in spans of 5 years, for the AHCs taking into account the *number of AHCs* that each country is part of. The networks are presented as a two-mode kind, where each country is connected to a coalition, then revealing the number of coalitions to which a specific country belongs. The colors reflect the region: Asia in pink, Europe in blue, Middle East in yellow, Africa in green, Oceania in salmon, and Americas in purple.

Figure A – Snapshots of networks of member countries in AHCs, per year

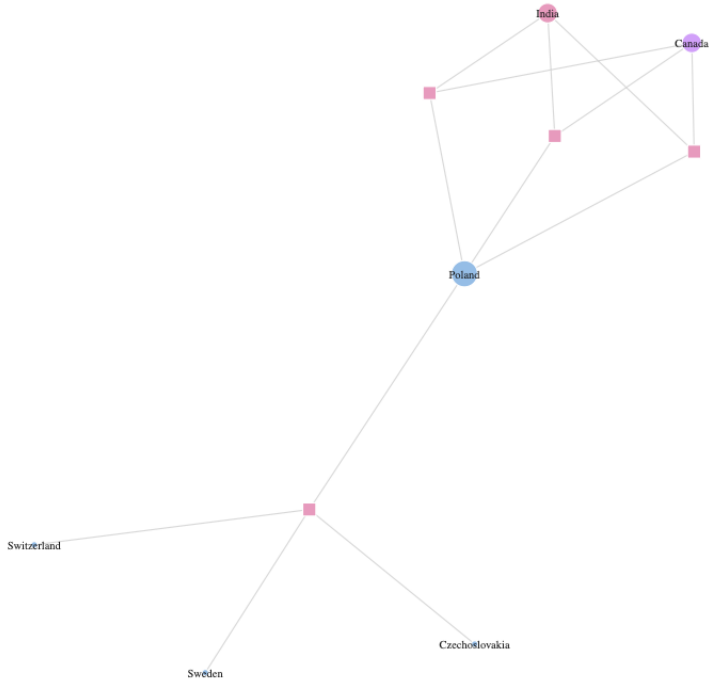
1955



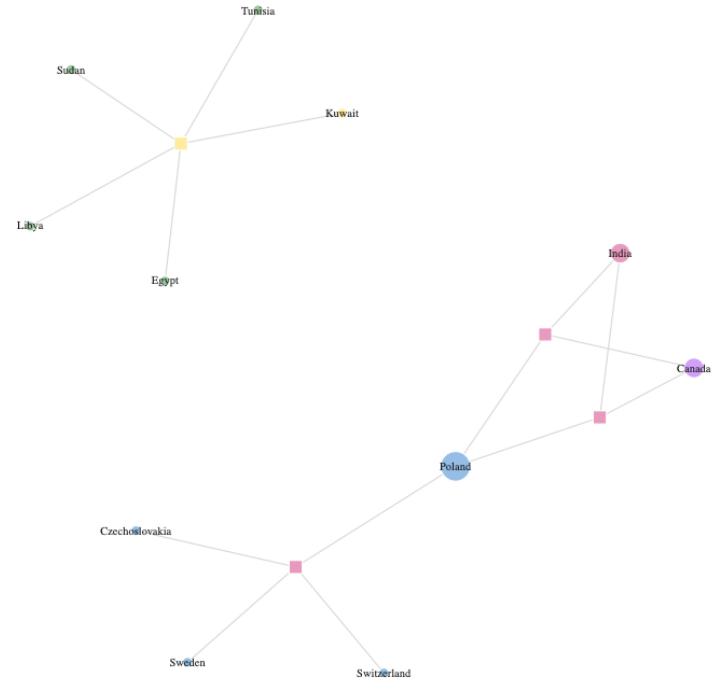
1960


India
Canada
Poland
Switzerland
Sweden
Czechoslovakia

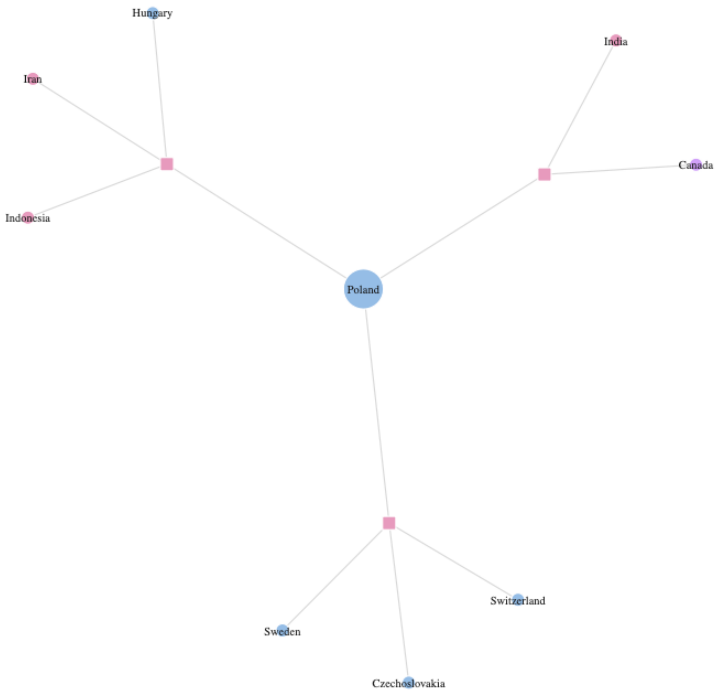
1965


India
Canada
Poland
Switzerland
Czechoslovakia
Sweden

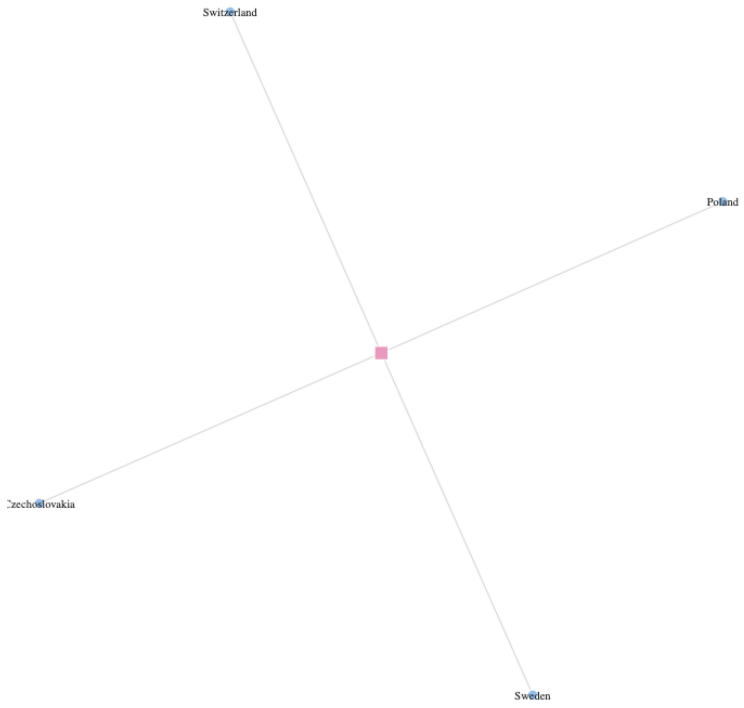
1970


Tunisia
Sudan
Kuwait
Libya
Egypt
India
Canada
Poland
Czechoslovakia
Sweden
Switzerland

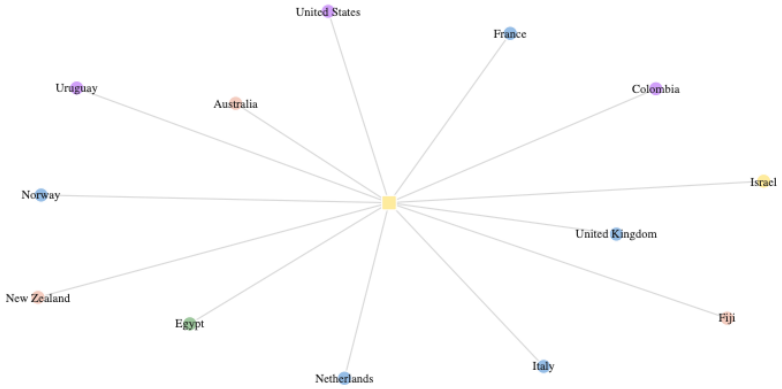
1975

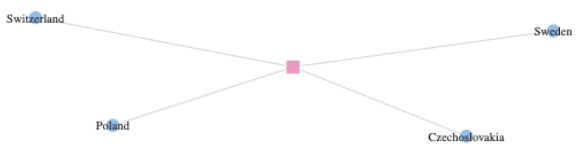

Hungary
India
Iran
Canada
Indonesia
Poland
Switzerland
Sweden
Czechoslovakia

1980

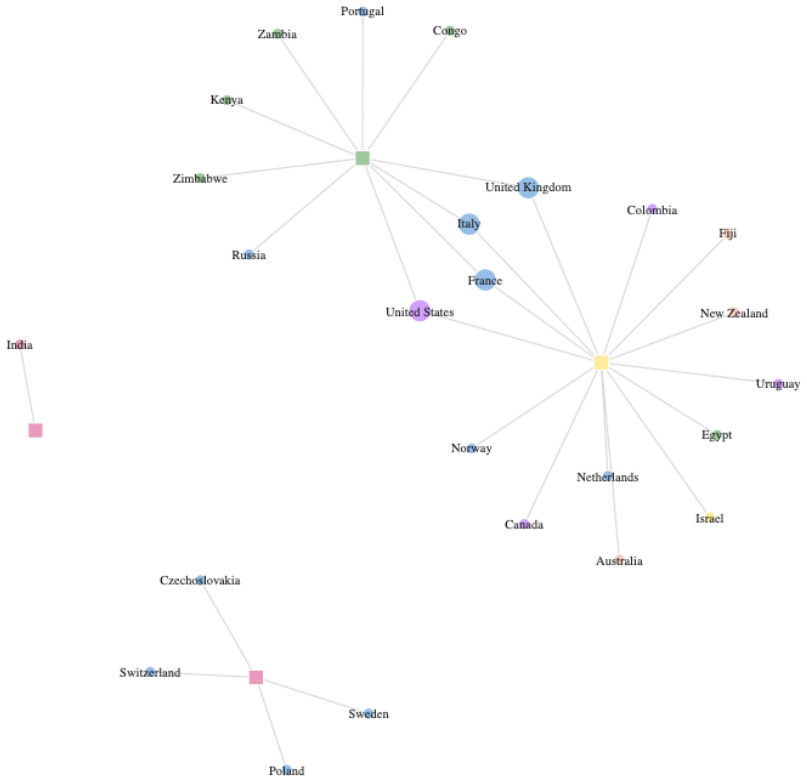

Switzerland
Poland
Czechoslovakia
Sweden

1985

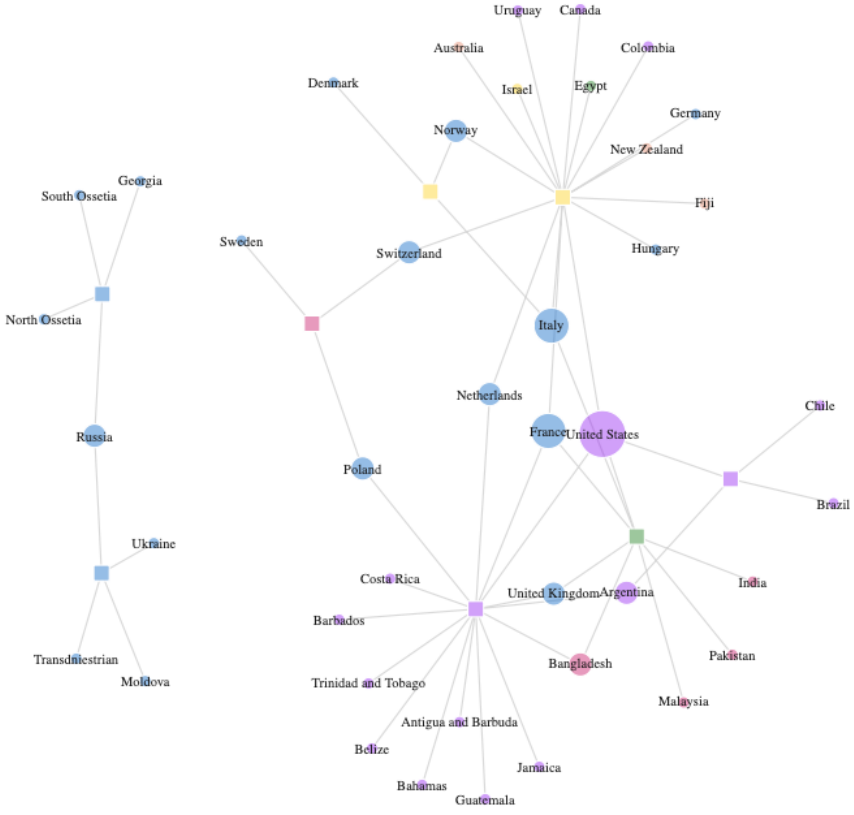

United States
France
Uruguay
Australia
Colombia
Norway
Israel
United Kingdom
New Zealand
Egypt
Fiji
Italy
Netherlands


Switzerland
Sweden
Poland
Czechoslovakia

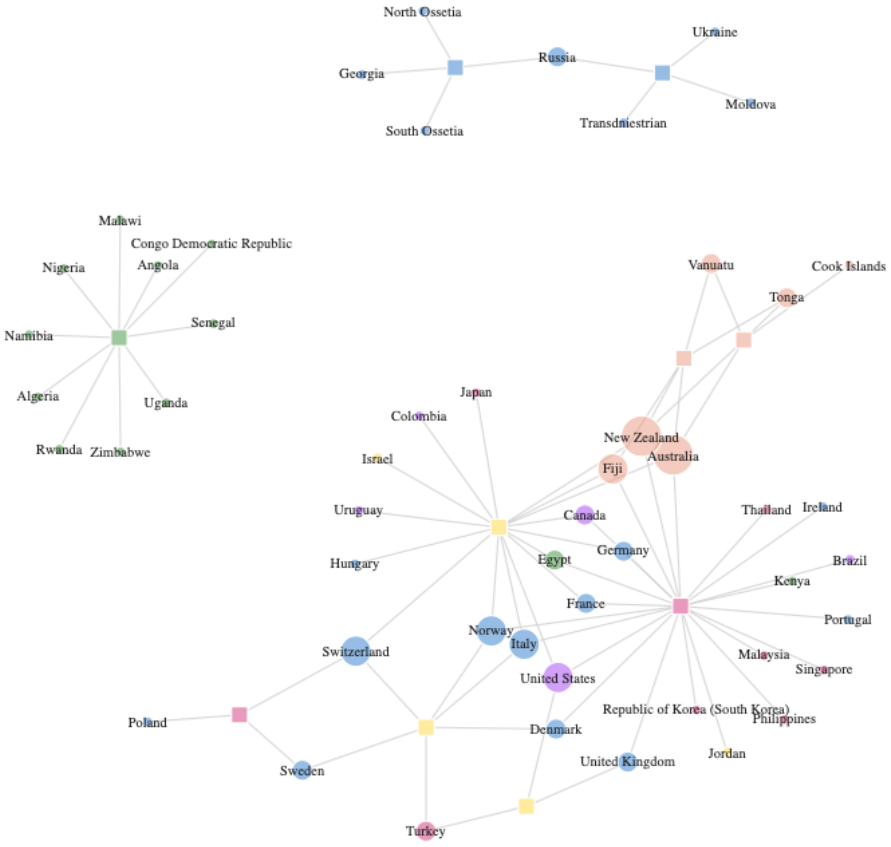
1990


Portugal
Zambia
Congo
Kenya
Zimbabwe
United Kingdom
Colombia
Italy
Fiji
Russia
France
United States
New Zealand
India
Uruguay
Egypt
Norway
Netherlands
Israel
Canada
Australia
Czechoslovakia
Switzerland
Sweden
Poland

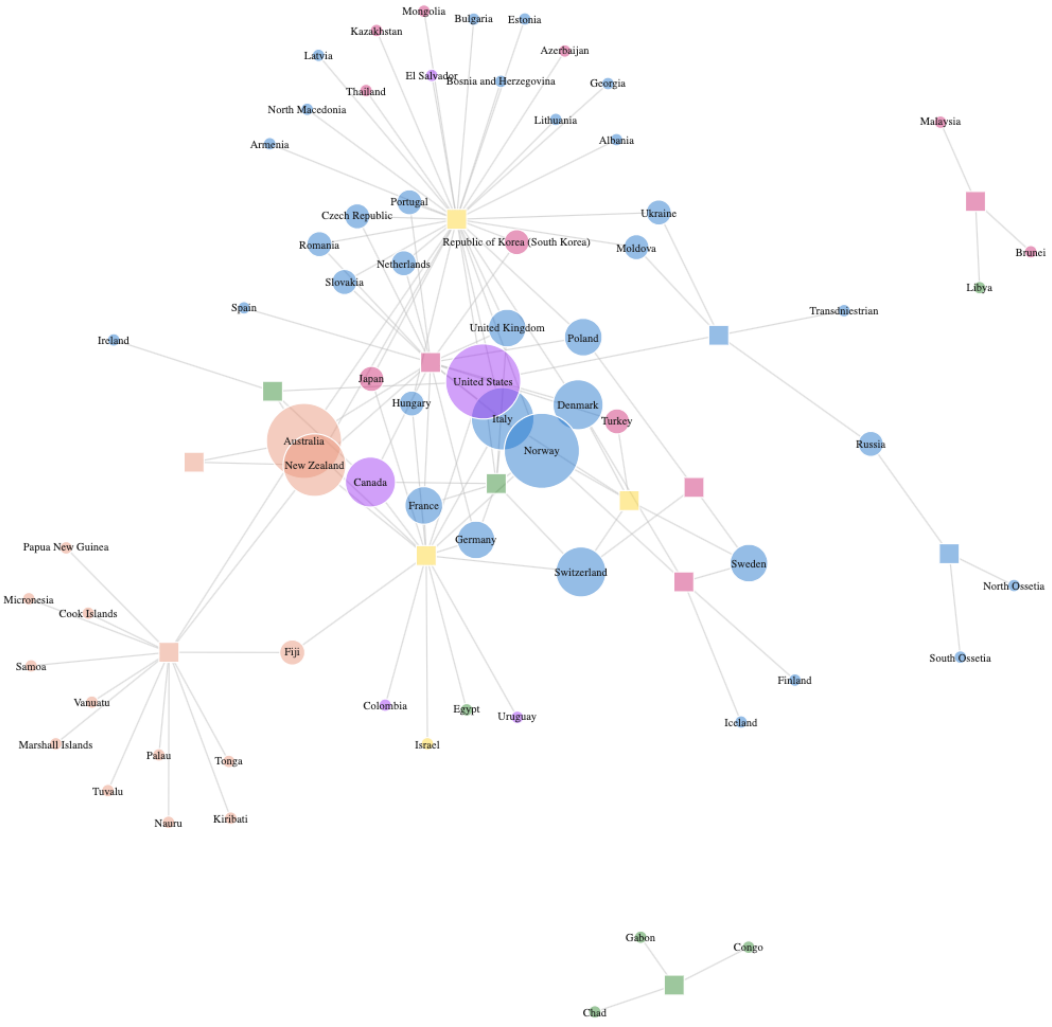
1995


Uruguay
Canada
Australia
Colombia
Denmark
Israel
Egypt
Germany
Norway
New Zealand
Georgia
South Ossetia
Fiji
Sweden
Switzerland
Hungary
North Ossetia
Italy
Netherlands
Chile
Russia
France
United States
Poland
Brazil
Ukraine
Costa Rica
India
United Kingdom
Argentina
Barbados
Pakistan
Transdniestrian
Bangladesh
Moldova
Trinidad and Tobago
Malaysia
Antigua and Barbuda
Belize
Jamaica
Bahamas
Guatemala

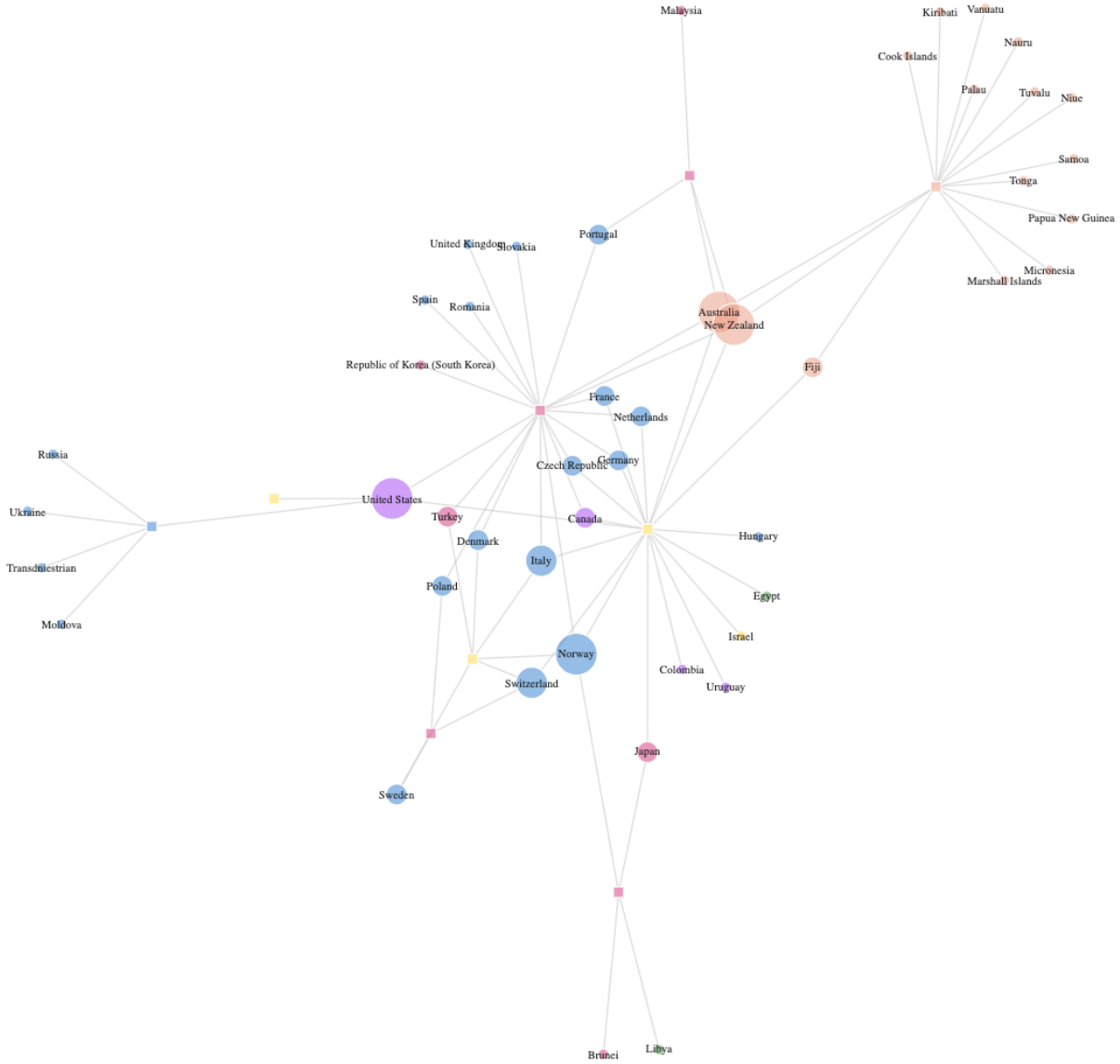
2000


North Ossetia
Ukraine
Russia
Georgia
Moldova
South Ossetia
Transdniestrian
Malawi
Congo Democratic Republic
Nigeria
Angola
Senegal
Namibia
Algeria
Uganda
Rwanda
Zimbabwe
Vanuatu
Cook Islands
Tonga
Japan
Colombia
New Zealand
Australia
Israel
Fiji
Uruguay
Canada
Thailand
Ireland
Hungary
Germany
Egypt
Brazil
Kenya
France
Portugal
Norway
Italy
Switzerland
Malaysia
Singapore
United States
Republic of Korea (South Korea)
Philippines
Poland
Denmark
Jordan
United Kingdom
Sweden
Turkey

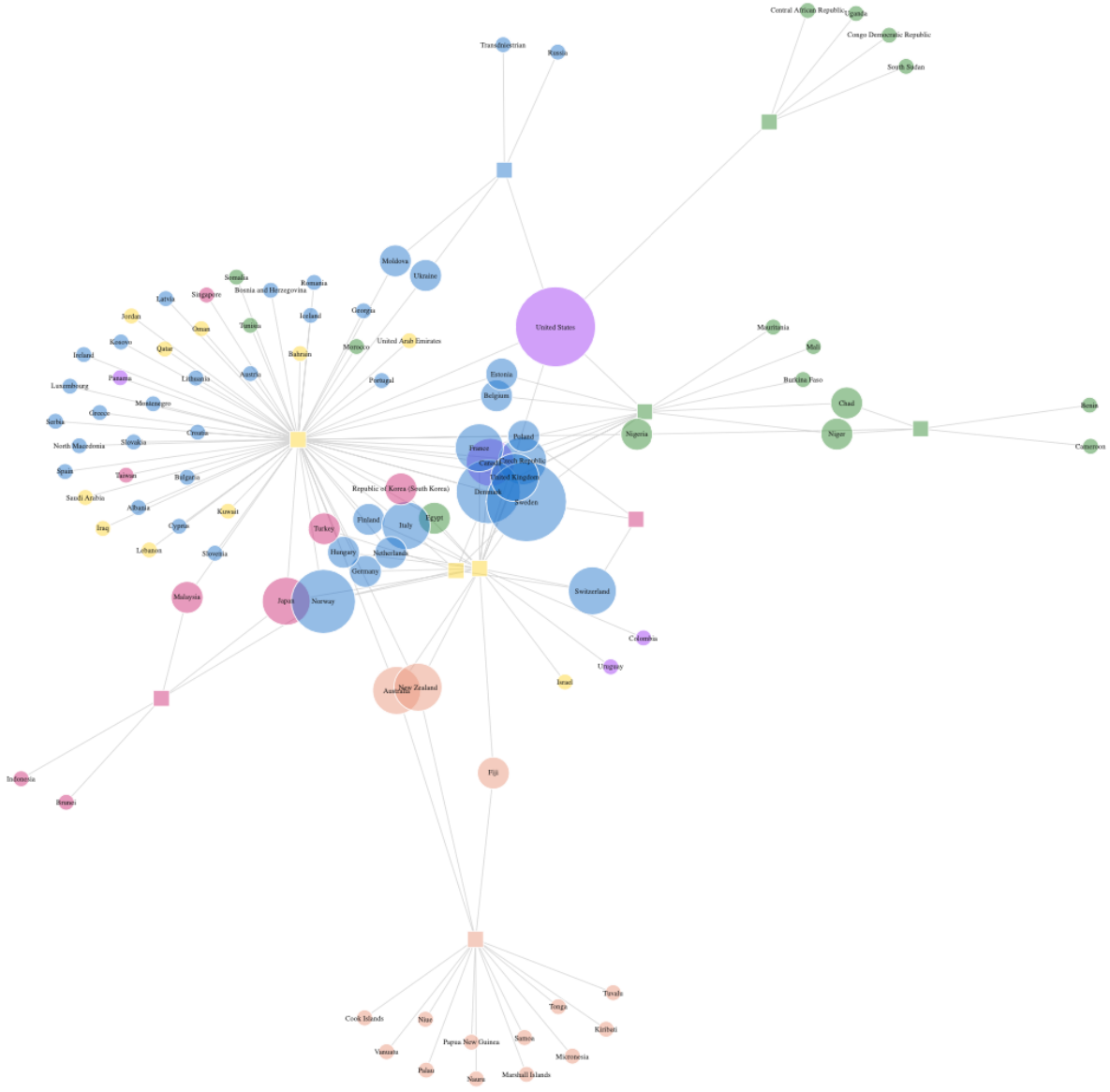
2005


Mongolia
Bulgaria
Estonia
Kazakhstan
Azerbaijan
Latvia
El Salvador
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Georgia
Thailand
North Macedonia
Lithuania
Malaysia
Armenia
Albania
Portugal
Czech Republic
Ukraine
Romania
Republic of Korea (South Korea)
Moldova
Brunei
Netherlands
Slovakia
Libya
Spain
Transdniestrian
United Kingdom
Poland
Ireland
Japan
United States
Hungary
Denmark
Italy
Turkey
Australia
Russia
Norway
New Zealand
Canada
France
Papua New Guinea
Germany
Sweden
Switzerland
North Ossetia
Micronesia
Cook Islands
Fiji
South Ossetia
Samoa
Finland
Vanuatu
Colombia
Egypt
Uruguay
Iceland
Marshall Islands
Israel
Palau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Nauru
Kiribati
Gabon
Congo
Chad

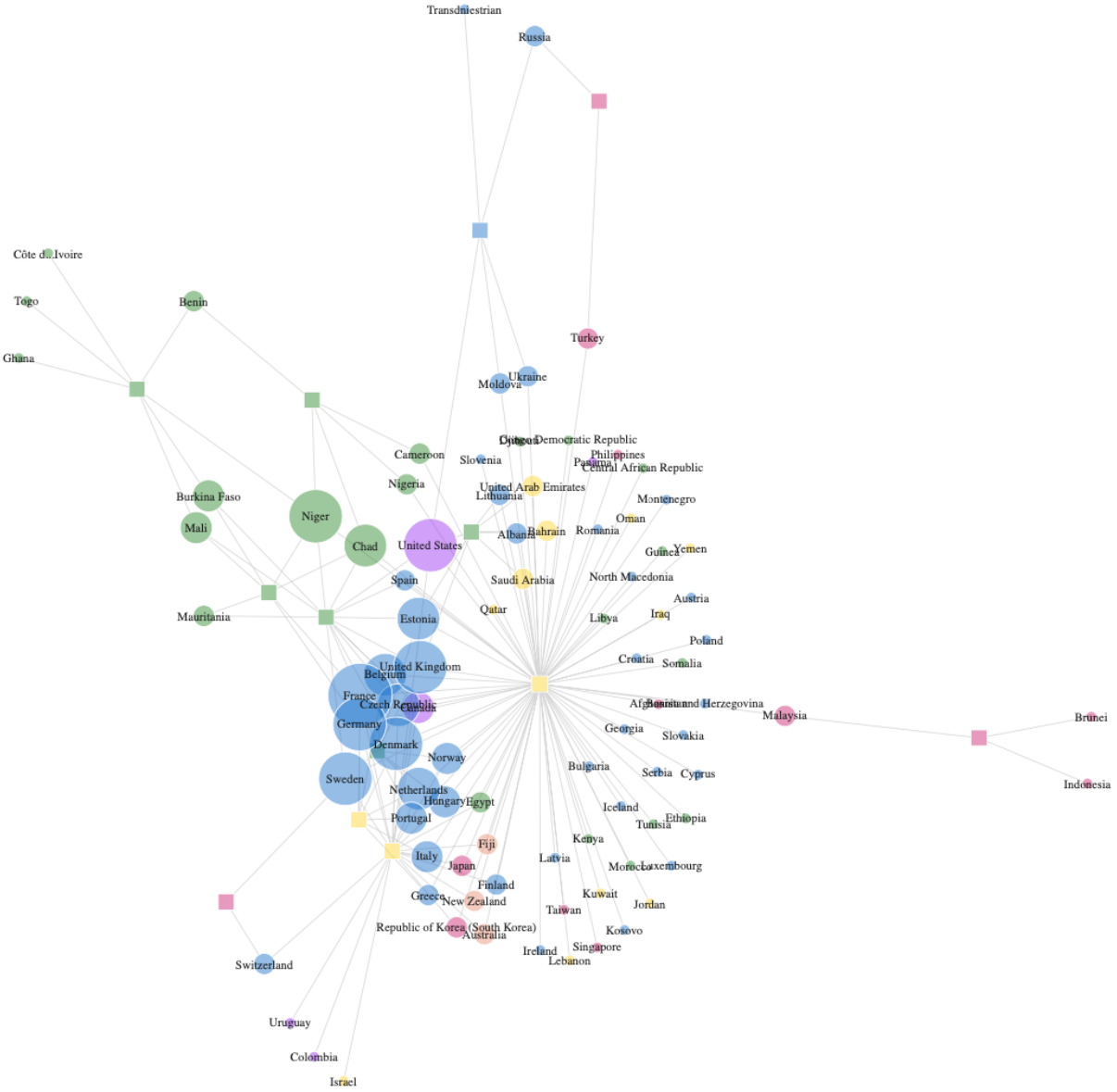
2010


Malaysia
Kiribati
Vanuatu
Nauru
Cook Islands
Palau
Tuvalu
Niue
Samoa
Tonga
Papua New Guinea
Micronesia
Marshall Islands
Portugal
United Kingdom
Slovakia
Spain
Romania
Australia
New Zealand
Republic of Korea (South Korea)
Fiji
France
Netherlands
Germany
Czech Republic
Russia
Ukraine
United States
Turkey
Canada
Hungary
Denmark
Italy
Transdniestrian
Poland
Egypt
Moldova
Israel
Norway
Colombia
Switzerland
Uruguay
Japan
Sweden
Brunei
Libya

2015


Central African Republic
Uganda
Congo Democratic Republic
South Sudan
Transdniestrian
Russia
Moldova
Ukraine
Somalia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Romania
Latvia
Singapore
Georgia
Jordan
Oman
Tunisia
Ireland
Kosovo
Qatar
Morocco
United Arab Emirates
Bahrain
Ireland
Panama
Lithuania
Austria
Portugal
Luxembourg
Montenegro
Greece
Serbia
Croatia
North Macedonia
Slovakia
Spain
Taiwan
Bulgaria
Saudi Arabia
Albania
Kuwait
Iraq
Cyprus
Lebanon
Slovenia
United States
Estonia
Belgium
Poland
France
Canada
South Republic
United Kingdom
Denmark
Sweden
Republic of Korea (South Korea)
Turkey
Finland
Italy
Egypt
Hungary
Netherlands
Germany
Japan
Norway
Switzerland
Malaysia
Colombia
Uruguay
Israel
Australia
New Zealand
Fiji
Indonesia
Brunei
Mauritania
Mali
Burkina Faso
Chad
Nigeria
Niger
Benin
Cameroon
Tuvalu
Tonga
Kiribati
Cook Islands
Niue
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Micronesia
Vanuatu
Palau
Nauru
Marshall Islands

2020


Transdniestrian
Russia
Côte d'Ivoire
Togo
Benin
Ghana
Turkey
Ukraine
Moldova
Democratic Republic
Philippines
Panama
Central African Republic
Cameroon
Slovenia
Nigeria
United Arab Emirates
Lithuania
Montenegro
Burkina Faso
Niger
Mali
Chad
United States
Albania
Bahrain
Romania
Oman
Guinea
Yemen
Spain
Saudi Arabia
North Macedonia
Austria
Mauritania
Estonia
Qatar
Libya
Iraq
Poland
Croatia
Somalia
United Kingdom
Belgium
France
Czech Republic
Canada
Germany
Malaysia
Brunei
Georgia
Slovakia
Denmark
Norway
Bulgaria
Serbia
Cyprus
Sweden
Netherlands
Hungary
Egypt
Iceland
Portugal
Ethiopia
Tunisia
Kenya
Fiji
Italy
Latvia
Japan
Morocco
Luxembourg
Finland
Greece
New Zealand
Kuwait
Taiwan
Jordan
Republic of Korea (South Korea)
Australia
Kosovo
Ireland
Singapore
Lebanon
Switzerland
Indonesia
Uruguay
Colombia
Israel