

UN and Non-UN Peacekeeping Dataset Codebook

Version 2-2019

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When using this data, please always cite the article introducing this dataset *and* SIPRI as the source of the original data:

Bara, Corinne & Lisa Hultman (2020). Just Different Hats? Comparing UN and Non-UN Peacekeeping. *International Peacekeeping* 27(3): 341-368.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (2017). SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database: <https://www.sipri.org/databases/pko>.

Introduction

This document describes the UN and Non-UN Peacekeeping Dataset, compiled by Corinne Bara, Uppsala University. The dataset offers information on the approximate monthly number of peacekeeping troops, police, and observers deployed by the UN, regional organizations, and coalitions of states to civil conflicts globally between 1993 and 2016.

The primary source for this dataset is peacekeeping data provided by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). SIPRI offers information on peacekeeping personnel deployments in their annual SIPRI Yearbooks from 1993 onwards. From 2000 onwards, this data is available online in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database.¹

In the creation of the UN and Non-UN Peacekeeping Dataset, the author has:

- compiled this data from the multiple SIPRI offline and online sources;
- used information from mission mandates to link the peacekeeping missions to conflicts of the UCDP Armed Conflict Dataset v.17.1² for which they had a mandate; and
- quality-checked and consolidated the data by correcting strange/improbable data points and filling in missing observations - either by using qualitative case information, or by interpolation.³

Importantly, the author has turned the annual peacekeeping data collected by SIPRI into monthly data by linearly interpolating between known data points. The interpolation procedure is discussed further below.

¹ <https://www.sipri.org/databases/pko>. The database has been offline for a while. SIPRI has kindly provided the author with the data files.

² Gleditsch, Nils Petter, et al. 2002. "Armed Conflict 1946-2001: A New Dataset." *Journal of Peace Research* 39 (5): 615-637; Allansson, Marie, Erik Melander, and Lotta Themnér. 2017. "Organized Violence, 1989–2016." *Journal of Peace Research* 54 (4): 574-587.

³ Examples of such changes are listed below.

Peacekeeping Definition

The peacekeeping missions included in this dataset are all peace operations in the SIPRI data that *also* fulfil a more narrow definition of peacekeeping by Bellamy & Williams.⁴

The SIPRI database contains information on “operations that are conducted under the authority of the UN and operations conducted by regional organizations or by ad hoc coalitions of states that were sanctioned by the UN or authorized by a UN Security Council resolution, with the stated intention to: (a) serve as an instrument to facilitate the implementation of peace agreements already in place, (b) support a peace process, or (c) assist conflict prevention and/or peace-building efforts.”⁵

This is a purposefully broad definition. To arrive at a more comparable sample we employ a stricter definition by Bellamy & Williams. In particular:

- a) We exclude missions that do not deploy uniformed personnel (troops, military observers/experts, police). This decision excludes purely political missions or purely civilian monitoring or peacebuilding missions.
- b) We exclude what Bellamy & Williams term “regime support operations”. These are missions invited by host-state authorities to quell some form of insurgency but have no mandate to support a peace process.

In addition, we only include missions that are deployed during an ongoing UCDP intra-state conflict, or during any time *following* a UCDP intra-state conflict that was ever ongoing between 1989 and 2016 (postwar years). That is we exclude peace operations that were deployed outside contexts that ever had a civil conflict (such as the peacekeeping missions in Albania in the late 1990s); and preventative deployments such as UNPREDEP in Macedonia, that had already left by the time the conflict started.

The decision to only include missions with uniformed personnel excludes quite many pure police missions that only deployed civilian police. We give the user a choice whether to include those or not by having them in the dataset, but flagging them with a “policemission” binary variable.

In this dataset, we distinguish missions by the UN, regional missions, and international missions.

⁴ Bellamy, Alex J., and Paul D. Williams. 2015. "Trends in Peace Operations, 1947-2013." In: The Oxford Handbook of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, edited by Joachim Koops, Norrie Macqueen, Thierry Tardy and Paul D. Williams, pp. 13-42. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

⁵ SIPRI. 2019. "Definitions and Methodology". <https://www.sipri.org/databases/pko/methods>.

How to Use the Dataset

The unit of analysis in this dataset is a mission-conflict-month. This means that each mission included in the sample is listed for each conflict/post-conflict month during which it was deployed, with information both on the mission (personnel numbers) and on the conflict. Conflict/post-conflict months without peacekeeping are not in the data.

It is important for the user to know that neither mission-months nor conflict-months are uniquely identified in this data. If several missions were deployed to a conflict at the same time, then the same conflict-month will appear multiple times in the data, once for each mission. Likewise, if a mission was deployed to several conflicts (as in Bosnia in the 1990s) where UCDP codes three contemporaneous conflicts, then the same mission-month will appear multiple times in the data, once for each conflict. This double structure allows users to reshape the data in two ways, based on their main interest:

Conflict focus: Users interested in peacekeeping information by conflict-month, such as the total number of non-UN troops deployed to a conflict at any point in time, should reshape/collapse the data by conflict-month (“conflictid date”), and aggregate the peacekeeping numbers up to that level. Before doing that, they should decide whether to include the pure police missions or not, and else drop them from the dataset.

Mission focus: Users interested in the missions themselves, independent of the conflict to which they were deployed (for instance to generate comparisons of missions or comparisons of UN versus non-UN missions), should drop mission duplicates, or sample one entry by mission-month (“mission date”).

An important information for the users of this data is that from 2015 onwards, SIPRI does not distinguish between troops and observers, but combines both personnel categories into a “military” category. The rationale behind this decision is that the distinction between troops and observers is usually only clear in UN missions, while in the case of non-UN missions, it is not always clear whether military personnel would correspond to troops or military observers as defined by the UN.⁶ In the dataset, these combined troop/observer numbers were entered into the troops category from 2015 onwards, and the observers category accordingly has a value of zero in all cases from 2015 onwards. If data from before and after 2015 is combined, we suggest creating a military category combining troop and observers numbers for the entire dataset.

In the data we distinguish between UN, regional, and international missions. Missions are defined as regional if they are either run by a regional organization in their own region, or by an ad-hoc coalition of states exclusively or with a large majority from the region. Regions are defined coarsely as Europe, America, Africa, MENA, and Asia/Oceania. International missions are missions run by regional organizations outside their region (such as the EU in Africa or NATO in Afghanistan) or coalitions of states from multiple regions. Users can combine the regional and international categories into a non-UN category (as opposed to UN missions); or they can combine the UN and international category into a “non-regional” category (as opposed to missions from the region where the conflict takes place).

⁶ Email conversation with Timo Smit, SIPRI, in 2017.

Interpolation

SIPRI offers personnel numbers for troops, police, and observers annually. For ongoing missions, this information is recorded at the end of the calendar year. For the year in which a mission ends, SIPRI offers the numbers in the last month of deployment. In order to arrive at approximate monthly numbers, we linearly interpolate between these known data points. The rationale for this procedure and a “reality check” of the interpolated data against real monthly data (available for UN missions from the International Peace Institute, or IPI⁷) are in the article.

This section offers information on some details that are not described at length in the article.

First, in addition to the variables with the interpolated monthly values, the dataset contains variables in which only the values given by SIPRI are listed (mostly December and last mission month), and months in between are coded as missing. This allows users to use a different interpolation method if they desire.

Second, there are two versions of the interpolated data: One version (“ipo”) in which data were only interpolated between known points, and a second version (“iepo”) in which data were both interpolated between known points and extrapolated from the first observed data point to the start of missions.

Third, the interpolation procedure naturally only worked if at least two data points existed. For very short missions, this was not always given and required some manual coding. This concerns the entries listed in Table 1 below. Note, however, that we have done this manual coding only for the inter- and extrapolated version of the data (“iepo”) in order to offer at least one complete dataset with no missing observations.

Fourth, in a few cases, the extrapolation produced negative personnel numbers, which we corrected to zero instead.

⁷ International Peace Institute. 2019. "IPI Peacekeeping Database."
<http://www.providingforpeacekeeping.org/contributions/>

Table 1. Manual additions to the inter-/extrapolation procedure (“iepo” versions)

Country	Mission	Procedure
Cambodia	UNTAC	Starts before 1993. Use January 1993 value from the International Peace Institute, hereafter IPI, and interpolate.
Central African Republic	EUTM RCA	Successor to EUMAM RCA, used last known of EUMAN RCA, then interpolate
Comoros	AMISEC	3 months missing, used constant
Comoros	MIOC	2 months missing, used constant
Croatia	UNCRO	Successor to UNPROFOR, used last known of UNPROFOR as start for UNCRO, then interpolate
Croatia	UNPSG	7 months missing, used constant
DRC	EU Artemis	3 months missing, used constant
DRC	EUFOR	5 months missing, used constant
Haiti	MIFH	4 months missing, used constant
Haiti	UNTMIH	Successor to UNSMIH, last UNSMIH number used as start for UNTMIH
Liberia	ECOMIL	2 months missing, used constant
Macedonia	EUFOR	Successor to NATO Allied Harmony, used last known of NATO, then interpolated. Aligns roughly with info online that EUFOR started with 350 troops ⁸
Macedonia	EUPAT	Successor to EUPOL, used last of EUPOL, then interpolate
Macedonia	NATO Allied H.	2 months missing, used constant
Macedonia	NATO Harvest	1 month missing, used constant
Mali	AFISMA	5 months missing, used constant
Mali	EUCAP Sahel	11 months missing, small numbers, used constant
Mali	AFISMA	5 months missing, used constant
Mali	EUCAP Sahel	11 months missing, small numbers, used constant
Papua New Guinea	SPPKF Lagoon	1 month missing, used constant
Rwanda	NMOG, NMOG II	One value each available for NMOG and NMOG II. Turned NMOG and NMOG II into one mission and interpolated.
Rwanda	Turquoise	2 months missing, used constant
Somalia	UNITAF	4 months missing, used constant
Somalia	UNOSOM	Starts before 1993. Use January 1993 value from IPI and interpolate
Syria	UNSMIS	4 months missing, used constant
Ukraine	EUAM	11 months missing, but small number, used constant

⁸ Julie Kim, Congressional Research Service. 2006. <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RS21774.pdf>

Variables in the Dataset

The following variables are available in the dataset:

Variable Name	Description
ccode	COW code of the conflict country
location	Name (string) of the conflict country
conflictid	UCDP conflict ID
episodenum	Unique code for each conflict episode. UCDP codes conflicts as (temporarily) terminated if years of fighting are followed by at least one calendar year in which the conflict does not reach 25 battle deaths. Each conflict ID in UCDP can thus have several episodes, interrupted by years of peace. UCDP does not number these episodes. Here, I have created a unique ID for each episode of a conflict (including its peace or postwar years), consisting of the conflict ID and an episode number.
activity	Whether the conflict was active (=1) in the respective month, or in a postwar period (=0).
incomp	Incompatibility over which the conflict is fought (from UCDP): 1= territorial; 2=government.
date	Monthly date of the observation
year	Year of the observation
missionid	Unique identifier of each mission per country (that is, UNPROFOR in Bosnia has a different ID than UNPROFOR in Croatia, for instance).
mission	Mission name (string)
org	Type of deploying organization. 1=UN; 2=Regional; 3=International.
onlypolice	Flags purely civilian police missions that Bellamy & Williams (2015) have excluded based on their uniformed criterion.
SIPRI_troops	Number of deployed troops. Not interpolated. Missing except for months in which this information is reported (mostly December and end-of-mission)
SIPRI_police	Number of deployed police. Not interpolated. Missing except for months in which this information is reported (mostly December and end-of-mission)
SIPRI_observers	Number of deployed observers. Not interpolated. Missing except for months in which this information is reported (mostly December and end-of-mission)
SIPRI_totals	Number of total deployed personnel. Sum of troops, police, and observers. Not interpolated. Missing except for months in which this information is reported (mostly December and end-of-mission)
troops_iepo	MAIN VARIABLE: Approximate number of deployed troops. Interpolated between known values, extrapolated to start, and a few manual changes
police_iepo	MAIN VARIABLE: Approximate number of deployed police. Interpolated between known values, extrapolated to start, and a few manual changes
observers_iepo	MAIN VARIABLE: Approximate number of deployed observers. Interpolated between known values, extrapolated to start, and a few manual changes
totals_iepo	MAIN VARIABLE: Approximate number of deployed total personnel. Sum of troops, police, observers. Interpolated between known values, extrapolated to start, and a few manual changes.
troops_ipo	Approximate number of deployed troops. Only interpolated, contains missing.
police_ipo	Approximate number of deployed police. Only interpolated, contains missing.
observers_ipo	Approximate number of deployed observers. Only interpolated, contains missing.
totals_ipo	Approximate number of deployed total personnel. Sum of troops, police, observers. Only interpolated, contains missing.
IPI_troops	Monthly ("true") number of UN troops. Data from IPI.
IPI_police	Monthly ("true") number of UN police. Data from IPI.
IPI_observers	Monthly ("true") number of UN observers. Data from IPI.

IPI_totals	Monthly ("true") number of UN totals. Data from IPI. Sum of troops, police, observers.
troops_backward	Annually constant data on monthly level (same observed number of troops filled in for all months of the same year).
police_backward	Annually constant data on monthly level (same observed number of police filled in for all months of the same year).
observers_backward	Annually constant data on monthly level (same observed number of police filled in for all months of the same year).
totals_backward	Annually constant data on monthly level (same observed number of troops filled in for all months of the same year). Sum of troops, police, observers.

Data Decisions

The following section details more specific coding decisions for individual missions.

Assigning Missions to UCDP Conflicts

Generally: When a new conflict erupts in a country that already has a PKO⁹ for another conflict (as, for instance, the Kongo Kingdom or Kata Katanga conflicts in the DRC with MONUC/MONUSCO already present from the war over government), I check whether the mission(s) present at the time of the new conflict onset also deal(s) with that new conflict, and if yes assign it to the respective conflict from the date on which those conflicts started.

Peacekeeping missions deployed to tackle piracy off the coast of Somalia are not included in this dataset, as they are not deployed in and to Somalia to address the civil conflict in the country.

Angola: None of the Angola PKO is assigned to the conflict in Cabinda. According to Page Fortna, there were no peacekeepers present in Cabinda at least until the publication of her book in 2008.¹⁰ Also: The Cabinda issue or FLEC rebel groups are never mentioned in any of the mandates of the UN missions in Angola. All Angola PKO mandates make reference only to the Lusaka protocol, i.e., the conflict with UNITA.

MINURCAT: Only assigned to Chad (as in the IPI database), and not the Central African Republic. John Karlsrud writes: "The Central African Republic remained a sideshow throughout the operation with only 300 troops mandated to patrol its vast northeastern area."¹¹

Bosnia: All missions assigned to all three conflicts.

Croatia: All missions assigned only to the Croatia (Serb) civil war, and not to the postwar period of the Croatian independence from Serbia. This period ought to be excluded from post-conflict analyses anyway, as there was no real post-conflict period with the start of the new war within Croatia.

UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Croatia: Unlike in many other datasets, such as the IPI data, SIPRI divides the numbers for UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Croatia, hence this data more accurately reflects the strength of UNPROFOR in the respective two countries.

UNIFIL: Is in most PKO datasets listed under Lebanon, as it addressed the inter-state tensions between Israel and Lebanon. I do not include inter-state missions and/or conflicts. However, I assigned UNIFIL to the Israel – South Lebanon intra-state conflict

⁹ PKO in this section is short for Peacekeeping Operation(s).

¹⁰ Fortna, V. P. 2008. "Does Peacekeeping Work? Shaping Belligerents' Choices after Civil War." Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, p. 13.

¹¹ Karlsrud, John. 2015. "United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT I and II)." In: The Oxford Handbook of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, edited by Joachim Koops, Norrie Macqueen, Thierry Tardy and Paul D. Williams, 791-802. Oxford: Oxford University press., p. 799.

from 2006 onwards, when, with a change of mandate, UNIFIL mandate was also to deal with Hezbollah in South Lebanon, after Israel had withdrawn.¹²

UNOMUR (Uganda-Rwanda border): This mission is occasionally assigned to Uganda. I assigned it to Rwanda. It was clearly not dealing with the civil war in Uganda, but with the Rwanda conflict (border, making sure no support reaches from Uganda to Rwanda).

Regional vs International Missions

NATO missions: NATO is considered regional if it operates in Europe (a couple missions), or if it would operate in North America (no missions). It is international if it operates in Afghanistan.

International Monitoring Team (IMT) Philippines: Regional. Some participants from Libya (later Norway, EU), but majority are from Malaysia (and from Brunei).¹³

INTERFET East Timor. International. Although Australians (and New Zealand) formed the largest contingent (5700 at its peak), this was a 23-country multinational mission with roughly 11'000 personnel.

ISF East Timor. Regional. Under Australian-command, Australian-led, majority of troops from the region.¹⁴

Operation Uphold Democracy, Haiti: Regional, US provided the vast majority of forces, with some help from Argentina (also regional) and Poland.¹⁵

¹² United Nations, S/RES/1701 (2006):

[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1701\(2006\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1701(2006))

¹³ Ayesah Abubakar. Keeping the Peace: The International Monitoring Team (IMT) in Mindanao:

<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>

¹⁴ Nautilus Institute. International Stabilisation Force – command: Timor-Leste:

<https://nautilus.org/publications/books/australian-forces-abroad/east-timor/international-stabilisation-force-command-timor-leste/>

¹⁵ US DoS. Intervention in Haiti, 1994–1995: <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1993-2000/haiti>

Data Consolidation: Changes and Decisions

While collecting the information on troop, observer and police deployments from SIPRI, I had to take a number of individual decisions on how to deal with missing or conflicting information. Below I list some of these decisions and data changes to offer the user of the data a sense of the type of changes made. The entire Excel file documenting each change with reference to sources that support my decisions is available on request.

Cambodia, UNTAC, (October) 1993: Troops and observers are not separated in the SIPRI Yearbook. Given that this is a UN mission, I use data from the IPI dataset for October 1993 to code the respective strength of troops and observers.

Central African Republic, MICOPAX, 2008/09. Police numbers missing from SIPRI List in 2008 and 2009. 2008 police numbers taken from a mission review available online,¹⁶ 2009 police numbers also taken from a mission review available online.¹⁷

Georgia, CIS JPKF. As with all CIS missions, quite a bit of missing data/years in SIPRI. Either filled in missing years as the mean between the available previous and subsequent years, or – if SIPRI offered a range of likely troop numbers – decided on a value in this range based on previous and/or subsequent years. The guesswork should not have a massive impact here, as the numbers are seemingly stable over the years (always between 1500 and 3000, always just troops, no observers or police). Details: 1996 missing, but an estimate of between 1400 and 3000 in the SIPRI Yearbook 1997. I take 3000 which is the numbers for 1994 and 1995. 1997 missing, but there's an estimate in the footnote of the Yearbook 1998, which I took. 2002 missing from SIPRI List and Yearbook. Used average of 2001 and 2003 data.

Liberia, ECOMOG. Observer and police numbers missing from SIPRI, but they are coded as zero in all later years, hence I assume zero observers and police in 1993 as well.

Papua New Guinea, PMG. Personnel coded as troops in the SIPRI yearbooks (before 2000), but as observers in the SIPRI online database (from 2000 onwards). Likely a mistake or change in coding practice. Kept with the later coding and reassigned the troop numbers to observers also from before 2000.

¹⁶ Global Peace Operations Review. 2009. Chad and the Central African Republic: https://peaceoperationsreview.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/2009_chad_car_mission_reviews.pdf

¹⁷ Global Peace Operations Review. 2010. Chad and the Central African Republic: https://peaceoperationsreview.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/2010_chad_car_mission_reviews.pdf

Changes to IPI Data

This dataset also lists monthly information on UN personnel deployments available from the . This is the data mostly used in scholarly analyses of UN peacekeeping effectiveness. They are included in this dataset primarily to permit users a sense of the accuracy of the interpolation methods used to create the monthly data at least for the UN missions in the dataset. They will also allow users who opt for different interpolation (or imputation) methods to compare their solution to true monthly data on UN missions.

That said, there are a few changes and corrections I made to the IPI source data, which are listed below. Besides those, the considerations discussed above on assigning missions to the “right” conflicts in a country apply here as well.

1. Data for November 2016 is missing in IPI for all peace operations. I have used October 2016 data for November 2016 in all cases.

2. UNPROFOR for Bosnia and Croatia: IPI does not split the UNPROFOR numbers between Croatia and Bosnia, neither does Jacob Kathman in his UN PKO dataset.¹⁸ Given the large size of these missions, however, it is crucial to split the numbers between these conflicts. To do so, I am using information from the SIPRI yearbooks, where there are snapshots in which UNPROFOR I (Croatia) numbers are reported separately from UNPROFOR II (Bosnia) numbers. This data is not available monthly (start/end dates are), but I employed the following coding procedure:

Croatia. 2.92-3.95. UNPROFOR Croatia ended when it was transformed into UNCRO, which was April 1995 (mandate of UNPROFOR not renewed in March 1995). I have IPI data for April 1992-July 1992, when UNPROFOR was not active in Bosnia yet. The next data I have is October 1993, so for August 1992 – September 1993, I calculate an incremental monthly increase. The next data I have is March 1995, the last month in Croatia, before it turned into UNCRO, and again I calculate the average monthly increase for the months in between.

Bosnia. 8.92 -12.95. Given that Croatia was calculated/approximated like that, I can now use the IPI totals minus the numbers I calculated for Croatia for Bosnia for August 1992, when it started. From there I do the same, namely the monthly change in numbers to October 1993 and March 1995 where I have data from the yearbooks. From April 1995 to December 1995 I can use the raw IPI numbers, given that Croatia had stopped. Except that I use the March 1995 numbers (known) also for April 1995, which in the IPI totals still appears to include some Croatian contingents (transition from UNPROFOR to UNCRO happened in Croatia during April 1995).

3. Sierra Leone: IPI has a one-month gap between UNAMSIL (until Nov 2005) and UNIOSIL (Jan 2006). Data by Jacob Kathman has that, too. But UNIOSIL was clearly a follow-on mission to UNAMSIL. In the *Historical Dictionary of Multinational Peacekeeping*, p. 288, it says: "UNIOSIL officially commenced operations on 31 December 2005, with the termination of the United Nations Assistance Mission to

¹⁸ Kathman, J. D. 2013. "United Nations Peacekeeping Personnel Commitments, 1990–2011." *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 30 (5): 532-49.

Sierra Leone."¹⁹ It is unlikely that they would have withdrawn all staff, and then deployed UNIOSIL. I am recoding the start of UNIOSIL to December 2005, with the same staff numbers as January 2006, to account for this continuity of the two missions.

4. Burundi: IPI has a two-month gap between ONUB and BINUB. Kathman has only a one-month gap here (BINUB starts 1 2007 rather than 2 2007 as in IPI). More likely is no gap. In the Historical Dictionary of Multinational Peacekeeping, p. 288, it says: "... it officially replaced ONUB on 31 December 2006." And on p. 320: "... the UN terminated ONUB as of 31 December 2006 and replaced it with the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi, ...". Here I am moving both together by taking the ONUB numbers also for December 2006, and the BINUB numbers already for January 2007. Of course it is likely that this was a smoother transition than from more than 1'000 to 11 personnel in a month, but we do not know, and this reflects the continuity of the mission.

5. UNOTIL East Timor August 2005 is missing, used July 2005 numbers.

6. There is something wrong with the IPI ONUSAL numbers. They are wildly jumping around, and do not correspond to what Kathman has. Also, the troops maximum of more than 900 seem extreme and do not correspond to the maximum deployment given in Howard (2015).²⁰ It seems the military observers are sometimes assigned to troops, sometimes to observers, in the IPI data. In reality it is observers, there were just a handful of troops (liaison officers).²¹ I am hence using the Kathman data, which correspond more closely to the information the UN provides.²²

7. Change between UNPROFOR and UNCRO Croatia in April/May 1995: The dip and increase in just one month is not credible. For troops, the Kathman number for UNCRO 4/95 makes sense for a smooth reduction of troops, so taken that. But especially police and observers: From several hundreds to zero and back to several hundreds in one month. For police and observers both authors indeed have UNCRO zero, but we do not exactly know whether UNPROFOR observers/police stayed/moved on, because we have no exact separate UNPROFOR numbers from both authors. So for 4/95, I do a smooth transition (average) between the March and May 1995 numbers of IPI (observers and police) here.

8. UNOMIG October 2006: Again a strange dip just for one month. A zero-gap in an otherwise constant number of 12 police, and a reduction of observers from 100 to 14 back to 123 in just three months. Take the Kathman numbers there, who doesn't have that.

¹⁹ Mays TM. (2011) Historical Dictionary of Multinational Peacekeeping, Plymouth, UK: The Scarecrow Press.

²⁰ Howard LM. (2015) United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador. In: Koops J, Macqueen N, Tardy T, et al. (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations*. Oxford: Oxford University press, 351-362.

²¹ http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/onusal_b.htm

²² http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/onusal_b.htm