

**UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI ROMA TRE**



**FACOLTÀ DI SCIENZE POLITICHE**

**MASTER DI II LIVELLO  
MASTER IN PEACEKEEPING AND SECURITY STUDIES**

**ANALYZING THE UNIFORMED PERSONNEL CONTRIBUTION OF  
MUSLIM MAJORITY COUNTRIES TO UN PEACEKEEPING  
OPERATIONS AFTER THE YEAR 2000**

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## SUMMARY

Today, Muslim Majority Countries (MMC)s compose 26% (50 over 193) of the UN member countries and approximately 23.4% of the world population. However, a higher percentage of the conflicts are emerging in those MMCs and they are becoming scenes of clashes and eventually hosting Peacekeeping Operation (PKO)s.

As was the case following the Second World War and the period after 2000, the Muslim world was exposed to many political, socio-economic, cultural and security related fluctuations. As a direct result, most of the UN PKOs took place and are still taking place (77% of them) in MMCs and around their region of the world.

In the face of increasing conflicts around the world, we focused on the contribution of MMCs to UN PKOs on the basis of the year and mission, their contributions through the years after 2000 and to current missions have been statistically analyzed and compiled.

Each year from 2001 to 2012; MMCs have contributed higher than the average of non MMCs. Their pace of increase in total amount by year, has been nearly the same or slightly above the average of UN Total amount. The demand of policemen in UN missions has increased more rapidly than the demand in experts or in troops after the year 2001, and accordingly MMCs have allocated proportionally more policemen through the years after 2001.

During this period, it has also been observed that MM countries have not hesitated to send their troops to non MM environments. Besides, they have deployed averagely 20% more troops to non MMCs. As of 31 July 2012, 40% of (total 40406 uniformed MMC personnel) MMC contributions are in MM countries while 60% of them have been deployed in non MMCs.

Furthermore; the composition of an Islamic PKF was evaluated and it was found impractical in short term due to the challenges like impartiality or transparency, explained in chapter 4, but this kind of formation under UN auspice can boost the world peace in long term.

This work has also been sent to UN DPKO, Arab League (AL) and Organization of Islamic countries (OCI)'s relevant bodies to include their comments, additional information and to clarify some of the details we left as future tasks.

## INTRODUCTION

"The contribution (in uniformed personnel) of Muslim Majority (MM) countries to peacekeeping operation (PKO)s after the year 2001 and the analysis of the establishment of an Islamic Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) under the auspice of the UN" were our focus in this work.

The countries having a Muslim community higher than 50% of their populations are considered as Muslim majority country (MMC). The list and population projections for 2010 and 2030 are shown at the table below.

To analyze the efforts made by these MMCs for peacekeeping is one of the main goals of this work. During the literature survey we could not detect any detailed paper focused on the contributions of MMCs to UN PKOs, this lack of analysis was another motivation for us to choose this issue.

United Nations (UN) has been executing 17 peacekeeping operations (PKO) according to data as of July 31st, 2012. <sup>[1]</sup> These 17 peacekeeping missions are respectively have taken place in; Western Sahara, Darfur/Sudan, Kosovo, Cyprus, Lebanon, Syria (two missions), Hindistan/Pakistan, Afganistan (political mission), Haiti, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Dem.Rep. of Congo, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste and UNTSO (Middle East ).

Among the 17 ongoing PKO's, (23% 4 over 17) only 23% are in countries having a non muslim majority (MM) people and neighboring non muslim adversaries namely; Haiti (MINUSTAH), Liberia (UNIMIL), Ivory Coast (UNOCI) and Dem.Rep. of Congo (MONUSCO).

In other terms; the remaining 13 missions 77% (13 over 17) of current PKO's are taking place in MM countries and the countries that are adjacent of MMC's (including UNMISS in South Sudan having a dispute with Sudan which is a MM country and the same case in (UNMIT) East Timor with MM Indonesia.)

Similarly in the past; among the 67 PKO from 1948 to 2012, 38 PKO took place in muslim majority countries (10 PKO in MM adjacent countries). In total; 38 over 67 (57%) PKO have taken place in this kind of MM related environment. <sup>[2]</sup>

Even though MM countries constitute 50 over 193, namely, 26% percent of the UN member countries and 23.4% of today's world population, we observe that 77% of the UN PKO's are currently taking place in those countries.

This ratio is three times more than any other ordinary countries in the world. One of the major goal of this work is to determine this issue precisely and make an analysis of it.

Today; among 193 UN member countries, there are 50 countries having a MM population. The world's 1.6 billion Muslim population in 2010, making up 23.4% of the total 6.9 billion world population, is expected to compose 26.4% of the estimated 8.3 billion world population in 2030. (With the assumption that their average annual growth rate of 2.2 in 2010 will be reduced to 1.5% during the period of 2010-2030).<sup>[3]</sup>

As explained above, MM countries which are composing just 23.5% of today's world population, are hosting 77% of current PKO's and the situation is more or less similar since 1948. This is probably due to some historical, geographical and other reasons.

The responsibility of MM countries towards the painful situations in the other MM nations where PKO's are taking place is no less than the other countries. Furthermore, taking into account the local sensitivities and different perceptions of local people, this becomes a need. In the following chapters of this work we will analyze the contribution of MM countries to the current PKO's.

The establishment of an Islamic Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) under the aegis of UN will be a part of the evaluation and the advantages and the inconveniences of such a PKF will be covered in Chapter 4.

The main content of our work is as following: in the first chapter; MM countries' contributions in uniformed personnel (police, experts/observers and troops) each year after 2000, their percentages, rankings and comparisons as part of UN member countries in total have been displayed in tables and graphics. In the second chapter; MM countries' contributions in uniformed personnel to current UN missions are being analyzed separately for each of the 16 missions in total.

MMC contributions to current PKO's on the basis of years after 2001 and on the basis of missions are being analyzed with an overall approach and covered in the third chapter; by compiling the outputs of the first and second chapters.

In the fourth chapter; we evaluated at an organizational and historical level "The idea of establishing an Islamic Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) under the UN auspice."

And through this work, we tried to answer some questions like:

- Are UN PKO's mostly taking place in MMC's or non MMC's, if so, by which ratios?
- After 2000, which MMCs are contributing to which UN PKO's and to what extent?
- Are the MM countries contributing sufficient personnel to UN, and what are their numbers on the base of year and mission?
  - What are their portions when compared by the non MM countries and UN total strength?
  - What are the MMC's current contributions to missions? Is there any difference or priority?
    - Are the MMCs sending less or more personnel to non MMCs? are they discriminating among hosting countries or missions?
    - Are geography and religion effecting the contributions?
    - What are the African nations contributions to PKO's in Africa?
    - What are the rankings and percentages of MMC's contributions depending on year and missions?
    - What are the changes in amount and percentages of MMC's uniformed personnel (police, troops, experts) in missions and through years?
    - What are the past and current efforts to establish an IPKF?
    - What are the advantages and inconvenience of establishing such an IPKF.

Muslim Majority countries in 2010 and in 2030							
Years		2010			2030		
Country/ Estimations		Percent of Population That is Muslim	Estimated Muslim Population	Percent of Global Muslim Population	Percent of Population That is Muslim	Projected Muslim Population	Percent of Global Muslim Population
1	Afghanistan	99,8	29,047,000	1,8	99,8	50,527,000	2,3
2	Albania	82,1	2,601,000	0,2	83,2	2,841,000	0,1
3	Algeria	98,2	34,780,000	2,1	98,2	43,915,000	2,0
4	Azerbaijan	98,4	8,795,000	0,5	98,4	10,162,000	0,5
5	Bahrain	81,2	655000	<0,1	81,2	881000	<0,1
6	Bangladesh	90,4	148,607,000	9,2	92,3	187,506,000	8,6
7	Brunei	51,9	211000	<0,1	51,9	284000	<0,1
8	Burkina Faso	58,9	9,600,000	0,6	59,0	16,480,000	0,8
9	Chad	55,7	6,404,000	0,4	53,0	10,086,000	0,5
10	Comoros	98,3	679000	<0,1	98,3	959000	<0,1
11	Djibouti	97,0	853000	0,1	97,0	1,157,000	0,1
12	Egypt	94,7	80,024,000	4,9	94,7	105,065,000	4,8
13	Gambia	95,3	1,669,000	0,1	95,3	2,607,000	0,1
14	Guinea	84,2	8,693,000	0,5	84,2	14,227,000	0,6
15	Indonesia	88,1	204,847,000	12,7	88,0	238,833,000	10,9
16	Iran	99,7	74,819,000	4,6	99,7	89,626,000	4,1
17	Iraq	98,9	31,108,000	1,9	98,9	48,350,000	2,2
18	Jordan	98,8	6,397,000	0,4	98,8	8,516,000	0,4
19	Kazakhstan	56,4	8,887,000	0,5	56,4	9,728,000	0,4
20	Kosovo	91,7	2,104,000	0,1	93,5	2,100,000	0,1
21	Kuwait	86,4	2,636,000	0,2	86,4	3,692,000	0,2
22	Kyrgyzstan	88,8	4,927,000	0,3	93,8	6,140,000	0,3
23	Lebanon	59,7	2,542,000	0,2	59,7	2,902,000	0,1
24	Libya	96,6	6,325,000	0,4	96,6	8,232,000	0,4
25	Malaysia	61,4	17,139,000	1,1	64,5	22,752,000	1,0
26	Maldives	98,4	309,000	<0,1	98,4	396000	<0,1
27	Mali	92,4	12,316,000	0,8	92,1	18,840,000	0,9
28	Mauritania	99,2%	3,338,000	0,2%	99,2%	4,750,000	0,2%
29	Mayotte	98,8	197,000	<0,1	98,8	298,000	<0,1
30	Morocco	99,9	3,2381,000	2	99,9	39,259,000	1,8
31	Niger	98,3	15627000	1	98,3	32,022,000	1,5
32	Nigeria*	50	75,123,000	4,6	51,5	116,832,000	5,3
33	Oman	87,7	2,547,000	0,2	87,7	3,549,000	0,2
34	Pakistan	96,4	178097000	11	96,4	256,117,000	11,7
35	Palestinian territories	97,5	4298000	0,3	97,5	7,136,000	0,3
36	Qatar	77,5	1168000	0,1	77,5	1,511,000	0,1
37	Saudi Arabia	97,1	25493000	1,6	97,1	35,497,000	1,6
38	Senegal	95,9	12333000	0,8	95,9	18,739,000	0,9
39	Sierra Leone	71,5	4171000	0,3	73,0	6,527,000	0,3
40	Somalia	98,6	9231000	0,6	98,6	15,529,000	0,7
41	Sudan	71,4	30855000	1,9	71,4	43,573,000	2
42	Syria	92,8	20895000	1,3	92,8	28,374,000	1,3
43	Tajikistan	99,0	36684	0,4	99,0	9,525,000	0,4
44	Tunisia	99,8	10349000	0,6	99,8	12,097,000	0,6
45	Turkey	98,6	74660000	4,6	98,6	89,127,000	4,1
46	Turkmenistan	93,3	4830000	0,3	93,3	5,855,000	0,3
47	U.A.E.	76,0	3577000	0,2	76,0	4,981,000	0,2
48	Uzbekistan	96,5	26833000	1,7	96,5	32,760,000	1,5
49	Western Sahara	99,6	528000	<0,1	99,6	816,000	<0,1
50	Yemen	99,0	24023000	1,5	99,0	38,973,000	1,8

\* According to Nigerian government official web site <http://www.nigeria.gov.ng/cultural-diversity> , %50 of the Nigerian population are muslim, %40 christian and %10 indigenous beliefs. [4]

## CHAPTER 1

### CONTRIBUTIONS OF MM COUNTRIES ON THE BASIS OF YEARS AFTER 2000

At the beginning and the following years of the new millennium the Muslim and non Muslim world experienced many political, socio-economic, cultural and scientific challenges and changes. This rate of change in those domains was certainly higher than previous years. These are the main reasons at the selection of this period, (namely after the year 2000) for the analysis of MM Countries Contributions to UN PKO's.

Furthermore, to make a better prediction for today and the future, it is always useful to make a retrospective analysis of events in the past. So we took the year 2001 as a starting point of our analysis.

For each year from 2001 to 2012, the MM countries contribution amounts have been drawn from the UN contribution statistics, analyzed and compiled later on. The amount of uniformed personnel are taken into account.

MM countries contributions of uniformed personnel composed of police (including police units) experts (including military observers) and in troops have been analyzed below separately for each year from 2001 to 2012.

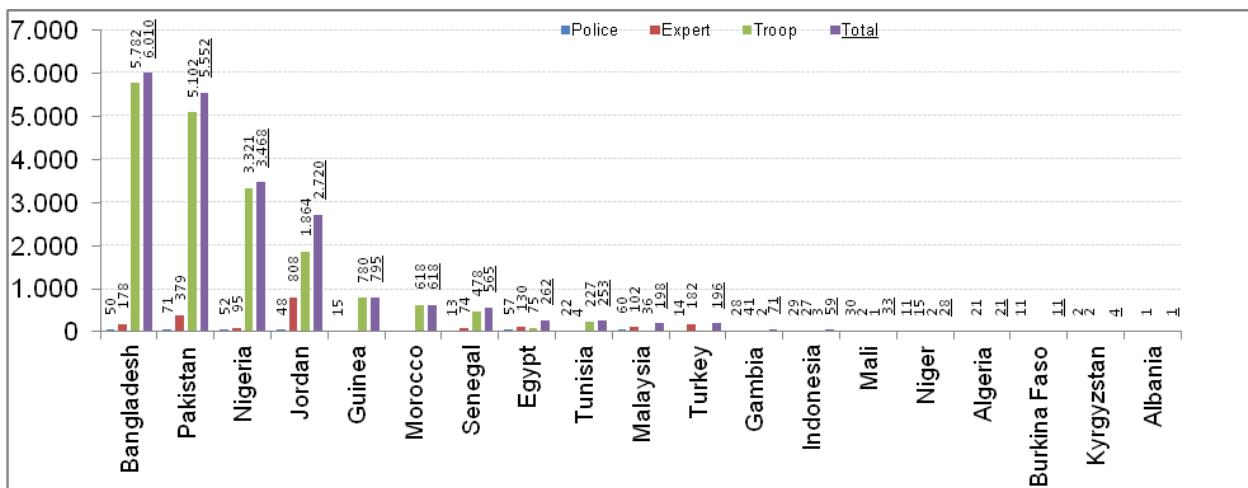
The data for the years 2001 to 2011 is reflects the numbers of uniformed personnel at the final day of each year, namely the statistics as of 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year. Except for the current year 2012, which is as of 31 july 2012 [5]. The difference of total contribution amounts among months in a year has also been found statistically insignificant.

#### YEAR 2001

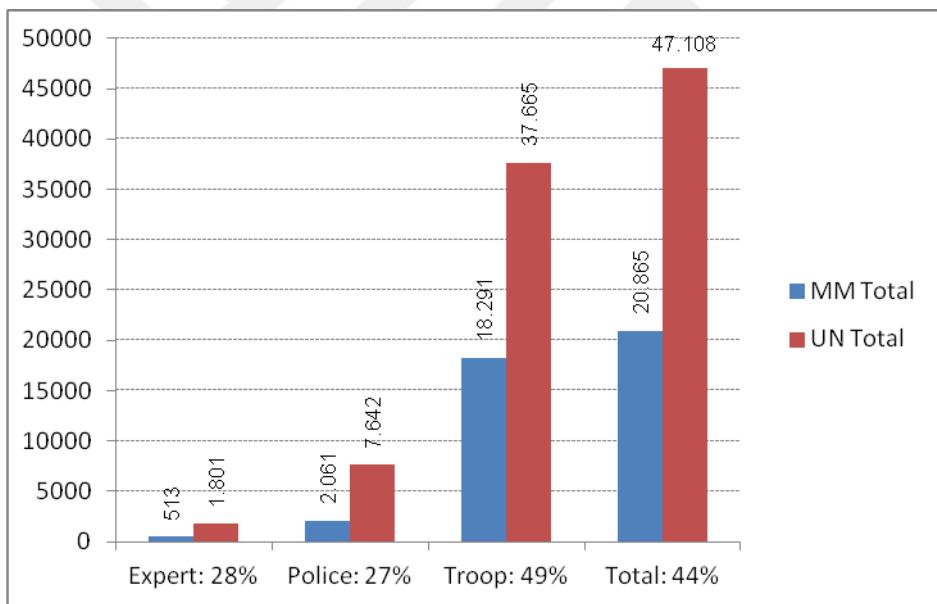
##### Contributions of MM countries in year 2001

Country	Expert	Police	Troop	Total	% MM	% UN
Bangladesh	50	178	5.782	6.010	28,80%	12,76%
Pakistan	71	379	5.102	5.552	26,61%	11,79%
Nigeria	52	95	3.321	3.468	16,62%	7,36%
Jordan	48	808	1.864	2.720	13,04%	5,77%
Guinea	15		780	795	3,81%	1,69%
Morocco			618	618	2,96%	1,31%
Senegal	13	74	478	565	2,71%	1,20%
Egypt	57	130	75	262	1,26%	0,56%
Tunisia	22	4	227	253	1,21%	0,54%
Malaysia	60	102	36	198	0,95%	0,42%
Turkey	14	182		196	0,94%	0,42%
Gambia	28	41	2	71	0,34%	0,15%
Indonesia	29	27	3	59	0,28%	0,13%
Mali	30	2	1	33	0,16%	0,07%
Niger	11	15	2	28	0,13%	0,06%
Algeria		21		21	0,10%	0,04%
Burkina Faso	11			11	0,05%	0,02%
Kyrgyzstan	2	2		4	0,05%	0,02%
Albania		1		1	0,005%	0,002%
<b>MM Total</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>2.061</b>	<b>18.291</b>	<b>20.865</b>		
<b>UN Total</b>	<b>1.801</b>	<b>7.642</b>	<b>37.665</b>	<b>47.108</b>		
<b>% MM</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>44%</b>		

## Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions in Year 2001



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions in Year 2001.



In year 2001, those 19 MM countries above out of 50, contributed to UN PKO's, up to the numbers as defined in tables above. In total; 27% of the Police Forces, 28% of the experts, 49% of the troops were provided by MM countries and they constituted 44% (20.865 over 47.108) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 88 contributing countries.

As of 31 december 2001; top ten contributors among UN contributors were respectively: Bangladesh: 6.010, Pakistan: 5.552, Nigeria: 3.468, India: 2.883, Jordan: 2.720, Ghana: 2.462, Kenya: 1.801, Ukraine: 1.536, Australia: 1.529, Portugal: 1.148. These 4 MM countries among the biggest ten contributors composed 38% (17750 over 47108) of the UN total contribution and 85% of the MM countries Total contributions which is a very big portion.

The first ten contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Bangladesh 28,80%, Pakistan 26,61%, Nigeria 16,62%, Jordan 13,04%, Guinea 3,81%, Morocco 2,96%, Senegal 2,71%, Egypt 1,26%, Tunisia 1,21%, Malaysia 0,95%.

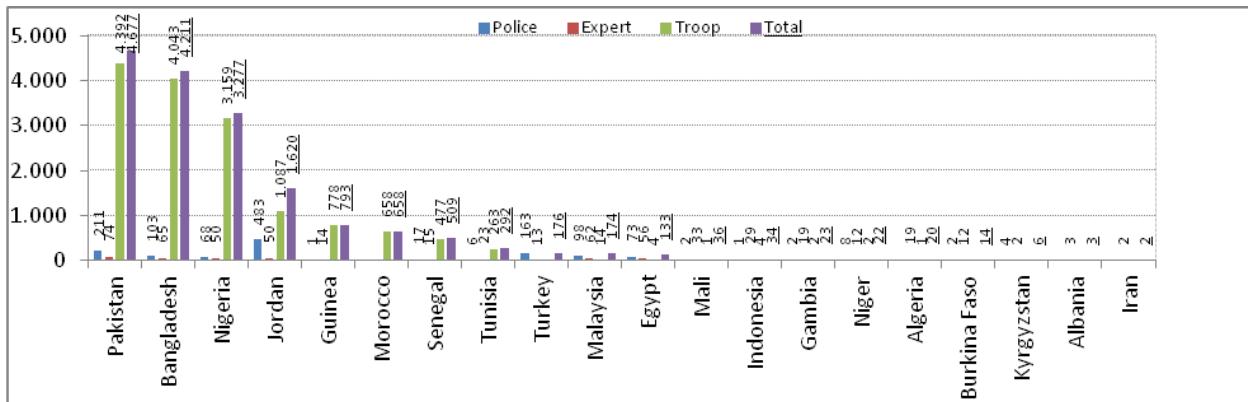
In Cumulative; these ten MM countries made up 97,97% of the Total MM amount while forming 43,39% of the UN Total.

MM countries contribution order from the highest to the lowest one was as following: Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Jordan, Guinea, Morocco, Senegal, Egypt, Tunisia, Malaysia, Turkey, Gambia, Indonesia, Mali, Niger, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Kyrgyzstan, Albania.

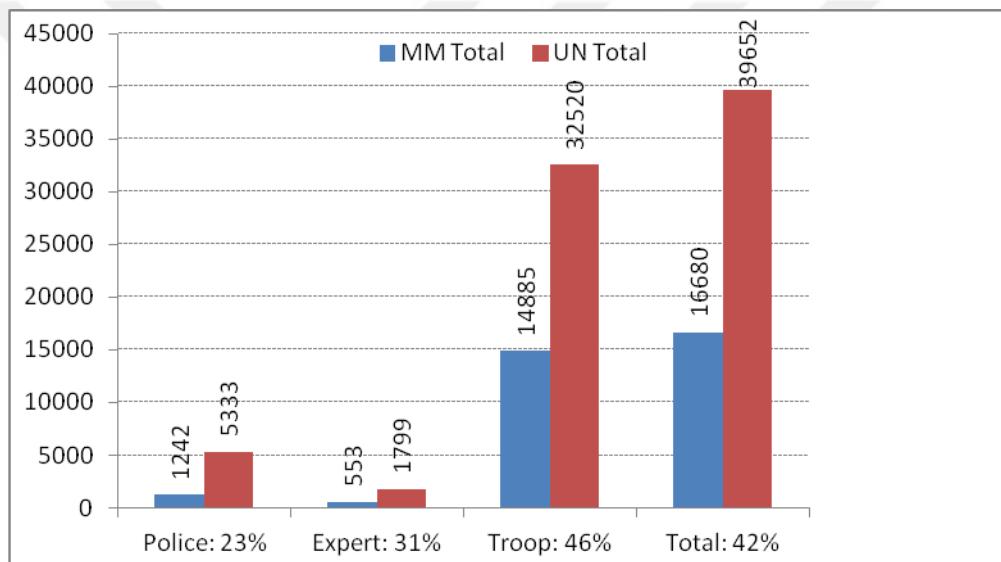
**YEAR 2002**  
**Contributions of MM countries in year 2002**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Police</b>	<b>Expert</b>	<b>Troops</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% MM</b>	<b>% UN</b>
Pakistan	211	74	4.392	4.677	28,04%	11,80%
Bangladesh	103	65	4.043	4.211	25,25%	10,62%
Nigeria	68	50	3.159	3.277	19,65%	8,26%
Jordan	483	50	1.087	1.620	9,71%	4,09%
Guinea	1	14	778	793	4,75%	2,00%
Morocco			658	658	3,94%	1,66%
Senegal	17	15	477	509	3,05%	1,28%
Tunisia	6	23	263	292	1,75%	0,74%
Turkey	163	13		176	1,06%	0,44%
Malaysia	98	62	14	174	1,04%	0,44%
Egypt	73	56	4	133	0,80%	0,34%
Mali	2	33	1	36	0,22%	0,09%
Indonesia	1	29	4	34	0,20%	0,09%
Gambia	2	19	2	23	0,14%	0,06%
Niger	8	12	2	22	0,13%	0,06%
Algeria		19	1	20	0,12%	0,05%
Burkina Faso	2	12		14	0,08%	0,04%
Kyrgyzstan	4	2		6	0,04%	0,02%
Albania		3		3	0,02%	0,01%
Iran		2		2	0,01%	0,01%
<b>MM Total</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>14885</b>	<b>16680</b>		
<b>UN Total</b>	<b>5.333</b>	<b>1.799</b>	<b>32.520</b>	<b>39.652</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>42%</b>		

## Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions in Year 2002



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions in Year 2002



In year 2002, 20 MM countries above out of 50, contributed to UN PKO's, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 23% of the Police Forces, 31% of experts, 46% of the troops have been provided by MM countries and they have constituted 42% (16.680 over 39.652) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 89 contributing countries.

The first ten contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Pakistan 28,04%, Bangladesh 25,25%, Nigeria 19,65%, Jordan 9,71%, Guinea 4,75%, Morocco 3,94%, Senegal 3,05%, Tunisia 1,75%, Turkey 1,06%, Malaysia 1,04%.

In Cumulative; these ten MM countries made up 98,24% of the Total MM amount while forming 41,33% of the UN Total. It is also remarkable that these ten countries are representing almost all the MM contribution. Some countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan were significantly dominant in contribution while some others like Iran have insignificant percentages like 0,01% of total amount.

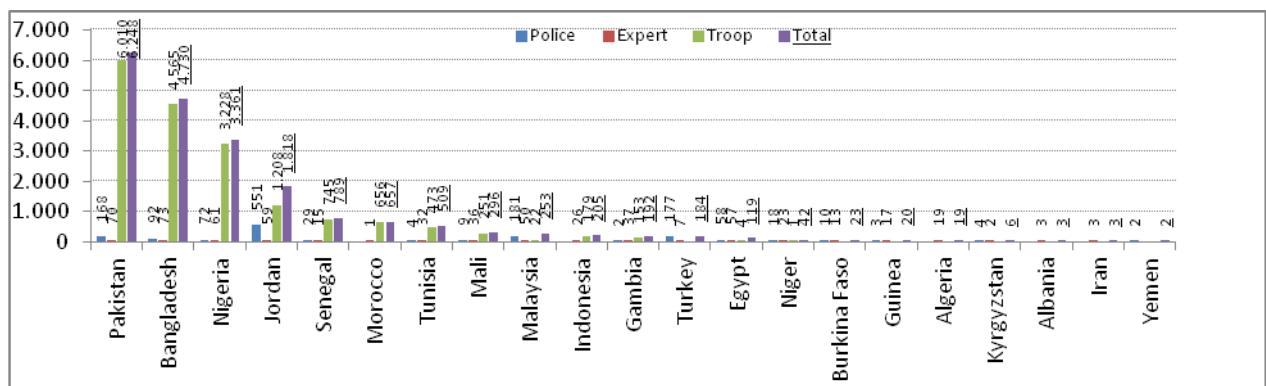
MM countries contribution order from major to minor was respectively; Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Jordan, Guinea, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, Malaysia, Egypt, Mali, Indonesia, Gambia, Niger, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Kyrgyzstan, Albania, Iran,

## YEAR 2003

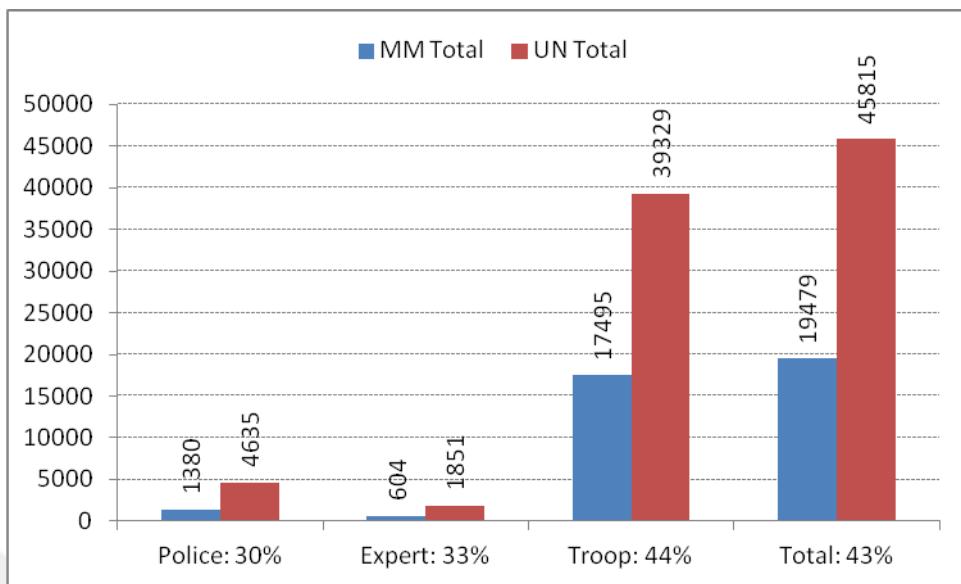
### Contributions of MM Countries in Year 2003

Country	Police	Experts	Troops	Total	% MM	% UN
Pakistan	168	70	6.010	6.248	32,08%	13,64%
Bangladesh	92	73	4.565	4.730	24,28%	10,32%
Nigeria	72	61	3.228	3.361	17,25%	7,34%
Jordan	551	59	1.208	1.818	9,33%	3,97%
Senegal	29	15	745	789	4,05%	1,72%
Morocco		1	656	657	3,37%	1,43%
Tunisia	4	32	473	509	2,61%	1,11%
Mali	9	36	251	296	1,52%	0,65%
Malaysia	181	50	22	253	1,30%	0,55%
Indonesia		26	179	205	1,05%	0,45%
Gambia	2	37	153	192	0,99%	0,42%
Turkey	177	7		184	0,94%	0,40%
Egypt	58	57	4	119	0,61%	0,26%
Niger	18	23	1	42	0,22%	0,09%
Burkina Faso	10	13		23	0,12%	0,05%
Guinea	3	17		20	0,10%	0,04%
Algeria		19		19	0,10%	0,04%
Kyrgyzstan	4	2		6	0,03%	0,01%
Albania		3		3	0,02%	0,01%
Iran		3		3	0,02%	0,01%
Yemen	2			2	0,01%	0,004%
<b>MM Total</b>	<b>1380</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>17495</b>	<b>19479</b>		
<b>UN Total</b>	<b>4.635</b>	<b>1.851</b>	<b>39.329</b>	<b>45.815</b>		
<b>%MM</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>		

### Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions in Year 2003



### MM and UN Countries Total Contributions in Year 2003



In year 2003, 21 MM countries above out of 50, contributed to UN PKO's, up to the numbers as displayed in table. In total; 30% of the Police Forces, 33% of experts, 44% of the troops have been provided by MM countries and they constituted 43% (19.479 over 45.815) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 94 contributing countries.

The ten voluminous contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Pakistan 32,08%, Bangladesh 24,28%, Nigeria 17,25%, Jordan 9,33%, Senegal 4,05%, Morocco 3,37%, Tunisia 2,61%, Mali 1,52%, Malaysia 1,30%, Indonesia 1,05%,

In Cumulative; these ten MM countries made up 96,85% of the Total MM amount while forming 41,18% of the UN Total. As usual; some countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nigeria have been significantly dominant, only these 3 countries made up 74% of MM Total and 31% of UN Total in contribution while some others like Iran have insignificant percentages like 0,01% of total amount.

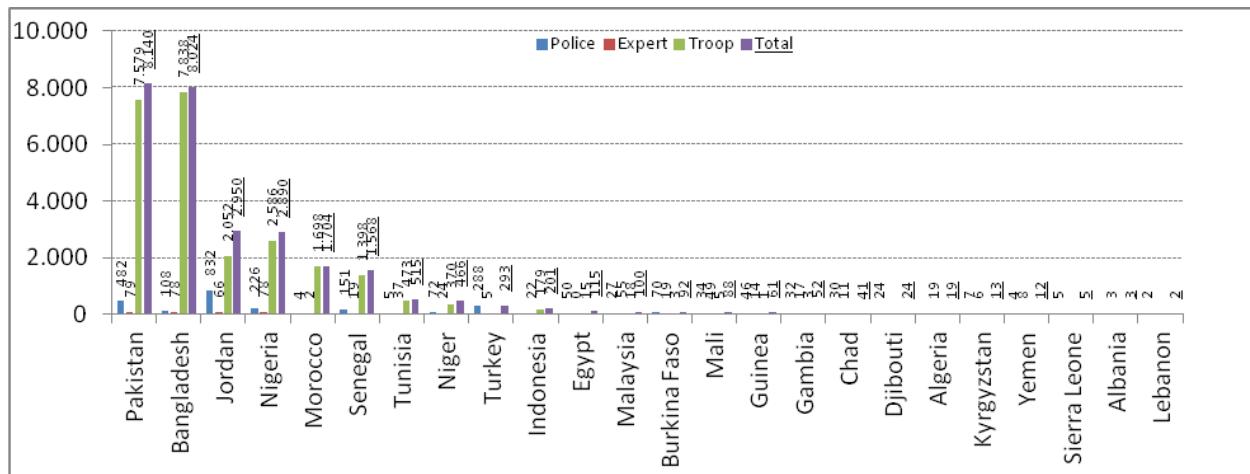
The sequence of contributing MM countries from major to minor was; Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Jordan, Senegal, Morocco, Tunisia, Mali, Malaysia, Indonesia, Gambia, Turkey, Egypt, Niger, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Algeria, Kyrgyzstan, Albania, Iran, Yemen.

## YEAR 2004

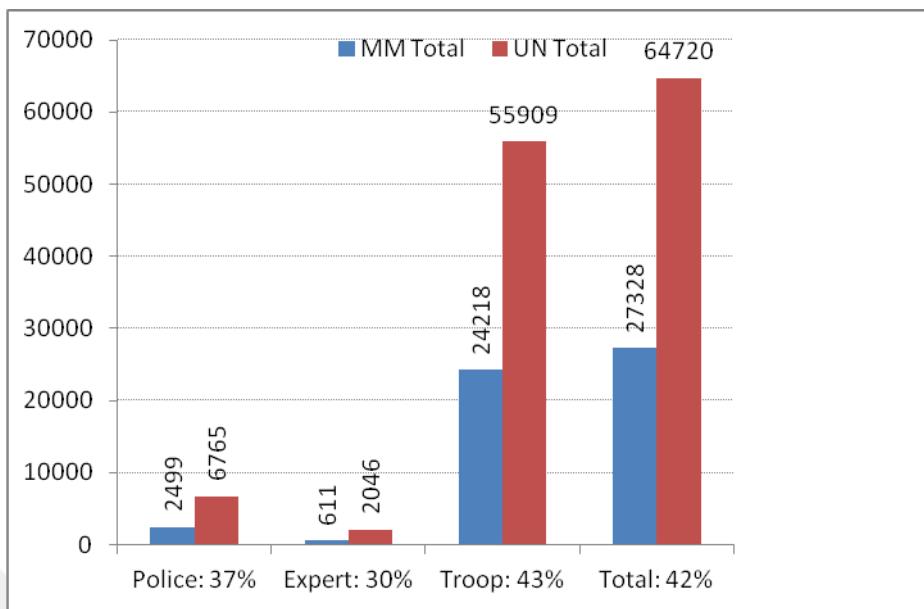
### Contributions of MM Countries in Year 2004

Country	Police	Expert	Troop	Total	% MM	% UN
Pakistan	482	79	7.579	8.140	29,73%	12,58%
Bangladesh	108	78	7.838	8.024	29,31%	12,40%
Jordan	832	66	2.052	2.950	10,78%	4,56%
Nigeria	226	78	2.586	2.890	10,56%	4,47%
Morocco	4	2	1.698	1.704	6,22%	2,63%
Senegal	151	19	1.398	1.568	5,73%	2,42%
Tunisia	5	37	473	515	1,88%	0,80%
Niger	72	24	370	466	1,70%	0,72%
Turkey	288	5		293	1,07%	0,45%
Indonesia		22	179	201	0,73%	0,31%
Egypt	50	0	15	115	0,42%	0,18%
Malaysia	27	55	18	100	0,37%	0,15%
Burkina Faso	70	19	3	92	0,34%	0,14%
Mali	34	49	5	88	0,32%	0,14%
Guinea	46	14	1	61	0,22%	0,09%
Gambia	32	17	3	52	0,19%	0,08%
Chad	30	11		41	0,15%	0,06%
Djibouti	24			24	0,09%	0,04%
Algeria		19		19	0,07%	0,03%
Kyrgyzstan	7	6		13	0,05%	0,02%
Yemen	4	8		12	0,04%	0,02%
Sierra Leone	5			5	0,02%	0,01%
Albania		3		3	0,01%	0,005%
Lebanon	2			2	0,01%	0,003%
<b>MM Total</b>	<b>2499</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>24218</b>	<b>27378</b>		
<b>UN Total</b>	<b>6.765</b>	<b>2.046</b>	<b>55.909</b>	<b>64.720</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>		

### Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions in Year 2004



### MM and UN Countries Total Contributions in Year 2004



In year 2004, 24 MM countries above out of 50, contributed to UN PKO's, up to the numbers as defined in tables. In total; 37% of the Police Forces, 30% of the experts, 43% of the troops were provided by MM countries and they constituted 42% (27.365 over 64.920) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 102 contributing countries.

The voluminous ten contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Pakistan 29,73%, Bangladesh 29,31%, Jordan 10,78%,Nigeria 10,56%, Morocco 6,22%, Senegal 5,73%, Tunisia 1,88%,Niger 1,70%, Turkey 1,07%, Indonesia 0,73%.

4 big contributor countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria and Jordan have constituted 80% of MM Total and 33% of UN Total in contribution. In Cumulative; these ten MM countries made up 97,71% of the Total MM amount while forming 41,33% of the UN Total. While some others like Lebanon or Albania have insignificant percentages like 0,01% of total MM amount.

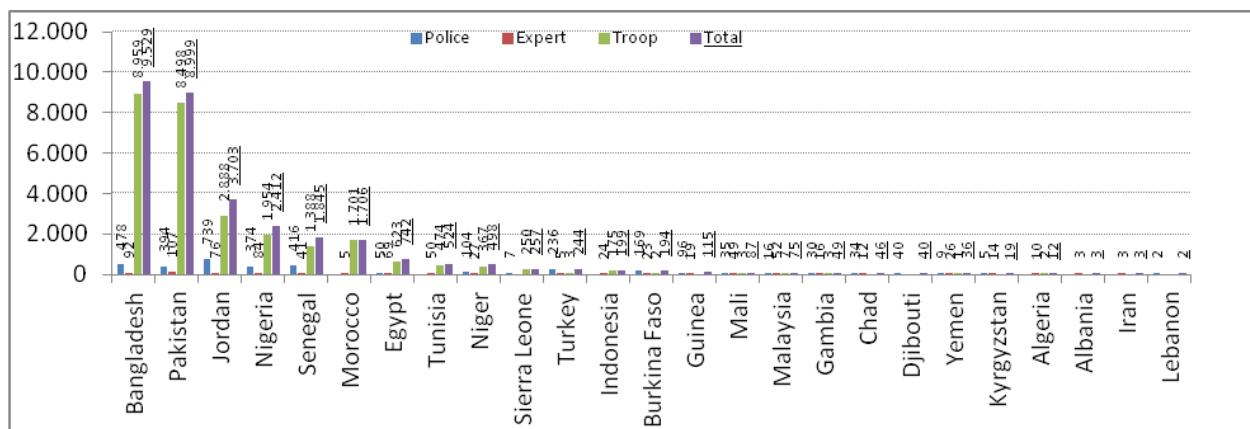
The sequence of contributing MM countries from the highest to the lowest is; Pakistan, Bangladesh, Jordan, Nigeria, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, Niger, Turkey, Indonesia, Egypt, Malaysia, Burkina Faso, Mali, Guinea, Gambia, Chad, Djibouti, Algeria, Kyrgyzstan, Yemen, Sierra Leone, Albania, Lebanon.

## YEAR 2005

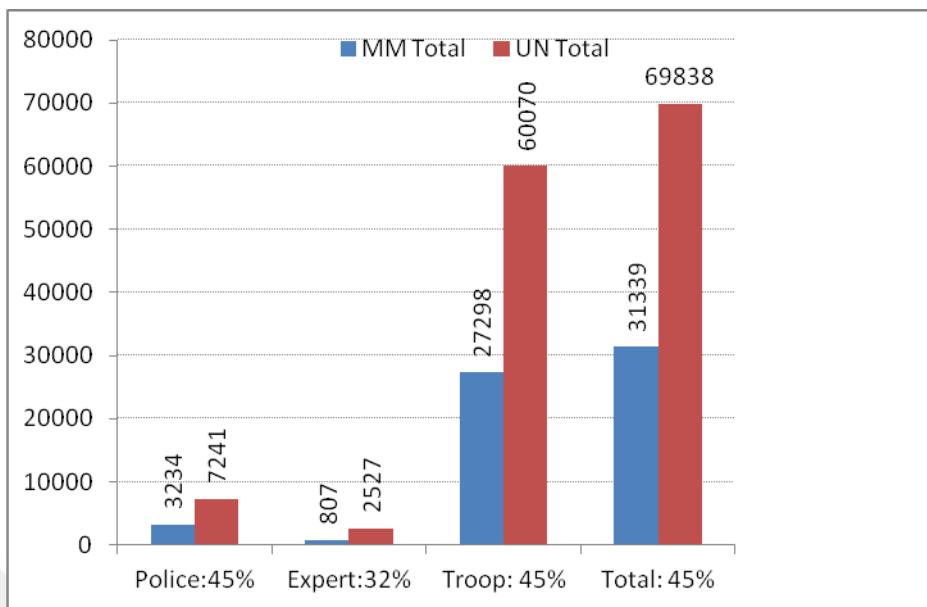
### Contributions of MM Countries in Year 2005

Country	Police	Expert	Troops	Total	% MM	% UN
Bangladesh	478	92	8.959	9.529	30,41%	13,64%
Pakistan	394	107	8.498	8.999	28,72%	12,89%
Jordan	739	76	2.888	3.703	11,82%	5,30%
Nigeria	374	84	1.954	2.412	7,70%	3,45%
Senegal	416	41	1.388	1.845	5,89%	2,64%
Morocco		5	1.701	1.706	5,44%	2,44%
Egypt	50	69	623	742	2,37%	1,06%
Tunisia		50	474	524	1,67%	0,75%
Niger	104	27	367	498	1,59%	0,71%
Sierra Leone	7		250	257	0,82%	0,37%
Turkey	236	5	3	244	0,78%	0,35%
Indonesia		24	175	199	0,63%	0,28%
Burkina Faso	169	23	2	194	0,62%	0,28%
Guinea	96	19		115	0,37%	0,16%
Mali	35	49	3	87	0,28%	0,12%
Malaysia	16	52	7	75	0,24%	0,11%
Gambia	30	16	3	49	0,16%	0,07%
Chad	34	12		46	0,15%	0,07%
Djibouti	40			40	0,13%	0,06%
Yemen	9	26	1	36	0,11%	0,05%
Kyrgyzstan	5	14		19	0,06%	0,03%
Algeria		10	2	12	0,04%	0,02%
Albania		3		3	0,01%	0,004%
Iran		3		3	0,01%	0,004%
Lebanon	2			2	0,01%	0,003%
<b>MM Total</b>	3234	807	27298	31339		
<b>UN Total</b>	7241	2527	60070	69838		
<b>%MM</b>	45	32	45	45		

### Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions in Year 2005



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions in Year 2005



In year 2005, 25 MM countries above out of 50, contributed to UN PKO's, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 45% of the Police Forces, 32% of experts, 45% of the troops were provided by MM countries and they have constituted 45% (31.339 over 69.838) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 108 contributing countries.

The first ten contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Bangladesh 30,41%, Pakistan 28,72%, Jordan 11,82%, Nigeria 7,70%, Senegal 5,89%, Morocco 5,44%, Egypt 2,37%, Tunisia 1,67%, Niger 1,59%, Sierra Leone 0,82%.

The highest contributors (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria and Jordan) composed 78,63% of MM Total and 35,29% of UN Total contribution.

In Cumulative; these ten MM countries made up 96,41% of the Total MM amount while forming 43,26% of the UN Total. With 0,01% Iran, Lebanon or Albania have been the smallest contributors of this period.

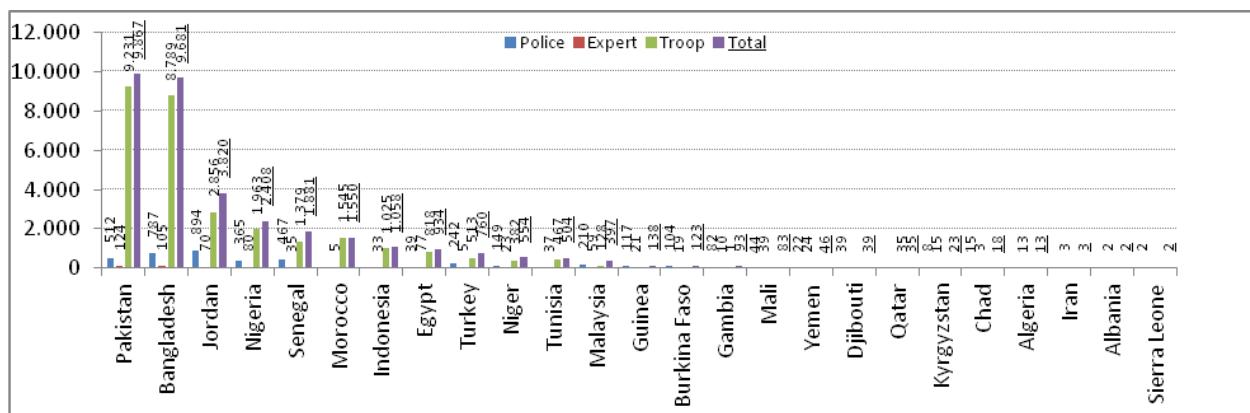
The sequence of MM countries in terms of their contributions in decreasing order was; Bangladesh, Pakistan, Jordan, Nigeria, Senegal, Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia, Niger, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Indonesia, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Malaysia, Gambia, Chad, Djibouti, Yemen, Kyrgyzstan, Algeria, Albania, Iran, Lebanon,

## YEAR 2006

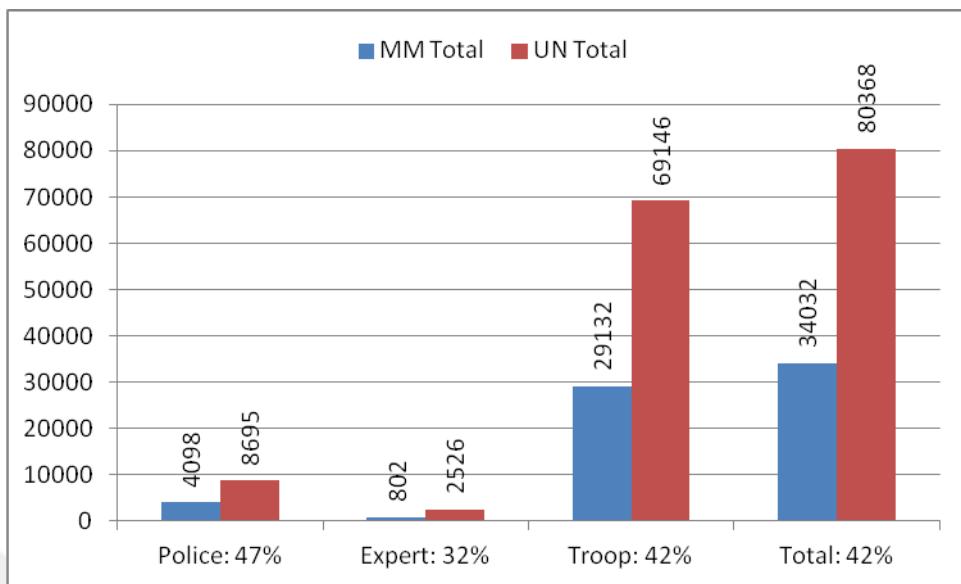
### Contributions of MM Countries in Year 2006

Country	Police	Expert	Troop	Total	% MM	% UN
Pakistan	512	124	9.231	9.867	28,99%	12,28%
Bangladesh	787	105	8.789	9.681	28,45%	12,05%
Jordan	894	70	2.856	3.820	11,22%	4,75%
Nigeria	365	80	1.963	2.408	7,08%	3,00%
Senegal	467	35	1.379	1.881	5,53%	2,34%
Morocco		5	1.545	1.550	4,55%	1,93%
Indonesia		33	1.025	1.058	3,11%	1,32%
Egypt	39	77	818	934	2,74%	1,16%
Turkey	242	5	513	760	2,23%	0,95%
Niger	149	23	382	554	1,63%	0,69%
Tunisia		37	467	504	1,48%	0,63%
Malaysia	210	59	128	397	1,17%	0,49%
Guinea	117	21		138	0,41%	0,17%
Burkina Faso	104	19		123	0,36%	0,15%
Gambia	82	10	1	93	0,27%	0,12%
Mali	44	39		83	0,24%	0,10%
Yemen	22	24		46	0,14%	0,06%
Djibouti	39			39	0,11%	0,05%
Qatar			35	35	0,10%	0,04%
Kyrgyzstan	8	15		23	0,07%	0,03%
Chad	15	3		18	0,05%	0,02%
Algeria		13		13	0,04%	0,02%
Iran		3		3	0,01%	0,004%
Albania		2		2	0,01%	0,002%
Sierra Leone	2			2	0,01%	0,002%
MM Total	4098	802	29132	34032		
UN Total	8695	2526	69146	80368		
MM%	47	32	42	42		

### Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions in Year 2006



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions in Year 2006



In year 2006, 25 MM countries above out of 50, have contributed to UN PKO's, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 47% of the Police Forces, 32% of experts, 42% of the troops have been provided by MM countries and they have constituted 42% (34.032 over 80.368) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 114 contributing countries.

The first ten contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Pakistan 28,99%, Bangladesh 28,45%, Jordan 11,22%, Nigeria 7,08%, Senegal 5,53%, Morocco 4,55%, Indonesia 3,11%, Egypt 2,74%, Turkey 2,23%, Niger 1,63%.

Strong contributors (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria and Jordan) have constituted 75,74% of MM Total and 32,07% of UN Total in contribution.

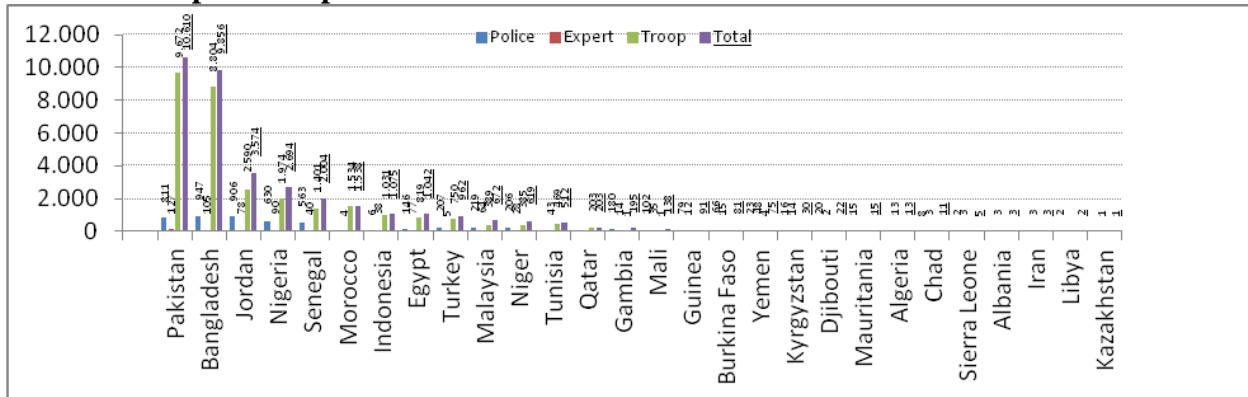
In Cumulative; these ten MM countries made up 95,54% of the Total MM amount while forming 40,46% of the UN Total. With 0,01% Iran, Sierra Leone and Albania have been the smallest contributors of this period.

MM countries in terms of their contributions in decreasing order was respectively; Pakistan, Bangladesh, Jordan, Nigeria, Senegal, Morocco, Indonesia, Egypt, Turkey, Niger, Tunisia, Malaysia, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Yemen, Djibouti, Qatar, Kyrgyzstan, Chad, Algeria, Iran, Albania, Sierra Leone.

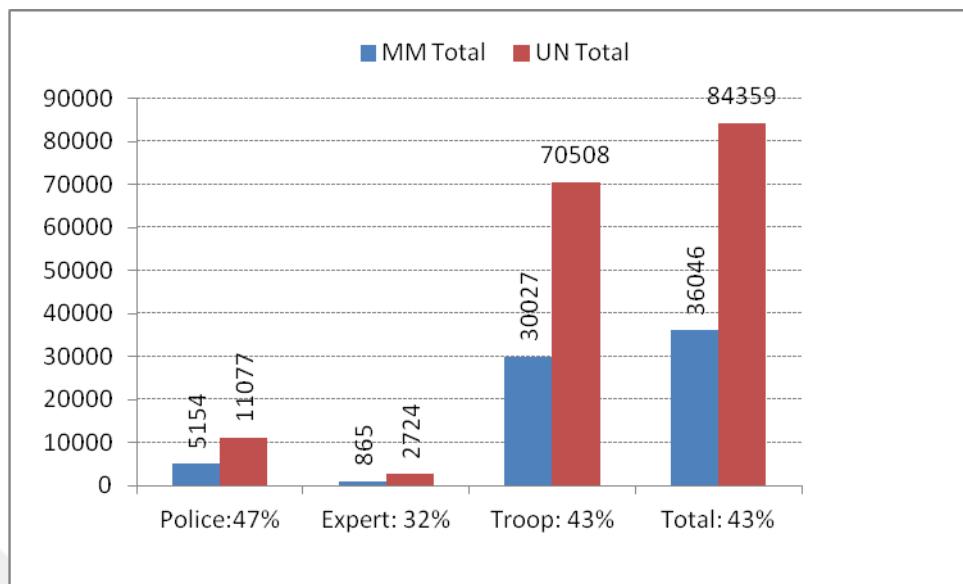
**YEAR 2007**  
**Contributions of MM Countries in Year 2007**

Country	Police	Expert	Troops	Total	% MM	% UN
Pakistan	811	127	9.672	10.610	29,43%	12,58%
Bangladesh	947	105	8.804	9.856	27,34%	11,68%
Jordan	906	78	2.590	3.574	9,92%	4,24%
Nigeria	630	90	1.974	2.694	7,47%	3,19%
Senegal	563	40	1.401	2.004	5,56%	2,38%
Morocco		4	1.534	1.538	4,27%	1,82%
Indonesia	6	38	1.031	1.075	2,98%	1,27%
Egypt	146	77	819	1.042	2,89%	1,24%
Turkey	207	5	750	962	2,67%	1,14%
Malaysia	219	64	389	672	1,86%	0,80%
Niger	206	28	385	619	1,72%	0,73%
Tunisia		43	469	512	1,42%	0,61%
Qatar			203	203	0,56%	0,24%
Gambia	180	14	1	195	0,54%	0,23%
Mali	102	35	1	138	0,38%	0,16%
Guinea	79	12		91	0,25%	0,11%
Burkina Faso	66	15		81	0,22%	0,10%
Yemen	23	48	4	75	0,21%	0,09%
Kyrgyzstan	16	14		30	0,08%	0,04%
Djibouti	20	2		22	0,06%	0,03%
Mauritania	15			15	0,04%	0,02%
Algeria		13		13	0,04%	0,02%
Chad	8	3		11	0,03%	0,01%
Sierra Leone	2	3		5	0,01%	0,01%
Albania		3		3	0,01%	0,004%
Iran		3		3	0,01%	0,004%
Libya	2			2	0,01%	0,002%
Kazakhstan		1		1	0,003%	0,001%
<b>MM Total</b>	<b>5154</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>30027</b>	<b>36046</b>		
<b>UN Total</b>	<b>11077</b>	<b>2724</b>	<b>70508</b>	<b>84359</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>		

**Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions in Year 2007**



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions in Year 2007



In year 2007, 27 MM countries above out of 50, have contributed to UN PKO's, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 47% of the Police Forces, 32% of the experts, 43% of the troops have been provided by MM countries and they have constituted 43% (36.030 over 84.359) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 119 contributing countries.

The first ten contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Pakistan 29,43%, Bangladesh 27,34%, Jordan 9,92%, Nigeria 7,47%, Senegal 5,56%, Morocco 4,27%, Indonesia 2,98%, Egypt 2,89%, Turkey 2,67%, Malaysia 1,86%.

Big contributors (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria and Jordan) have composed 74,17% of MM Total and 31,69% of UN Total contribution amount.

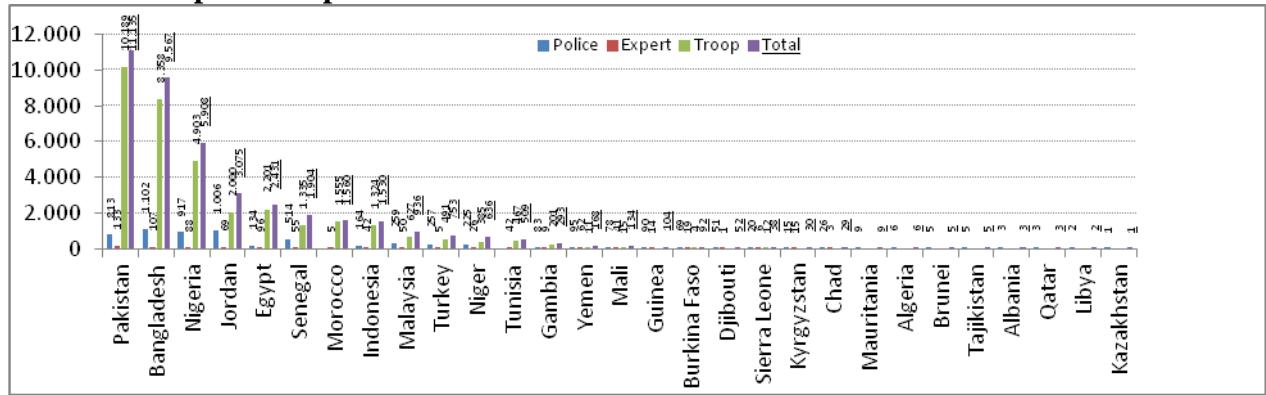
In Cumulative; these ten MM countries made up 94,40% of the Total MM amount while forming 40,34% of the UN Total. with 0,01% Iran, Libya, Kazakhstan and Albania have been the smallest contributors of this period.

Ranking of contributing MM countries was respectively; Pakistan, Bangladesh, Jordan, Nigeria, Senegal, Morocco, Indonesia, Egypt, Turkey, Malaysia, Niger, Tunisia, Qatar, Gambia, Mali, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Kyrgyzstan, Djibouti, Mauritania, Algeria, Chad, Sierra Leone, Albania, Iran, Libya, Kazakhstan,

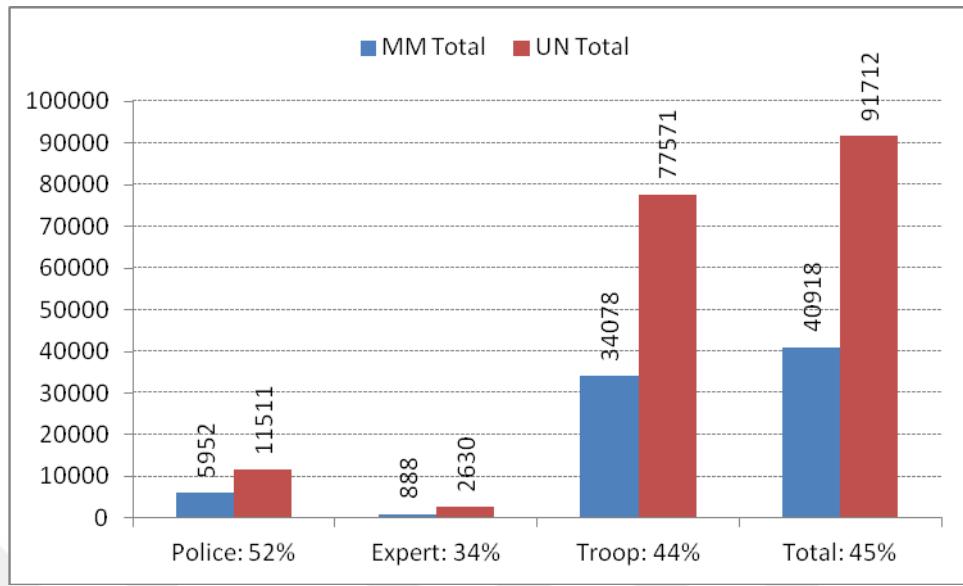
**YEAR 2008**  
**Contributions of MM Countries in Year 2008**

Country	Police	Expert	Troop	Total	% MM	% UN
Pakistan	813	133	10.189	11.135	27,21%	12,14%
Bangladesh	1.102	107	8.358	9.567	23,38%	10,43%
Nigeria	917	88	4.903	5.908	14,44%	6,44%
Jordan	1.006	69	2.000	3.075	7,52%	3,35%
Egypt	134	96	2.201	2.431	5,94%	2,65%
Senegal	514	55	1.335	1.904	4,65%	2,08%
Morocco		5	1.555	1.560	3,81%	1,70%
Indonesia	164	42	1.324	1.530	3,74%	1,67%
Malaysia	259	50	627	936	2,29%	1,02%
Turkey	257	5	491	753	1,84%	0,82%
Niger	225	26	385	636	1,55%	0,69%
Tunisia		42	467	509	1,24%	0,55%
Gambia	83	9	201	293	0,72%	0,32%
Yemen	95	62	11	168	0,41%	0,18%
Mali	78	41	15	134	0,33%	0,15%
Guinea	90	14		104	0,25%	0,11%
Burkina Faso	69	19	4	92	0,22%	0,10%
Djibouti	51	1		52	0,13%	0,06%
Sierra Leone	20	6	12	38	0,09%	0,04%
Kyrgyzstan	15	15		30	0,07%	0,03%
Chad	26	3		29	0,07%	0,03%
Mauritania	9			9	0,02%	0,01%
Algeria	6			6	0,01%	0,01%
Brunei	5			5	0,01%	0,01%
Tajikistan	5			5	0,01%	0,01%
Albania	3			3	0,01%	0,003%
Qatar	3			3	0,01%	0,003%
Libya	2			2	0,005%	0,002%
Kazakhstan	1			1	0,002%	0,001%
<b>MM Total</b>	<b>5952</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>34078</b>	<b>40918</b>		
UN Total	11511	2630	77571	91712		
MM%	52	34	44	45		

**Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions in Year 2008**



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions in Year 2008



In year 2008, 29 MM countries above out of 50, have contributed to UN PKO's, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 52% of the Police Forces, 34% of experts, 44% of the troops have been provided by MM countries and they have constituted 45% (40.918 over 91.712) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 120 contributing countries.

The first ten contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Pakistan 27,21%, Bangladesh 23,38%, Nigeria 14,44%, Jordan 7,52%, Egypt 5,94%, Senegal 4,65%, Morocco 3,81%, Indonesia 3,74%, Malaysia 2,29%, Turkey 1,84%.

Big four contributors (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria and Jordan) have constituted 72,55% of MM Total and 32,37% of UN Total in contribution.

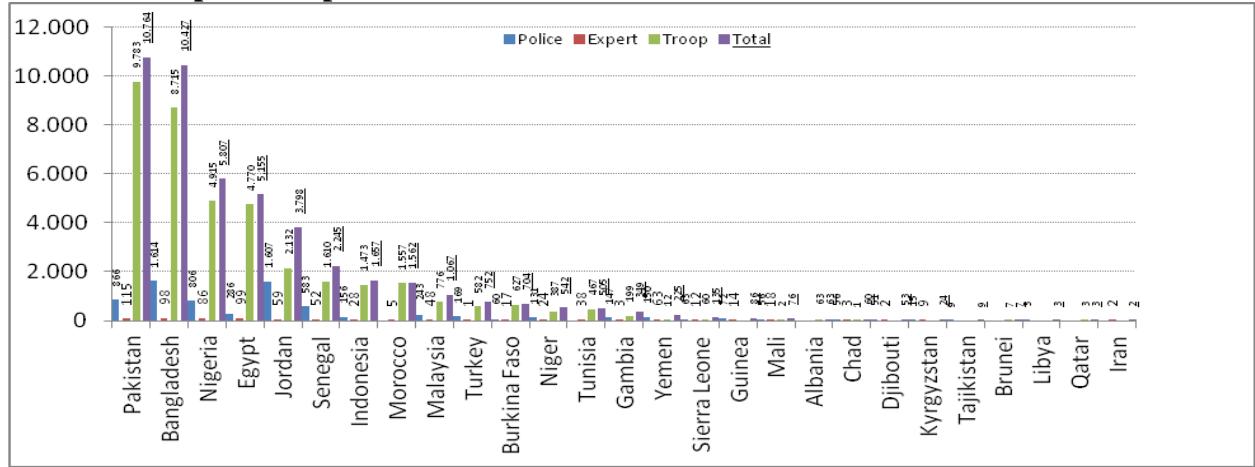
In Cumulative; these ten MM countries made up 94,82% of the Total MM amount while forming 42,31% of the UN Total. By around 0,01%, Qatar, Libya, Kazakhstan and Albania have been the smallest contributors of this period.

Ranking of contributing MM countries was respectively; Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Jordan, Egypt, Senegal, Morocco, Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, Niger, Tunisia, Gambia, Yemen, Mali, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Sierra Leone, Kyrgyzstan, Chad, Mauritania, Algeria, Brunei, Tajikistan, Albania, Qatar, Libya, Kazakhstan.

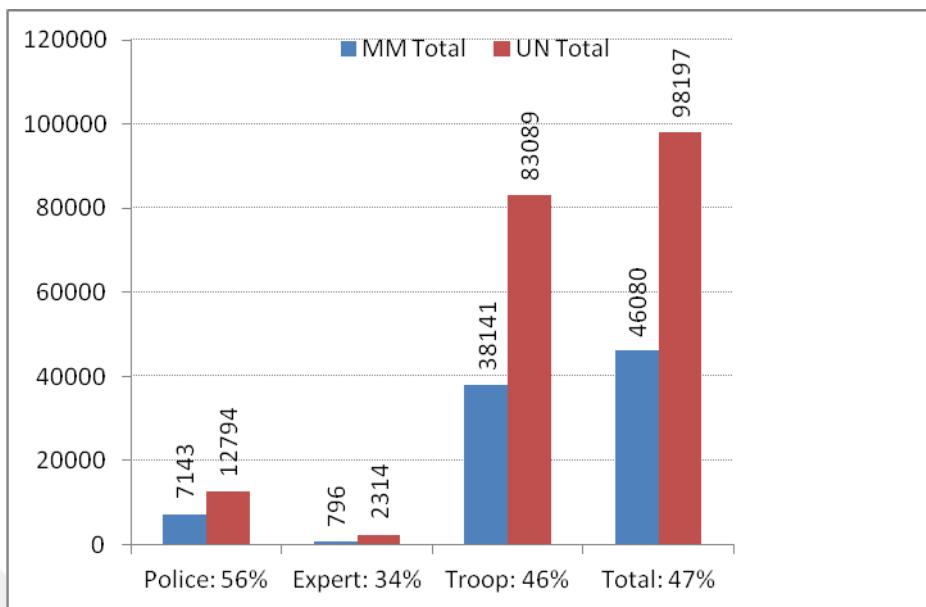
**YEAR 2009**  
**Contributions of MM Countries in Year 2009**

Country	Police	Expert	Troop	Total	% MM	% UN
Pakistan	866	115	9.783	10.764	23,36%	10,96%
Bangladesh	1.614	98	8.715	10.427	22,63%	10,62%
Nigeria	806	86	4.915	5.807	12,60%	5,91%
Egypt	286	99	4.770	5.155	11,19%	5,25%
Jordan	1.607	59	2.132	3.798	8,24%	3,87%
Senegal	583	52	1.610	2.245	4,87%	2,29%
Indonesia	156	28	1.473	1.657	3,60%	1,69%
Morocco		5	1.557	1.562	3,39%	1,59%
Malaysia	243	48	776	1.067	2,32%	1,09%
Turkey	169	1	582	752	1,63%	0,77%
Burkina Faso	60	17	627	704	1,53%	0,72%
Niger	131	24	387	542	1,18%	0,55%
Tunisia		38	467	505	1,10%	0,51%
Gambia	147	3	199	349	0,76%	0,36%
Yemen	150	63	12	225	0,49%	0,23%
Sierra Leone	63	12	60	135	0,29%	0,14%
Guinea	72	14		86	0,19%	0,09%
Mali	56	18	2	76	0,16%	0,08%
Albania			63	63	0,14%	0,06%
Chad	56	3	1	60	0,13%	0,06%
Djibouti	51	2		53	0,12%	0,05%
Kyrgyzstan	15	9		24	0,05%	0,02%
Tajikistan	9			9	0,02%	0,01%
Brunei			7	7	0,02%	0,01%
Libya	3			3	0,01%	0,003%
Qatar				3	0,01%	0,003%
Iran		2		2	0,004%	0,002%
<b>MM Total</b>	<b>7143</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>38141</b>	<b>46080</b>		
<b>UN Total</b>	<b>12794</b>	<b>2314</b>	<b>83089</b>	<b>98197</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>		

**Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions in Year 2009**



### MM and UN Countries Total Contributions in Year 2009



In year 2009, 27 MM countries above out of 50, contributed to UN PKO's, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 56% of the Police Forces, 34% of experts, 46% of the troops have been provided by MM countries and they constituted 47% (46080 over 98.197) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 116 contributing countries.

The major ten contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Pakistan 23,36%, Bangladesh 22,63%, Nigeria 12,60%, Egypt 11,19%, Jordan 8,24%, Senegal 4,87%, Indonesia 3,60%, Morocco 3,39%, Malaysia 2,32%, Turkey 1,63%.

Big four contributors of this period namely; Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria and Egypt constituted 69,78% of MM Total and 32,74% of UN Total contribution.

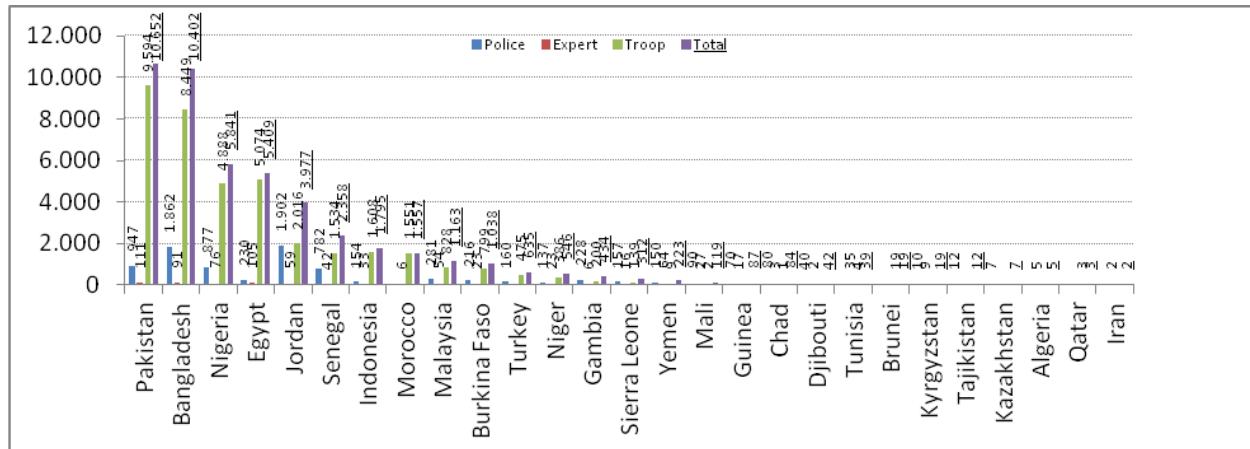
In Cumulative; the highest ten contributor MM countries made up 93,82% of the Total MM amount while forming 44,03% of the UN Total. By around 0,01%, Libya, Qatar, Iran and Brunei have been the smallest contributors of this period.

Ranking of contributing MM countries was respectively; Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Egypt, Jordan, Senegal, Indonesia, Morocco, Malaysia, Turkey, Burkina Faso, Niger, Tunisia, Gambia, Yemen, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Mali, Albania, Chad, Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Brunei, Libya, Qatar, Iran.

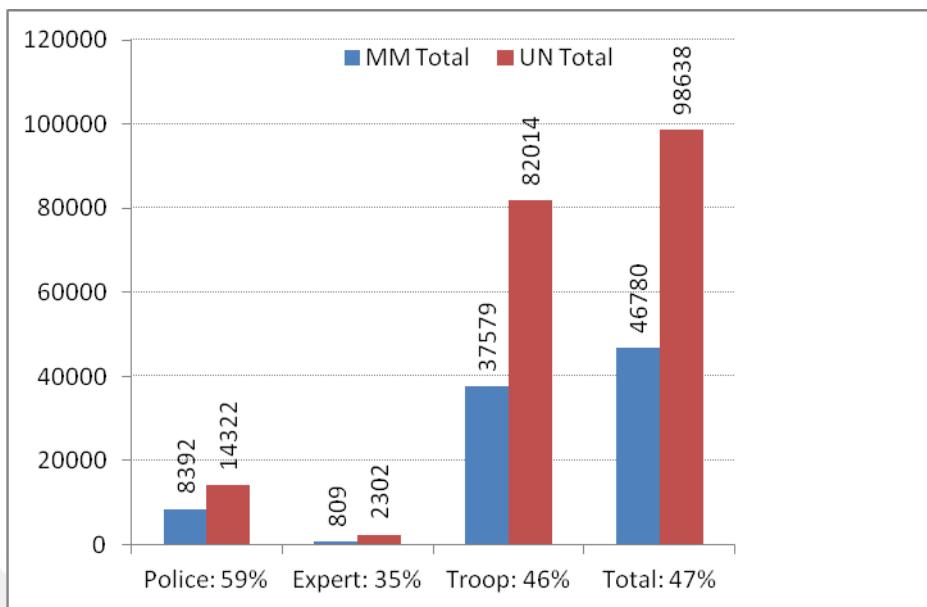
**YEAR 2010**  
**Contributions of MM Countries in Year 2010**

Country	Police	Experts	Troops	Total	% MM	% UN
Pakistan	947	111	9.594	10.652	22,77%	10,80%
Bangladesh	1.862	91	8.449	10.402	22,24%	10,55%
Nigeria	877	76	4.888	5.841	12,49%	5,92%
Egypt	230	105	5.074	5.409	11,56%	5,48%
Jordan	1.902	59	2.016	3.977	8,50%	4,03%
Senegal	782	42	1.534	2.358	5,04%	2,39%
Indonesia	154	33	1.608	1.795	3,84%	1,82%
Morocco		6	1.551	1.557	3,33%	1,58%
Malaysia	281	54	828	1.163	2,49%	1,18%
Burkina Faso	216	23	799	1.038	2,22%	1,05%
Turkey	160		475	635	1,36%	0,64%
Niger	137	23	386	546	1,17%	0,55%
Gambia	228	6	200	434	0,93%	0,44%
Sierra Leone	157	16	139	312	0,67%	0,32%
Yemen	150	64	9	223	0,48%	0,23%
Mali	90	27	2	119	0,25%	0,12%
Guinea	70	17		87	0,19%	0,09%
Chad	80	3	1	84	0,18%	0,09%
Djibouti	40	2		42	0,09%	0,04%
Tunisia		35	4	39	0,08%	0,04%
Brunei			19	19	0,04%	0,02%
Kyrgyzstan	10	9		19	0,04%	0,02%
Tajikistan	12			12	0,03%	0,01%
Kazakhstan	7			7	0,01%	0,01%
Algeria		5		5	0,01%	0,01%
Qatar			3	3	0,01%	0,003%
Iran		2		2	0,004%	0,002%
<b>MM Total</b>	<b>8392</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>37579</b>	<b>46780</b>		
<b>UN Total</b>	<b>14.322</b>	<b>2.302</b>	<b>82.014</b>	<b>98.638</b>		
<b>%MM</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>		

**Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions in Year 2010**



### MM and UN Countries Total Contributions in Year 2010



In year 2010, 27 MM countries above out of 50, contributed to UN PKO's, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 59% of the Police Forces, 35% of experts, 46% of the troops have been provided by MM countries and their portion was 47% (46.780 over 98.638) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 115 contributing countries.

The major ten contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Pakistan 22,77%, Bangladesh 22,24%, Nigeria 12,49%, Egypt 11,56%, Jordan 8,50%, Senegal 5,04%, Indonesia 3,84%, Morocco 3,33%, Malaysia 2,49%, Burkina Faso 2,22%.

The major four contributors of this period ; Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Egypt have composed 69,06% of MM Total and 32,75% of UN Total contribution.

In total; the highest ten contributor MM countries made up 94,47% of the Total MM amount while forming 44,80% of the UN Total. By around 0,01%, Kazakhstan, Qatar, Algeria and Iran have been the minor contributors of this period.

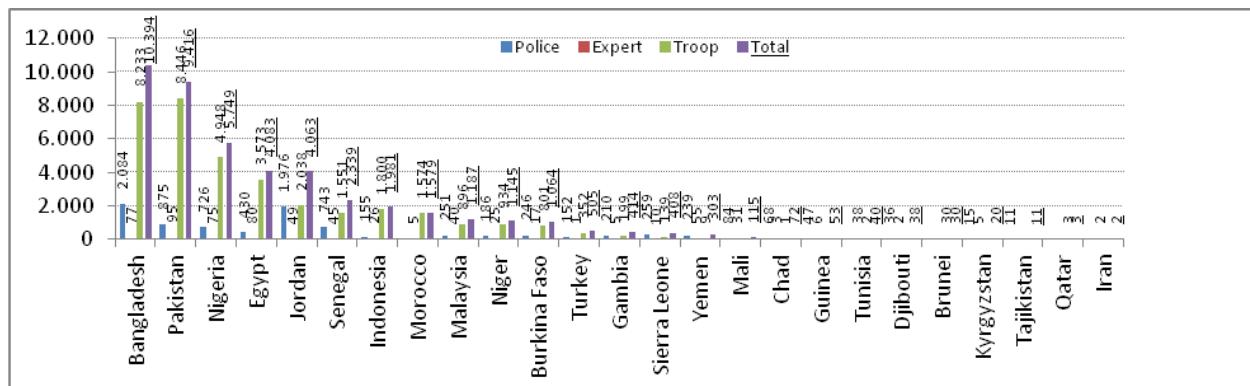
Ranking of contributing MM countries was respectively; Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Egypt, Jordan, Senegal, Indonesia, Morocco, Malaysia, Burkina Faso, Turkey, Niger, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Yemen, Mali, Guinea, Chad, Djibouti, Tunisia, Brunei, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Algeria, Qatar, Iran.

## YEAR 2011

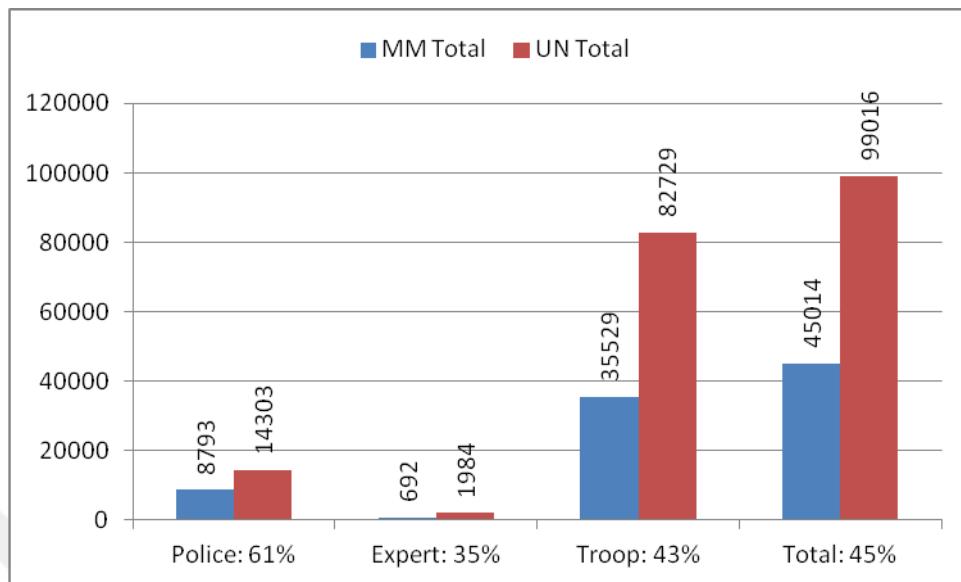
### Contributions of MM Countries in Year 2011

Country	Police	Expert	Troops	Total	% MM	% UN
Bangladesh	2.084	77	8.233	10.394	23,09%	10,50%
Pakistan	875	95	8.446	9.416	20,92%	9,51%
Nigeria	726	75	4.948	5.749	12,77%	5,81%
Egypt	430	80	3.573	4.083	9,07%	4,12%
Jordan	1.976	49	2.038	4.063	9,03%	4,10%
Senegal	743	45	1.551	2.339	5,20%	2,36%
Indonesia	155	26	1.800	1.981	4,40%	2,00%
Morocco		5	1.574	1.579	3,51%	1,59%
Malaysia	251	40	896	1.187	2,64%	1,20%
Niger	186	25	934	1.145	2,54%	1,16%
Burkina Faso	246	17	801	1.064	2,36%	1,07%
Turkey	152	1	352	505	1,12%	0,51%
Gambia	210	5	199	414	0,92%	0,42%
Sierra Leone	259	10	139	408	0,91%	0,41%
Yemen	239	55	9	303	0,67%	0,31%
Mali	84	31		115	0,26%	0,12%
Chad	68	3	1	72	0,16%	0,07%
Guinea	47	6		53	0,12%	0,05%
Tunisia		38	2	40	0,09%	0,04%
Djibouti	36	2		38	0,08%	0,04%
Brunei			30	30	0,07%	0,03%
Kyrgyzstan	15	5		20	0,04%	0,02%
Tajikistan	11			11	0,02%	0,01%
Qatar			3	3	0,01%	0,003%
Iran		2		2	0,004%	0,002%
<b>MM Total</b>	<b>8793</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>35529</b>	<b>45014</b>		
<b>UN Total</b>	<b>14.303</b>	<b>1.984</b>	<b>82.729</b>	<b>99.016</b>		
<b>%MM</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>		

### Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions in Year 2011



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions in Year 2011



In year 2011, 25 MM countries above out of 50, contributed to UN PKO's, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 61% of the Police Forces, 35% of experts, 43% of the troops have been provided by MM countries and they have constituted 45% (45.014 over 99.016) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel (including military experts) among 114 contributing countries.

The major ten contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Bangladesh 23,09%, Pakistan 20,92%, Nigeria 12,77%, Egypt 9,07%, Jordan 9,03%, Senegal 5,20%, Indonesia 4,40%, Morocco 3,51%, Malaysia 2,64%, Niger 2,54%.

The major four contributors of this period ; Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria and Egypt formed 65,85% of MM Total and 29,94% of UN Total contribution.

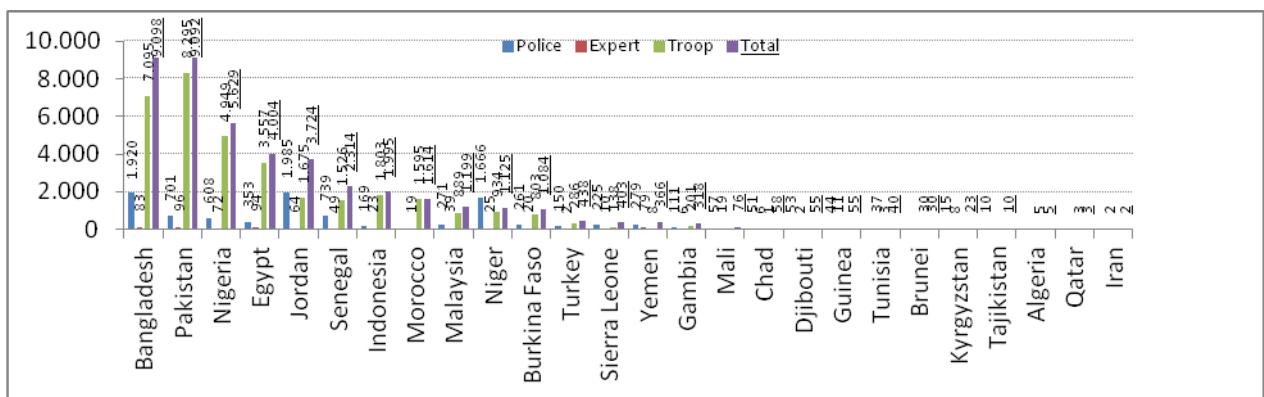
Totally; the highest ten contributor MM countries made up 93,16% of the Total MM amount while forming 42,35% of the UN Total. Iran, Qatar, and Tajikistan have been the minor contributors of this period with 0,01%.

Ranking of contributing MM countries was respectively; Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Egypt, Jordan, Senegal, Indonesia, Morocco, Malaysia, Niger, Burkina Faso, Turkey, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Yemen, Mali, Chad, Guinea, Tunisia, Djibouti, Brunei, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Qatar, Iran.

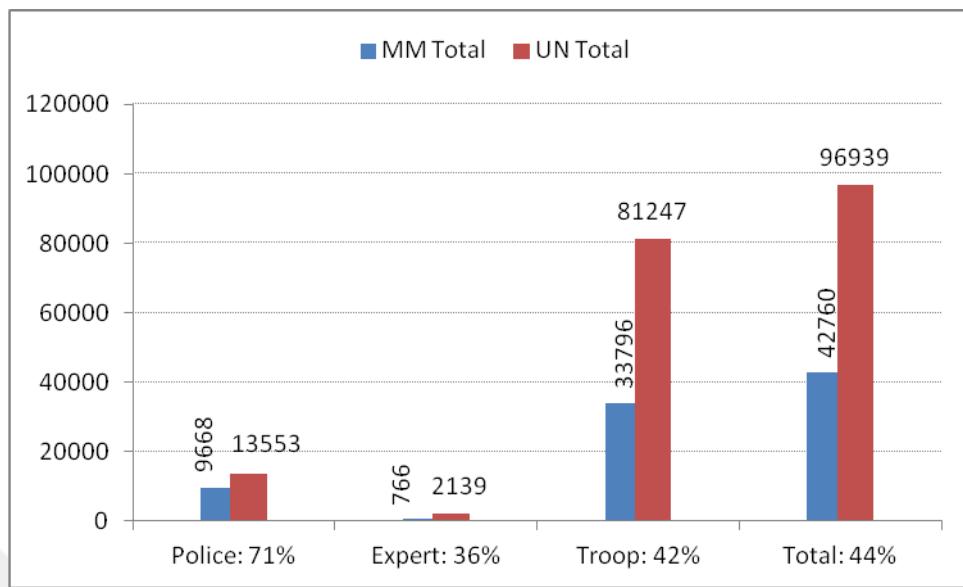
**YEAR 2012**  
**Contributions of MM Countries in Year 2012**

Country	Police	Expert	Troop	Total	% MM	% UN
Bangladesh	1.920	83	7.095	9.098	21,28%	9,39%
Pakistan	701	96	8.295	9.092	21,26%	9,38%
Nigeria	608	72	4.949	5.629	13,16%	5,81%
Egypt	353	94	3.557	4.004	9,36%	4,13%
Jordan	1.985	64	1.675	3.724	8,71%	3,84%
Senegal	739	49	1.526	2.314	5,41%	2,39%
Indonesia	169	23	1.803	1.995	4,67%	2,06%
Morocco		19	1.595	1.614	3,77%	1,66%
Malaysia	271	39	889	1.199	2,80%	1,24%
Niger	1.666	25	934	1.125	2,63%	1,16%
Burkina Faso	261	20	803	1.084	2,54%	1,12%
Turkey	150	2	286	438	1,02%	0,45%
Sierra Leone	225	10	138	403	0,94%	0,42%
Yemen	279	79	8	366	0,86%	0,38%
Gambia	111	6	201	318	0,74%	0,33%
Mali	57	19		76	0,18%	0,08%
Chad	51	6	1	58	0,14%	0,06%
Djibouti	53	2		55	0,13%	0,06%
Guinea	44	11		55	0,13%	0,06%
Tunisia		37	3	40	0,09%	0,04%
Brunei			30	30	0,07%	0,03%
Kyrgyzstan	15	8		23	0,05%	0,02%
Tajikistan	10			10	0,02%	0,01%
Algeria			5	5	0,01%	0,01%
Qatar			3	3	0,01%	0,003%
Iran		2		2	0,005%	0,002%
<b>MM Total</b>	<b>9.668</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>33.796</b>	<b>42.760</b>		
<b>UN Total</b>	<b>13.553</b>	<b>2.139</b>	<b>81.247</b>	<b>96.939</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>		

**Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions in Year 2012**



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions in Year 2012



In year 2012, 26 MM countries above out of 50, contributed to UN PKO's, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 71% of the Police Forces, 36% of experts, 42% of the troops have been provided by MM countries and they have constituted 44% (42760 over 96939) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel (including military experts) among 116 contributing countries.

The major ten contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Bangladesh 21,28%, Pakistan 21,26%, Nigeria 13,16%, Egypt 9,36%, Jordan 8,71%, Senegal 5,41%, Indonesia 4,67%, Morocco 3,77%, Malaysia 2,80%, Niger 2,63%.

The major four contributors of this period ; Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria and Egypt have composed 65,07% of MM Total and 28,70% of UN Total contribution.

Totally; the highest ten contributor MM countries made up 93,06% of the Total MM amount while forming 41,05% of the UN Total. Iran, Qatar, and Tajikistan have been the minor contributors of this period with around 0,01%.

Ranking of contributing MM countries was respectively; Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Egypt, Jordan, Senegal, Indonesia, Morocco, Malaysia, Niger, Burkina Faso, Turkey, Sierra Leone, Yemen, Gambia, Mali, Chad, Djibouti, Guinea, Tunisia, Brunei, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Algeria, Qatar, Iran.

## CHAPTER 2

### CONTRIBUTIONS OF MM COUNTRIES TO THE CURRENT UN MISSIONS

In this chapter; MM countries contributions in uniformed personnel to current PKO's are being analyzed separately for each of the 16 missions in total.

United Nations Department of Peace Keeping Operations (UN DPKO) has been directing and supporting 17 peacekeeping operations (PKO) according to data as of july 31, 2012. [6]

These current 17 peacekeeping missions are; chronologically listed below: UNAMA UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan which is considered as a special political mission directed and supported by DPKO, excluded from our analysis.

#### Current Missions by Chronological Order

Nu.	Abbreviation Name	Established	Place
1.	UNTSO - UN Truce Supervision Organization	May 1948	Middle East
2.	UNMOGIP - UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	January 1949	India and Pakistan
3.	UNFICYP - UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	March 1964	Cyprus
4.	UNDOF - UN Disengagement Observer Force	June 1974	Syria
5.	UNIFIL - UN Interim Force in Lebanon	March 1978	Lebanon
6.	MINURSO - UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	April 1991	Western Sahara
7.	UNMIK - UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	June 1999	Kosovo
8.	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	28 March 2002	Afghanistan
9.	UNMIL - UN Mission in Liberia	September 2003	Liberia
10.	UNOCI - UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	April 2004	Côte d'Ivoire
11.	MINUSTAH - UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti	June 2004	Haiti
12.	UNMIT - UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	August 2006	Timor-Leste/Indonesia
13.	UNAMID - AU-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur	July 2007	Sudan
14.	MONUSCO - UN Organization Stabilization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo	July 2010	D.R. Congo
15.	UNISFA - UN Interim Security Force for Abyei	June 2011	Sudan
16.	UNMISS - UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan	July 2011	S.Sudan
17.	UNSMIS - UN Supervision Mission in Syria	April 2012	Syria

It can be seen that only 4 places, among those 17 PKO's mentioned above, namely; Haiti, Liberia, Ivory Coast and Democratic Republic of Congo are the countries having a non MM people or neighboring non muslim neighborhood or adversaries. 77% of current PKO's are taking place in a muslim related environment; in other terms; either in MM countries or in countries adjacent of them (like UNMISS, South Sudan having a dispute with Sudan which is a MM country and the same case in East Timor with MM Indonesia.)

As the occurrence of a PKO in a MM country is three times more likely than a non MM country, it is expected that MM countries be more concerned with the UN PKO's than non MM countries. This issue is covered in detail in Chapter 3.

To better analyze the UN PKO's we will analyze each mission below separately, taking into account the statistics as of 31 July 2012. In order to have an overall evaluation and to increase the situational awareness, the analysis of MM countries contributions is made after giving short information about the mission background and mandate.

The missions below are sequenced by chronological order and raw data was obtained through the UN official web sites <sup>[7]</sup> of each mission.

## **1. UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)**

UNTSO - UN Truce Supervision Organization, set up in May 1948, was the first ever peacekeeping operation established by the United Nations. Since then, UNTSO military observers have remained in the Middle East to monitor ceasefires, supervise armistice agreements, prevent isolated incidents from escalating and assist other UN peacekeeping operations in the region to fulfill their respective mandates.

In the Middle East, groups of UNTSO military observers are today attached to the peacekeeping forces in the area: the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). A group of observers remains in Sinai to maintain a United Nations presence in that peninsula. Currently, UNTSO maintains its headquarters in Jerusalem with its liaison offices in Beirut (Lebanon), Ismailia (Egypt) and Damascus (Syria).

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012, 145 military observers, 95 international civilian personnel, 140 local civilian staff are working in UNTSO.

The contributing 24 countries are; Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and United States. As it can be seen, any MM country hasn't yet contributed to this mission.

## **2. UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)**

The first team of unarmed military observers, who eventually formed the nucleus of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), arrived in the mission area in January 1949 to supervise, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the ceasefire between India and Pakistan. They assisted the Military Adviser to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP), established in 1948 by Security Council resolutions 39 (1948) and 47 (1948).

Following the India-Pakistan hostilities at the end of 1971 and a subsequent ceasefire agreement of 17 December of that year, the tasks of UNMOGIP have been to observe, to the extent possible, developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971 and to report thereon to the Secretary-General.

Given the disagreement between India and Pakistan about UNMOGIP's mandate and functions, the Secretary-General's position has been that UNMOGIP can only be terminated by a decision of the Security Council. In the absence of such a decision, UNMOGIP has been maintained with those same arrangements since then.

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012, 41 military observers, 23 international civilian personnel, 47 local civilian staff are working in UNMOGIP.

The 8 countries contributing military personnel are: Chile, Croatia, Finland, Italy, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sweden and Uruguay. And like the UNTSO mission, no MM country has yet contributed to UNMOGIP mission.

### **3. UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)**

The function of UNFICYP was originally defined by Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 in the following terms: “[...] in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting [between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities] and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions”. UNFICYP became operational on 27 March 1964.

Following the hostilities of 1974, the Security Council adopted a number of resolutions expanding the mandate of UNFICYP to include supervising a de facto ceasefire, which came into effect on 16 August 1974, and maintaining a buffer zone between the lines of the Cyprus National Guard and of the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces.

In the absence of a political settlement to the Cyprus problem, the mandate of UNFICYP has been periodically extended by the Security Council and the Force has continued its presence on the island to supervise ceasefire lines, maintain a buffer zone, undertake humanitarian activities and support the good offices mission of the Secretary-General.

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012; 925 total uniformed personnel ( 857 troops and 68 police), 39 international civilian personnel and 104 local civilian staff have been working in UNFICYP.

The 12 military personnel contributing countries are: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Hungary, Paraguay, Serbia, Slovakia and United Kingdom.

The 10 police personnel contributing countries are: Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, El Salvador, India, Ireland, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine.

In this mission there is no MM country contributing in uniformed personnel like two other missions explained above. We just find Bosnia and Herzegovina which is not considered as a MM, due to its Muslim community of just 41.6%, not exceeding 50%, of the population, necessary to be defined as MM.

Besides; Bosnia and Herzegovina has just 4 police personnel out of 68 policeman (6% ) and out of 925 uniformed personnel (0.4% ) in total.

#### **4. UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)**

From early March 1974, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector became increasingly unstable, and firing intensified. The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established on 31 May 1974 by Security Council resolution 350 (1974), following the agreed disengagement of the Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan Heights.

UNDOF mandate is to: Maintain the ceasefire between Israel and Syria; Supervise the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces; and Supervise the areas of separation and limitation, as provided in the May 1974 Agreement on Disengagement.

The mandate of UNDOF has been renewed every six months later on. Over the years, while recommending the next extension of the mandate, the Secretary-General has repeatedly observed that, despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East was very tense and was likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem was reached. In the prevailing circumstances, he considered the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential.

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012; 1,037 troops, 42 international staff and 103 local civilian staff are working in UNDOF.

The 6 military personnel contributing countries are: Austria, Canada, Croatia, India, Japan and Philippines and there is no MM country contributing to UNDOF mission yet.

#### **5. UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)**

Originally, UNIFIL was created by the Security Council in March 1978 to confirm Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, restore international peace and security and assist the Lebanese Government in restoring its effective authority in the area. The mandate had to be adjusted twice, due to the developments in 1982 and 2000.

Following the July/August 2006 crisis, the Council enhanced the Force and decided that in addition to the original mandate, it would, among other things, monitor the cessation of hostilities; accompany and support the Lebanese armed forces as they deploy throughout the south of Lebanon; and extend its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations and the voluntary and safe return of displaced persons.

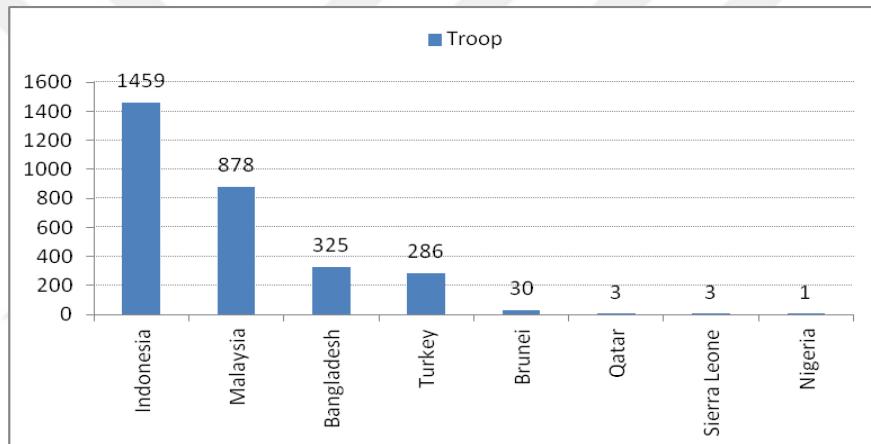
According to statistics as of 31 July 2012; 11,530 troops, 345 international staff and 662 local civilian staff are working in UNIFIL.

The 38 uniformed personnel contributing countries are: Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, El Salvador, France, FYR of Macedonia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Timor-Leste and Turkey

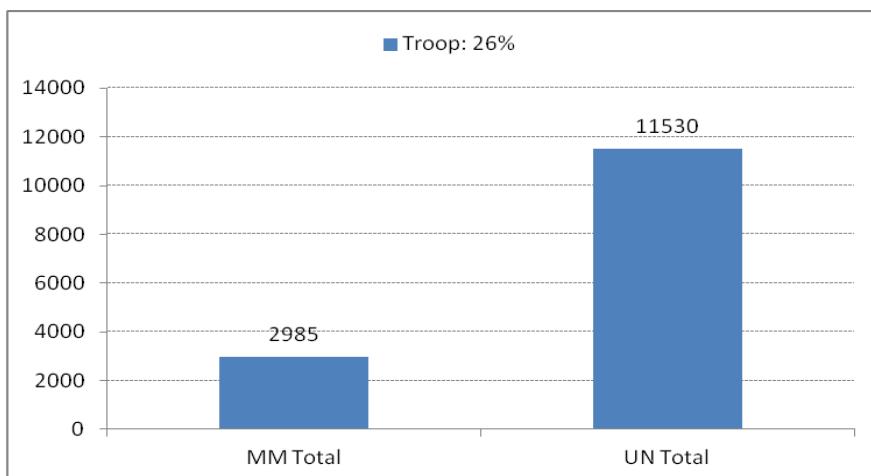
### Contributions of MM Countries to UNIFIL Mission

Country	Troops	MM%	UN%
Indonesia	1,459	48,88%	12,65%
Malaysia	878	29,41%	7,61%
Bangladesh	325	10,89%	2,82%
Turkey	286	9,58%	2,48%
Brunei	30	1,01%	0,26%
Qatar	3	0,10%	0,03%
Sierra Leone	3	0,10%	0,03%
Nigeria	1	0,03%	0,01%
<b>MM Total</b>	<b>2,985</b>		
<b>UN Total</b>	<b>11,53</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>26%</b>		

### Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions to UNIFIL



### MM and UN Countries Total Contributions to UNIFIL.



8 MM countries out 50 have contributed to UNIFIL Mission up to the numbers as defined in table above. In total; 26% of the troops have been provided by MM countries and they have

constituted 26% (2.985 over 11530) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 39 contributing countries. This portion is below the average contribution ratio which is 44%. (44% is average contribution of MMC's from 2001 to 2012 as explained in chapter 3)

The ranking of MM contributors in UNIFIL is respectively; Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Turkey, Brunei, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Nigeria. In this mission there are few contributing regional countries with the exception of Turkey and Qatar.

The first 4 contributors to UNIFIL, among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Indonesia 48,88%, Malaysia 29,41%, Bangladesh 10,89%, Turkey 9,58%.

In Cumulative; these 4 MM countries made up 98,76% of the Total MM amount while forming 25,56% of the UN Total. It is also remarkable that these 4 countries are representing almost all the MM contribution. Some countries like Indonesia are significantly dominant in contribution while some others like Nigeria have insignificant percentages like 0,03% of total amount.

## **6. UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)**

The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) was established by Security Council resolution 690 of 29 April 1991 in accordance with settlement proposals accepted on 30 August 1988 by Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO).

The settlement plan, as approved by the Security Council, provided for a transitional period for the preparation of a referendum in which the people of Western Sahara would choose between independence and integration with Morocco. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General was to have sole and exclusive responsibility over matters relating to the referendum and was to be assisted in his tasks by an integrated group of civilian, military and civilian police personnel, to be known as the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara.

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012; 219 total uniformed personnel, namely; 27 troops, 6 police officers , 186 military observers are working in MINURSO

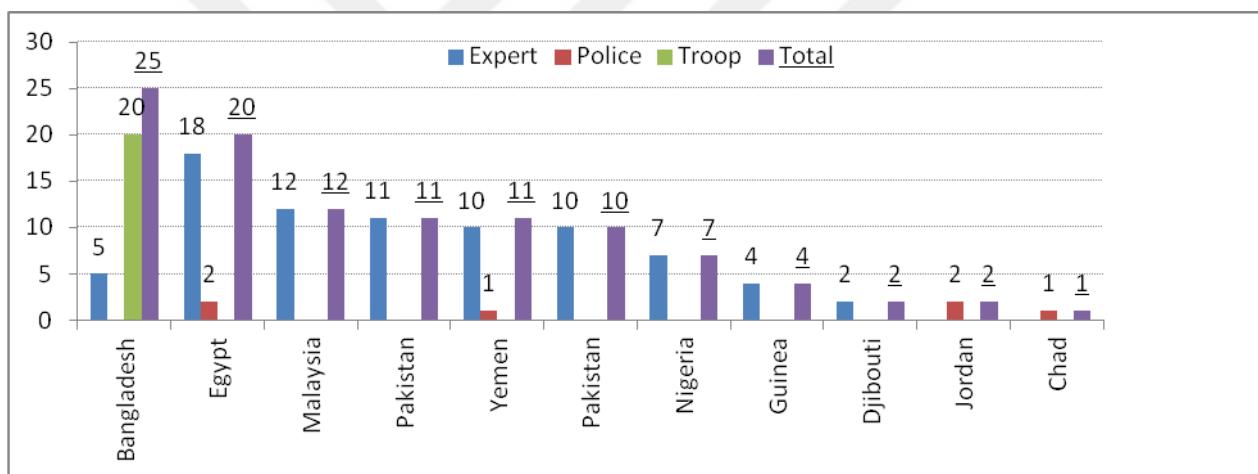
The 29 military personnel contributing countries are: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and Yemen.

The 4 police personnel contributing countries are: Chad, Egypt, Jordan and Yemen which are all MM countries.

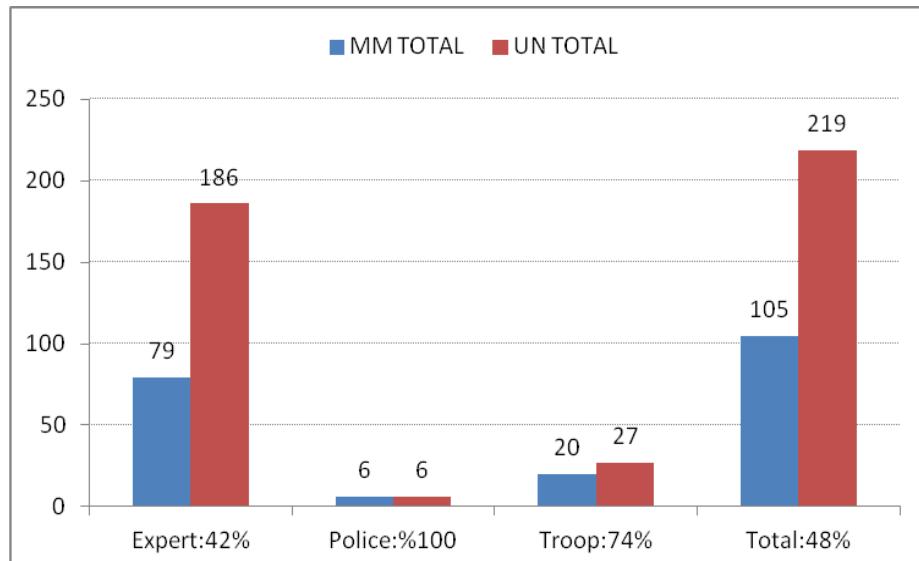
### Contributions of MM Countries to MINURSO

Country	Expert	Police	Troop	Total	MM%	UN%
Bangladesh	5		20	25	23,81%	11,42%
Egypt	18	2		20	19,05%	9,13%
Malaysia	12			12	11,43%	5,48%
Pakistan	11			11	10,48%	5,02%
Yemen	10	1		11	10,48%	5,02%
Pakistan	10			10	9,52%	4,57%
Nigeria	7			7	6,67%	3,20%
Guinea	4			4	3,81%	1,83%
Djibouti	2			2	1,90%	0,91%
Jordan		2		2	1,90%	0,91%
Chad		1		1	0,95%	0,46%
<b>MM TOTAL</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>105</b>		
<b>UN TOTAL</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>219</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>48%</b>		

### Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions to MINURSO



### MM and UN Countries Total Contributions to MINURSO



As it can be inferred from the table above and be seen at the graphic below; 11 MM countries above out of 50, have contributed to MINURSO, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 100% of the Police Forces, 42% of the experts, 74% of the troops have been provided by MM countries and they have constituted 48% (105 over 219) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel (including military experts) among 31 contributing countries.

The ranking of MM contributors in MINURSO is respectively; Bangladesh, Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan, Yemen, Pakistan, Nigeria, Guinea, Djibouti, Jordan, Chad,

The voluminous ten contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Bangladesh 23,81%, Egypt 19,05%, Malaysia 11,43%, Pakistan 10,48%, Yemen 10,48%.

In Cumulative; these five MM countries made up 84,76 of the Total MM amount while forming 40,64% of the UN Total. It is interesting that there is no Maghreb country in this mission, The African countries contribution to this mission is 34,29% while non Africans outbalancing with 65,61%.

## **7. UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)**

Originally, the Security Council, by its resolution 1244 of 10 June 1999, authorized the Secretary-General to establish an international civil presence in Kosovo – the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) – in order to provide an interim administration for Kosovo under which the people of Kosovo could enjoy substantial autonomy. Its task was unprecedented in complexity and scope; the Council vested UNMIK with authority over the territory and people of Kosovo, including all legislative and executive powers and administration of the judiciary.

Subsequently, following the declaration of independence by the Kosovo authorities and the entry into force of a new constitution on 15 June 2008, the tasks of the Mission have significantly been modified to focus primarily on the promotion of security, stability and respect for human rights in Kosovo

The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) is mandated to provide an interim administration for Kosovo under which the people of Kosovo “can enjoy substantial autonomy within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and which will provide transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of provisional democratic self-governing institutions to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants of Kosovo.”

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012 there exist very few personnel in this mission; 13 total uniformed personnel , 7 military liaison officers , 6 police officers , 144 international civilian personnel, 218 local staff are working in UNMIK.

The 8 military personnel contributing countries are: Czech Republic, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey and Ukraine

The 6 police personnel contributing countries are: Germany, Ghana, Italy, Pakistan, Romania, Turkey and Ukraine.

### **Contributions of MM Countries to UNMIK**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Expert</b>	<b>Ind.Police</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>MM%</b>	<b>UN%</b>
Turkey	1	1	2	66,67%	15,38%
Pakistan		1	1	33,33%	7,69%
<b>MM TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>		
<b>UN TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>23%</b>		

Pakistan and Turkey, are the only 2 MM countries out of 50, having contribution to UNMIK. In total; 2 out of 6 Policeman and 1 over 7 military experts, have been provided by MM countries and they have constituted 23% (3 over 13) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel (including military experts) among 10 contributing countries.

In this mission, there has been very few uniformed personnel and Turkey which has a historical and cultural link with Balkans compose 15,38% of the UN Total uniformed personnel.

### **8. UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)**

UNAMA is a political mission directed and supported by the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). As an ‘integrated’ Mission, UNAMA has two main areas of activities: political affairs and development and humanitarian issues.

On 22 March 2012, the 15-member UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2041 (2012) renewing UNAMA’s mandate until March 2013.

The Security Council reaffirmed that UNAMA, under the direction of Ján Kubiš, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, would continue to play a pro-active role in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan by leading the efforts of the international community, regional cooperation and the work of all United Nations agencies, funds and programs.

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012; 410 international civilian; 1,733 local civilian; 17 military advisers; 3 police; and 72 UN volunteer are working in the UNAMA.

Seeing that UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) with very limited number of uniformed personnel (including Turkey) is considered as a special political mission and it is excluded from our analysis.

## 9. UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was established by Security Council resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003 to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and the peace process; protect United Nations staff, facilities and civilians; support humanitarian and human rights activities; as well as assist in national security reform, including national police training and formation of a new, restructured military.

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012; 8,942 total uniformed personnel, composed of; 7497 troops, 1313 police officers, 132 military observers(experts) are working in UNMIL.

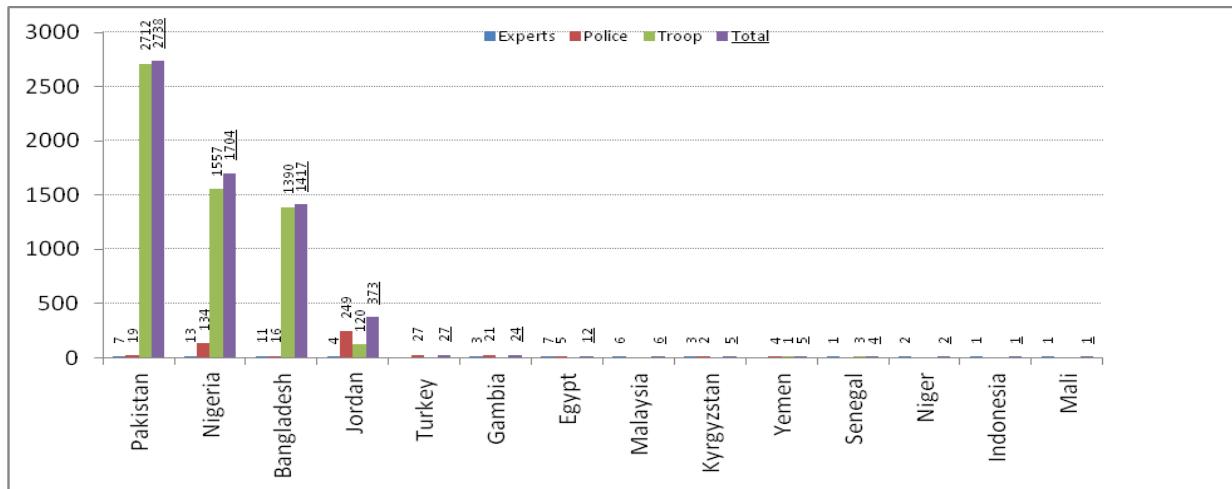
The 43 military personnel contributing countries are: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Togo, Ukraine, United States, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

The 36 police personnel contributing countries are: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United States, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

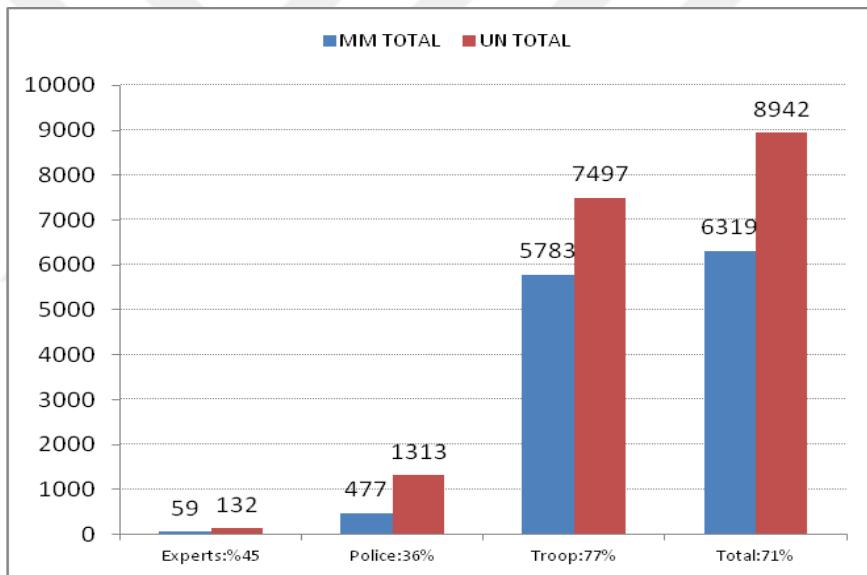
### Contributions of MM Countries to UNMIL

Country	Experts	Police	Troop	Total	MM%	UN%
Pakistan	7	19	2712	2738	43,33%	30,62%
Nigeria	13	134	1557	1704	26,97%	19,06%
Bangladesh	11	16	1390	1417	22,42%	15,85%
Jordan	4	249	120	373	5,90%	4,17%
Turkey		27		27	0,43%	0,30%
Gambia	3	21		24	0,38%	0,27%
Egypt	7	5		12	0,19%	0,13%
Malaysia	6			6	0,09%	0,07%
Kyrgyzstan	3	2		5	0,08%	0,06%
Yemen		4	1	5	0,08%	0,06%
Senegal	1		3	4	0,06%	0,04%
Niger	2			2	0,03%	0,02%
Indonesia	1			1	0,02%	0,01%
Mali	1			1	0,02%	0,01%
<b>MM TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>5783</b>	<b>6319</b>		
<b>UN TOTAL</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1313</b>	<b>7497</b>	<b>8942</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>71%</b>		

## Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions to UNMIL



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions to UNMIL



As it can be inferred from the table above and be seen at the graphic below; 14 MM countries above out of 50 , have contributed to UNMIL, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 36% of the Police, 45% of the experts, 77% of troops have been provided by MM countries and they have constituted 71% (6319 over 8942) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 58 contributing countries.

The ranking of MM contributors in UNMIL is respectively; Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Jordan, Turkey, Gambia, Egypt, Malaysia, Kyrgyzstan, Yemen, Senegal, Niger, Indonesia, Mali,

The four robust contributors among MM countries shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Pakistan 43,33%, Nigeria 26,97%, Bangladesh 22,42% , Jordan 5,90%.

In Cumulative; these four MM countries out of 14 made up 98,62% of the Total MM amount while forming 69,69% of the UN Total which is significantly dominant. On the other hand, Except Nigeria, the personnel of other African contributors are very lower (less than 1%) in this mission.

## **10. UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)**

Acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council, by its resolution 1528 (2004) of 27 February 2004, established the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) as from 4 April 2004 with a mandate to facilitate the implementation by the Ivorian parties of the peace agreement signed by them in January 2003. Following the 2010 Presidential election and the ensuing political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI has remained on the ground to protect civilians and support the Ivorian Government in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants, as well as on security sector reform.

UNOCI's objective is to facilitate the implementation by the Ivorian parties of the peace agreement signed by them in January 2003 which aimed at ending the Ivorian civil war. Its mandate was subsequently extended on several occasions, including most recently on 27 July 2011 in resolution 2000 (2011).

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012; 10,967 total uniformed personnel including, 9,399 troops; 195 military observer (expert) ; 1,373 police (including formed units) , 412 international civilian personnel, 774 local staff, 179 United Nations Volunteers (experts) are working in UNOCI.

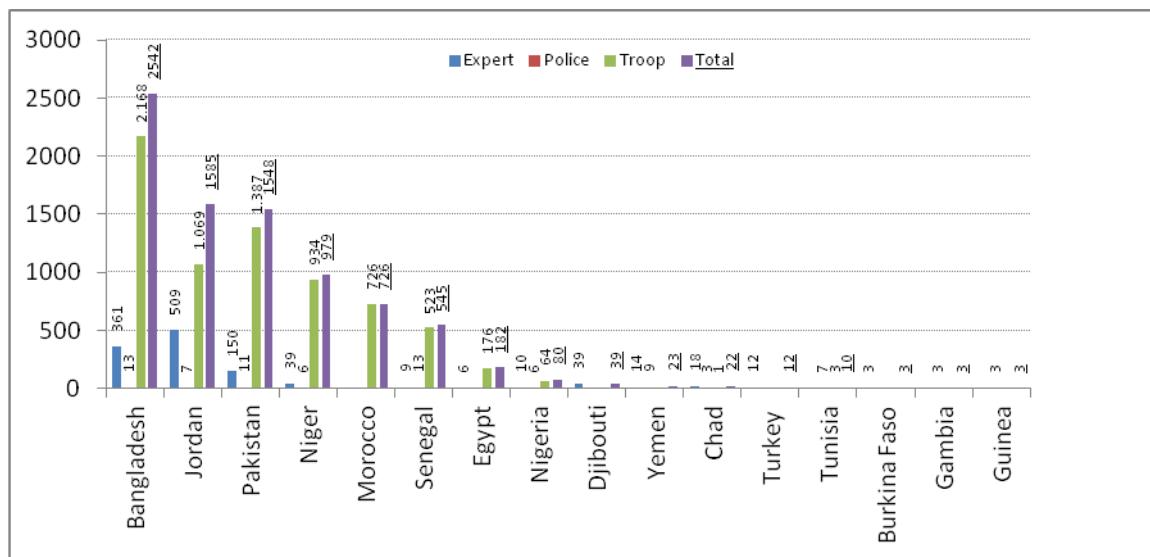
The 42 military personnel contributing countries are: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Ireland, Jordan, Malawi, Moldova, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The 23 police personnel contributing countries are: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, France, Jordan, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine and Yemen.

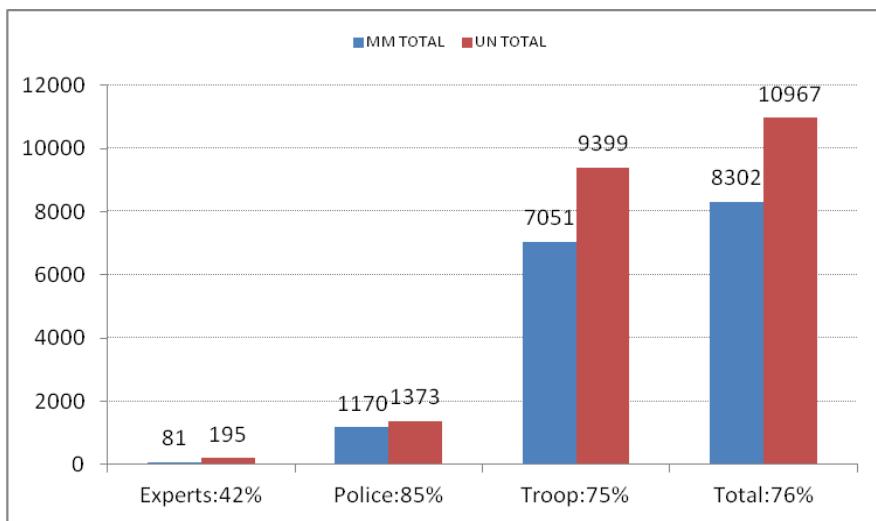
### Contributions of MM Countries to UNOCI

Country	Police	Expert	Troop	Total	MM%	UN%
Bangladesh	361	13	2.168	2542	30,62%	23,18%
Jordan	509	7	1.069	1585	19,09%	14,45%
Pakistan	150	11	1.387	1548	18,65%	14,12%
Niger	39	6	934	979	11,79%	8,93%
Morocco			726	726	8,74%	6,62%
Senegal	9	13	523	545	6,56%	4,97%
Egypt	6		176	182	2,19%	1,66%
Nigeria	10	6	64	80	0,96%	0,73%
Djibouti	39			39	0,47%	0,36%
Yemen	14	9		23	0,28%	0,21%
Chad	18	3	1	22	0,26%	0,20%
Turkey	12			12	0,14%	0,11%
Tunisia		7	3	10	0,12%	0,09%
Burkina Faso	3			3	0,04%	0,03%
Gambia			3	3	0,04%	0,03%
Guinea			3	3	0,04%	0,03%
<b>MM TOTAL</b>	1170	81	7051	8302		
<b>UN TOTAL</b>	1373	195	9399	10967		
<b>MM%</b>	85%	42%	75%	76%		

### Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions to UNOCI



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions to UNOCI



As it can be inferred from the table above and be seen at the graphic below; 16 MM countries above out of 50 , have contributed to UNOCI, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 85% of the Police, 42% of the experts, 75% of troops have been provided by MM countries and they have constituted 76% (8302 over 10967) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 54 contributing countries.

The ranking of MM contributors in UNOCI is respectively; Bangladesh, Jordan, Pakistan, Niger, Morocco, Senegal, Egypt, Nigeria, Djibouti, Yemen, Chad, Turkey, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea,

The three big non African MM contributors shown at the table above, had their percentages respectively; Bangladesh 30,62%, Jordan 19,09%, Pakistan 18,65%.

In Cumulative; these three countries plus Turkey and Yemen, they composed 68,78% of MM Total and 52,07% of UN Total in this Mission. The remaining 11 African MM countries have made up 31,22% of MM Total and 47,93% UN Total in this mission. This ratio can be considered higher when compared with UNMIL.

## 11. UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was established on 1 June 2004 by Security Council resolution 1542. The UN mission succeeded a Multinational Interim Force (MIF) authorized by the Security Council in February 2004 after President Bertrand Aristide departed Haiti for exile in the aftermath of an armed conflict which spread to several cities across the country.

The devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010, which resulted in more than 220,000 deaths (according to Haitian Government figures), including 96 UN peacekeepers, delivered a severe blow to country's already shaky economy and infrastructure. The Security Council, by resolution 1908 of 19 January 2010, endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation to

increase the overall force levels of MINUSTAH to support the immediate recovery, reconstruction and stability efforts in the country.

Following the completion of Presidential elections in 2011, MINUSTAH has been working to fulfill its original mandate to restore a secure and stable environment, to promote the political process, to strengthen Haiti's Government institutions and rule-of-law-structures, as well as to promote and to protect human rights. The Mission has continued to mobilize its logistical resources to assist in the effort to contain and treat the cholera outbreak of October 2010.

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012; 10,092 total uniformed personnel including, 7297 troops, 2795 police (including formed units), 529 international civilian personnel, 1342 local staff, 193 United Nations Volunteers (experts) are working in MINUSTAH.

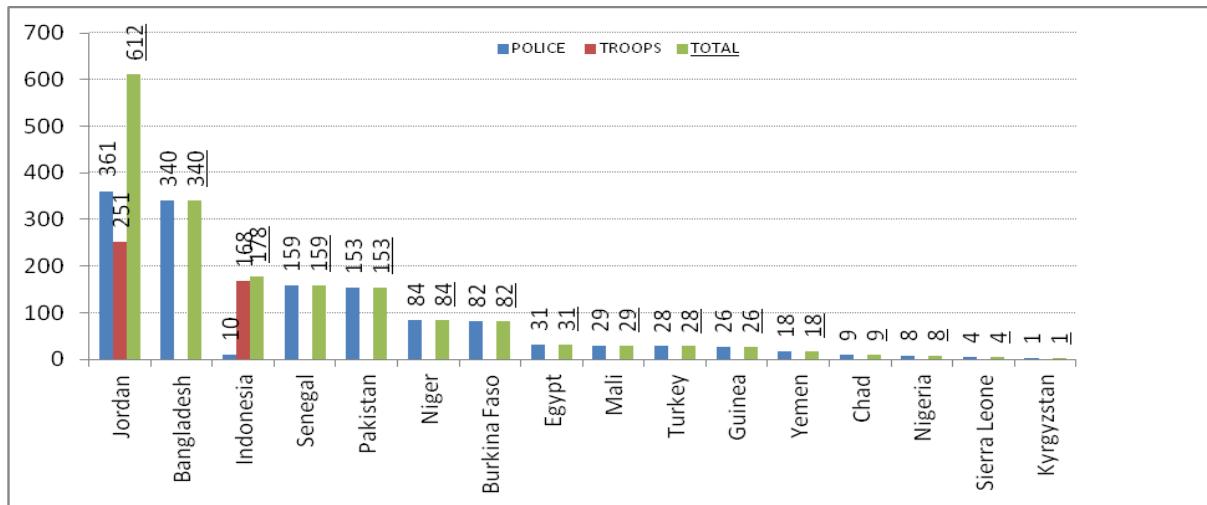
The 19 military personnel contributing countries are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, United States and Uruguay.

The 49 police personnel contributing countries are: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United States, Uruguay and Yemen.

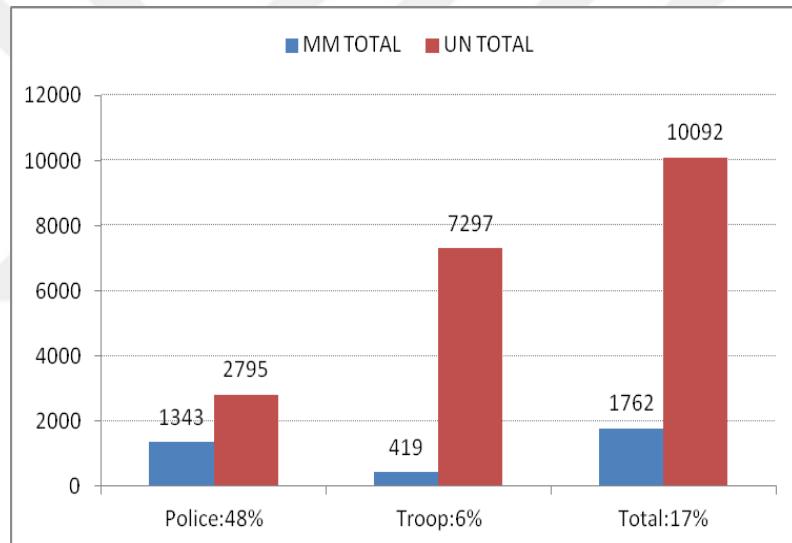
#### **Contributions of MM Countries to MINUSTAH**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>POLICE</b>	<b>TROOPS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MM%</b>	<b>UN%</b>
Jordan	361	251	612	34,73%	6,06%
Bangladesh	340		340	19,30%	3,37%
Indonesia	10	168	178	10,10%	1,76%
Senegal	159		159	9,02%	1,58%
Pakistan	153		153	8,68%	1,52%
Niger	84		84	4,77%	0,83%
Burkina Faso	82		82	4,65%	0,81%
Egypt	31		31	1,76%	0,31%
Mali	29		29	1,65%	0,29%
Turkey	28		28	1,59%	0,28%
Guinea	26		26	1,48%	0,26%
Yemen	18		18	1,02%	0,18%
Chad	9		9	0,51%	0,09%
Nigeria	8		8	0,45%	0,08%
Sierra Leone	4		4	0,23%	0,04%
Kyrgyzstan	1		1	0,06%	0,01%
<b>MM TOTAL</b>	<b>1343</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>1762</b>		
<b>UN TOTAL</b>	<b>2795</b>	<b>7297</b>	<b>10092</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>17%</b>		

## Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions to MINUSTAH



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions to MINUSTAH



As it can be inferred from the table above and be seen at the graphic below; 16 MM countries above out of 50 , have contributed to MINUSTAH, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 48% of the Police, 6% of troops have been provided by MM countries and they have constituted 17% (1762 over 10092) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 53 contributing countries.

The ranking of MM contributors in MINUSTAH is respectively; Jordan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Senegal, Pakistan, Niger, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Mali, Turkey, Guinea, Yemen, Chad, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Kyrgyzstan,

The ten major MM contributors, had their percentages respectively; Jordan 34,73%, Bangladesh 19,30%, Indonesia 10,10%, Senegal 9,02%, Pakistan 8,68%.

These countries made up 81,84% of MM Total and 14,29% of UN Total in this mission. The total MM contribution to (only current mission in America Continent) MINUSTAH which is 17% is very less than the average 44%.

## 12. UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

UNMIT—a multidimensional, integrated UN peacekeeping operation— was established by Security Council resolution 1704 of 25 August 2006 in the wake of a major political, humanitarian and security crisis which erupted in Timor-Leste in April-May 2006. Among other things, UNMIT has been mandated to support the Government in “consolidating stability, enhancing a culture of democratic governance, and facilitating political dialogue among Timorese stakeholders, in their efforts to bring about a process of national reconciliation and to foster social cohesion”.

UNMIT has replaced the UN Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL) which in turn was the latest in a series of successive United Nations operations or missions deployed in this country beginning in 1999.

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012; 1,269 total uniformed personnel including, 1238 police (including formed units), 31 military liaison officers, 357 international civilian staff, 855 local civilian personnel, 264 UN Volunteers are working in UNMIT.

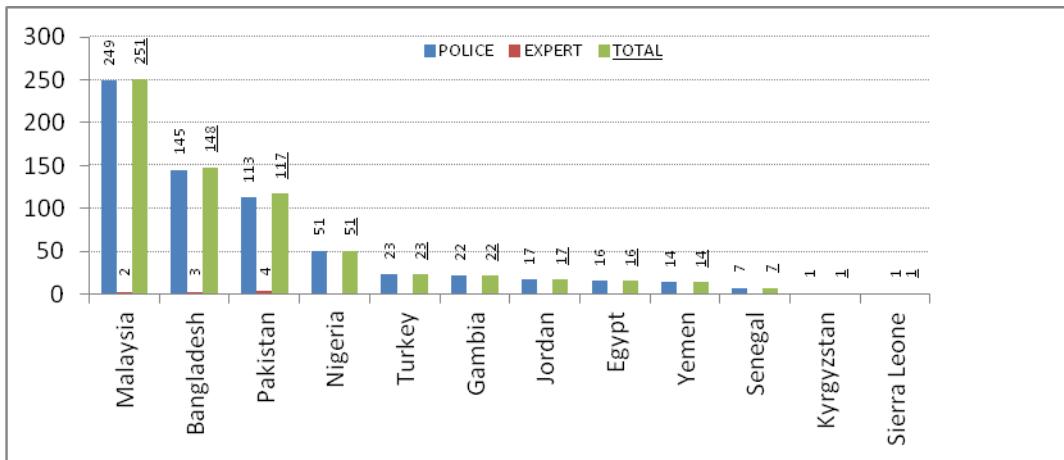
The 15 military personnel contributing countries are: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Fiji, India, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone and Singapore.

The 36 police personnel contributing countries are: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

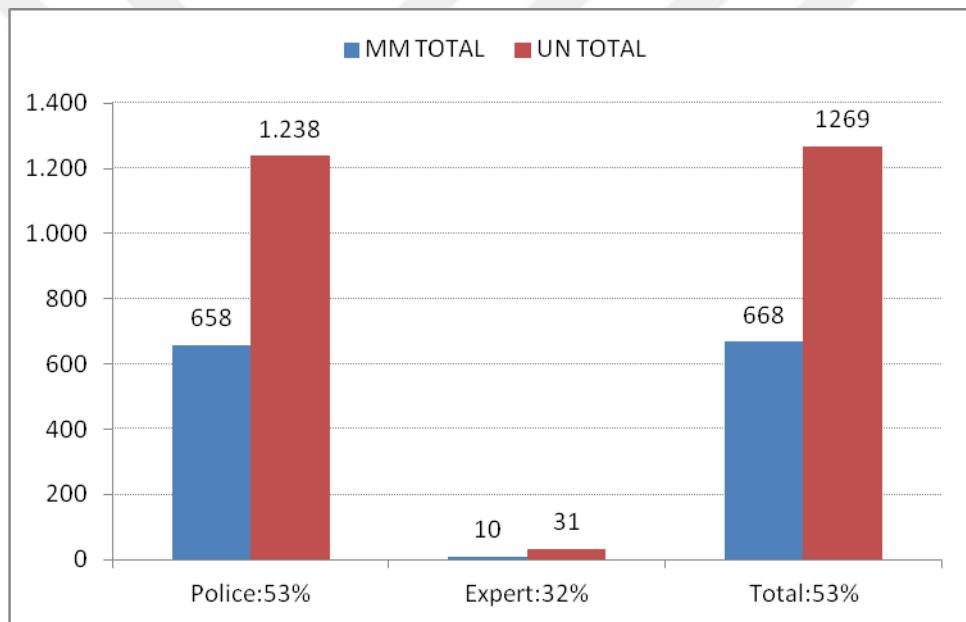
### Contributions of MM Countries to UNMIT Mission

COUNTRY	POLICE	EXPERT	TOTAL	MM%	UN%
Malaysia	249	2	251	37,57%	19,78%
Bangladesh	145	3	148	22,16%	11,66%
Pakistan	113	4	117	17,51%	9,22%
Nigeria	51		51	7,63%	4,02%
Turkey	23		23	3,44%	1,81%
Gambia	22		22	3,29%	1,73%
Jordan	17		17	2,54%	1,34%
Egypt	16		16	2,40%	1,26%
Yemen	14		14	2,10%	1,10%
Senegal	7		7	1,05%	0,55%
Kyrgyzstan	1		1	0,15%	0,08%
Sierra Leone		1	1	0,15%	0,08%
<b>MM TOTAL</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>668</b>		
<b>UN TOTAL</b>	<b>1.238</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1269</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>53%</b>		

## Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions to UNMIT



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions to UNMIT



As it can be inferred from the table above and be seen at the graphic below; 12 MM countries above out of 50, have contributed to UNMIT, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 53% of the Police and 32% of the experts, have been provided by MM countries. In total; they have constituted 53% (668 over 1269) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 39 contributing countries.

The ranking of MM contributors in UNMIT mission is respectively; Malaysia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Turkey, Gambia, Jordan, Egypt, Yemen, Senegal, Kyrgyzstan, Sierra Leone.

The three major MM contributors, had their percentages respectively; Malaysia 37,57%, Bangladesh 22,16%, Pakistan 17,51%. These three countries composed 77,25% of MM Total and 40,66% of UN Total in this Mission. It can also be remarkable that these three countries, especially Malaysia (not always a top contributor) has the highest amount of personnel to this mission where it is geographically very close.

### 13. AU-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

The African Union/UN Hybrid operation in Darfur, referred to by its acronym UNAMID, was established on 31 July 2007 with the adoption of Security Council resolution 1769. UNAMID has the protection of civilians as its core mandate, but is also tasked with contributing to security for humanitarian assistance, monitoring and verifying implementation of agreements, assisting an inclusive political process, contributing to the promotion of human rights and the rule of law, and monitoring and reporting on the situation along the borders with Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR).

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012; 22,106 total uniformed personnel, 16,934 troops, 277 military observers, 4,895 police (including formed units), 1,100 international civilian personnel, 2,954 local civilian staff, 452 United Nations Volunteers are working in UNAMID.

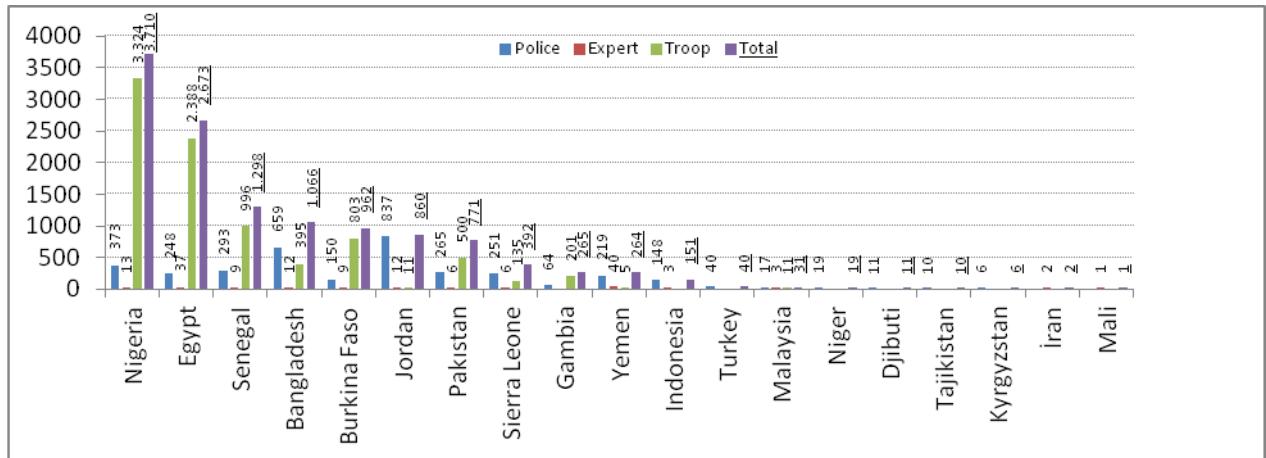
The 41 military personnel contributing countries are: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe

The 33 police personnel contributing countries are: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Côte D'Ivoire, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, , Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Turkey, Yemen and Zambia.

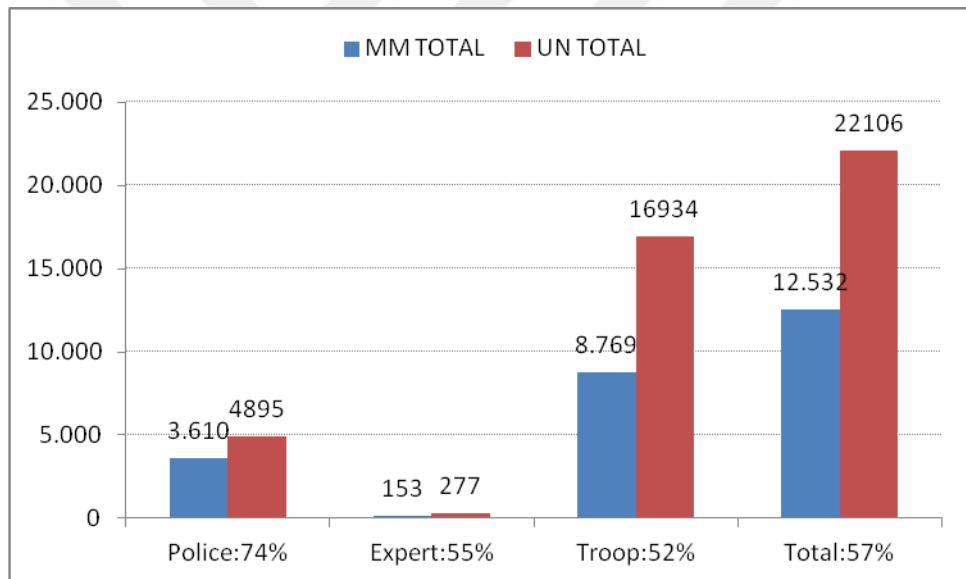
**Contributions of MM Countries to UNAMID**

Country	Police	Expert	Troop	Total	MM%	UN%
Nigeria	373	13	3.324	3.710	29,60%	16,78%
Egypt	248	37	2.388	2.673	21,33%	12,09%
Senegal	293	9	996	1.298	10,36%	5,87%
Bangladesh	659	12	395	1.066	8,51%	4,82%
Burkina Faso	150	9	803	962	7,68%	4,35%
Jordan	837	12	11	860	6,86%	3,89%
Pakistan	265	6	500	771	6,15%	3,49%
Sierra Leone	251	6	135	392	3,13%	1,77%
Gambia	64		201	265	2,11%	1,20%
Yemen	219	40	5	264	2,11%	1,19%
Indonesia	148	3		151	1,20%	0,68%
Turkey	40			40	0,32%	0,18%
Malaysia	17	3	11	31	0,25%	0,14%
Niger	19			19	0,15%	0,09%
Djibouti	11			11	0,09%	0,05%
Tajikistan	10			10	0,08%	0,05%
Kyrgyzstan	6			6	0,05%	0,03%
Iran		2		2	0,02%	0,01%
Mali		1		1	0,01%	0,00%
<b>MM TOTAL</b>	<b>3.610</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>8.769</b>	<b>12.532</b>		
<b>UN TOTAL</b>	<b>4895</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>16934</b>	<b>22106</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>57</b>		

## Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions to UNAMID



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions to UNAMID



As it can be inferred from the table above and be seen at the graphic below; 19 MM countries above out of 50, have contributed to UNAMID, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 74% of the Police, 55% of the experts, 52% of troops have been provided by MM countries. In total; they have constituted 57% (12532 over 22106) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 45 contributing countries.

The ranking of MM contributors in UNAMID mission is respectively; Nigeria, Egypt, Senegal, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Jordan, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Yemen, Indonesia, Turkey, Malaysia, Niger, Djibouti, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, Mali,

Strong contributors of this mission have been sequenced as; Nigeria 29,60%, Egypt 21,33% and Senegal 10,36%.

In Cumulative; these three African MM countries made up 61,29% of MM Total and 34,75% of UN Total in this Mission. As this is a AU/UN Hybrid operation, we detect higher contribution of African states than other missions. African States providing 74,54% of MM Total and 42,26% of UN Total in this Mission, while the remaining ratio is provided by non African Countries.

#### **14. UN Organization Stabilization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)**

Following the signing of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in July 1999 between the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and five regional States in July 1999, the Security Council established the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) by its resolution 1279 of 30 November 1999, initially to plan for the observation of the ceasefire and disengagement of forces and maintain liaison with all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement. Later in a series of resolutions, the Council expanded the mandate of MONUC to the supervision of the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement and assigned multiple related additional tasks.

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1925 of 28 May 2010, MONUC was renamed as of 1 July the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) to reflect the new phase reached in the country.

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012; 19,102 total uniformed personnel, 17,035 military personnel, 691 military observers, 1,376 police (including formed units), 952 international civilian personnel, 2,815 local civilian staff, 540 United Nations Volunteers are working in MONUSCO.

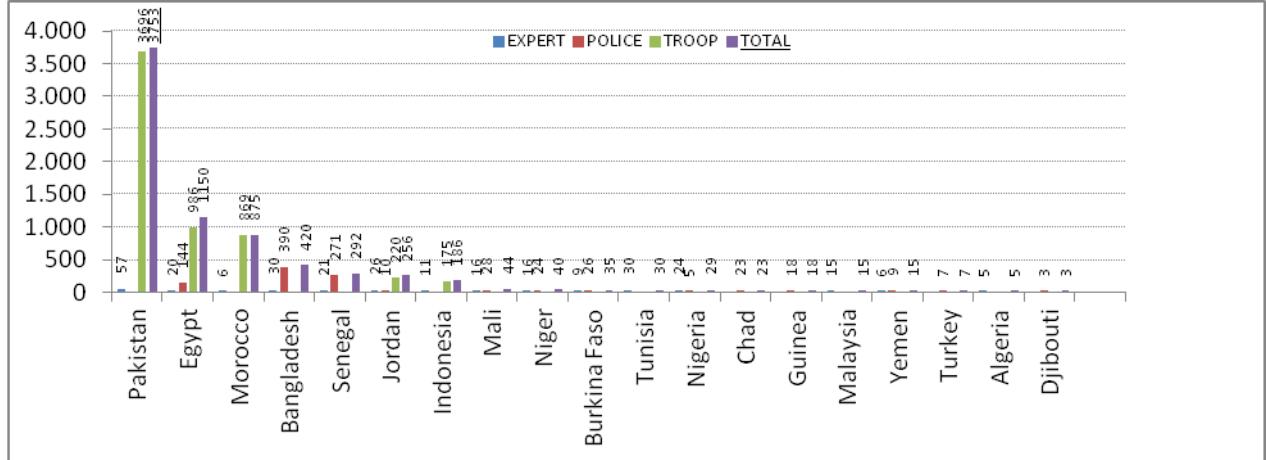
The 51 military personnel contributing countries are: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yemen and Zambia

The 26 police personnel contributing countries are: Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Guinea, India, Jordan, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Yemen.

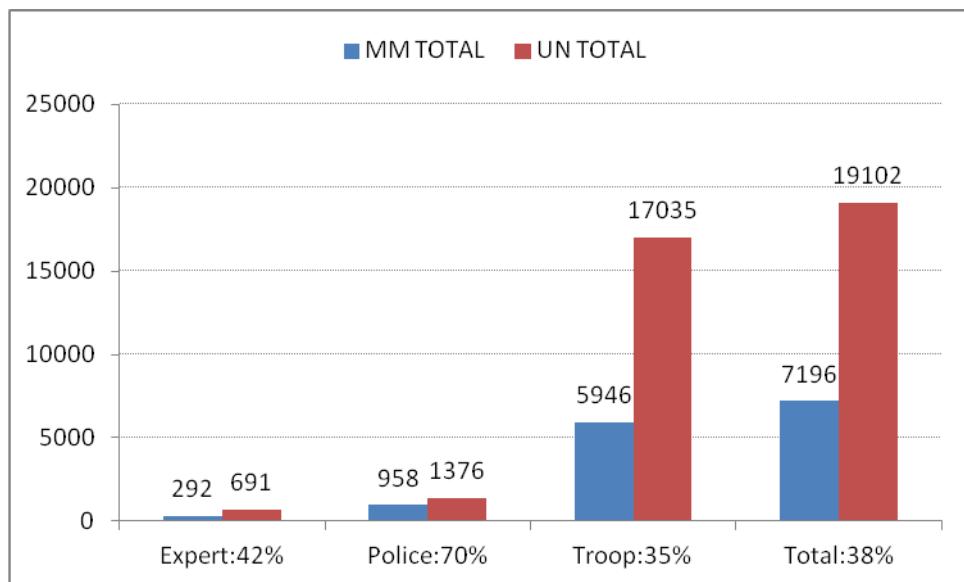
### Contributions of MM Countries to MONUSCO

COUNTRY	EXPERT	POLICE	TROOP	TOTAL	MM%	UN%
Pakistan	57		3696	3753	52,15%	19,65%
Egypt	20	144	986	1150	15,98%	6,02%
Morocco	6		869	875	12,16%	4,58%
Bangladesh	30	390		420	5,84%	2,20%
Senegal	21	271		292	4,06%	1,53%
Jordan	26	10	220	256	3,56%	1,34%
Indonesia	11		175	186	2,58%	0,97%
Mali	16	28		44	0,61%	0,23%
Niger	16	24		40	0,56%	0,21%
Burkina Faso	9	26		35	0,49%	0,18%
Tunisia	30			30	0,42%	0,16%
Nigeria	24	5		29	0,40%	0,15%
Chad		23		23	0,32%	0,12%
Guinea		18		18	0,25%	0,09%
Malaysia	15			15	0,21%	0,08%
Yemen	6	9		15	0,21%	0,08%
Turkey		7		7	0,10%	0,04%
Algeria	5			5	0,07%	0,03%
Djibouti		3		3	0,04%	0,02%
<b>MM TOTAL</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>5946</b>	<b>7196</b>		
<b>UN TOTAL</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>1376</b>	<b>17035</b>	<b>19102</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>38%</b>		

### Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions to MONUSCO



## MM and UN Countries Total Contributions to MONUSCO



As it can be inferred from the table above and be seen at the graphic below; 19 MM countries above out of 50 , have contributed to MONUSCO, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 70% of the Police, 42% of the experts, 35% of troops have been provided by MM countries and they have constituted 38% (7196 over 19102 over 219) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 58 contributing countries.

The order of MM contributors in MONUSCO is respectively; Pakistan, Egypt, Morocco, Bangladesh, Senegal, Jordan, Indonesia, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Nigeria, Chad, Guinea, Malaysia, Yemen, Turkey, Algeria, Djibouti,

Strong contributors of this mission have been sequenced as; Pakistan 52,15%, Egypt 15,98%, Morocco 12,16%, Bangladesh 5,84%, Senegal 4,06%. Pakistan, itself represents 52,15% of the total MM contribution and 19,65% of UN Total.

In total; these five MM countries made up 61,29% of MM Total and 34,75% of UN Total in this Mission. African Countries contributions summed up 35,56% of the MM total and 13,40% of UN total of MONUSCO, a minor portion, compared with UNAMID.

## 15. UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

The Security Council, by its resolution 1990 of 27 June 2011, responded to the urgent situation in Sudan's Abyei region by establishing the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). The Security Council was deeply concerned by the violence, escalating tensions and population displacement.

The operation will monitor the flashpoint border between north and south, and is authorized to use force in protecting civilians and humanitarian workers in Abyei.

UNISFA's establishment came after the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) reached an agreement in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to demilitarize Abyei and let Ethiopian troops to monitor the area.

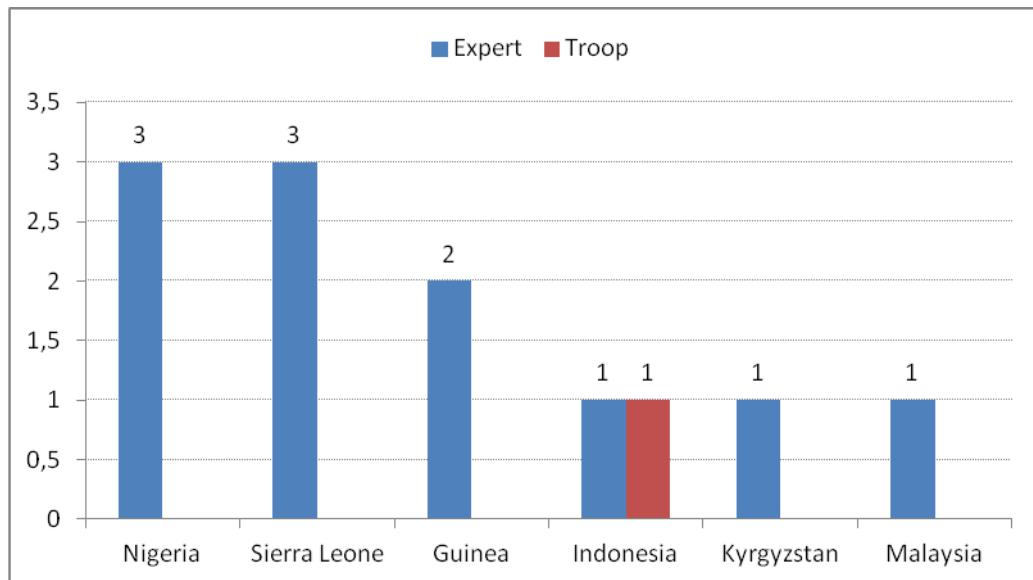
According to statistics as of 31 July 2012; 3,920 total uniformed personnel, 3,785 troops, 135 military observers, 58 international civilian personnel, 41 local civilian staff, 2 UN Volunteers are working in UNISFA.

The 26 military personnel contributing countries are: Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### Contributions of MM Countries to UNISFA Mission

Country	Expert	Troop	Total	MM%	UN%
Nigeria	3		3	25,00%	0,08%
Sierra Leone	3		3	25,00%	0,08%
Guinea	2		2	16,67%	0,05%
Indonesia	1	1	2	16,67%	0,05%
Kyrgyzstan	1		1	8,33%	0,03%
Malaysia	1		1	8,33%	0,03%
<b>MM TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>		
<b>UN TOTAL</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>3785</b>	<b>3920</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0,03</b>	<b>0,3</b>		

### Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions to UNISFA



As it can be inferred from the table above and be seen at the graphic below; 14 MM countries above out of 50, have contributed to UNISFA, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 25% of the Individual Police and 43% of the police units, 45% of the experts, 77% of troops have been provided by MM countries and they have just composed 0.3% (12 over 3920) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 31 contributing countries.

The ranking of MM contributors in UNISFA is respectively; Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia.

UNISFA Mission is receiving very insignificant contribution from the MM countries, just 0.3% in total. Ethiopia is very considerably and interestingly dominant in this mission with 98,09%, as of 30 july 2012.

## **16. UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)**

On 9 July 2011 South Sudan became the newest country in the world. The birth of the Republic of South Sudan is the culmination of a six-year peace process which began with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005.

In adopting resolution 1996 (2011) on 8 July 2011, the Security Council determined that the situation faced by South Sudan continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region. The Security Council established the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) for an initial period of one year, starting from 9 July 2011. UNMISS is on the ground to consolidate peace and security and to help establish conditions for development.

According to statistics as of 31 July 2012; 6,079 total uniformed personnel including 5,476 troops, 124 military liaison officers, 479 police, 804 international civilian personnel, 1,391 local civilian staff, 322 United Nations Volunteers are working in UNMISS.

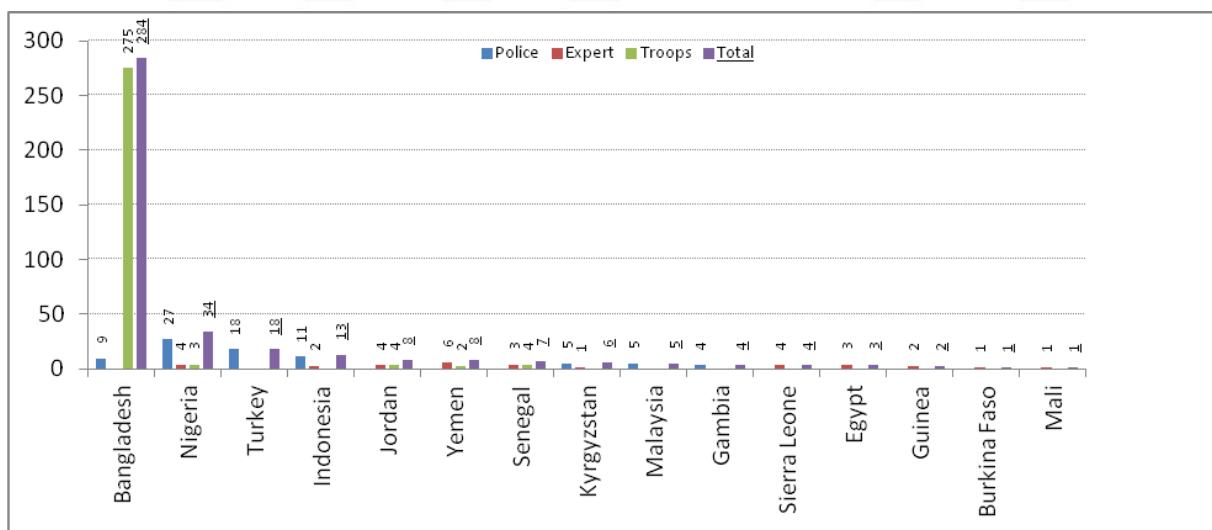
The 52 military personnel contributing countries are: Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen and Zambia

The 34 police personnel contributing countries are: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, China, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

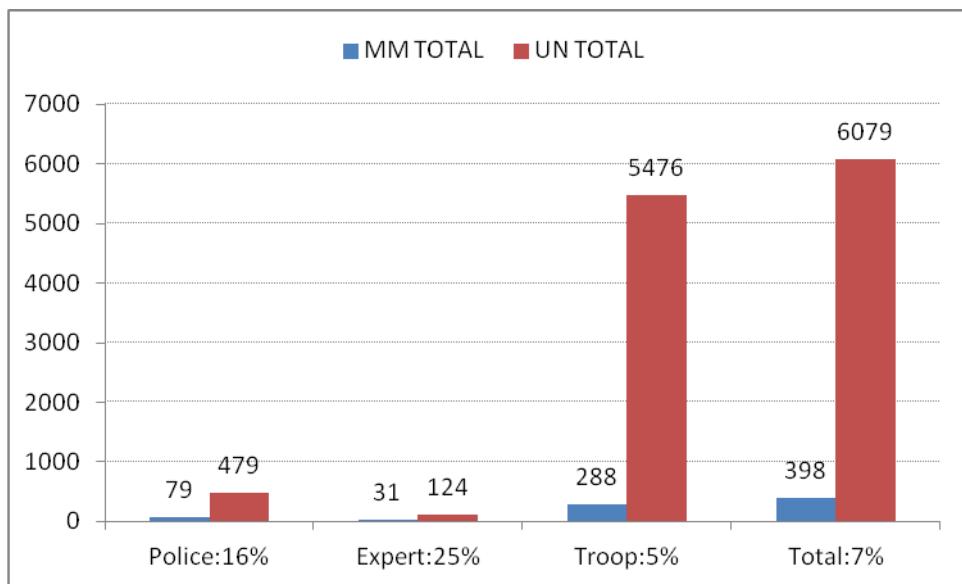
### Contributions of MM Countries to UNMISS

Country	Police	Expert	Troops	Total	MM%	UN%
Bangladesh	9		275	284	71,36%	4,67%
Nigeria	27	4	3	34	8,54%	0,56%
Turkey	18			18	4,52%	0,30%
Indonesia	11	2		13	3,27%	0,21%
Jordan			4	8	2,01%	0,13%
Yemen		6	2	8	2,01%	0,13%
Senegal		3	4	7	1,76%	0,12%
Kyrgyzstan	5	1		6	1,51%	0,10%
Malaysia	5			5	1,26%	0,08%
Gambia	4			4	1,01%	0,07%
Sierra Leone			4	4	1,01%	0,07%
Egypt		3		3	0,75%	0,05%
Guinea		2		2	0,50%	0,03%
Burkina Faso		1		1	0,25%	0,02%
Mali		1		1	0,25%	0,02%
<b>MM TOTAL</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>398</b>		
<b>UN TOTAL</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>5476</b>	<b>6079</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>		

### Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions to UNMISS



### MM and UN Countries Total Contributions to UNMISS



As it can be inferred from the table above and be seen at the graphic below; 15 MM countries above out of 50, have contributed to UNMISS, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 16% of the Police, 25% of the experts, 5% of troops have been provided by MM countries. In total; they have just constituted 7% (398 over 6079) of the total contribution in uniformed personnel among 63 contributing countries. This percentage is considered very much lower than the average 44%.

The ranking of MM contributors in UNMISS mission is respectively; Bangladesh, Nigeria, Turkey, Indonesia, Jordan, Yemen, Senegal, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Egypt, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Mali.

Strong MM contributors percentages in UNMISS were respectively; Bangladesh 71,36%, Nigeria 8,54%, Turkey 4,52% of MM total. Nevertheless, these three countries' contributions made up just 5,53% of UN Total contribution in this mission. Even though the contribution of Bangladesh seems to be bulky, it represented just 4,67% of UN Total in UNMISS as of 31 July 2012.

### 17. UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS)

UNSMIS, was established by United Nations Security Council resolution 2043 of 21 April 2012, initially for a 90-day period, to monitor a cessation of armed violence in all its forms by all parties and to monitor and support the full implementation of the Joint Special Envoy's six-point plan to end the conflict in Syria. After initial relative lull, hostilities in Syria resumed and on 15 June 2012, UNSMIS had to suspend its activities owing to an intensification of armed violence across the country. On 20 July 2012, the Security Council extended the mission for 30 days and said that any further extension could be possible only "in the event that the Secretary-General reports and the Security Council confirms the cessation of the use of heavy weapons and a reduction in the level of violence sufficient by all

sides" to allow the UNSMIS monitors to implement their mandate. As those conditions were not met, UNSMIS mandate came to an end at midnight on 19 August 2012.

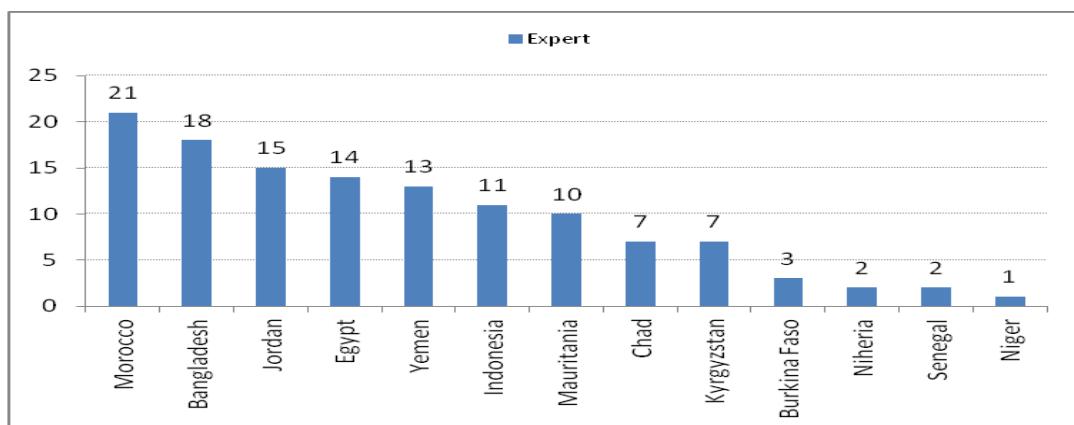
According to statistics as of 30 June 2012; 278 military observers, 81 international civilian staff, 40 local civilian staff are working in UNSMIS. (The statistics as of 31 July 2012 were less representative, for this reason we skipped this date and chose the data as of 30 June 2012.)

The 47 military personnel contributing countries to UNSMIS are: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

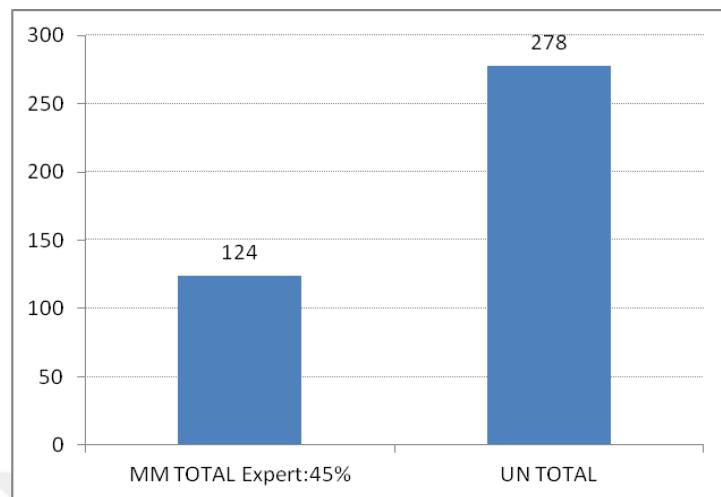
### Contributions of MM Countries to UNSMIS

Country	Expert	MM%	UN%
Morocco	21	16,94%	7,55%
Bangladesh	18	14,52%	6,47%
Jordan	15	12,10%	5,40%
Egypt	14	11,29%	5,04%
Yemen	13	10,48%	4,68%
Indonesia	11	8,87%	3,96%
Mauritania	10	8,06%	3,60%
Chad	7	5,65%	2,52%
Kyrgyzstan	7	5,65%	2,52%
Burkina Faso	3	2,42%	1,08%
Nigeria	2	1,61%	0,72%
Senegal	2	1,61%	0,72%
Niger	1	0,81%	0,36%
<b>MM TOTAL</b>	<b>124</b>		
<b>UN TOTAL</b>	<b>278</b>		
<b>MM%</b>	<b>45%</b>		

### Graphical Representation of MM Countries Contributions to UNSMIS



### MM and UN Countries Total Contributions to UNSMIS



As it can be inferred from the table above and be seen at the graphic below; 13 MM countries above out of 50, have contributed to UNSMIS, up to the numbers as defined in table. In total; 45% of experts (124 over 278 military observers) have been provided by 13 MM countries out of 48 contributing countries.

The ranking of MM contributors in UNSMIS is respectively; Morocco, Bangladesh, Jordan, Egypt, Yemen, Indonesia, Mauritania, Chad, Kyrgyzstan, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Senegal, Niger,

The major MM contributors to UNSMIS were respectively; Morocco 16,94%, Bangladesh 14,52%, Jordan 12,10%, Egypt 11,29%, Yemen 10,48%.

These five countries made up 65,32% of MM Total and 29,14% of UN Total contribution in this mission. Morocco as the biggest MM contributor in this Mission is leading the other MM's which is unlikely in other PKO's.

## CHAPTER 3

### OVERALL STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CONTRIBUTIONS

In this chapter; MM countries contributions to current PKO's on the basis of years after 2001 and on the basis of missions are being analyzed with an overall approach.

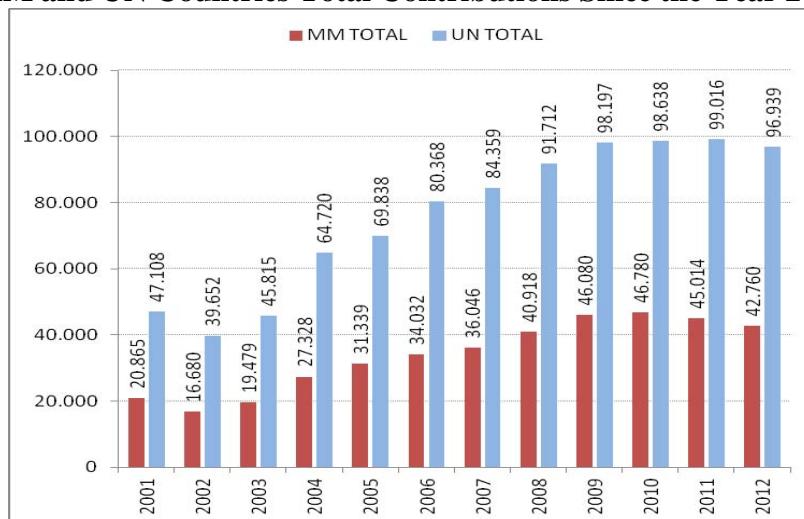
The data calculated and compiled in chapter 1 and chapter 2 have served as an input to this chapter. The date of 31 December for each year and July 31, 2012 for missions are taken as measurement references. This data was enough to support the analysis. The difference with other months has been found statistically insignificant.

United Nations Department of Peace Keeping Operations (UN DPKO) has been directing and supporting 17 peacekeeping operations (PKO) according to data. Only UNAMA UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, which is a special political mission being directed and supported by DPKO and excluded from our analysis,

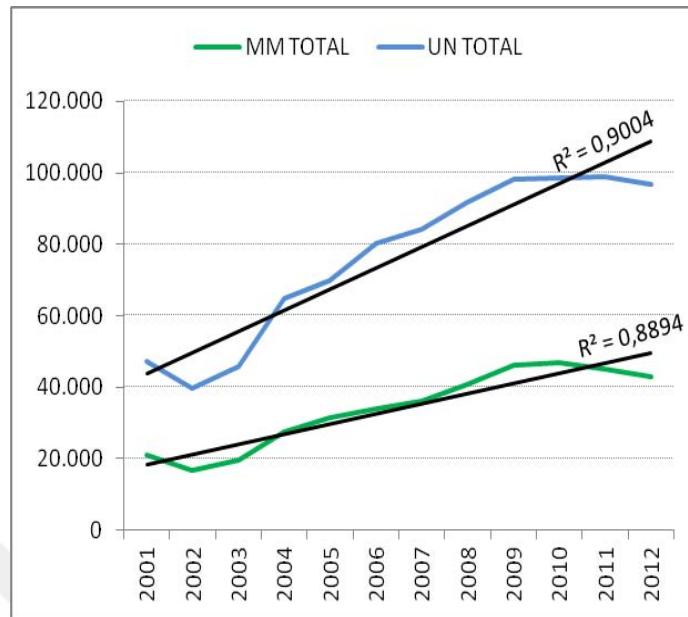
#### Total Contributions of MM and UN Countries Since the Year 2001

YEAR	Police		Expert		Troop		TOTAL	
	MM	UN	MM	UN	MM	UN	MM	UN
2001	2.061	7.642	513	1.801	18.291	37.665	20.865	47.108
2002	1.242	5.333	553	1.799	14.885	32.520	16.680	39.652
2003	1.380	4.635	604	1.851	17.495	39.329	19.479	45.815
2004	2.499	6.765	611	2.046	24.218	55.909	27.328	64.720
2005	3.234	7.241	807	2.527	27.298	60.070	31.339	69.838
2006	4.098	8.695	802	2.526	29.132	69.146	34.032	80.368
2007	5.154	11.077	865	2.724	30.027	70.508	36.046	84.359
2008	5.952	11.511	888	2.630	34.078	77.571	40.918	91.712
2009	7.143	12.794	796	2.314	38.141	83.089	46.080	98.197
2010	8.392	14.322	809	2.302	37.579	82.014	46.780	98.638
2011	8.793	14.303	692	1.984	35.529	82.729	45.014	99.016
2012	9.668	13.553	766	2.139	33.796	81.247	42.760	96.939
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>4.968</b>	<b>9.823</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>2.220</b>	<b>28.372</b>	<b>64.316</b>	<b>33.943</b>	<b>76.364</b>

#### MM and UN Countries Total Contributions Since the Year 2001



## Graphic Display of MM and UN Total Contributions Since the Year 2001



When we evaluate the results shown on the tables above, it is observed that the total number of peacekeepers is increasing each year and similarly MM countries total contribution is also rising with the same proportion to UN's increasing pace. As shown above at the Graphic Display of MM and UN Total Contributions since the year 2001, the blue line represents UN Total Contributions, while the green line is representing MM Total Contributions after the year 2001.

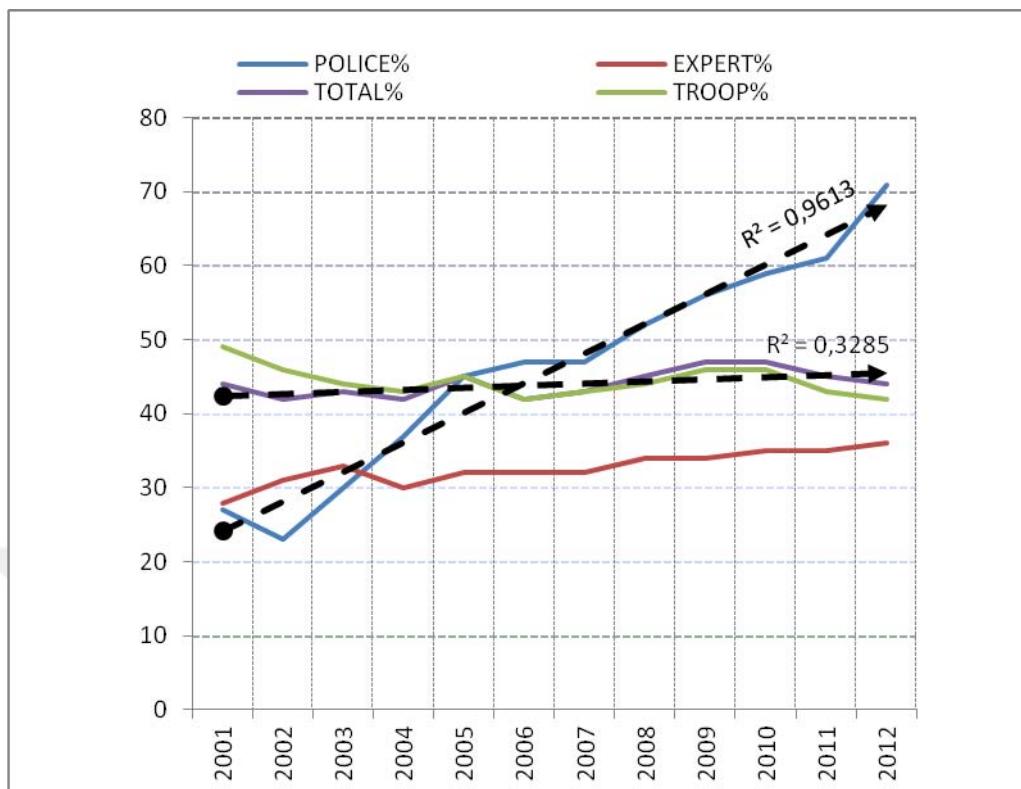
On average; from the year 2001 to 2012; MM countries contributed; 4968 policemen, 726 experts, 28372 troops and 33943 uniformed personnel in total.

Linear regression (R-Squared value) of UN Total Contribution is 0,9004 while it is 0,8894 for MM countries which is less than UN total. This means; UN total contribution is increasing more predictably by each year than MM countries. But this difference is insignificant (as R-Squared value = 0,9004-0,8894=0,0110)

### Contribution of MM Countries in Percentage from the Since the Year 2001

YEARS	POLICE%	EXPERT%	TROOP%	TOTAL%
2001	27	28	49	44
2002	23	31	46	42
2003	30	33	44	43
2004	37	30	43	42
2005	45	32	45	45
2006	47	32	42	42
2007	47	32	43	43
2008	52	34	44	45
2009	56	34	46	47
2010	59	35	46	47
2011	61	35	43	45
2012	71	36	42	44
AVERAGE	46	33	44	44

## Graphic Display of MM Countries Contribution Percentages Since the Year 2001



As shown above at the Graphic Display of MM Countries Contribution Percentages Since the Year 2001, the total percentage of MM countries is almost steady around 44%. The blue line is representing MM Countries police Contribution Percentages for each year, similarly red line is standing for expert Contribution Percentages of MM Countries, green line is for troops, while the purple one is representing the total contribution percentage of MM countries depending of the years since 2001.

It is very remarkable that the ratio of police inside the missions has increased considerably, while the percentages of troops and experts have remained nearly fixed at a certain level. In other terms the demand and supply of policemen in UN PKOs increased more than experts or troops.

The increase at the share of policemen, can also be seen through the linear regressions (R-Squared values) which are; 0,9613 and 0,3285.

On average since the year 2001; MM countries have provided 46% of policemen, 33% of experts, 44% of troops and 44% of the uniformed personnel in total.

### Contribution Status of MM Countries Since the Year 2001

Nu.	Country	Year										
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	<b>Afghanistan</b>											
2.	<b>Albania</b>											
3.	<b>Algeria</b>											
4.	<b>Azerbaijan</b>											
5.	<b>Bahrain</b>											
6.	<b>Bangladesh</b>											
7.	<b>Brunei</b>											
8.	<b>Burkina Faso</b>											
9.	<b>Chad</b>											
10.	<b>Comoros</b>											
11.	<b>Djibouti</b>											
12.	<b>Egypt</b>											
13.	<b>Gambia</b>											
14.	<b>Guinea</b>											
15.	<b>Indonesia</b>											
16.	<b>Iran</b>											
17.	<b>Iraq</b>											
18.	<b>Jordan</b>											
19.	<b>Kazakhstan</b>											
20.	<b>Kosovo</b>											
21.	<b>Kuwait</b>											
22.	<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>											
23.	<b>Lebanon</b>											
24.	<b>Libya</b>											
25.	<b>Malaysia</b>											
26.	<b>Maldives</b>											
27.	<b>Mali</b>											
28.	<b>Mauritania</b>											
29.	<b>Mayotte</b>											
30.	<b>Morocco</b>											
31.	<b>Niger</b>											
32.	<b>Nigeria</b>											
33.	<b>Oman</b>											
34.	<b>Pakistan</b>											
35.	<b>Palestinian territories</b>											
36.	<b>Qatar</b>											
37.	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>											
38.	<b>Senegal</b>											
39.	<b>Sierra Leone</b>											
40.	<b>Somalia</b>											
41.	<b>Sudan</b>											
42.	<b>Syria</b>											
43.	<b>Tajikistan</b>											
44.	<b>Tunisia</b>											
45.	<b>Turkey</b>											
46.	<b>Turkmenistan</b>											
47.	<b>U.A.E.</b>											
48.	<b>Uzbekistan</b>											
49.	<b>Western Sahara</b>											
50.	<b>Yemen</b>											

19 country out of 50 MM countries (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Comoros, Iraq, Kosovo, Kuwait, Maldives, Mayotte, Oman, Palestinian territories, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Turkmenistan, U.A.E., Uzbekistan, Western Sahara) have not yet contributed to UN PKO's since the year 2001.

The countries like; Iran, Libya, Lebanon, Albania, Tajikistan Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Djibouti, Algeria, Brunei can be considered as lower class contributors and medium scale contributors are Sierra Leone, Yemen, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Bourkina Faso, Turkey, Tunisia, Gambia, Guinea, Morocco, while Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Jordan, Egypt, Senegal, Indonesia, Malaysia, Niger are among top contributors.

### Contribution of MM Countries on the Basis of Missions

Nu.	Place	Mission	Police		Expert		Troop		TOTAL	
			MM	UN	MM	UN	MM	UN	MM	UN
1.	Middle East	UNTSO	0	0	0	145	0	0	<b>0</b>	145
2.	India and Pakistan	UNMOGIP	0	0	0	41	0	0	<b>0</b>	41
3.	Cyprus	UNFICYP	0	68	0	0	0	857	<b>0</b>	925
4.	Syria	UNDOF	0	0	0	0	0	1037	<b>0</b>	1037
5.	Kosovo	UNMIK	2	6	1	7	0	0	<b>3</b>	13
6.	Sudan	UNISFA	0	0	11	135	1	3785	<b>12</b>	3920
7.	Western Sahara	MINURSO	6	6	79	186	20	27	<b>105</b>	219
8.	Syria	UNSMIS	0	0	124	278	0	0	<b>124</b>	278
9.	S.Sudan	UNMISS	79	479	31	124	288	5476	<b>398</b>	6079
10.	Timor-Leste/Indonesia	UNMIT	658	1238	10	31	0	0	<b>668</b>	1269
11.	Haiti	<u>MINUSTAH</u>	1343	2795	0	0	419	7297	<b>1762</b>	10092
12.	Lebanon	UNIFIL	0	0	0	0	2985	11530	<b>2985</b>	11530
13.	Liberia	<u>UNMIL</u>	477	1313	59	132	5783	7497	<b>6319</b>	8942
14.	D.R. Congo	<u>MONUSCO</u>	958	1376	292	691	5946	17035	<b>7196</b>	19102
15.	Côte d'Ivoire	<u>UNOCI</u>	1170	1373	81	195	7051	9399	<b>8302</b>	10967
16.	Sudan	UNAMID	3610	4895	153	277	8769	16934	<b>12532</b>	22106
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8303</b>	<b>13549</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>2242</b>	<b>31262</b>	<b>80874</b>	<b>40406</b>	<b>96665</b>

UN Missions total numbers above are sorted by increasing order, according to total MM contributions as of 31 July 2012 (except UNSMIS as of 30 June 2012).

MM countries haven't contributed any personnel to UNTSO, UMOGIP, UNFICYP and UNDOF Missions for some reasons. To understand their reasons, we are making another research.

On the other hand; the underlined Missions (4 out of 16) namely; Haiti (MINUSTAH), Liberia (UNMIL), Ivory Coast (UNOCI) and Dem. Rep. of Congo (MONUSCO) which are the countries having a non muslim majority (MM) people or neighboring non muslim adversaries have received 23579 uniformed personnel from MM countries. MM countries have contributed these four missions 58% of their total contribution to all missions (23579 over 40406). When

included UNMIT in East Timor which is a non MM country with 668 additional MM peacekeepers powers it is finally 60% (24247 over 40406).

The MM countries allocated their remaining 16159 uniformed personnel to 7 other missions (UNMIK, UNISFA, MINURSO, UNSMIS, UNMISS, UNIFIL, UNAMID) that make 40% of their total number (16159 over 40406)

The two paragraphs above show us that MM countries have not hesitated to send their troops to non MM environments. In contrast they have deployed 20% more troops to non MM environments.

In résumé; it can be said that MM countries are not discriminating the UN missions hosting countries in terms of their religions. In contrast, they are significantly and positively supporting, more personnel to the non MM countries.

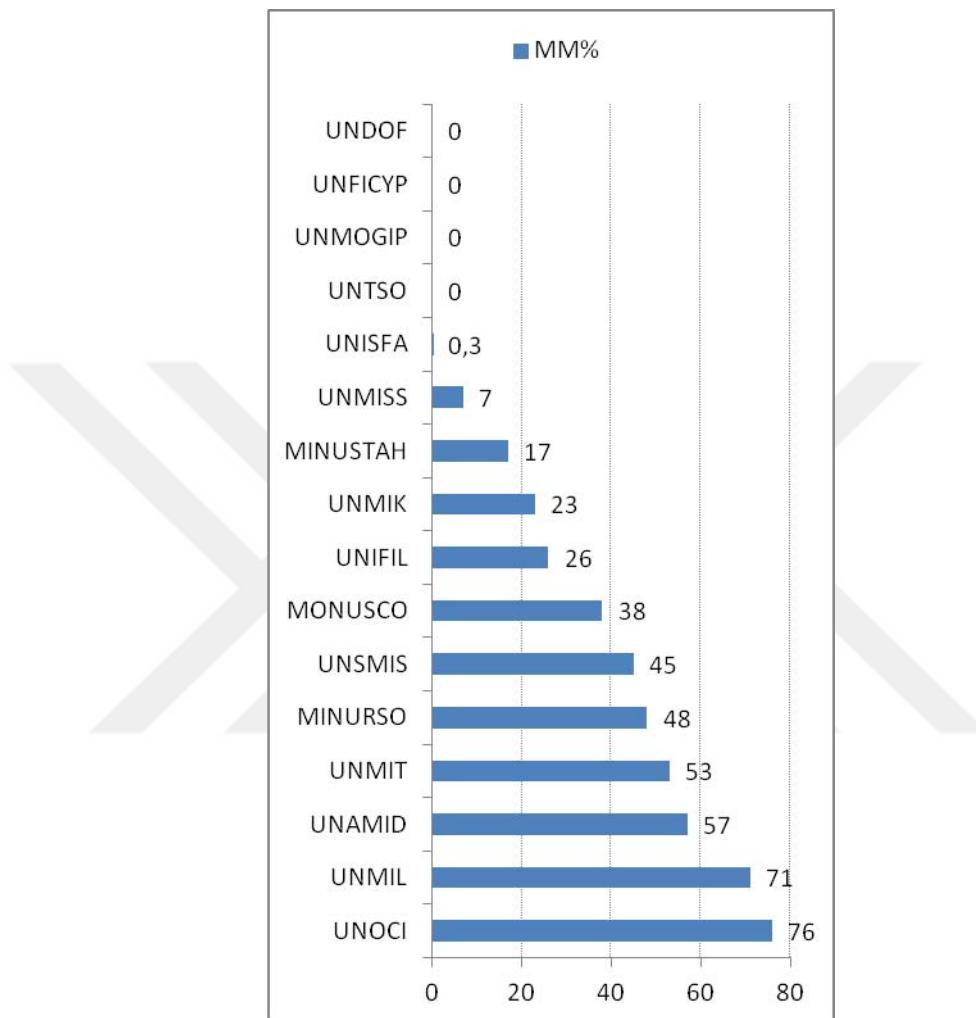
### **Percentages of MM Countries Contributions on the Basis of UN Missions**

MISSION	TROOPS	EXPERT	POLICE	TOTAL
UNTSO		0%		0%
UNMOGIP		0%		0%
UNFICYP	0%		0%	0%
UNDOF	0%			0%
UNISFA	0,03%	8%		0,3%
UNMISS	5%	25%	16%	7%
MINUSTAH	6%		48%	17%
UNMIK		14%	33%	23%
UNIFIL	26%			26%
MONUSCO	35%	42%	70%	38%
UNSMIS		45%		45%
MINURSO	74%	42%	100%	48%
UNMIT		32%	53%	53%
UNAMID	52%	55%	74%	57%
UNMIL	77%	45%	36%	71%
UNOCI	75%	42%	85%	76%
Average MM%: (all missions)	32%	29%	52%	29%
Average MM% (contributed Missions):	39%	35%	57%	38%

The ranking in terms of MM contribution percentages to missions is respectively; 1. UNOCI - Côte d'Ivoire :76%, 2. UNMIL - Liberia : 71%, 3. UNAMID - Darfur/Sudan : 57%, 4. UNMIT - Timor-Leste : 53%, 5. MINURSO - Western Sahara : 48%, 6. UNSMIS - Syria : 45%, 7. MONUSCO - D.R. Congo : 38%, 8. UNIFIL- Lebanon : 26%, 9. UNMIK - Kosovo : 23%, 10. MINUSTAH - Haiti : 17%, 11. UNMISS - S.Sudan : 7%, 12. UNISFA - Abyei/Sudan : 0,3%, 13. UNDOF - Syria : 0%, 14. UNFICYP - Cyprus : 0%,15. UNMOGIP - India and Pakistan : 0%, 16. UNTSO - Middle East: 0%.

At the ranking above, it is seen that underlined Missions that are taking place in a non MM related environment (including Timor-Leste) have received MM contribution higher than the average (which is 38%) with the exception of MINUSTAH in Haiti.

### Graphic Display of the Percentages of MM Countries Contributions on the Basis of UN Missions



As it is clearly mentioned on the graphic and table above; MM countries are respectively contributing the missions their average percentage of contributions are; 32% for troops, 29% for experts, 52% for police and 29% for total contribution percentages.

When we don't take in consideration the UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNMOGIP and UNTSO where there is no MM contributors; these average ratios became 39% for troops, 35% for experts, 57% for police and 38% for total. which are more representative and very considerable percentages.

**Contribution Status of MM Countries in Year 2012 on the Basis of Missions**

MISSION \ COUNTRY	UNDOF	UNFICYP	UNMOGIP	UNTSO	UNISFA	UNMISS	MINUSTAH	UNMIK	UNFIL	MONUSCO	UNSMIS	MINURSO	UNMIT	UNAMID	UNMIL	UNOICI	UNAMA
Afghanistan																	
Albania																	
Algeria																	
Azerbaijan																	
Bahrain																	
Bangladesh																	
Brunei																	
Burkina Faso																	
Chad																	
Comoros																	
Djibouti																	
Egypt																	
Gambia																	
Guinea																	
Indonesia																	
Iran																	
Iraq																	
Jordan																	
Kazakhstan																	
Kosovo																	
Kuwait																	
Kyrgyzstan																	
Lebanon																	
Libya																	
Malaysia																	
Maldives																	
Mali																	
Mauritania																	
Mayotte																	
Morocco																	
Niger																	
Nigeria																	
Oman																	
Pakistan																	
Palestinian territories																	
Qatar																	
Saudi Arabia																	
Senegal																	
Sierra Leone																	
Somalia																	
Sudan																	
Syria																	
Tajikistan																	
Tunisia																	
Turkey																	
Turkmenistan																	
U.A.E.																	
Uzbekistan																	
Western Sahara																	
Yemen																	

To obtain the table above, the raw data of each month in the year 2012 has been used. During the year 2012; 22 country out of 50 MM countries (Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Comoros, Iraq, Kosovo, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Mayotte, Oman, Palestinian territories, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Turkmenistan, U.A.E., Uzbekistan, Western Sahara) have not yet contributed to UN PKO's.

The countries like; Tajikistan, Qatar, Mauritania, Kazakhstan, Iran, Algeria, Kyrgyzstan, and Brunei can be considered as lower class contributors while medium scale contributors composed of countries like Sierra Leone, Yemen, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Bourkina Faso, Djibouti, Turkey, Tunisia, Gambia, Guinea while countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Jordan, Egypt, Senegal, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, Niger are among top contributors.

As of 31 July 2012 five MM countries like; Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Egypt and Jordan have provided 31547 uniformed personnel over 42760 which is 74% of the total contributing 26 MM countries. After these best five contributors; Senegal, Indonesia, Morocco, Malaysia, Niger, Burkina Faso and Turkey have been the subsequent voluminous contributors.

### Ranking of MM Countries After 2001

Year	Ranking of first 10 MM Contributors										
2001	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Nigeria	Jordan	Guinea	Morocco	Senegal	Egypt	Tunisia	Malaysia	
2002	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nigeria	Jordan	Guinea	Morocco	Senegal	Tunisia	Turkey	Malaysia	
2003	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nigeria	Jordan	Senegal	Morocco	Tunisia	Mali	Malaysia	Indonesia	
2004	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Jordan	Nigeria	Morocco	Senegal	Tunisia	Niger	Turkey	Indonesia	
2005	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Jordan	Nigeria	Senegal	Morocco	Egypt	Tunisia	Niger	S. Leone	
2006	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Jordan	Nigeria	Senegal	Morocco	Indonesia	Egypt	Turkey	Niger	
2007	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Jordan	Nigeria	Senegal	Morocco	Indonesia	Egypt	Turkey	Malaysia	
2008	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nigeria	Jordan	Egypt	Senegal	Morocco	Indonesia	Malaysia	Turkey	
2009	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nigeria	Egypt	Jordan	Senegal	Indonesia	Morocco	Malaysia	Turkey	
2010	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nigeria	Egypt	Jordan	Senegal	Indonesia	Morocco	Malaysia	B. Faso	
2011	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Nigeria	Egypt	Jordan	Senegal	Indonesia	Morocco	Malaysia	Niger	
2012	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Nigeria	Egypt	Jordan	Senegal	Indonesia	Morocco	Malaysia	Niger	

The table above shows the sequence of first ten MM countries as of 31 December of each year from 2001 to 2012. It can be observed that Pakistan and Bangladesh have always shared the first two places on top of the list. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Jordan have always been among big MM contributors while the contribution of MM countries like; Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia and Niger has increased proportionally after 2001.

In addition to stronger African contributors like Nigeria, Senegal, Morocco and Egypt, Niger, Bourkina Faso and Tunisia appeared in the list during some intervals from 2001 to 2012. The Far East MMCs like Indonesia and Malaysia are getting more assertive contributors during years through 2012.

Turkey, the sole MM and NATO member country and a bridge between the eastern and western worlds and cultures, with its regular contributions through the years, has always been an assiduous contributor to UN missions.

The table below defines the ranking of first ten UN countries contributing in uniformed personnel, each year from 2001 to 2012. The gray shadowed cells in the table are standing for MM countries. The rank of each country has been calculated by taking average number of uniformed personnel by twelve months of each year.

As it can be seen from the table above and below, the strong contributors like; Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Egypt and Jordan which are dominant among MM contributors, are also included in the first ten UN member contributors.

Pakistan and Bangladesh always competed for the first place. India and Nepal from neighboring geographies have also contributed significantly.

### **Ranking of UN Member Countries After 2001**

Year	Ranking of first 10 UN Member Contributors										
<b>2001</b>	Bangladesh	Nigeria	Pakistan	Jordan	India	Ghana	Kenya	Australia	Ukraine	Portugal	
<b>2002</b>	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Nigeria	India	Ghana	Kenya	Jordan	Ukraine	Australia	Uruguay	
<b>2003</b>	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nigeria	India	Ghana	Uruguay	Kenya	Jordan	Ukraine	Nepal	
<b>2004</b>	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nigeria	India	Ghana	Ethiopia	Uruguay	Jordan	Kenya	S. Africa	
<b>2005</b>	Pakistan	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Ethiopia	Ghana	Jordan	Nigeria	Uruguay	S. Africa	
<b>2006</b>	Bangladesh	Pakistan	India	Jordan	Nepal	Ethiopia	Ghana	Uruguay	Nigeria	S. Africa	
<b>2007</b>	Pakistan	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Jordan	Ghana	Uruguay	Nigeria	Italy	France	
<b>2008</b>	Pakistan	Bangladesh	India	Nigeria	Nepal	Ghana	Jordan	Rawanda	Italy	Uruguay	
<b>2009</b>	Pakistan	Bangladesh	India	Nigeria	Nepal	Rawanda	Egypt	Ghana	Jordan	Italy	
<b>2010</b>	Pakistan	Bangladesh	India	Nigeria	Egypt	Nepal	Jordan	Ghana	Rawanda	Uruguay	
<b>2011</b>	Bangladesh	Pakistan	India	Egypt	Nigeria	Nepal	Jordan	Rawanda	Uruguay	Ghana	
<b>2012</b>	Bangladesh	Pakistan	India	Ethiopia	Nigeria	Rawanda	Egypt	Nepal	Jordan	Ghana	

Among the Occidental countries; Portugal has been ranked at tenth order in 2001, Italy ninth in 2007 and 2008, and France tenth in 2007. The Ukraine had significant contribution in 2001 and 2002. The African states like Nigeria, Ghana and Rawanda.

Uruguay has been the sole country from the America Continent among the first ten UN contributors. Some countries were also included to this best 10 contributors list in some time intervals, like Australia during 2001 and 2002 and south Africa 2004 to 2006.

## CHAPTER 4

### ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC PKF UNDER THE AUSPICE OF UN

#### **The Early Peacekeeping Efforts**

The early ideas of peacekeeping developed just after the Second World War, begun with non MM countries. There was not any MM country among those initiators and this was mainly due to the colonization of many MM countries by European/western states. The remaining few independents had rather been overloaded by economical and security problems that prevented them being concerned with global peacekeeping efforts.

To give some examples; during Suez Canal crisis in 1956 the troops were coming mainly from Europe and America, similarly the PKO's in Yemen, Syria, India and Pakistan were dominated by western PKF's.

Nevertheless; two organizations; Arab League and Organization of Islamic Countries, they have served to early PK efforts through MM countries.

#### **Arab League's Efforts:**

The League of Arab States; was founded on 22 March 1945 with six members: Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan (renamed Jordan in 1949), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. It is currently consisted of 22 MM members (Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen, and Syria, whose participation was suspended in November 2011).

It's very first objectives like as defined in Alexandria Protocol <sup>[8]</sup> in 1944 were: to control the execution of the agreements, strengthen and coordinate the relations between those states; to protect their independence and sovereignty.

In addition to two Special Resolution Concerning Lebanon and Palestine mentioned in Alexandria Protocol, the signing of Joint Defense and Economic Cooperation Treaty <sup>[9]</sup> on 13 April 1950 was promoted the efforts to maintain and stabilize peace and security and settle international disputes by peaceful means. This composition was also a reaction of Arab populations to the creation of the Israeli state in 1948.

The Permanent Military Commission that has been created by Article-5 of the treaty was the first seed of a common military composition among MM Arab countries.

Later on this commission took some important decisions like deploying approximately 30.000 troops to stabilize Lebanon during the period of 1976-1982. This first significant use of such a PKF which had both positive and negative impacts.

## Organization of Islamic countries (OIC)'s Efforts

The Organization of Islamic countries (OIC) established by 25 founding countries, in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco on 25 September 1969, just after the arson of Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is now the second largest inter-governmental organization after the United Nations. It has currently 57 member states spread over four continents.

*With the exception of Mayotte and Western Sahara, all the remaining 48 MM countries of the existing 50, (listed at the first chapter) and the non MM countries like; Benin, Togo, Suriname, Gabon, Guyana, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire constitute the members of OIC.*

Especially after 2000, the Member States of the OIC encountered many challenges. To address those challenges, the third extraordinary session of the Islamic Summit held in Makkah in December 2005 took place., After this Summit the Ten-Year Program of Action (TYPOA) <sup>[10]</sup> which aims joint action of Member States, promotion of tolerance and moderation, modernization, extensive reforms in all spheres of activities including science and technology, education, trade enhancement, and good governance and promotion of human rights in the Muslim world, especially with regard to rights of children, women and elderly and the family values enshrined by Islam.

In addition to development, socio-economic and scientific issues, political and intellectual issues like; Political Will, Solidarity and Joint Islamic Action, The Religion of Moderation and Tolerance, Multiplicity of Islamic Jurisprudence, The Islamic Fiqh Academy (IFA), Combating terrorism and Islamophobia, Human Rights and Good Governance, Palestine and the Occupied Arab Territories, Reform of the OIC, Conflict Prevention, Conflict Resolution and Post-conflict Peace Building were the main bullets of the (TYPOA).

The article 10th; “Conflict Prevention, Conflict Resolution and Post-conflict Peace Building” in the TYPOA aims:

- To strengthen the role of the OIC in conflict prevention, confidence-building, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation in OIC Member States as well as in conflict situations involving Muslim communities.

- To enhance cooperation among the OIC Member States and between the OIC and international and regional organizations in order to protect the rights and interests of the Member States in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and post-conflict peace-building.

During Lebanon war in 2006, Libya and Syria crisis in 2011, the idea of an IPKF were revived and discussed intensely inside the AL and OIC. MM countries were expected to have greater roles than they fulfilled. The Muslim countries like Turkey and Egypt were expected also to assume higher responsibilities, thereafter, Turkish troops and other Muslim countries contributions strengthened the UNIFIL, relieving Islamic world concerns.

On 16 February 2007; Secretary General announced an agreement between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States to deploy joint efforts in order to achieve peace and security in Somalia, the Secretary General emphasized that the deployment of a credible and effective peacekeeping force in Somalia is a critical factor for bringing stability to the country.

OIC had sent two high-level delegations to Somalia and Kenya in May and June of last year and sent a third one to Nairobi last January. The missions, he announced, held fruitful meetings with all international actors concerned with Somalia during which a possible role for the OIC in the peace building process in the country was discussed.

Following days on 23 December 2008 The Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) has commended the decision of Nigeria to contribute troops to reinforce the AMISOM peacekeeping force in Somalia.

The Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, stated that the brainstorming session on the OIC's future role in maintaining peace and security and resolving conflicts in the Member States would mark the 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) being held in Damascus, Syria, over 23rd to 25th May, 2009.

On 20-21 December 2009, OIC participated in the Third Meeting of the G8 and partners in Global Peacekeeping Operations Capacity Building held, in Cairo. The meeting was attended by G8 representatives, the main peacekeeping troop contributors and a number of international and regional organizations including the UN, AU, EU, OSCE and LAS.

On 18 May 2011, during 3rd meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Expert (IGGE)'s, the Future Role of the OIC in Peacekeeping, Security Maintenance and Conflict Resolution was discussed and the OIC General Secretariat study on peacekeeping, security maintenance and conflict resolution, are still being considered by the IGGE.

## **The Challenges**

Some thinkers are of the opinion that if the intervention of such an IPKF in the conflicts like Bosnia Herzegovina, Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Gaza, Syria would save more civilian and military lives. But In fact this is a very sensitive issue having some challenges we thought as below:

Transparency which is one of the pillars of PKO's is primarily necessary to alleviate the concerns of the remaining non Muslim communities. Otherwise it is probable that it may be perceived as another kind of threat or a potential and un controlled power.

Use of this kind of force has the potential of lowering the dignity and tarnishing the image of Muslim community. Today and before, even though sporadically, Some peacekeepers, deployed all around the world already have committed different crimes like larceny, abuse, murder, extortion or rape.

Impartiality that should not be confused with neutrality or inactivity and that is crucial to maintain the consent and cooperation of the main parties is the main principle of peacekeeping. Therefore it can be sometimes contradictory to define a PKF on a religion basis causing more sensitivity, drawbacks or complications to UN PKO's or NATO's interventions in some countries.

In other terms; persuading MM countries governments and their public opinions, to use their armed forces in another MM country is another challenge.

In addition to uniformed personnel exerting duties like; collection of arms, explosive ordnance disposal, patrolling and protection of civilians, the expertise on special issues like political advisory, preparation of constitutions, transitional justice and elections are also needed for the successful implementation of a PKO which are insufficient in numbers in most of the MM countries.

Standardization and compatibility are the crucial requirements to be involved in UN led operations. Therefore, MMC institutions including defense and security need to be more compatible with international standards.

It is also known that; MM countries are not discriminating among UN missions hosting countries in terms of their religions. In contrast, they are positively supporting significantly more personnel (20% more MM troops presence in non MM countries according to statistics as of 31 July 2012) to the non MM countries as it is explained in Chapter 2 and 3. Sparing more troops to be used in only MM countries is likely to be costly and impractical.

In conclusion; an IPKF is considered impractical in short term due to the reasons explained above. Nevertheless in long term; this kind of formation under UN auspice can be promising and booster for peace in the world.

## **ACRONYMS**

AL	Arab League
AU	African Union
CFM	Council of Foreign Ministers
EU	European Union
IGGE	Intergovernmental Group of Expert
IPKF	Islamic Peacekeeping Force
MM	Muslim Majority
MMC	Muslim Majority Country
OIC	Organization of Islamic countries
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PKF	Peacekeeping Force
PKO	Peacekeeping Operation
TYPOA	Ten-Year Program of Action
UN	United Nation
UN DPKO	UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations

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