

# Dataset on United Nations Peace Mission Mandates User-Interfaceable Version 1.2

Codebook V1.2

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## I. Introduction

### A. Executive summary

This United Nations Peace Missions Mandates User-Interfaceable (UNPMM UI) Dataset is created as part of the SNSF PRIMA Project “A child of its time: the impact of world politics on peacebuilding.” The term “UN Peace Missions” entails UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), Special Political Missions (SPM), as well as Special Envoy/Adviser (SE/SA) appointments.

This dataset aims to provide an empirical understanding of the changes in the mandates of UN Peace Missions between January 1, 1991 to December 31, 2020 (i.e., the period marking the end of the Cold War, to present day). It does so by coding the provisions in their mandates according to the classification of *minimalist*, *moderate*, and *maximalist*.

Mandate provisions or tasks within the *minimalist* approach content themselves with the absence of renewed armed conflict and focus on containing the violence, thus aiming at bringing about negative peace. Mandate tasks within the *maximalist* approach see peacebuilding as addressing root causes and transforming conflicts, thus aiming at positive (and often a liberal) peace. Lastly, *moderate* mandate tasks aim at no renewed armed conflict and decent governance without specifying the precise governance model.

The peace missions in this dataset have also been assigned an overall mission classification and score that follows this same logic. Missions can be classified as *Minimalist*, *Maximalist*, or *Moderate*. To derive this overall classification, we rely on a formula detailed in Section II-D below. For the sake of distinction, we use *minimalist*, *moderate*, and *maximalist* beginning in lower case when speaking of mandate tasks, and *Minimalist*, *Moderate*, and *Maximalist* beginning in upper case when referring to overall mission classifications.

The UNPMM UI dataset consists of a total of 51 sheets. These sheets fall into three categories:

- [Home Sheet](#) (1 sheet)
  - The Home Sheet presents an overview of the UNPMM UI dataset. It includes a list of the mission locations covered by the dataset and instructions on navigating the dataset.
- [Master Sheet](#) (1 sheet)
  - The Master Sheet contains a list of UN peace missions established during the period under examination. It also contains internal links to Mission Location sheets and an overview of overall mission classification and mandate task types by mission. Search and filter functions are available for each column of data.
- [Quick Search By Task Sheet](#) (1 sheet)
  - The Quick Sheet contains a list of UN peace missions established during the period under examination. It also contains an overview of all the mandate tasks established per mission. Search and filter functions are available for each column of data.
- [Search By Task & Year Sheet](#) (1 sheet)
  - The Search By Task & Year Sheet disaggregates all the missions by mission task and year established.
- [Mission Location Sheets](#) (47 sheets)
  - These sheets plots UN mission mandate task establishment across time (by year) for each mission, as well as their classification as *minimalist*, *maximalist*, or *moderate*. It contains the overall mission classification score as well, together with information on the relevant UN documents consulted. All missions on the Master Sheet not marked as “-“ are featured in these Mission Location Sheets.
  - The mission location groupings were determined in accordance with the data available on the UN Security Council Report website, cross-referenced with other UN sources.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The UN Security Council Report website groups missions by country or region: <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/country-regional-issues>.

## B. Dataset features

Several features of this dataset are worth highlighting.

First, the UNPMM UI dataset visualises both mandate task and mandate task classification type (*minimalist*, *moderate*, or *maximalist*) across a yearly timeline or *x*-axis (1991 to 2020). It takes note of mandate expansions but does not re-log previously established mandate tasks. For example, if a certain task that falls under “OMR military” is established in 1991, and the “OMR military” task is expanded in 1994, the dataset takes note of its 1991 establishment only. However, if a task is established for the same mission in 1994 that does not fall under any previously logged categories, for example, a “good governance” task, this will be noted as a “1” in 1994. This approach is taken to avoid “double counting” when calculating the mission’s overall classification score (see following paragraph) and because it enables a clearer visualisation of a mission’s mandate expansion over time.

Second, this UNPMM UI dataset introduces a working formula for calculating a mission’s overall classification score (a derived variable field). This overall classification score determines if a mission is classified as *Minimalist*, *Moderate*, or *Maximalist*. This overall classification is particularly helpful in understanding the types of missions that were established during the time period under investigation, as well as in relation to other variables, such as mission region (be it Africa, Middle East, Americas, etc.), peace mission type (Peacekeeping Operation, Special Political Mission, or Special Envoy/Special Adviser), specific time periods (for example, from September 11, 2001 to December 19, 2016), or a combination of the above. This analysis can be carried out through the application of filters on the Master Sheet.

Third, each Mission Location Sheet lists the UN references consulted in determining a mission’s mandate. These references include UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions, UN Secretary-General (UNSG) Reports, UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolutions and Statements by the President of the Security Council. All references to official documents are hyperlinked. The References section also includes external links to each mission’s official UN website. Each “1” denoting a mandate task in the main table has an internal link to its source in the References section. The goal is for this each Mission Location Sheet to act as a user-friendly resource to facilitate further research into each of these mission’s mandates.

Finally, the Master Sheet brings together in one place a comprehensive list of all the UN peacekeeping operations, special political missions, and Special Envoy/Special Adviser appointments established since or active as of January 1, 1991 from January 1, 1991 to December 31, 2020. This list is the result of cross-tabulation across several UN data sources.<sup>2</sup> Some of these peace missions have not been logged in the Mission Location sheets, either because (i) though active as of December 31, 2020, no additional tasks were established after January 1, 1991 (e.g. UNMOGIP in Jammu and Kashmir); or (ii) because their mandate tasks were unique and not indicative to the *minimalist*, *moderate* and *maximalist* categories (e.g. UNOAU, whose mandate consists of enhancing the cooperation between the UN and the African Union). These missions are nevertheless listed on the Master Sheet for completeness and indicated with a “-” null symbol in the main table. The Master Sheet should thus serve as a helpful reference for researchers looking for a comprehensive overview of the UN peace missions established during this period.

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<sup>2</sup> A full list of key sources consulted in the establishment of this dataset can be found at Section IV below.

## II. Codebook

### A. Master Sheet

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>mission_id</b>	Unique ID number for each mission.
<b>mission_abbrev</b>	Official abbreviated name for each mission, as given in the UN documentation.
<b>mission_fullname</b>	Full name given to mission (in English).
<b>mission_type</b>	PKO = Peacekeeping Operation SPM = Special Political Mission SE/SA = Special Envoy or Special Adviser appointments
<b>mission_location</b>	The name(s) of the country or region where the mission taking place.
<b>mission_regionclass</b>	UN regional geographic classification of the mission.
<b>mission_startdate</b>	Start of mission.  Where the mission was established prior to 1 January 1991, this date appears as 1 January 1991; N.B. no missions were launched on 1 January 1991.  This date is not always available; in some cases where the precise start date of the mission is unknown, the mission_startdate is listed as beginning on the first day of the month.
<b>mission_enddate</b>	Closing of mission.  Where mission persists as of <December 31, 2020>, the mission is listed as <b>ACTIVE</b> .
<b>mission_duration</b>	Number of months the mission has been active for
<b>mission_orgs</b>	International or regional organisations involved in the mission.  UN = UN only AU-UN = African Union and UN OAS-UN = Organization of American States and UN LAS-UN = League of Arab States and UN OPCW-UN = Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and UN
<b>mission_class</b>	Overall classification of mission as Minimalist, Moderate or Maximalist. The overall classification score of a mission is calculated according to the formula outlined in <a href="#">Section B</a> .  Minimalist: $0 > \text{score} \leq 1.0$

	Moderate: $1.0 > \text{score} \leq 2.0$ Maximalist: $2.0 < \text{score} \leq 3.0$
<b>interdata_link</b>	Internal link to relevant Mission Location sheet within the dataset.

## B. Quick Search by Task Sheet

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>min01 to max19 “Quick Search by Task(s)” fields</b>	1 = the mission contained this mandate task 0 = the mission did not contain this mandate task  For full list of mandate tasks that correspond to min01 to ocat01 fields and their descriptions, please see Section II-B-1 below.

## C. Search by Task & Year Sheet

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>min01 to max19 rows</b>	For full list of mandate tasks that correspond to min01 to ocat01 fields and their descriptions, please see Section II-B-1 below.
<b>1991-2020 columns</b>	Each year column lists the mission(s) containing the specific mandate task as given in the relevant row. These missions are not hyperlinked, but they are listed along with the mission_location sheets on which they are located. Click on “GO TO MASTER SHEET TAB” or “RETURN TO HOME TAB” for easy navigation.

## D. Mission Location Sheets

### 1. Mission Table

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>mandate_tasks</b>	Main category: mandate tasks established for the mission
<b>minimalist_tasks</b>	Sub-category: tasks in this <i>minimalist</i> sub-category reflect an approach that contents itself with absence of armed conflict and are focused on bringing about the conditions for negative peace.
<b>min01: co-ordination of donors, partners, and UN agencies</b>	Co-ordinating the efforts of international, national, local, or regional partners, funds, organisations etc., or co-ordinating the activities of UN agencies on the ground. This task includes the mobilisation of resources for the mission. It also includes facilitating information-sharing for the delivery of aid.
<b>min02: demilitarization</b>	This task includes the monitoring of troop withdrawal and the flow of arms, ensuring that specific zones are free from military persons, equipment, or activities, or the disarming of armed groups or the civilian population.

<b>min03: demining</b>	Leading mine action, which could include implementing demining programmes and running mine awareness workshops.
<b>min04: elimination of chemical weapons programme</b>	Eliminating a state's chemical weapons programme.
<b>min05: good offices and mediation (track 1)<sup>3</sup></b>	Carrying out political diplomatic functions in support of the peace process, especially through the activities of an appointed Special Representative or Special Envoy.
<b>min06: humanitarian assistance</b>	Providing humanitarian assistance or supporting humanitarian assistance efforts undertaken by other entities. Tasks that fall under "humanitarian assistance" also include designing multi-dimensional programmes that include humanitarian assistance.
<b>min07: OMR military</b>	Observing, monitoring, or reporting on ceasefire arrangements, withdrawals, or demilitarisation. This category includes supporting verification arrangements, border control, the investigation of ceasefire violations, the containment of armed violence, and liaison efforts between all sides of the conflict.
<b>min08: OMR police</b>	Observing, monitoring, or reporting on the activities of the local police and ensuring best practices. This includes ensuring the neutrality of local police and advising police authorities, as well as the performance of policing tasks.
<b>min09: refugee and IDP assistance</b>	Assisting with the return of refugees and internally displaced persons.
<b>min10: SALW</b>	Monitoring the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons (SALW). Tasks under "SALW" are established mainly in the context of stabilization and stopping the violence. "SALW" should be explicitly mentioned in the mandate for this task to be coded.
<b>min11: secure environment for delivery of aid</b>	Maintaining a secure environment for the delivery of aid and humanitarian assistance.
<b>moderate_tasks</b>	Sub-category: tasks in this <i>moderate</i> sub-category reflect an approach that aims at no renewed armed conflict and decent governance without specifying the governance model.
<b>mod01: conflict assessment and early warning</b>	Developing a system for forecasting the outbreak of armed conflict, or at a minimum, undertaking efforts to

<sup>3</sup> Good offices and mediation often go beyond attempts to stop conflict violence by assisting the parties to find a mutual acceptable agreement on other issues, including a political transition, reconstruction and ways of dealing with the past. Yet, we log it as a minimalist task because the overarching objective remains to stop the violence, as this is the most pressing issue when mediators are appointed.

	detect the escalation of violence at an early stage and putting in place measures to mitigate its impact.
<b>mod02: DDR</b>	Supporting national institutions in disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR). Tasks that fall under “DDR” include the repatriation of foreign fighters.
<b>mod03: electoral assistance</b>	Providing electoral assistance for referenda or elections. This could range from supervising to organising the process to implementing voter education campaigns.
<b>mod04: electoral security</b>	Ensuring a secure environment for the conduct of elections.
<b>mod05: information campaigns</b>	Disseminating information on the UN’s role in the peace process or UN mission objectives and mission mandates, the importance of civil society participation, human rights, etc.
<b>mod06: monitoring/investigating IHL/IHRL violations</b>	Monitoring or investigating violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) or international human rights law (IHRL). Tasks that fall under “monitoring/investigating IHL/IHRL violations” include mandates to investigate specific instances of such violations.
<b>mod07: recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</b>	Supporting short-term economic recovery and rehabilitation through the reconstruction of critical infrastructure.
<b>mod08: support to international criminal justice</b>	Supporting international justice, especially ensuring accountability with regards to war crimes.
<b>mod09: POC children</b>	Protecting children against abductions, trafficking, military recruitment and any other forms of exploitation and harm.
<b>mod10: POC conflict-related sexual violence</b>	Protecting vulnerable members of the civilian population (especially women and children) from conflict-related sexual violence, and to respond to such threats.
<b>mod11: POC general</b>	Preventing or responding to threats of physical violence against civilians without prejudice to the responsibility of the host government. This is a “whole-of-mission” activity, and not just a military task.
<b>maximalist_tasks</b>	Sub-category: tasks in this <i>maximalist</i> sub-category reflect an approach that seeks to address root causes and that aims at building the conditions for positive (and often liberal) peace.
<b>max01: civil society capacity building</b>	Developing civil society capacity and fostering civil society engagement, especially by working with local organisations and rights groups on various issues.



<b>max02: dialogue and reconciliation (local)</b>	Fostering unity with regards key political issues at a local and community-level. The word “local” must be used with regard to dialogue and reconciliation in order for a task to be coded under this variable.
<b>max03: dialogue and reconciliation (national)</b>	Fostering unity with regards key political issues at a national level.
<b>max04: dialogue and reconciliation (regional)</b>	Fostering unity with regards key political issues at a sub-national or regional level within the country. This disaggregation is particularly important to analyse cases where conflict is localised in specific areas of the country.
<b>max05: economic reforms</b>	Supporting the government in long-term liberal economic reform.
<b>max06: good governance</b>	Ensuring transparency, accountability and effectiveness in the management of a country’s affairs at all levels, especially concerning natural resource management.
<b>max07: human rights promotion</b>	Upholding a human rights mandate. This includes emphasising human rights within national institutions and human rights advocacy.
<b>max08: IB transitional state institutions</b>	Institution building (IB) through support of the transitional authority or the interim administration. Tasks under “IB transitional state institutions” include instances where the UN takes over the state administration and acts as the transitional authority during the period between the signing of the peace agreement and the election of an official government.
<b>max09: promotion of independent media</b>	Promoting the establishment of an independent media.
<b>max10: ROL judicial reform</b>	Upholding rule of law (ROL) through the fostering of effective, inclusive and accountable justice systems.
<b>max11: ROL legal reform</b>	Upholding rule of law (ROL) through the strengthening of the state’s legislative framework.
<b>max12: ROL penal system reform</b>	Upholding rule of law (ROL) by supporting national prison authorities in improving prison infrastructure and enhancing the professionalism and accountability of corrections staff and systems.
<b>max13: sexual- and gender-based violence</b>	Preventing or responding to sexual- and gender-based violence generally, and not limited to sexual violence resulting from the conflict.
<b>max14: SSR military</b>	Supporting security sector reform (SSR) of national armed forces.
<b>max15: SSR police</b>	Supporting security sector reform (SSR) of the police.

<b>max16: support to permanent state administration</b>	Supporting permanent state institutions. This includes extension of state authority throughout the territory of a country, strengthening of its democratic institutions and constitutional reform.
<b>max17: transitional justice</b>	Upholding rule of law (ROL) through the implementation of transitional justice, which includes making access to justice a reality in situations where crimes and human rights violations cannot be dealt with “normally” via an effective and accessible judicial system.
<b>max18: women’s rights and participation</b>	Promoting women’s rights with an emphasis on the participation of women in the peace process, civil society, and government.
<b>ocat_all</b>	Sub-category: data this sub-category concerns overarching mandate tasks that relate to the character of the mission and can influence multiple mandate tasks within a given mission.
<b>ocat01: use of force</b>	Mission is authorised by the Security Council to use force at the tactical level if acting in self-defence or in defence of the mandate. There should be reference to Chapter VII, and language in the relevant UNSC resolution that the mission is authorised to use all necessary means to enforce or implement its mandate.
<b>Timeline from 1991-2020</b>	These columns (1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020) form the “x-axis” against which we plot the establishment of <i>minimalist</i> , <i>moderate</i> , or <i>maximalist</i> tasks.  1991 refers to the period January 1 to December 31, 1991; while 2020 refers to the period January 1 to December 31, 2020.

## 2. References & Other

<i>Variable Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>mission_id</b>	As above.
<b>mission_abbrev</b>	As above.
<b>mission_type</b>	As above.
<b>mission_yearest</b>	The year the mission was established.
<b>mission_yearend</b>	The year the mission was closed or terminated its mandate.

	If the mission was still active as of December 31, 2020, this field is indicated as <b>ACTIVE</b> .
<b>mission_calc</b>	Calculation of mission as a score between 1 and 3.  Details of this calculation can be found in <a href="#">Section D</a> below.
<b>mission_class</b>	As above.
<b>relevant_undocs</b>	List of UN documents relevant to the mission and its mandate.  This section also contains, where applicable, Peace Agreements referenced by the UN documents in question.
<b>undoc_date</b>	Official date of UN document (or Peace Agreement).
<b>undoc_resec</b>	Relevant clauses or sections within UN document (or Peace Agreement) with information about mission establishment, mandate revision, renewal, extension, or termination.
<b>return_key</b>	This internal link enables you to return to the relevant mission table after consulting the reference.
<b>undoc_summary</b>	Summary of the contents of the UN document highlighting the aspects most relevant to a mission’s establishment or mandate.
<b>other_unref</b>	Other UN sources used to derive information about mandate tasks, especially UN official mission sites.

## E. Notes on Missions

<i>Mission Location Sheet</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	<b>30 UNSMA</b>	UNSMA’s envisioned mandate was set out in General Assembly Resolution A/RES/48/208. In January 1994, the President of the Security Council acknowledged the Secretary-General’s intention to dispatch the mission in S/PRST/1994/4. A few months later in July 1994, Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri submitted his progress report for the mission. Thus, the mandate set out in A/RES/48/208 is logged as being established in 1994. S/1998/222 indicates an expansion of the mandate to include investigation in IHL/IHRL violations.

		S/RES/1214 established a civil affairs unit within UNSMA.
	<b>69 UNAMA</b>	Secretary-General report S/2002/278 outlined UNAMA's mandate and structure. This document refers to the Bonn Agreement whose relevant provisions are highlighted in the References section. UNAMA's "POC general" and "POC children" reporting mandates are logged as being established in 2007, as this is the year of coverage for the mission's first annual POC report.
<b>ANGOLA</b>	<b>15 UNAVEM II</b>	Information on UNAVEM II's mandate is taken from the mission's official website. The mission's mandate was established in 1991 and expanded in 1992 and 1994. 1993 saw the establishment of a Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit, tasked among other things to maintain a capacity to respond to humanitarian needs as they emerged.
	<b>36 UNAVEM III</b>	Information on UNAVEM III's mandate is taken from the mission's official website. "Humanitarian assistance" is coded as there is continued mention of the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit in UN sources on the mission's mandate.
	<b>46 MONUA</b>	MONUA's mandate was outlined in the Secretary-General's report of June 5, 1997 (S/1997/438) and established on June 30, 1997 by Security Council Resolution S/RES/1118. "Humanitarian assistance" is coded as there is continued mention of the Humanitarian Assistance

		Coordination Unit in UN sources on the mission's mandate.
	<b>54 UNOA</b>	UNOA's mandate was outlined in S/RES/1268 and further described in the Secretary-General's report of October 10, 2001 (S/2001/956). "Humanitarian assistance" is coded as there is continued mention of the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit in UN sources on the mission's mandate.
	<b>68 UNMA</b>	UNMA's mandate was established by Security Council resolution S/RES/1433 on July 26, 2002.
<b>AOUZOU STRIP</b>	<b>31 UNASOG</b>	UNASOG's mandate was established by S/RES/915 on May 4, 1994.
<b>BOSNIA &amp; HERZEGOVINA</b>	<b>17 UNPROFOR</b>	Information on UNPROFOR's mandate is taken predominantly from the mission's official website. The mission's start date is taken as February 21, 1992, which is the date that UNPROFOR was first established (in Croatia, by S/RES/743). The mission was established Bosnia & Herzegovina at a later date, but after the split in 1995, UNPROFOR endured in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while UN operations in Croatia and Macedonia were named UNCRO and UNPREDEP respectively (S/RES/983). UNPROFOR's end date is taken as December 20, 1995, which is the date that UNPROFOR in Bosnia & Herzegovina transitioned into IFOR. UNPROFOR is logged on the B&H mission_location sheet only, though its mandate is logged as it was established

		in all three locations (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia). Please see the References section on the B&H mission_location sheet and the UNPROFOR mission summary page for more information.
	<b>39 UNMIBH</b>	Information on UNMIBH's original mandate is taken from the Secretary-General's report of December 13, 1995 (S/1995/1031). S/RES/1035 in 1995 established the UN International Police Task Force (IPTF) and a UN civilian office in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These were brought together as UNMIBH. UNMIBH's mandate was expanded in 1996, and again in 1997, 1998 and 2000.
<b>BOUGAINVILLE</b>	<b>51 UNPOB</b>	Information on UNPOB's initial mandate was taken from S/1998/506. Its mandate was expanded in 2001. Among other tasks, UNPOB was given a mandate to develop a plan for weapons disposal in the area. This aspect of its mandate has been logged under "demilitarization."
	<b>74 UNOMB</b>	UNOMB's mandate is taken from S/2003/1198. Its start date has been logged as December 23, 2003, as this is the date that the UNSC acknowledged the Secretary-General's intention to establish UNOMB. Among other tasks, UNOMB was charged with verifying compliance by all parties in the handing-in of weapons was consistent with a "level of security ... conducive to the holding of elections" (S/2003/1198). This has been logged under "electoral security."

<b>BURUNDI</b>	<b>21 UNOB</b>	UNOB’s mandate was found in a resource cited in the References section. UNOB did not have peacekeepers and was instead tasked with a diplomatic capacity to support the peace process in Burundi.
	<b>77 ONUB</b>	ONUB’s mandate was established by S/RES/1545 on May 21, 2004.
	<b>82 BINUB</b>	BINUB’s mandate was established by S/RES/1719 on October 2, 2006, in which the Security Council requested the establishment of a successor mission to ONUB.
	<b>96 BNUB</b>	S/RES/1959 reconfigured BINUB into BNUB on December 16, 2010 and set out its mandate.
	<b>110 MENUB</b>	MENUB’s mandate was established in S/RES/2137, though the mission is unnamed and referred to as an “electoral observer mission.” This information is taken from MENUB’s official website.
	<b>112 OSEB/OESG-B</b>	The Office of the Special Envoy of Burundi (OSEB) was created by resolutions in 2015 and 2016 that established the Office of the Special Adviser on Conflict Prevention in Burundi. Information on its mandate is derived from both S/RES/2248 and the mission’s official website.
<b>CAMBODIA</b>	<b>16 UNAMIC</b>	Information on UNAMIC’s mandate is taken from the mission’s official website. UNAMIC was also tasked in S/RES/728 to help repair roads and bridges, which has been coded under “recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.” This resolution

		is only available online in truncated form.
	<b>18 UNTAC</b>	<p>UNTAC’s mandate was outlined in the “Final Act of the Paris Conference on Cambodia” which is listed in the References section, along with information on relevant sections of the document. UNTAC’s “support to state administration” was unique in that it allowed for the UN to take over the administration of the entire state. UNTAC was not merely supporting a transitional authority but acting as the transitional authority. Additionally, UNTAC was the first mission with a direct natural resources mandate. It was tasked with taking appropriate measures to secure the implementation of a moratorium on logging and mineral exports. This has been logged under “good governance” in the main table. “Electoral security” was not explicitly mandated, but the UNTAC did reorient its military tactics to emphasise assisting the civilian components for the elections. Securing the electoral process became the principal objective of the military component.<sup>4</sup> This is alluded to on the official UN mission website.</p>
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	<b>97 UNOCA</b>	<p>UNOCA’s envisioned mandate was set out in a letter by the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council on December 11, 2009 (S/2009/697). Its mandate of coordination of UN and other partners is a sub-regional one</p>

<sup>4</sup> Widyono, B. (2014). *United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)*. *Oxford Handbooks Online*.doi:10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199686049.013.38



		that aims at promoting an in integrated sub-regional approach.
<b>CAR</b>	<b>52 MINURCA</b>	MINURCA’s mandate was established in S/RES/1159 on March 27, 1998.
	<b>65 BONUCA</b>	BONUCA’s mandate was referred to in a statement by the President of the Security Council on February 10, 2000 (S/PRST/2000/5). The statement welcomed the Secretary-General’s decision to establish BONUCA.
	<b>91 BINUCA</b>	The President of the Security Council welcomed the establishment of BINUCA (successor mission to BONUCA) in S/PRST/2009/5 and outlined the mission’s mandate. Its mandate was updated four years later in S/RES/2121.
	<b>109 MINUSCA</b>	MINUSCA’s mandate was established in S/RES/2149. BINUCA was to be subsumed into MINUSCA.
<b>CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>86 UNRCCA</b>	UNRCCA’s envisioned mandate was set out in a letter by the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council on May 7, 2007 (S/2007/279). Its preventive diplomacy mandate has been logged under “conflict assessment and early warning” as well as “good offices and mediation.”
<b>CHAD CAR</b>	<b>88 MINURCAT</b>	MINURCAT’s mandate was established in S/RES/1778. Reporting to the Security Council in December, the Secretary-General said “MINURCAT has been an unusual and unique United Nations peacekeeping operation in that it was devoted

		solely to contributing to the protection of civilians, without an explicit political mandate.” <sup>5</sup>
<b>COLOMBIA</b>	<b>114 UNMC</b>	Secretary-General report S/2016/729 outlined UNMC’s mandate and structure. S/RES/2307 approved the Secretary-General’s recommendations in his report, thus establishing the mandate of UNMC. UNMC’s mandate entails the verification of the laying down of arms. This is logged as “OMR military” as it is concerned with verifying a condition of the ceasefire agreement and is not a full “DDR” task.
	<b>115 UN VERIFICATION MISSION COLOMBIA</b>	Secretary-General report S/2017/745 outlined the mandate and structure of the UN Verification Mission in Colombia. S/RES/2377 approved the Secretary-General’s recommendations in his report, thus establishing the mandate of the mission. This mission’s mandate was expanded the following month. The verification was logged under “OMR military” in the dataset. However, it is important to keep in mind that the verification mandate of the mission covers a wide range of activities, from political and economic reintegration to the verification of protection and security measures.
<b>COTE D’IVOIRE</b>	<b>71 MINUCI</b>	MINUCI’s mandate was established in S/RES/1479. The Council determined that special attention should be given to the gender component within the staff of MINUCI, and to the situation of women and girls. Its mandate task to establish a liaison with French and

<sup>5</sup> This citation was taken from MINURCAT’s official website: <https://minurcat.unmissions.org>.

		ECOWAS forces has been logged under "co-ordination of donors and UN agencies." The mission was also tasked to advise on the future of DDR only. As such, it has not been logged under "DDR" as a mandate task.
	<b>75 UNOCI</b>	UNOCI's mandate was established in S/RES/1528 and expanded in 2005 and 2007. UNOCI was tasked with monitoring the arms embargo. This has been logged under "OMR military."
<b>CROATIA</b>	<b>37 UNCRO</b>	UNCRO's mandate was established in S/RES/981. Amongst other tasks, the mission was tasked with facilitating humanitarian assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina through the territory of Croatia, and monitoring the demilitarisation of the Prevlaka peninsula. The mission's mandate to facilitate the implementation of the economic agreement of December 2, 1994, has been coded under "recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction."
	<b>41 UNTAES</b>	UNTAES's mandate was established in S/RES/1037. The mission's key objective was to ensure the peaceful reintegration of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Sirmium into Croatia. Similar to UNTAC, UNTAES acted as a transitional administration that governed the region during the specified transitional period. UNTAES also performed policing tasks, which has been logged under "OMR police" in the main table.

	<b>42 UNMOP</b>	Information on UNMOP’s mandate is taken from the mission’s official website. UNMOP was established in 1996 to take over the task of monitoring the demilitarisation of the Prevlaka peninsula from UNCRO.
	<b>50 UNPSG</b>	UNPSG’s mandate was established in S/RES/1145. The mission’s key objective was to monitor the performance of the Croatian police in the Danube region. UNPSG took over UNTAES’s policing tasks when that mission ended in 1998. The performance of policing tasks has been logged under “OMR police” in the main table.
<b>CYPRUS</b>	<b>4 UNFICYP</b>	Though established in 1964, this mission was coded in the dataset as its civil affairs branch was established after January 1, 1991. The tasks coded under this civil affairs unit have been taken from the mission’s official website, though it is not made clear which year the tasks were established – merely that they are all attributed UNFICYP’s civil affairs unit which was established in 1998.
<b>DRC</b>	<b>61 MONUC</b>	MONUC’s mandate was established in S/RES/1279 and expanded in 2005 and 2007. S/RES/1650, S/RES/1669 and S/RES/1711 concerned personnel sharing between MONUC and ONUB (see BURUNDI References section). S/RES/1736 rehatted ONUB troops as MONUC troops. One of MONUC’s mandate tasks was the investigation of sexual abuse by UN peacekeeping

		<p>personnel. This has not been included in the main table. “Demilitarization” is coded, as MONUC was tasked with liaising with the JMC in implementing the Ceasefire Agreement which contained demilitarization components. “Promotion of independent media” is coded, as MONUC had its own radio station. “Recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction” is coded, as MONUC was rehabilitating roads in 2004. The tasks added in 2006 are associated with the creation of the MONUC Civil Affairs Section (CAS).</p>
	<b>94 MONUSCO</b>	<p>S/RES/1925 stipulated that MONUC was to bear the name of MONUSCO and outlined MONUSCO’s mandate. The mandate task of supporting the government in fighting illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources in DRC is logged as “good governance” on the main table, as it concerns enhancing natural resource management. “Promotion of independent media” is coded, as MONUSCO, like MONUC, had its own radio station. “Recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction” is coded, as MONUSCO, like MONUC, carried out road rehabilitation. “Civil society capacity building,” “conflict assessment and early warning,” and “dialogue and reconciliation (local)” have been logged, as MONUC’s CAS activities continued within MONUSCO.</p>
<b>EL SALVADOR</b>	<b>14 ONUSAL</b>	<p>Information on ONUSAL’s mandate is taken from the mission’s official website.</p>

	<b>34 MINUSAL</b>	MINUSAL’s mandate was derived from ONUSAL’s official mission website landing page and a UN resource cited in the References section. Its mandate was primarily to mediate between parties during negotiation of the Peace Accords, though it carried out judicial and penal system reform too.
	<b>40 ONUV</b>	ONUV’s mandate seems never to have been explicitly stated in any official UN document. It was tasked in A/RES/50/226 “to follow up on the implementation of pending aspects of the peace accords in El Salvador.” This has been coded under “good offices and mediation.” What is clear however, is that the mission had a more limited mandate than MINUSAL, and was active for a year before closing down.
<b>ETHIOPIA/ERITREA</b>	<b>66 UNMEE</b>	UNMEE was established in S/RES/1312 and its mandate in S/RES/1320. “Information campaigns” is coded as in the mission’s official website, it states that the mission’s Public Information Office established Outreach Centers in Ethiopia and Eritrea in 2002 to inform local populations about UNMEE’s role in the peace process.
<b>GEORGIA</b>	<b>26 UNOMIG</b>	UNOMIG’s mandate was established in S/RES/858. It was expanded in 1994, and again in 1996, when a UN human rights office was created.
	<b>92 UNRGID</b>	Information on UNRGID is taken from the mission’s UN official page. Following the

		non-extension of the mandate of UNOMIG, the UN has continued to support the Geneva international discussions on security and stability and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees in Geneva.
<b>GREAT LAKES</b>	<b>106 OSEGL</b>	Information on OSEGL's mandate is taken from the mission's official website.
<b>GUATEMALA</b>	<b>44 MINUGUA</b>	Information on MINUGUA is taken from the mission's UN official page. The mission was established in S/RES/1094. The mission end date is coded as May 27, 1997. The mission termination date was not mentioned officially, but the last United Nations military observers departed Guatemala on this date (S/1997/432, Para. 31).
	<b>84 CICIG</b>	Information on CICIG is taken from the UN DPPA page on the mission. CICIG's mandate enables it to carry out independent investigations and act as a complementary prosecutor. Its tasks have been logged under "IB permanent state institutions" (as opposed to under "ROL justice sector reform") as CICIG's mandate is concerned with supporting and not reforming rule of law institutions.
<b>GUINEA</b>	<b>90 UN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY GUINEA</b>	The Secretary-General announced his intention to establish an International Commission of Inquiry to investigate the killings, injuries and human rights violations that took place in the Republic of Guinea on September 28, 2009 in S/2009/556.

<b>GUINEA-BISSAU</b>	<b>55 UNOGBIS</b>	The Security Council supported the Secretary-General's decision to establish UNOGBIS in S/RES/1233. This document refers to the Abuja Agreement which is listed in the References section.
	<b>56 UNIOGBIS</b>	S/RES/1876 contained a request for the Secretary-General to establish UNIOGBIS to UNOGBIS and UNIOGBIS's mandate. This was revised in 2013. One of UNIOGBIS's mandate tasks was to assist national authorities in combating drug trafficking. This has not been logged as a mandate task on the main table.
<b>HAITI</b>	<b>22 OAS-UN MICIVIH</b>	MICIVIH's mandate was derived from a resource cited in the References section.
	<b>28 UNMIH</b>	The References table includes UNMIH's original and revised mandate. The original mandate was never implemented due to unstable circumstances on the ground. UNMIH's revised mandate is set forth in S/RES/940 and refers to Clause 23 of the Secretary-General's report of July 15, 1994 (S/1994/828). S/RES/975 contains a second revision to UNMIH's mandate.
	<b>43 UNSMIH</b>	UNSMIH's mandate was established in S/RES/1063.
	<b>47 UNTMIH</b>	UNTMIH's mandate was established in S/RES/1123.
	<b>49 MIPONUH</b>	MIPONUH's mandate was established in S/RES/1141. Even though S/RES/1212 of 25 November 1998 further mandated MIPONUH to strengthen the financial and administrative capacities of the central directorate of the police



		force, this still falls under “SSR Police” and so need not be logged again.
	<b>62 MICAH</b>	A/RES/54/193 was a General Assembly resolution that established MICAH and its mandate.
	<b>76 MINUSTAH</b>	MINUSTAH’s mandate was established in S/RES/1542.
	<b>117 MINUJUSTH</b>	MINUJUSTH was established by S/RES/2350, as a smaller successor peacekeeping mission to MINUSTAH.
	<b>120 BINUH</b>	BINUH was established by S/RES/2476, as a special political mission to continue UN presence in Haiti following the conclusion of MINUJUSTH.
<b>IRAQ</b>	<b>11 UNSCOM</b>	UNSCOM’s mandate was detailed in clauses 7 to 13 of S/RES/687. UNSCOM was established to implement the non-nuclear provisions of the resolution and to assist the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the nuclear areas. This task has been logged under “elimination of chemical weapons programme.”
	<b>12 UNIKOM</b>	Information on UNIKOM’s mandate is taken from the mission’s official website.
	<b>63 UNMOVIC</b>	UNMOVIC was established in S/RES/1284. It was to replace UNSCOM and to continue with the latter’s mandate to disarm Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction, and to operate a system of ongoing monitoring and verification to check Iraq’s compliance with its obligations not to reacquire the same

		weapons prohibited to it by the Security Council. <sup>6</sup>
	<b>72 UNAMI</b>	UNAMI’s mandate was detailed and established in S/RES/1546. It was expanded three years later in 2007.
	<b>116 UNITAD</b>	UNITAD was established by S/RES/2379, in which the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish an investigative team to support domestic efforts to hold ISIL accountable by collecting, preserving and storing evidence in Iraq of acts that might amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide committed in Iraq. <sup>7</sup> Similar to the case of CICIG, UNITAD’s mandate to support domestic rule of law has been logged “IB permanent state institutions.”
<b>ISRAEL/PALESTINE</b>	<b>32 UNSCO</b>	Information on UNSCO is taken from the mission’s UN official page. The mission’s initial mandate was established in 1994, and expanded in 1999 to include the development of an integrated approach to the peace process. The integration of UN work was further strengthened in 2006.
<b>KOSOVO</b>	<b>57 UNMIK</b>	UNMIK was established on June 10, 1999 through S/RES/1244. “Demilitarisation” in the case of UNMIK refers specifically to the demilitarization of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and specific armed Kosovo Albanian groups outlined in S/RES/1244, paragraph 15. Following the declaration of independence by the Kosovo authorities and the

<sup>6</sup> This information was taken from UNMOVIC’s official website: <https://www.un.org/Depts/unmovic/>.

<sup>7</sup> This information was taken from UNITAD’s official website: <https://www.unitad.un.org/content/our-mandate>.

		entry into force of a new constitution on June 15, 2008, the tasks of the Mission were significantly been modified to focus primarily on the promotion of security, stability and respect for human rights in Kosovo. This represents a reduction of the mission’s mandate that is not captured in the coding.
<b>LEBANON</b>	<b>6 UNIFIL</b>	UNIFIL was established on March 19, 1978 through S/RES/426. After January 1, 1991, its mandate was expanded once by S/RES/1701 on August 11, 2006. Only the mandate tasks detailed in S/RES/1701 are logged in the dataset. “SALW” is logged as the mission was tasked with assisting the Government of Lebanon with securing its borders to prevent the entry in Lebanon without its consent of arms, as well as with supporting the Lebanese Navy with securing the Lebanese coastline to prevent the unauthorized entry of arms.
	<b>67 UNSCOL</b>	Information on UNSCOL’s mandate is derived from both S/2000/718 and the mission’s official website. Though UNSCOL came into being only in February 2007, the UN has maintained a political office in Lebanon for much longer. In 2000, the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary General for Southern Lebanon was established. Its mandate was expanded in 2005 and later evolved into UNSCOL in 2007. <sup>8</sup>
	<b>80 UNIIC</b>	UNIIC was established by S/RES/1595 on April 7, 2005

<sup>8</sup> See UNSCOL’s official website: <https://unscol.unmissions.org>.

		to investigate the assassination of the former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri.
<b>LIBERIA</b>	<b>27 UNOMIL</b>	UNOMIL’s mandate was established in S/RES/866 and adjusted in 1995. It was tasked with monitoring compliance with the arms embargo on the delivery of arms and military equipment into Liberia. It was also tasked with reporting on IHL violations – this has been logged under “OMR military,” as it was not given the mandate to <i>investigate</i> into such violations.
	<b>48 UNOL</b>	S/2001/981 contained a description of UNOL’s mandate. S/2003/899 is a letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council that contains a description of UNOL’s original and revised mandate.
	<b>73 UNMIL</b>	UNOMIL’s mandate was established in S/RES/1509 and expanded in 2005. Its original mandate tasked the mission with assisting the transitional government in restoring the proper administration of natural resources. This has been logged under “good governance.” S/RES/1638 mandated UNMIL to apprehend Charles Taylor. This has been logged under “international justice.” UNMIL was also tasked with providing security for the UN Court in Sierra Leone. This has been logged under “secure environment for delivery of aid.”
<b>LIBYA</b>	<b>101 UNSMIL</b>	UNSMIL’s mandate was established in S/RES/2009. “Elimination of chemical weapons program” is coded as the mission was tasked with

		implementing international conventions on chemical, biological and nuclear weapons and materials (S/RES/2040).
<b>MALI</b>	<b>107 MINUSMA</b>	MINUSMA’s mandate was established in S/RES/2100. UNOM was absorbed into MINUSMA immediately following the establishment of this resolution. One of MINUSMA’s mandate tasks was to support the preservation of cultural and historical sites. This has not been logged as a mandate task on the main table. MINUSMA is one of seven UN peacekeeping operations to contain a direct reference to natural resources and the environment in its mandate. Specifically, the Security Council requests that the Secretary-General “consider the environmental impacts of the operations of MINUSMA when fulfilling its mandated tasks” (S/RES/2100). This has not been logged as a task in the main table.
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>	<b>20 ONUMOZ</b>	Information on ONUMOZ (sometimes referred to as UNOMOZ) is taken from the mission’s UN official page. S/RES/797 (1992) established ONUMOZ, but it does not list the mission’s mandate tasks. Instead, the resolution refers to the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General’s report dated December 3, 1992. The Secretary-General report that deals with the situation in Mozambique and details the task of ONUMOZ is S/24642, dated December 9, 1992.
	<b>121 PERSONAL ENVOY MOZAMBIQUE</b>	Information on the mandate of the Secretary-General’s Personal Envoy for

		Mozambique is taken from the UN DPPA page on the mission.
<b>MYANMAR</b>	<b>118 SPECIAL ENVOY MYANMAR</b>	Information on the mandate of the Special Envoy on Myanmar is taken from the UN DPPA page on the mission.
<b>NEPAL</b>	<b>85 UNMIN</b>	UNMIN's mandate was established in S/RES/1740.
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	<b>85 UN COMMISSION OF INQUIRY PAKISTAN</b>	The UN three-person Commission of Inquiry into assassination of former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto began its mandate on July 1, 2009. Information on this Commission was taken from an online UN resource which is cited in the References section.
<b>REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA</b>	<b>24 PERSONAL ENVOY GREECE – THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA</b>	Information on the mandate of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General between Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYROM) is taken from the UN DPPA page on the mission. The Personal Envoy convened negotiations aimed at resolving the name dispute between Greece and present-day North Macedonia.
	<b>38 UNPREDEP</b>	Information on UNPREDEP is taken from the mission's UN official page. UNPREDEP replaced UNPROFOR in fYROM. Its mandate remained essentially the same as that of UNPROFOR. Following the termination of the mandates of UNCRO and UNPROFOR, UNPREDEP became an independent mission, but it retained basically the same mandate, strength, and composition of troops.
<b>RWANDA</b>	<b>25 UNOMUR</b>	Information on UNOMUR is taken from the mission's UN official page. UNOMUR was

		established on the Ugandan side of the border to verify that no military assistance reached the Tutsi-led Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) in Rwanda.
	<b>29 UNAMIR</b>	Information on UNAMIR is taken from the mission’s UN official page.
<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>	<b>53 UNOMSIL</b>	UNOMSIL’s DDR-focused mandate was established in S/RES/1181.
	<b>59 UNAMSIL</b>	UNAMSIL’s mandate was established in S/RES/1270. It was expanded in 2000 to include mine action and again in 2004. UNAMSIL’s mandate drew attention to sexual abuses by UN personnel.
	<b>78 UNIOSIL</b>	UNIOSIL’s mandate was established in S/RES/1620. It contains the direct mandate to coordinate with UN missions and offices and regional organisations in West Africa in dealing with the illegal trade in natural resources. This has been logged under “good governance” in the main table. S/RES/1626 and S/RES/1750 (see LIBERIA) authorised and renewed the temporary redeployment of UNMIL troops to support UNIOSIL in Sierra Leone, respectively.
	<b>89 UNIPSIL</b>	UNIPSIL’s mandate was established in S/RES/1829. UNIPSIL was created to replace UNIOSIL.
<b>SOMALIA</b>	<b>19 UNOSOM I</b>	UNOSOM I’s mandate is derived from both S/RES/751 and the mission’s official website.
	<b>23 UNOSOM II</b>	UNOSOM II’s mandate was established with S/RES/814, which confirms the Secretary-

		General’s proposed mandate for the mission outlined in S/25354. Its mandate was updated and recapped in S/RES/897.
	<b>35 UNPOS</b>	UNPOS’s mandate was established in S/RES/1863.
	<b>108 UNSOM</b>	UNPOS’s mandate was established in S/RES/2102.
	<b>111 UNSOS</b>	UNSOS was established in S/RES/2245. UNSOS was to replace UNSOA, the UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The mission’s mandate is to provide logistical field support to AMISOM. This mandate task is a one-of-a-kind <i>minimalist</i> task. It has been logged as “co-ordination of donors and UN agencies” on the main table as this mandate task category encompasses the co-ordination of the activities of regional organisations.
<b>SOUTH SUDAN</b>	<b>99 UNMISS</b>	UNMISS’s mandate was established in S/RES/1996 and expanded in 2015.
<b>SUDAN (DARFUR)</b>	<b>79 UNMIS</b>	UNMIS’s mandate was established in S/RES/1590 and reiterated in S/RES/1706. S/RES/1590 was the first UN resolution to stipulate zero tolerance of sexual exploitation in all UN peacekeeping missions.
	<b>87 AU-UN UNAMID</b>	The AU-UN UNAMID’s mandate was established in S/RES/1769, which confirmed the mission mandate proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of June 5, 2007 (S/2007/307).
<b>SUDAN/SOUTH SUDAN</b>	<b>98 UNISFA</b>	UNISFA’s mandate was established in S/RES/1990 and expanded later that year.



		Amongst other tasks, the mission was mandated to provide security for oil infrastructure in the Abyei area when necessary, and in cooperation with the Abyei Police Service. This has been logged as a task to contain armed violence, under “OMR military.” This is cited as an example of the UN Security Council’s recognition of the importance of natural resources to the maintenance of international peace and security.
	<b>100 SPECIAL ENVOY TO SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN</b>	Information on the Special Envoy’s geographical and good offices mandate was taken from the UN DPPA page on the mission.
<b>SYRIA</b>	<b>102 SPECIAL ENVOY SYRIA</b>	Information on the Special Envoy’s good offices mandate was taken from the UN DPPA page on the mission. The UN has appointed four Special Envoys to date. The first two Special Envoys for Syria were jointly appointed by the UN and the League of Arab States, while the latter two Special Envoys were appointed by the UN only.
	<b>103 UNSMIS</b>	UNSMIS’s mandate was established in S/RES/2043.
	<b>105 OPCW-UN JOINT MISSION</b>	Information on the mandate of the OPCW-UN Joint Mission on the elimination of Syrian weapons was taken from the mission’s official website. The mission’s mandate was derived from OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 and S/RES/2118, both of which are listed in the References section. The mission completed its mandate on September 30, 2014. Thereafter, the OPCW continued to deal with the

		destruction of chemical weapon production facilities. <sup>9</sup>
<b>TAJIKISTAN</b>	<b>33 UNMOT</b>	UNMOT’s mandate was established in S/RES/968 and expanded in 1997.
	<b>64 UNTOP</b>	UNTOP’s mandate was found in a resource cited in the References section.
<b>TIMOR-LESTE</b>	<b>58 UNAMET</b>	UNAMET’s mandate was established in S/RES/1246. “Electoral security” is coded as the mission deployed civilian police officers and military liaison officers in relation to its mandate to provide electoral assistance.
	<b>60 UNTAET</b>	UNTAET’s mandate was established in S/RES/1272. UNTAET’s mandate included the task to establish the conditions for sustainable development. This has been logged under “good governance.”
	<b>70 UNMISSET</b>	UNMISSET’s mandate was established in S/RES/1410. More information on UNMISSET’s mandate was taken from UNMISSET’s UN official website. UNMISSET was tasked with providing an interim police force, which has been logged under the “SSR police” mandate task. Its mandate to maintain security has been logged under “secure environment for delivery of aid.”
	<b>81 UNOTIL</b>	UNOTIL’s mandate was established in S/RES/1599.
	<b>83 UNMIT</b>	UNMIT’s mandate was established in S/RES/1704. UNMIT’s mandate was expanded multiple times with

<sup>9</sup> See the OPCW-UN Joint Mission’s official website: <https://opcw.unmissions.org/mandate-and-timelines>.

		new additional tasks, though these tasks fell under the bracket of previously coded tasks such as “coordination of donors, partners, and UN agencies” and “electoral assistance,” and so have not been coded again.
<b>WEST AFRICA/SAHEL</b>	<b>113 UNOWAS</b>	The President of the Security Council confirmed the mandate proposed by the Secretary-General for UNOWAS in S/2016/1129. The mission’s mandate is outlined in the Annex to this official document. UNOWAS’s mandate was updated in S/2019/1009, though the additional tasks have been coded in 2020 as they were confirmed by the President of the UNSC in a letter dated January 31, 2020. UNOWAS was formed from a merger of OSES and UNOWA into a single entity.
<b>WESTERN SAHARA</b>	<b>13 MINURSO</b>	Information on MINURSO was taken from the mission’s official website.
	<b>45 PERSONAL ENVOY WESTERN SAHARA</b>	Information on the Personal Envoy for Western Sahara’s mandate was taken from the UN DPPA page on the mission.
<b>YEMEN</b>	<b>104 OSESGY</b>	Information on the Special Envoy’s good offices mandate was taken from the mission’s official website. The official exchange between the Secretary-General and the Security Council regarding the appointment of a Special Adviser/Envoy for Yemen is listed in the References section. The mission’s start date is logged as 1 April 2011 as this is the date Jamal Benomar was appointed by the Secretary-General. However, there is

		however no formal mandate for that date.
	<b>119 UNMHA</b>	UNMHA’s mandate was established in S/RES/2452.

## F. Mission Classification Formula

A formula is used to determine the classification of a mission as *Minimalist*, *Moderate*, or *Maximalist*. Each *minimalist*, *moderate*, and *maximalist* task is assigned a weight of 1, 2, and 3 respectively. The weighted sum total is then divided by the total number of tasks assigned for the mission, resulting in a score between 1.0 and 3.0.

$$\text{Overall Mission Classification Score} = \frac{(\text{No. of } \textit{minimalist} \text{ tasks} * 1) + (\text{No. of } \textit{moderate} \text{ tasks} * 2) + (\text{No. of } \textit{maximalist} \text{ tasks} * 3)}{\text{Total no. of mission tasks}}$$

The classification criteria is as follows:

<i>Score</i>	<i>Overall Mission Classification</i>
$0 > \text{score} \leq 1.0$	<i>Minimalist</i>
$1.0 > \text{score} \leq 2.0$	<i>Moderate</i>
$2.0 < \text{score} \leq 3.0$	<i>Maximalist</i>

## III. Key Data Sources

- <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en>
- <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/list-of-past-peacekeeping-operations>
- <https://dppa.un.org/en/past-missions>
- <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/file/122688>
- <https://www.unmissions.org>
- <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org>
- <https://undocs.org>