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International Missions and Operations

International Security Policy, October 30, 2023

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Structure

- UN Peace operations
- NATO missions and operations
- EU: CSDP military and civilian missions
- OSCE: Field operations
- Czech contributions to international missions and operations
 - Czech Armed Forces: Current operations

UN: Peace operations

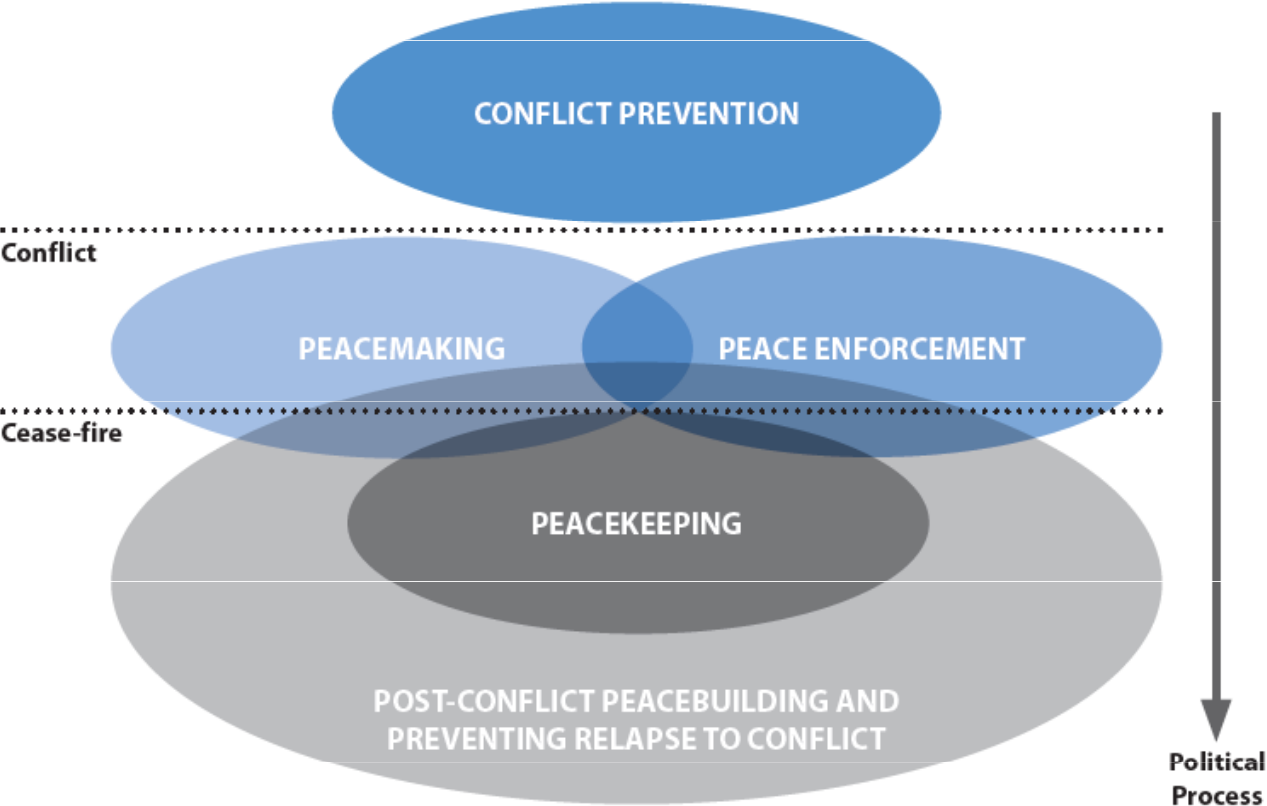
- peace operations - umbrella term = all UN missions involving military personnel

Types of operations

- **Peace enforcement**
 - the application of a range of coercive measures, including the use of military force
 - to restore international peace and security (under Chapter VII, Art. 42)
- **Peacekeeping** (operations under Chapter VI and 1/2)
 - support the implementation of a ceasefire or peace agreement
- **Peacebuilding** - creating the necessary conditions for sustainable peace
- peace operations - rarely limited to one type of activity!

UN: Peace operations

Figure 1 Linkages and Grey Areas



UN: Peace operations

- **traditional UN peacekeeping operations**
- goal – to preserve peace and assist in implementation of the agreement (ceasefire / peace)
- typical tasks:
 1. observation, monitoring, reporting
 2. supervision of cease-fire
 3. interposition as a buffer
- usually no direct role in political efforts to resolve the conflict
- example - [UNFICYP mission](#)

UN: Peace operations

Principles of peacekeeping

- **Consent of the parties** (to the conflict)
- **Impartiality** - implementing mandate with no prejudice to any party (x neutrality, inactivity)
- **Non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate**
- **Legitimacy** - international legitimacy (mandate, broad representation, conduct of personnel...)
- **Credibility** - mission's ability to achieve its mandate
- **Promotion of national and local ownership** (trust and cooperation, long-term sustainability)

UN: Peace operations

- **recent transformations in peace operations:**
 1. protection of civilians as a central mission goal
 2. a 'robust turn' in UN peacekeeping → greater preparedness to use force
 3. move from peacekeeping to the goal of stabilization
- examples - MINUSMA, MINUSCA
- peacekeeping (use of force at the tactical level) x peace enforcement (operational level)

Robust peacekeeping

“the use of force by a United Nations peacekeeping operation at the tactical level, with authorisation of the Security Council, to defend its mandate against spoilers whose activities pose a threat to civilians or risk undermining the peace process”

UN: Peace operations

- Past peacekeeping operations - list [here](#)
- Current **peacekeeping operations** - [here](#)

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)
UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)
UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)
UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

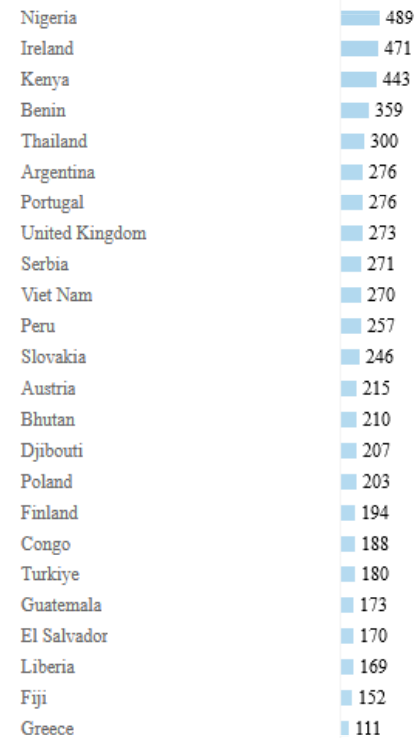


UN: Peace operations

- Contributions by country - [link](#)
- Contributions by country to current peacekeeping operations (personnel) ►
- top 10 providers of contributions to peacekeeping operations for 2020-2021 (funding)

1. **United States** (27.89%)
2. **China** (15.21%)
3. **Japan** (8.56%)
4. **Germany** (6.09%)
5. **United Kingdom** (5.79%)
6. **France** (5.61%)
7. **Italy** (3.30%)
8. **Russian Federation** (3.04%)
9. **Canada** (2.73%)
10. **Republic of Korea** (2.26%)

Ranking of contributions by country (as of 31 May 2023)

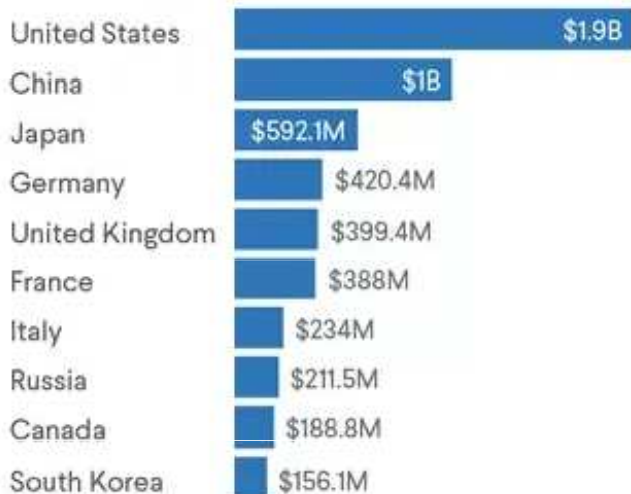


UN: Peace operations

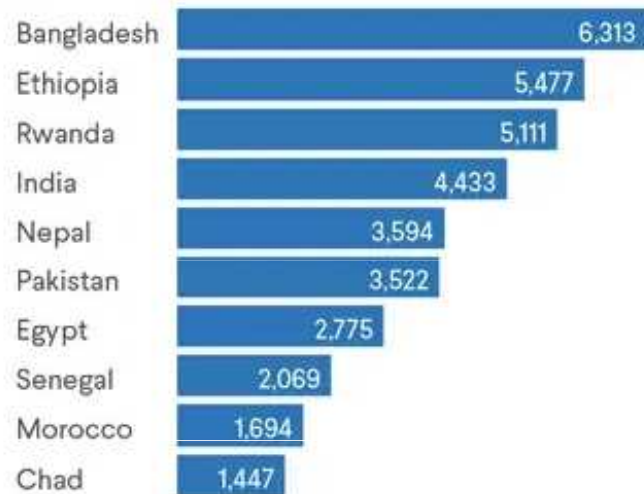
Peacekeeping Funding and Personnel Come From Different Countries

Top ten contributors of funding and of personnel

Funding for UN peacekeeping



Uniformed personnel for UN peacekeeping in Africa



Note: Funding data is for 2020. Personnel data is the number deployed as of August 2021.

Sources: UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations; UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination.

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NATO: Operations and missions

- collective defence and crisis prevention and crisis management operations (including peace support operations)
- disaster relief operations

terminated missions:

- 1990-91 - Turkey: Operation Anchor Guard (First Gulf War, monitoring)
- 1992-95 - Bosnia and Herzegovina (first combat operations)
- 2001-2014/2021 - Afghanistan: ISAF → The Resolute Support Mission
- 2001-16 - Operation Active Endeavour (a collective defence operation)
- 2004-11 - NATO Training Mission in Iraq (NTM-I)
- 2001-02 - USA: Operation Eagle Assist (counter-terrorist operation, Article 5)

NATO: Operations and missions

terminated missions:

- 2001-03 - North Macedonia: Operations Essential Harvest, Amber Fox and Allied Harmony
- 2011 - Libya: Operation Unified Protector
- 2008-16 - Counter-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden (Operation Allied Protector, Operation Ocean Shield)
- relief assistance missions (earthquake in Pakistan, Hurricane Katrina...)
- 2004 - Operations Distinguished Games (Athens, Olympic Games)

NATO: Operations and missions

Current missions

- Kosovo: [KFOR](#)
- 3 operations in the maritime domain: Standing Naval Forces, Operation Sea Guardian and the Aegean Activity
- NATO Mission Iraq
- [NATO Air Policing](#)
- African Union assistance missions
- NATO support to earthquake relief efforts in Türkiye
- NATO's military presence in the east of the Alliance

NATO: Operations and missions



NATO's Eastern Flank: STRONGER DEFENCE AND DETERRENCE

40,000 TROOPS UNDER DIRECT NATO COMMAND 130 ALLIED AIRCRAFT AT HIGH ALERT
 100,000 US TROOPS DEPLOYED TO EUROPE 140 ALLIED SHIPS AT SEA



21 MARCH 2022 All numbers indicative

EU: CSDP military and civilian missions

- CSDP - military and civilian assets → peacekeeping operations, conflict prevention and the strengthening of international security (Art. 42, Treaty of Lisbon)
- joint disarmament operations, humanitarian and rescue tasks, military advice and assistance tasks, conflict prevention and peace-keeping tasks, tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peace-making and post-conflict stabilization
- ▲ all these tasks can contribute to the fight against terrorism
- 2 types of missions
 - ***Military operations***
 - ***Civilian missions***

EU: Completed missions and operations

– first missions in 2003 → over 37 overseas operations

EUPM/BiH	EUPAT	EUAVSEC South Sudan	EUPOL KINSHASA (DRC)
EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia ↗	EU SSR Guinea-Bissau	EUMAM RCA	EUFOR RD Congo
CONCORDIA/FYROM	EUFOR Tchad/RCA	ARTEMIS/DRC	EUFOR RCA
EUPOL Afghanistan ↗	EUJUST THEMIS/Georgia	EUPOL RD CONGO	Aceh Monitoring Mission - AMM
EUPOL PROXIMA/FYROM	EUJUST LEX-Iraq	EUSEC RD CONGO	

EU: Current missions and operations



- currently - 21 CSDP missions and operations (12 civilian, 9 military)
 - full list of current missions and operations [here](#)
- examples:

- European Union Advisory Mission in support of Security Sector Reform in Iraq - Civilian Mission (EUAM IRAQ)
- European Union Training Mission in Mali - Military Mission (EUTM Mali) [VIDEO](#)
- European Union Capacity Building Mission in Mali - Civilian mission (EUCAP SAHEL MALI)
- European Union Training Mission in Central African Republic - Military Mission (EUTM RCA)
- EUFOR BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA Military Operation ALTHEA
- EUMAM Ukraine: European Union Assistance Mission Ukraine

OSCE: Field operations

- mostly in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- tailor-made mandates - agreed by consensus of the participating states + agreement of the host country
- assist host countries in fulfilling their OSCE commitments and enhancing local capacities (law enforcement, rule of law, non-discrimination...)
- Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC) - planning and managing the field operations
- closed field operations - full list [here](#)

OSCE: Field operations

Current field operations:

- OSCE Presence in Albania
- OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina
- OSCE Mission in Kosovo
- OSCE Mission to Montenegro
- OSCE Mission to Serbia
- OSCE Mission to Skopje
- OSCE Mission to Moldova
- Centres / programmes in Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

2021 Trends and observations

93,902 ceasefire violations

including **1,133** explosions attributable to fire from MLRS, artillery, mortars and tanks

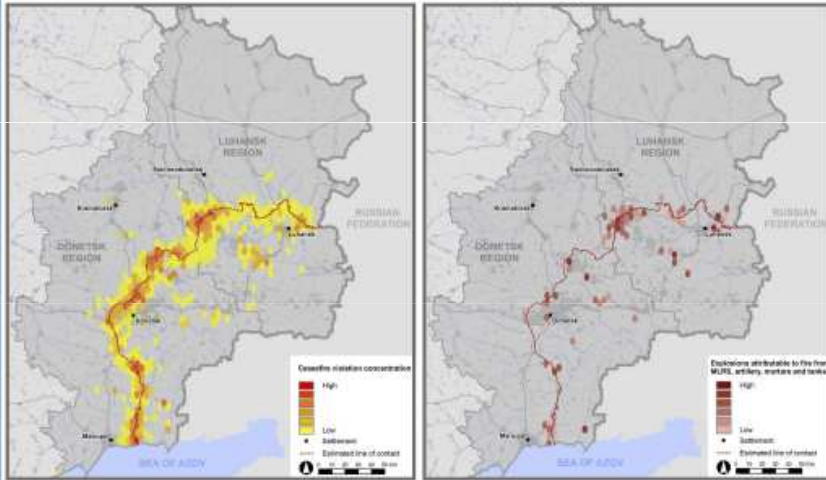
1,892 weapons in violation of withdrawal lines

2,386 instances of signal interference

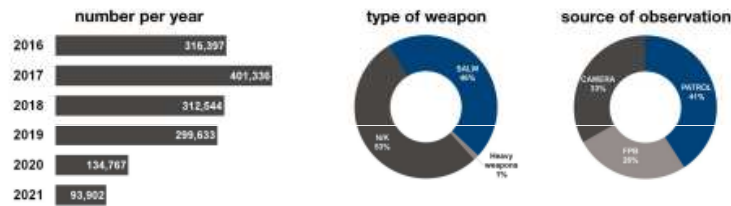
851 freedom of movement restrictions*

91 civilian casualties

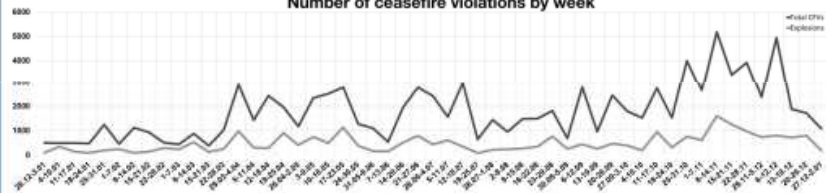
Ceasefire violations (CFVs)



Ceasefire violations distributed by:

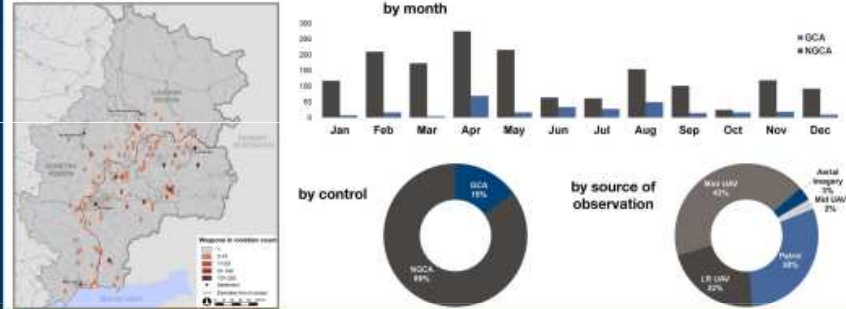


Number of ceasefire violations by week

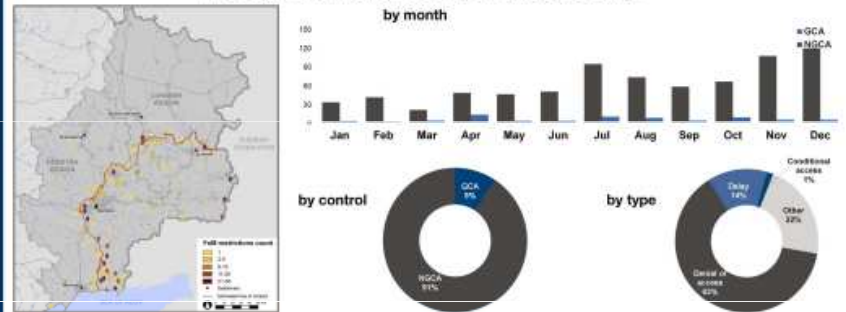


Sources for maps: Administrative boundaries – OCHA; Roads, Rivers – OpenStreetMap; Sea – VIZ SBIS; WHO Sea Area; Other – OSCE. Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 37N. These maps are provided for illustrative purposes only. Their content is not warranted to be error-free and does not imply endorsement or acceptance by the OSCE SMM. Percentages may be rounded. © OSCE SMM 2022. All rights reserved. Reproduction, translation, broadcasting, data, text, or reproduction not permitted without OSCE prior written authorization. *Including regular restrictions faced by the SMM related to ships and LBS.

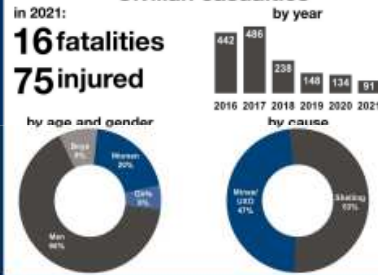
Weapons in violation of withdrawal lines



Freedom of movement (FoM) restrictions*



Civilian casualties



Instances of signal interference reported by the SMM in Daily Reports



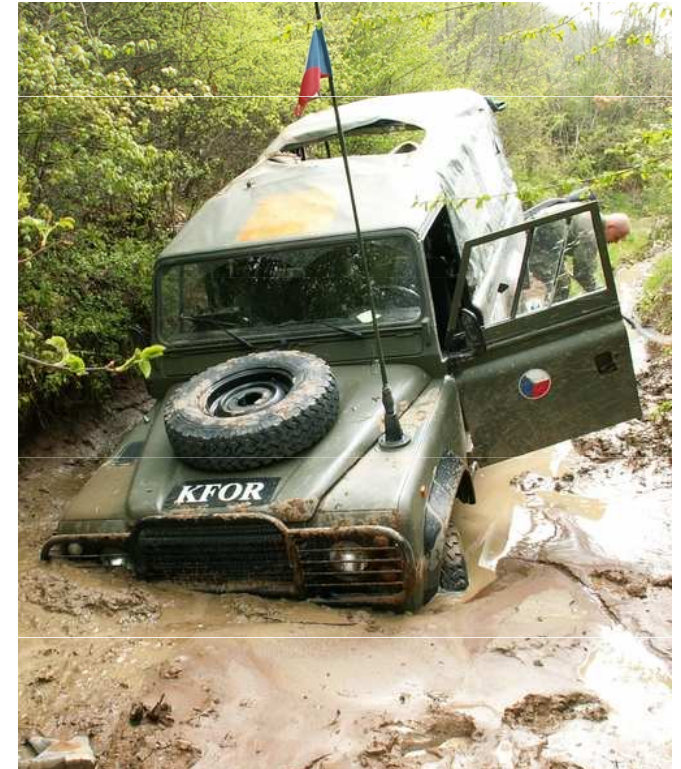
Czech contributions to international missions and operations

- contribution in the Gulf War between 1990–1991
- military operations led by the UN (UNPROFOR in former Yugoslavia)
- deployment to the NATO-led peacekeeping operations in BiH (IFOR, SFOR, and SFOR II) - probably facilitated the Czech Republic's admission to NATO



Czech contributions to international missions and operations

- 1999 - contribution to Operation Allied Force + KFOR (later also leadership role), vast disapproval of the Czech public
- 9/11 - active support (CZE signed the letter “United We Stand” and “Vilnius Ten” letter)
- deployment to Iraq and Afghanistan (first combat operations)
 - criticism - unclear connection to immediate security interests + lack of public support
- A tendency to 'over-perform'? Why?



Small states contributions to international missions and operations

- burden-sharing in NATO: 3C = Cash, Capability and Contribution (to NATO-led missions and operations)
- “fear of abandonment” → establishing reputation for loyalty
- but also positive inducements → prestige and recognition
- + other benefits (military training, interoperability...)



Czech Armed Forces: Current operations

- enhanced Forward Presence (Lithuania, Latvia)
- enhanced Vigilance Activity (eVA) (Slovakia) - The NATO eVA Battle Group Slovakia
- KFOR (Kosovo)
 - VP MSU (Multinational Specialised Unit) KFOR units
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR - ALTHEA)
- EUNAVFOR MED
- EUMAM Ukraine (European Union Military Assistance Mission)
- OIR (Operation Inherent Resolve) and NMI (NATO Mission Iraq) in Iraq and Kuwait
- military observers (Multinational Force and Observers - Sinai, UNDOF, MONUSCO, UNMIK, MINUSCA)