



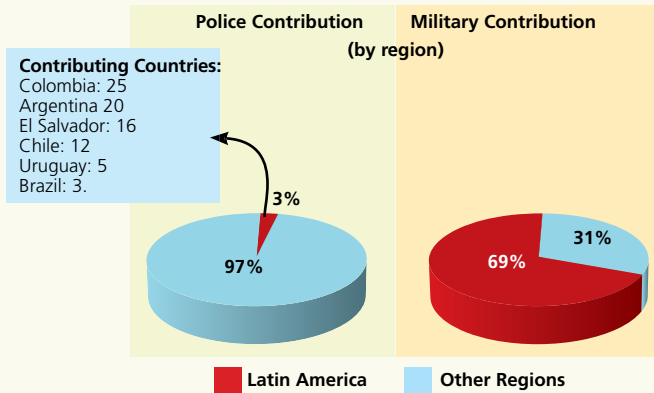
# MINUSTAH United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

By the end of 2011, MINUSTAH decided to reduce the military component, which had been strongly increased to respond to the needs generated by the earthquake. The Mission opened a new stage transferring responsibilities to the police component. In this sense, MINUSTAH is focused on the economic development and training of Haitian institutions so that they can exercise effective control of their country in a sustainable manner. One of the central issues of MINUSTAH's work is to strengthen the Haitian National Police (HNP).

<b>Civilian personnel:</b>	529 plus 193 volunteers
<b>Local civilian personnel:</b>	1,743
<b>Military personnel:</b>	7,297
<b>Police personnel:</b>	2,795
<b>Budget:</b>	US\$ 676,707,100 (July 2012 - June 2013)

<b>Personnel of the Haitian National Police (PNH)</b>	
<b>Senior Management</b>	11
<b>Commissioners</b>	169
<b>Inspectors</b>	711
<b>Agents</b>	9,332
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,223</b>

<b>Former Special Representatives</b>	
<b>Juan Gabriel Valdés</b>	(June 2004-May 2006).
<b>Edmond Mulet</b>	(May 2006- September 2007).
<b>Hédi Annabi</b>	(September 2007-January 2010). Tragically killed in the earthquake of January 2010.
<b>Edmond Mulet</b>	(January 2010 – May 2011).
<b>Mariano Fernández</b>	(June 2011-present).

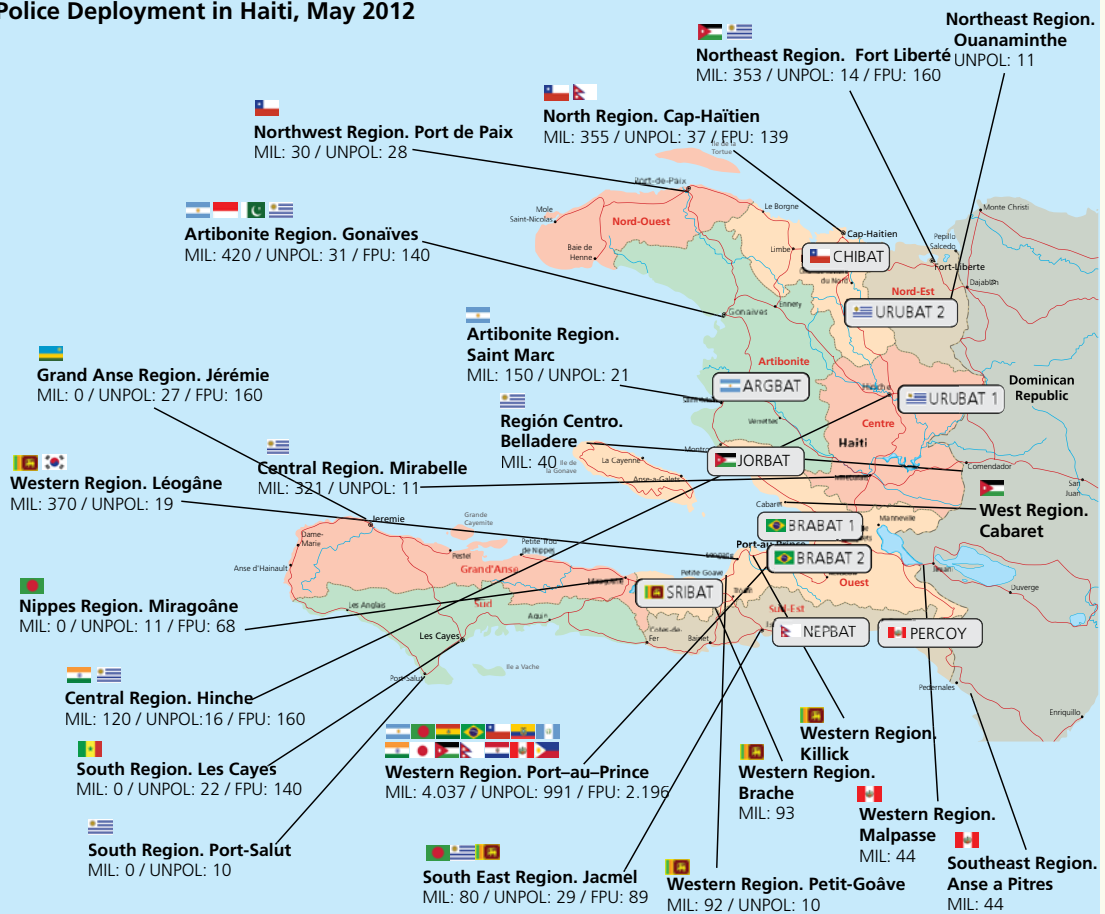


Source: Statistics of military and police personnel contribution to UN operations, DPKO-UN, July 2012. PNH. Une force pour Haïti (June 2012).

## UN Military and Police Deployment in Haiti, May 2012

- Referencias**
- MIL:** Military Personnel
  - UNPOL:** United Nations Police
  - FPU:** Formed Police Units
  - BAT:** Battalion
  - COY:** Company

- Argentina
- Bangladesh
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Ecuador
- Philippines
- Guatemala
- India
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Jordania
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Paraguay
- Peru
- South Korea
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Sri Lanka
- Uruguay



Source: GIS MINUSTAH.



During the last years, MINUSTAH's progress in terms of security and its role in reconstruction tasks after the earthquake have been notorious. Today, the focus is on continuing the stabilization process and helping the Haitian government to strengthen its institutional and coverage capability in all the territory, through a safe and stable environment. The work aimed at developing the Haitian police capabilities is worth highlighting. Meanwhile, an important activity related to Haiti's social and economic development and its humanitarian situation fall especially on other agencies of the system, such as UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, among others. MINUSTAH must continue providing support to the Haitian government.

**The three components (civilian, military and police) work in the context of an integrated mission. The sections of the civil component develop programmes related to the other components and the government. Some examples are Electoral Assistance, Civil Affairs, Human Rights, Gender, Community Violence Reduction and Correctional Unit. The Joint Mission Analysis Centre (JMAC) provides constant data and analysis. Moreover, the Conduct and Discipline Team performs a relevant task related to the compliance of conduct standards and UN rules.**

**Gender Office**

It works in close collaboration with military and police components, the Parliament, the Ministry of Women's Condition and Rights and local organizations. Since 2010, three members of the UNPOL have been assigned to this Office.

Two types of projects can be requested and executed by the military component: **Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)** and **Community Violence Reduction (CVR)** projects).

**CVR projects in budgetary year 2010-2011 (by region, gender and number of beneficiaries)**

Region	Total projects	Men	Women	Total beneficiaries
Artibonite	6	11,401	11,107	22,508
North	6	8,725	7,520	16,245
West	33	26,021	20,832	46,853
<b>Whole country</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46,147</b>	<b>39,459</b>	<b>85,606</b>

In November 2011, 100 women living in Parc Jean-Marie Vincent camp obtained their certificate on multi-disciplinary professional training in a 6-month period.

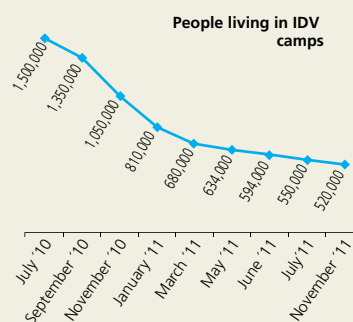
**Source:** Report of the United Nations in Haiti (2011); Annual Report of MINUSTAH Gender Unit (January – December 2011); Community Violence Reduction Section; JMAC; Conduct and Discipline Team; Civil Affairs.

**Stability as an essential factor for social and economic takeoff**

2012 local and senators' elections are key for Haiti's democratic process and stability.

**Internally Displaced People**

From July 2010 to November 2011, the amount of people living in IDP camps was reduced by around 65% (from 1,500,000 to 520,000), while the number of camps fell from 1,555 to 758 (50%) in the same period.



OCHA has developed different guidelines:  
 - Guidelines on the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief (Oslo Guidelines, 2007)  
 - Civil-Military Guidelines and Reference for Complex Emergencies (2008)

The **Guidelines for Civil-Military Coordination in Haiti** (2011) were developed as a tool to safeguard the humanitarian principles and actions applied.

**Civil-Military Coordination (CIMIC)**

Military forces are the last resource in humanitarian assistance. The Haitian context shows that the implementation of similar activities and actions requires the involvement of humanitarian, military and police actors, thus creating the need to discuss multiple ways of civil-military coordination.

MINUSTAH's civil-military coordination is under the responsibility of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which organizes the missions' humanitarian aid according to the type of emergency. This Office is linked to the CIMIC Unit (Civil-Military Cooperation Unit) of MINUSTAH's military component.

In addition, each national contingent voluntarily deploys human resources and materials, managed and used to strengthen the mission's actions.

**Projects financed by MINUSTAH**

Project	Contingent	Place
Equipment for Tiby Community School	URUBAT 1	Tiby Davezac, Camp Perrin
Construction of Tiby Community School	URUBAT 1	Tiby Davezac, Camp Perrin
Purchase of stationery, school kits and furniture for Cité Soleil Community School	BRABAT 1	Brooklyn
Repair of Cap-Haïtien emergency road's drainage systems	BRAENGCOY	Cap-Haïtien
Mitigation plan for Rouyone River and Cornier River	ROKENGCOY	Léogâne
Restoration of the emergency drainage system. Construction of a parking lot for garbage trucks in Cap-Haïtien	BRAENGCOY	Cap-Haïtien
Lighting and security in Cité Soleil	BRABAT 1	Cité Soleil
Street cleaning in Cité Soleil	BRABAT 1	Cité Soleil
Restoration of Place Fierté in Cité Soleil	BRABAT 2	Cité Soleil
Distribution of water filters	U-9	Port-au-Prince, Léogâne
Restoration of Place Fierté	BRABAT 1	Cité Soleil
Project Kizuna. Heavy machine trainers' training	JAPENG Coy	Port-au-Prince
Lighting and security in Mirabelle	URUBAT 1	Mirabelle
School construction	URUBAT 2	Morne Cassé
Vocational training (restaurant service, baker, tourist guides)	CHIBAT	Cap-Haïtien

**CIMIC activities performed by national contingents in Haiti (all countries / January – August 2012)**

Health care / dental care / vaccination	4,736 beneficiaries
Water distribution	7,746,683 litres distributed
Distribution of materials (mattresses, drugs, cloths, stationery, blankets, towels, toys, desks, blackboards)	5,939 beneficiaries
Other activities (fumigation, haircuts, cultural and sports activities, vocational training, prevention programmes, organization of street markets and cleaning)	1,013 activities
Reconnaissance	38
Escorts (humanitarian actors)	1,267

**Source:** OCHA's Civil-Military Coordination Office in Haiti; CIMIC Office (U-9) of MINUSTAH's military component.

**BRAZIL IN HAITI**

The command of the Mission's military component has been led by a Brazilian commander since 2004. The Brazilian contingent has three units: two infantry battalions (BRABAT 1 –including a Marine Corps company–; BRABAT 2 and an engineer company). They all have their headquarters in Port-au-Prince.

BRABAT 1 was deployed in February 2010 after the earthquake and was fully financed by the Brazilian government. Its return is scheduled for mid 2013 in the framework of the general reduction of military components.

Their mission is to contribute to the promotion of a stable and safe environment in the areas under its responsibility. Its specific functions include, among others, riot control, security of internal displaced persons camps, joint patrols with UNPOL and NHP, the establishment of static control posts, and collaboration with humanitarian aid.

The areas under the responsibility of both Brazilian battalions are those with the highest crime and poverty rates in Port-au-Prince (Cit  Soleil, Bel-Air and Delmas). They also include the largest IDP camp, known as Jean Marie Vincent.

Apart from their specific mission, the Brazilian troops implement projects to improve the life quality of Haitian citizens living in the capital city, especially by revitalizing and providing lighting to public spaces. Some of the main projects include:

**Assistance:** Between January and August 2012, BRABAT 2 provided assistance to 46 women victims of violence and put them in contact with civil society organizations that could offer them support. A recurrent situation in the area under their responsibility (especially in Fort National) is the referral of pregnant women who end up giving birth at the Red Cross hospital. Officers of BRABAT 2 have personally assisted women in three deliveries during this period.

Project	Description	Financing agent / Cost
Restoration of Place Fiert�	General restoration of the park (sports areas, football field, native trees and children's park).	CVR US\$ 195,014 Civil affairs US\$ 90,722
Light and Security	Installation of 128 solar poles	CVR US\$ 195,000
Clean streets	Cleaning, painting and lighting in specific areas.	CVR US\$ 145,200
Mobile Bakery	Bread making module.	Civil affairs (around US\$ 24,974)
Solar poles	Installation of 16 poles.	Brazilian Embassy US\$ 22,000

**Place Fiert **

The reconstruction project of Place Fiert  is one of the main projects carried out by BRABAT 1. This park is located in one of the poorest areas of the capital city Port-au-Prince, called Cit  Soleil. The project has contributed to increase job opportunities and will soon offer a recreational space for the members of this community.

The Project is financed by MINUSTAH's Community Violence Reduction and Civil Affairs sections.



Air view of Place Fiert .

**ARGENTINA**

Argentina has a Joint Battalion in the Northeast of the country, in the region of Artibonite (ARGBAT). Its main component is in Gonaives, and a company has been deployed in Saint Marc. Their main tasks are to maintain control over their area of responsibility, cooperate with local leaders, provide support to the town council in social, cultural and recreational activities, and provide humanitarian aid to the local population in the case of natural disasters.

They perform maritime, air and ground patrolling and check points, provide escort and protection services to authorities and distribute fuel. They also provide support to justice and the community, as well as health care assistance. In the framework of CIMIC's activities, they provide support to the "Pro-Huerta" cooperation programme, which promotes the production of fresh food by the local population.

One of the main Argentine contributions is a Level 2 Deployable Field Hospital in Port-au-Prince, providing medical care exclusively to Mission's personnel.

An Air Unit in the capital city provides air support to MINUSTAH's personnel.



Argentine hospital.

**CHILE**



CIMIC activity in CHIBAT.

Chilean Battalion CHIBAT is stationed in the north of the country, in Cap-Ha tien. It is divided into three companies: Army Riflemen, Naval Infantry and Support.

As part of the control exerted in the area under their responsibility, they perform the following tasks: patrolling, check points, protection, security in social and cultural activities, and support to the community. They coordinate CIMIC's activities with local authorities, distributing water and food to orphanages and providing sanitary care.

A significant highlight is a project to train the local population on different trades.

Moreover, they have an Aviation Unit in Port-au-Prince that provides air support to the Mission's personnel.

**ECUADOR**

It is present through the Chilean –Ecuadorian Engineer Company (CHIECUENGOY), based in Port-au-Prince, where 67 troops have been deployed.

**Source:** Photos and information provided by RESDAL's gender and peacekeeping operations project. Photo Place Fiert : BRABAT 1. Figures: BRABAT 1 and 2. Chile's photograph: Carolina C spedes.





**URUGUAY**

Two mechanized battalions have areas of responsibility on the border with the Dominican Republic. The North-east region (URUBAT 2), having its main headquarters in Fort Liberté and a company in Morne Casse; the Centre region (URUBAT 1) has its main centre in Hinche and a section in Mirabelle.

The mission of the Uruguayan contingent is to provide security in its area of responsibility; among other tasks it performs checkpoints, carries out foot patrolling and short and long range mechanized patrolling, including night patrols on the border.

They perform CIMIC activities such as the construction of a school in Morne Casse, preparation and distribution of food and drinking water to the local population and escort to humanitarian assistance convoys.



Drinking water provision.

**BOLIVIA**



Medical aid in Tabarre Issa.

The Mechanized Company (BOLCOY) is based in Port-au-Prince. It is a reserve force, ready to be deployed anywhere in the territory as required. It has the capacity to operate as a fast reaction force and immediate relief force in the case of natural disasters. They provide facilities' security, as in the Argentine Hospital and the IDP camp of Tabarre Issa, where they conduct CIMIC medical aid and recreational activities.

**GUATEMALA**



Contingent Commander, August 2012.

It contributes with a Military Police contingent. It is based in Port-au-Prince, but can move troops to any point in the country as required. In addition to street, traffic and airport controls, it is prepared for riot control and VIP and facilities security. Its missions are also focused to the Mission itself: maintaining discipline, law and order by the military component, checks and control of the different contingents during their relief, and accident and incident investigation between civilians and military troops of MINUSTAH.

**PARAGUAY**



PARENGCOY Base.

For two years under Paraguayan flag, the Multi-purpose Engineer Company (PARENGCOY) has been stationed in Port-au-Prince. This company performs engineering work around the entire country, according to the projects assigned to it. In the last year, it carried out work in Gonaïves and Cap-Haïtien, and built a canal.

**PERU**



PERCOY Base

It has an Airborne Company with bases in Port-au-Prince and Malpasse (PERCOY). This is a reserve force that carries out checkpoint and control activities mainly in the south-east area on the border with the Dominican Republic. It also performs lake patrolling in coordination with Brazil in Lake Etang Saumâtre.

**Source:** Photos and information provided by RESDAL's gender and peacekeeping operations project.



# MONUSCO

## United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

Comprising an area of 2,344,858 square kilometers, the DRC is considered to be equivalent to two-thirds of Western Europe. If we take this to the Latin American geography, it would be equivalent to Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador all together. It is the world's eighth largest country and ranked 187 in human development. Due to complex past and current armed forces, the military capabilities to protect civilians are mainly provided by MONUSCO, which has 17,000 troops for the entire territory. Such number includes over 1,100 Uruguayan troops and 150 Guatemalan troops in addition to 30 military observers from Bolivia (including 2 women), Paraguay and Peru. MONUSCO is the largest UN peace mission where the civilian, military and police components must work together (integrated mission). The MONUSCO mandate is typical of a stabilization mission having the protection of civilians as priority, particularly the protection against systematic sexual violence used as a weapon of war.

**Civilian personnel:** 952 plus 540 UN volunteers

**Local civilian personnel:** 2,815

**Military Personnel:** 17,726

Troops in contingents: 17,035

Military observers: 691

**Police Personnel:**

1,376 (UNPOL and Formed

Police Units -FPU).

**Budget:** US\$ 1,402,278,300 (July 2012 –June 2013)

### Background

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) did not fight any liberation war against a colonial power as Angola, Kenya or Zimbabwe. Although it is the largest country in Sub-Saharan Africa, it was never able to become a unified State under a central government's control. Its diverse ethnicity, five linguistic groups and separatist trends have continuously put the country on the verge of collapse. Also, peripheral wars were waged in its territory by third parties, fighting in the name of the Soviet Union and the United States. The conflicts all around the area of the Great Lakes in the 1990s put an end to Marshal Mobutu's regime (1965-1997). However, instability continued to reign in the country. The dispute over natural resources (diamonds, gold and coltan, among the most precious metals) led to constant military interventions from neighbouring countries. We should also add the influence from the East, particularly from Uganda and Rwanda, where the last major genocide of the twentieth century was perpetrated in 1994. Millions of people lost their lives due to the outbreak of violence in Congo, which eventually led to UN intervention after preliminary peace agreements in order to stabilize the situation. As of 1999, under the name of MONUC (United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo), the UN had the difficult mission of interposing between very diverse armed militias that remained from the civil wars at the end of the 1990s. Gradually, violence was reduced and in 2010 the mission was transformed into MONUSCO, showing that, according to the Member states that voted for the relevant Security Council Resolution, the country was entering a stabilization phase.

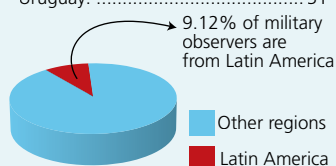
This change caused the territorial redeployment of the UN military troops, of which 84% were commissioned to bases on the east of the country, in the two provinces of the Great Lakes, North and South Kivu, the Northern province and, to a lesser extent, on the south.

Although the conflict persists, no militia is currently capable of taking over the central power. Civilian protection, one of the main pillars of the mandate, is provided amid a difficult context in which militia members usually live with their families and do not show themselves openly as combatants. Moreover, supporting institutionalization is a cumbersome task in a country with almost no government instruments, where hardly any reliable statistical data is available, at a state level, the degree of autonomy is strong, and public forces (the armed forces and the Congolese police) still do not have the capacity to ensure the defence and security of the country.

### Latin American Contribution to MONUSCO

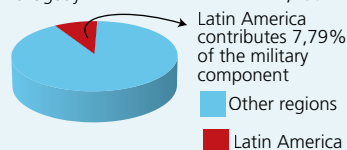
Latin American countries contributing military observers (July 2012):

Bolivia:	9
Guatemala:	2
Paraguay:	15
Peru:	6
Uruguay:	31

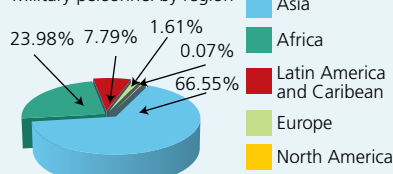


Latin American countries that contribute military contingents (July 2012):

Guatemala:	150
Uruguay:	1,168



Military personnel by region



**Source:** Information provided by RESDAL's Project on Gender and Peacekeeping Operations. UN Security Council Resolution S/RES/1270 (1999). Statistics on the contribution of military and police personnel to UN peace operations, United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN DPKO), July 2012.





**The Civilian Component:**

Its mandate is to strengthen the central state authority and protection of the people. Main sections of MONUSCO are, among others: Human Rights, Civil Affairs, Gender Office, Sexual Violence Unit, Child Protection, Rule of Law, Political Affairs, DDR (Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration), and Security Sector Development. Its main challenges include the coordination of its actions with the mission components, the UN system agencies, police and military and, finally, government agencies.

**The Police Component:**

Individual police members and Formed Police Units (FPU). Their main task is the strengthening of the Congolese National Police (PNC), through the reform of its institutions and training of its members. Likewise, the component provides support to the efforts for the restoration of the rule of law. They may occasionally take part in anti-riot operations in the main urban settlements. The fight against sexual violence and the traffic of natural resources in the Democratic Republic of Congo are also important elements of MONUSCO's police component.

**The Military Component:**

Responsible for a wide range of actions, especially for the protection of civilians, a role accomplished with the support of the mission's civilian component. It is also responsible to support the DRC government to mitigate the actions of illegal groups, establish a secure and stable environment and support the consolidation of the central government authority in the entire territory. It also provides support to DDR actions, security in election processes and protects UN facilities, equipment and personnel.

The **Office of Gender Affairs** is responsible to promote the gender perspective as part of the actions of UN agencies and sections in the country. The **Sexual Violence Unit** is responsible for coordinating efforts for the implementation of the Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence, with the Congolese government as its counterpart.

**Human Rights and Conditionality Policy**

MONUSCO's mandate involves the support to the development of security institutions, including the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC). These were formed by bringing the main rebel groups as well as the old government army together in a process called brassage, still underway. To accomplish its support role, the Mission brings the FARDC to military operations after implementing the so-called "conditionality" policy, under which the human rights background of members who will take part in the operation is checked.

**MONUSCO and the Lord Resistance Army (LRA)**

- About 1,200 troops are stationed at Alto Uele, conducting military operations on their own and jointly with the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC). Temporary bases, also called forward operating bases, are also established to perform both day and night patrols, as well as escort for the local population and humanitarian organizations.
- MONUSCO engineer units have reopened roads in order to facilitate the access to the entire region.
- Logistics support is provided to FARDC units, including food rations and transport for about 2,000 troops.
- It supports the establishment of a Regional Task Force on the LRA by the African Union.

**Humanitarian Situation**

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has assessed the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo and considers it one of the most complex ones in the world. We should add to this the difficulty to access the various locations, given its poor road infrastructure and transport issues. According to the Office estimates, the number of internally displaced persons as a result of the conflict is about 2 million people. A Humanitarian Action Plan has been designed to improve the follow up and assessment of humanitarian action, built with the input of the organizations operating in the country. This plan is divided into sectors or clusters: Shelter and Non Food Items; Water Sanitation and Hygiene; Early Recovery; Education; Logistics; Nutrition; Protection; Food Security; and Health. It also includes a sector dedicated to the needs of refugees and one in charge of collecting data.

Joint Protection Team in Dungu.



For the compliance of its civilian protection mandate, MONUSCO has developed certain initiatives in conjunction with other UN agencies, the most prominent being:

**Joint Protection Teams (JPT)**

JPTs are made up of different civilian sections of MONUSCO, UN agencies and members of the military and police component, deployed in the field to identify threats to the integrity of the local population and its main needs.

**Community Liaison Assistants**

Local personnel acting as translators and liaison agents between the military component and the local population. They live in the military bases and provide assistance in data collection through their close relation with the community.

**Protection Cluster**

Chaired by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), it is made up of multiple UN agencies, MONUSCO sections and even the military component, performing analysis and joint actions in the field.

**Early Warning System**

Matrix developed by humanitarian personnel to categorize areas according to their protection needs to ensure that the military component is present in high-risk areas.

**Patrols, Escorts and Checkpoints**

Tasks aimed at deterring threats to the local population. Given the country's geography and the type of conflict, emphasis is put on foot patrols to protect the routes used by women to go to the market or collect woods and water.

**Comprehensive Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence**

This Strategy was created as a result of Security Council Resolution 1794 adopted in 2008. MONUSCO and the United Nations Country Team support the DRC Government's implementation efforts. Government agencies, Mission sections and system's agencies work jointly to fulfill the five priorities on which the strategy is based:

1. Fight against Impunity (Ministry of Justice; UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
2. Protection and Prevention (Ministry of Social Affairs; UNHCR).
3. Security Sector Reform (Ministries of Defense and Interior/MONUSCO Security Sector Development (SSD).
4. Multi-sectoral Assistance for Survivors (Ministry of Health; UNICEF)
5. Data & Mapping (Ministry of Gender, Family and Children; UNFPA).

Source: Information provided by RESDAL's Project on gender and peace-keeping operations. Photo Joint Protection Team: Civil Affairs Section, Dungu. Fact sheet on what MONUSCO is doing to address LRA, United Nations (June 2012).

## URUGUAY



Battalion's Headquarters in Goma.

Uruguay contributes with a reserve battalion for all MONUSCO, though its headquarters are in Goma, with 846 troops. It also has an Engineer company in Bukavu. The Uruguayan Air Force controls Bukavu's airport and contributes with two helicopters used mainly for medical evacuations. URUMAR- M is its naval component, currently based in Uvira to control Tanganyika lake, an operation which requires the use of a "mother boat" for small crafts.

Uruguayan troops have a Temporary Operating Base (TOB) in Kimua, currently considered one of the most dangerous places in Congo, where two armed groups -the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) and the Congolese FDC (Front de défense du Congo) are in constant confrontation over the control of the region. Kimua is surrounded by jungle and the basic connection is by helicopter.

Apart from performing its basic security tasks, the Uruguayan contingent in Goma contributes daily by supplying food in orphanages and schools, especially in a home for disabled children.



URUMAR.



Uruguayan Aviation Headquarters in Bukavu.

## GUATEMALA

The Guatemalan Special Forces (GUASFOR) are deployed in Haut Uele region, in Dungu, and are made up of members of the Kaibiles special forces and support personnel. This region of the Orientale Province is a jungle area with unstable weather and hardly passable roads. It is also the operating area of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), an armed group born in Uganda, which established itself in the Garamba National Park years ago, operating both in Congo and South Sudan. The LRA has abducted thousands of children, turning them into child soldiers and sex slaves, burnt down villages and humiliated their inhabitants. In 2006, eight members of GUASFOR were killed in an ambush in the Park. The area where the contingent operates is one of the most dangerous places in Congo and its members stand out for their actions as escorts of humanitarian agencies.

The contingent is usually made up of 150 troops, mostly stationed in the Dungu base. As Special Forces, they respond to the military component Commander and can be sent to any destination with short notice, as was the case when the contingent provided electoral support in 2011. Their main mission is to protect civilians and escort UN and humanitarian organizations' civilian personnel. They also provide escort and communications services over long distances between remote points, establishing temporary bases from where foot patrols are sent.



GUASFOR, Headquarters in Dungu.



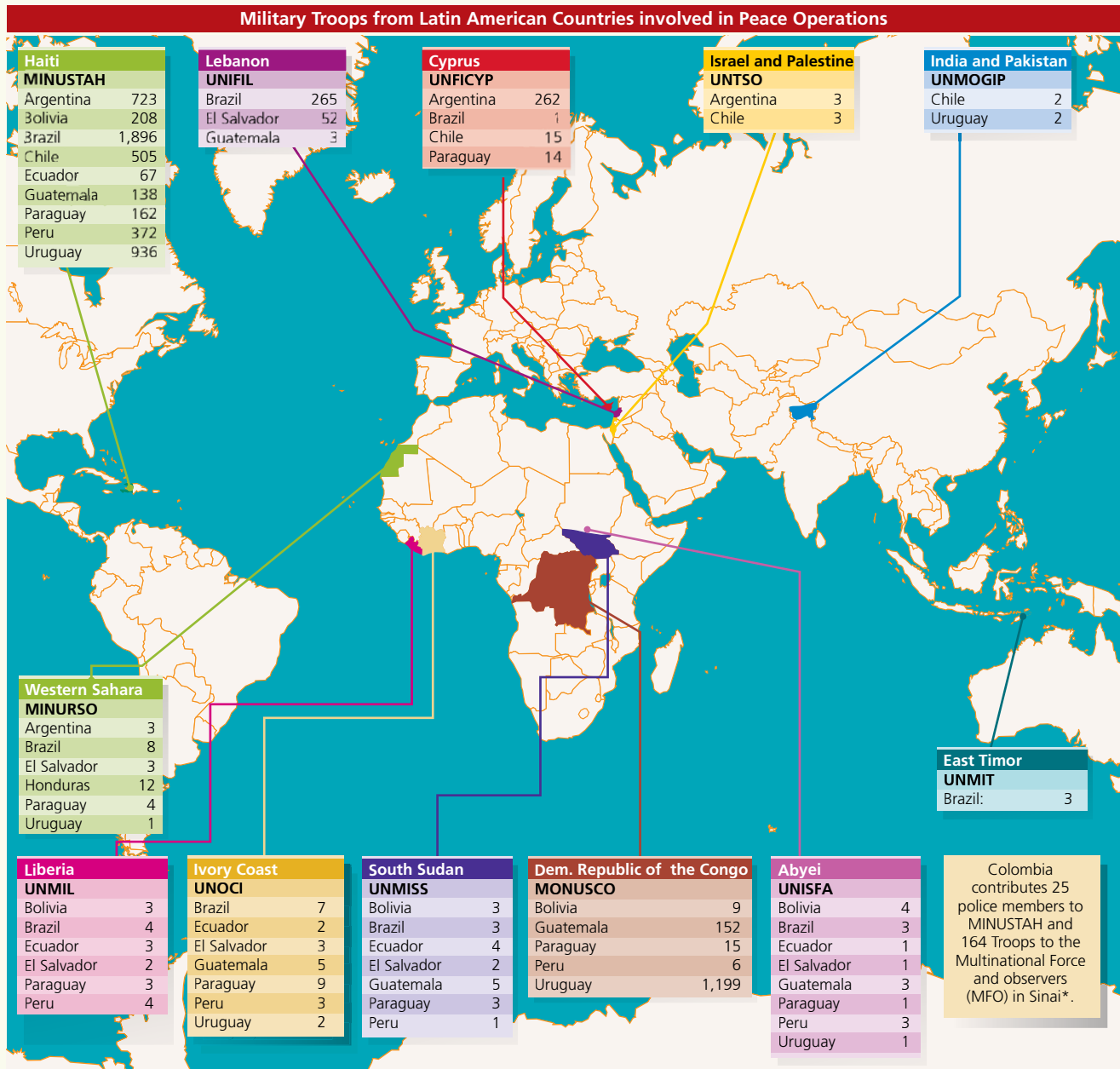
Deputy Contingent Commander, February 2012.



Vehicle performing a transport operation.

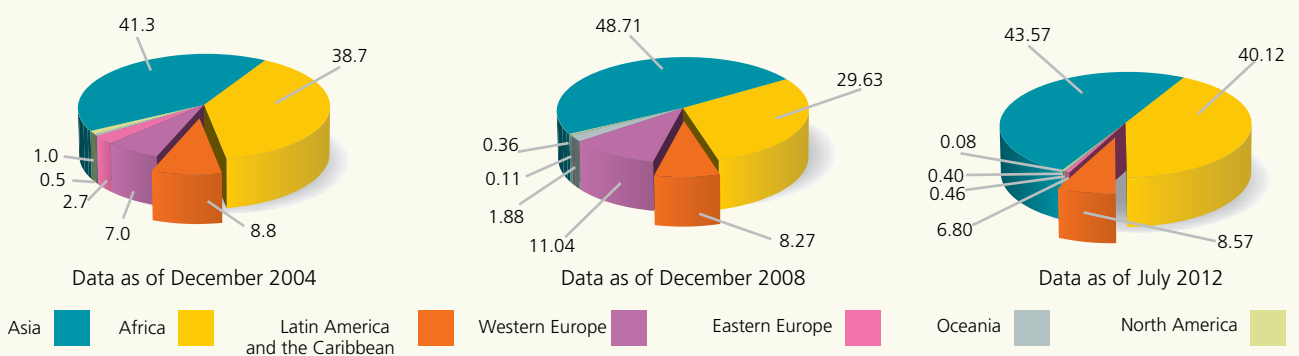
**Source:** Photos and information provided by RESDAL's Project on gender and peacekeeping operations. Photo of vehicle: GUASFOR.





\* The MFO mission is not mandated by the United Nations, but instead originated as a result of the Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel in 1979. Uruguay also contributes with 44 military troops to this mission.

### Comparative Evolution of Troop Contribution to Peace Operations by Region



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the website of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN DPKO).