

I. Global trends and developments in peace operations

CLAUDIA PFEIFER CRUZ AND TIMO SMIT

In 2022 the United Nations, regional organizations and alliances, and ad hoc coalitions of states carried out 64 multilateral peace operations in 38 countries/territories across the world—the highest number of operations in the past decade (see figure 3.1). This was one more operation than in 2021.¹ Over the past decade the number of peace operations has remained relatively stable but, more recently, these operations have increasingly taken place in sub-Saharan Africa (see figure 3.2). Of the 64 operations, 24 were located in this region, with 18 in Europe, 14 in the Middle East and North Africa, 5 in Asia and 3 in the Americas (see table 3.1). The Central African Republic (CAR) has continued to be the country hosting the largest number of peace operations, with five operations on its territory, and deploying an average of 16 128 personnel per month in 2022. On 31 December 2022 it deployed 17 487 personnel and ranked second in terms of the number of personnel deployed to peace operations, only behind Somalia (20 685 personnel).

New multilateral peace operations

Five multilateral peace operations started in 2022: the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) Collective Peacekeeping Forces to Kazakhstan; the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS); the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Stabilisation Support Mission in Guinea-Bissau (SSMGB); the East African Community Regional Force in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (EACRF-DRC); and the African Union Monitoring, Verification and Compliance Mission (AU-MVCM) in Ethiopia.

Kazakhstan: CSTO Collective Peacekeeping Forces

The CSTO Collective Peacekeeping Forces to Kazakhstan were established on 6 January 2022 at the request of Kazakh President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, following demonstrations initially driven by rising fuel prices but

¹ See also table 3.2. The quantitative analysis draws on data collected by SIPRI to examine trends in peace operations. According to SIPRI's definition, a multilateral peace operation must have the stated intention of: (a) serving as an instrument to facilitate the implementation of peace agreements already in place; (b) supporting a peace process; or (c) assisting conflict prevention or peacebuilding efforts. Good offices, fact-finding or electoral assistance missions, and missions comprising non-resident individuals or teams of negotiators are not included. Since all SIPRI data is reviewed on a continual basis and adjusted when more accurate information becomes available, the statistics in this chapter may not fully correspond with data found in previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook or other SIPRI publications.

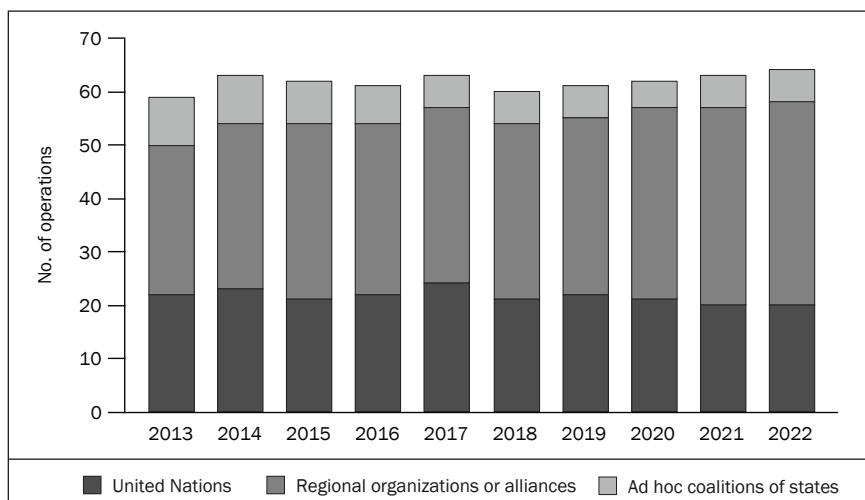


Figure 3.1. Number of multilateral peace operations, by type of conducting organization, 2013–22

that quickly escalated into mass protests with broader political demands.² Tokayev argued that ‘international terrorist groups’ had ‘hijacked’ the protests and used the alleged attack from these groups as a pretext to appeal to the CSTO to send troops to guard strategic infrastructure facilities and assist law enforcement with stabilization.³ This was the first time that the CSTO had exercised its peacekeeping provision as envisaged in the 1992 Collective Security Treaty.⁴ According to Article 4 of the treaty, the organization can only deploy troops if the territory or sovereignty of a member state is threatened by an external force. Specialists on Central Asia and representatives of governments questioned the existence of an external threat to Kazakhstan and criticized the decision for creating a controversial precedent for authoritarian leaders in the region.⁵ The operation, which deployed 3920 officers from Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan, was officially terminated on 19 January 2022, following Tokayev’s announcement that the forces had completed their mission.

Somalia: ATMIS

ATMIS replaced the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) on 1 April 2022, with the mandate to support the national government in the

² Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), ‘The statement by Nikol Pashinyan, the Chairman of the CSTO Collective Security Council—Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia’, 6 Jan. 2022.

³ Hedenskorg, J. and von Essen, H., ‘Russia’s CSTO intervention in Kazakhstan: Motives, risks and consequences’, Swedish Institute of International Affairs, 14 Jan. 2022.

⁴ CSTO, ‘Collective Security Treaty’, 15 May 1992.

⁵ Pannier, B., ‘The consequences of inviting Russian-led CSTO troops into Kazakhstan’, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, 6 Jan. 2022.

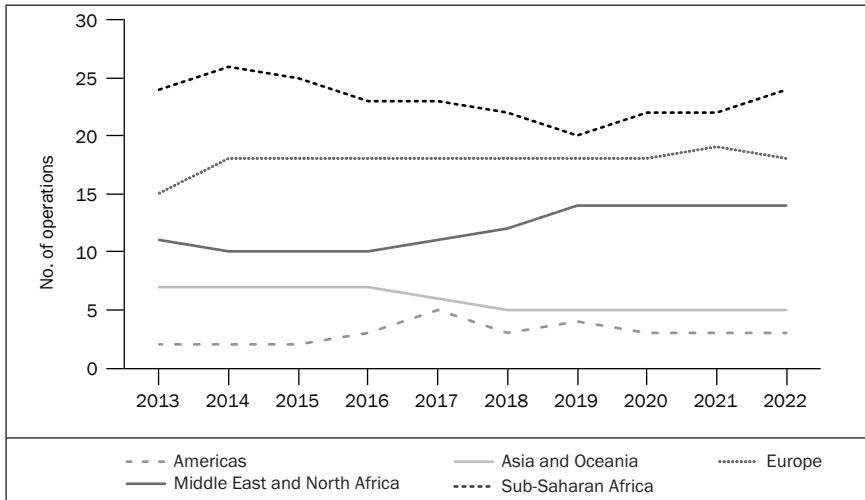


Figure 3.2. Number of multilateral peace operations, by region, 2013–22

fight against al-Shabab and other terrorist groups, provide security, develop the capacity of the security forces, justice and local authorities, and support peace and reconciliation in the country.⁶ In recent years, AMISOM had become increasingly unpopular among a section of Somali politicians and its future was also threatened by budget cuts. However, the security situation in the country remained too fragile for a complete withdrawal of AU contingents.⁷ The new peace operation is also likely to face some of its predecessor's financial issues, despite the European Union (EU) approving support to ATMIS under the European Peace Facility in July 2022.⁸ Moreover, many of the other issues that challenged AMISOM remain a concern under ATMIS, including power struggles among political elites and the ongoing al-Shabab insurgency. An attack by the group in Mogadishu in October 2022, for example, claimed the lives of 100 people and injured more than 300.⁹

The mandate of the new peace operation is expected to last until 31 December 2024, after which its security responsibilities are expected to be handed over to the Somali security forces. Both the mandate and the authorized deployments of ATMIS have changed little from its predecessor. The key difference in the mandate is the inclusion of a transition plan that envisages a four-phased approach to the transfer of responsibilities to the Somali

⁶ United Nations Security Council Resolution 2628, 31 Mar. 2022.

⁷ See e.g. the discussion in Pfeifer Cruz, C., van der Lijn J. and Smit, T., 'Global and regional trends and developments in multilateral peace operations'; and Davis, I., 'Armed conflict and peace processes in East Africa', *SIPRI Yearbook 2022*, pp. 56–58, 232, respectively.

⁸ Council of the European Union (EU), 'EU support to the African Union Mission in Somalia: Council approves further support under the European Peace Facility', Press release, 6 July 2022.

⁹ Sheikh, A. and Hassani, A., 'Car bombs at busy Somalia market intersection killed at least 100, president says', Reuters, 30 Oct. 2022.

Table 3.1. Number of multilateral peace operations and personnel deployed, by region and type of organization, 2022

Conducting organization	Americas	Asia and Oceania	Europe	Middle East and North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Operations	3	5	18	14	24	64
United Nations	2	2	2	7	7	20
Regional organization or alliance	1	1	13	6	17	38
Ad hoc coalition	0	2	3	1	0	6
Personnel	306	311	7 567	14 206	92 594	114 984
United Nations	279	301	1 013	12 362	66 553	80 508
Regional organization or alliance	27	–	5 431	693	26 041	32 192
Ad hoc coalition	–	10	1 123	1 151	–	2 284

– = not applicable.

Notes: Numbers of active operations cover the year 2022, including operations closed during the year. Personnel figures are as of 31 Dec. 2022.

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, Apr. 2023.

government.¹⁰ In terms of personnel deployments, during the reconfiguration of the peace operation, both the military and police components maintained AMISOM strength.¹¹ A drawdown of 2000 ATMIS personnel was expected by the end of 2022 but was postponed to the end of 2023.¹²

Guinea-Bissau: SSMGB

The SSMGB was established by ECOWAS on 3 February 2022, following a coup attempt against Guinea-Bissau President Umaro Sissoco Embaló.¹³ The peace operation started to be deployed in April 2022 and resembles the 2012 ECOWAS Mission in Guinea Bissau (ECOMIB), which was deployed following a coup d'état staged by elements of the armed forces.¹⁴ Indeed, General Francis Behanzin, ECOWAS commissioner for political affairs, peace and security, stated that the peace operation launched in 2022 was 'the same mission' as the 2012 ECOMIB in practice, given that the situation in the country had not completely stabilized.¹⁵ The initial mandate is for one year with the possibility of renewal.

¹⁰ African Union (AU), 'Communiqué of the 1068th meeting of the Peace and Security Council held on 8 Mar. 2022, on the reconfiguration of the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)', 8 Mar. 2022.

¹¹ AU (note 10).

¹² UN Security Council Resolution 2670, 21 Dec. 2022.

¹³ Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), 'Final communiqué of the extraordinary summit of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government on the political situation in Burkina Faso, Guinea and Mali', 3 Feb. 2022.

¹⁴ Dansó, I., 'Guiné-Bissau: Debate aceso sobre força militar da CEDEAO' [Guinea-Bissau: Ongoing debate on ECOWAS military force], Deutsche Welle, 4 May 2022.

¹⁵ 'ECOWAS stabilisation force deployed in troubled Guinea Bissau', Africanews, 21 June 2022.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: EACRF-DRC

In the face of the deteriorating situation in the east of the DRC, where the country's armed forces have been fighting a resurgence of rebels from the March 23 Movement (Mouvement du 23 mars, M23), the East African Community (EAC) established its first peace operation on 20 June 2022: the EACRF-DRC.¹⁶ The operation is a Kenyan-led security force with authorized deployments also from Burundi, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. On 15 August 2022 Burundi was the first country to deploy its contingents under the EACRF-DRC.¹⁷ Reportedly, several Burundian troops had already been on the ground in South Kivu since December 2021 in order to fight the armed group Resistance for the Rule of Law in Burundi (Résistance pour un Etat de Droit au Burundi, RED-Tabara), which opposes the Burundian government.¹⁸ Kenya was the second country to deploy troops, doing so on 2 November 2022.¹⁹ While the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) continued to operate in the North Kivu and Ituri provinces under bilateral agreements renewed on 20 September, on 18 November it announced the deployment of one battalion under the EAC regional force.²⁰ At the end of 2022, Uganda and South Sudan had not yet deployed their forces despite pressure from the EAC, while Tanzania's commitment to deploy forces remained unclear.

The draft concept of operations for the EACRF-DRC is relatively brief and vague in terms of mandate. The mandate states that the joint force should support the maintenance of order in the DRC, humanitarian relief to affected populations and demobilization efforts.²¹ In the EAC communiqué that launched the operation, the heads of state 'directed that an immediate ceasefire should be enforced'.²² In November 2022 the EACRF-DRC's commander, Major General Jeff Nyagah, stated that the operation's immediate plan was to secure the strategic city of Goma from rebels, while two peace initiatives for the Great Lakes region (the Nairobi and Luanda processes) were being developed. Nyagah also emphasized that these political processes were the priorities, and that the disarmament and demobilization of armed groups and the reintegration of displaced persons would be the next steps.²³

¹⁶ East African Community (EAC), 'Communiqué of the Third Heads of State Conclave on the Democratic Republic of Congo', 20 June 2022. On the conflict in DRC, see Davis, I., 'Armed conflict and peace processes in Central Africa', *SIPRI Yearbook 2022*, pp. 221–23.

¹⁷ 'Burundi sends troops into Congo as part of East African Force', Reuters, 15 Aug. 2022.

¹⁸ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 'UNHCR position on returns to North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and adjacent areas in the Democratic Republic of Congo affected by ongoing conflict and violence—Update III', Nov. 2022.

¹⁹ Waita, E., 'Kenya deploys troops to Congo to help end decades of bloodshed', Reuters, 3 Nov. 2022.

²⁰ AFP, 'Uganda to deploy 1000 troops to Congo to fight rebels', Voice of America, 22 Nov. 2022.

²¹ EAC, 'Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for the deployment of the East African Community Regional Force in the Democratic Republic of Congo (EACRF-DRC)', 19 June 2022.

²² EAC (note 16).

²³ Wambui, M., 'Regional force ready to replace MONUSCO without its mistakes', *East African*, 20 Nov. 2022.

The operation was established amid heightened tensions between the DRC and Rwanda, with the latter reportedly providing support to M23 rebels since their emergence in 2012.²⁴ The rebel group, which had been dormant for almost a decade, resurged well armed and equipped in November 2021 and made significant territorial gains in 2022.²⁵ In November 2022, M23 agreed to a temporary ceasefire and, although breaches in the ceasefire have been reported, it handed over strategic positions near Goma in late December 2022.²⁶

Ethiopia: AU-MCVM

On 29 December 2022 the AU launched the AU-MCVM in Mekelle, in the Tigray region of Ethiopia. The peace operation is in line with the Permanent Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (COHA) signed on 2 November 2022 between the government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF).²⁷ Political tensions in Tigray turned into armed conflict in November 2020 and, in the following months, the conflict escalated into a civil war.²⁸ The monitoring and verification team aims to ensure that the peace agreement is implemented and to prevent ceasefire violations.

Discussions on a peace operation to Haiti

In addition to these deployed operations, discussions in the UN Security Council about the potential deployment of an international specialized force to Haiti took place in 2022.²⁹ On 7 October 2022, faced with increasing gang violence and mass protests caused by spiralling fuel prices that paralyzed the country, the Haitian interim prime minister, Ariel Henry, called for foreign military support.³⁰ Although gang violence has been a problem in Haiti for many years, it intensified following the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in July 2021.³¹ At the 17 October UN Security Council meeting, the United States announced that it would work on a resolution authorizing a non-UN international security assistance mission to operate under

²⁴ Peyton, N. and Holland, H., 'UN experts: Rwanda has intervened militarily in eastern Congo', Reuters, 4 Aug. 2022.

²⁵ United Nations, Security Council, Record of UN Security Council 9081st meeting, 29 June 2022; and Blanshe, M., 'DRC: M23 rebels capture Bunagana border post, Uganda dismiss accusations of helping them', Africa Report, 13 June 2022.

²⁶ 'M23 rebels hand over strategic position in eastern DRC', Africanews, 23 Dec. 2022.

²⁷ AU, 'The African Union launches the African Union Monitoring, Verification and Compliance Mission in Mekelle, Tigray region, Ethiopia', 29 Dec. 2022. On the peace process in Ethiopia, see chapter 2, section II, in this volume.

²⁸ For details of the armed conflict in 2021, see Davis (note 7), pp. 225–29.

²⁹ United Nations, Security Council, Record of UN Security Council 9153rd meeting, 17 Oct. 2022; United Nations, Security Council, Record of UN Security Council 9159th meeting, 21 Oct. 2022; and United Nations, Security Council, Record of UN Security Council 9233rd meeting, 21 Dec. 2022.

³⁰ Coto, D., 'Haiti's leader requests foreign armed forces to quell chaos', AP News, 8 Oct. 2022.

³¹ See the discussion in Caparini, M., 'Armed conflict in North America and the Caribbean', *SIPRI Yearbook 2022*, pp. 86–87.

Chapter VII of the UN Charter.³² However, by the end of 2022, no decision had been taken to deploy such a mission.

Multilateral peace operations that closed in 2022

Four multilateral peace operations ended in 2022: the CSTO Collective Peacekeeping Forces to Kazakhstan; the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM); AMISOM; and the International Monitoring Team (IMT) in Mindanao.

Kazakhstan: CSTO Collective Peacekeeping Forces

The CSTO Collective Peacekeeping Forces to Kazakhstan (see above) was a short-term operation that was terminated on 19 January 2022, 13 days after it deployed.

Ukraine: OSCE SMM

The OSCE SMM was deployed on 21 March 2014, at the request of the Ukrainian government, to observe and report on the security situation in Ukraine and to facilitate dialogue among parties to the conflict in the east of the country. Prior to 2022, the peace operation's mandate had been consecutively renewed on a yearly basis at the OSCE Permanent Council. However, the SMM officially closed on 31 March 2022 following Russia's refusal to join the consensus on extending its mandate for another year. Instead, Russia demanded immediate closure proceedings.³³ The peace operation's closure was a direct consequence of the war in Ukraine, and Russia claimed that its decision was partly due to the change in the security situation in the country.³⁴ The Russian decision was criticized by several OSCE participating states.³⁵ Prior to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, SMM personnel observed and reported ceasefire violations, facilitated dialogue and mediated local truces that allowed, among other things, the repair of critical civilian infrastructure.³⁶ The SMM was the largest unarmed civilian multilateral peace operation, with 809 international personnel deployed at the time it was discontinued.

³² United Nations, Security Council, Record of UN Security Council 9153rd meeting (note 29).

³³ Liechtenstein, S., 'Russia blocks mandate extension of OSCE Monitoring Mission to Ukraine', *Security and Human Rights Monitor*, 31 Mar. 2022.

³⁴ Liechtenstein (note 33).

³⁵ See e.g. British Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office and Bush, N., 'Russia blocks decision on the mandate extension of OSCE's Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine: UK statement to the OSCE', 31 Mar. 2022; Speech, 31 Mar. 2022; and United States Mission to the OSCE and Carpenter, M., 'Statement on the mandate extension of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine', 31 Mar. 2022.

³⁶ Liechtenstein (note 33).

Somalia: AMISOM

AMISOM was established by the AU Peace and Security Council on 19 January 2007, with the approval of the UN Security Council, and given an initial mandate of six months and an AU authorized strength of 8000 to 9000 personnel.³⁷ The objectives of the peace operation were to support a national reconciliation congress and to help create security conditions for humanitarian assistance.³⁸ Over time, and with a deteriorating security situation on the ground, AMISOM's mandate evolved to include reducing the threat posed by the al-Shabab insurgency, supporting the Somali security forces and protecting the political process.³⁹

In 2017, AMISOM deployments started to decrease following UN Security Council Resolution 2372, which authorized the gradual transfer of security responsibilities to the Somali security forces.⁴⁰ In the same period, AMISOM's main donor, the EU, cut its budget support to the peace operation, partly as a result of the operation's lack of progress in combating al-Shabab.⁴¹ In its early years AMISOM had been relatively successful in ousting the insurgent group from key urban centres, but in its final years the peace operation undertook fewer offensive operations and acted more as a holding force. This was partly because the Somali National Army was unable to hold recaptured areas.⁴²

Formal discussions about the discontinuation of AMISOM started to take place in early 2021, when both UN and AU assessments recommended its reconfiguration.⁴³ Nevertheless, due to disagreements between the AU and the host government regarding the restructuring, decisions on ending the peace operation were deferred. On 21 December 2021, when AMISOM's mandate was close to expiring, the UN Security Council extended it for another three months to allow for further negotiations among the Somali government, personnel contributors and donors.⁴⁴ On 1 April 2022 the AU Peace and Security Council replaced AMISOM with ATMIS (see above).⁴⁵ From 2015 to its discontinuation, AMISOM had been the largest multilateral peace operation in terms of personnel deployments, a position that ATMIS assumed when established.

³⁷ UN Security Council Resolution 1744, 21 Feb. 2007.

³⁸ UN Security Council Resolution 1744 (note 37); and Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic and the AU, 'Status of Mission Agreement (SOFA)', 6 Mar. 2022.

³⁹ UN Security Council Resolution 2073, 7 Nov. 2012.

⁴⁰ UN Security Council Resolution 2372, 30 Aug. 2017.

⁴¹ Institute for Security Studies, Peace and Security Council (PSC) Report, 'The impact of new funding uncertainties on AMISOM', 7 Mar. 2018.

⁴² International Crisis Group, 'Reforming the AU Mission in Somalia', Africa Briefing no. 176, 15 Nov. 2021.

⁴³ AU, Report of the Independent Assessment Team on the African Union's engagement in and with Somalia post 2021, 30 May 2021.

⁴⁴ UN Security Council Resolution 2614, 21 Dec. 2021.

⁴⁵ UN Security Council Resolution 2628 (note 6).

The Philippines: IMT

On 30 June 2022 the IMT ended almost two decades of monitoring activities in Mindanao, the Philippines. The peace operation was launched in October 2004 with the objective of monitoring the implementation of a 2003 ceasefire agreement between the Philippine government and the former Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), one of the largest rebel groups in the region. In 2014 MILF signed a peace agreement with the Philippine government that led to the formation of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. In March 2022 Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte stated that the mandate of the IMT would no longer be extended, although MILF was still in the process of gradual disarmament.⁴⁶ During its almost two decades of activities, the peace operation received personnel contributions from Brunei, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Malaysia and Norway. At the time of its discontinuation, the IMT encompassed personnel solely from Brunei and Malaysia.

Personnel deployments

Over the past decade there has been a general trend towards fewer personnel being deployed globally in multilateral peace operations.⁴⁷ However, December 2022 saw a modest increase of 2.79 per cent in the number of personnel deployed in multilateral peace operations compared to December 2021, which had registered one of the lowest numbers within the period 2013–22. During 2022 the number of personnel deployed increased from 111 858 to 114 984, with the main variations in personnel numbers taking place in Europe and sub-Saharan Africa. In Europe numbers decreased, due mostly to the closing of the OSCE SMM. In sub-Saharan Africa numbers increased, due to larger deployments to the Southern African Development Community Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) and the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and the establishment of the SSMGB and the EACRF-DRC.

Personnel deployed to multilateral peace operations are concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa (see figure 3.3). On 31 December 2022, 92 594 personnel were deployed to peace operations in the region, which corresponds to 80.5 per cent of all globally deployed personnel (compared to 79 per cent in December 2021). This was the first increase in the number of personnel deployed in sub-Saharan Africa since 2015. Nevertheless, since MINUSCA

⁴⁶ Stanford University, 'Moro Islamic Liberation Front', Mapping Militant Organizations, accessed 6 Feb. 2023.

⁴⁷ The number of personnel deployed in multilateral peace operations, unless otherwise specified, refers exclusively to international personnel and does not include national personnel employed in these operations.

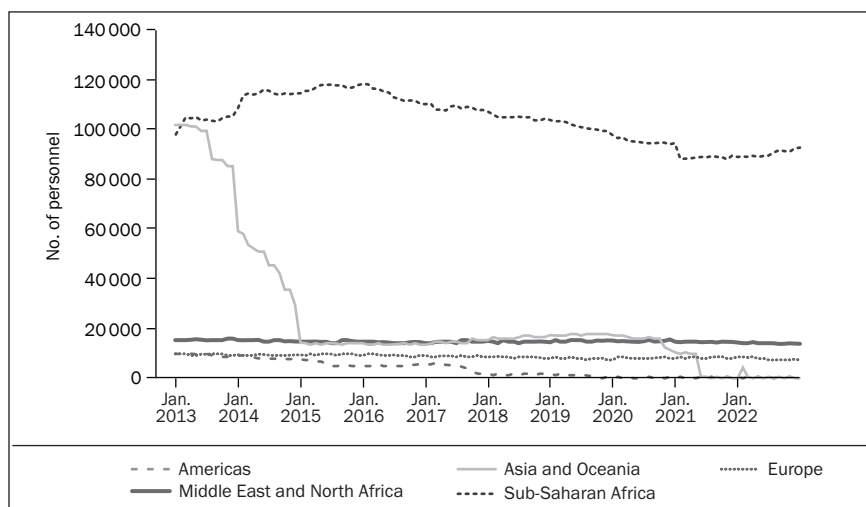


Figure 3.3. Number of personnel in multilateral peace operations, by region, 2013–22

Note: Personnel numbers are based on monthly data, with the last observation from Dec. 2022.

was established in 2014, there has been no new large-scale peace operation deployed to Africa or elsewhere.

In the Americas, Asia and Oceania, and the Middle East and North Africa, the numbers of personnel deployed remained relatively stable during 2022. The exception was Asia in January 2022, which was much higher than in the other months due the creation of the short-lived CSTO Collective Peace-keeping Forces to Kazakhstan.

The main troop- and police-contributing countries

As of 31 December 2022, the 10 largest contributors of military personnel accounted for 53.8 per cent of all military personnel deployed globally in multilateral peace operations. Although Ethiopia had been the largest military personnel contributor since 2019, in 2022 the country's ranking dropped to eighth with 4710 military personnel deployed on 31 December 2022, a decrease of 45.3 per cent compared to 2021 (see figure 3.4). This decline was largely a result of the withdrawal of Ethiopian peacekeepers from the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) following the escalation of tensions between Ethiopia and Sudan over the al-Fashaga border area, where Ethiopian farmers cultivate land claimed by Sudan. In August 2021 Sudan had demanded the replacement of Ethiopian troops in UNISFA and, following much debate, on 10 April 2022 Ethiopia withdrew its contingent,

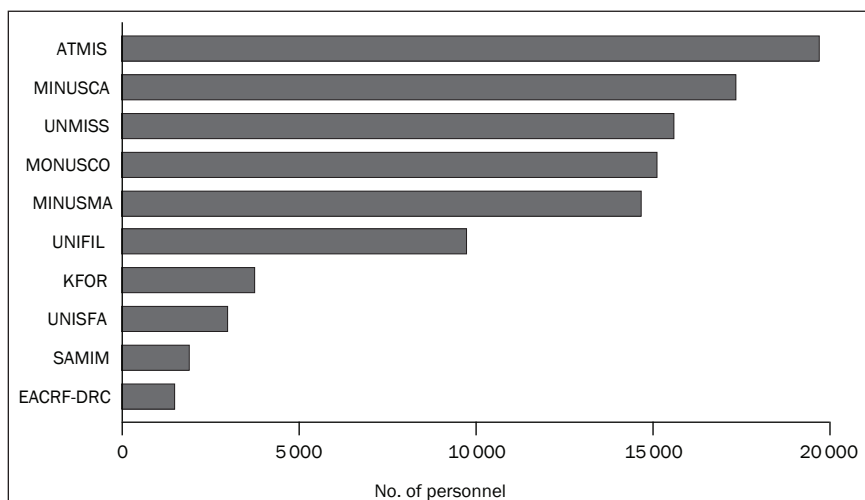


Figure 3.4. Largest multilateral peace operations as of 31 December 2022

ATMIS = African Union Transition Mission in Somalia; EACRF-DRC = East African Community Regional Force in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; KFOR = Kosovo Force; MINUSCA = United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; MINUSMA = UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali; MONUSCO = UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; SAMIM = Southern African Development Community Mission in Mozambique; UNIFIL = UN Interim Force in Lebanon; UNISFA = UN Interim Security Force for Abyei; UNMISS = UN Mission in South Sudan.

except for a rear party that would be repatriated later.⁴⁸ On 31 December 2021 Ethiopia had 3220 personnel deployed to UNISFA, but on 31 December 2022 the country had no deployments to the peacekeeping operation. Moreover, following the termination of Ethiopian participation in UNISFA, hundreds of military personnel from the war-torn Tigray region sought asylum in Sudan fearing for their safety.⁴⁹ Ethiopia continued to be an important contributor to ATMIS and the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), although the number of its personnel deployed to the latter fell by 44.9 per cent in 2022 compared to the previous year.

Bangladesh was the top military personnel contributor to peace operations with a total of 6728 military personnel deployed on 31 December 2022, an increase of 13.8 per cent compared to December 2021. Since 2017, the country has contributed more than 1000 personnel to each of the four largest UN peace operations: MINUSCA, the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in

⁴⁸ United Nations, Security Council, 'Situation in Abyei: Report of the secretary-general', 14 Apr. 2022.

⁴⁹ 'Ethiopia ex-peacekeepers from Tigray arrive in Sudan for asylum', Africanews, 16 May 2022.

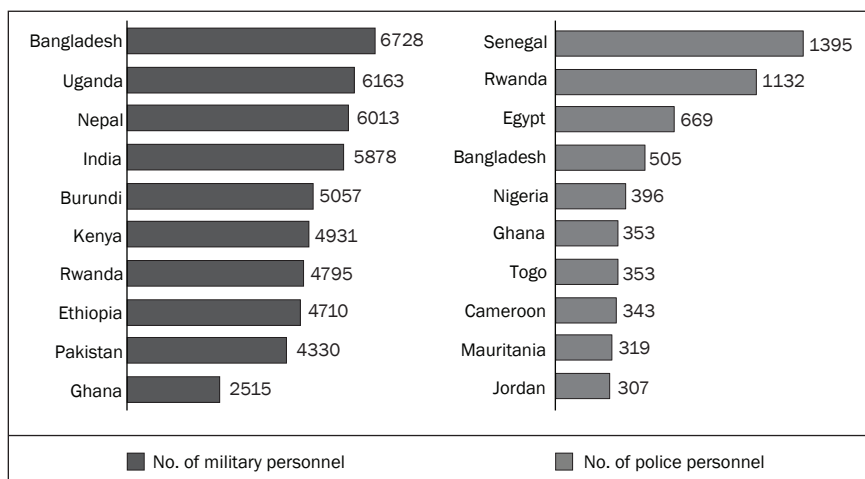


Figure 3.5. Main contributors of military and police personnel to peace operations as of 31 December 2022

the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and UNMISS.⁵⁰ Other countries from South Asia—Nepal, India and Pakistan—are also among the largest contributors of military personnel. In December 2022 these countries were important military personnel contributors to MONUSCO, and Pakistan held the largest military contingent within the peacekeeping operation. India and Nepal are also important military personnel contributors to UNMISS, and Nepal and Pakistan are important military personnel contributors to MINUSCA. Moreover, since the withdrawal of the Ethiopian peacekeepers from UNISFA, these four South Asian countries are among the main contributors of military personnel to that peace operation.

With 6 out of the top 10, most of the main contributors to military personnel on 31 December 2022 were from sub-Saharan Africa (see figure 3.5). Uganda was the second main contributor, with 6163 military personnel deployed to peace operations, and its contributions primarily went to ATMIS. Military deployments to ATMIS and the EACRF-DRC put Kenya among the top contributors of military personnel. In addition to ATMIS and the EACRF-DRC, Burundi also deployed substantial military personnel to MINUSCA. Meanwhile, Rwanda was the top troop contributor to MINUSCA and UNMISS, the two largest UN peace operations. Ghana was new to the 2022 list of top 10 contributors, mostly because it became the main troop contributor to UNISFA (with 656 military personnel deployed), followed by Pakistan (585), Bangladesh (509) and India (488). Nevertheless, in December

⁵⁰ On 31 Dec. 2022 Bangladesh also contributed military personnel to UNISFA, UNIFIL and smaller missions such as MINURSO, UNFICYP, UNMHA and UNSMIL.

2022, as in previous years, most Ghanian peacekeepers were deployed to UNIFIL and UNMISS.

The top 10 contributing countries of police personnel to multilateral peace operations together provided 66.8 per cent of all police personnel deployed as of 31 December 2022. Senegal continued to be the main contributor, with 1395 police personnel, which was an increase of 11.7 per cent compared to December 2021. The country contributes police personnel primarily to MINUSCA, MINUSMA and MONUSCO. The next five top contributors of police personnel in 2022 were the same, and in the same order, as in 2021: Rwanda, Egypt, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Ghana. Jordan was the new addition to the top 10 contributors of police personnel in 2022, replacing Indonesia.