

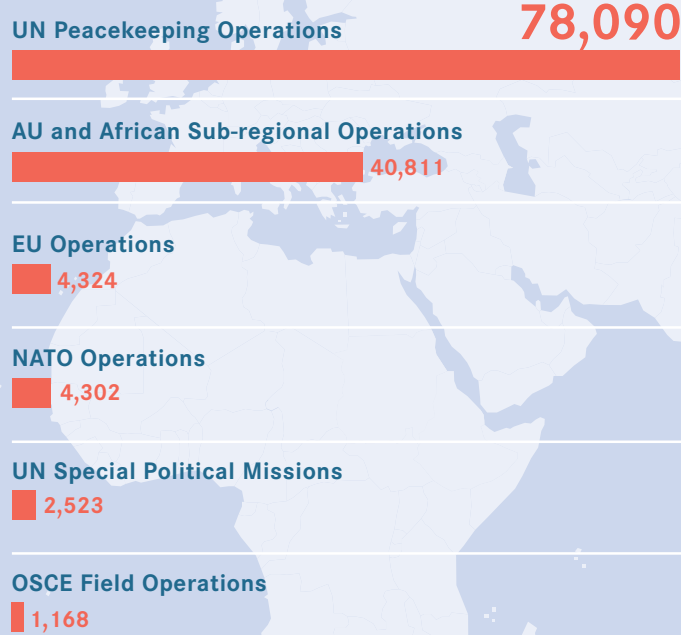
Dashboard Peace Operations 2022

Current Developments

Around 134.000 personnel in operations
7,200 civilians | 8,300 police | 118,500 military

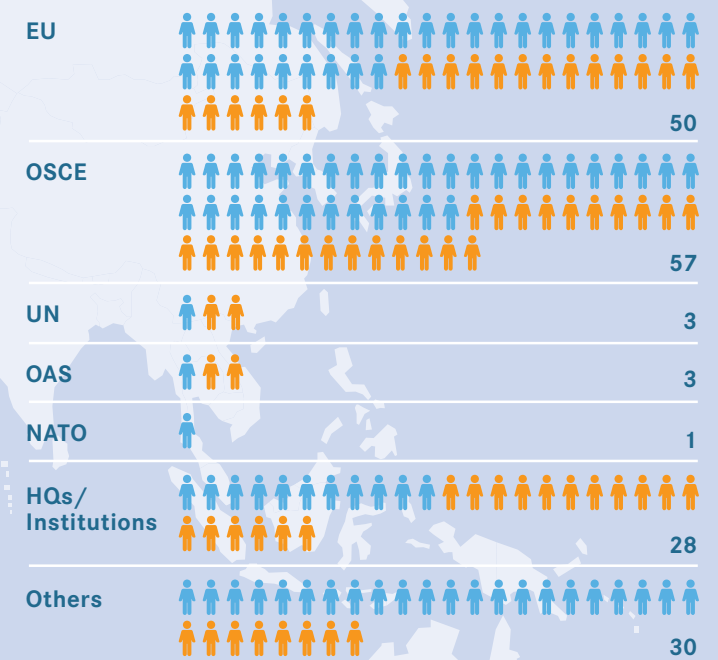
The downsizing trend that began in 2015 continued in 2020/2021. In September 2021, around 134,000 persons were deployed in international peace operations, compared with around 155,000 a year earlier, a decrease of 13%. This decrease is mainly due to the end of the NATO mission in Afghanistan and the AU-UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). The only personnel increases were in EU missions (+15%) and UN Special Political Missions (+4%). German military, police and civilian contributions remained largely stable - apart from the withdrawal of the Bundeswehr contingent from Afghanistan and a slight increase in the EU missions. The total number of German civilians seconded to peace operations at the end of 2021 was 114, plus 58 in headquarters of various organizations and in other deployments. Three other facts remain unchanged: (i) the UN remains by far the largest player, (ii) the majority of personnel continue to be concentrated in a small number of large missions, and (iii) Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region with the most extensive deployments. Of the six missions with over 10,000 personnel, five operate in this region: AMISOM/AU/Somalia; MINUSCA/UN/Central African Republic; MINUSMA/UN/Mali; MONUSCO/UN/Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNMISS/UN/South Sudan. The sixth is the UN operation in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Personnel Strength by Organization



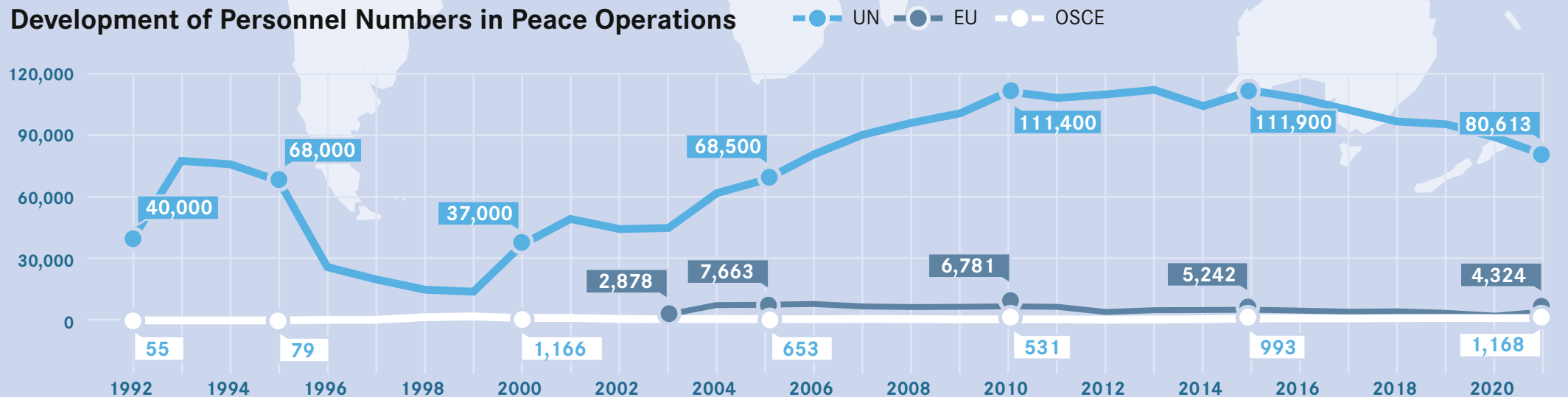
Seconded German Civilian Experts

Total 172 | Men 101 | Women 71



As of: 31.12.2021

Development of Personnel Numbers in Peace Operations



Spotlight Somalia

Current Situation

Elections for the lower house of the Somali parliament began in all six federal member states in the fall of 2021, but by the December 24 deadline, only 24 of the total 275 deputies had been elected.

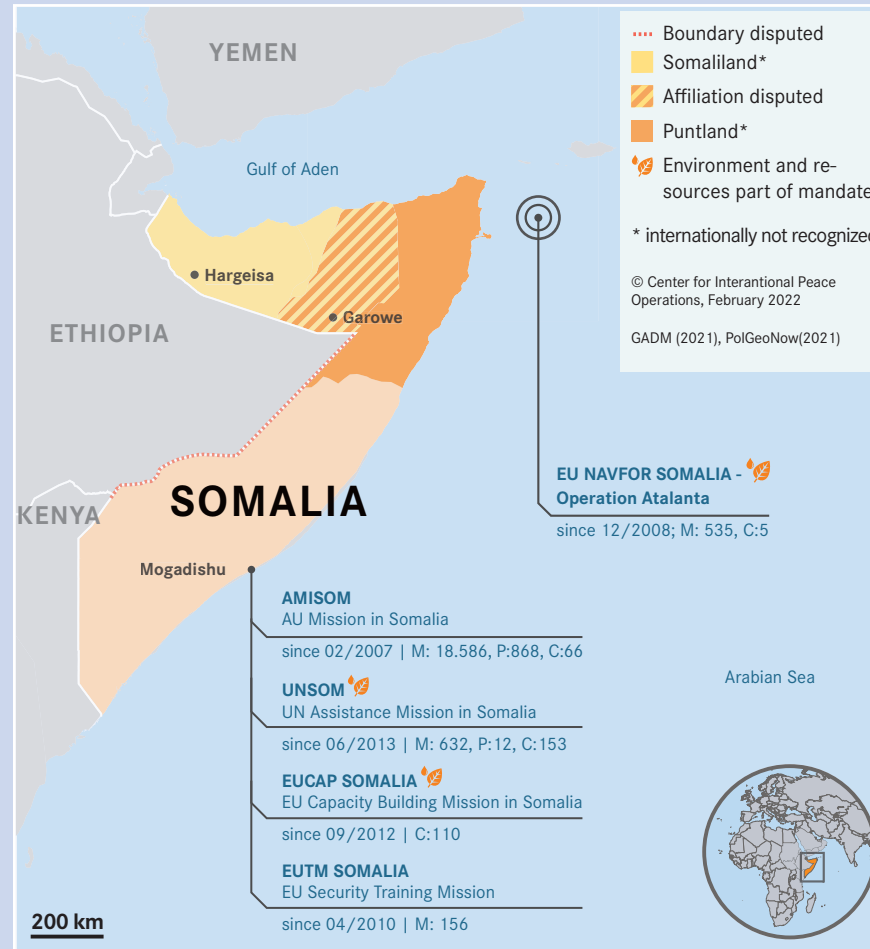
Shortly thereafter, the conflict between President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed (known as "Farmajo") and Prime Minister Mohamed Hussein Roble, which had been simmering for months, escalated. Farmajo suspended Roble for his alleged responsibility for the delay of the election process. Roble, however, rejected his suspension and has since presented a timetable that calls for completion of the electoral process by the end of February 2022. Subsequently, presidential elections are to be held jointly by the lower and upper houses.

Divisions within the government and throughout the country's political elite, ongoing fighting between clan militias in most states, and territorial gains and escalating attacks by al-Shabaab acutely threaten Somalia's fragile state-building project, which the increasingly frustrated international community has supported for decades.

Future of AMISOM

Five peace operations are currently operating in or off Somalia: three EU missions (including EUCAP Somalia and EUTM Somalia, both tasked with building the capacity of Somali security forces, and the naval anti-piracy mission EUNAVFOR Atalanta), a UN mission (UNSOM), and the AU mission AMISOM, which is the world's largest peace operation with around 20,000 personnel.

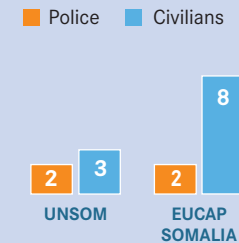
AMISOM has been fighting the Islamist militia al-Shabaab since 2007. Despite its efforts, the security situation in the country has not improved significantly and the EU - as AMISOM's main donor - is pushing for a reform of the mission. After months of discussion, the AU and the



Somali government reached an agreement in January 2022. AMISOM is to be replaced by the AU Transitional Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) with the goal of handing over its responsibilities to Somali security forces by the end of 2023. The current troop contributors will remain, with Tunisia, Egypt and Rwanda under discussion as potential new contributors.

However, the approval of the UN and the EU, without whose logistical and financial support the AU mission would be impossible, is still pending. Experts also doubt whether the planned restructuring of AMISOM into ATMIS will be sufficient to stabilize Somalia in the long term.

German Contribution



Currently no German military personnel

Climate and Security in Somalia

Somalia is highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change. Droughts and floods undermine food security and endanger livelihoods especially for marginalized groups, fuel grievances, intensify competition for scarce resources and have complex security implications. Current climate projections suggest that the worst is yet to come. Both UNDP and UNSOM are already implementing initial activities to address the climate and security nexus in Somalia.

173rd
on the
ND-GAIN Index
(of 182)*

0,08%
total contribution of
global emissions
(LSE 2021)**

* Source: ND-GAIN Country Index 2021

** Source: LSE 2021

The ND-GAIN Country Index summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience.



zif-berlin.org
research@zif-berlin.org
Follow us on: Twitter | LinkedIn

Design: www.infotext-berlin.de
As of: 02/2022

supported by the Federal Foreign Office