

Toward a Peacekeeper Diversity Index:

Evaluating the Relative Effectiveness of Peace
Support Personnel Gender, Origin, and Status



Case Studies:

Central African Republic (MINUSCA)

Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO)

South Sudan (UNMISS)

Mali (MINUSMA)*

Working Objectives

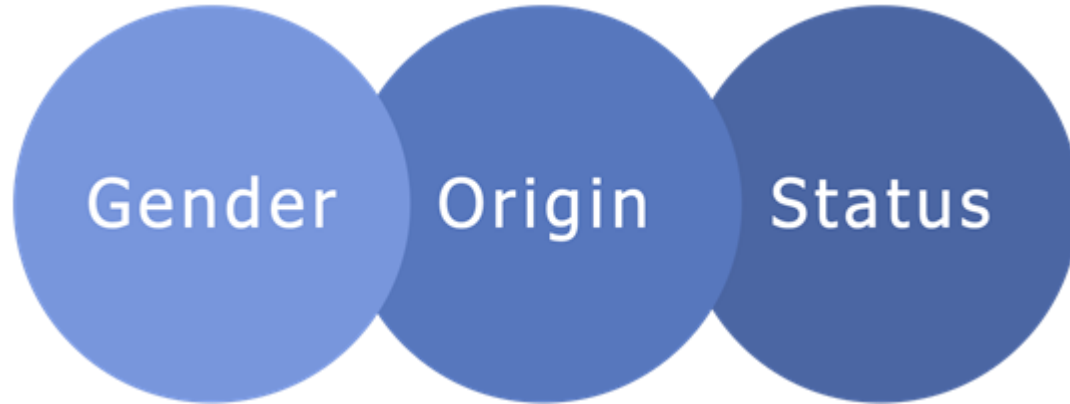


Gather evidence of the demographic composition of UN Peace Support Operations personnel.



Can this information be used to improve conflict response plans?

How do we measure “Peacekeeper Diversity?”



Source: Peace & Security Data Hub

Historical monthly data curated from 2011 to 2023 (**diversity indices**)

Status:

Number of uniformed personnel

Number of uniformed military personnel (troops)

Number of uniformed non-military personnel (experts/police/staff)

Number of civilian personnel

Origin:

Number of uniformed personnel from neighboring nations

Number of uniformed personnel from region

Number of uniformed personnel from international

Gender:

Gender of uniformed personnel (male)

Gender of uniformed personnel (female)

Gender of civilian personnel (male)

Gender of civilian personnel (female)

Also from the Peace & Security Data Hub

Additional “risk level” contextual data for each demographic:

Number of personnel casualties

Number of uniformed military personnel casualties

Number of non-military personnel casualties

Number of personnel casualties from malicious acts (conflict related)

Number of personnel casualties from non-malicious acts

Number of personnel casualties from neighboring nations

Number of personnel casualties from region

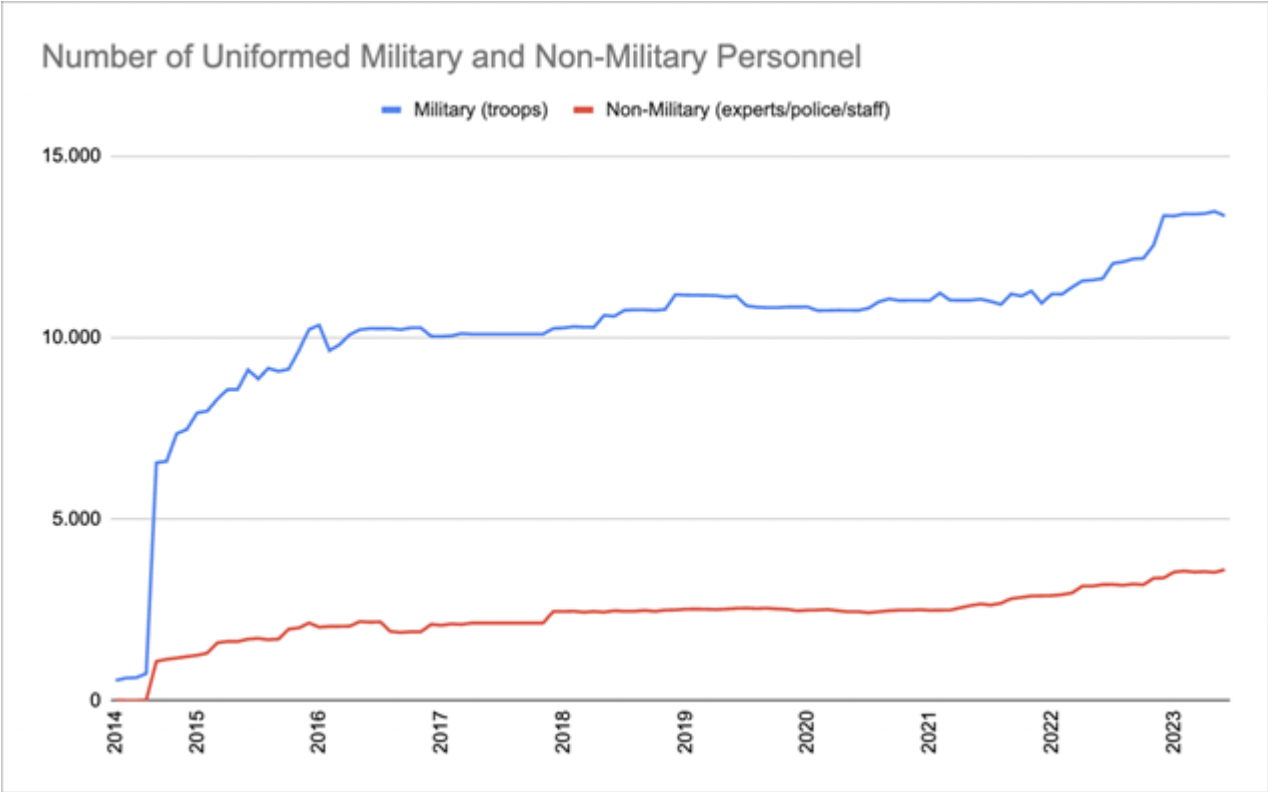
Number of personnel casualties from international

Gender of personnel casualties (male)

Gender of personnel casualties (female)

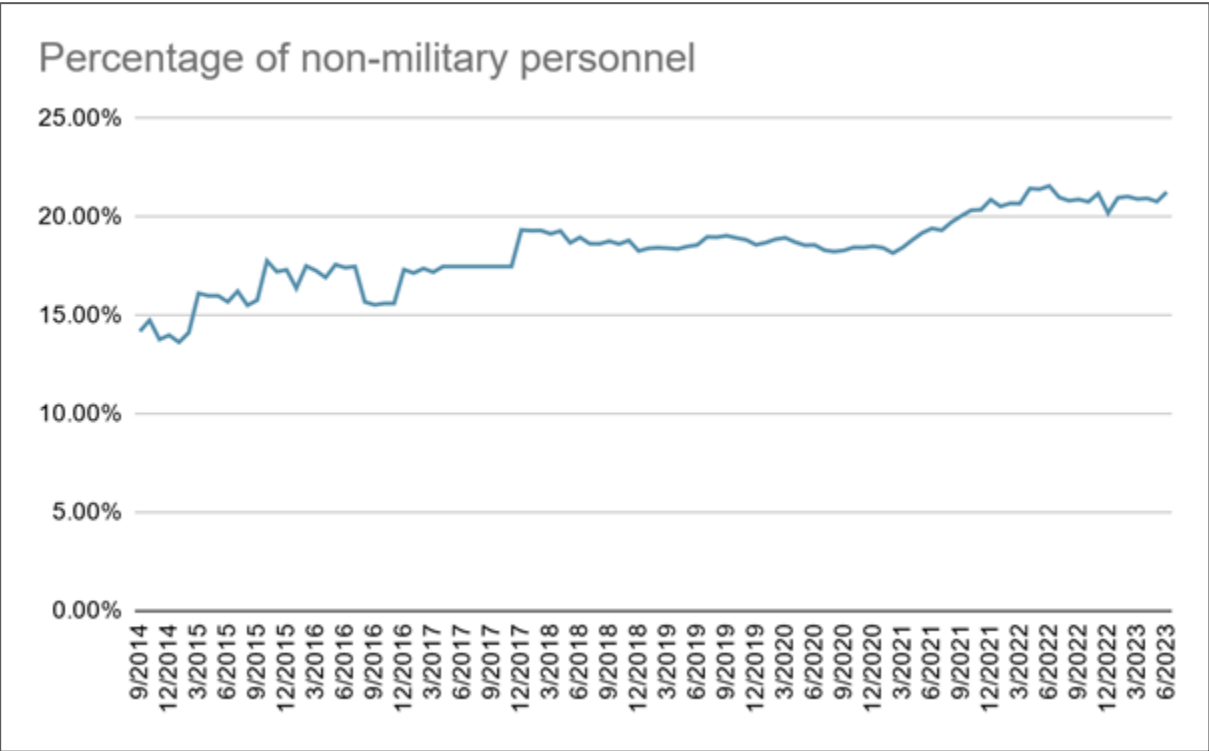
MINUSCA

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic



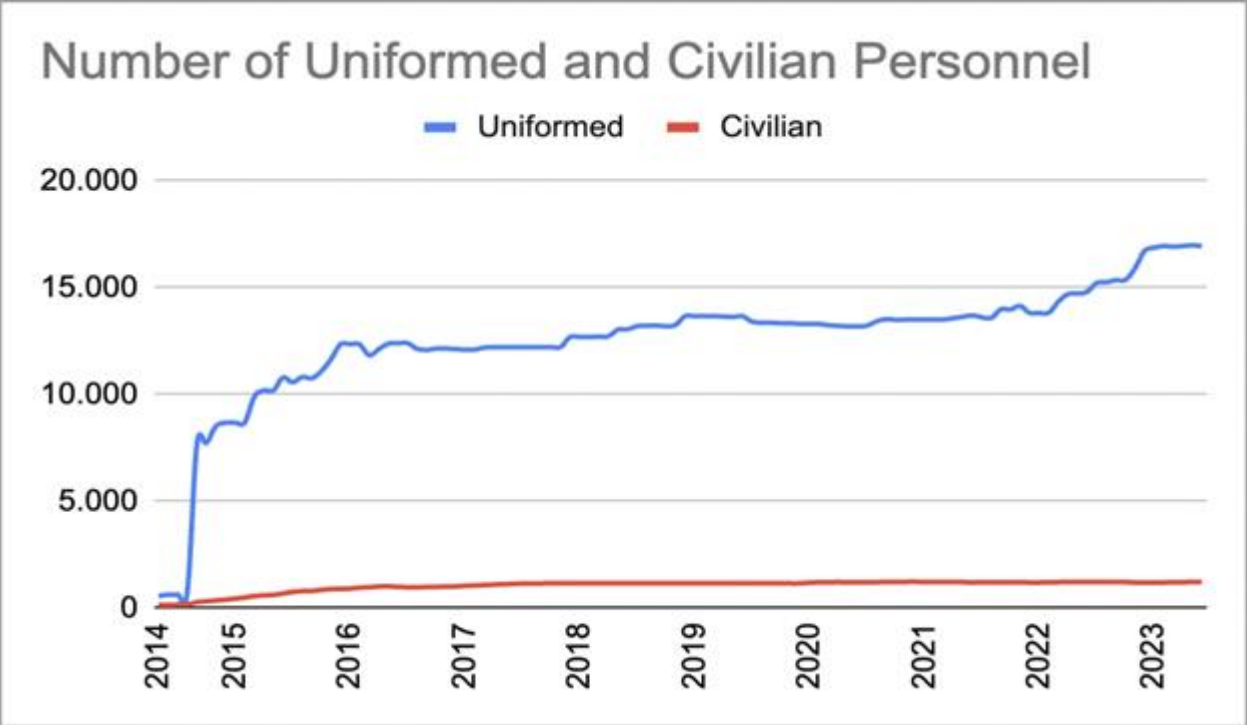
MINUSCA

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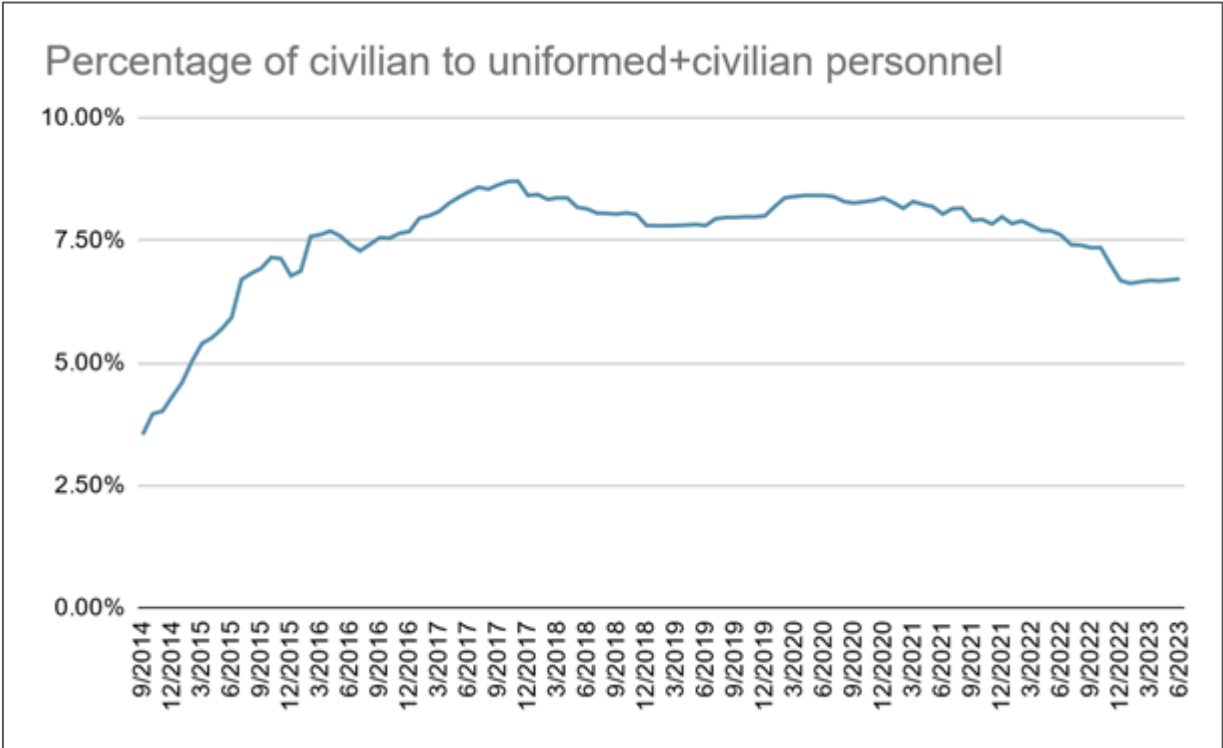
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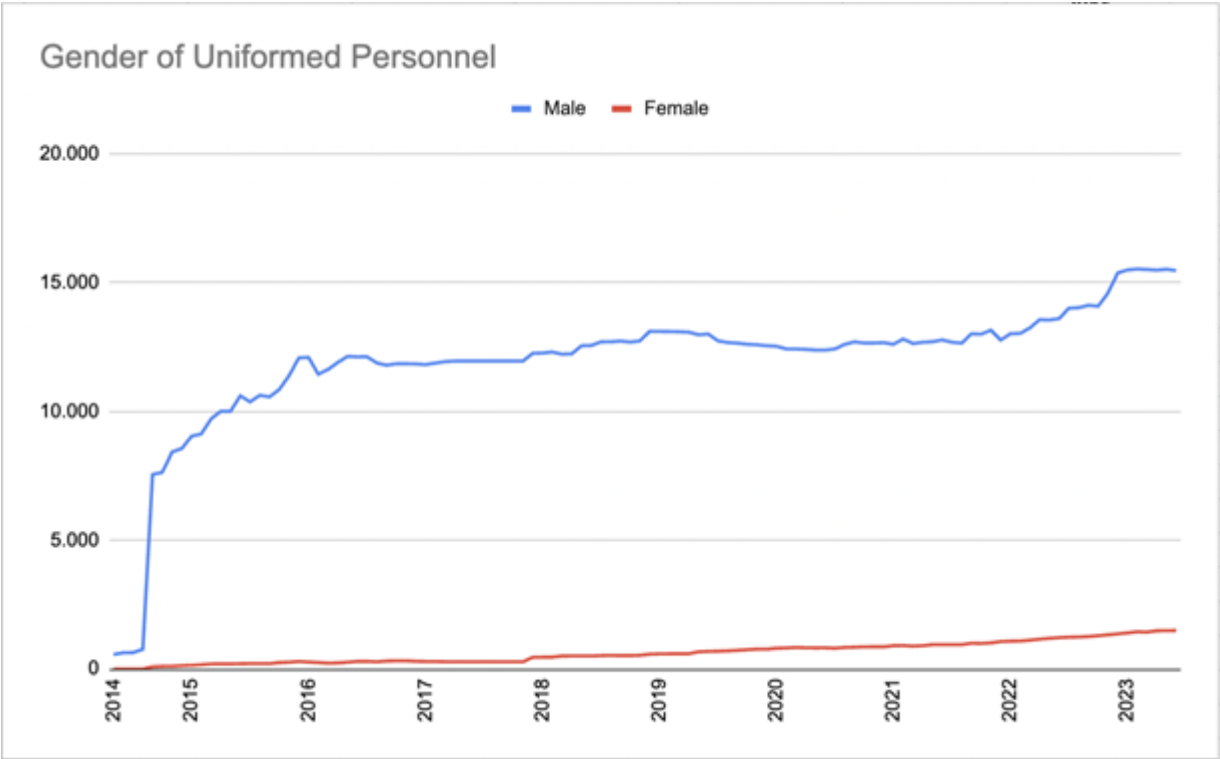
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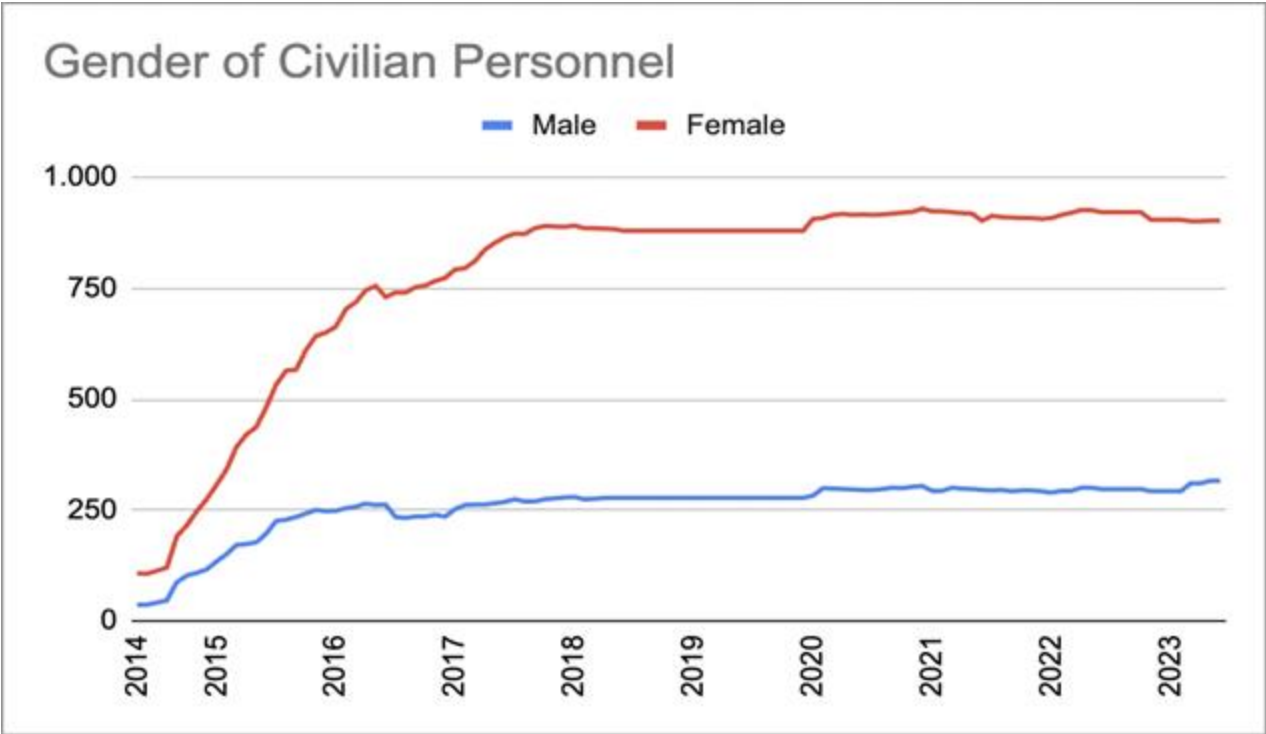
MINUSCA

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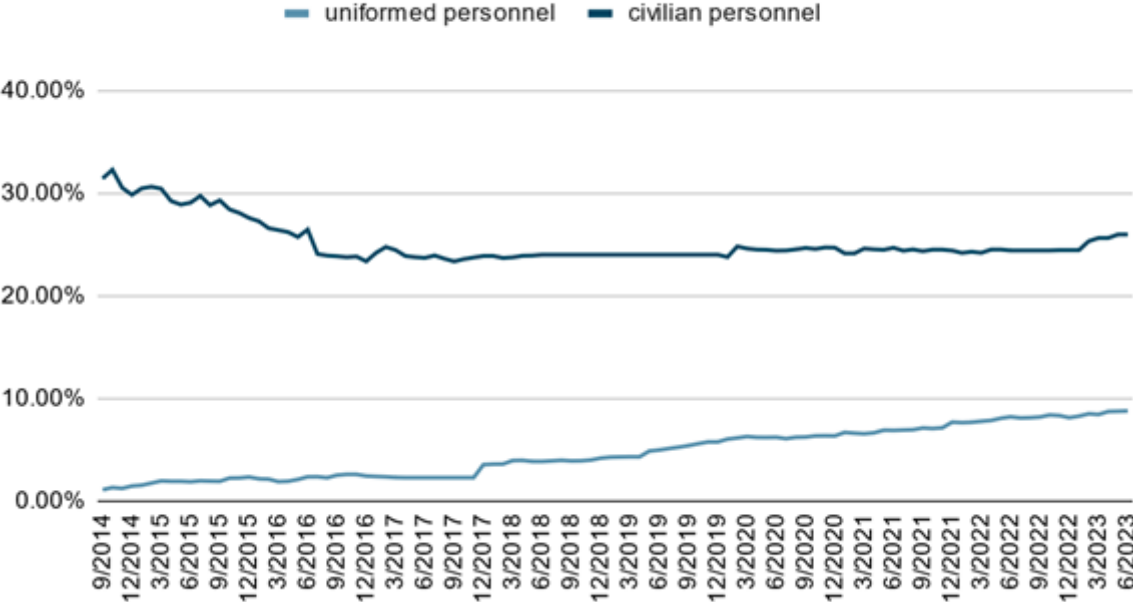
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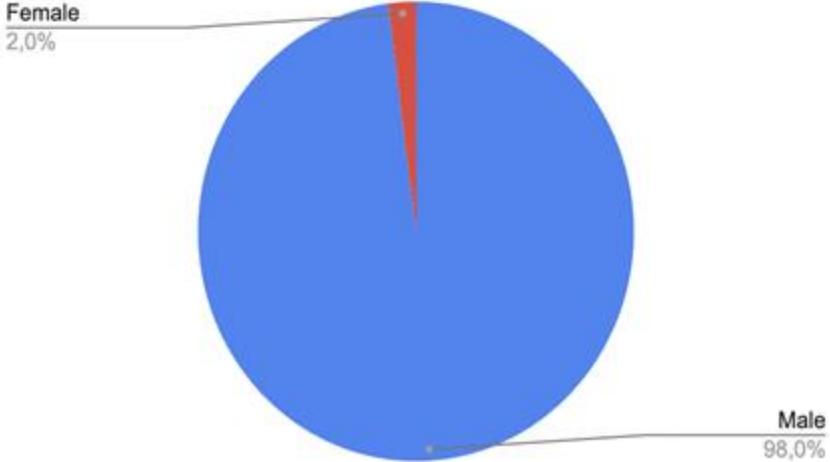
Percentages of female to total personnel



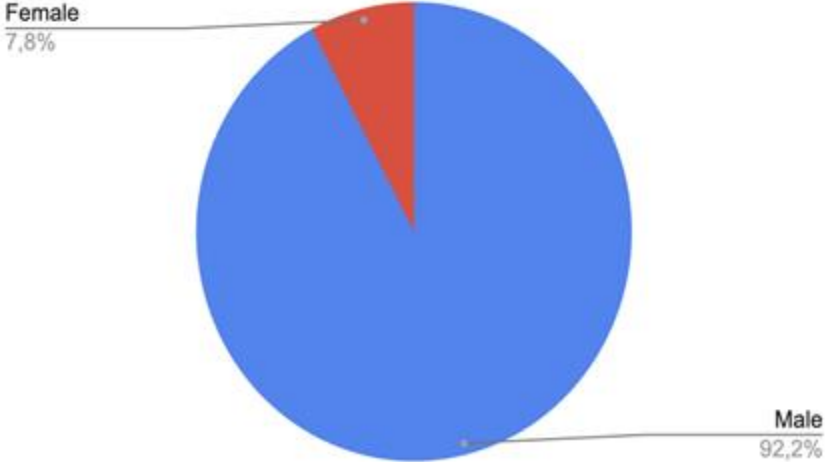
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2014-2016 Gender of Uniformed Personnel

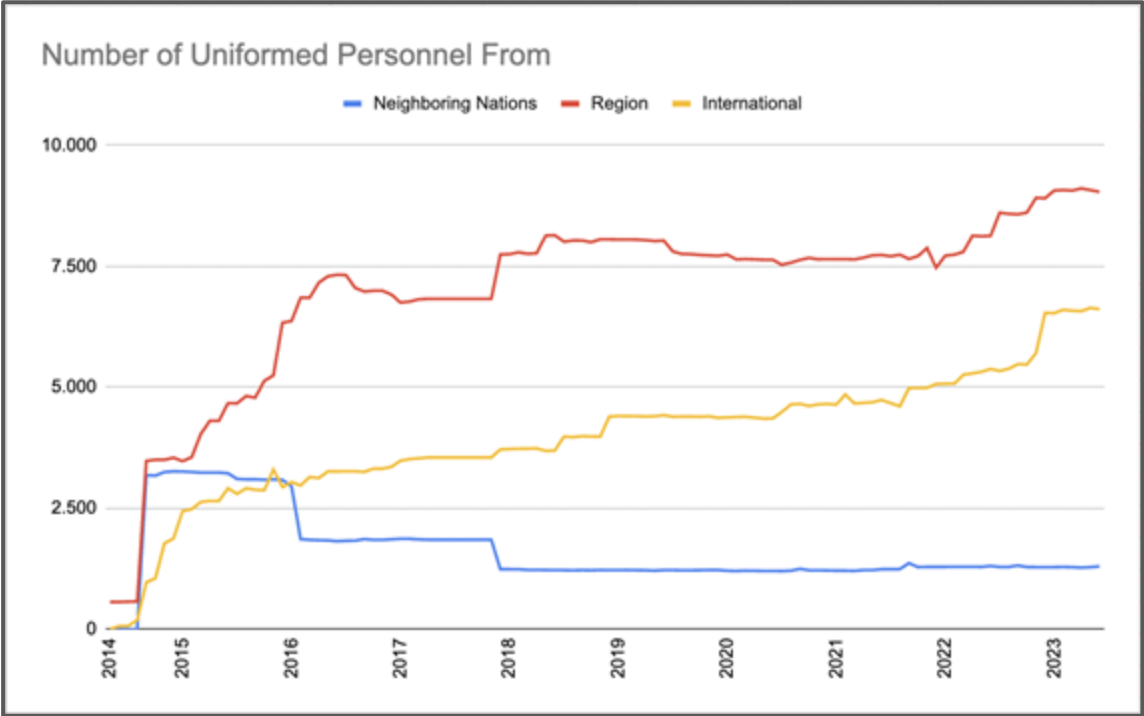


2021-2023 Gender of Uniformed Personnel



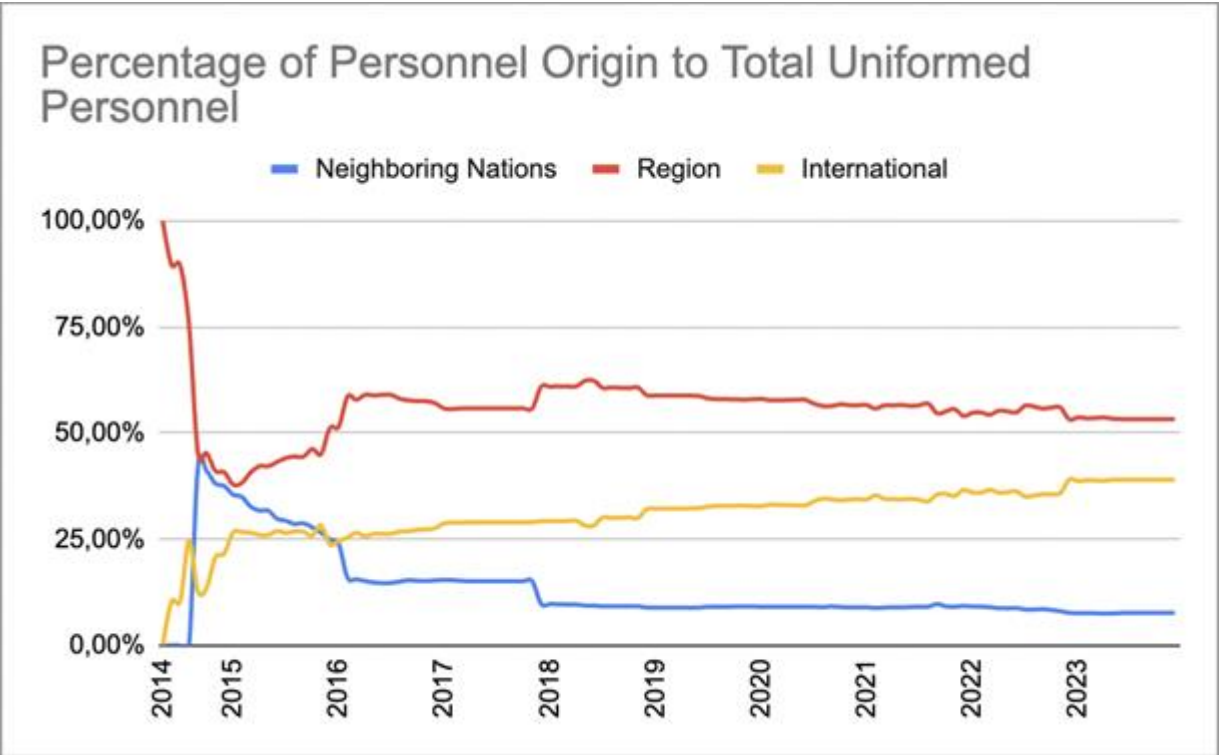
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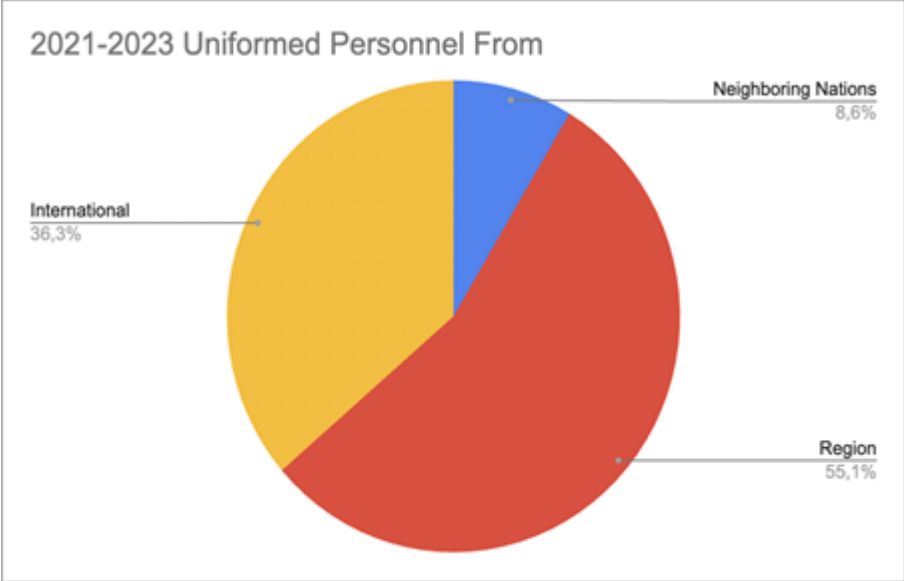
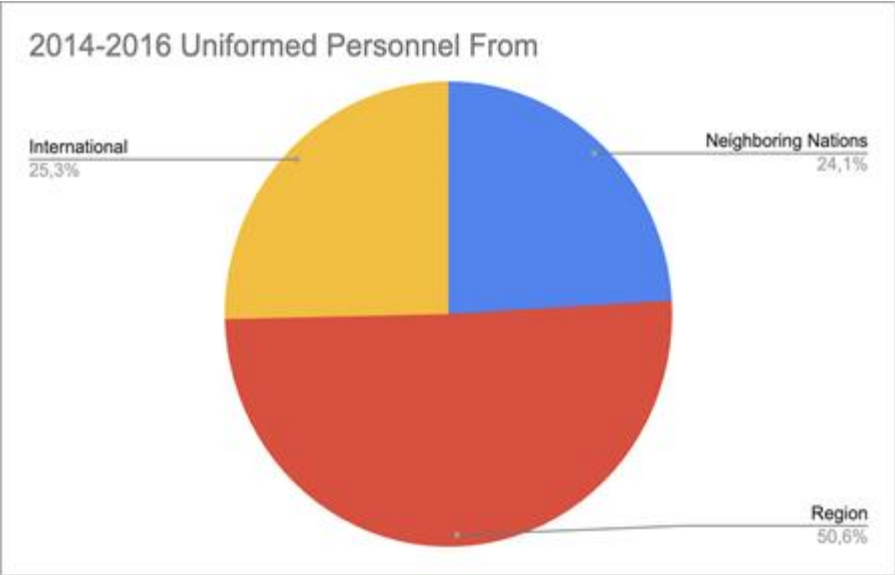
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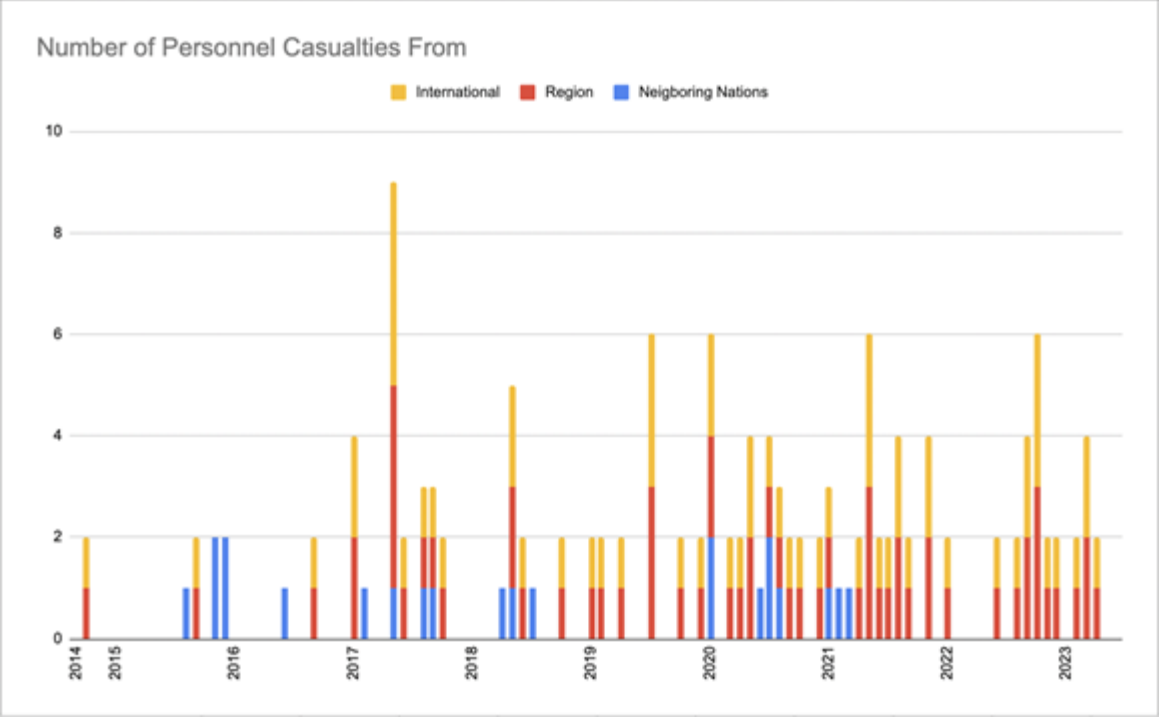
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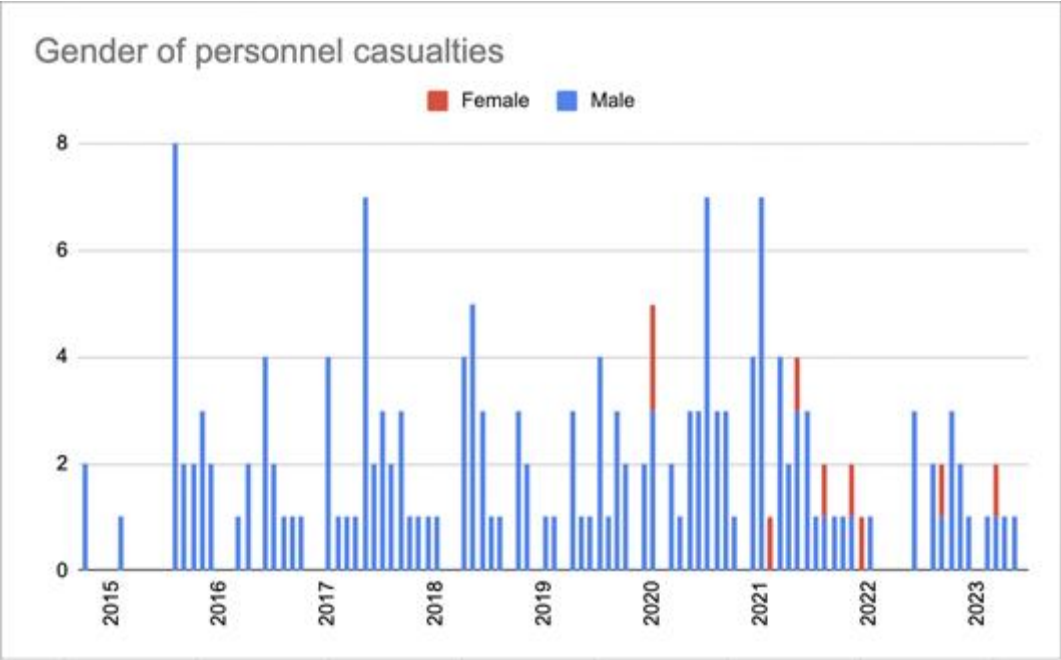
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Neighboring nations facing less risk

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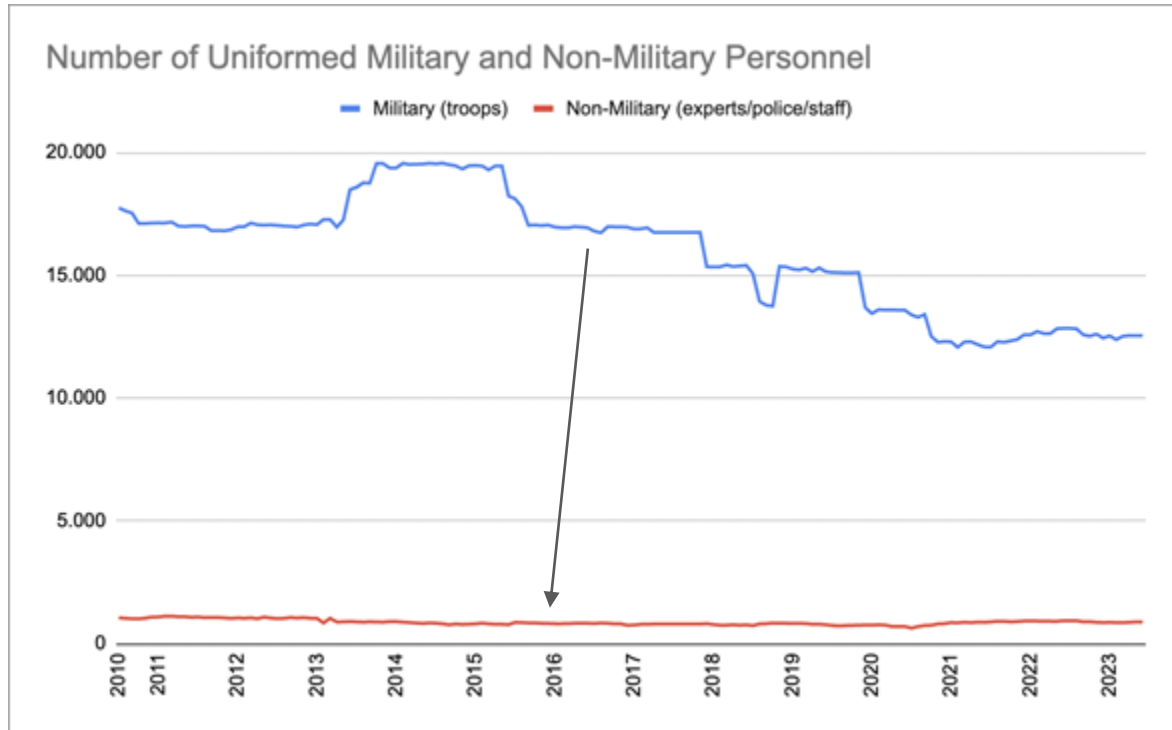
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Female personnel facing more risk

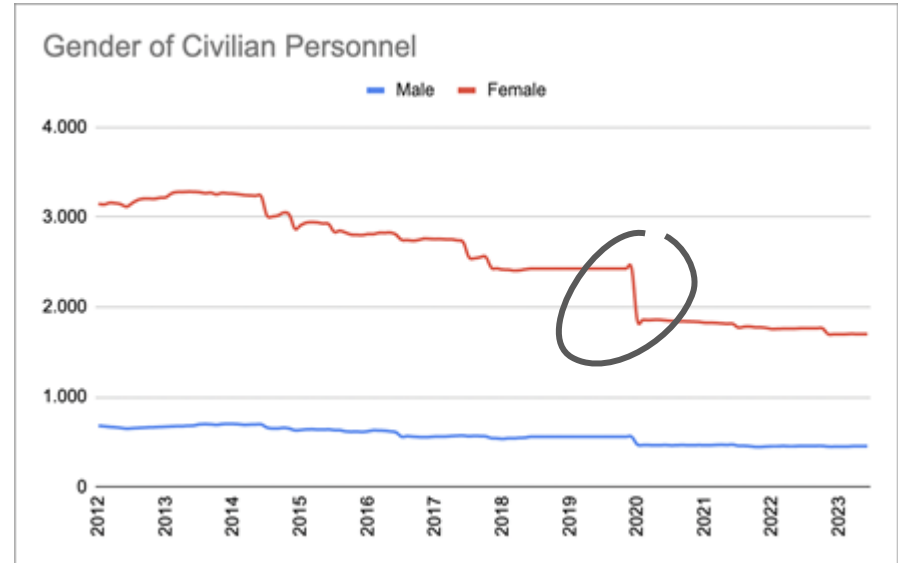
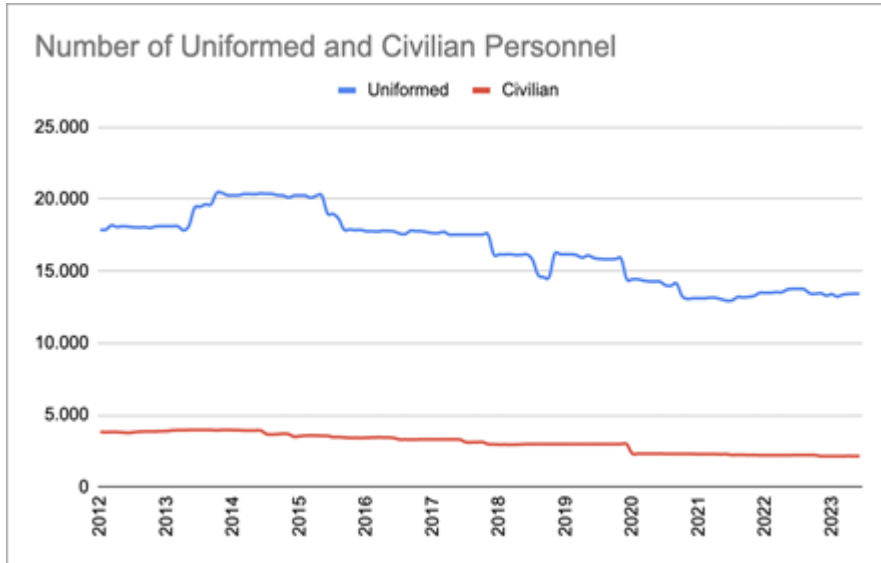
MONUSCO

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo



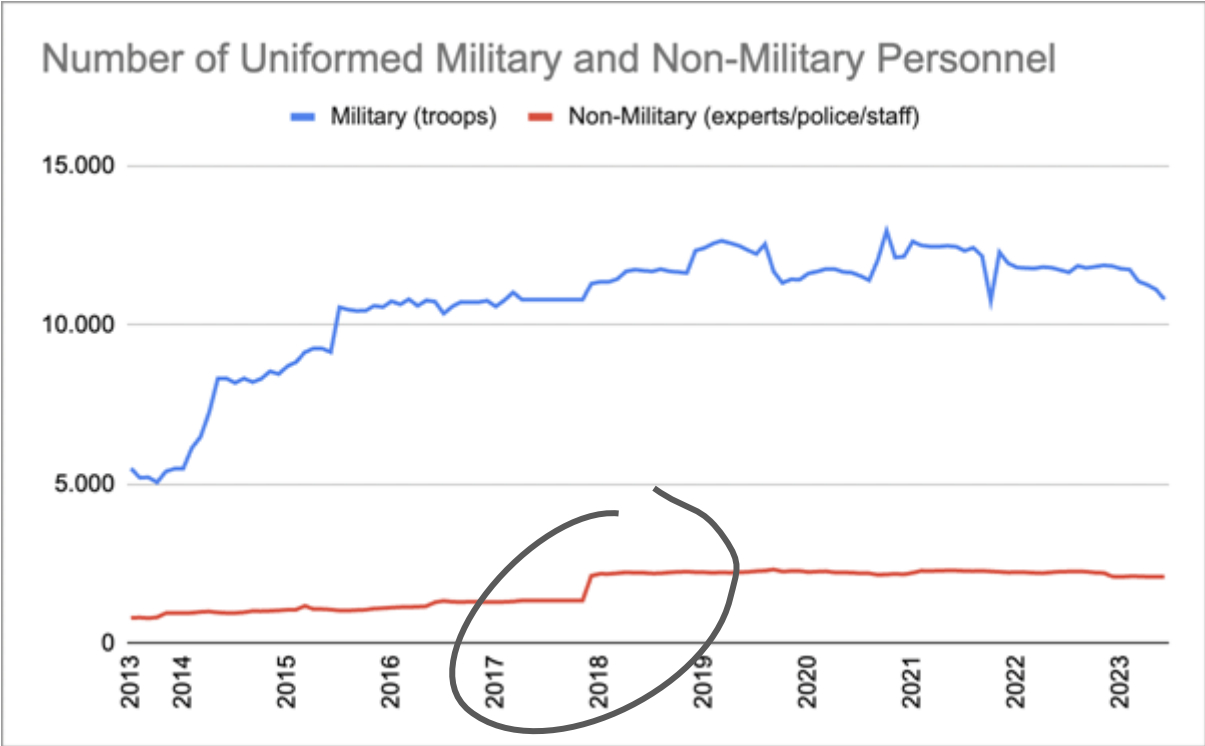
MONUSCO

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo



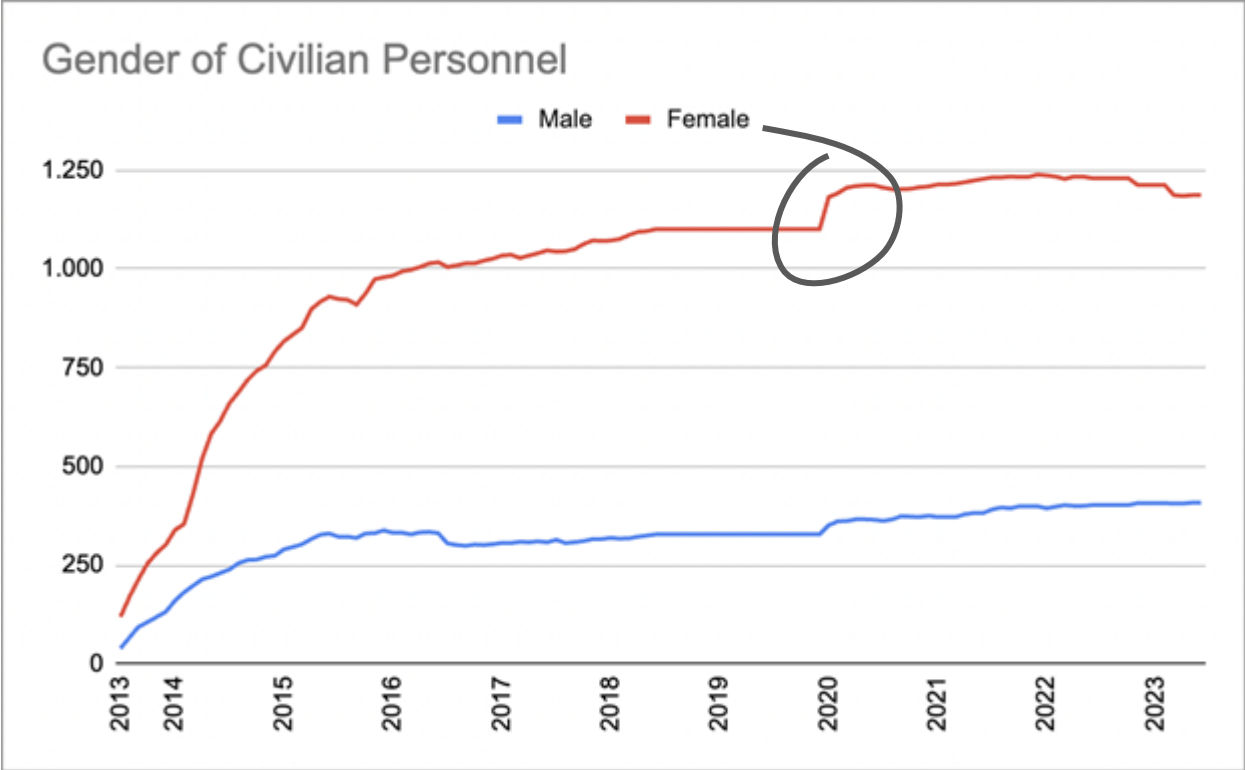
MINUSMA

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali



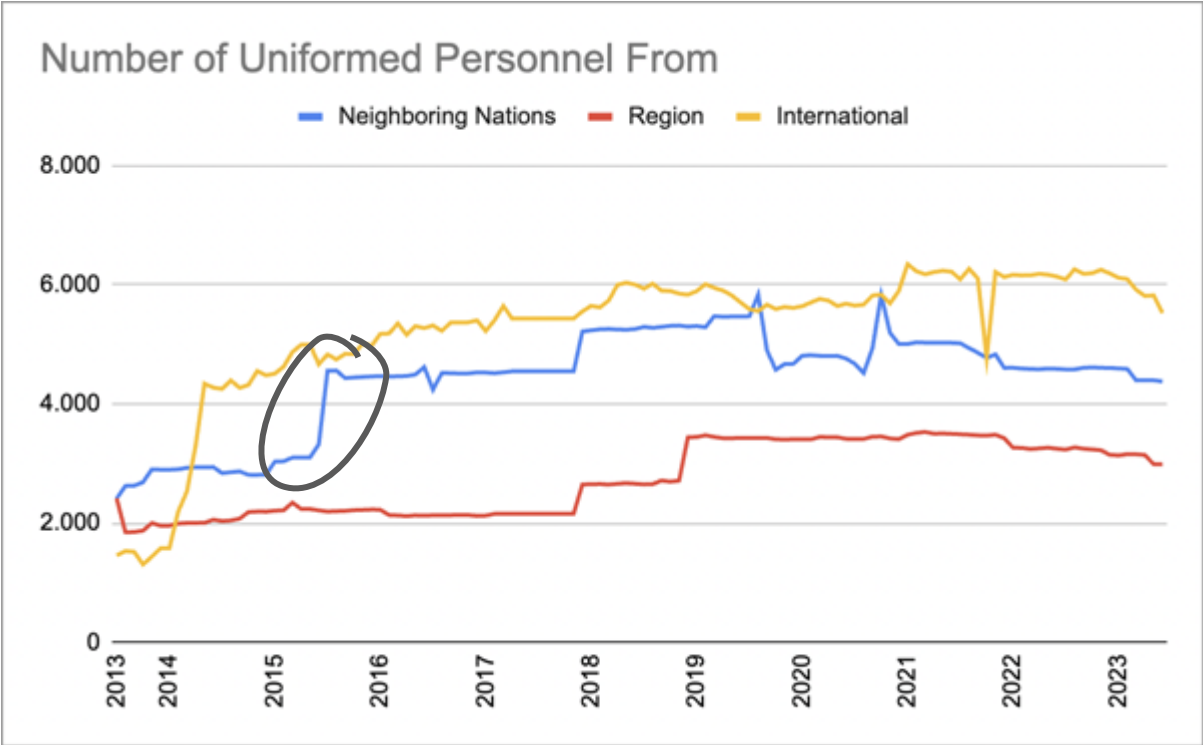
MINUSMA

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali



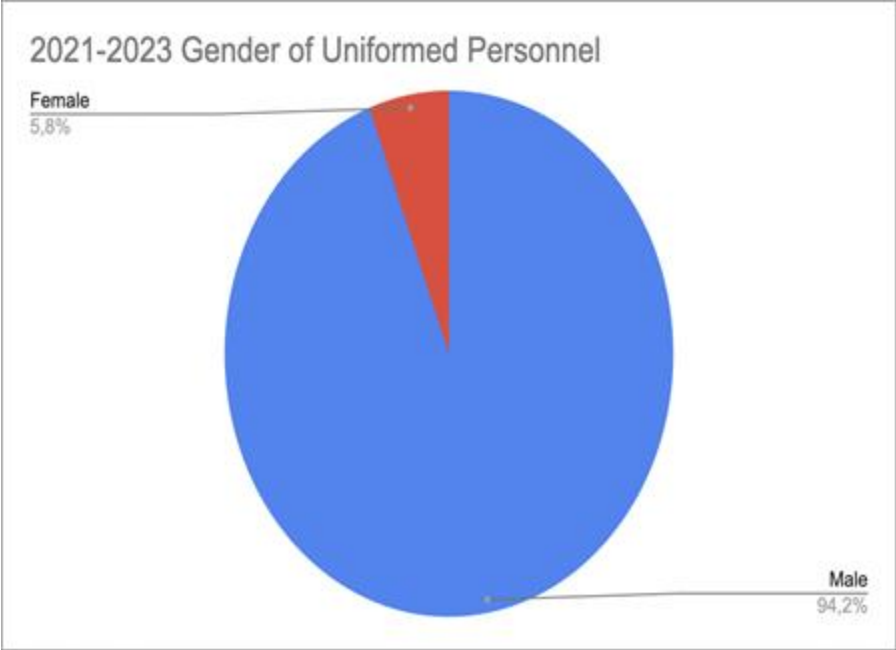
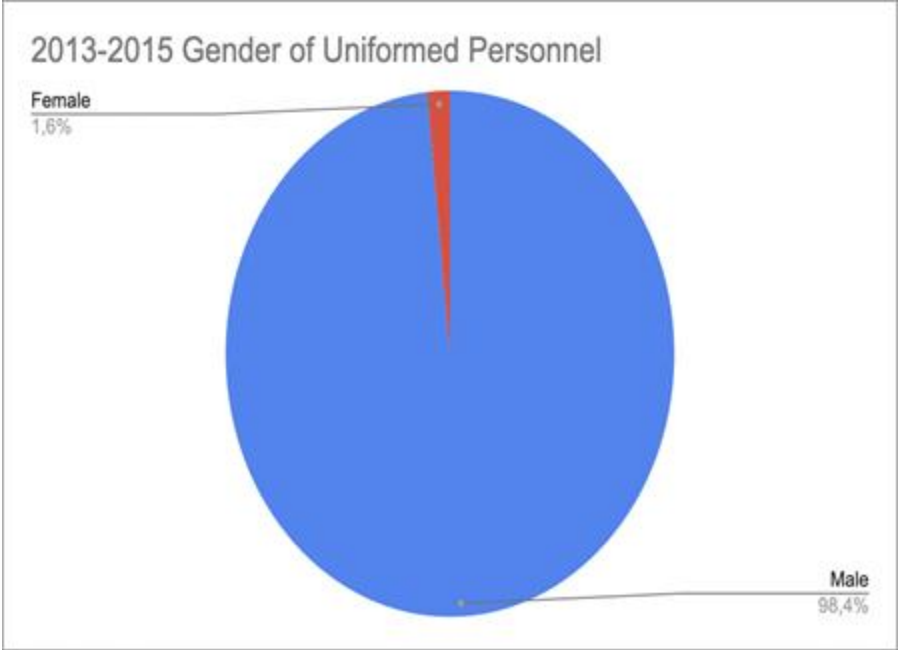
MINUSMA

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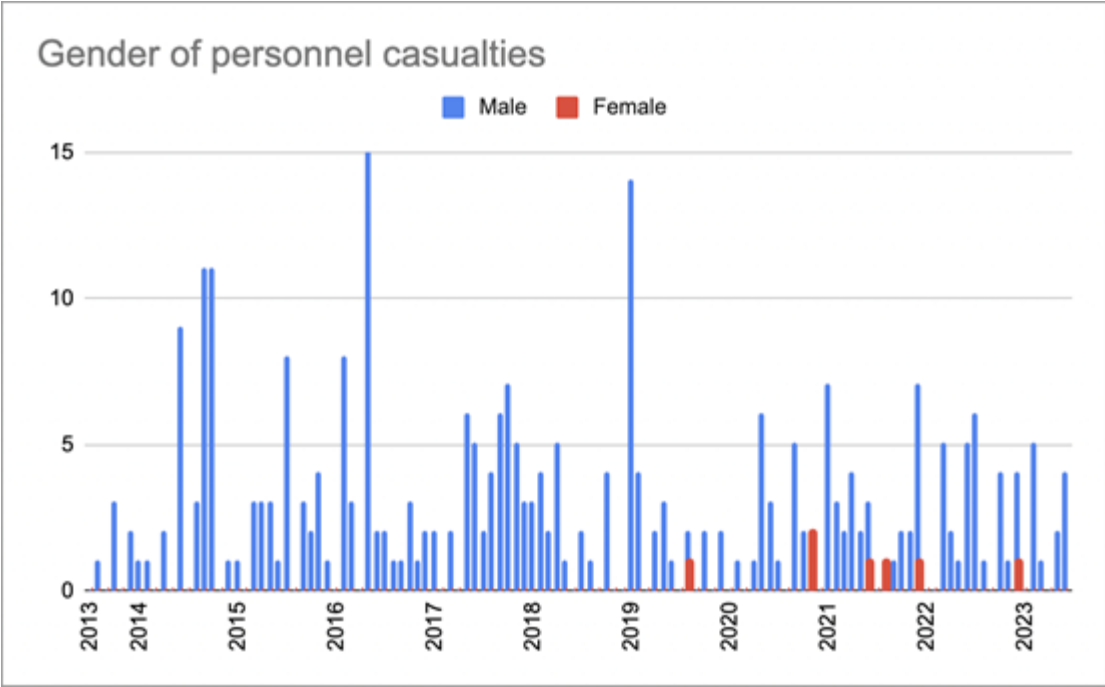
MINUSMA

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MINUSMA

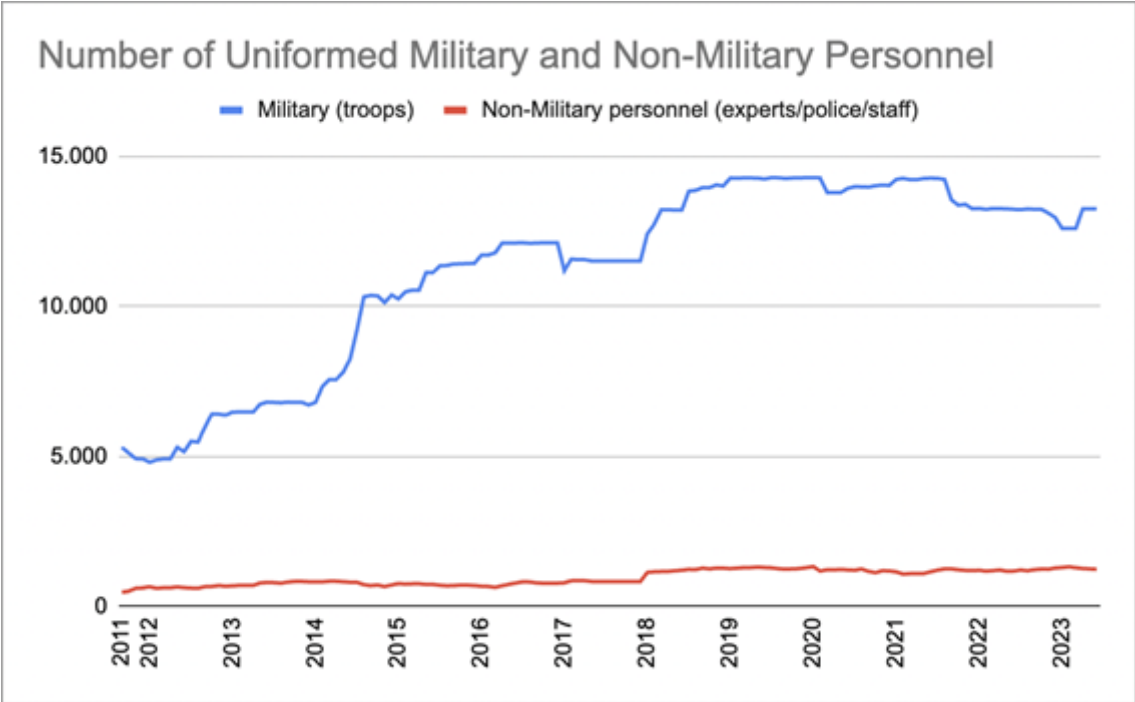
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali



Female personnel facing more risk (8.3% fatality vs 5.8% proportion 2021-2023)

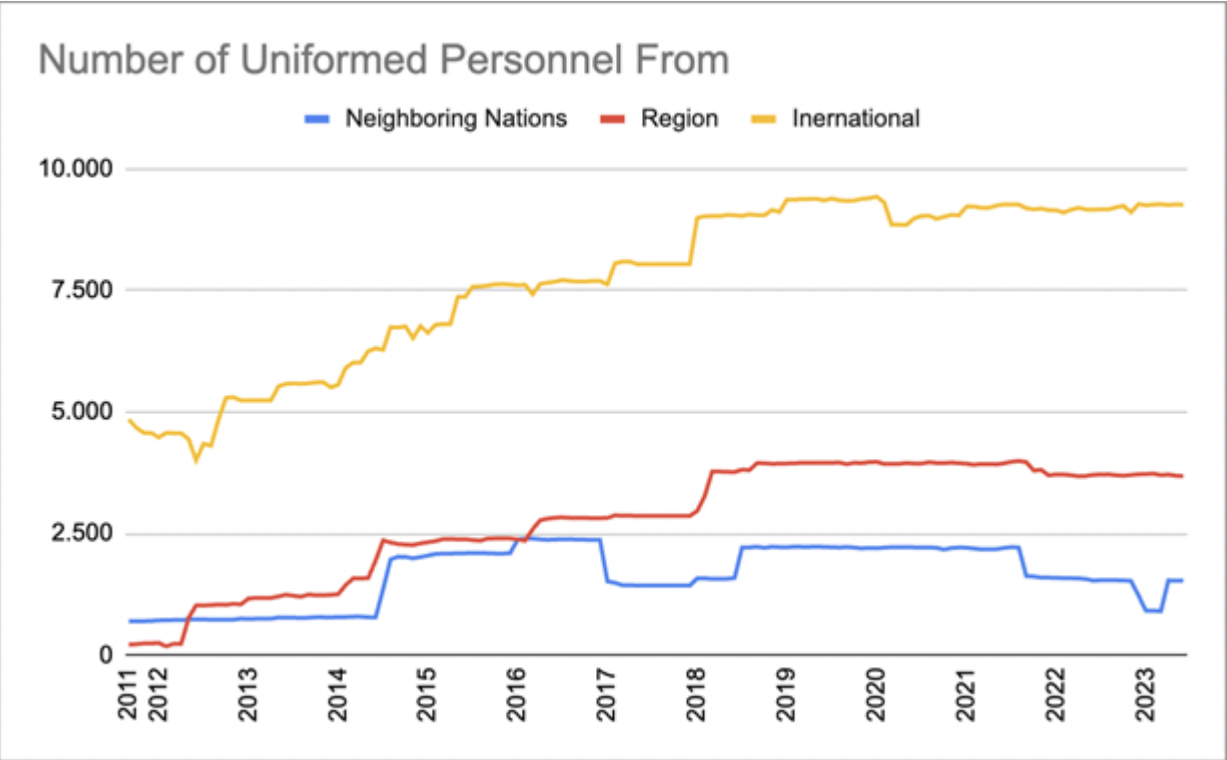
UNMISS

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan



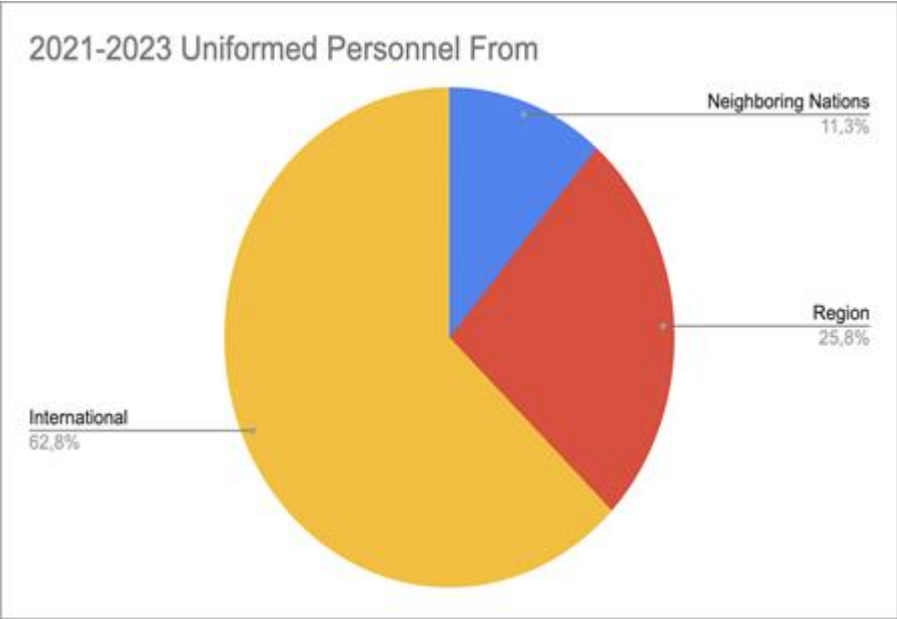
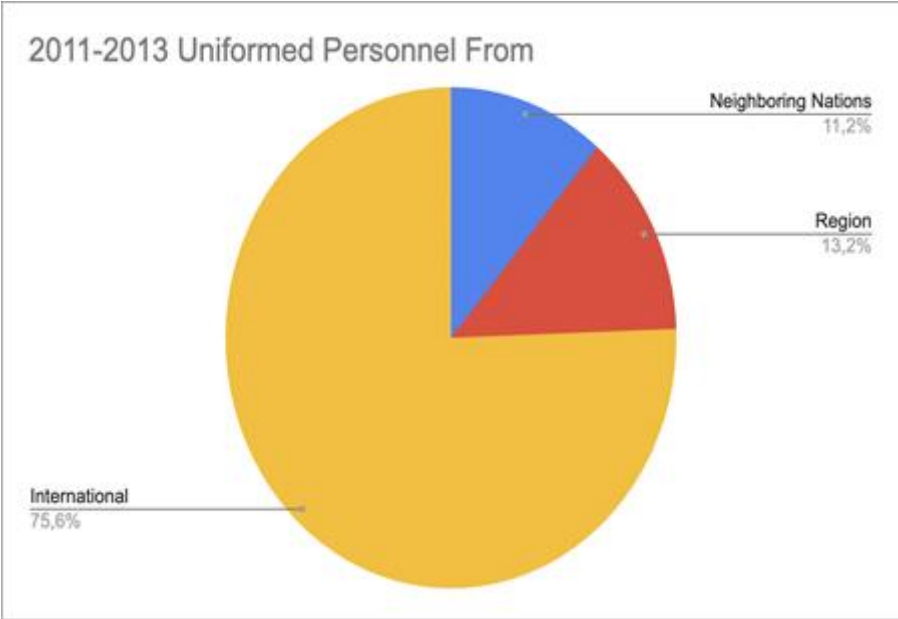
UNMISS

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan



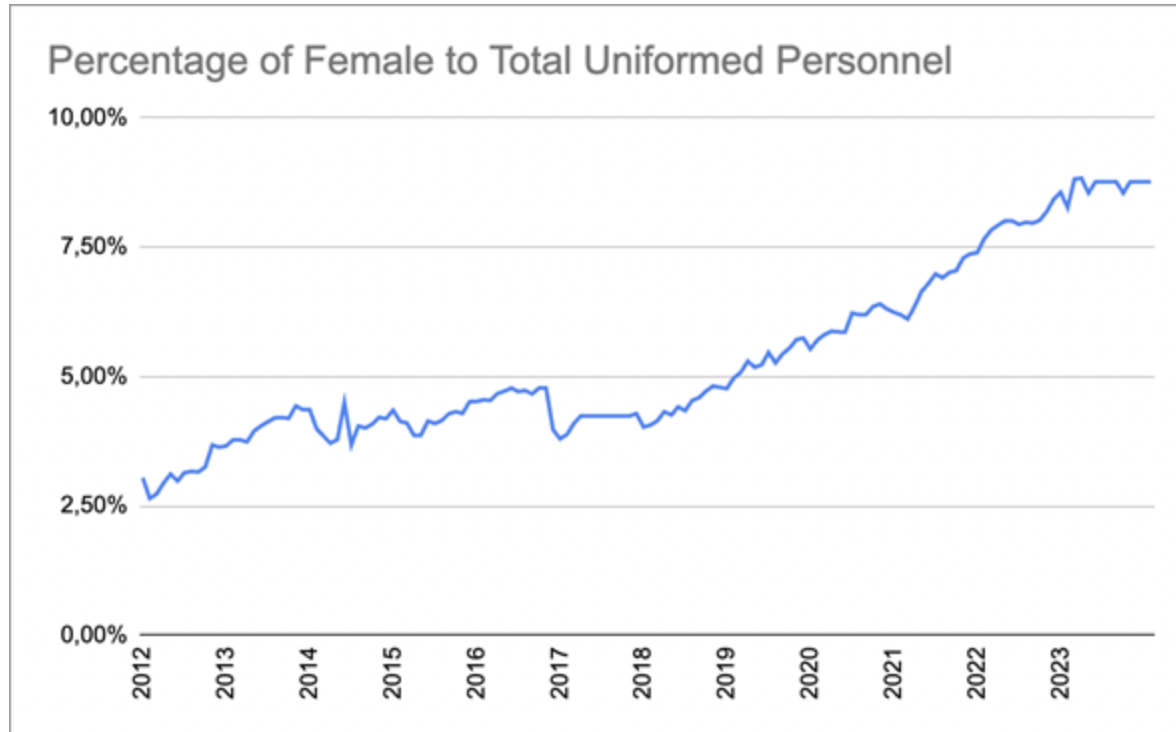
UNMISS

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan



UNMISS

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan



Can this information be used to improve response plans?

What demographic compositions are most effective in guaranteeing stability?

Are these different in different geographic contexts?

Are these different for internal and cross border conflict?



First, we must find a measure for stability

MINUSCA



MONUSCO



MINUSMA



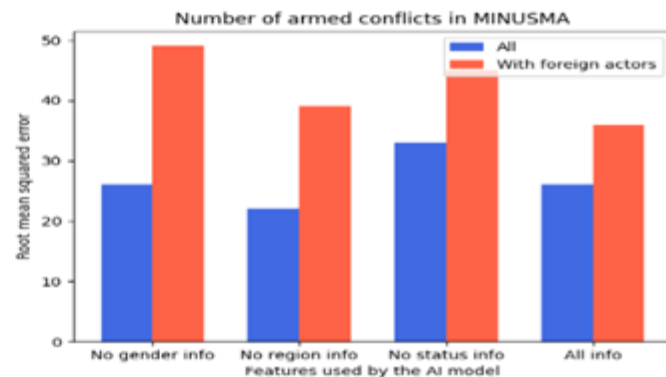
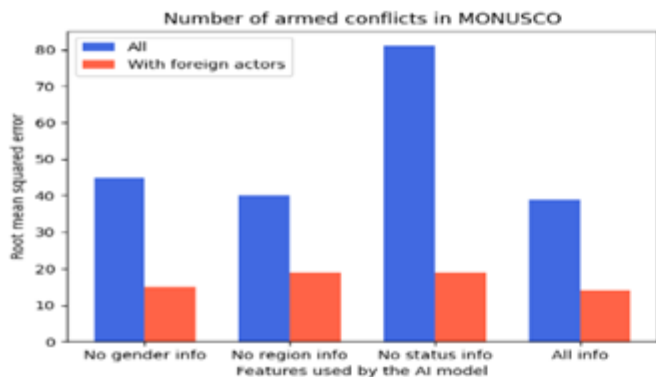
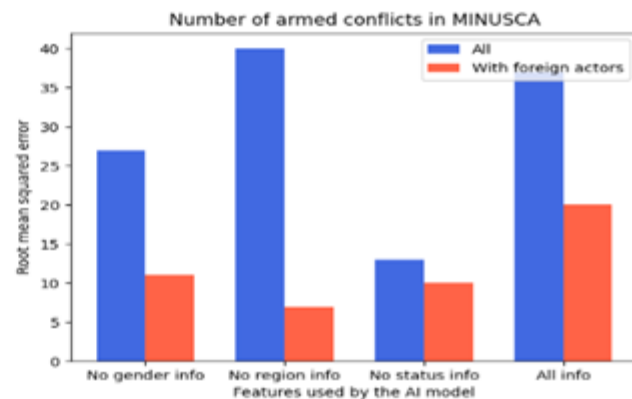
UNMISS



What demographic mix = more stability?

We have partnered with **Dr Melih Kandemir**, Associate Professor of Machine Learning at the University of Southern Denmark, and founder of the SDU Adaptive Intelligence (ADIN) Lab.

His team is training a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) to investigate which demographic characteristic variables (**diversity indices**) are most correlated with stability in different missions (internally and cross-border).



Summary of findings