

Background Guide

Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions
Reforming Peacekeepers



JACKRABBIT MUN VIII

L.B. POLY - MAY 23th, 2026

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CO-HEAD CHAIR LETTERS

Hello Delegates!

My name is Julissa Pulido and I will be one of your chairs. I am really looking forward to leading you all in the Reforming Peacekeepers room committee. At Long Beach Poly's Model United Nations club, I serve as a commissioner of Outreach: advertising and creating club news! Besides Model UN, I am Founder and President of Alcohol Youth Awareness (AYA) creating encouragement cards for patients in Rehab Centers. With AYA we work with recovery programs creating events to emphasize the negative effects of alcohol, raising awareness of the support systems we have at school and in our community. An outside activity I participate in is a Green Team member at South Coast Botanic Garden: taking out unwanted plants and cleaning the gardens. Asides from my extracurriculars, I love to bake especially chocolate chip cookies and flan BUT I love salty food and I am a professional pepino con tajin maker!

However, I am beyond grateful for the delegates willing to participate in OROLSI working together with other delegates and making amazing speeches. I can't wait to meet all of you delegates and hear how each of your countries will find a resolution together! When you guys enter our room it'll be a safe space without judgement so don't be shy raise your placards and be active in committee!

Sincerely,

Julissa, Pulido

OROLSI | Co-Head Chair

julissa109814@gmail.com



CO-HEAD CHAIR LETTERS

Hey delegates!

My name is Ty, one of your OROLSI co-chairs. I have been in the MUN club since Freshman year, and love coming to deal with international issues such as this one. I have always been passionate about governmental issues, policy, and the law, and love how MUN is able to combine these interests while helping develop new skills. These skills have helped me greatly in various capacities, including working on research projects aside from MUN, serving as Commissioner of Organizations in our school's Student Commission, and completing a judicial internship with the Los Angeles Superior Court. Apart from Model UN, I enjoy running, anything outdoors, and playing with my Goldendoodle, Waffle.

I hope you guys come into this room confident in the research you have conducted in preparation for this conference. I am confident that all of the time you spent researching your country and writing your position papers will pay off (and if you aren't prepared, make sure Julissa and I don't notice)! Don't be shy, try to raise your placards as much as you can so you can show us the delegate you are. My biggest advice is to remember that everyone is equally as nervous as you are, so use that to give you the confidence to speak. If you have any questions or comments, I am more than willing to talk with you guys. Looking forward to seeing you all at our conference!

Sincerely,

Ty'Sidaris (Ty) Sanchez

OROLSI: Reforming Peacekeepers | Co-Head Chair

carzito71@gmail.com



POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

- Position Papers are due at 11:59 PM on **Sunday, May 17th**.
- Delegates **must** submit position papers to be eligible for **research AND committee awards**.
- Position Papers can be submitted through a Google form:
 - <https://forms.gle/H3ruhahP2SQUEPs38>
- At the top of each paper, include your character/country name, first and last name, school name, and appropriate committee.
 - United States
 - First Last
 - School Name
 - OROLSI: Reforming Peacekeepers
- Papers should be emailed as a PDF file if necessary
 - Paper content should also be copied and pasted into the body of the email so it can still be graded in the event of any technical difficulties
 - Please name the file and subject line of the email [Committee_Country]
 - Ex. **OROLSI_United States**
- Papers should be 1-2 pages in length with an additional Works Cited page in MLA format
- Papers should be single-spaced in Times New Roman 12 pt. font and include no pictures or graphics
- Please include the following sections for each committee topic:
 - Background & UN Involvement
 - Position of your Country
 - Possible Solutions

If you have any questions or concerns, please email one of your chairs.



TOPIC SYNOPSIS

The Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) is an institution of over 15,000 rule of law and security professionals that assist with ensuring the rule of law and security institutions are maintained, especially in conflict-affected countries. Through the use of police peacekeepers, who are civilian, military, and police personnel from a range of member states with distinct experiences and cultures, OROLSI aims to prevent conflict and work towards global peace. Though organized with these intentions in 2007, peacekeeping operations under the OROLSI face many challenges. The changing nature of conflict, the new focus of peacekeepers to protect civilians (increasing demand for peacekeepers), the increasing number of countries withdrawing consent for peacekeeping operations, and limited resources represent some of the problems OROLSI is currently faced with.

Delegates in this committee will have to address complex issues surrounding national sovereignty and navigate the nuances of foreign influence, working to ensure global peace for all. The challenges that the OROLSI currently faces will push delegates to collaborate with each other and marry their countries policies with the terms necessary to reform peacekeeping, or even remove it entirely. Through riveting debate and creative problem solving, delegates will be tasked to persevere with each other's countries to prevent disputes and sustain international tranquility.



COMMITTEE DESCRIPTION

The Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions, also known as “OROLSI,” is a United Nations agency established in 2007 by the Department of Peace Operations responsible for deploying peacekeepers to conflict-afflicted zones with the goal of re-establishing the rule of law and security institutions. Employing 15,000 peacekeeping personnel, the office is divided into the Police Division, Justice and Corrections Service, Demobilization and Reintegration Section, Security Sector Reform Unit, and UN Mine Action Service. OROLSI addresses the international threats to peace and security by relying on the mobilization of resources and peacekeepers, guidance and training in conflict-afflicted zones, and partnerships with other United Nations organizations.

Through the peacekeeping efforts it manages, OROLSI works to accomplish the short-term goal of preventing threats to the legal and security institutions in places worldwide and the long-term goal of sustaining peace. This agency is constantly reforming to address the ever-evolving needs of international communities. In 2019, the office became the system-wide provider of technical support for peacekeeping missions related to the rule of law and security. Using the five components in which the agency is divided into, OROLSI has made a push to prioritize the prevention of conflict, terrorism, and violent extremism while promoting stabilization, partnerships with the communities affected, and plans for transition after the period of conflict.



BACKGROUND

History of Peacekeepers:

Over the course of 70 years, the United Nations Peacekeeping operations have intervened in global conflict, conducting over 70 peacekeeping operations. With its first intervention in May 1948 the UN military was deployed to the Middle East to monitor rising tensions between Israel and its Arab neighbors because of Israel's declaration of independence that followed with Arab invasion. During times such as these, the United Nations Peacekeeping monitors and plans operations in countries in need of humanitarian assistance to gain peace, safety, and strength for their country and citizens. The United Nations follows three simple rules throughout all their peacekeeping operations such as consent of the country that will be given aid, equal treatment to all, no matter who is on what side, and non-use of force (only acceptable as self defense). Although over the past 70 years the United Nations operations have all been successful, there have been some instances where they have not been successful because of physical and political environments. Such as Rwanda in 1994, with the failed prevention of genocide killing 800,000 people, which led the peacekeeping operations having to withdraw troops due to the escalation of violent killing sprees. However, there has been a tremendous success in other operations, like in Namibia during 1989-1990, where a peacekeeping operation assisted Namibia into a peaceful transition into independence. In countries that are more likely to not have a successful peacekeeping operation is where we must use strategies that worked in successful operations: disarmament that keep civilizations to return to its peaceful state before violence, rebuilding countries justice system and its protection system, and ensuring that the peace of the country is a long term affect.

Societal Impacts of Peacekeeping Efforts:

When the United Nations Peacekeeping operations and missions go to uplift countries in need, it gives them positive and negative societal impacts that are long term. In most operations where it has been successful it enhances countries' security and stability, creating a safer environment for their citizens while maintaining a thorough security system to keep peace. Through organizations such as the Physical Protection of Civilians (POC) which deploys soldiers into areas with violent threats,



establishes safe zones in old and new areas that had/have been targeted, and maintains a consistent patrolling ensuring that there are no brutal uprisings. Furthermore, successful operations open a gateway of economic advancements for these countries by having an increase per capita food consumption, allowing daily tasks and jobs to reopen, and the high demand of local goods. Additionally, when peacekeeping operations involve women teams such as the UN Women and UN Peacekeeping Forces it gives the community an example to trust women to become involved in their political affairs. This builds trust of women in their communities, opening up local women's participation in politics and society while providing new role models for the younger generation of women to follow. With that being said, the main goal of their operations is to maintain peace by going into countries using their own tactics but this does not always work.

Unfortunately, while some other countries participate in peacekeeping operations, some do not because of societal disruptions it has on their country. Although the economy regrowing itself in countries is good, it leads to exploitation: increased sexual violence, disruption of relationship dynamics, and the violent competition with civilian men who keep up with the military and can't keep up with the high demand of resources. In 2024, there were 102 sexual violent allegations with 125 victims (including 27 children) in workplaces when peacekeeping operations had taken place in their communities. This causes a fragmentation of communities due to the lack of safety that is provided in these jobs civilians had gotten during the peacekeeping operations. When it comes to relationship dynamics, it rapidly shifts by men becoming the main provider for women giving them a carrot to dangle to these women causing domestic violence and disruption in marriages. We can see this occur in peace keeping missions when places that have war weakens the protection of these women. For instance, law enforcement and courts are not working during peace keeping operations to protect women from violence. Then, when the United Nations Peacekeeping operations introduce large sums of money to poor communities it creates tension between the men because they cannot compete for resources. For example, when the United Nations are involved with peace keeping operations it creates more jobs but only for men with educational and skills that some local men may not have. When this occurs it leaves out men without those abilities to make their own money but can't when those resources are limited, which creates tension between



the local men fighting for those resources. With this power imbalance it causes marginalized communities to go look for other ways to create an income in illegal ways; sex trafficking, where 50% of women in Liberia and Monrovia reported engaging in transactional sex when UN Peacekeeping operations had come into their countries.

Cost of Peacekeepers and Economic Impacts:

However, with these peace keeping operations that are led by the United Nations it can cost up to 6 to 8 billion dollars, which are fully funded by the member states. The cost of the peacekeeping operations depends on the size of the country that is needed for aid. Each country that does pay for peacekeeping operations pay for soldiers food, clothes, and salary, but they also pay for the training, equipment, protection operations, and humanitarian support. The cost that these countries pay the United Nations is not just for the soldiers, its for much more-its the entire system. Of course, with these cost it's beneficial for these countries and it gives rural countries in a warzone a greater outlook because of the opportunities the peace keeping operations give to the government and people. With that being said, it gives the people more protection, jobs, better infrastructure, and a greater emphasis for human rights. When the peacekeeping operations are on duty, more patrols in the communities: schools, markets, and work. This gives civilians more opportunities to get an education and jobs for themselves and family which is why the countries economy involved with peacekeeping operations jump from 10% to 30%. Yet, safety is not the only way the peacekeeping operations give to the people to earn a job its them injecting money into these communities that reopen businesses and services that rely on more workers which simulates the economy. On the other hand, when the economy is prospering it gives the city more money to build and fix infrastructures such as roads, airports, operational facilities, health clinics, and schools. Which, of course, gives the people and their government a better chance of rebuilding themselves economically after a conflict. Lastly, when the peacekeeping operations are in active duty within these conflict zone countries it monitors political and societal abuse, they give support to the victims of these abusers by giving them a chance to get justice, then they emphasize equality through the countries economic with giving men and women an equal opportunity to earn their wages.

Current Peacekeeping Resources

In present time, there are a total of 11 active peacekeeping operations across the



globe that still focus to protect civilians, restoring the countries peace, and politically supportive action towards uplifting countries left in ruins during and after conflict. The current total 11 active peacekeeping operations are in Western Sahara, Golan, Abyei, India and Pakistan, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Kosovo, Middle East, the D.R. Of the Congo, Lebanon, and South Sudan all including troops and mandates working to bring back peace in the country. As our technology evolves it makes the UN Peacekeeping jobs easier by providing online database and surveillance resources: UAVs that are used to track armed groups, detect attacks, or monitor borders, satellites that help track military movements and oversee illegal jobs, and the mobile data that keeps track of human right violations with uploaded pictures and GPS coordinates keeping in check countries that are currently under these operations. Additionally, the United States Department of Global Peace operations have invested \$1.4 billion dollars that are used to further enhance the peacekeeping operations to have access to these resources.



UN INVOLVEMENT

Initiated in 1948 to monitor peace between Israel and its neighbors, United Nations Peacekeeping efforts have helped ensure peace in a variety of different regions across the world. Over time, peacekeeping efforts have been modified to best meet the changing nature of conflicts. Resolution 50, adopted on May 29, 1948, established the first United Nations “Mediation” mission ensuring peace in the Israel–Arab region. Since then, the organization has conducted many missions ranging from observing the India–Pakistan ceasefire and troop removal (UNIPOM, 1965–66), supervising the Israel–Egypt ceasefire after the Yom Kippur War (UNEF II, 1973–1979), ensuring lasting peace, democracy, and freedom existed in Central America following the Esquipulas II Agreement and Guatemala Procedure (ONUCA, 1989–1992), and the establishment of peace between the government of Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (UNMIS, 2005–2011).

In recent years, the United Nations has adopted measures that address the current issues the institution is faced with. On September 25, 2018, Secretary–General Antonio Guterres introduced the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative that calls on all important contributors to peacekeeping to mutually reaffirm engagement and commitment. Understanding that peacekeeping has recently faced growingly apparent flaws including lack of lasting political solutions, insufficient resources, and lack of clear objectives, Secretary General Guterres called on all Member States, the Security Council, host countries, regional partners, and contributors of personnel and funds to establish political commitment. The Declaration of Shared Commitments on UN Peacekeeping Operations, which outlines the global action necessary to maintain peacekeeping, was introduced at the same high level meeting during the 73rd General Assembly in which the initiative was launched.

The United Nations Security Council has been a key figure in passing resolutions related to peacekeeper reform. Addressing the issue of violence and other crimes against peacekeeping forces, Resolutions 2518 and 2589 (adopted in 2020 and 2021, respectively) call for the condemnation and prosecution of those who commit the crimes, appropriate training/capacity building for peacekeepers, and strengthened operational health support. Further, Resolution 2538, adopted by the UN Security



Council on August 28, 2020, calls for the increased recruitment of female peacekeepers (including in leadership positions). Finally, Resolution 2594, adopted by the Security Council on September 9, 2021, urges for the coordinated planning of peace operations in conjunction with local communities, related agencies, and other relevant parties.

Overall, the United Nations plays a significant role in the protection of peace around the world through the work of peacekeepers and an even more significant role in the constant improvement of this system.



BLOC POSITIONS

North American Bloc

While North American countries do not contribute a significant amount of peacekeepers to the United Nations, it does constitute a significant financial contribution bloc. The United States and Canada represent two of the highest financial contributors to the institution, representing 26.95% and 2.63% of all peacekeeping funding, respectively. Other nations in the continent contribute less monetarily and more police and military personnel. Some examples include Guatemala contributes two hundred twenty-two peacekeepers, Honduras contributes eighteen, and El Salvador contributes twenty-nine.

As a region of high financial contribution, North America significantly affects peacekeeping operations, especially when funding is withheld. For example, in line with President Donald Trump's foreign policy, the United States has cut around \$800 million directed towards peacekeeping funding for 2024 and 2025. Being its largest contributor, the United Nations announced it would cut around a quarter of its troops and police (around 13,000-14,000 personnel) as a direct result. So, the continuation of peacekeeping efforts is contingent on public support of the missions within North America.

South American Bloc

South America has long been a supporter of United Nations operations, even being recognized by then-Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon in 2011. As for peacekeeping operations specifically, South America as a whole does not contribute as significant of a number of peacekeepers as other nations. Uruguay, once the world's largest



contributor of peacekeepers (adjusted to population) has withdrawn a significant amount of its officials from conflict zones, most notably in Haiti.

Controversy has circulated towards peacekeepers, including Uruguayan troops, about sexual misconduct during missions (which is cause for concern for the institution). On that same note, during a peacekeeping mission to Haiti, a cholera outbreak was suspected to have been started by peacekeepers in the region. Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, also heavily involved in MINUSTAH (the Haitian mission), soon began to withdraw their troops. Commitment to internal security obligations, concern about financial strain caused by providing peacekeepers, worry about low morale as a result of the troops lacking an objective, and reaction to controversies surrounding peacekeepers has fueled South America to withdraw commitments to security operations.

European Bloc

Europe is a significant contributor to international peacekeeping efforts. In 2024, Europe contributed 23.5% of the United Nations budget. For Europe, benefits do exist when contributing to peacekeeping missions. Aiding in the reduction of instability of African countries directly correlates to lowering migration rates to Europe. Within the European region itself, supporting nations like Ukraine fortify its borders and establish a peaceful and secure nation. In 2025, the European Union issued a statement acknowledging the issues with declining trust and political support for peacekeeping while affirming their support.

Like in other regions, many European nations express reluctance towards fully supporting the institution. Since there is a growing trend of nationalism and isolationism within Europe, nations within the continent must conjure internal support for the missions before pledging contributions.



African Bloc

About half of peacekeeping missions currently take place in Africa. With the end of peacekeeping missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mali, it demonstrates a decline in support for the international effort, instead being replaced by domestic initiatives according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies. In Mali, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission was ordered to leave by the country's military junta. Similarly, the DRC's MONUSCO was terminated by the nation as a result of lacking public support caused by the limited success of the mission.

Within the continent, the missions have been subject to legitimate scrutiny for widespread issues plaguing peacekeeping efforts. These include mismanagement, failure to protect civilians, and financial shortfalls. Further, accountability for misconduct is low and human rights abuses have been reported. Considering these instances and the limited success of their missions, support has fallen in the African bloc.

Asian/Oceanic Bloc

Asia and Oceania represent the highest contributors of peacekeeping personnel to the United Nations. Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, and Nepal made up 30% of the world's peacekeepers in 2014. Oceanic countries have contributed personnel to maintain peace and stability within the region. Not only do troops benefit from financial incentives, but a sense of national pride and valuable operational experience is gained through missions.

Though troop contributing, many South Asian countries are reluctant to have peacekeeping missions within their own borders. India, for example, opted to handle internal conflicts in Nagaland and Manipur through national initiatives and opposed



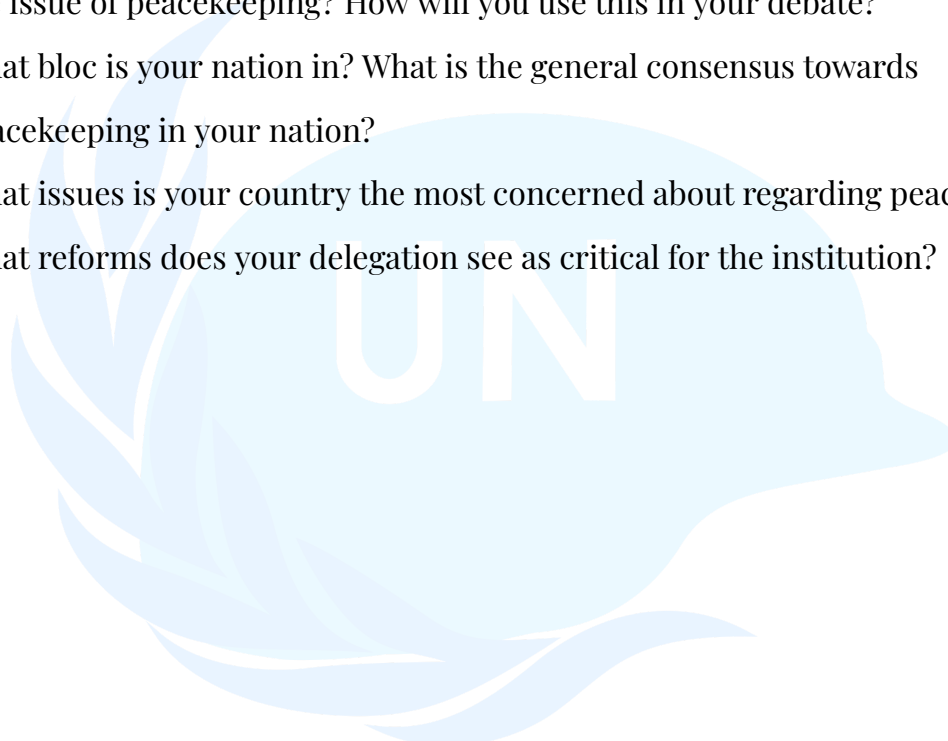
international involvement. Many nations take issue with their national sovereignty being threatened by foreign influence, an idea that often works to impede peacekeeping operations.

In the Pacific, the step-up program involves Australia strengthening ties with its Pacific neighbors. Notably, this includes developing strategy and facilitating engagement with United Nations peacekeeping. In these regions, supporting peacekeeping operations is seen as a priority.



QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. Are peacekeeping operations conducted in conjunction with other United Nations agencies?
2. Despite significant progress, in what ways can peacekeeping be reformed to further improve the institution?
3. What bloc does your nation belong to? Are they in support, against, or neutral to the issue of peacekeeping? How will you use this in your debate?
4. What bloc is your nation in? What is the general consensus towards peacekeeping in your nation?
5. What issues is your country the most concerned about regarding peacekeeping? What reforms does your delegation see as critical for the institution?



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