

WFUNA
801 First Avenue
3rd Floor
New York, NY, 10017

Email: wimun@wfuna.org
Phone: +41 (0) 22 917 32 74
Instagram: @wimunsecretariat



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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF
PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Simulation: Fourth Committee of the General Assembly

Welcome to WIMUN New York 2025,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the United Nations in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the Organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the UN agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real UN diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and sub-sections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Maintaining international peace and security is one of the purposes of the United Nations enshrined in its Charter. Guided by such a purpose, the peoples of the United Nations determined to settle disputes through pacific means as stated in Chapter Six of the Charter. In addition, when threats and breaches of the peace occur, Member States may carry out collective security measures observing Chapter Seven of the Charter. While the provisions regarding these measures seem comprehensive, the Security Council often fails to adopt or authorize these measures, especially during the Cold War. Witnessing this phenomenon, the United Nations and its Member States developed peacekeeping operations to compensate for the ineffectiveness of collective security measures. Peacekeeping operations are deemed alternatives for balancing peaceful settlement of disputes and collective security measures. It significantly contributes to preventing armed conflicts and fostering negotiation and was thus awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1988.

A notable success is the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, UNTAC. After decades of civil war, the Cambodian government requested the UN to assist it in the political and peaceful settlement of the Cambodian conflict. The UNTAC assisted the Cambodian government in monitoring the ceasefire, rebuilding state capacity, safeguarding human rights, and running elections. In terms of its mandate, goals, and resources, the UNTAC is generally a success. However, not all peacekeeping operations end as a success. United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II) was established given the deteriorating situation in Somalia. Compared with the United Nations Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I), UNOSOM II was larger in scale and emphasized peace enforcement. The enlarged and strengthened efforts did not end well and the UN eventually decided to remove peace enforcement from the mandate of UNOSOM II.

Determining whether a peacekeeping operation is successful or not is somewhat complicated. For instance, some peacekeeping operations may seem successful at first as their original mandate is fulfilled but may turn out to be only a partial success as conflict may reoccur and long-term stability is not reached. Factors leading to failure include fundamental changes in the local or regional political environment and weak or inactive institutional efforts. Additional obstacles have also been identified in recent decades. These challenges include the lack of funding, the cultural difference between peacekeepers and the local community, delayed actions toward violence, and accountability issues in peacekeeping operations. To address and tackle these challenges, peacekeeping operations have experienced essential transformations throughout the years, but some challenges remain.

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects (cont.)

One of the most noted transformations is that peacekeeping operations have gradually extended from traditional peacekeeping to post-conflict peacebuilding. Traditional peacekeeping generally refers to monitoring of ceasefire and controlling buffer zones in order to separate the conflicting parties and to foster lasting peace. In contrast, peacebuilding is measures used to build or strengthen state capacity, aiming to serve as a foundation for sustainable peace. These measures deal with not only the tension at the moment but also the fundamental structure and composition of society that may affect the functioning of the state, thus taking more time.

Besides the extended coverage of peacekeeping operations, in 2018, the UN Secretary-General António Guterres launched the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative, aiming to address both longstanding and new challenges to peacekeeping. The initiative addressed 8 thematic areas with 45 commitments. These thematic areas include political solutions to conflicts, strengthening protection provided, and enhancing its influence on sustaining peace.

Being more flexible when compared with Charter-mandated collective security measures, peacekeeping operations undoubtedly play an indispensable and crucial role in maintaining international peace and security. Partnerships and cooperation at all levels are required to strengthen peacekeeping operations.

Key Points and Main Issues

In discussing the Comprehensive Review of Peacekeeping Operations, delegates must focus on balancing mandate clarity, resource efficiency, and local engagement. The emphasis should be on creating peacekeeping strategies that are adaptable, inclusive, and aligned with the realities of modern conflict zones. This framework will help ensure that peacekeeping operations remain effective, accountable, and capable of addressing evolving global challenges. Here are some of the key points and main issues delegates need to understand:

Mandate Clarity and Realism

- Ambiguity in Mandates:
 - Peacekeeping missions often receive mandates that lack specificity, making it difficult for peacekeepers to prioritize tasks.
- Missions tasked with both combatting insurgencies and rebuilding institutions, which may require conflicting strategies.
- Overly Ambitious Objectives:
 - Mandates sometimes include broad goals, such as establishing democratic governance, without sufficient resources or realistic timelines.
- Evolving Conflict Dynamics:
 - Missions must adapt to changing realities on the ground, such as shifting power dynamics, new armed groups, or increased civilian displacement.
- Recommended actions:
 - The Security Council must ensure that mandates are clear, achievable, and matched with the resources required.
 - Regular assessments are crucial to revising mandates in response to ground realities, ensuring missions remain relevant and effective.
 - Collaboration with regional organizations and host governments is key to aligning peacekeeping objectives with local needs.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Resource Allocation and Logistics

- Logistical Challenges:
 - Missions often face delays due to poor infrastructure in conflict zones, affecting troop mobility, communication, and the delivery of supplies.
- Inadequate Funding:
 - Peacekeeping missions frequently struggle with financial shortfalls, limiting the ability to deploy sufficient personnel or provide necessary equipment.
- Dependence on Voluntary Contributions:
 - Many missions rely on voluntary contributions from member states, leading to disparities in resources across different missions.
- Recommended actions:
 - Explore innovative financing mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships or assessed contributions tailored to mission needs.
 - Enhance logistical coordination by leveraging technology, pre-positioning supplies, and improving communication systems in remote areas.
 - Ensure equitable burden-sharing among UN Member States, particularly those with greater financial and logistical capacity.

Training and Capacity Building

- Diverse Operational Contexts:
 - Peacekeepers operate in complex environments with unique cultural, political, and security dynamics, requiring tailored training.
- Human Rights and Protection:
 - Peacekeepers must be equipped to handle sensitive issues such as protecting civilians, addressing sexual violence, and respecting local customs.
- Local Actor Involvement:
 - Missions must balance the immediate needs of peacekeeping with long-term capacity building for local institutions.
- Recommended actions:
 - Prioritize comprehensive pre-deployment training that includes cultural sensitivity, conflict resolution, and human rights protection.
 - Promote regional training centers to enhance the capacity of troop-contributing countries, particularly in the Global South.
 - Encourage community engagement by integrating local perspectives into peacekeeping strategies, fostering trust, and improving mission outcomes.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Accountability and Oversight

- Misconduct by Peacekeepers:
 - Cases of abuse, exploitation, or corruption undermine the legitimacy of peacekeeping missions and damage relations with local communities.
- Lack of Transparency:
 - Missions often face criticism for limited reporting on their progress, challenges, and use of resources.
- Recommended actions:
 - Strengthen accountability mechanisms, such as independent investigations into allegations of misconduct and clear enforcement of disciplinary measures.
 - Promote regular reporting to the UN Security Council and General Assembly, ensuring transparency and public accountability.
 - Implement community grievance mechanisms to address local concerns and enhance the mission's credibility.

Enhancing Technological Integration

- Limited Use of Technology:
 - Many missions lack advanced tools for surveillance, data analysis, and communication.
- Cybersecurity Risks:
 - Digital operations are increasingly vulnerable to cyberattacks, threatening mission integrity.
- Recommended actions:
 - Invest in drones, satellite imagery, and artificial intelligence to enhance situational awareness and operational efficiency.
 - Ensure robust cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive mission data and communications.
 - Develop partnerships with the private sector and tech companies to access cutting-edge innovations.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

Gender and Diversity in Peacekeeping

- Underrepresentation of Women:
 - Women remain underrepresented in peacekeeping forces, despite their critical role in fostering trust and addressing gender-specific challenges.
- Inclusivity Challenges:
 - A lack of diversity in peacekeeping missions can limit their ability to engage with diverse communities.
- Recommended actions:
 - Support initiatives like the Elsie Initiative for Women in Peace Operations to increase the participation of women in peacekeeping.
 - Promote diversity in troop-contributing countries, ensuring peacekeepers reflect the communities they serve.

Coordination Among Stakeholders

- Fragmented Efforts:
 - Coordination challenges often arise between UN agencies, regional organizations, host governments, and NGOs.
- Conflicting Mandates:
 - Different stakeholders may have overlapping or competing objectives, undermining mission effectiveness.
- Recommended actions:
 - Enhance inter-agency coordination within the UN system to ensure alignment of peacekeeping, humanitarian, and development efforts.
 - Foster stronger partnerships with regional organizations like the African Union (AU) and the European Union (EU) to leverage local expertise.
 - Advocate for the establishment of joint task forces to streamline decision-making and operational implementation.

[Our History](#)

2024

Summary: The UN webpage briefly summarized the history of UN peacekeeping since 1948. It clearly illustrates the evolution of peacekeeping and serves as a stepping stone of understanding UN peacekeeping.

[Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, A/78/19](#)

2024

Summary: The document is the latest annual report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operation (C34). The report contains the Committee's recommendations and proposals on peacekeeping operations. It not only addresses fundamental principles of peacekeeping but also the recent challenges faced by peacekeeping operations.

[Preventing, Mitigating & Resolving Transhumance-Related Conflicts in UN Peacekeeping Settings: A Survey of Practice](#)

2020

Summary: While it often seems that peacekeeping has nothing to do with transhumance, the UN identified that it is closely related to local political dynamics and thus local conflicts and violence. The report revealed relevant challenges of transhumance-related conflicts to peacekeeping and also suggested opportunities and solutions to address such challenges.

[A4P+: Priorities for 2021-2023](#)

2020

Summary: The A4P+ highlights the priority of the implementation of A4P agenda and attempts to foster more concrete actions on peacekeeping. The A4P+ put its main emphasis on the work of field missions, the Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Operational Support, and the Department of Management.

[A4P+ Factsheet](#)

2020

Summary: The factsheet provides an excellent visualization and conceptualization of A4P+ as well as A4P. It demonstrates the link between A4P areas of commitment and A4P+ priorities.

[A4P Highlights of Key Achievements](#)

2019

Summary: This document briefly summarized the efforts made with regard to the A4P initiative. Statistics and infographics were shown in the document, making it easier to quantify the effect of the A4P initiative.

[Improving Security Council Practice in Mission Settings](#)

2019

Summary: The 34-page policy paper analyze UN Transitions, its evolution, and its common challenges. Three common challenges identified were the “double cliff” of transitions, elections, and risks of relapse.

[Declaration of Shared Commitments on UN Peacekeeping Operations](#)

2018

Summary: The Declaration is an indivisible part of the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative of the Secretary-General. In the Declaration, Member States commit themselves to seven thematic areas to strengthen peacekeeping efforts.

[Report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations on uniting our strengths for peace: politics, partnership and people, A/70/95 \(S/2015/446\)](#)

2015

Summary: As shown in its title, this report was produced by a high-independent expert panel to make recommendations on the essential shift of political, partnership, and people landscape of modern peacekeeping challenges.

[Brahimi Report, A/55/305 \(S/2000/809\)](#)

2000

Summary: While being a relatively old report of the UN on peacekeeping, the Brahimi Report has an essential role in contemporary peacekeeping. It is produced by a panel consisting of ten experts. The panel reviewed conventional peacekeeping practices and provided recommendations to adapt to novel security challenges in the post-Cold War era.

Statements

[El Salvador Permanent Mission to the United Nations on Behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States - CELAC](#) **2024**

Summary: El Salvador emphasizes the importance of political support, adequate resources, clear mandates, and the need for inclusive peace processes, alongside strengthening coordination between peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts. Key points include the protection of civilians, the role of women and youth in peace processes, the importance of training, and the commitment to preventing sexual exploitation and abuse within peacekeeping operations. The statement also advocates for better consultation with contributing countries and timely reimbursements for troop-contributing countries.

[Summary record of the 20 meeting GA Fourth Committee - 78th Session](#) **2024**

Summary: Agenda item 51: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects (continued). The following countries are included: Morocco (NAM), Germany, Mozambique.

[Summary record of the 18th meeting GA Fourth Committee - 78th Session](#) **2024**

Summary: Agenda item 51: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects. The following countries are included: Indonesia (ASEAN), Morocco (NAM), Mexico, Australia, Egypt, Cuba, Pakistan, Thailand, Togo, Jamaica (CARICOM).

[Summary record of the 21st meeting GA Fourth Committee - 77th Session](#) **2023**

Summary: Agenda item 49: Comprehensive review of special political missions. The following countries are included: Indonesia (ASEAN), Morocco (NAM), Philippines, Egypt, Iraq, Switzerland, South Africa, El Salvador (CELAC), Saudi Arabia, Eritrea, Peru, Japan, Colombia, Finland, Brazil, Libya, Bangladesh.

Statements (cont.)

[Summary record of the 20th meeting GA Fourth
Committee - 77th Session](#)

2023

Summary: Agenda item 48: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects (continued). The following countries are included: Poland, Cyprus, Slovakia, United Kingdom, Paraguay, Ukraine, Cameroon, Russian Federation, Eritrea, Japan, Israel, Mali, Sudan, Togo, Jordan, Namibia, Timor-Leste, Bangladesh.

[Summary record of the 19th meeting GA Fourth
Committee - 77th Session](#)

2023

Summary: Agenda item 48: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects (continued). The following countries are included: Canada (Australia, New Zealand), Kenya, Iraq, Portugal, Senegal, Nepal, Switzerland, South Africa, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Burkina Faso, Bolivia, Syria, Tunisia, El Salvador (CELAC), Pakistan, Rwanda, Peru, Thailand, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Ecuador, Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea.

[Summary record of the 18th meeting GA Fourth
Committee - 77th Session](#)

2023

Summary: Agenda item 48: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects. The following countries are included: Indonesia (ASEAN), Morocco (NAM), Mexico, Philippines, Egypt, Dominican Republic, Viet Nam, Guatemala.

Statements (cont.)

Guatemala - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee **2023** - 78th Session

Summary: Guatemala reaffirms its commitment to UN peacekeeping efforts, aligning with the Non-Aligned Movement's principles. It condemns violence against UN personnel and urges host states to ensure their safety, advocating for accountability and compliance with agreements like SOFA. Highlighting challenges in peacekeeping transitions, such as in MINUSTAH and MINUSMA, Guatemala emphasizes the need for well-resourced missions, long-term stability, and strategic integration, with particular focus on women's leadership and the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in transitional contexts.

Portugal - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee **2023** - 78th Session

Summary: Portugal reaffirms its commitment to UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding, recognizing the sacrifices of peacekeepers and the importance of their actions in maintaining international peace and security. Acknowledging the increasing complexity of peacekeeping, Portugal supports reforms like the New Agenda for Peace, emphasizing the integration of political processes, civilian capacities, and sustainable development. It advocates for enhanced strategic communication, predictable financing for AU-led operations, and greater involvement of women in peacekeeping to foster cultural awareness, empower local populations, and improve mission effectiveness.

Senegal - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee **2023** - 78th Session

Summary: Senegal commends the efforts of UN peacekeepers and highlights the challenges they face in increasingly complex environments, including misinformation and rising threats like improvised explosive devices. The delegation supports accountability for crimes against UN personnel and emphasizes zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse. Senegal advocates for adapting peacekeeping mandates to local realities, aligning resources with mission needs, and enhancing multilingualism for operational effectiveness. It calls for prioritizing prevention, mediation, and post-conflict reconstruction, particularly in Africa, and urges sustainable financing for UN and African Union peace operations. Senegal reaffirms its commitment to peacekeeping, sharing expertise and contributing significantly to global operations.

Statements (cont.)

Uruguay - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee - 2023 78th Session

Summary: Uruguay reaffirms its commitment to UN peacekeeping, emphasizing the protection of civilians, the Women, Peace, and Security agenda, and innovative approaches to increase women's participation in peace operations. It highlights its preparation for the Ministerial Conference on Peacekeeping in Ghana and supports the Secretary-General's "New Agenda for Peace" as a critical framework for multilateral efforts. Uruguay calls for enhanced peacekeeping capacity and consensus among Member States to ensure the effectiveness of operations.

Nepal - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee - 2023 78th Session

Summary: Nepal emphasizes the critical role of UN peacekeeping in fostering global peace and security, highlighting its 65-year commitment with over 155,000 personnel deployed and significant contributions to women's participation and technological advancements in operations. Addressing modern challenges, Nepal advocates for well-resourced missions, context-specific mandates, holistic peacebuilding, and enhanced accountability for attacks against peacekeepers. Committed to reform and sustainable solutions, Nepal underscores the need for equitable leadership roles, gender parity, and robust international cooperation for effective and enduring peacekeeping efforts.

Switzerland - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee - 78th Session **2023**

Summary: Switzerland expresses gratitude to UN peacekeeping staff for their dedication and underscores the urgent challenges peacekeeping faces today. It highlights three key points: the importance of inclusive political solutions and the need for national authorities to take responsibility during transitions; the necessity of addressing obstacles such as movement restrictions, misinformation, and attacks on UN personnel; and the value of partnerships, particularly with the African Union, supported by sustainable funding. Switzerland reaffirms its commitment to enhancing peacekeeping efforts, including contributing to upcoming key discussions and events.

Statements (cont.)

Poland - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee - 2023 78th Session

Poland reaffirms its long-standing commitment to UN peacekeeping, emphasizing its historical contributions since 1953. It underscores the importance of peacekeeping as a cornerstone of international conflict resolution and civilian protection, while expressing concern over geopolitical tensions that hinder mission mandates. Poland supports reforms such as the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P+) initiative, the "New Agenda for Peace," and a holistic approach to conflict prevention and resolution. Additionally, Poland advocates for safety, inclusivity, and women's participation in peacekeeping, emphasizing the need for seamless transitions to sustain peace efforts.

Tunisia - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee - 2023 78th Session

Summary: The delegation of Tunisia expresses gratitude for the efforts of peacekeepers in promoting peace and security worldwide, highlighting the country's active participation in UN peacekeeping missions since 1960. Tunisia emphasizes the importance of clear mandates, coordination, and the safety of peacekeepers, as well as increasing the role of women in peacebuilding efforts. The delegation also calls for enhanced partnerships, particularly between the UN and the African Union, to ensure lasting peace and security.

El Salvador (CELAC) - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee - 78th Session 2023

Summary: El Salvador strongly supports UN peacekeeping operations, emphasizing the importance of the C-34 committee in addressing the challenges of contemporary peacekeeping. The country stresses the need for sustainable political solutions to conflicts and for peacekeeping operations to be part of a broader political strategy with clear objectives and adequate resources. El Salvador also condemns attacks against peacekeeping personnel, highlights the importance of improving medical care for peacekeepers, and supports efforts to combat disinformation. Additionally, El Salvador calls for the safe and orderly withdrawal of the UN mission in Mali and expresses concern over the escalation of violence in the Middle East affecting UNIFIL. The country also underscores the significance of inclusive peacebuilding and women's participation in peace processes, reaffirming its commitment to the UN's policies on sexual exploitation and abuse.

Statements (cont.)

Peru - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee - 78th Session

2023

Summary: Peru reaffirms its strong support for UN peacekeeping operations, highlighting the importance of ensuring the safety of peacekeepers, promoting gender equality, and enhancing regional cooperation. The country is committed to improving the efficiency of missions by adopting advanced technologies and providing well-trained personnel. Peru also emphasizes its long-standing contribution to peacekeeping, aiming to increase female participation to 20% by 2024.

Sierra Leone - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee - 78th Session

2023

Summary: Sierra Leone expresses strong support for UN peacekeeping operations and emphasizes the importance of reviewing these missions to address various challenges, including operational, financial, and humanitarian issues. The country highlights its commitment to peacekeeping, particularly in promoting gender equity, and underscores the need for clear mandates, adequate resources, and integration of civilian expertise. Sierra Leone also advocates for mainstreaming climate policies in peacekeeping missions and supporting regional organizations like the African Union with sustainable funding.

Norway - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee - 78th Session

2023

Summary: Norway emphasizes the need to adapt UN peacekeeping missions to address evolving conflict dynamics, advocating for more flexible, politically focused operations with clear transition strategies. The country supports strengthening cooperation between the UN and regional organizations like the African Union, enhancing civilian protection, and improving peacekeeping capabilities, including through better intelligence and communications. Norway also stresses the importance of reducing the environmental impact of peacekeeping missions and addressing the safety and mental health concerns of peacekeepers.

Statements (cont.)

[Timor-Leste - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee - 78th Session](#)

2023

Summary: Timor-Leste expresses deep concern over the ongoing global conflicts, emphasizing the importance of peacekeeping operations in addressing not only military needs but also the political and social factors that contribute to conflict. The country supports the UN Secretary-General's "New Agenda for Peace" and calls for comprehensive peacebuilding efforts, including the prevention of conflict, reconciliation, and inclusive governance. Timor-Leste, with its own peacekeeping training centers and commitment to gender equality, contributes to international peace operations and aims to strengthen regional cooperation and the role of women in peacekeeping.

[Austria - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee - 78th Session](#)

2023

Summary: Austria reaffirms its strong commitment to UN Peacekeeping, emphasizing its vital role in maintaining international peace and security. Despite the increasing challenges—such as misinformation, climate change, and geopolitical tensions—the country believes peacekeeping is more essential than ever. Austria advocates for a flexible, modern approach to peacekeeping, including stronger partnerships with regional organizations, increased attention to climate-security links, and enhanced cooperation with the UN Secretariat. Austria also pledges to increase its contributions to peacekeeping, including in training and capacity-building, to strengthen local ownership and resilience in conflict-affected regions.

[Bangladesh - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee - 78th Session](#)

2023

Summary: Bangladesh has been a committed partner in UN Peacekeeping since 1988, with over 7,000 peacekeepers currently deployed. The country emphasizes the need for adequate resources, strategic communication, digital technology, and strong peacebuilding throughout missions, while also advocating for increased women's participation, eco-friendly practices, and a zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse. Bangladesh remains dedicated to supporting and improving UN peacekeeping efforts globally.

Statements (cont.)

Romania - 19th plenary meeting GA Fourth Committee 2023
- 78th Session

Summary: Romania, aligning with the EU statement, highlights the evolving challenges of peacekeeping operations, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive review and a whole-of-UN approach. The country expresses concerns about the safety and mental well-being of peacekeepers, particularly with the rise of mercenaries and transnational criminals, and stresses the importance of addressing mis- and disinformation. Romania also advocates for increased gender parity in peacekeeping missions and supports the implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda.

Documents

United Nations thanks Norway for its contribution to peacekeeping

2023

Summary: This text discusses Norway's contributions to United Nations Peacekeeping operations, highlighting its enduring support and significant involvement over the years. Norway first participated in UN peacekeeping in 1956 and has since contributed to over 40 missions, currently providing 43 uniformed personnel to six ongoing missions. The country is particularly noted for its contributions to the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and its emphasis on gender parity, with a notable number of women peacekeepers. Norway's commitment to improving peacekeeper safety, endorsing the Secretary-General's "Action for Peacekeeping" initiative, and advocating for better preparation and security for peacekeepers are also emphasized. The text also honors the 43 Norwegian peacekeepers who have lost their lives in service.

Statements

[EU Statement: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations \(C-34\) General Debate](#)

2024

Summary: The European Union is committed to the trilateral partnership between itself, the African Union, and the United Nations. It also stresses the importance of investigation in peacekeepers' misconduct. Lastly, it endorses the consideration of women, peace, and security and climate change under the current peacekeeping framework.

[Movement of Non-Aligned Countries' Statement in the General Assembly Fourth Committee](#)

2024

Summary: In paragraphs 25 to 30, Morocco spoke on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on peacekeeping, emphasizing the importance of accountability of peacekeeping missions and endorsing the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union.

[Caribbean Community's Statement in the General Assembly Fourth Committee](#)

2024

Summary: In paragraphs 25 to 30, Jamaica spoke on behalf of the Caribbean Community on peacekeeping. Jamaica drew the Committee's attention to the peace operations in Haiti and welcomed the efforts of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti in restoring the rule of law and democracy.

Political Groups

[Joint G7 Input Paper to the UN's New Agenda for Peace](#)

2022

Summary: The G7 Expert Group, through this paper, submits to the UN recommendations on forming the UN's New Agenda for Peace. Its recommendations covered peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and prevention. The Group also highlighted five key principles in the implementation of all peace efforts.

[ARF Ha Noi Plan of Action II](#)

2020

Summary: Section 1.7 of the Plan of Action is dedicated to peacekeeping operations. It depicts how the ASEAN Regional Forum and its participants may contribute to peacekeeping efforts of the UN. It also highlights the importance of women empowerment and capacity building.

[The Cairo Roadmap on Enhancing Peacekeeping Operations: From Mandate to Exit](#)

2019

Summary: According to the Roadmap itself, it is aimed for "advancing the ongoing reform efforts by presenting concrete and actionable recommendations for the implementation of the A4P." The Peace and Security Council of the African Union adopted a Communiqué in 2020 to endorse the Roadmap

Regional Groups

PAHO

Declaration of Lima “Living in Peace”

2022

Summary: Through this Declaration, the members of the Latin American and Caribbean Group decided to form a network to cooperate on peacekeeping operations in the region, expressing their support to the A4P and A4PA+ initiatives, and prospecting future actions of the network.

Regional Groups

EMRO

[The Cairo Roadmap on Enhancing Peacekeeping
Operation: From Mandate to Exit](#)

2019

Summary: The Roadmap aims to improve UN peacekeeping in African and Arab regions. It offers concrete recommendations for the A4P initiative and emphasizes a clear integration of political strategy, shared responsibility, and capable leadership. The Roadmap also highlights accountability and proper training during mission transitions.

Regional Groups (cont.)

EURO

Taking the UN-EU strategic partnership on peace operations and crisis management to the next level: Priorities 2022-2024

2021

Summary: The document detailed how the UN and the EU may effectively collaborate on peace operations and their priorities between 2022 and 2024. Some priority areas listed include: women, peace, and security, strengthening field cooperation, transitions, and training and capacity building.

FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT between the European Union and the United Nations for the Provision of Mutual Support in the context of their respective missions and operations in the field

2020

Summary: The Agreement sheds light on how may the European Union and the United Nations cooperate on field missions including peacekeeping operations. The Agreement specified how operational challenges are tackled and drew attention to human rights due diligence policy in peacekeeping.

Regional Groups (cont.)

EURO

[African Union-Led Peace Support Operations Need Predictable, Adequate, Sustainable Support, Speakers Stress to Security Council](#)

2023

Summary: Both the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs of the United Nations and the African Union Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security stresses the urgent need of predictable, adequate and sustainable support to peace operations supported by the African Union. The Commissioner particularly emphasized the financing issue.

[Women and Peacekeeping in ASEAN Countries](#)

2020

Summary: The report was prepared primarily by the UN Development Program (UNDP) to examine the situation of women and peacekeeping in ASEAN countries. The report concluded seven major recommendations including conducting barrier assessment, develop and utilize training programs, and harnessing synergies between demining groups.

[The changing face of peacekeeping: What's gone wrong with the UN?](#)

2024

Summary: The article shows that UN peacekeeping operations in various countries including Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Mali, and South Sudan witnessed a trust deficit, meaning that people are frustrated with the UN's performance. It identified several problems that the UN peacekeeping faces. It also suggested that peace operations launched by regional organizations are often more impressive and effective.

[Local Perceptions of UN Peace-keeping: A Look at the Data](#)

2023

Summary: Anti-UN protests has raised concerns about the legitimacy of peacekeeping recently especially in Africa. To understand the phenomeon, investigation of trends in relevant data is required. This report of the International Peace Institute shed light to the phenomenon and examined data to grasp a further understanding of the status quo.

[UN Peacekeeping \(CSS Analyses in Security Policy\)](#)

2023

Summary: The report briefly discusses the current status of peacekeeping. From comparative studies, researchers concluded that UN peace operations effectively reduce violence in war. Despite great power competition and geopolitical factors hindering peacekeeping efforts, the effect of peacekeeping in maintaining peace is still undoubtedly significant.

[Trends and Key Themes, The History of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations from 2000–2020](#)

2020

Summary: The source concisely introduced the development of peacekeeping operations between 2000 and 2020. It described the major trends of peacekeeping and highlighted five enduring theme of UN peacekeeping between 2000 and 2020.

[The Extraordinary Relationship between Peacekeeping and Peace](#)

2020

Summary: Instead of discussing whether peacekeeping works or not, the paper clearly discusses how, when, and why it works. It also addressed opportunities from the perspective of scholars, attempting to provide additional guidance to policymakers to save costs and mitigate the negative consequences of peacekeeping.

[Just Different Hats? Comparing UN and Non-UN Peacekeeping](#)

2020

Summary: As suggested by its title, the paper discussed the differences between UN and Non-UN peacekeeping. As UN peacekeeping is constantly evolving, the advantages of non-UN peacekeeping may be taken into consideration to reform the current peacekeeping process.

Africa

[What Future for UN Peacekeeping in Africa after Mali Shuttters Its Mission?](#)

2023

Summary: Witnessing Malian Government’s demand to the UN of pulling out all peacekeepers out of Mali, the authors of the article analyze and prospects the future of UN Peacekeeping in Africa as several African States share common characteristics with Mali.

[The UN—AU partnership in peacekeeping: Tendencies and problems](#)

2022

Summary: The paper revealed existing problems regarding the United Nations and the African Union’s partnership in peacekeeping. There are three primary issues identified: the absence of clear regulations, the inadequate participation of women in the peacekeeping process, and the relationship between the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council.

Americas

[Latin American Defense Ministers Discuss UN Peacekeeping Missions](#)

2023

Summary: The news article covers the Second Latin American and Caribbean Conference on United Nations Peace Operations. The defense ministers and officials include training and technology in peacekeeping and women's participation in peacekeeping. A few Member States expressed their opinions and suggested recommendations to UN Peace Operations.

Europe

**Sharing the Burden: Lessons from the European
Return to Multidimensional
Peacekeeping**

2022

Summary: The paper analyzed the challenges faced by European States and Canada after their re-deployment of peacekeeping troops to Africa. The paper summarized 10 main issues in the paper from their interviews with relevant personnel, most of which are related to operational cost and coordination between Member States and the UN.