UNIT 7 ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL AND TRANSNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS*

Structure

7.0 INTRODUCTION

International Institutions are of two types – governmental and non-governmental. The term "Transnational Organisation" (TO) as used in scholarly literature refers to International Organisations (including International-Governmental Organisations (IGOs) and International Non-Governmental Organisations – INGOs) that transcend the idea of a nation-state. IGOs are organisations whose members include at least three states, that have activities in several states and whose members are held together by formal international agreement or treaty. In the last century, more than 38,000 IGOs and INGOs have been established. The former includes, among others, the United Nations, World Bank, the Council of Europe, African Union, and the Organisation of American States. The latter includes, among others, Amnesty International, International Committee of Red Cross, Peace Brigades International, Transnational Foundation for Peace and Future Research (TFF), and the International Committee of Artists for Peace (ICAP).

These International and Transnational Organisations (ITOs) have been playing a significant role in resolving conflicts among states and contributing towards keeping peace and international order in the world. For their role, the UN and its bodies and the persons associated with these organisations have received several Nobel Peace Prizes. INGOs such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (1917, 1944, and 1963), Amnesty International (1977), International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (1985), the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (1997), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2007) have also received Nobel Peace awards (the years in bracket indicates their years of award). In this unit you will read about their role in some detail.

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Aims and Objectives

After studying this Unit, you will be able to understand:

- the definition of international and transnational organisations;
- how the United Nations (UN) has been playing a significant role in maintaining international peace and security since the end of World War II;
- why the UN is not so successful in enforcing peace in the world;
- the role of the UN in achieving disarmament and dealing with the menace of terrorism;
- the role and functions of University of Peace;
- the role of NATO in maintaining peace and security at regional level; and
- the role of non-governmental transnational organisations in promoting international peace.

ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONSTO PROMOTE WORLD PEACE

Although there are nearly 400 IGOs, only few are concerned with international peace and security. In this Unit we discuss the role of three kinds of transnational organisations – the UN and its bodies, one regional organisation and two non-governmental organisations.

Role of the UN and other International Bodies

The UN is truly a global inter-governmental organisation. It was established in October 1945 to achieve the following aims:

- To preserve peace in the world and eliminate war;
- To remove the causes of conflict by encouraging economic, social, educational, scientific and cultural progress throughout the world;
- To safeguard the rights of all individual human beings, and the rights of peoples and nations.

In spite of the careful framing of the UN Charter, the UN was unable to solve many problems of the world due to Cold War between the US and the former USSR. Yet, it played an important role in a number of international crises by arranging ceasefires and negotiations, and by providing peacekeeping forces. Its successes in non-political work – care of refugees, protection of human rights, economic planning and attempts to deal with problems of world health, population and famine – have been enormous.

The Security Council of the UN is its principal organ to maintain international peace and security. The Council works on the principle of "collective security". This concept treats the aggression of one state against the other States as an attack on all member States of the UN. It allows the Security Council to take action against the aggressor only when five of its permanent members (which are great Powers) – the US, USSR, France, China and Britain – are unanimous on such action. These states are known as P5. Any negative vote (known as veto) will prevent such action. Any veto will kill the concept of collective security. The Council was paralyzed by frequent use of veto power during the Cold War (1945-1991).

In order to secure some action in case of a veto by one of the P5, the General Assembly (GA) (at the time of the Korean War in 1950) introduced the "Uniting for Peace" Resolution. This resolution stated that if the Security Council's proposals were vetoed, the GA could meet within 24 hours and decide what action to take, even military intervention if necessary. In cases like this, a decision by the Assembly would only need a two-thirds majority. Again this new rule was not incorporated in the UN Charter, and the USSR, which exercised more vetoes than any P5 states, always maintained that a Security Council veto should take precedence over a GA decision. Nevertheless, the Assembly acted in this way many times, ignoring Soviet Union protests.

How successful has been the UN as a Peacekeeping Organisation?

Although it has had mixed success, it is probably fair to say that the UN has been more successful than the League of Nations in its peacekeeping efforts, especially in crises which did not directly involve the interests of the great powers, such as the civil war in the Congo (1960-4). On the other hand, it has often been ineffective like the League in situations where the interests of one of the great powers – the USSR –were involved (e.g., the 1956 Hungarian crisis and the 1968 Czech crisis). This is because the USSR was ignoring or defying the UN. The best way to illustrate the UN's varying degrees of success is to examine some of the major disputes (both during Cold War and post-Cold War) in which it has been involved.

Palestine (1947)

The dispute between Jews and Arabs in Palestine was brought before the UN in 1947. After an investigation, the UN decided to divide Palestine, setting up the Jewish state of Israel. This was one of the most controversial UN decisions, and it was not accepted by the Arab states. The UN was unable to prevent three Arab-Israeli wars (1948-9, 1967 and 1973) over the question of Palestine. However, it did useful work arranging ceasefires and providing supervisory forces, and caring for the Arab refugees. Due to strong US support to Israel and the disunity among Arab states has not resolved the Palestine issue till date.

The Korean War (1950-3)

This was the only occasion on which the UN was able to take decisive action in a crisis directly involving the interests of one of the superpowers. When South Korea was invaded by Communist North Korea in June 1950, the Security Council immediately passed a resolution condemning North Korea, and called on UN members to send help to the South Korea. However, this was possible because the USSR was boycotting SC meeting in protest at the failure to allow PRC to join the UN. Although the Russian delegates returned soon, it was too late for them to prevent action going ahead. Troops of 16 countries were able to repel the invasion and preserve the borders between the two Koreas along the 38th parallel.

Though this was claimed by the West as a great success, it was in fact very much the American operation – the vast majority of troops and the Commander-in-Chief, General MacArthur, were American, and the US government had already decided to intervene with force the day before the Security Council was taken into confidence. Only the absence of the Russians enabled the USA to turn it into a UN operation. When the USSR started vetoing further resolutions against North Korea, the General Assembly passed its famous resolution, "Uniting for peace", as discussed above.

The Suez Crisis (1956)

On the sudden nationalization of Suez Canal by President Nasser of Egypt in 1956, Egypt was attacked by Britain and France (which owned shares in Suez Canal Company) and Israel. When the Security Council resolution condemning use of force by Britain and France was vetoed, the General Assembly under "Uniting for Peace" resolution not only condemned the invasion (by majority of 64 to 5) but also called for a withdrawal of troops. In view of the weight of opinion against them, the aggressors agreed to withdraw, provided the UN ensured a reasonable settlement over the canal. It kept the Arabs and Israelis from slaughtering each other. The UN General Assembly sent UN Peace Keeping forces (5000 peacekeeping soldiers) to Egypt to supervise ceasefire agreement. The Canadian diplomat, Lester Pearson, had invented the idea of Peacekeeping. He received Nobel Peace Prize later for his contribution to world peace. The UN was quite successful in maintaining peace in the region, though Russian and American pressure was also important in bringing about ceasefire. However, the UN was not so successful in the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Hungarian (1956) and Czechoslovakia crisis (1968)

Though UN was successful in diffusing Suez crisis, it could not exert its influence to resolve the Hungarian crisis. Let us explain what Hungarian crisis is. When the Hungarians tried to exert their independence from Russian control, Soviet troops entered the country to crush the revolt. The Hungarian government appealed to UN, but the Russians vetoed a Security Council (SC) resolution calling for the withdrawal of their forces. The GA passed the same resolution and set up a committee to investigate the problem; but the Russians refused to cooperate with the committee and no progress could be made.

The Czech crisis was almost a repeat performance of the Hungarian problem. When the Czechs showed what Moscow considered to be too much independence, Russians and other Warsaw Pact troops were sent in to enforce obedience to the USSR. The SC tried to pass a resolution condemning this action, but the Russians vetoed it, claiming that the Czech government had asked for their intervention. Although the Czech denied this, there was nothing the UN could do in view of the USSR's refusal to cooperate.

The Iran-Iraq War (1980-88)

The UN was successful in bringing an end to the long-drawn-out war between Iran and Iraq. After years of attempting to mediate, the UN at last negotiated a ceasefire, though admittedly they were helped by the fact that both sides were close to exhaustion.

The 1991 Gulf War

The UN action on the war was impressive. When Saddam Hussain of Iraq sent his troops to invade and capture the tiny, but extremely rich, neighbouring state of Kuwait (August 1990), the UN SC wanted him to withdraw or face the consequences. When he refused, a large UN force was sent to Kuwait. In a short decisive campaign, Iraqi troops were driven out, suffering heavy losses, and Kuwait was liberated. However, the critics of the UN complained that Kuwait had received help only because the West needed her oil supplies. Other small states, like East Timor (which was taken over by Indonesia in 1975) did not receive help.

Bosnia

In the civil war between Bosnian Muslims and Serbs, the UN failed to send enough troops to impose law and order. This was partly because both the European Community and the USA were reluctant to get involved. There was further humiliation for the UN in July 1995 when they were unable to prevent Serb forces from capturing two towns Srebrenica and Zepa – which the Security Council had designated as safe areas for Muslims. UN helplessness was underlined when the Serbs went on to murder around 8000 Muslim men in Srebrenica.

Iraq – the overthrow of Saddam Hussain

In March 2003 the USA and Britain launched an invasion of Iraq, on the grounds that they intended to get rid of its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and to free the Iraqi people from the brutal regime of Saddam Hussain. UN weapons inspectors, deployed in Iraq, searching for WMD did not find them. Despite this the attack went ahead. What is more, even the UN Security Council (SC) had not given its authorization. The USA and Britain had tried to push a resolution through the Council approving military action, but France, Russia and Germany wanted to allow Saddam more time to cooperate with the weapons inspectors. When it became clear that France and Russia were prepared to veto any such resolution, the USA and Britain resolved to go ahead unilaterally, without putting the resolution to a SC vote. They claimed that Saddam's violations of earlier UN resolutions were a justification for war.

The US and British action was a serious blow to the prestige of the UN. Then UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, speaking at the opening of the annual session of the GA in September 2003 noted that their action had brought the UN to "a fork in the road". Until then, all states needed the authorization of the SC if they intended to use force beyond the normal right of self-defense as required by article 51 of the UN Charter. However, if states continued to act unilaterally against a perceived threat, which would present a fundamental challenge to the entire principles of world peace and stability, on which the UN Charter was based. Moreover, Annan said, this could only set precedents resulting in "a proliferation of the unilateral and lawless use of force".

Why the UN is not so successful in enforcing peace in the world? There are five reasons, given below:

i) The lack of a permanent UN army;

ii) Lack of unanimity among P5;

iii) Veto power of P5;

iv) Shortage of funds; and

v) Non-cooperation of member states.

The UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL): Successful peacekeeping, and peace- building.

In 1999, UN peacekeepers moved into Sierra Leone to oversee a feeble peace process. The UN disarmed more than 75,000 ex-fighters, including about 7,000 child soldiers; assisted in holding national and local government elections; helped to rebuild the country's police force to its pre-war strength and contributed towards rehabilitating the infrastructure and bringing government services to local communities. The UN also helped the

government stop illicit trading in diamonds and regulates the industry. During the war, rebels had used money from "blood" or "conflict" diamonds to buy weapons which then fuelled the conflict.

At one point, in May 2000, the mission nearly collapsed when the rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF) kidnapped hundreds of peacekeepers and renounced the ceasefire in a move that endangered the credibility of UN peacekeeping. Outraged by the chaos that followed, the international community put pressure on the rebels to obey the ceasefire and slapped sanctions against RUF sponsors. Subsequently, UNAMSIL launched new mediation efforts and brought the two adversaries back to the negotiation table. It brought in more troops to monitor the ceasefire and began disarming fighters from both sides.

In 2005 UNAMSIL's withdrawal marked the completion of most of the tasks assigned it by the Security Council which included assisting voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons; recruiting and training police personnel, constructing and renovating dozens of police stations. UNAMSIL monitored and trained dozens of Sierra Leoneans in human rights and was instrumental in setting up the Special Court for Sierra Leone to try those most responsible for war crimes. The mission also assisted the government in setting up a Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Arms Race and Disarmament

Since World War II global military spending is increasing. The end of Cold War has not made much difference. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook (SIPRI) for 2013 discloses that the annual global military spending stands at US $1.756 trillion at current prices for 2012. This corresponds to 2.5% of World GDP or approximately $249 for each person in the world. In comparison to this the biennium UN budget was $5.404 billion, besides $8 billion UN Peacekeeping budget. The UN budget is equivalent to just 1.4% of the current US defense budget. In fact, UN budget is equivalent to one month of US military spending in Afghanistan in 2010.

On the danger of nuclear weapons, Albert Einstein reportedly said: "I do not know with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones."

Naturally arms race between and among states will not contribute towards peace. Indeed, it will create conditions of conflict and tensions around the world. There is also a problem of illegal sales of weapons in black market; amounting annually to $1 billion (legal trade of small weapons is $ 4 billion). One textbook (Mansbach & Taylor 2012, p.405) mentions that in north-eastern Kenya, the barter rate for an AK-47 weapon has dropped from ten cows in 1986 to its present level of two cows. This book also reveals that in Sudan, an AK-47 can be purchased for the same price as a chicken.

The UN Charter did not envision a major role for the UN with respect to arms control/ regulation or disarmament, although Article 26 gave the Security Council responsibility in this matter. Due to the use of atomic weapons in World War II, disarmament appeared on the agenda of the General Assembly. By its very first resolution, the Assembly established the International Atomic Energy Commission/ Agency for promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It has also

set up Disarmament Commission in 1952, a specialised deliberative body that focuses on issues and meets for three weeks every year. It also established the Conference on Disarmament in 1979 to serve as the primary multilateral disarmament negotiating forum. The Conference negotiated both the Chemical Weapons Convention, 1993, and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), in 1996. The former prohibits the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and requires their destruction, while the latter proscribes any nuclear test explosions anywhere.

During the last 70 years the UN has adopted many international treaties on disarmament and declared many regions as nuclear-weapon free zones. Let us elaborate these two important roles of the UN. Some of the treaties of disarmament are: Partial Test-Ban Treaty, Treaty of Tlateloco, Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, Biological Weapons Convention, South-east Asia Nuclear-Weapon Free Zone Treaty, and African Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (www.un.org/disarmament).

Terrorism and Counter-terrorism

The UN has consistently addressed the problem of terrorism at both the legal and political level. It has also been the target of terrorism. From Afghanistan to Algeria, from Iraq to Pakistan, the UN staff members have lost their lives in the line of duty, in the service of peace, human rights and development. The UN Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) was created in 2001 September by SC resolution following 9/11 disaster in New York in 2001.

The UN has adopted the following Conventions and Protocols on Terrorism:

1) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999;
2) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing, 1997;
3) Convention on the Making of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1991;
4) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf;
5) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988;
6) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1988;
7) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,, 1980;
8) International Convention against Taking of Hostages, 1979;
9) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crime against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973;
10) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971;
11) Convention on the Unlawful Seizure of the Aircraft, 1970; and
12) Convention on Offences and Certain other Acts Committed on Board aircraft, 1963

Despite all these Conventions, terrorism is spreading in all parts of the world. It is encouraging to note that the Indian government has presented the draft of a Comprehensive international Convention against terrorism in 1996. Unfortunately, this draft has not been accepted by the world community 20 years after it was proposed in the General Assembly. Moreover, there is no internationally agreed definition of terrorism. It is expected that a Comprehensive treaty will address this problem (See www.un.org / terrorism).

7.1.4 University for Peace

On 5 December 2015, the United Nations – mandated University for Peace commemorated its 35th anniversary. Established by the United Nations General Assembly through its resolution 35/55, the University's mission is "to provide humanity with an international institution of higher education for peace and with the aim of promoting among all human beings the spirit of understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence, to stimulate cooperation among peoples and to help lessen obstacles and threats to world peace and progress, in keeping with the noble aspirations proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations."

The original vision of the University for Peace and its mission are still relevant, perhaps more than ever. The authorities that imagined and delineated the role of the University stressed that "the persistence of war in the history of mankind and the growing threats against peace in recent decades jeopardize the very existence of the human species and require peace not to be conceived as a negative concept, as the end of conflict or as a simple diplomatic compromise, but that it should be conquered and secured through the most valuable and effective resource that man possesses: education." Likewise, they reaffirmed that peace is an inalienable right achieved through education. Disarmament efforts are essential, but they will not be successful without a major effort in the field of education; this is the challenge faced by nations and humanity as a whole in the 21st century.

As it commemorates its 35 years of existence, the University for Peace is undergoing a process of strengthening its core mission on the basis of contributing more decisively to the four essential pillars of the United Nations, namely, the ongoing search for peace; the promotion and protection of human rights; adopting measures conducive to sustainable development; and achieving consensus among all actors around the urgent need to halt the serious impact of climate change.

Headquartered in Costa Rica, the United Nations-mandated University for Peace was established in December 1980 as a Treaty Organisation by the UN General Assembly. As determined in the Charter of the University, the mission of the University for Peace is: "to provide humanity with an international institution of higher education for peace with the aim of promoting among all human beings the spirit of understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence, to stimulate cooperation among peoples and to help lessen obstacles and threats to world peace and progress, in keeping with the noble aspirations proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations."

To ensure academic freedom, the University was established under its own Charter, approved by the General Assembly. UPEACE is not subject to UN regulations and is directed by its own Council of renowned personalities with expertise in peace and security matters. This has allowed the University to move rapidly and to innovate, focusing its new, rigorous academic programme on the

fundamental causes of conflict through a multidisciplinary, multicultural-oriented approach.

The wider mission of the University should be seen in the context of the worldwide peace and security objectives of the United Nations. The central importance of education, training and research in all their aspects to build the foundations of peace and progress and to reduce the prejudice and hatred on which violence, conflict and terrorism are based is increasingly recognized. The Charter of the University calls for UPEACE "to contribute to the great universal task of educating for peace by engaging in teaching, research, post-graduate training and dissemination of knowledge fundamental to the full development of the human person and societies through the interdisciplinary study of all matters related to peace".

Funding of UPEACE programmes comes from the support of a number of donor governments, foundations and institutions who believe in the mission of the University. Fundraising for an endowment fund is in progress.

The vision of UPEACE is to become a network of collaborating UPEACE centers and activities in different regions, guided from its headquarters in Costa Rica and cooperating with a large number of universities, NGOs and other partners on education and research for peace (www.upeace.org).

7.1.5 Role of Regional Organisations

Some of the IGOs were established with the aim of providing stability and security in their regions. One of the significant IGOs in the contemporary world is the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). It was established in 1949 in order to provide collective defense against the Soviet Union threat. After the dissolution of Soviet Union and collapse of Berlin Wall, NATO's role was changed due to the impact of increased globalization processes which led to increased intra-state conflicts. The member states that compromised this group required its security mission be conducted in a larger context. As a result, new associations such as the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council

and the Partnership for Peace (PfP) were established. The PfP was designed to prepare states for joint peacekeeping operations in the region in order to maintain stability in Europe. NATO has evolved in many different ways. However, events after 9/11 (terrorist attack on World Trade Centre in New York on 9 September 2001) changed its agenda markedly. At the Prague Summit in 2002, the changing nature of security challenges was addressed. The current global security problems such as terrorism and weapons of mass destruction led to expansion of the activities of NATO outside the region. As a result, NATO began to cooperate with other IGOs, the UN, and non-member countries and has increased its military capacity.

NATO in Afghanistan

Post 9/11, NATO troops were sent miles away to join the US led invasion of Afghanistan

From August 2003 to 2014, NATO led the UN mandated International Security Assistance Force (ISAF.)

Check Your Progress Exercises 1

Note: i) Use of the space given below for your answer.

ii) See the end of the Unit for tips for your answer.

1) Discuss the role of United Nations role in the maintenance of International Peace and Security since the end of World War-II

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NON-GOVERNMENTAL TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The estimates of numbers of NGOs vary enormously. The 2008–2009 *Yearbook of International Organisations* identified more than 8,000 non-governmental organizations.

Transnational Foundation for Peace and Future Research (TFF)

TFF is a transnational organisation. It was established on January 1, 1986 by Christina Spannar and Jan Oberg as an independent, not-for-profit public charity under Swedish law. It is an independent think tank, a global network that aims to bring about peace by peaceful means. It inspires a passion for peace from the grassroots to the corridors of power.

The themes of TFF, among others, are: nonviolence, reconciliation and forgiveness, media, war and peace, nuclear abolition and pro-peace inspiration. TFF is an all-volunteer global network. It promotes conflict-mitigation and reconciliation in general, as well as in a more targeted way in a selected number of conflict regions – through meticulous on-the-ground research, active listening, education and advocacy. The Foundation is committed to doing diagnosis and prognosis as well as proposing solutions. It does so in a clear, pro-peace manner.

TFF works in support of two major UN Charter norms – "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" and that "peace shall be brought about by peaceful means". The Foundation helps people learn to handle conflicts with less violence towards other human beings, other cultures and nature. It is a networking organisation with Associates all over the globe. It believes that alternatives to the main trends of our time are desirable and possible - indeed necessary for humankind to survive and live with dignity. TFF is critical and constructive. It is and shall remain an experiment in applied peace research and global networking.

Its goals are conflict-mitigation, peace research and education to improve conflict-understanding at all levels and promote alternative security and global development ideals based on nonviolent politics, economics, sustainability and

an ethics of care. The results, which are geared at decision-makers and citizens alike, combine innovative thinking and theories with workable, practical solutions. TFF undertakes the following:

1) On-the-ground conflict analyses and mitigation as well as education, training and reconciliation work. The countries we focus on include Burundi, the former Yugoslavia, Iraq, Iran, Libya and other places in the Middle East as well as the European Union, Sweden, Denmark. Its activities are conducted by organised teams which are formed by the Foundation's Associates.

2) TFF is constantly developing its intellectual resource base. It provides learning opportunities and inspiration. These are the pillars of our field work and are made available to our website visitors, to students at courses and training sessions, and everyone else around the world. Everything we produce is free of charge.

3) Advocacy, training, education, media and other public outreach.

TFF works in conflict areas and their resource base that enable them to work effectively in this third way. In the first five years after its inception, TFF focused on academic research and the publication of comprehensive academic studies. Since 1991 the Foundation has chosen to emphasize exploratory, in-the-field, solution-oriented studies in conflict-mitigation and to let this experience inform new theory formation and educational programmes in the future. TFF intends to remain an experiment, a hybrid between research and practical on-the-ground peace and reconciliation work.

Since 2007 TFF has made extensive use of social media and emphasized public education. Post 2011 the Foundation has moved the balance between diagnosis, prognosis and solutions further in the direction of the latter; this can be seen in a more general pro-peace orientation and the opening of the virtual community Imagine A Better World in 2012.

TFF as such is people-financed. The Foundation's day-to-day management operates on donations from citizens around the globe who sympathize with our goals and methods. In addition, it is based on unpaid voluntary work by all Associates, the founders, volunteers, etc. (www.transnational.org/)

The International Committee of Artists for Peace (ICAP)

This is an organisation of passionately committed individuals using the creative power of the artists to build a peaceful society. Collaborating with individuals and organisations that share its mission for peace, ICAP employs dialogue and the full creative power of the arts to instill the ideals of humanism and non-violence in today's youth. Since 2002, ICAP has sponsored concerts, exhibits and dialogues in support of the UN Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace.

The mission of ICAP is to establish peace and foster peacemakers through the power of art. It does this through:

- **Performance:** Members of ICAP, across a wide spectrum of genres, perform the fine art of reconnecting audiences with their humanity;
- **Education through mentoring and arts:** ICAP artists share their talents and visions of peace with youth through school workshops, seminars and joint performances;

- **Awards and Scholarships:** ICAP recognizes and rewards individuals and organisations that contribute to making the arts a vehicle for creating peace;
- **Collaboration:** ICAP facilitates peace and performing-arts activities and events with?other like-minded organisations toward creating a groundswell movement for peace, culture and education;
- **Exhibits:** ICAP-sponsored peace and culture exhibitions have been presented at schools, organisational events and conventions. Their travelling exhibit "Building a Culture of Peace for the Children of the World" was produced in support of the UN International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010) and has been showcased worldwide (www.icapeace.org/).

Check Your Progress Exercises 2

Note: i) Use of the space given below for your answer.

ii) See the end of the Unit for tips for your answer.

1) Examine the role of non-governmental organisations and transnational organisations contribute towards building world peace? Illustrate with examples.

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LET US SUM UP

Since the creation of the UN, over 100 major conflicts around the world have left some 20 million dead. The post-Cold War period has seen many intra-state conflicts. The UN was rendered powerless to deal with many of these crises because of the vetoes – 279 of them – exercised in the Security Council by P5. In section 2 of this Unit we have discussed nine major crises (Palestine, Korean War, Suez, Hungarian and Czech crises, Iran-Iraq war, 1991 Gulf War, Bosnia and Iraqi crisis of 2003) to explain the role of UN to maintain or enforce peace. The General Assembly passed a "Uniting for Peace" resolution to deal with veto problem and undertake peacekeeping functions under the UN Charter. It was largely successful in preventing these conflicts leading towards III World war. Its efforts in peace-building are hampered by growing arms race among member states. It is not able to eradicate the menace of terrorism. In fact, one should not blame the UN for such a failure. It is only an association of states. Its members do not want it to enforce peace in the world to serve their national interests. The University of Peace, TFF and ICAP are also contributing towards promoting peace. Peace can be established by IOs only in tandem with nation states**.** By summing up we can say that until the "United Nations" is composed of "Divided Nations", peace will remain the victim.

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ANSWERS TO CHECK YOU PROGRESS EXERCISES

Check Your Progress Exercises 1

1) Your answer should include role of United Nations, peacekeeping organisations and regional organisations and their role.

Check Your Progress Exercises 2

1) Your answer should have the following points:
   a) Transnational Foundation for Peace and Future Research
   b) International Committee of Artists for Peace