The Significance of International Organisations' Cooperation in the Efficient Resolution of Global Conflict

Adedeji AO*

Peace and Development Studies, University of Ilorin, Nigeria

*Corresponding author: Adedeji Amos Ojo, Peace and Development Studies, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria, Tel: 08022149642/ 08074239982; Email: amos_peace61@yahoo.com/ adedejiamosojo1970@gmail.com

Abstract

Current deliberation is centered on how achievable is the collaborations among international organisations in the intervention of conflict across the globe. Many interventions that took place had a mix of humanitarian and political motives. Hence, the issue of cooperation among international organisations is a factor that needs to be considered. The study examined the significance of international organisations' cooperation in the efficient resolution of global conflict with reference to United Nations (UN) and regional and sub-regional organisations. The work is quantitative in nature. The study found a number of benefits derived from cooperation amongst effective strategies for conflict prevention, consistent updating of UN of regional activities, initiatives to establish peace mechanisms, effectiveness of UN efforts, provision of adequate resources and facilitation of post-conflict rebuilding. Notwithstanding, the milestone impact is being challenges by a number of factors such as international politics, disparities of interest, divergent strategies, competing authority structures and challenge of overconfidence. The study concluded by recommending rational using of power, common interest, objective selection of best strategy, unity of purpose and avoidance of over-exaggeration of prowess and strength. Readily accessibility of funds is also fundamental for the success of global peace efforts.

Keywords: Comparative Advantage; Conflict Resolution; Cooperation; International Organisations; Regional Organisations; United Nations

Abbreviations

UN: United Nations; UNO: United Nations Organisation; OSCE: Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe; NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, OAS: Organisation of American States; AU: African Union; ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States; EU: European Union; ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations; SADC: Southern African Development Community.

Introduction

In an increasingly interconnected world, conflict resolution becomes a tasking process that embroils a variation of actors. International organisations established by treaties become a major player playing a pivotal role in the maintenance of global peace and security; they are responsible for reducing, preventing and resolution of conflicts in the global world [1]. The United Nations (UN)

stand out among others as the central body of international organisations that has principal obligation of maintaining international peace and security, a responsibility it bestows on its Security Council [2].

The fundamental discourse in the global peace and security debate is how the UN's association with regional organisations, and eventually sub-regional organisations, should be set up to optimize each body's comparative advantages and guarantee their complementary roles, all the while upholding the UN's priority in maintaining world peace and security. Considering that the UN and regional and sub-regional organisations cooperative efforts, each has peace and security mandates that concern her continents.

As evidenced in the time past, the United Nations has collaborated with various regional and sub-regional organisations predominantly in the area of mediation, peacekeeping, promotion of peace building efforts in conflict affected areas [3]. The UN has consistently worked to strengthen its ties with regional and sub-regional organisations, particularly in the field of conflict resolution.

The UN's responsibilities have been lessened by the regional organisations' capabilities in the crucial fields of preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping, peace-making, and post-conflict peace building, and have also contributed to the consolidation of a stronger sense of democratization, consensus, and participation in international affairs [4]. Ensuring the coherence and coordination of these organisations' efforts to maintain global peace has undoubtedly many benefits [5].

Objective of the Study

The objective of the study was to examine the significance of international organisations' cooperation in the efficient resolution of global conflict with reference to United Nations and regional and sub-regional organisations.

Literature Review

Conceptual Analysis

Like many other concepts, conflict resolution is open to various meaning and interpretations which is due to the academic background and experience of scholars. Conflict resolution is considered as any method of resolving or ending conflict by any means such as violence or welfare. Otherwise, it can also be defined as peaceable process of managing conflict through assistance of third party [6]. For the sake of this paper, we will align with the latter view.

A stable resolution that addresses the underlying causes of conflict is ideal for ending a protracted conflict.

Peter W [7] defined conflict resolution as the process of resolving fundamental incompatibilities between disputing parties, stopping any hostile acts against one another, and re-establishing their previous amicable relationship. Also, according to Miller CA [8], conflict resolution is a range of strategies meant to put an end to conflict by finding positive solutions to the issues that led to them.

Conflict resolution entails minimizing, removing, or ending conflict [9]. It means finding the underlying causes of the conflict and means to resolve them through meeting the needs of all parties and simultaneously respecting their values and identities. Conflict resolution can mean constructive procedure adopted for solving problems which are aimed at terminating conflicts. Its approach includes negotiation, diplomacy, mediation, arbitration, facilitation, conciliation, restorative justice and peace operation.

Conflict resolution is more challenging than simple dispute settlement as it necessitates a more systematic approach than dispute settlement. It is therefore feasible to resolve a disagreement that arises within a broader conflict without settling the conflict as a whole. According to Best SG [10], conflict resolution is the final step and the result of all the approaches. In agreement with Laue JH [11], a conflict can only be deemed resolved if the following criteria are satisfied:
The outcome gratifies the interests and needs of all the parties through mutual agreement;
The resolution does not violate any party's values;
None of the parties reject the solution, even when they have the power to do so; and
The outcome is impartial and becomes self-supporting and self-enforcing.

International organisations are entities established by treaties to promote international cooperation and maintaining international peace and security, and promotion of economic development among member states [1]. International organisations are known with range of approaches to conflict resolution such as mediation, negotiation, arbitration, economic sanctions, peacekeeping, peace enforcement and peace building. The foremost and all-inclusive international organisation is United Nations Organisation (UNO) which is in charge of the maintenance of international peace and security among other tasks.

Other important international organisations are the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Union (EU), the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Organisation of American States (OAS), the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Southern

African Development Community (SADC). They are as well responsible for promoting peace and security in their particular continents and sub-regions [3].

Theoretical Framework

A neoliberal institutionalism theory was used as the theoretical approach for the study. The concept of neoliberalism became popularize with the post-war development which resulted in growing dependency on international institution in the 1980s [12]. The theory has since become one of the most dominant ideologies in international relations.

The theory emphasis on the considerable role of international organisations on facilitating, promoting and developing cooperation among United Nations, regional organisations and sub-regional organisations, while at the same time reducing competition and rivalries [13]. The theory emphasis that the broader the cooperation the slimmer the competition among institutions

The theory argued that UN and regional organisations should engage in absolute advantage as against relative gains. Global conflict should be resolved by employing comparative advantages of both UN and regional organisations through common negotiations and coordination [14]. Through this, manpower, financial power, legal power, and administrative power are comparatively contributed and used to solve common problem in organized way, hence international organisation idea comes to play.

Deutsch cited in Hengrui [12] argued that the entrenchment of cooperation will lead to increase interconnectivity which will help to push for common interests and goals, and thereby promote peace and international harmony. Cooperation between UN and regional and sub-regional organisations become sacrosanct and obligatory in the global politics and the management of global peace and security.

The theory is germane to the study as it deals with the notion of interdependence which entails a 'relationship of mutual dependence' of actors in international arena. The theory also aids in conceptualise the relationship between the UN and the regional and sub-regional organisations. It also reveals the ability of cooperative and competitive relationship to resolve and escalate global conflict respectively. The choice becomes that of UN and regional and sub-regional organisations.

United Nations, Regional Organisations and Sub-Regional Organisations' Cooperation in Conflict Resolution

United Nations, the major international organisation, is obviously in charge of maintaining world peace and security, with the Security Council bearing primary responsibility for this duty (Article 24, Chapter V of UN Charter). The Charter provides a task for regional organisations in the maintenance of peace and security in their distinct regions. According to Article 33(1) of Chapter VI of the Charter, parties to any conflict that jeopardizes global peace and security must first attempt to resolve it through regional agreements or other peaceful ways of their own choice.

Furthermore, Chapter VIII, Article 52(1) states that nothing in the Charter precludes the existence of regional agencies to handle issues pertaining to the preservation of global peace and security due to its suitableness for regional action. The Charter urges member states that have ratified such regional agreements to do everything in their power to resolve their region's conflict amicably through such regional organisation before bringing local conflict before the Security Council [15]. Chapter VIII, Article 53 (1) also stipulates that the Security Council shall, where appropriate, use regional arrangements for enforcement action under its jurisdiction.

To preserve peace and security, the former UN General Secretary advocated for the United Nations and regional organisations to play complementary responsibilities [16]. Since the Security Council is primarily in charge of preserving world peace and security, regional initiatives pertaining to decentralization, delegation, and collaboration with the United Nations could alleviate the Council's challenge while also fostering a greater sense of involvement, agreement, and democracy in global affairs. In order to prevent and address regional threats, Thakur R [17] urged Security Council to utilise the provisions of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter by utilising regional organisations.

In dealing with conflict and post-conflict peace building, regional and sub-regional organisations frequently do better than international initiatives. Additionally, their security undertakings are frequently quicker and more pertinent when handling conflict in their respective regions due to the fact that they must deal with the fallout from unsolved conflicts. The UN and regional organisations depend on one another, and shared accountability is essential. Hence, integrating regional organisations into global arrangement of conflict resolution will authenticate UN the legitimacy of the regional endeavour. The UN and regional organisations are intended to cooperate in a number of ways, as outlined by Boutrous-Ghali [4].

First among the forms of cooperation is consultation, the motive of which is to exchange views on diverse approaches of resolving conflicts by UN and regional and sub-regional organisations. The consultation could either be formal or

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less formal. For synergy, there is need for UN to maintain collaboration with the relevant regional or sub-regional organisations. Diplomatic support is another form which is expected from regional or sub-regional bodies to UN peace-making efforts through peacekeeping operations. According to Murithia [18], AU and ECOWAS complemented UN efforts in Liberia and Sierra Leone through diplomatic initiative.

Alternative area of cooperation is operational support. It is to establish a secure environment in the conflict zone for negotiation, implementation of agreement and post-conflict administration. Supports provided to the United Nations by NATO; NATO-led; and Commonwealth of Independent States in the former Yugoslavia; Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium; and Tajikistan respectively are few of the examples [19]. Through joint operation, UN and regional bodies have also jointly launched the International Civilian Mission by jointly share the staffing, direction and financing. This was done in Haiti (MICIVIH) by the UN and the OAS [19].

Co-deployment can also be classified as cooperation between UN and regional bodies. The collective purpose is bringing peace and stability to the post-conflict region [20]. UN field missions in partnership with the peacekeeping forces of ECOWAS were deployed to Liberia and Sierra Leone [21]. The UN and regional organisations have often deployed International Police Task Force (IPTF), multinational peacekeeping force, elections umpires, refugees care groups, development assistance and human rights monitor groups to post-conflict country [19].

The Benefit of Cooperation between UN and Regional and Sub-Regional Organisation

Cooperation between regional organisations and the United Nations in peace initiatives has numerous benefits. The study highlights a few of the advantages:

Through this kind of collaboration, multinational organisations may develop effective crisis prevention plans and, in the event that a crisis does arise, they work together to provide humanitarian aid, peacekeeping, and peace building. Through collaboration between the UN and regional agreements, duties can be shared according to each organisation's unique strengths, enhancing one another and preventing competition.

Collaboration of UN and regional organisations aid UN stay updated on the actions that regional and sub-regional organisations are taking or considering. Constant update makes it possible for UN to legitimize operations that regional and sub-regional bodies have established. In addition, UN operation has a stronger political foundation through support received from a regional or sub-regional entity.

Additionally, collaboration supports diplomatic initiatives that establish peacekeeping missions and peace structures. In some cases, the UN may be preferred by some conflicting parties, while a regional organisation may be preferred by others. As a result, the cooperation of international organisations offers ways to reach a compromise that can end a deadlock and can also encourage cooperation amongst the parties involved [22].

It is a fact that regional or sub-regional organisations are knowledgeable about the underlying causes of a particular conflict from their region, the parties and the personalities involved. Regional and sub-regional organisations can therefore provide a wealth of information that would improve the efficacy of UN efforts to manage that regional conflict.

When it comes to allocating resources as they become available, certain regional and sub-regional institutions might have more latitude than the UN. As a result, they may deploy resources, such as troops, within their own regions more quickly than the UN. Furthermore, regional organisations with abundant resources can adequately provide and suitably fund their own operations [23].

Regional agreements can also be highly helpful in starting peace-building initiatives to support UN peacekeeping operations, much as UN engagement in a crisis serves as a direction to international support. Therefore, collaboration makes post-conflict reconstruction easier. Additionally, the agreement can give both sides an exit strategy that enables them to establish and oversee successor arrangements that can carry on the work that the peacekeeping operation started [22].

Additionally, it may result in significant progress being made by regional and sub-regional organisations in creating efficient conflict resolution procedures such as mediation, negotiation, peacekeeping operations, etc., either on their own or in collaboration with the UN, or at the directive of the UN. This will enhance regional and sub-regional organisation to be more efficient, better informed, boost interoperability, and sustainability of the mission.

Factors Hindering Actualisation of International Organisations' Cooperation

There have been noticeable factors defy the actualisation of cooperation between UN and regional and sub-regional organisations over the resolution of global conflict, thus posing a challenge to the entire peace efforts. Few of these factors are highlighted beneath.

International politics has been one of the major setbacks to cooperation between UN and regional and sub-regional

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bodies in resolution of conflict. International politics is common among the super power. These countries always like showing-off. US were reportedly blocked initiative of French within UN Security Council in Liberia conflict while ECOWAS has fulfilled her own part [24].

Disparities of interest is also an obstruction to UN and regional and sub-regional bodies' cooperation in the resolution of conflict. When there is clash of interest in intervening a particular conflict, cooperation becomes an illusion, while competition becomes a reality. Interest plays key roles in defining cooperation among the intervenors in global conflict resolution.

Similarly, a divergent strategy to issues of intervention often poses a threat to cooperation between UN and regional and sub-regional organisations instead of unifying them. In a situation where UN and regional bodies respectively has clear different approach preferred by each body as a method of intervention in a specific conflict without analysing them objectively to select the best approach. This usually widens the gap, and cooperation becomes unattainable.

Lack of adequate and appropriate information from sides of UN and regional organisations has the ability to worsen the relationship between UN and regional and sub-regional bodies. On many occasions, information has either been delayed or misinterpreted, and hence strain the relationship and negate its purpose.

Competing authority structures is another major obstacle to the actualisation of cooperation between UN and regional and sub-regional organisations. Insistence of rigid UN-led approach which automatically makes regional bodies subordinate will only strengthen competition instead of complimentary each other. Also, an ideological regionalism that ignores multilateralism will also lead to competition between UN and regional and sub-regional bodies which will give birth to sharp division [20].

Favouritism has also contributed to the wide division instead of cooperation between UN and regional bodies. UN don't usually want to cooperate with regional bodies in a situation prejudice is noticed among the contributing nation under regional bodies, as seen in the case of Nigeria in ECOMOG in Liberia [25]. Favouritism has seriously hindered the progress of regional bodies and subsequent lukewarm attitude of UN.

In addition, challenge of overconfidence from the side of United Nations has also found limiting the actualisation of cooperation between UN and regional and sub-regional bodies [24]. This has led UN to believe she can do it alone, and hence not given due recognition to the regional and sub-regional organisations. Sadly, UN solely engaging in

numerous complex peacekeeping operations in the early 1990s resulted into counterattack, and hence her operational capacity was severally challenged.

Added to the above is what is referred to as 'poor man's war syndrome' in terms of international financial resources committed to peace operations. Resource constraint has hindered cooperation between UN and regional and sub-regional bodies in no small measure. The UN has often been careful in releasing funds for peace efforts due to lack of interest. Regional bodies most especially Africa in most cases are financially constraint. Such scenarios were witnessed by AU in Darfur and SADC in Democratic Republic of Congo and the result was strained relationship.

Methodology

The research design used in carrying out this study is the survey method which is descriptive in nature. Primary and secondary sources were employed in data collection. Primary source is limited to the administration of questionnaire, while the secondary source involves the use of journals, magazines, government documents and publication of distinguished academics on the theme of the discourse.

Department of History and Strategic Studies of University of Lagos and Department History and International Studies of Lagos State University, both in Lagos were chosen as the population of the study. One hundred people from each institution were randomly selected totalling two hundred (200) as sampling size.

Two hundred (200) questionnaires were administered to the selected individuals from the two institutions. Inferential Statistics version of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyze the data gathered through administration of questionnaires. The hypothesis was further tested with chi-square method towards validating or refuting the statement.

Data Presentation and Analysis

This section centers on the analysis of data collected through the use of questionnaires, and testing of hypotheses. The information was extracted from the sampling size of the study.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Returned	185	92.5
Not Returned	15	7.5
Total	200	100

Table 1: Administration of Questionnaire Distributed.

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In line with table 1, 185 (92.5%) copies of the questionnaires were properly filled and returned. Hence, the percentage will be based on the one and hundred eighty-five (185) questionnaires returned.

This subsection details the data of the respondents employing four precise areas of sex, age, marital, and education.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Sex Distribution		
Male	110	59.5
Female	75	40.5
Total	**185**	**100**
Age Distribution		
20-29	52	28.1
30-39	72	38.9
40-49	40	21.6
50 and above	21	11.4
Total	**185**	**100**
Marital Distribution		
Married	90	48.6
Single	78	42.2
Divorced	10	5.4
Widow/Widower	7	3.8
Total	**92**	**100**
Educational Distribution		
Secondary Education	40	21.6
Post-Secondary Education	80	43.2
Post-Graduate Education	65	35.1
Total	**92**	**99.9 (100)**

Table 2: Information of Respondents.

Table 2 revealed that 59.5% of the respondents were male while 40.5% were female. Similarly, the table depicted that 28.1% of the respondents were between age bracket 20-29, 38.9% fall within age bracket 30-39, 21.6% were under age bracket 40-49 while 11.4% were 50 years and above. In line with the table, the breakdown of marital status revealed that 48.6% were married, 42.2% were single, 5.4% were divorced, while 3.8% were either widow or widower.

Further, as revealed by the table, 21.6% of the respondents had secondary education, 43.2% had post-secondary education while the remaining 35.1% had post graduate education.

Presentation of Data According to Research Statement

The aim of the study was to examine the significance of cooperation among international organisations in the efficient resolution of global conflict with reference to UN and regional and sub-regional organisations. The unit adopted five-point Likert scales of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree (D) and Undecided (U) for the analysis.

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SN	Cooperation of International Organisations	SA	A	SD	D	U
1	Cooperation among international organisations determines the success of peace operation in the conflict zone.	23.8	38.4	12.4	16.8	8.6
2	Interest plays a major role in determining international Organisations' cooperation in the resolution of global conflict.	25.4	34.6	13.5	21.1	5.4
3	Lack of cooperation between UN and regional organisations during conflict negates the chances of success in conflict zone.	31.4	29.2	10.8	15.1	13.5
4	The need to entrench the clause of cooperation in the charters of all international organisations is a necessity	40.5	45.9	5.4	3.2	4.9
5	Cooperation among international organisations ensures speed resolution of global conflict	35.7	29.7	11.9	16.2	6.5
6	The peace experiencing in some of post-conflict nations across the globe was as a result of the cooperation between UN and regional bodies	31.4	44.3	5.9	11.4	7

Table 3: Cooperation of International Organisations in Conflict Resolution.
Author's Field Survey, 2024

Table 3 revealed that 62.2% of respondents affirmed that cooperation among international organisations determines the success of peace operation in the conflict zone. Inversely, 29.2% refuted the claim, while 8.6% were undecided. Similarly, 60% of the respondents avowed that interest plays a major role in determining international organisations' cooperation in the resolution of global conflict. Contrariwise, 34.6% rebutted the assertion as 5.4% were nonaligned.

On the claim that lack of cooperation between UN and regional organisations during conflict negates the chances of success in resolving global conflict, 60.6% of respondents admitted it, 25.9% negated it while 13.5 % were neutral. Also, the table shown that 40.5% of the respondents absolutely agreed that the need to entrench the clause of cooperation in the charters of all international organisations is a necessity, 45.9% concurred, 8.6 conflicted while 4.9% unallied.

As depicted by table 3, 65.4% and 28.1% of the respondents admitted and contested the proposition respectively that cooperation of international organisations ensures speed resolution of global conflict, while 6.5% did not take sides. The table further indicated that 31.4% of the respondents strongly affirmed that the peace experiencing in some of post-conflict nations across the globe was as a result of the cooperation between UN and regional bodies, 44.3% affirmed, 5.9% strongly rebutted, 11.4% rebutted, while 7% were impartial.

Testing of the Hypothesis

The hypothesis is tested in this subsection using chi-square (X^2) method. The statistical method to be used for testing the hypothesis is chi-square, where

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum (O\text{-}E)^2}{E}$$

Where X^2 – Chi-Square
$\sum$ = Summation
O = Observed frequency
E = Expected frequency

A 5% is assumed for this testing. In the hypothesis proof, Ho denotes the null hypothesis while Hi represents the alternative hypothesis. In line with the decision rule, the alternative hypothesis is accepted when the calculated value (chi-square: X^2) is greater than the critical value otherwise known as table value, and vice versa.

Hypothesis 1: Based on Statement 2

H_o: Interest did not play a major role in determining international organisations' cooperation in the resolution of global conflict.
H_i: Interest plays a major role in determining international organisations' cooperation in the resolution of global conflict.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	47	25.4
Agree	64	34.6
Strongly Disagree	25	13.5
Disagree	39	21.1
Undecided	10	5.4
Total		100

Table 4: Analysis of Respondents on Research Hypothesis.
Expected frequency= No of Observed Frequency
No of Variable = 185/5 = 37

Variables	O	E	O-E	(O-E)²	(O-E)²/E
Strongly Agree	47	37	7	49	1.32
Agree	64	37	27	729	19.7
Strongly Disagree	25	37	-12	144	3.89
Disagree	39	37	2	4	0.11
Undecided	10	37	-27	729	19.7
Total	185				44.72

Analysis of chi-square (X2)
Formula for degree of freedom = r-1= 5 – 1 = 4:

Since chi-square calculated X^2 is 44.72 which is greater than critical (X^2 of 9.448), alternative hypothesis which state that 'interest plays a major role in determining international organisations' cooperation in the resolution of global conflict' is accepted.

Hypothesis II Based on Research Statement 5

H_o: Cooperation among international organisations did not ensure speed resolution of global conflict.
H_i: Cooperation among international organisations ensures speed resolution of global conflict.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	66	35.7
Agree	55	29.7
Strongly Disagree	22	11.9
Disagree	30	16.2
Undecided	12	6.5
Total	185	100

Table 5: Analysis of Respondents on Research Hypothesis.
Expected frequency= No of Observed Frequency
No of Variable = 185/5 = 37

Variables	O	E	O-E	(O-E)²	(O-E)²/E
Strongly Agree	66	37	29	841	22.73
Agree	55	37	18	324	8.76
Strongly Disagree	22	37	-15	225	6.08
Disagree	30	37	-7	49	1.32
Undecided	12	37	-25	625	16.89
Total	185				55.78

Table 6: Analysis of chi-square (X2).
Formula for degree of freedom = r-1= 5 – 1 = 4

Alternative hypothesis which state that 'cooperation among international organisations ensures speed resolution of global conflict is accepted since the calculated value (55.78) is greater than table value (X2 of 9.448).

Conclusion

Cooperation among international organisations in conflict resolution is imperative. The study noted that the principal obligation of maintaining of peace and security in global arena has been conferred on Security Council by United Nations. The dynamics of conflict has call for complete collaboration among international organisations for effective and successful peace efforts. This is widely supported by majority of the respondents that affirmed that cooperation among international organisations determines the success of peace operation in the conflict zone. Cooperation is therefore key in the success of global conflict resolution.

The work established that, interests are fundamental to the cooperation among various intervenors. This is validated by the 60% of the total respondents who asserted that interest plays a major role in determining international organisations' cooperation in the resolution of global conflict. Hence, interest is essential element of global conflict resolution as confirmed by the first hypothesis. Further, the study argued that competition among international organisations is detrimental as justified by Cater C [24] in the competition between US and French within UN Security Council in Liberia conflict. This was also vindicated by 60.6% of the total respondents that admitted that lack of cooperation between UN and regional organisations during conflict negates the chances of success in global conflict resolution.

The neoliberal institutionalism theory used in the study avowed the outcome of second hypothesis by maintaining that cooperation between UN and regional organisations becomes an obligatory in the maintenance of global peace and security. This was upheld by 75.7% of the total respondents that admitted that peace experiencing in some of post-conflict nations across the globe was as a result of the cooperation between UN and regional organisations. To fully annex the benefits of collaboration among international organisations, it is important to entrench the clause of cooperation in the charters of all international organisations. Multilateralism should also be embraced in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Recommendations

In the course of this study, some factors were identified as hindrance to the actualisation of cooperation between UN and regional and sub-regional organisations. In view of this, some pertinent recommendations are made.

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Super power should be discouraged in irrational using of power. International politics should be played in accordance with the principle of the game when appropriate. Restructuring of the UN power structure is therefore needed to restrict any single nation to impose its will in a bid to achieve its self-centered interest.

Common interest is recommended between UN and regional and sub-regional bodies in attempt to intervene in conflict. It is an undeniable fact that interest plays vital roles in intervening conflict. Human security and common interests should precede all other interests attached to the operation.

In a situation of divergent strategies to issues of intervention, objective and cooperative analysis of approaches to select the best strategy is recommended. Appropriate approach cooperatively agreed should be applied to conflict situation, while, imposition should be discouraged.

Unity of purpose is recommended in authority structures between UN and regional and sub-regional organisations. Rules of engagement between the UN and regional and sub-regional organisations should be underlined. UN and regional and sub-regional bodies should complement one another, as subordination will only strengthen competition. Multilateralism is therefore suggested.

To enhance the information flow between the UN and regional and sub-regional organisations involved in conducting peace operations, it is advised that a UN information liaison officer or team be assigned to each regional UN office.

Neutrality should be the watchword of intervention among the intervenors for the sake of cooperation and success of the engagement. Spirit of objectivity should be displayed among the intervenors.

Over-exaggeration of any of the body prowess and strength to believe it can solely handle global security should be avoided. Overconfidence can kill and it should be discouraged. Rather, due recognition should be given to regional and sub-regional organisations by UN and vice versa.

Availability of funds should readily be made available and commit to peace operations. Separate account jointly fund and manage by international organisations is recommended.

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