



Topic: “To critically analyze the effectiveness of United Nation mediation role among disputant countries, a comparative historic view pivoting the critical global events involving United Nations and its future role as a Global Mediator”

FINAL DISSERTATION

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Abstract:

This study is aimed to analyze the effectiveness of United Nations and its role as a global mediator. What impact does role of United Nation mediation has on the member disputing countries while they are engaged in either a dispute or even an arm conflict. Additionally, some important global events of the past would also be analyzed to comparatively analyze the effectiveness factors hindering the effectiveness and the role of United Nations as a platform for global dispute resolution. The study is explanatory in nature. The data is collected from the respondents through the interview method 05 interviews were conducted for this process. The interviews were then processed through the analysis, secondary research was also conducted through citations comparative study of already existing work to make the research more reliable. The results reported that the United Nations despite of not being free from the grim control of world powers has managed to positively perform in a certain way to prevent wars, brokered ceasefires and agreements among countries. For this research it is not possible to cover all aspects and events related to United Nations but important and selected events and role of United Nations has been discussed as a future global mediator. Future studies can be considered for further analysis as United Nations is an ever evolving platform and need for research and analysis is always there.

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Chapter one introduction to thesis

Structure:

The structure of this thesis is set out in the table of contents, consisting of five chapters which include introduction and summary, chapter one commences with an introduction and background of the research and United Nations. Additionally, problem statement, Research objectives and research questions are also stated in this chapter. Chapter two is the literature review where an extensive study of relevant literature is done with the help of different secondary sources. Crisis escalation theory and different

views and aspects of conflict resolution approach in global scenario with relevance to this research is explained. Image of United Nations in globally as mediator, recognition of its services globally in context of dispute resolution and mediation is discussed in detail with the help of relevant literature.

Furthermore, chapter three Methodology also discusses the benefits and opportunities arise from United Nations as a platform and the concept of the Global mediation. Data collection techniques Such as, interviews and questions from a set sample of population would be analyzed to draw a conclusion from the data collected; lastly, chapter four discusses study analysis, conclusions recommendations. Followed by references and appendices. In-depth interviews conducted for this research and analysis along with the summary of interview is given in data analysis chapter. The researcher is aware that this document is not technical in nature some specific and subject specific language is used in this research which also is explained in the appendices section

Introduction

In our world billions of human beings are living on this planet they are divided in several regions countries and within countries there are several different languages, races, ethnicities religions and several other segments depending upon which part of the world we are discussing. The difference in Human society on any basis could become the foundation of disagreement which could lead to a dispute and later a conflict this difference could be on the clash of interest, values, cultures or differences in norms.

The conflicts and disputes are needed to be resolved on a global level due to their importance. United Nations is world's largest global organization which is called the assembly of nations. The focus of this research would be effectiveness of mediation role of United Nations organization in context of global disputes and its future potential. The research will centralize on the idea of global mediation irrespective of geopolitics, economy, allegations or questions over the effectiveness. The research would focus on finding out the answers to the questions presented.

Aggestam, and Jönsson, (1997) elaborates as “war and peace are usually seen as two separate conditions, as exact opposites, each defined in terms of the absence of the other. War termination, in this

view, means moving from one distinct phase to another” the need of global platform to resolve disputes arises after the world wars along with its six organs United Nations was established in 1945.

“The United Nations (UN) has six main organs. Five of them — the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat — are based at UN Headquarters in New York. The sixth, the International Court of Justice, is located at The Hague in the Netherlands” (United Nations, 2020)

United Nations Mediation Background

Mediation is very important for resolving disputes especially on a global scale where the outcome of any dispute can have severe impact of the lives of people. In this context the importance of such institution which plays unbiased and neutral mediator role is very important. According to the website of united nations (Un.org, 2010) “The Mediation Service was established by the General Assembly as part of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services (UNOMS) to strengthen the United Nations internal justice system and to assist the staff of the United Nations Secretariat, Funds and Programs, UNHCR and related personnel in the informal resolution of work related disputes. The Mediation Service, which is part of the integrated Office of the Ombudsman, handles mediation cases which have been requested by the parties to the dispute or which have been referred by management evaluation units, the United Nations Dispute Tribunal (UNDT), the United Nations Appeals Tribunal (UNAT), or other offices such as the Office of Staff Legal Assistance (OSLA)”

“In international diplomacy, mediation is a policy instrument, a preferred alternative in a choice situation”. (Carnevale and Choi, 2000)

On the other hand the some experts believe that despite of being under influence United Nation has managed to produced results and able to play its role in international scenario as an important player, the successful mediation examples of El Salvador, Iran and Iraq 1980s war, Mozambique conflict, Sudan infiltration, Cambodia, Guatemala, and Tajikistan are the some of the examples which are used as a reason of effective role of United Nations globally although the good Friday agreement was signed between two separate countries outside of United Nations still it is considered as one of the most effective examples of mediation of an armed conflict towards a peaceful resort.

Statement of the problem:

In the modern world, social media is a significant part of people's lives. Platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, LinkedIn, and Twitter have numerous users, and the number keeps growing on a daily basis. This people to people engagement of a number of virtual platforms refers us back to the importance and need of a global platform of unified League of Nations. There are uncountable global connections, millions of global dealings every day. The diversity of culture, race, ethnicity, religion and norms, globally are different hence creates a gap of a possible difference of culture, norms and other values which could result in the difference of opinion and possibly to a dispute or conflict.

Hence, there is a need arises of a global mediator and unbiased dispute resolution body, and UN can be its best example. There are difference in opinions regarding effectiveness of United Nation as a mediator globally. It is common fact that the Global body is under the influence of the dominating world powers this study would analyze the claim of United Nations being effective or ineffective due to the influence of specific countries or due to other reasons.

Significance of the study:

Research objectives

- To analyze the effectiveness of global mediation for settling disputes or conflicts among countries by United Nations.
- Critically analyze important specific events where United Nations played its role as a mediator.
- Analyze Future possibilities for United Nations as global mediator.

Research Questions:

- Can Global mediation by United Nations be Effective among disputing countries in resolving their disputes?
- How can United Nations' role as a mediator be compared between specific pivotal global events?
- Can united nation continue to play its role as a center for mediation for global conflicts and disputes for future?

Hypothesis:

Hypothesis can be stated as the scientific statement that identifies the relationship between two or more than two variables.

H0= There is no effect of United Nations Global Mediation efforts on United Nation member disputing countries.

H1= There is an effect of United Nations Global Mediation efforts on United Nation member disputing countries.

H0= There is no role of United Nations as a mediator between specific pivotal global events.

H2= There is a role of United Nations as a mediator between specific pivotal global events.

H0= There are no future possibilities of United Nations as a global mediator.

H3= There are future possibilities of United Nations as a global mediator.

Chapter 2 literature review

It is important to differentiate between a conflict and a dispute in order to explain the concept of mediation. According to Burton (1990) a dispute is a short-term disagreement that can result in the disputants reaching some sort of resolution; it involves issues that are negotiable. Conflict, in contrast, is long-term with deeply rooted issues that are seen as “non-negotiable”. Basically there are many other ways in which it can be explained. Additionally, conflicts could be between two different individuals, between a man and society or a group, sect, race ethnicity, religion, region etc. Murdoch and Hughes (2008) explain that disputes occur because ‘people are interacting in some way’. In other words dispute can also be considered as disagreement or argument where two or more parties fail to agree over any mutually acceptable point. This disagreement could be a verbal controversial disagreement an altercation debate publically which normally occurs between contesting politicians and parties having opposing views, claims or in general different way to react or behave to a certain situation or problem resulting in disagreement or dispute it could possibly be clash of interests clash of values or cultures. It is fight over disagreement, opposition of ideas, opinions, feelings and wishes (Oxford University Press, 2020).

The analysis of the dynamics of social relationships in which people interact helps to understand possible forms of conflict resolution. Without violence which can be peaceful or through violence which for sure won't be peaceful which results from the intervention of a third party in the facilitation of an agreement or by his/her decision. In the beginning of the times or in the early ages the resolution of the disputes used to be self-defense they tend to defend themselves or fight to resolve disputes. Once self-protection has been overcome, and by the necessity to solve conflicts and maintain peace in society, systems arise to seek to arrange claims of interest, guaranteeing social harmony through Attribution or distribution of these interests. One of these systems are nation-states, which establish institutions intended to implement justice assuming a jurisdictional function, exercised exclusively by independent courts and predetermined by law. Although, the courts are today the primary way of resolving legal conflicts between citizens, there is no doubt that the legal system, based on norms that regulate the conduct or behavior of people and at the same time indicate the sanctions if they are infringed, is not sufficient to respond to countless conflicts (Deffains, et al., 2017). People, even when they privilege the legal path, look for more accessible, quicker, and friendlier alternatives. Long before the advent of the nation state, societies in Africa, Asia, and the Far East were already practicing non litigious means of dispute resolution, as these societies relied on building their long-term relationships.

In the present-day for example, in the customary law regime of Ghana, there is a still recognition of a chief or some respected elder of the community as the person to whom the parties will refer their disagreement as part of their non-litigious dispute resolution system (Fiadjoe, 2004).

In the western civilization other mechanisms to resolve disputes out of court began as a vigorous movement in the 1970s in the United States, with the Pound Conference on the Causes of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice (Leathes & Masucci, 2014; Wallace, 2006). It currently has ramifications throughout the world, and Ireland is no stranger to this reality. A friendly, transparent, fast, effective, legal arrangement is better than a controversial and aggressive court order, executed to the displeasure of the parties in conflict, within a confusing and tedious apparatus.

This elaboration set the premises for the understanding of mediation and its importance. United Nations is such an institution which encourages the disputing parties to enter direct negotiation if mediation is not needed because the sole purpose is to resolve issues between conflicting parties. According to Fells (2016) "Negotiation is a process where two parties with differences which they need to resolve are trying to reach agreement through exploring for options and exchanging offers – and an agreement"

According to the United Nations website (Un.org) “The name "United Nations", coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War, when representatives of 26 nations” today there are hundreds of nations member of United Nations.

There have been several viewpoints about the role of United Nations as a global mediator and its future. On the 66th session of United Nations General Assembly the Prime Minister of Lesotho said “The Organization had not sufficiently used mediation as a tool for conflict resolution and believed the Security Council must adopt a multilateral approach, since it was the only way to guarantee transparency, impartiality and ownership of the process by the Organization’s general membership “as quoted by (General Assembly of the United Nations, 2011)

By the time the decade ended, the Secretary General had fielded more than twenty special/personal representatives or envoys into conflict zones, most of who were involved in some form of international mediation or ongoing negotiation activity (Vance and Hamburg, 1999).

Furthermore, the role of United Nations in peace process in Africa and Angola can be a good example where we can understand the “other factors” influencing or failing the process of mediation in the case of Angolan peace process Paulo (2004) find out some of the reasons, “failings were partly caused by member states’ lack of interest and unwillingness to commit resources. With a limited mandate and capacity, the second UN Angola Verification Mission in particular struggled to monitor an agreement it had no role in devising”

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, Hong Kong Mediation Centre and International Dispute Resolution & Risk Management Institute co-host city's first International Dispute Resolution Conference 2019. Cyprus provides a classic example of an intractable conflict that, at least until recently, appears to have been frozen. In spite of almost 40 years of ongoing mediation, the UN (along with various other third parties like the United States and NATO) has been unable bring about a negotiated settlement.

The constitutional responsibility of every state in resolving their disputes democratically and peacefully is very important in terms of their global peaceful and lawful image. United States of America for example is one of the countries where difference of opinion is promoted or even appreciated in order to give people right to have their voice being heard many claim to be the leader in human rights globally.

Same is the case in many other countries around world but we will take USA as example. In the journal of dispute resolution Shonholtz (2003) in first premise discussed about the absence of conflicts in democratic societies due to their constitutional responsibility to peacefully address the issues while encouraging the peoples' right to have diverse opinions, expression of ideas, forming different political parties according to their ideology additionally development of public policies that could be against various interests of either societies or businesses.

Applying the right appropriate alternate dispute resolution technique depends on the specific situation or circumstances of the case, particularly nature, intensity and complexity of the dispute between the parties.

Conflict escalation theory:

Since the beginning of the time conflict has been the part and parcel of human society, human beings are very diverse intellectual beings because of their ability to think and process data more efficiently, smartly than other beings around them.

They have the ability to prosper and get along with others while having disagreements, disputes and even conflicts in a way which favors their interests whether it be a country or an individual. There have been many events including wars, conflicts and disagreements among countries at global level causing destruction and devastation leaving behind too much to learn.

“Since the end of the Cold War, conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping and peace building have risen to the top of the international agenda.” (Ramsbotham, Woodhouse and Miall, 2011).

Cold war and post-cold war era has been a tough lesson in the recent history where global powers faceoff each other in show of pretentious power and superiority. According to Ramsbotham et al. (2011) there is a great importance of peacekeeping and conflict prevention among the countries which also are the member states of United Nations, because the world realized after the World war 2 about the importance of a global platform. Therefore, League of Nations or United Nations was created as a global platform which would be a place to address the issues conflicts, disagreements. It later also became a platform for cultural, arts and education.

Three scenarios and 9 stages.

WIN-WIN Scenario:

- Hardening (stage 1)
- Debate (stage 2)
- Actions not words (stage 3)

WIN-LOSE Scenario:

- Image and coalition (stage 4)
- Loss of Face (stage 5)
- Strategies of Threats (stage 6)

LOSE-LOSE Scenario:

- Limited destruction (stage 7)
- Fragmentation of Enemy (stage 8)
- Together into the abyss (stage 9)

WIN-WIN Scenario:

The Glasl (1997) model of conflict escalation emphasis on how there is an internal logic to conflict relationship , he further focuses on the importance of benign and more gentle ways to approach and resolve conflicts which don't effect the disputing parties and they agree to resolve their dispute using any of the dispute resolution methods.

The win-win scenario is consist of three stages which are generally referred to as stairs. When we say stairs it means there are smaller steps and when the conflict escalates we assueme that we are sliding down the stairs and reaching crossing all steps reaching some different stage where the situation of the conflict may totally change, in the first scenario or first phase there are three steps and the conflict is generally about the issue, conflicting parties can have different opinions about the issues, in this stage the **issue itself is the center of the conflict not the parties** involved. In this circumstances such a situation is created where both parties win or accept the outcome of dispute.

WIN-LOSE Scenario:

In second scenario or phase 2 which covers steps 4, 5 and 6. In this phase **the issue is not the center of the conflict, the disputing parties are**, one of the two or more parties in the conflict assume that the

other party in the conflict is an idiot, incompetent, unable to deal with first party and overall not good at all.

The way out would be only on the expense of one party, not both of the parties can claim that they have benefit from the situation, only one would be on the winning side and other would be on the losing side, the scenario is called win-lose scenario, in context of global conflicts where the involvement of United Nations sometimes have been absent we have the example of U.S Iraq War where during the pre-war negotiations between Iraq former late president Saddam Hussain representative and U.S representative

LOSE-LOSE Scenario:

In phase three or lose-lose scenario which covers the last three steps conflict is so profound that now we are trying to destroy our counter party even if it causes us losses its described as actually form of war the order in not important in terms of step 7, 8 or 9 the aim is all about hurting the enemy and destroying the opposite party we care more about the destruction of our enemy than our self. In this situation one party is totally prepared about losing the competition but never would let the other one survive, **it is pure self-destruction.**

It is not necessary that in a global scenario during the conflict or crisis escalation between countries all of the above stages are found or presents. It is most likely to be depended on the circumstances and nature of the conflict, some of stages of conflict escalation can be more relevant than the others in a particular crisis. The win-win, win-lose, or lose-lose scenarios in a global picture could more likely be based up on the interests of the conflicting countries in a specific conflict. In this piece of work a few examples would be shared in next chapters to further elaborate and clarify the topic.

The model of conflict escalation according to Glasl (1982) there are nine different stages of a conflict escalation process. It's explained in context of conflict escalation, mostly as individual level or organizational level this conflict model can possibly be very helpful model to understand the crisis escalation and conflict resolution if apply the model over the global level rather any organization or individual level. It is understandable to note that there is no comparison between an individual and a country but globally there a space to be filled in this regard related to global crisis escalation among countries.

Nowadays there are numerous countries going through conflict with other countries sometimes they reach the point of no return or even arm conflicts. A country which is in conflict with another country it

would be useful and worthy to analyze the outcomes and results of such model in terms of global conflict and in presence of an unbiased mediator in such cases normally the mediator is from United Nations or a powerful third party. Glasl (1982) explained 9 different levels of conflict escalation if the awareness of sensitivity and importance of these steps and their severity is known to the disputing countries a conflict can be avoided through negotiations.

The Austrian researcher Glasl (1997) in his book conflict management describes different stages of conflict. He views the conflict as descent in to ever deeper primitive and inhumane forms of conflict he further explains that if one or both parties involving in a conflict do not make any effort to resolve the conflict or even halt it as it is. The conflict can quickly become a quagmire for them and later it would be very difficult to return to previous positions or leave their stances, this explanation can be viewed in global context of conflicts and disputes among the nations.

According to U.N.org Peacemaker (1998) Good Friday agreement was signed on 10th day of April 1998 between the government republic of Ireland and United Kingdom. “Talks, mediated by former U.S. senator George Mitchell” (Wallenfeldt, 2020)

Londonderry, killing the incident, which became known as “Bloody Sunday,” British government inquiry into the event, concluded that none of the victims had posed a threat to the troops and that their shooting had been unjustified. (Wallenfeldt, 2020)

British Prime Minister Mr. David Cameron officially apologized after decades of the bloody Sunday incident as:

“There is no point in trying to soften or equivocate what is in this report. It is clear from the tribunal’s authoritative conclusions that the events of Bloody Sunday were in no way justified....What happened should never, ever have happened....Some members of our armed forces acted wrongly. The government is ultimately responsible for the conduct of the armed forces and for that, on behalf of the government, indeed, on behalf of our country, I am deeply sorry.”(Wallenfeldt, 2020)

In context of resolving disputes globally or to prevent them happening further in future the conduct behavior and the attitude of the parties involved in the conflict is very influential even after the resolution of the conflict. The official apology from the head of the government of the United Kingdom of that time Mr. David Cameron internationally has its great importance because it is very necessary to learn from past mistakes but there are still concerns that only an apology is enough?

It is very important to note the cause of the death of millions of people died in Iran Iraq war in 1980s because of many complicated politically motivated interest based turmoil but the most important lesson from that event was Iran because despite being on the weaker side of war Iran refuse to accept the U.N resolution 479, reason being the failure of United Nations to determine the aggressor in the conflict that delayed of determination of aggressor in the conflict took lives of thousands and many years.

Consequently, after the agreement of United Nations to create a board finding out aggressor lead to the acceptance of United Nation resolution 598 by Iran, it was classed as intractable conflict hence it resolute at the exhaustion point and Tehran accepting the resolution. Additionally, the chemical and gas attack from Iraq witnessed by its allies than by reaming meaningfully silent also played its part. If we look at figure 1, it clearly explains the situation at current moment as they were with enemies before had deadly war and conflict later they agree for mediated talk and after ceasefire they reconcile and have normal relationship now.

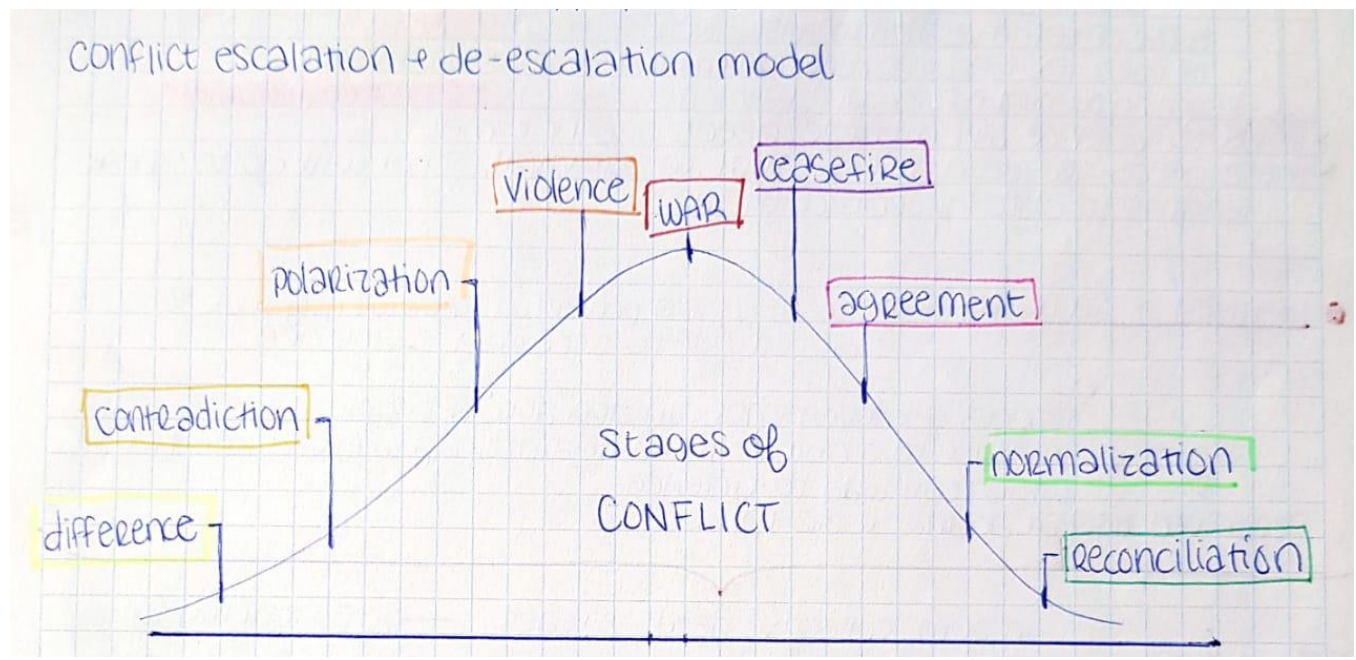


Fig:1 Source: google Images (conflict escalation)

Effects of conflict escalation on member countries

Why crisis escalates? Interestingly, (McGregor, 2015) in the journal of International Law argued that “it is possible to identify minimum standards of justice focused on equality of arms and participation within the Court’s existing toolbox that would address the critiques of ADR/PDR identified earlier in the article while respecting the autonomy of the parties.”

If we analyze the argument regarding minimum standard of justice, it is more likely to have huge diversity of opinions from experts.

Culture can play a positive role in the mediation of international disputes. Cultural ties between the mediator and one or both of the disputants can facilitate mediation by, among other things, enhancing the mediator's acceptability to the parties, and enhancing the belief that the mediator can deliver concessions and agreements (Carnevale and Choi, 2000)

Carnevale and Choi (2000) further emphasize the importance of culture by further explaining the cultural misconceptions. In some cases cultural misconceptions can create dispute leading to conflict, furthermore, the psychological aspect of cultural differences and positive impact of culture in the world of international diplomacy has proved its importance on several occasions whether it be sports diplomacy, cultural diplomacy or any other form of dispute resolution.

UN-led Pivotal Global Mediation events between 1980s and 1990s

Although a detailed and comprehensive assessment due to the limitations of this research work is not possible regarding events that took place between the 1980s and 1990s globally and mediated by the United Nations, hence this research will analyze and focus on a few of those events.

Touval (1994) in a published article in famous *foreign affairs* argued about the effectiveness and mediation role of United Nation on global Platform. Focusing on the pivotal global events during 1980s and 1990s in particular.

Touval (1994) further argues on the basis of a number of reasons that why the United Nations fails in its attempts global mediation. “U.N mediation ...extended or aggravated many of those disputes” Touval (1994) additionally, she argued about U.N being insufficiently flexible and dynamic to pursue coherent and effective negotiation strategy in mediation talks. There was also questions about U.N lack of sufficient legitimacy to comply with policies, which consequently, effects its mediation capability.

Touval (1994) before pointing out the reasons of why U.N fails in mediation examined the UN intervention in Afghanistan, Angola, Haiti, Somalia, and the former Yugoslavia and the U.N in these countries has not been so effective.

On the other hand Hampson (2003) viewed Touval (1994) as the result of circumstantial influence as that was written in 1994 when the Bosnian peace mission called Vance-Owen mediation mission was unable to prove its effectiveness in the conflict between Bosnia and Yugoslavia. Hampson (2003) further points out the selective cases of selection regarding the role of UN in said period, so there was a few cases of success.

Hampson (2003) evidently differ over the reasons of U.N failures mentioned by Touval (1994) published in *foreign affairs* by bringing the success cases of mediation brokered by United Nations.

In 1980 war broke out between **Iraq and Iran** “Security Council adopted Resolution 479, which called for an immediate end to the conflict and a negotiated resolution” Hampson (2003) this urgency and appeal shows the determination of UN to play its role in times of global conflict. Unfortunately, in this war parties refused to stepdown from their positions until they wear out and tired of war.

Therefore apparently, the reason mentioned by Touval (1994) about U.N extends and aggravates the conflicts in some cases making sense ironically because it was discovered later that “Iran was unhappy about the fact the UN Security Council failed in its early resolutions to declare Iraq the aggressor in the Conflict” Hampson (2003) later with efforts of Germany resolution 598 was accepted by the countries promising to help identify the aggressor in that conflict.

El Salvador.

The resolution of the Salvadoran conflict stands out as one of the clearest examples of successful UN mediation in the 1990s. Hampson (2003). After the agreement of superpowers United States and Russia to resolve the El Salvador issue while protecting both of their interests.” helped overcome some of the key barriers in the negotiation by being a sources of proposals, reframing the meaning of concessions, creating a sense of urgency, imposing deadlines, and offering side-payments, assurances, and the threat of sanctions if progress was not forthcoming. In undertaking these tasks, it enjoyed the support of the “four friends”—Spain, Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico” Hampson (2003). This can be considered as an example of UN role in mediating to resolve conflicts but the arrangement of meeting between the

world powers settling their interest prior to any mediation or settlement in a war torn country not only raises questions but also undermines the functionality of U.N.

Cambodia

According to Joshi, Quinn and Regan (2015) the Paris peace accord occurred in 1991 which bring an end to the longstanding conflict in the wart torn country of Cambodia it was negotiated under supervision of United Nations and some other important third parties. In the beginning the talks were under supervision of ASEAN later that negotiation didn't work well and failed.

As the Hampson (2003) describes that the negotiated agreements were subsequently implemented by the United Nations though UNAMIC and UNTAC, which performed a wide range of roles and functions, including fact finding, mediation, verification, monitoring, humanitarian assistance, refugee relocation, and assistance, electoral preparation, electoral supervision and monitoring, civil administration, rehabilitation, engineering and infrastructure reconstruction, cantonment, Disarmament, and demobilization.

Intractable conflicts:

“The argument over the post-World War II and post-Cold War periods reveals that the economic interests of the permanent five members of the Security Council play a key role in explaining which civil wars receive United Nations peacekeepers”. (Stojek and Tir, 2014)

Most of bull headed conflicts, intractable conflict are mostly in those areas of the work where the major leading world powers have their interests vested or their allies demands them to protect the interests. In the war of Sudan around two million people have been killed directly or indirectly due to famine, diseases injuries and lack of health facilities and sanitation. Conflict which has gone on for some 19 years Hampson (2003).

At the moment many global issues conflict zones war areas for example Yemen and Saudi Arabia war almost five years ago started, complicated Syrian front, Kashmir, Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Colombia they also fall into the active intractable category because the parties of the conflicts in those countries are not ready to denounce their power and abuse of power which in turn creates catastrophes. presence of American soldiers in different regions itself a huge objection from most of the host countries but some have requested them to stay to counter their neighbors Iraq,

Afghanistan, south Korea, Guatemala, Guam, Philippines, largest logistical operational base in Qatar, bases in Saudi Arabia and many countless countries, have bases of foreign countries in their countries which other countries see as hostile move towards their interests.

Use of mediation in diplomacy to resolve disputes:

There are many examples globally which can be taken as reference to work for mediation among disputation countries. As the Carnevale and Choi, (2000) elaborated the mediating role of rivals in past they fought war against each other now they have become mediators in 1998 Geneva talks on behalf of North Korea and South Korea. There are strong arguments about the vested interests of China and US in both countries. Many believe that the 1998 Geneva mediation was held due to potential incentives it conceals behind its curtains whether it be political benefits or can be some other tangible benefits including contract awards agreements and investments.

In more recent event of several years of long tiring negation and mediation process between Iran and P5+1 (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and United States; plus Germany.) and the agreement was dubbed as J.C.P.O.A or joint comprehensive plan of action to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue. Sometimes the matters are out of hands of the Global body like UN itself, due to the sensitivity of the matter parties agreed to mediate or talk outside UN, to settle an agreement which was named as JCPOA. It's a common thought that Iran refused to talk under UN about its nuclear and missile program because of the United Nations structural deficiencies particularly Security Council and the structure of VETO power so any resolution adopted in the house of nations unanimously can be rejected by world powers if it doesn't suit them or their interests.

In context of conflict and its resolution through diplomacy and mediation efforts either individually or through United Nations platform according to Zartman (2001) a mutually hurting stalemate a condition where both conflicting parties are fed up of conflict or reach a point of exhaustion with war or conflict. The case of mutual hurting stalemate the possibility of bringing the parties to the terms is relevantly easier than at the start of the conflict.

The warring sides at this point realize that the cost of war is higher than that of the cost of a political settlement or negotiation. Here, the researcher noted that Zartman (2001) apparently overlooks importance to the actual parties of the conflict 'common people/suffers' who paid the actual cost of everything including point of hurting stalemate on both sides.

According to Rostamizadeh and Azizi (2019). The first paragraph in **Article 1** of the Charter enumerates, the Charter seeks to address the aims and purposes of the United Nations which focuses on the resolution and role of UN nation in resolving disputes and bringing peace.

“To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace”. As quoted by Rostamizadeh and Azizi, (2019).

United Nations Security Council and its Effectiveness:

The structure of United Nations on its basic organs, mainly the secretariat, the general assembly, Security Council, trusteeship council, international court of justice and the secretariat. The Security Council is the most critical and influential of all its organs as it consist of 05 permanent members and 10 nonpermanent members according to the data available related to United Nation structure.

“In 2008 Russia vetoed a measure condemning its occupation of the Georgian republics of South Ossetia and Abkhazia” (United Nations Security Council - History, 2020)

It raises a huge question over the effectiveness of United Nation Security Council functionality and the right to veto. Furthermore, the concept of unbiased, neutral justice globally from UN platform in any regard is clearly not possible in such balance of power globally. Even during the data collection for this research one of the respondents the respected official ambassador of the state of Palestine to Republic of Ireland Ms. Jilan Abdalmajid pointed out towards the structural deficiencies in U.N Security Council particularly right to veto when she was asked about the factors hindering resolution of Israeli Palestinian conflict.

“Successful UN mediation requires the clear and unambiguous support of the Security Council and Council mandates that do not compromise the mission of the UN mediator” (Boutros-Ghali, 1996) this raises further serious questions over the authority and functionality of United Nations and explains prevalence of some specific dispute till date.

Early UN efforts to become involved in the peace process in Central America in the early 1980s were stymied by US opposition in the Security Council, which made it difficult for the Secretary-General's Special Representative initially to take a proactive role in the peace process (De Soto, 1999)

The U.S Iran rivalry is well known and been the center of attention many times both view each other as rivals although Iran is no match for U.S economic and military supremacy, since the change of regime in Iran in 1979, the US ally was overthrown by the public revolution and long standing allies become adversaries due to opposition from new government to US policies and interests in region. Which in turn made US to turn favor towards the rival of Iran Saddam Hussain and the foundations of almost 10 years of war started to lay down to serve regional interests.

“United States viewed Iran as a pariah in international affairs and had little sympathy for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime. Washington's efforts to curry favor with Iraqi president Saddam Hussein and its jockeying for influence in the Middle East with Moscow also compromised the Security Council's neutrality and the efforts by the UN mediator to broker a cease-fire”. Hampson (2004)

It is interesting to note the mention of role Moscow played in 2008 by vetoing a resolution against its own country, compromising the U.N neutrality and unbiased, similar instances has occurred when the allies of U.S failed to comply with international laws and regulations and faced the global demand for justice such as Saudi Arabia or Israel over the Political victimizations and human rights abuses, at that point U.S supports its interest like other world powers and compromises the neutrality of U.N by vetoing the resolutions against its allies.

According to a number of human rights organization reports many other powerful countries like Russia, china, United states have also don't have the 'IDEAL' situation of human rights but because of their vested interests in their allied countries instead of being vocal and advocate of human rights they follow a different approach of ignoring their allies abusing the human rights in their countries.

A fair example could be of United States which rarely objected on higher diplomatic levels the abuse of human rights in Saudi Arabia and recently it supported the Saudi run for human rights council in UN.

According to human right world reports, “The coalition that have hit homes, markets, hospitals, schools, and mosques and worship places. These attacks may amount to war crimes. Saudi commanders face possible criminal liability for war crimes” (Human Rights Watch, 2019) this report was in context of Yemen and Saudi war which is still on going in year 2020.

According to the human rights watch report 2019 there have been a number of human rights abuses domestically in the kingdom and the country run for United Nations human rights council seat. “With few exceptions Saudi Arabia does not tolerate public worship by adherents of religions other than Islam and systematically discriminates against Muslim religious minorities, notably Twelver Shia and Ismailis, including in public education, the justice system, religious freedom, and employment. On April 23, 2019, Saudi Arabia carried out a mass execution of 37 men in various parts of the country. At least 33 were from the country’s minority Shia community who had been convicted following unfair trials for various alleged crimes, including protest-related offenses, espionage, and terrorism” (Human Rights Watch, 2019)

Children were given death penalty and many awaiting death row the report further mentions about the young kids being jailed and sentenced to death only for protesting for their rights the name of Ali al Nimer was specifically mentioned who along with others protestors was arrested when he was a kid. He was put into jail for many years when he became 17 years he was given death penalty. The allied regimes grow stronger and crueller with in their country as there is no one to ask them question about what they are doing? United States and other countries didn’t even blink an eye or noticed for any moment instead they still keep supporting their interest and that of their allies. It’s not only one or two countries which are responsible for it it’s a global trend all over the world. These events critically impacts the effectiveness and credibility of United Nations as a global platform for Nations around the world.

Chapter 3

Research Methodology:

The methodology of this study is based on the importance of the research onion and its layers. The research design encompasses the exploratory, explanatory and descriptive. The research design presents that this study is descriptive cum exploratory in nature as it will utilize the hypothesis-based assessment of data collected from interviews and secondary sources. The philosophy of research is delineated in the positivism and Interpretivism. Positive philosophy approaches the data through logic and empirical assessment of data. The Interpretivism is explanation of the data on grounds of perception. This study will select the positive approach for the analysis.

In this study, the aim behind conducting research is to analyze relationships between independent and dependent variables Cook et al (2014). A relevant research philosophy selection is essential to make the

research fruitful and obtain the answers to the research questions and according to the nature of research; In the case of this research, the researcher is using the EMIC type of research epistemology. EMIC type of research elaborated by Yin (2010) and also Willis (2007) as cited by Olive (2014)

“An emic perspective attempts to capture participants' indigenous meanings of real-world events and looks at things through the eyes of members of the culture being studied”.

The researcher also makes efforts to fill up research gap and try to get deep insights about the topic. Ontological assumptions are utilized to understand the impact on perspective of United Nations and its future as a global mediator.

Morse et al. (1995) stated that, authentic research needs two vital Mechanisms; when we use the relevant and suitable way which suits the research the best according to its requirements it helps answer the questions of the research.

In this regard, it is necessary for researcher to get detail in depth information and understanding of related problem by conducting detailed interviews. In addition to it, the context of explanatory research tends to focus on current data on the problem and try to develop nexus between all kinds of variables with the help of hypothesis.

Research philosophies and approaches:

After formulating the research questions and determined the research objectives above a choice of research design strategy was made. The researcher decided to use descriptive and exploratory design strategy. The choice of design was determined by understanding two strategies to deliver the best answers to the research questions.

This research focuses on research philosophy of positivism the first layer of research onion. Positivism comes up with the research questions and hypotheses that can be tested. With positivism, a researcher can find the explanations measuring the accepted knowledge of the world. An example of it is the law of gravity how the gravity works and what are the reasons behind it.

Interpretivism helps you in interpreting how people participate in the social and cultural life. In other words, you can learn what people understand about their own and others' actions.

It can help you in understanding a culture. Furthermore, you can also learn about the cultural existence and change through learning about the ideas and valuables. Some meanings may also prove helpful for you in the same.

In this research no new theory is being created or focusing on creating hence it's not an inductive research. In the deductive method, the aim is to find the answer to the question of the research. Premier objective stays to come up with answer in response to the research questions. Your research questions may vary from statements to informed speculation.

In the deduction process, researcher scans the theories to the research question. It further leads to gather data and ultimately the confirmation or rejection of the question. We can do the revision of the theory. The research with the use of the archive documents and existing information Archival research allows researcher to explore and explain the changes happening over a long span of time. Researcher can also do a descriptive analysis. And this research strategy suits the best according to the topic of the research as it focuses on the past events and its changes that happened due to mediation role of United Nations around the globe or in a specific geographical location.

It is a cross-sectional study which would take place in a specified time frame because it has a limitation of time and specific area of research to cover.

Sampling techniques and research population

On the basis of sample study we can predict and generalize the behavior of the population. Mostly researches are conducted and concluded by studying the sample from a huge population and then generalizing it to whole research population.

The sampling technique used in this research is non probability sampling because of the large number of research population but limitations of research which is limited access to respondents and details of work.

The study for this research will include workers in United Nations office in Ireland as well as some experts of the field of study professors and if possible other researchers and students. If approachable in conditions of COVID19, The target population for this study has no specific age restriction but mainly consists of experts and professionals or people and representatives who worked with United Nations in collaboration or somehow had been a party to a conflict while United Nations Mediated their conflict

like Israeli and Palestine issue, This study will be conducted by interview method to carry out a cross-section analysis. A survey is important as it allows the researcher to collect a large quantity of data but this research is mainly focused on interviews and getting primary data. Multi method would be used interviews and semi-structured interviews to for data collection techniques. In the next stage of research data would be analyzed and results would be drawn on basis of data.

Sample Size

(Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2012) also explains that In order to generalize the results it would include at least 05 interviews to random respondents, they would be contacted and on a suitable appointed time a short interview would be conducted on a neutral place where environment could not affect the responses the respondent.

This study will be accomplished through extensive literature review of international research reports and articles focusing on the role of United Nations as a mediator, theme based questionnaires for the view of interviewing individuals is designed as needed. Relevant books, reading material, websites and related blogs are studied to gather relevant data and information about the research topic. All the data collected is analyzed and evaluated. Interpretation of the data is done along with findings, recommendations, loopholes and further research areas. Sampling techniques are non-probability sampling where subjects are selected for their convenient accessibility and proximity to the research as the data collection method would be interviews and it's basically a qualitative research. It is one of the most effective way to collect the data.

Semi structured interviews

There are three different types of interview formats namely:

- Structured interviews
- Unstructured interviews
- Semi structured interviews

When we conduct interviews there are possibilities that we can gather different type of primary data for the research question. In this type of primary data collection researcher has direct control over the flow of process and has a chance to clarify certain issues during the process if required. There are certain disadvantages of this method as well, including longer time requirements and difficulties associated with

arranging an appropriate time with perspective sample group members to conduct interviews. (Research-Methodology, 2019)

Structured interviews are normally a series of predesigned interview questions which are answered by all participants in same order. It is easy to do data analysis because we can compare and contrast the answer of different respondents about that same topic.

Unstructured interviews are considered as the least reliable format of interviewing method of data collection. No predesign set of question or questionnaire is there to ask respondents about their view, questions are random and data analysis is informal it is very difficult to analyze data as the bias level is too high so research cannot be reliable.

Semi-structured interviewing was applied in this research. “Interviews are one of the most commonly recognized forms of qualitative research method” Mason (2012).

Semi-structured interview contains both structured and unstructured interview attributes, in this research 05 respondents from different personal experiences, different individual level of understanding about research and different countries would become the part of the research. They would be asking predesigned and research objective based questions and if needed additional questions can be asked to further elaborate any ambiguity related to their responses.

Qualitative interviewing and semi-structured interviewing require detailed planning, even though the interview is not fully structured. Interviewer has to make sure that the interview generates relevant data Mason (2012).

Chapter four findings and Analysis:

Data Analysis:

According to Carnevale and Choi (2000) “International diplomacy is best seen as emergent mediation” Many people argue about why United Nations fail? What are the reasons behind ineffective role of United Nations around the world? On the critical analysis during the study it was clear from the previous researches and data collected by interviews that there are some specific reasons for United Nations hindering the effectiveness of United Nations.

It was analyzed and extracted during the comparative study of different cases related to United Nations successful and Unsuccessful mediations that there was a limited mandate given to the team or representatives of the United Nations those who were working to solve the issue in a peaceful manner. In such a situation where the power and authoritative constraints are quite serious the functionality, trust on organization and its effectiveness would surely be affected.

Imagine a scenario where the mediator or the person overlooking the whole issue doesn't have the right or powers to decide or implement any changes regarding the issue and later questions and concerns are raised regarding its played role it would itself become a disagreement in that case unless in a justified way without any pressure or constraint let the UN work and then object on the level of its performance or capability. In the second UN Angola Verification Mission in particular it struggled to monitor an agreement it had therefore it had no role in devising any peace plan and initiative.

According to Sherwood (2020) in a letter written to the Israeli ambassador to the UK Mr. Mark Regev many like famous British Jewish figures, including holocaust survivor sir Ben Helfogtt, sir Simon schama, lawyer Anthony Julius former MP Luciana Berger and others despite being staunch ally and supporter of Israel disapproves the annexation of Palestinian west Bank into Israel under deal of the century. The part of that letter as quoted by Sherwood (2020) published in the guardian newspaper stated that:

“We are yet to see an argument that convinces us, committed Zionists and passionately outspoken friends of Israel, that the proposed annexation is a constructive step. Instead, it would in our view be a pyrrhic victory intensifying Israel's political, diplomatic and economic challenges without yielding any tangible benefit.”

Deal of the century plans adopted by the Israel Under the umbrella of United states and its allies in region. According to that plan the annexation of west bank which is more than 70% of geographical land of Palestine will be claimed by Israel. From the excerpts of the letter it's obvious that even the loyal friends and committed Zionists are not in favor of the current policies which provides fuel to the regional conflict of Israel and Palestine.

Here we do not see any effective role of United Nations in any context, although the importance of United Nation's presence in cooling down temperatures during or after the conflicts has been very important. Sometimes in Israeli Palestinian conflict U.N help and facilitate brokered ceasefire and kept

the peace missions along the different borders of Israel, Palestine and Lebanon to ensure the fragile situation of security doesn't escalate further. United Nation missions have played their roles and some permanent observation posts still exist to monitor and patrol regularly but this happened years ago situation has changed now and UN is staying practically stationary in the situation of deal of the century announcements unilaterally or no developments to withdraw turkey after the case of Turkish infiltration of northern Iraq, some parts of Syria and other places.

Summary of Interviews and Analysis

Interview method was used to analyze and determine the outcomes of the research objectives. For that reason five respondents were contacted as a data sample for research and interviews were conducted. Due to the pandemic uncertain conditions in the country and globally it was really a tough task to achieve to continue the research process, the researcher tried to reach out to as many people organizations as possible.

Some never replied and sometimes pandemic uncertainty prevented from achieving the best outcomes.

Respondents were asked several questions an analysis and summary of each respondent is given below, some parts of the interviews has been summarized and some paragraphs have been quoted 'word by word' to develop a strong relationship and relevance of interviews with the research objectives and research questions.

Interview 1 summary:

We have to go back to the conference where many of the Jewish people from all the world came and they have the conference and demanded and national home for Jewish people all around the world.

They discussed where that national home should be they map with several suggestions among those where Argentina Uganda and others there was another suggestion why not in Palestine as according to their religion Palestine is the most convenient location for their homeland

The conference promise the Jewish people to have their homeland the land of Palestine as a national home. The British supported every way possible it was the British mandate for Palestine it was a British mandate from 1922 to 1947 they supported the Jewish people giving them the Lands and the right to immigration legally.

This matter goes into the United Nations and United Nations took the resolution number 194. According to this resolution 194 the land is divided between the Arabs and the Jews it was in 1948 when the Jews announced their state. The Palestinians and Arabs would reject this resolute resolution because if you have a house and someone come and ceases your house more than half of it how would you react.

The thing which they have done it is not religion it is done on the name of religion it is something different.

In the modern history people evaluate all the situations if someone just go and claim any piece of land on the name of religion I will not name any specific place and say a grand grandfather used to live on this place therefore this place is mine I have the right to live here it doesn't work like this there are international laws some regulations international platforms international communities. If you go back in history Palestinians have lived on this land for centuries and thousands of years.

We live in a world where big and huge countries rule earlier the Middle East was divided interpretation and French and they were the strongest power of their time. When we come to United Nations however it is consist of more than 140 countries now 193 but in the certain places in UN there are power rules specially in security Council, five big states who can take the decision it is according to their decision if the Security Council resolution is adopted are denied but there are certain resolutions applied using force but and certain countries resolution are not applied according to the resolution 254 which is adopted by Security Council in 2016 it states that the settlement in occupied Palestinian territory are illegal this resolution is still on papers and not been applied. Similarly some other resolutions adopted by United Nations are implemented in other countries which clearly shows the difference and double standards or (substandard) of United Nations organization

Everybody can see the United States as a world power favors Israel always. Any resolution against Israel will never be accepted or implemented because of US favor to Israel. You asked about the question United nation effectiveness yes it should be effective it should work for the peace and security of global harmony and promote equality but when it comes to the interests of some countries especially superpowers this resolution which I mentioned before will be implemented in a different way Factors that may hinder the effectiveness and credibility of united nations as global platform

There are many instances where United Nations successfully resolved global issues using mediation between different parties. Sometimes it is not in the media behind the scenes. But problem comes when they are interest of big different countries in these cases the implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions maybe different.

There are still examples of United Nations mediation but the situation and the problem is still exist Greek Cyprus and turkey Cyprus which is still a problem between two countries no one has been able to resolve it.

There was a point when both of the countries agree too many issues and agreement was almost there due to the interest of global powers they were not able to reach agreement these are the factors that may hinder the effectiveness and credibility of UN to perform as a mediator.

I think there should be a unit in United Nations regarding the implementation of the resolutions which has been passed by the United Nation and Security Council and that unit should be superior to the power of veto and overlook the implementation of United Nations resolution by the member countries. This unit should be the implementation unit of UN resolutions

It's a dream that small countries can work together globally Against the World powers and that United Nations resolution implementation unit small countries should bring their money together, and there is no concept of any veto power at all. If the small countries do not work together is around them will not go well. what about Football diplomacy by games, culture, food?

When we talk about normal human beings in general you can sit with them together and talk about your issues. You are aware of Turkish Cyprus and Greek Cyprus issue I have lived there so I know it better about cultural and food similarities. the Turkish Cyprus the original Turkish Cyprus they have common grounds on culture language and many things and if you talk to those people you will find they are Cyprus people but when it comes to the other countries want to bring settlers with force and mix people with settlers and Turkish communities.

Things don't work on a table of food, if you work in a positive way it will work, if you work bad way and interest of other countries there it will collapse everything. The indigenous people of Palestine share the same food, culture and everything.

We have a famous food humus, now Israel says hummus is Israeli dish, how can you even have food diplomacy here? They try to steal culture, the generations who come next will believe its Israeli humus.

We have a group of Jews people living in Palestine they call themselves Palestinian samurai they still exist and are part of it.

How do you see mediation processes in Middle East, headed by UN, and deal of century?

We Palestinian leadership call UN to call for an international conference to be mediated and supervised by solely not only US, but EU, Russians, Chinese and all big and super power countries UN can mediate the situation between the Israeli and Palestinians they will succeed i believe, they can do something if they are willing to do something but not supervise by veto power this will collapse everything without interference of superpowers. The how do you see the future of U.N as global mediator? The answer was

It should be empowered, it is important to empower the role of United Nations in different ways maybe to make UN perform better, stronger and effective some certain changes in the body of UN must be done in order to make it efficient. I still support and believe it can work.

What modifications should be there in UN to make it effective? The answer was Money talks at the end and bring strength, UN shouldn't be controlled by 5 super powers UN should not be effected by means of money. Veto hinders every single effort of UN it is unfair we cannot bring equality, your share of money gives you weight in United Nations participation should be equal.

What is the minimum level of justice? Human right, equal human rights of security, education, and justice regardless of Nationality and race. We are human beings are born free and have rights.

Interview 2 summary:

The replies are summarized for the purpose of analysis. In your view Role of United Nations Generally in conflicts? That is very big question, it's a PhD. Type question it's actually not my expertise to look at the UN in particular I might not been able to answer to that, I have particular knowledge and awareness about the UN role in terms of Palestine. First thing I would say that there isn't United Nations 2. It is there with all its faults failing and successes we don't have enough a lot of choice.

It has been involved in quite a lot of attempted dispute resolutions some successful some not so successful. Some of the mediation conflicts were not actually initiated by the United Nations. A good example of mediation outside UN was Good Friday agreement that was initiated privately. Similarly Oslo accord in terms of Israel and Palestinian conflict was initiated privately like Good Friday agreement the point is that in some cases UN can be an effective major organizer of the mediations no necessary always be a party a number of conflicts mediation has not been done through United Nations.

Justice for Palestine is relatively new and smaller organization we do not look at UN specifically we help do some internal education and some advocacy. The structure of United Nations is different there is Security Council and the big problem is there are some permanent members and some have veto power, when Palestine was looking for recognition as the country or as a state it was quite clear that the Government of US would veto that resolution or any such attempt.

So Palestinian negotiators changed their tact's instead of going through Security Council they pursue by general assembly they are successful there around 130s countries now recognize Palestine and around 48 do not that includes Ireland and a number of Europe countries. I think the problem is the world history and elephant in the (living) room, and this history is imperialist's countries invading other countries and stealing their wealth and occupying them and extracting values from those countries. I would say UN is a political organization not a legal organization State recognition is the political recognition rather than legal recognition.

To get to the west bank the EAPPI volunteers have to arrive on Bingorian airport and then get in to the west bank, or cross the Jorden border. If you arrive at TalAviv airport and say I'm here to work for EAPPI they will turn you around and send you back they won't allow you in. they are certainly not equal countries if you see Azerbaijan and Armenia conflict now they are two proper countries and in case of Israel and Palestine the there is no match. In response to the question of deal of the century is that between two equal states or is it even a deal? Mr. Thomas was quite clear that that deal in not through United Nations firstly and secondly it was just picked up by the president of United Stated of America.

Interview 3 summary:

The United Nations an international organization founded in 1945, among of its main tasks is maintaining international peace and security and developing friendlier relations among countries. While many hail the efforts of this organization that is built on many decent principles. We want to focus on its role in international peace and security but its role in global conflicts is I think questionable.

We all know that it has very a simple looking but complex structure and foundation on which it has been build and governed so far. There are six main organs in United Nations including the peace and Security Council and a general assembly, there are also 15 specialized agencies including postal union, world meteorological organization which has 8 sub commissions and 24 sub programs until 2018 as far as I'm aware of. An international tribunal of law of the sea many analysts says that many agencies and commission working in United Nations may be wasting time and energy and that can be used wisely on some other projects like eliminating any disease or helping poor nations to develop health and education system.

I remember reading over internet earlier that In 2007 United Nations office of internal oversight services reported that \$1.4 billons of contracts for peace keeping showed significant corruptions in schemes. These are the a few factors I mentioned, but referring to the conflict of Syria in particular the United Nations has been worst in

stopping the carnage except condemning the parties. It's so weird for an international body that their representatives resign during the process of mediation and talks there have been many instances during the war of Syria that the envoy of United Nations resigns from their special positions leaving the conflict in a deeper turmoil. Still it's the individuals who are to blame I think it's the constraints and structure which prevent them from functioning effectively moreover the interest of the powerful countries mostly creating a difficult situation.

Referring back to your question, I think the whole concept of veto is a deception, it creates an imbalance to the level of power globally and benefits the powerful only. As long as there is such a thing like VETO powers no justice can be achieved, leave aside the minimum justice whenever any case would be seen in United Nations Security Council if in any case it goes against the will or interests of countries having veto powers it would not be possible to deliver justice and equality globally or work to improve the life standards of people without any bias. We can see even on the news quite frequent that if any resolution is presented in United Nations security council and it is related to the mutual interests of world powers having privilege of veto they meet beforehand to discuss the possibilities, forget about the issue for which the resolution was presented on many occasions there have been deadlocks in talks of use or not use of veto powers therefore we notice many resolutions have not even been adopted by the United Nations on a different note I would say How we can forget the hegemonic times of first and second world wars? I think someone written in an article over the internet that "United Nations was not created to lead mankind to heaven but to save it from hell"

Interview 4 summary:

There might be a number of failures regarding United Nations missions and programs failures and being ineffective in several regions particularly in recent past. I gave a bit thought about the questions being asked about the effectiveness of United Nations and problems we are facing all around the world. I had thought popped up in my mind that do we have any replacement of United Nations? If not UN then who would? If not us then who? If not now then when? We have to carry on with what we have the reason United Nations came in existence was the horrors of war and the absence of any monitor globally.

Local problems I think has become global and but poverty, education, health and other issues are still global problems. I think the world is as complex as we know it we must be realistic in resolving our disputes and problems the best thing we can do is cooperate with each other on local as well as global level as much as we can because of this pandemic thing it made us realize that alone no country can do anything or make any difference anywhere.

We have to work together as human beings and invest our resources security, sustainability, safety health, education, and environment. We must promote innovation and leadership and must not be afraid of failures as you have mentioned about failures of United Nations in mediation during wars between countries, we must not be

hopeless despair. In response to the question asked about the effectiveness of role of United Nations the respondent's view of United Nations as a global platform can be taken as positive and future of UN is positive.

Interview 5 summary:

Yes, it would be a horrible view I suppose, to imagine world without United Nations we all know the history what happened before in absence of a global body millions of people killed. I do agree with that United Nation is a global platform, not only fights and political problems are discussed in United Nations as far as I know United Nation has also the capability to resolve global financial issues between Multinational or global organization if in case they put it up to the council of international mediation for business, additionally we all know that they (UN) have a court in Hague, international court of justice many international level cases are being heard and decided there, I guess about Bosnia and Yugoslavia killings case was also heard by that court and the person responsible was sentenced.

A great deal of human suffering is linked to the violent conflicts, fights, wars, political instability and unjust practices. The concept and availability of short term humanitarian relief and crisis intervention is important it can prevent a bit from the collateral damage but it is not enough to completely stop the conflict particularly in post armed conflicted societies. In these situations we need some authority or organization with bigger mandate and better trust levels for both warring parties in circumstances of post armed conflicts to initiate reconciliation and peace building measures most importantly access to the people suffered from the disaster. As far as future of United Nations as mediator is concerned, I'm not entirely sure about its area of influence, I mean its authority in resolving disputes organization I think if the powers and mandate as required is provided than it can be the most influential and beneficial platform globally to resolve disputes, it also answers your question regarding minimum justice that, when you have someone with right powers you won't be needing minimum justice levels you would go for the right solution for the problem.

There are many examples of non UN referendums recently welsh devolution referendum was held, earlier many suggestions are there where United Nations passed resolution to resolve long standing disputes by holding referendums. The issue of Kashmir between two nuclear states India and Pakistan has been the cause me many wars between the countries once in 1948, 1965, 1971 dozens of skirmishes and 1999 Kargil war, still situation is fragile these kind of conflicts cannot be classified as stalemate conflicts they may linger on and might cause some more problems in future if fail to resolve in time.

The historical conflict of Palestine and Israel is not new to the world both parties to the conflict claim the ownership of the land. It's a fact that from centuries all religions Muslims, Christians, Jews are living together on the same piece of land which is origin of major religions of the world. Many believed that is the Israel who started the conflict in late in 1940s with help of powerful countries at that time. While others agree with the claim of Israel. "Israel's representative described the measure as politically motivated and says it wrongly puts all the blame on Israel, according to the United Nations." (Lyman, 2020)

The recent example of such a situation is between Lebanon and Israel over maritime issue which was primarily due to the huge concentrated deposits of natural resources under the sea.

"Lebanon and Israel, still technically at war, held an initial round of negotiations on their disputed maritime border under UN and US auspices on October 14 2020" Al-Arabiya (2020)

We can see that there are still efforts behind the curtains going on to mediate and regarding a relatively new issue of maritime border between Lebanon and Israel. It all started back when Lebanon decided to award the contract of millions of dollars (again the vested interest) to some oil company for drilling oil from its sea shores.

It is analyzed from the data and secondary sources that United Nations has performed in many civil war conditions, managed to persuade parties to reach agreements and prevented further fatalities in many cases in some cases the effectiveness of United Nations has been seriously questioned, and the shady role of world powers to prevent their interests has been also an important point which consequently lead to the analysis that the interests of specific world powers are above everything for them.

There have been structural issues in United Nations and a need of reformation of United Nations structure is much needed. In cases of civil war and peacekeeping initiatives it is also mandatory to get approval from five powerful countries. "Only about 38% of civil wars receive peacekeeping assistance" (Stojek and Tir, 2014) that shows the seriousness of strong countries in United Nations. Sadly, in reality most of these work powers need assistance themselves to solve their domestic issues like, rapes, violence, civil disturbance, yellow vests protests, I can't breathe protests and many more, those who are looking to dominate other around, have their foundations loose.

Conclusion and recommendations:

The organization like United Nations is made up of hundreds of countries and in those countries lived more than 07 billion human beings whatever task, mission and function is performed by the United Nations is basically for sake of human being and betterment of whole humanity.

Many experts believes that United Nations should only be focused on human being rather than 'countries' the voice of United Nations should be the actual voice of international community it must not be influenced by any third party or country. It should be about people, about human beings who are suffering all around the world it must be for those who have no access, no voice and no means for their voice to be heard.

Hampson (2003) states that "The Permanent Five are divided or are seen by the parties to a dispute as trying to manipulate or divert the Council's agenda (and mandates) to serve their own, narrow, partisan interests, it will be difficult for those on the ground to gain the necessary levels of trust and traction to move a set of negotiations forward."

Therefore, United Nations in some cases was objected to be a bias not a neutral body. A clear source of the UN's difficulties in negotiating with the parties in the earlier phases of the conflict was that it was seen to be biased. The example of Iran Iraq 1980s war Iran in the beginning of the war was unhappy about the role of UN Security Council because it failed to mention or designate the aggressor in this conflict and also failed to ask return and restoration of borders. US considers Iran as an adversity later with the intervention of third parties Germany and United Nations Iran accepted the resolution ending the long standing crisis.

Many people argue that sports music and culture can play a positive role in the mediation of international disputes. Cultural ties between the mediator and one or both of the disputants can facilitate mediation by, among other things, in response to the similar question some respondents agree to the point that similarity in food culture sports and music can help resolve dispute or even help bring parties to the table. Some believe that in this way parties are able to increase the chances of a successful mediation and enhancing the belief that the mediator can deliver concessions and agreements

The context in which mediation occurs is important in understanding what leads people to mediate or to accept mediation. Most people in North America are familiar with contractual contexts of mediation,

where mediation occurs within a set of rules and guidelines that have been previously established (Carnevale and Choi, 2000)

After the comparative study of relevant material, researches study of past events and data collected from the respondents it can be concluded and recommended on the basis of study that, Conflicts in international politics develop effectively where poverty in at the highest level and living conditions for human beings are not ideal, therefore they fight for the resources.

United Nations should work effectively with member states to help eradicate poverty that is the cause of conflict. Lack of education or the limited access to education creates ignorance which leads to more brutal conflicts health education and poverty are a few reasons other than political and other interests which has greater influence on the development escalation and resumption of conflicts in some cases.

The biggest problem United Nations usually faces today is the issue of financing, the countries who provide more finance for the United Nations projects they put more weights in the decision making or the organizations. Referring to the financial obstacles of UN, Dr. Jilan pointed out a very reasonable way out from the hegemonic structure of United Nations is that “all the smaller countries must come together and finance United Nations as much as they can to avoid the influence of big powers”. That is apparently true because in that case United Nations can work more efficiently and freely.

Similarly, on the question of veto power Dr. Jilan the Palestinian ambassador to Ireland mentioned that “there should be a monitoring unit in U.N” the purpose she explained was about the follow ups of implemented United Nations resolutions and their status. Either the member country is complying with resolution or violating if violating then action must be taken, she also mentioned that there are several resolutions in pending in United Nations unimplemented.

When the parties reached a point of exhaustion in the conflict following the peak of conflict sometimes only than that point of acceptance of negotiation comes in action

During the interview process Mr. Thomas O’Connor pointed out very useful possible side of United Nations apart from acting as a mediator or on behalf of parties, United Nations can also be a facilitator or organizer to a disputes that can help reinforce the confidence building measures among the disputant countries after the or during the conflict. He further mentioned a very debatable and interesting point about United Nations being a political organization rather than a legal organization. ” I would say UN is a

political organization not a legal organization State recognition (Palestine) is the political recognition rather than legal recognition”

Hampson (2003) argues that success breed success and failure breed failure, the point of generating psychological and political momentum is in some cases of mediation is apparently true at some extent. I would disagree to the point of breeding success from success and failure from failure

In history there has been many instances where the efforts of bring peace and stability bringing the parties to table talk failed, but the consistency and absence of despair and presence of motivation to resolve disputes to save human lives brought success despite of several failures. Hence, it's not necessary that failure breeds failure or success breeds success it can be either way we cannot and never predict. The example of Libyan Nuclear weapon program which president of Libya rejected strongly for quite a long time but consistent efforts brought him to denounce his weapons program. That's an irony that those who were persuading others to disarm they have the most lethal and horrific destructive formulas stacked in their homes in name of national security.

Ethical Considerations:

The ethical considerations of this research are related to the use of reliable and dependable acknowledgement to the primary and secondary sources of data because in this research both of the sources of data are used. Interview used as a primary research and secondary research as analysis of already existing researches while comparing and analysing the events according to research requirements the procedure of collecting data is explained in detail to remove the doubts in this research process. The interview recordings are only made if permission is granted. It is made sure that the interviews do not have any element of pressure.

Privacy and discretion of the respondents and their organizations would be maintained during the complete research process if requested and it would be assured that no confidential data is shared in the final research report.

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Appendix: 1

Interviews questions and respondents details

- 1- Dr. Jilan Abdalmajid (Ambassador of Palestine, Embassy of Palestine)
- 2- Mr. Thomas O'Connor (former academic expert at TU- working for Comhlahm NGO justice for Palestine/Irish aid)
- 3- Mr. Ibrahim (PhD. Research candidate Science Foundation Ireland –Artificial intelligence)
- 4- Mr. Imran Sheikh (National University of Ireland Masters Student –Data Analytics)
- 5- Mr. Mubeen Hasan (Griffith College Final year Masters Student –Finance and Accounting)

- 1- What is the Palestinian viewpoint of the 72 years old conflict?
- 2- What has been the role of the UN so far in this conflict from your perspective?
- 3- Could there be any factor/factors which may hinder the effectiveness and credibility of the UN to perform as a mediator?
- 4 -do you think Palestinians and Israelis would agree to appoint a non-bias neutral third party (organization) as their representative negotiator on both sides to resolve this dispute in the near future?
- 5- What could be a possible role of the UN regarding the deal of the century plan, how do you see it?
- 6- Israel had a long time issue of maritime boundaries with its neighboring Lebanon, just recently both of them sat on the direct negotiation table under the mediation of the United Nations for a talk to resolve the issue?
- 6- How this can impact the issue of Israel with Palestine?
- 7- Do you think both parties can reach any common ground by Global efforts mediation?
- 8- Lastly, how do you see the UN as a global platform to effectively resolve global disputes in future?
- 9- How would you describe the nature of global conflicts before and after UN?
- 10- Is there any difference in nature of conflicts after the existence of UN?
- 11- How do you see the effectiveness of United Nations as a global mediator?
- 12- How do you see the future of United Nations as a global mediator?
- 13- Could there be any factor/factors which may hinder the effectiveness and credibility of the UN to perform as a mediator

14- As a representative of such organization which has a diverse experience of people who worked as a human rights observer in Palestine and Israel both globally (EAPPI) do you think sports or cultural diplomatic mediation can play any role?

Note: These are list of theme based questions which were asked to respondents selectively. Not all questions were asked from all respondents.

TABLE OF ABBRIVIATIONS:

U.N = United Nations

UNIIMOG = Unarmed, UN military observer force

P5+1 = World powers like China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and United States plus Germany.

UNTAC= United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

UNAMIC= United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia

UNOMS = United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services

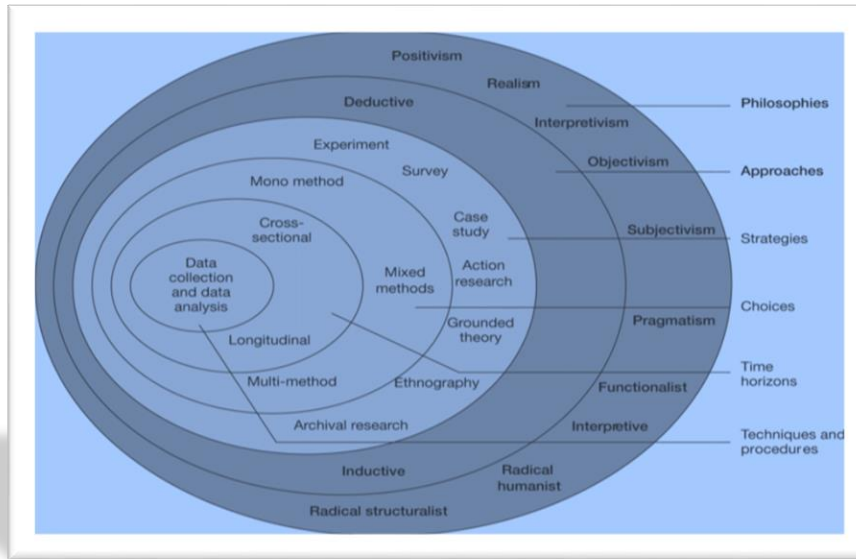
UNDT = United Nations Dispute Tribunal

UNAT = United Nations Appeals Tribunal

SSR = security sector reform

Appendix: 2

1- Research onion



2- Expression of elephant in the living room:

The expression "elephant in the room" (usually "the elephant in the room") or "the elephant in the living room" is a metaphorical idiom in English for an important or enormous topic, question, or controversial issue that is obvious or that everyone knows about but no one mentions or wants to discuss because it makes at least some of them uncomfortable or is personally, socially, or politically embarrassing, controversial, inflammatory, or dangerous.