A Correlative Study on The Functions of International and Regional Organizations in Conflict Management

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Abstract

This work is focused in analyzing the complementary role between international organizations in occurrence of the UN and regional organizations in conflict management. The UN as the main organ charged with international peace and security is trapped by the ever mutating logic of conflicts which brings untold suffering to mankind. In a bid to thus effectively and efficiently check international peace and security, several calls have been made to create and strengthen the role of regional organizations in resolving and managing conflicts within their respective regions. With the existence of these regional organizations, the question of peace and stability seems to still be distant because of a difficult cooperation and complementarity between these institutions. This paper will focus thus in analyzing the need for better cooperation and complementarity between the UN and regional organizations in effectively ensuring international peace and security.

Keywords: International Organizations, Regional Organizations, Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution.

Çatışma Yönetiminde Uluslararası ve Bölgesel Örgütlerin İşlevlerinde Korelasyonlu Bir Çalışma

Özet

Bu makale, çatışmaların çözümünde uluslararası ve bölgesel örgütlerin karşılaştırmalı rollerini analiz etmeye odaklanmıştır. Birleşmiş Milletler'in, bir yandan ülke içi ve

ülkeler arası çatışmaları çözmede ana uluslararası örgüt olarak ve örnek bölgesel örgütlerin rolünü inceler ve her iki örgüt türü hakkında da bir genel bakış sunar. Makalenin ana argümanı, bölgesel ve uluslararası örgütlerin dünyanın her yerindeki çatışmaları çözmek için birlikte çalışabileceğidir. Aynı zamanda, Birleşmiş Milletler gibi uluslararası örgütlerin kaynakları ve çatışma çözümünde bu kaynakların ne kadar hayati bir rol oynayabileceğine de dikkat çeker. Ayrıca, mevcut potansiyelleri olan bazı bölgesel örgüt örneklerini ve çatışmaları çözmek için ne kadar etkili olabileceklerini de ortaya koyar. Makale devletler gibi önemli aktörlerin ve çatışma yönetiminde hem bölgesel örgütler hem de bu örgütlerin alt kuruluşları ile nasıl işbirliği yapabileceklerini vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Örgütler, Bölgesel Örgütler, Çatışma Yönetimi, Çatışma Çözüm

1. Introduction

With the end of the cold war, there was an increasing call for effectiveness, efficiency and promptness in the management of conflicts by international organizations. With a sporadic increase in arm conflicts during the past two decades, the quest for conflict prevention and resolution has been the major preoccupation of the international community. The end of the cold war saw a drastic decrease in inter-state conflicts while intra-state conflicts or civil wars increased considerably. The fundamental objective of the UN is to maintain international peace and security as defined in article 1(1) of the UN Charter of 26/06/1945 in which we can inscribe conflict prevention, resolution and the promotion of peace as mechanisms through which the primary of objective of the UN is to be attained. In a bid to better check this international peace and security, regional organizations are created as seen in article 52 of the UN chatter to promptly check security threats within their spheres. In order to promptly and effectively meet up with her responsibility, the UN bestows upon the UN Security Council the sole responsibility in maintaining international peace and security. The UN Security Council on her part can use wherever necessary regional organizations as stipulated in article 53 of the UN Charter for enforcement actions under

its authority. Despite these normative prescriptions, the place and role of regional organizations in managing conflicts remain questionable as to their legitimacy and height of intervention in checking conflicts within its geographical sphere on one hand and the subsidiary line between regional organizations and the Security Council's authority in checking international peace and security.

With the increase thus of intra-state conflicts, the UN has been compelled to increase peace keeping operations which today are the most visible activities carried by the UN. From 1989-1996 the UN established 29 peacekeeping missions with a skyrocket figure of about 230 million US dollars from 1988 to 3.6 billion US dollars in 1995 (UNDP Human Development Report, 2015: 50-55). All this increase in missions causes the UN to go extra miles as to command capacity, juxtaposition in logistics, communication and financial resources (Kabia, 2009:6-8). Despite the efforts carried out in different areas, the UN is considered as having failed in Bosnia and Rwanda which consequently saw a decline of UN interventions in intra-state conflicts by mid-1990. This decline by the UN had to act as an assertive to regional and sub-regional organizations which were ready to fill in these lapses by intervening in preventing and managing conflicts within their geographical spheres (Malone, 2008:12-14). The objective of this paper is to show the role of both regional and international organizations in resolving conflicts and how they can work together with their available resources to maintain peace and security in the world.

Jenny Gustafsson creates a substructure look on the normative and constructive conceptions through which the UN can act to deter and resolve violence. These findings were segmented in to two viewpoints: In one of the sections he analyses' concepts derived from the Joseph Nye's analytic framework and gave a lamp light of the research and findings accounting for most ethnic wars. From these findings, three main reasons were developed; society in transition, structural

inequality and poverty. There is equally another section comprised of both normative and constructive methods, with the use of two extreme circles of findings. The normative one points out to discourses on how war should be deterred and the UN moral position in such a case. The constructive point discourses UN available resources and limitations in conflict resolution and to what extent the UN should assist in addressing problems like poverty, inequality and societal transformation. He also highlights the fact that there are some problems concerning the UN as an institution and its members which often makes it cumbersome for the organization to efficiently use the resources it has to deter and resolve deadly conflicts and ethnic wars.

There are many studies which do focus on armed intra-state conflicts, ethno-political structures and how such conflicts can be prevented. Intra-state conflicts whatever their character poses a great threat to international security, affect the rest of the world by media broadcasts creating a kind of negative public opinion, causes huge displacement of people and remains a security threat to neighboring countries.

With the end of World War II, world leaders in a bid to save future generations from the scourge of war which had brought untold suffering twice to mankind, resolved to create a new organization known as the United Nations Organizations suit to the demise of the League of Nations due to the World War II. The understanding of peace is considered as a necessary tool for long-lasting security and development considering all as valuable factors to resolve and deter conflict (Hensel, 2002:6-9). States do have the primordial responsibility as to the protection of their citizens against different crimes (war crimes, genocide, ethnic cleansing etc.) and the promotion of human rights as reiterated by the UN World Outcome Summit document of 2005 in its paragraph 138. But when the State fails in this primary responsibility, the international community under the banner of the responsibility to protect and her moral obligation in preserving future generations from the scourge of

war can take necessary measures in checking these violations through a UN Security Council Resolution like was purported with resolutions 1975(2011) and 1973(2011) in Cote d'Ivoire and Libya.

In sum, international organizations in occurrence with intergovernmental organizations do have top priority to ensure international peace and security necessary for the development of all. Among other issues, the most pertinent point of this moral commitment by nation states is the authority to deter and stop if it erupts, wars. This can be inscribed within the logic of a human evolutionary rational and experienced learned from past wars through which millions of lives were wasted despite the efforts of international institutions to deter such incidents (Peck, 1998:4-6). Given that conflicts prevention and resolution are laudably considered acceptable, it is therefore imperative to acknowledge what ought to be done to deter conflicts.

The authority, legality and legitimacy which do cover the UN actions and responsibility in the accomplishment of her mission is of no doubt questionable as it is confined within the Charter creating the Organization in its chapter VI, VII and VIII. To this Member States are called upon to put at the disposition of the Organization, their respective supports and contributions (resources) necessary to transform decisions reached into concrete acts as seen in articles 17(2), 25 and 43 of the UN Charter of 26/06/1945. In line with this, unlike the League of Nations, the UN created the UN Security Council with powers to use force whenever necessary in upholding the fundamental mission of the Organization in chapter VII of the UN Charter. Despite this powers and authority bestowed upon this Organization in deterring conflicts, several difficulties are registered as to its effectiveness and efficiency in objectively ensuring international peace and security. Among these difficulties we can cite the helplessness of the UN in checking the Rwanda genocide in 1994, operation restore hope by US suit to the UN resolution 794 in Somalia in 1992 which turn out to be a disaster,

Bosnia in 1995 which all questioned the objectivity, efficiency and effectiveness of the UN in meeting up with her responsibility. It was thus necessary reasons are reached to account for these challenges impending the effective functioning of this organization could be inherent and external to the Organization.

The internal difficulties are those found within the organization itself; lack of a clear and precised mandate like the Resolution-1973 authorizing intervention in Libya with a mandate demanding actors to interpret as to their understanding. This is seen with a prescription demanding any measure necessary to check the situation. Conflict of interest between super powers does block the Security Council from acting in some critical conflicts like in Syria and Yemen. The unclear role between the UN Security Council and regional organizations in managing conflicts as to whose approach should be considered like was the case in the Ivoirian post-electoral crisis of 2011. The external difficulties can be related to the constant changing nature of conflicts, the prevailing realist logic of Member State and the different logistic related problems. But with the seemingly pressure and demand for UN's efforts in better management of the ever increasing crises, the Security Council and General Assembly of the UN is considering and demonstrating a political will to enhance her functioning (Gustafsson, 2007: 5-7).

Suit to the end of the cold war which saw a detonation in intra-State conflicts and a seemingly helplessness of the UN in effectively handling the conflicts like was the case with the Rwanda genocide in 1994 and the Bosnia war in 1995, regional organizations were compelled to reach prompt, adequate and legitimate solutions in order to ensure international peace and security within their specific geographical spheres. The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) besides facilitating negotiations was also a third party mediator between the armed factions in Cambodia that where fighting for political domination. The OAS restored democracy and promoted

human rights in member states. In West Africa, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) demonstrated her might to prevent and resolve regional conflicts in Liberia in 1989-2003 and Sierra Leone in 1999-2002. Equally, the African Union (AU) with the UN in a joint peace keeping mission with NATO and European Union championed the resolution van of the crisis in Yugoslavia in 1993-1996 (Malone, 2008: 5-9).

In order to better attain the objective of this paper, we will like to see those elements that do account for the place of regional organizations, their importance, role of the UN and how best cooperation can be seen between the UN and regional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security.

2. Determinants of Efficient Regional Organizations Engagements

The quest to create and allow regional organizations check security problems within their respective spheres is not new. President Senghor during the constitutive conference of the OAU in May 1963 was already defending this idea that African collective security could be organized around sub-regional heights within the frame work of four communities of North, South, East and West Africa. Boutros Ghali in his "Agenda for Peace" of 30/01/1992 recognizes that security is no more lead by the game of alliances lead against a virtual enemy but rather a common mobilization of States within the same geographical region within a concept of dispersed ideology of security. A culture of cooperation will be substituted with that of a culture of competition. He reaches two fundamental dimensions; dialogue framed between potential protagonists from norms and procedures accepted within a given regional system or sub-regional systems with common values and a concept of "common security", with the interest of all Member States being to bring their support to one or States in a conflict (Erdmann, 2018:65).

The urge thus to complement the security lapses observed from the 1990's as to the aptitude of the UN to better meet up with the raison d'etre of her creation prompted and grounded regional organizations to take upon themselves measures to adequately respond to security challenges within their geographical spheres which is an impediment to their development. To this thus, it will be important we see those determinants that do account for the place of regional organizations in conflict prevention and management.

Among these determinants we will see;

Legitimacy: legitimacy as a concept implies social acceptance built on common values shared. In line with our work, conflict prevention and management is to be seen from two levels. At the level of the UN which is the mother institution charged with international peace and security, legitimacy will demand a sense of global acceptance. In this light, actions carried out under chapters VI, VII and VIII of the UN Charter should respect regulations and procedures defined by the UN Charter and other International Conventions (Mvelle, 2007:179).

At the level of regional organizations, the debate and even problem has always centered on the problems and the specific nature in managing these problems. In essence, African leaders and different actors have always demanded African solutions for African problems as the Universalist or better still western approach and even willingness to act has always left a feeling of partiality and the satisfaction of a particular interest which doesn't serve African interest and honor. The case of the Rwandan genocide in 1994, Ivoirian post-electoral crisis in 2011 and the assassination of the Libyan Guide in the Libyan crisis of 2011 testify of this feeling. Concerned with the growing security challenges, African peers had to institutionalize organs to prevent and manage conflicts timely within the region. Yves Alexandre Chouala salutes this institutionalization and this legitimization of force in the

settlement of conflicts and the edification of peace through the auspices of the African Peace and Security Council (Erdmann, 2018:555). In this same vein, "There is hereby established, pursuant to Article 5 (2) of the Constitutive Act, a Peace and Security Council within the Union as a standing decision-making organ for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. The Peace and Security Council shall be a collective and early warning arrangement to facilitate timely and efficient responds to conflict and crisis situations in Africa". Legitimacy here will therefore warrant African approach is primordial in dealing with conflict in the region as can be the case with any other regional organization within its geographical sphere. This will consequently demand clear and precised regulations defining the competence and role of regional organizations as to the UN (Zorgbibe, 2002:37).

Enforcement Power: Enforcement power within the context of conflict prevention and management can be seen as Peace enforcement operation under-taking even without the consent of parties involved in a dispute and sees the use of force reached under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter (Mvelle, 2007:168). Considering the ever growing non-conventional character of intra-State conflicts, the worsening of humanitarian situation and the fact that peace keepers are constantly targeted, enforcement and muscular operations are been authorized today to protect the mission and rapidly check the situation.

At the level of the UN, such operations are often seen with the effective participation of super powers in occurrence permanent members of the Security council like was the case in the 2011 Libyan intervention lead by USA, France and Great Britain in which a great threat was prone against an eventual human massacred thus justifying the participation of NATO. Same could be seen with the participation of France in the post-electoral conflict of 2011 which saw the death of over 3000 people and hundreds of thousands of persons displaced (Erdmann, 2018:56-58).

At the regional level or the case with regional organizations, enforcement power today is bestowed on regional organizations which do have Standby Forces prepared to timely and efficiently intervene in different crises within the respective regions. In line with article 3 of the protocol relative to the establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, this organ has as objectives;

- ✓ Promote peace, security and stability in Africa
- ✓ Rapid alert and preventive diplomacy
- ✓ Restoration of peace
- ✓ Leading support operations for peace
- ✓ Humanitarian action and any other function that could be assigned by the conference

With these objectives is defined the functions of the African Peace and Security Architecture in article 6 of the protocol establishing this organ. The case of the ECOMOG in the ECOWAS region, FOMAC in the ECCAS region, COPAX in the CEMAC sub-region have been instrumental in the prevention and management of conflict in the Central Africa Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Sierra Leone, and the Multi-National Joint Task Force in the fight against Boko Haram. It is important to hold that the UN doesn't have a standby or ready army to be deployed immediately as it is the case with regional organizations in Africa. Equally it is important to recall that the place of regional organizations in conflict management is defined by chapter VIII of the UN Charter (UN news,2017).

Resources: resources can be seen as means and capacity to transform an intension into concrete action; it determines and puts in motion an action. The question of resources remains a fundamental determinant in conflict prevention and management. Resources can be logistics, financial, human and of even immaterial in nature. It will be important

to hold that it's almost impossible for an organization to have all the necessary resources at a given time to meet up with her responsibilities or functions. It is in this light that in order to implement the no fly zone in Libya, the UN had to recourse for the services of NATO which has the necessary resources to carry out such an operation. On the other hand, NATO though with the resources didn't have the political power and legitimacy to intervene except authorized by the UN through her Security Council resolution. Financial resources equally remain a fundamental problem as international organizations and regional organizations commonly depend on member States, free will donations and support from different developmental partners. It is in light with this problem the AU has embarked on a massive reform in 2018 under the Moukoko Commission to propose different means and ways through which the organization can be more financially viable and autonomous (Zorgbibe, 2002:37). At the level of human resources, it will not be a mistake to hold that third world countries among which African countries (Ethiopia, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana …) contribute more troops (constitute the top 10 contributing countries) in peace operations than developed countries and even super powers. This thus comes to credit the place of regional organizations which has already seen above like is the case with Africa, do have standby forces already (UN Contributing states in Peace operations, 201: l5)

Cooperation: the aptitude to cooperate in the prevention and management of conflicts determines the success of the mission at all levels. As earlier seen, no organization can possess all it takes at all times to efficiently check security threats. Cooperation thus becomes a precondition required for efficient regional efforts working together with the UN as a team and even other stakeholders. The UN Charter confers the supreme authority to the UN Security Council in ensuring international peace and security and at the same time in its chapter VIII confines a subsidiary role with regional organizations in its process of decentralizing peace related efforts in a bid to ensure rapid

intervention, efficiency and effectiveness in conflict management. This authorization for the existence of regional organizations and even accords is defined in article 52 (1,2,3) and article 53 (1) in which the Security Council of the UN can use of necessary. The sense thus for cooperation becomes important between the UN which is the supreme institution and regional organizations which for proximity reasons and some given attributes can complement better the role of the UN in meeting up with her fundamental function. The different height of this cooperation is normative, political, material and joint operations which demands commitment, willingness and sense of objectivity in satisfying an objective goal commonly defined within common values shared. The cooperation between UN, AU and France in MINUSCA in the Central Africa Republic, MINUSMA in Mali which sees the UN and AU and MONUSCO in the Democratic Republic of Congo is of great interest in the stabilization process and restoration of democracy in these countries. The cooperation between ASEAN and OAS helped a great deal in managing the conflicts in Cambodia and Haiti (AU report 2017).

Importance of Regional Organizations

Peacekeeping troops: Being close to the affected countries in question, it is vital and obvious that regional organizations can always intervene faster when conflicts erupt in a country. The proximity of the regional organizations gives them the upper hand for rapid intervention before international organizations in occurrence the UN can react because of administrative procedures (Kelly-kate, 2008:3-4). The case with the Central Africa Republic is a good example as immediately the coup d'Etat of 2013 started, regional organizations were the first to intervene among which we had MICOPAX under CEMAC and MISCA which was a lead AU, ECCAS mission with French military support from the 19/12/2013 legitimized by UN Security Council resolution 2121 before been transformed to MINUSCA on the 15th/09/2014 in which

the UN equally deployed troops and took over the operation still with the cooperation and participation of the regional organizations (UN news:2017) **.**

Create International Awareness: Regional organizations stand a better chance to inform the international community on the outbreak of a crisis or conflicts in their region. The proximity factor helps to hasting a fact finding mission on the ground to get a firsthand appraisal of the situation and equally a rapid mobilization of actors to mutualize efforts and measures in order to reach prompt measures. With the outbreak of Boko Haram terrorist activities in the northern regions of Cameroon affecting equally Chad, Niger and Nigeria from which it originated, the conference of Heads of States of CEMAC and ECCAS met in Yaoundé on the 16/02/2015 in which the Yaoundé Declaration was signed to put in place Mix Multinational Force to be deployed while the UN Security Council was to be informed as to the situation to take adequate measures.

Mastery of the Terrain: It is important to note that most countries that share borders often have historical, geographical, cultural and ethnic. The mastery of geography or land is a plus in peace operations. The Chadian troops are reputed for their bravery on desert war zones. This account for their constant demand to participate in regions other than theirs which is ECCAS with very heavy contingents. Chad is second behind Burkina Faso with 1450 troops, 22 policemen as of November 2018 in Mali under MUNISCA, they are in the Sahel and equally in the fight against Boko Haram with over 2500 troops. Equally common traits do equally push regional organizations demand a lead role in managing conflicts within their respective regions relations. In essence most Africans have demanded African solutions for African problems. This explain why the institutionalization process of the African Peace and Security Council was greatly welcome by Africans to not just act timely but equally promote African ways and values in resolving

African problems unlike the universalists logic which often doesn't honor Africans (Nathan, 2010:5-7).

Role of The United Nations

UN, sole authority in ensuring peace and security: The maintenance of international peace and security is primordially the sole responsibility of the UN as defined in article 1(1) of its 26/06/1945 Charter. In this light, thus checking threats to this peace and security defines the essence of the UN is currently putting efforts to wipeout conflicts and the causes of conflicts in the international scene. Reaching a world void of conflicts and which can ensure future generations from the scourge of war in international scene and fostering cooperation and peace in the world will give the world a new dimension to life (Boulden, 2003:6-8). It is in this light we can account for the different peace making and peace building operations all over the world today with most of them in Africa (9 in number), all in an optic to preserve the peace and security the UN was created to ensure.

UN and Cooperation with Regional Organizations: The UN is to ensure a better cooperation with regional organizations in order to best see efficiency and effectiveness in ensuring international peace and security or better still checking conflicts. The UN in occurrence the UN Security Council as per article 24 of its Charter confers the principal responsibility of ensuring international peace and security. In a bid to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in this mission the maintenance of peace and security saw a kind of decentralization as regional organizations are empowered to check peace and security within their respect geographical spheres. But now the relation between the UN which is the mother organization and regional organization is that of subsidiarity as though article 52(2) empowers regional organizations, article 53 (1) substantiates this right by empowering the Security Council of being the sole authority as well as dispositions under chapter

VII of the Charter. Thus it is important that the UN better define the level and height of cooperation with regional organizations in a bid to best legitimize their action. During the Ivorian post electoral crisis of 2010-2011, there was observed clashes as to authority and leadership in dealing with the crisis between ECOWAS and AU on the right to intervene and equally AU and UN on which method to use in resolving the crisis and who decides on how to intervene where and when. AU in line with its Constitutive Act in its article 3 (f), 4 (h) and 4 (j) has the primary right to check security and intervention within the continent. Equally article 3 of the protocol creating the African Peace and Security Council equally gives this sole right and legitimacy to AU. ECOWAS is an organization created by the AU, thus the normative hierarchy of norms and relative conventions defining the functions, role, competence when and how should be better defined and checked by the UN in a bid to check better cooperation between either actors and thus effectiveness and efficiency in peace operations. There is thus a subordination of African mechanisms to universal mechanisms but this is to be clearly suited to yield a sense of general acceptance as to options and decisions reached in resolving and managing conflicts (Gueuyou, 2018:136-142).

UN; Assistance and support to Regional Organizations: The UN as the sole organization with universal competence and principal right to ensure international peace and security, has a sounder capacity in the mobilization of resources at all levels. These resources remain political, economic, logistics and technical. Regional organizations are always affected because of the lack of resources in the accomplishment of their mission in managing conflicts. Funding is one of the main problems as regional organizations are unable or unwilling to fund their organizations. The putting in place of MICOPAX to check the crisis in the Central African Republic in the beginning demanded member States contribute five billions dollar to support troops on the ground. These States were helpless and had to call for the UN which had to

intervene later and transformed this mission to MINUSCA. Technical and logistic assistance can easily be reached under the auspices of the UN as super powers and different developed country can be morally and legally bond to bring assistance to regional organization in an initiative backed or supported by the UN. The role and place of France in the post electoral dispute was best defended by France as simply implementing a UN decision to check the violence and fostering democracy in Cote d'Ivoire. The UN equally can equally mobilize developmental partners like the IMF, WB in reaching funds and different assistance in ensuring durable development in countries that have been destroyed by conflicts. This is seen within the concept of peace building defined by Botrous B Ghali in his "Agenda for Peace" of 1992. It is to this we can account for the trust and willingness of development partners in supporting countries in war and coming out of war like Cameroon in the fight against Boko Haram, Cote d'Ivoire and the post electoral crisis in restructuring their economies and alleviate poverty seen as a fundament cause for insecurity or conflict (Kulu, 2011-2012: 158).

UN and humanitarian assistance: The nature of conflict we live today see lots of humanitarian consequences which results to heavy displacement of persons. Civilians are often like it is observed at the mercy of war lords who turn to violate their rights are different levels. The Rwanda genocide is still fresh in people's memories and the violence perpetrated against women and young girls in the DRC in which women are used as weapons of war. In time of conflicts, countries at war as well as neighboring countries are unable to check this humanitarian plague. The case of thousands of refugees in the eastern region of Cameroon from the Central African Republic, Nigerian refugees fleeing from Boko Haram in the north Cameroon, Cameroonian refugees fleeing from the war in the English regions of Cameroon to Nigeria talk less of internally displaced persons remains of fundamental concern in ensuring international peace and security.

The UN thus under the auspices of the UNHCR is the main organ charged with this responsibility to ensure the host countries provide security to these refugees and ensure their wellbeing while legal and political measures are being seeing to either send these people back to their countries when the situation is checked and those who can't be sent back because of security reasons are been helped to get knew countries to receive them (Kulu, 2011-2012: 158).

3. How International Organizations and Regional Organizations Can Cooperate in Enhancing World Peace

In order to effectively and efficiently ensure international peace and security which condition's the development of all and is the same quest regional and international organizations seek to ensure, they are compelled to cooperate at different levels.

Politically, it is but obvious that the political cooperation and willingness for the UN and regional organizations to work together objectively and with mutual consideration can go a long way to better legitimize and see a better acceptance of decisions and resolutions arrived at. The sense and feeling of the UN been used by the permanent members of the security council for geopolitical and geostrategic reasons remains a fundamental issue in effectively and efficiently managing conflicts in the war. The conflict in Libya and the western logic in intervening and eliminating the Libyan guide didn't politically tie with the vision of the AU in resolving the crisis. The military option in resolving the crisis in Cote d'Ivoire remained questionable as the former Ivoirian president remains a hero and legitimate in the eyes of many Ivoirians and Africans couple with the fact that the International Criminal Court is unable after years of detention to prove his guilt in the killing of over 3000 persons and being the cause of the problem. This cooperation can be political, normative and technical. The UN Security Council resolution 1975

which authorized robotic measures to oust president Gbagbo was proposed by France and Nigeria acting on behalf of ECOWAS and not AU. This account for a cynic logic in peace operations and it is counterproductive in reaching a durable peace as well as for the image of the UN (Kulu 2011-2012: 158).

From a normative stand point, the supreme and universal scope of the UN is unquestionable. The UN simply works with regional organizations on a subsidiary stand point as demonstrated earlier. But it becomes the responsibility of the UN to ensure an objective respect of norms and conventional agreements in cooperating and managing conflicts. Laws shouldn't be laws as to the interest of some actors and not considered when it comes to actors. The interests and place of superpowers becomes too controversial as to their interest in given conflicts. The situation in Libya necessitated a violation of human rights and the responsibility of the UN to intervene. It is important to hold article 39 of the UN Charter in which the UN security council evaluate and judges the situation in which it determines if it is a threat to peace, rupture to peace or an act of aggression then decide measures to be reached in accordance with article 41 and 42 of the UN Charter. The situation in Syria and Yemen seems worst but the UN is unable to reach a resolution and a no fly zone for same humanitarian reasons which it's Charter and other conventions demand. Equally the hierarchy of norms and better interpretation of conventions will be good in enhancing cooperation between the UN and regional organizations.

Technical cooperation remains determinant between the UN and regional organizations. The UN so far has a Military Staff Committee, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department for Field Support which all do play a strategic role in studying conflicts and working on possible measures and solutions. Equally the technology the UN can mobilize is far more important than what regional

organizations can get. To this thus, it becomes important for the UN to cooperate with regional organization in order to bring her expertise and equally learn from their experience as local actors and their profound understanding of local problems (Erdman, 201870-72).

4. Conclusion

The Westphalia order in which the UN was created with sole responsibility to check international peace and security saw a less complex scope in conflict management. With the end of the cold war and the emergence of intra-State conflicts, this order evolved to what we call the post Westphalia order with a more complex and difficult environment to deal with in conflict management. In order to check this complexity, international institutions in occurrence the UN deemed it necessary to empower regional organizations to timely intervene and equally cooperate with them in checking international peace and security.

It is but certain that the scope of regional organizations in acting as to situations of crises is restricted as to constraints that can be inherent to the organizations as well as external to these organizations. Notwithstanding, ignoring the place of regional organizations or denying a better sense of cooperation between the UN and regional organizations will be counterproductive in the maintenance of international peace and security. It is within this sense, the UN which is the mother, universal and most legitimate or supreme organization is to better accompany regional organizations in managing conflicts by considering the sense of particularity rather than universality in resolving conflicts.

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