Chapter II

Classifications of International Non-Governmental Organizations

2.1. Introduction
This chapter takes a glance on international organizations (IGOs and INGOs) taxonomy. We will mention the most famous types of INGOs in the world, though our objectives in this research are exploring the specific INGOs and their role in structuring the peace strategy. Although, all of us know about the importance of peace and its functions in the contemporary era, the role of INGOs is the most ambiguous point in the midst of the some analyses. Amnesty International, Red Cross and Red Crescent, Green Peace International, are representative examples of INGOs.

In addition to the public INGOs, another sort of nonstate player is the transnational business enterprise, generally named as the multinational corporation. In 2009 there are minimum five hundred thousand multinational corporations in the world and their foreign operating internationally action, with some specific international rules attention. The United Nations peace operations, set in the past decade, give a chance to evaluate the interaction among international and internal values, which may be gathered in various contexts.

Indeed, this is beyond classical work grounds for peacekeeping, and they involve the UN in various features of domestic restructuring, through the
building or even rebuilding of governments and creation of internal structures democratically. Generally, international human rights, NGOs continue their activities in the country. A logic that supports the assistance between UN missions and NGOs is the fact that these are parts of a process for democratization. Through NGO supervision, civil society may push the states to perform their responsibility to respect to rule of law. Peace missions give importance to and also arrange interactions among various players such as peacekeepers, internal NGOs, and other players.

Apart from 'NGO' often alternative terms are used, as for example independent sector, volunteer sector, civil society, grassroots organizations, transnational social movement organizations, private voluntary organizations, self-help organizations and non-state actors.¹ There are different classifications of NGOs. The typology that the World Bank uses, divides NGOs into two types of (operational and advocacy). The primary objective of an operational NGO is the implementation of developmental projects. A classification that is used is developmental or relief-oriented organizations; can be classified on the basis of whether they are religious and secular; or they are private and public.

Operational Non-governmental Organizations are local, national or international. The primary objectives of Advocacy NGOs are defending or promoting of specific cause. The main problem in understanding of international organizations in the scope of International Governmental Organizations and INGOs is the various organizational features which should be noticed. Abstract taxonomy schemes, especially when simplified
for convenience; want to hide existence of developed organizations with definite particulars.

Some international organizations can be beneficially known by the special insistence to perform a specific mode of action. An important number of bodies called international, can be distinguished in terms of their features in their orientations, physically and geographically or even distribution of membership. Furthermore, there are some groups of organizations along with charismatic personalities, alumni associations and so on. There is no agreement between the scholars of international relations, over classification of nongovernmental actors in international community. Because the study of international relations and also non-state players is, to some extent, the new phenomenon, the terminology of classifying actors is not clear.

Furthermore, the definition of these players has a lot of conceptual complexities. Another matter is related classification of nongovernmental, which is neither governmental nor private. These types of mixed organizations, for example, the International Labor Organization, are not the distinct types in our conventional classification. From our point of view, a typology of players on the basis of a broad definition of transnational organizations, and also separation among mixed and pure kind of nongovernmental actors is more constructive.

Taxonomy of NGOs might also distinguish these organizations according to their relationship with local, national and international groups, differentiating between local nongovernmental organizations (LNGOs), international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) and distinguishing
state-sponsored nongovernmental organizations from more autonomous ones (Keating and Knight, 2004).²

There is a large literature attempting to define and classify ‘NGOs’. A consensus exists around the basic characteristic that a ‘non-government organization’ should operate ‘outside government’. Within this there is huge diversity and classifications range from the NGOs’ activities (service delivery, advocacy, research etc.), the operational level of activities (global, national, and local), to their type of fund-raising or their organizational type [philanthropic, membership etc.] (Mayhew, 2005).³

2.2. Non-State Actors Typology
Two important facts have been mentioned in the above discussion about the classifications of non-state actors. Firstly, the vastly used UN separation among international governmental organizations, and INGOs, and invisible significant membership feature of hybrid nongovernmental players. Secondly, there is a disagreement over the transnational organizations actors. In the perspectives of the significance of an obvious working definition for analyzing non-state actors, this research sets an actor typology on the basis of a broad explanation of transnational organizations and, separation among pure and impure types of nongovernmental players. Non-state actors on the one hand are divided into international governmental organizations and, on the other hand, into INGOs.

As we have defined earlier, an international governmental organization is an institutional structure that appears by formal or informal agreement between two or more sovereign states for handling the regular interactions in
different fields. Regarding Keohane and Nye, we specify that for an interaction or actor to be named as ‘transnational’, minimum one of the actors that are engaging should be nongovernmental in feature. As far as governmental players are acting in transnational organizations, they are mandated to do so, at first in the social scope and in the methods that can be beyond straight control of the government. As such, TNOs are non-governmental bodies operating 'across national boundaries, sometimes on a global scale, which seek as far as possible to disregard these boundaries, and which serve to establish links between different national societies, or sections of those societies' (Keohane and Nye, 1972).

A transnational organization stems from the governmental parts interactions within the state borders while, the governmental players are not limited or controlled by the central foreign policy mechanism of their states. For the latter feature, transgovernmental organizations handle a powerful non-governmental willingness, and as such, we can classify them inside the classification of transnational organizations. In my point of view, the transnational corporate organization is another kind of TNO. The famous instance of such actors is the transnational corporation because, it handles assets minimum between two nation-states and is primarily non-governmental.

It is obviously distinctive from INGOs. We should note that, one of the famous classifications of actors by Clive Archer, neglects transnational corporations from TNO classification. Transnational corporations like General Motors or IBM may not adapt to the representative definition criteria of the Archer. Since the Second World War, multinational
corporations vastly have been known as one of the most powerful categories of non-governmental players, fulfilling actions in the national territories and, to some extent, neglecting the governments.

At last, we have the classification of the transnational non-corporate organization. In fact, this is on the one hand, a residual division consisting of voluntary associations that obviously are distinctive from corporations, and on the other hand, are not suitable for classification in the INGOs scope. Instances about this would include the international political movements and even transnational terrorist networks.

Here another knot arises regarding INGOs. As an international organization, the membership should be mingled with at least one non-governmental player. As I noted, INGOs vary according to their governmental and non-governmental roles. We can recount and define the Genuine INGOs as organizations with non-governmental parts or members. For example, we hint to the International Olympic Committee and also the World Council of Churches. On the other hand, the Hybrid INGO ratifies for both non-governmental and also governmental missions.

Regarding the discussion mentioned above, also Archer’s classification can be improved by categorizing those organizations with amelioration, by classifying those organizations with impure membership which have been created by state agreement as Hybrid IGOs. Such taxonomy demonstrates that these sorts of organizations are governmental foundation and, also contain a mixture of private and public organizations, if we note the member type of them. Finally, Hybrid IGOs will be close to the category of
transnational organizations, if these organizations involve minimum one nongovernmental actor.

While the numbers and competencies of INGOs (INGOs) have increased dramatically in the past few decades, questions have been raised about the legitimacy of their new activities. A number of scholars have identified significant tensions between INGOs' legitimacy claims and the realities of their working practices. With this perspective, what can be said of the relationship between such social structures as governmental, and nongovernmental, profit and nonprofit, formal and informal organizations, movements, periodicals, mass media, etc? The dimensions mentioned above, produce various features of the compass and diversity of international actors. Some instances of organizations in any such group are mentioned to give a better grasp of the actors’ type which exists.

We must mention that a specific body can well exemplify some of these features discussed, although, it could be stressed because of the obvious preponderant nature of especial features. The term obvious is deliberately applied, because the characteristics in question can not essentially be of great significant in determination of the real applications and functions of the organizations. Given the prevalence of organizations, the fact that they possess features separates them to a broader or smaller degree, from an international organization model. It is suitable to try and give a descriptive review on this basis, prior to a more sufficient and comprehensive scheme.
2.3. Organizational Typology
Distinction among three main kinds of International Organizations consists of intergovernmental organizations, INGOs and multinational enterprises.

I. Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs)
The year book of International Organizations, that wants to identify a great list of intergovernmental organizations, defines international organizations as:

1. Being on the basis of formal instrument of discussion among the governments of nations states;
2. Existence of three or more states as parties to the subject;
3. Possessing a permanent secretariat for implementing definite duties.

The perspective of the Economic and Social Council about intergovernmental organizations has appeared in its Resolution 288 on 27 February 1950. It states: "Any international organization which is not established by intergovernmental agreement shall be considered as a non-governmental organization for the purpose of these arrangements." The Resolution was in connection with the fulfilling of Article 71 of the UN Charter about consultative position of NGOs, and it was fortified by Resolution 1296 on 25 June 1968: "...including organizations which accept members designated by government authorities, provided that such membership does not interfere with the free expression of views of the organizations."
It also concludes: "It is the understanding of the Secretariat that its action does not confer on the instrument the status of a treaty or an international agreement if it does not already have that status..." This problem is mingled by the delays before the publishing of the treaty in the UN treaty series. Further complexities stem from:

1- Increase in the number of international governmental agreements.
2- Agreements which are bilateral when some governments work together for assisting other governments.
3- Agreements in which one of the parties is itself an intergovernmental organization (thus "multilateralising" the agreement) acting to establish an intergovernmental institute in a particular country (thus "bilateralising" the agreement), of which the government is one of the parties to that agreement.
4- Agreements signed on behalf of national government agencies or departments which, in the case of purely technical matters, may not fully engage the state; the resulting organizations may then define themselves as "non-governmental".

Therefore, I should note that, if an organization is established by signing treaties for performing some obligations among states, then it is an intergovernmental organization. Furthermore, all organizations established by agreements between three or more states, are intergovernmental. Regarding the acceptance of Resolution 334 on 20 July 1950, it was clearly mentioned and accepted that organizations which stems from other than bilateral treaties must not be included in the year book about organizations (see table 2.A).
Table 2.A  Number of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Special</th>
<th>Roster</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>1,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>1,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>1,356</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.beyondinteractability.org. Also see: UN/ECOSOC, work of the non-governmental organizations section of the secretariat, report of the Secretary-General, 8 May 1998 (E/1998/43).

They explain the association or even confederations of IGOs as additional IGOs in a classification in which these organizations are not independent. Also they separate the treaties or agreements leaded by other international organizations (like the different specific unions of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property). As per other point of view, the World Bank divides NGOs into two wide classifications: Operational and Advocacy, using the stems and also quality as the primary and roots for classification. Non governmental sub-categories are as follows:
A) Advocacy Group of NGOs

I. NGOs are related to common advocacy and also advice, facilitating and campaigning matters, and correctly usage of the natural resources.

II. NGOs working for civic fields, human rights and also good governance fields.

B) Operational Groups of NGOs

I. NGOs related to societal context or community-based activities.

II. Humanitarian help, relief and services-related NGOs which sponsor the victims in the natural disasters especially in crisis situations.

Sectarian NGOs acting versus HIV-AIDS, children, marginalized communities, disabled and so on. The geographical range of NGOs differs from scope of villages to the national groundwork. NGOs with national context scope have established a character of multiple levels like regional level and central level. International organizations like Amnesty International, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Green Peace, etc, are some of the non-profits along with the special connections and particular networks. Foreign missionaries which share ideas and resources with multiple governments are also non-profits with direct networks. Here, it should be noted that most of the international non-government organizations and some well established non-governmental organizations, have this type of network.\(^8\)
II. International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)

An obvious pragmatic and acceptable definition of international nongovernmental organization should be formulated. A lot of research about NGOs is on the basis of those NGOs defined in the international organizations year book. Most important criterion for inclusion in the year book is on the basis of the ECOSOC definition of NGOs, and this is regarding failure to define the meaning to be given to international organizations.

Therefore, the editors of the yearbook have afforded and developed about seven rules for identification of an international nongovernmental organization in respect of structure, objectives, finance, members, activities, officers and autonomy. The most important INGOs for analysis in our viewpoint consist of Amnesty International, Green Peace and Red Cross and this chapter provides information of these INGOs.

A) Amnesty International

Amnesty international is one of the most famous human rights organizations established in 1961, in the U.K. It concentrates its efforts on human rights contexts. It tries to mobilize public opinion in the critical cases. Although, this organization sometimes has been criticized because of its stands for anti western and pro western matters, it has been known as a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate because of its activities, and its impartial acts for human rights and torture. This organization was established in July, 1961, by Peter Benenson, an Englishman.
Benenson and his Irish communist friend Alec Digges, concentrated on developing this organization and its management in 1961. Benenson, as founder of Amnesty International, cleared the potential criticism of the communist roots of Amnesty International. We should note that Amnesty International is working in the direction of five important scopes: Children's Rights, Women's Rights, Rights of Refugees, Ending Torture and Execution and Rights of Prisoners of Conscience.

Some special objectives are: eradication of extrajudicial, death penalty, human rights of prisoners, fair trial for political prisoners, free world wide education for children, action against injustice, eradication of recruitment of child soldiers, promotion of cultural, economical and social rights, defending the human rights activists, increasing the religious fields tolerance, reducing the harshness and also unlawful killings in armed conflicts and wars, defending the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and also migrants.

Voluntary members are the main actors in the Amnesty International, but small numbers of members are professionals with payment. In some countries in which Amnesty International is very active, members are recognized as sections or units. In 2007, there were about 55 sections in the entire world. These sections coordinate main activities but, they have a smaller membership along with narrow staff. In the some countries, where there is no section, people can be recognized as international members.

B) Red Cross
The International Red Cross is an international humanitarian movement with about 97 million in the world. Its mission according to its charter is to
protect human life, to respect human being and prevent and alleviate human suffering along with eradication of class, religion, nationalism and race. International Red Cross is a famous name, but in fact, there is no formal organization to bear this name. Actually, this movement contains some independent and distinct organizations that are united in this movement because of common objectives, symbols and basic principles.

In June 1859, the Swiss businessman Henry Dunant went to Italy for a meeting with French emperor Napoleon III to discuss problems of business in Algeria, which was occupied by France at that time. When he arrived in Solferino in the evening, he saw the Battle of Solferino. Just in one day, about 40000 soldiers on both sides died or were seriously wounded. Henry Dunant was shocked by the horrible result of the war, the wounded soldiers, and also the lack of medical resources.

He forgot the main intention of his trip and devoted himself to assist the wounded. He succeeded in motivating the local population to help the wounded soldiers. When he went to Geneva, he wrote his book entitled “A Memory of Solferino” which was published in 1862. He sent some copies of the book to political leaders and military officials across Europe. He clearly defended the formation of national voluntary relief and humanitarian organizations to assist wounded soldiers in the war. Furthermore, he advocated establishment of field hospitals, for protecting the wounded along with paying attention to neutrality and international treaties.
C) International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Representatives from the national Red Cross societies of U.K. in 1919, France, Italy, Japan, and the U.S. gathered in Paris for the establishment of the League of Red Cross Societies. This field, started by the American Red Cross, widened the international actions of the Red Cross movement upon other missions of the ICRC to contain relief assistance in response to crisis times other than war.

We should note that the IRC already had some disaster relief mission experiences extending back to its foundation. Establishment of the League, as an added International Red Cross Organization alongside the ICRC, was to some extent controversial. The ICRC had serious concerns about the competition among these organizations. Some noted foundations of the League are an attempt to weaken the position of the ICRC in the movement, and also transferring its tasks to a multilateral institution.

Furthermore, main members of the League were national communities from countries of the Entente. The main relief assistance mission held by the League was an assistance mission for many victims of a famine and also typhus epidemic existing in Poland. After five years of foundation, the League had issued 47 donation appeals for its missions. The first big disaster active mission of the League was in 1923 for earthquake in Japan which took lives of around 200000 people and so many wounded and homeless without shelters. In fact, another significant subject founded by the League, was founding the Youth Red Cross Organizations within the scope of the national societies. At the end of the 1960s, more than 100 societies were in the entire world.
The Federation and ICRC received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1963. In 1983, the League was recalled to the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to echo the increase in number of national communities that are acting under the Red Crescent symbol. It is necessary to note that, three years later, the seven basic rules of the movement were incorporated into its statutes. Later on, in 1991, the name of the League again, was changed to its current formal name “International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies”.

After the Tsunami disaster in south Asia, the movement started its largest mission in 2004. In Tsunami disaster more than 40 national societies along with 22,000 volunteers were acting to bring relief to the victims by preparing food, shelter and sanitary fields. The International Conference of Vienna in 1965 accepted seven basic principles that must be observed by all parts of the Movement, and also in 1986, they were added to the formal statutes of the movement.

Independence, Unity, Neutrality, Impartiality, Universality and Voluntary Service are important principles. Hence we should add that the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference, which is held once every four years, is the highest formal and institutional part of this movement. It gathers envoys of national societies and also from the ICRC, the federation and the government members of the Geneva Conventions actively and regularly.
D) Funding and Financial Subjects
The genuine parts of the fund of the Federation are afforded by contributions widely from the national communities bodies of the Federation and also from revenues of its investments. The amount of financial assistance from each body is defined later on with approval of General Assembly. Any more funding, particularly for unanticipated expenses about the relief assistance missions, is increased by referring to publications of the Federation which is provided by voluntary donations of national societies, governments and so on.

E) International Green Peace
Green Peace is the largest environmental organization in the world, with an international membership of over 5 million and offices in over 20 countries. Forbes magazine once described it as “a skillfully managed business” with full command of “the tools of direct mail and image manipulation and tactics that would bring instant condemnation if practiced by a for-profit corporation.” But Green Peace has escaped public censure by hiding behind the mask of its “non-profit” status and its U.S. tax exemption.9

Generally the roots of Green Peace are within the peace movement and also in campaigning for Nuclear Disarmament and especially in the committee of “Don’t Make a Wave” co-founded by Jim and Marie Bohlen and founded in Vancouver by a Canadian and expatriate American Peace movement activists. Presently, this organization addresses many environmental matters along with concentration on activities to stop global warming and also maintenance of the ancient forests and world’s oceans.
In fact, other than the conventional environmental organization efforts like participating in the conferences internationally, Green Peace usually fulfils direct nonviolent activities in its campaigns to reach its objectives. Green Peace applies direct and indirect actions to draw attention especially to the matters of environment. However, in 1979, the Green Peace Foundation suffered financial problems, and because of the struggle among offices for fund-rising and also organizational direction which divided the worldwide movement, David Mc Taggart requested the Canadian Green Peace Foundation to approve a new kind of a world wide organization, and in October, 1979, Green Peace International was established (Dowdey, 2008).

Green Peace International is based in Amsterdam. Its board of directors sets the organization's annual budget and elects and monitors the Green Peace International Executive Director. The board members are chosen by representatives from national and regional offices, who are in turn chosen by national and regional boards elected by the Green Peace members (Dowdey, 2008). Finally, we should note that the council is dedicated to the six primary objectives as follows:

1- Halt climate change.
2- Protect oceans.
3- Save ancient forests.
4- Achieve disarmament and peace.
5- Reduce toxic materials in products.
6- Encourage sustainable agriculture.
III. Multinational Enterprises

There is no obvious definition of multinational or transnational corporations. As we know, a study by the UN Secretariat lists some proposed definitions. Kegley in respect of Multinational Corporations points out that "The term ‘multinational corporation’ had been applied both to enterprises operating in all parts of the world without a home base and to those which had a main office in one country and branches in other countries, for which the term "transnational corporations" was more descriptive. In Latin America enterprises had been established whose concerns were different from those multinational corporations, as normally understood, but whose structures were similar... It would clearly be desirable to use the term "transnational corporations" for enterprises operating from their home bases across national borders and reserve the term "multinational corporations" for those established by agreement between a number of countries and operating in accordance with prescribed conditions" (Kegley and Wittkopf, 2004). 11

It is difficult to derive a comprehensive taxonomy of the market failures that may arise in the international operations of MNEs and their implications for the choice of the mode of entry in a foreign market. The international operations of firms can be organized ‘internally’, within wholly owned subsidiaries, or ‘externally’, under arm-length contracts with independent local producers. In spite of the greater flexibility and lower set-up costs offered by arms length contracts, firms operating internationally often prefer to internalize their activities, i.e. to be the owners of the physical assets used in their operations abroad.12
Many religious leaders are increasingly troubled by the growing presence of multinational corporations around the world, especially in poor and developing nations. In truth, such concern is warranted, but only if the allegations against multinational corporations are true.\textsuperscript{13} Such allegations include the charge that profit-motivated multinational corporations are engaged in destructive competition and insidious plots to economically and politically manipulate entire economies (Quinlivan, 2004).

Further, multinational corporations are perceived to be methodically eliminating domestic firms in order to exploit their monopoly powers, exporting high-wage jobs to low-wage countries, undermining the world’s environment, augmenting the external debt problems of developing countries, perpetuating world poverty, and exploiting child labor. But are such allegations, in fact, true? Religious leaders should examine the data so that they can draw reasonable conclusions about the impact of multinational corporations (Quinlivan, 2004).

2.4. IGOs and INGOs Classification Difficulties
Scholars often have difficulties in classifying the INGOs. In this research, we note the main problems. They are as follows:
A. Action of the UN Economic and Social Council for giving consultative position to an increasing number of internal non-governmental organizations on similar pillars for INGOs. Already, this subject was handled only in some exceptional issues.
B. The appearance and creation of several hundred non-governmental official committees, coordination, industrial and commercial ground works inside the European Economic Community countries.
C. The creation and appearance of a vast number of semi-autonomous functional or regional bodies of governmental or non-governmental organizations, representing it difficult to determine contentiously the grade and degree of autonomy, justifying their status as distinctive entity.

It is opportune to draw attention to what can be called alternative styles of organization. The sample of networks among organizations across national territories may be such that, the network contains an organization in its own right but, at a different level. Such organizations were deliberately designed and created. (It would be useful to mention that this process could be facilitated).

2.5. Summary and Conclusion

We have to mention the relationship among the formation of INGOs along with changes in the international system, which formulates INGOs into 19 categories. These consist of:

1. Sport and Recreation
2. Transport and Travel
3. Social Science
4. Education and Youth
5. Law and Administration
6. Commerce and Industry
7. Professions and Employers
8. Trade Union Organizations
9. Politics
10. Health
11. Science
This chapter has discussed some of the significant types of Non-governmental and governmental organizations in both aspects of internal and external, which in many ways raises more questions than it answers (see table 2.B). This table suggests different answers to the question how many international organizations are there? As we have mentioned earlier in this research, we have made an important distinction among the peace movement (organizations which wholly exist to escalate peace activities) and the movement for peace (including any kind of international cooperative works) that reflects functional coherent of the international community and also indirectly supporting the establishment of peace in entire of the world, even in non-deliberately status.

*Table 2.B  International Organizations by Type*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Intergovernmental</th>
<th>Nongovernmental</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>% IGO</td>
<td>No. %NGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVENTIONAL INTERNATIONAL BODIES</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Federations of international organizations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Universal membership organizations</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6.74</td>
<td>13.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Intercontinental membership organizations</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>13.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Regionally oriented membership organizations</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>4.06</td>
<td>71.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CONVENTIONAL</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Organizations emanating from places or persons or other bodies</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>26.60</td>
<td>48.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Organizations of special form</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>16.95</td>
<td>45.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Internationally oriented national organizations</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>Type A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL OTHER</strong></td>
<td>1588</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL TYPES A TO G</strong></td>
<td>1839</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPECIAL TYPES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Dissolved or apparently inactive organizations</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>11.43</td>
<td>10.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. recently reported bodies not yet confirmed</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>15.93</td>
<td>3.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. subsidiary and internal bodies</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>29.27</td>
<td>12.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. National organizations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Religious orders and secular institutes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Autonomous conference series</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>17.25</td>
<td>2.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Multilateral treaties and Intergovernmental agreements</td>
<td>2028</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>44.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. Currently inactive non-conventional bodies</td>
<td>1245</td>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>27.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL SPECIAL</strong></td>
<td>4576</td>
<td>14.54</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ALL TYPES</strong></td>
<td>6415</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, even those INGOs who are not concerned with promotion of peace, indirectly, contribute to strengthening the international system and maintaining peace, in terms of absence of war. In addition, some types of INGOS, such as those involved in sports or politics, appear to be particularly vulnerable to increased tension in the international system, while others, such as agriculture or health, are particularly resistant to increased tension.\textsuperscript{14}

We are going to talk about some specific INGOs such as Red Cross, Amnesty International and Green Peace and will explore their actions and effects on the peacemaking and peacekeeping strategy. Despite the failure to give an exhaustive clarification, the diversity of organizational norms and forms of function are increasing. Despite the significance of all kinds of IGOs and INGOs, we should note the effects on peace and war. These factors are the most important existing philosophies of such organizations. A typology of non-governmental actors has been presented in this chapter.

However, it has to be mentioned that, the typology presented here only provides a first step. We have been looking at membership criteria and diversities of foundation. Also more implicitly, we have discussed the features of organizations and levels of participation. It is clear that additional aspects should be considered. Furthermore, developing the present typology is suggested as a plan for the future researches.

Indeed, our typology resolves some difficulties of previous researches on classifications of NGOs. In the first decade of twenty-first century, non-governmental organizations are definitely members of the entire production. Nongovernmental organizations distribute disaster relief, consulted
commonly with governments regarding the international treaties, increasingly monitored governments fulfillments; receiving increasingly academically study fields and even developmental aids.

Now is the time of evaluation of their success. How well have the humanitarian NGOs fulfilled their duties? We are living in a world in which governments have been challenged strongly by multinational corporations, NGOs, appearance of international financial institutions, international public opinion, and so on. Globalization is one of the facts of twenty-first century life, with immense implications for various types of groups. And about the human rights organizations, connections of subjects and electronic networks provide great links.

Although, NGOs and INGOs are not the only types of human rights organizations, it is possible to appraise the effectiveness of various types of humanitarian organizations especially for war and peace. At a general level, it is impossible to appraise the effects of Amnesty International on a target government, but finally, we should notice that, despite the difficulties, it is possible to appraise the general effects and roles of INGOs and their strong opposition in the overriding humanitarian work fields with governments, and this can lead us to a peaceful world.
Notes

For more information or probable critical approach see UN peace operations, INGOs, NGOs, and promoting the rule of law: exploring the intersection of international and local norms in different postwar contexts, Journal of Human Rights, Vol. 2, No. 3, September 2003, pp. 359–377.


For concentrating on consultative aspect of INGOs and probably having a critical assessment see www.Laetusinpraesens.org/docs70s/71next/nextg.php.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Encyclopedia Britannica, nongovernmental organization. For more information see http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9395824.

For more details see www.activistcash.com/Greenpeace. [accessed on September 25, 2008].


Some scholars have divided definitions of INGOs, and some definitions downplay the multinational corporations. For precise assessment see Gary M. Quinlivan, multinational corporations; myths and facts, Acton Institute paper, Vol. 10, No. 6.