Chapter I

Introduction

Part 1

International Non-Governmental Organizations play a significant role as players in society by creating a connection among individuals and governments. The significance of Non-Governmental Organizations has increased widely, with a greater awareness about different fields of life such as environment and humanity. Non-Governmental Organizations perform different functions such as peacekeeping, advocacy, education, reducing the violations and pressuring states. They (NGOs) are significant because of the role they play in creating the human rights dialogue, by paying attentions to different sorts of matters in the entire world.

International Non Governmental Organizations (INGOs) have created their presence in the globe, with their ability to pressurize the governments. Some of the most prominent INGOs of the present like Amnesty International, Green Peace and Red Cross have been discussed in this research. Although INGOs and Non-Governmental Organizations (locally and in the national wide) have made some achievements in different fields of work, some have noted multiple shortcomings in their pragmatic functions.

The two kinds of criticisms that have been made up against them are regarding their manner of functioning, and a failure of transparency and
responsibility. In other words, the Non-Governmental Organizations have significance indirectly, directly and part time in creation of jobs, developing an awareness of the society, eliminating or decreasing the negative discriminations, supporting the civilian's abilities along with the education, bringing transformation in developmental fields, creation of services for necessary needs and other subjects. INGOs have a significant potential advantage over official aid agencies whose presence at the grassroots is usually weak and transient, and also over grassroots organizations which have limited impact on decision-makers at national and international levels (Madon, 2000).

If we briefly pay attention to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in the United Nations, we will understand a clear harmony between the United Nations’ objectives and different roles of the Non-Governmental Organizations with the Millennium Development Goals. It should be noted that all the Non-Governmental Organizations have a basic aim that helps in elimination of increasing world wide poverty and hunger, reaching to a global necessary education, empowering women, reducing or elimination of child mortality, battle with HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases and other similar fields. Also for the last 2-3 years, some of the donor agencies have been battling and in other words fighting for a better coherence of the actions of governments and Non-Governmental Organizations nationally and internationally.

International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) have a clear history and to some extent ambiguous history dating back to the mid-19th century. They were very significant in the anti slavery field and the
framework of women's suffrage, and reached a zenith at the time of the conference on Global Disarmament. However, the term "Non-Governmental Organization" has been commonly used with the foundation of the United Nations in 1945 with different provisions in Article 71 of Chapter 10 of the United Nations Charter for a consultative role for organizations which are neither governments nor member states. The definition of "international NGO" (INGO) is first given in resolution 288 (X) of ECOSOC on February 27, 1950: it is defined as "any international organization that is not founded by an international treaty". The vital role of Non-Governmental Organizations and other "major groups" in sustainable development was recognized in Chapter 27 of Agenda 21, leading to intense arrangements for a consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations.

The Globalization movement in the 20th century increased the importance of the Non-Governmental Organizations in the entire world. There were several difficulties that could not be solved or eradicated within the nation field. In this situation, international treaties (agreements) and international organizations, like the World Trade Organization (WTO), were seen as central interests of capitalism. Different scientists believe that in an act to counterbalance process, Non-Governmental Organizations have grown because of the humanitarian issues and developmental fields.

One of the good instances of this field is the World Social Forum, which is a rival tradition to the Global Economic Forum, held biannually in January in Davos in Swiss. Some have argued that these forums can be a good place for INGOs and even NGOs. Others believe that the Non-Governmental
Organizations are often imperialistic in the origin and they are performing the colonial will in the present world.

Amnesty international is one of the most significant of INGOs. We should draw attention of people in the undeveloped countries or third world countries to activities of these kinds of organizations. As a widely recognized International Non-Governmental Organization, Amnesty International (Amnesty) plays a very attractive role in the maintenance and protection of humanities and also peace affairs. We can say that Amnesty International along with International Red cross and Red Crescent and Green Peace are the most famous NGOs in the groundwork of maintenance and protection of peace and generally humanitarian affairs.

Amnesty’s international role includes two various integrated contexts of action. Amnesty international has been working and insisting on making a stable peaceful world. Amnesty advocates for prisoners of conscience by approaching state-nations and to some extent by struggling and confronting them. This informal work sometimes is not supported by governments on the basis of NGOs’ own initiative and liability and is supplemented by Amnesty’s work engagement maintenance of the human rights regarding the UN and also within the perspective of regional human rights forum.

Based on the Article 71 of the UN Charter and Resolution 1296 of the ECOSOC, Amnesty enjoys the status of a classification of INGOs. In following their roles as actors of peace or in other words humanity affairs protection, INGOs like Amnesty often perform these functions. Because of the performance of these tasks, human rights NGOs sometimes find
themselves in confrontation or discussion with the primitive concepts of the governments.

1.1. Literature of International Non-Governmental Organizations

With the rise in number and activeness of these new actors in recent years, there is now also a burgeoning literature dealing with NGOs in several academic disciplines and subfields including political science, sociology, and anthropology. Today, most studies have focused primarily on the role of international NGOs (INGOs) and NGOs, either in terms of policy outcomes or the functions that they perform (Reimann, 2006). Before explaining literatures and activities of International Nongovernmental Organizations (INGOs), it should be noted that these organizations are a voluntary association of organizations or individuals for global or even regional actions.

The term Nongovernmental Organization or NGO sometimes describes groups, although it more perfectly refers to a unit in the domestic field. The terms NGO and INGO should be separated from intergovernmental organizations that define groups like the United Nations or its agencies like the International Labor Organization (ILO). An International Nongovernmental Organization can be created by private philanthropic field, such as the Rockefeller, Ford and Gates Foundations, or like an addition to the existing international organizations, such as the Catholic Church. It is necessary to note that in the wave of the developmental process of INGOs
establishment which happened during World War II, some of INGOs would later become gradually the large development INGOs.

The term, “International Non-governmental Organization”, came into prevalence in 1945, because of the necessity for the UN to bring about the separateness in its charter between participation rights for its intergovernmental specialized agencies on the one hand and for the active international private organizations on the other hand. At the UN according to its goals, virtually all kinds of private bodies have been recognized as Non-Governmental Organizations. The term International Organizations, can refer to union, association, office, agency, center, or alliance.5

The primary objectives of the NGOs are freedom from government control, peaceful attitude to government, either as political factions or human rights activists, to be non-profit-making and non-criminal. It is clear that Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play main roles in different fields and in both internal and external arenas. In the first decade of the twenty-first century, the conception of the state-nation is the topic of deep confrontations. In the Western European States, one can see the transmission of tasks from the public sections to the private sections, like the privatization of state owned companies.

In the context of a growing acceptance of the transnational nature of contemporary international relations, of globalization and of grass roots contributions via a global civil society, a debate emerged in the early 1990s indicating that NGOs have a particular capacity to aid in peacemaking and peacebuilding, directly or through their humanitarian roles. The argument
suggested that NGOs had very specific qualities and capacities that no other actor possessed and also that they were less oriented by self-interest. Since then there has been an intellectual backlash against some of the more idealistic assertions associated with NGOs, ever increasing use in the field (Richmond and Carey, 2005).

However, globalization, global civil society, human security, humanitarianism, and the nature, capacity and functions of NGOs are all contested concepts. This contestation mainly occurs between pragmatists in realist-positivist mode, who argue in a somewhat contradictory vein that NGOs have a role in state-rebuilding as long as they are monitored and controlled by intergovernmental institutions, and those who argue that a global civil society has now transcended state control and represent a cosmopolitan desire for human security (Richmond and Carey, 2005). 

In the former view, NGOs are seen as inadequate compared to the assistance and direction of states in the context of the construction of the liberal peace. In the latter, NGOs are so essential that they may actually take complete responsibility for tasks associated with constructing a liberal peace. In the latter, NGOs are so essential that they may actually take complete responsibility for tasks associated with constructing a liberal peace in a conflict or crisis zone. In the post September 11 world, some states have reasserted their sovereign prerogatives relating to basis strategic security, but since the Asian Tsunami of December 2004, an embryonic return to human security thinking appears to be emerging.
Non-state actors and NGOs have, of course, been instrumental in broadening our understanding of peace and security and their existence is also indicative of the liberal peace project. In 1914, there were 1083, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and no firm conception of universal human rights affirmed by the international community, such that it was. Now the estimated number of NGOs stands at between 37,000 and 50,000.\(^8\)

Though contested, there are now firm conceptions of human rights as well as emerging humanitarian norms, and a discourse of human security, which provides a basis for non-state actor intervention. Many NGOs were formed in the 1990s as a response to the broad requirements of this synthesis of peacebuilding, humanitarianism, human rights monitoring and advocacy. Most NGOs operate on specific issues or bridge several aspects of these areas and contribute to, the construction and facilitation of global governance and globalization in transnational networks to advocate liberal reform. This assertion is, of course, rather problematic given the fact that all of these concepts are contested and there is little agreement in the relevant literatures even on the nature of NGOs.\(^9\)

As we said before, international governmental organizations would not exist without diplomacy and diplomats. They are themselves created through multilateral diplomacy, and they interact with member countries mainly through the latter’s permanent diplomatic missions at the organizational headquarters. Furthermore, their deliberative organs are made up of state representatives who are mostly diplomats. Finally, international governmental organizations are an important venue for bilateral diplomatic interaction by member countries. The role of Non-governmental
organizations (NGOs) in international diplomacy is increasing (Dijkzeul and Beigbeder, 2003).  

Various actors within the international community—individuals and institutions, government and civil society—play a variety of roles in peace processes: setting the agenda; acting as official third party mediators, facilitators or trusted “outsider-neutrals”; sponsoring or hosting peace talks; offering support and encouragement to negotiating parties to move the process forward; and establishing monitoring and verification mechanisms for implementation of the accord.

An organization may be correctly labeled an NGO if it has four characteristics identified by The Commonwealth Foundation, a London-based NGO study group. These characteristics are included here, with the permission of The Commonwealth Foundation, from its 1995 publication Non-Governmental Organizations: Guidelines for Good Policy and Practice.

1. **Voluntary:** NGOs are formed voluntarily by citizens with an element of voluntary participation in the organization, whether in the form of small numbers of board members or large numbers of members or time given by volunteers.

2. **Independent:** NGOs are independent within the laws of society, and controlled by those who have formed them or by elected or appointed boards. The legal status of NGOs is based on freedom of association—one of the most basic human rights. The International Covenant of Civil and
Political Rights, developed by the United Nations in 1966 and since ratified by 135 countries, grants the right to assemble.¹³

3. **Not-for-profit:** NGOs are not for private personal profit or gain. NGOs may, in many countries, engage in revenue-generating activities, but must use the revenue solely in pursuit of the organization’s mission. Like other enterprises, NGOs have employees who are paid for what they do. Boards are not usually paid for the work they perform, but may be reimbursed for expenses they incur in the course of performing their board duties.¹⁴

4. **Not self-serving in aims and related values:** The aims of NGOs are to improve the circumstances and prospects of people and to act on concerns and issues detrimental to the well-being, circumstances, or prospects of people or society as a whole.¹⁵

About the essential characteristics of an international organization we should note that it has permanent organs which are capable of expressing its will. It is these organs which distinguish such an entity from an international conference. If an international organization has certain autonomy so that it is possible to distinguish it from its founders and from its Member States it may be called an international person, being capable of having international rights and obligations. The concept of “personality” is thus intended to explain the homogeneity of an entity and indicates that it can act in its own name.¹⁶

Observing the transition of the nation-state to optimistic nation-state can strengthen the feeling of the privatization of the international field and change the classical statehood. In taking this point of view, however, one can be tempted to limit this trend rapidly on the state that was started by
inter governmental cooperation generally. Activities of INGOs are very interesting. We can mention Green Peace and Amnesty International that are very famous. These INGOs along with International Red Cross and Red Crescent have various interests, and as we have mentioned in this chapter, this has resulted in different definitions of the concept of INGOs. INGOs have not been established by governments, but these organizations have been founded by private sectors and they follow the different goals that are sometimes common.

Another aspect of the INGOs needs and requires that some governmental entities should meet to qualify for coordination fields and even co-operational subjects with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) along with the description of Non-Governmental Organizations afforded by the Union of International Associations. If anybody takes the stems of these two definitions, others can reach to the following needs about INGOs. They should be created by Non-Governmental sector; independent from states; acting in the direction of law rules; following the public interests as the main goals and so on.

Some of the above mentioned necessities directly play an important role in the creation of INGOs and, INGOs always respect and support the law. We know obviously that some actions against the law, for example activities of Mafia, are out and excluded from the definitional scope of NGOs. About the fact that some INGOs agree to break the law there are some ambiguities. For instance we can analyze the strategy of Green Peace. Green Peace breaks the law for enforcing the governments and also transnational organizations to reservation and maintenance of the maritime environment.
These activities from other organizations that are breaking the law, like Mafia and the organizations that have criminal objectives should be distinguished from the scope of NGOs. Although, the general goals are oriented toward the law, such as Green Peace, the neglecting of the law for attaining the aims cannot prevent the recognition of these organizations as NGOs. We would discuss different types of INGOs and their classifications. The most significant organizations that we can notice are non-profit organizations. However, if the objectives of these entities are creating the profit, as in the case of multinational corporations, these organizations should be separated from the definition sphere of the INGOs.

Non-Governmental Organizations can also be defined as associations created by legal persons of private law according to vivid law treaty for pursuing the idealistic objectives and not primarily for profit-oriented goals according to the law. Even according to this limited and stringent definition, the number of INGOs considerably had been increased after the Second World War till 2009. The increasing actions of Non-Governmental Actors in respect of the peace are increasingly significant, but these actions are sometimes neglected.

INGOs have been founded as significant players in international relations. Non-Governmental Organizations such as Amnesty International and Green Peace trace the states by observing state performance and function. Nongovernmental organizations such as these, afford the non-governmental part, and their tangible existence is the sign of the rising necessary for nation-states to recognize and support non-governmental interests. This transition in the state governance, which has been defined as the appearance
of international civil society, also can trace the statehood from a formal point of view.

If some non-governmental players have an international formal personality, the governmental point of view of the international framework and international law will perhaps need correction or even modification for echoing the impact of non-governmental players like Non Governmental Organizations. This modification means that the statehood is traced or affected not only internally and internationally, but also pro the actions of NGOs, which play as delegates of international interest of the people that hitherto, are delegated only by governments.

For a stringent student of Non-governmental Organizations, this is obvious that so many of the INGOs’ literature consist of the NGOs’ role in humanity field that has very important shortcomings. The growing literature of INGOs mainly affords more spacious precision into their creation, a vast insight in international and internal politics, different actions, and also the main challenges to reach their aims. Non-governmental organization, non-profit organization, private voluntary organization, non-governmental development organization, government organized NGO (GONGO), donor organized NGO, social movements, civil society, community-based organization, people's organization, grassroots organization are the different names given to NGOs (Goel and Kumar, 2004).\textsuperscript{17}

The World Bank defines non-governmental organizations as a wide variety of groups and institutions that are entirely and/or largely independent of government and characterized primarily by humanitarian or co-operative
rather than commercial objective. UNDP defines it as a private voluntary not for profit organization supported at least in part by voluntary contribution from the public (Chand, 2004). Along with the development of the humanity matters philanthropic fields have also grown. The paths of these activities have been echoed on the teachings of some of the religions like Hinduism, Dan (donation to the helpless persons) *Khoms, Zakat* and *Kheirat* (compulsory and optional donations) in Islam religion and similar other. In the previous two decades, the influential role of INGOs has motivated to study a shifting paradigm which has generally been discussed in the political theory.

Whereas the main speech of the NGOs has been functional and observed in a positive light, the increasing of number of NGOs has been along with many confrontations and some critical discussions. Therefore, the separation is between INGO literature on the one side and the literature of Non-profit on the other side. The structures, language, culture and also confrontational challenges are to some extent same, but various other topics are more urgent and have caused difficulties for profit and non-profit making organizations. The world that NGOs are operating in is obviously bigger, politically various, the poor become poorer and more disadvantaged in the world.

The subjects are seriously same. For instance these questions: What is the relationship between peace and war in the contemporary era; how can we mingle peace with democratization; how could we assess the effectiveness of the peace; how are the INGOs most effective in structuring a global peace strategy; how do you mingle the multifaceted responsibilities downwards and upwards; how we define the responsibility; who are managing
organizations; how are international stems and religions and beliefs mingled with bureaucratic and Non-bureaucratic structures, and many other similar questions.

The literature of Nongovernmental Organizations has been connected to the increasing and escalation of INGOs’ roles in human rights and relief matters of INGOs connecting to governments and donors and also with the social activities. In general, the INGOs’ literature has concentrated on NGO roles in the relief and humanity industry and also developmental practices.

By contrast, the non-profit literature of INGOs has ordered its primaries preferences to some extent differently. This matter has had considered theoretical requirements like the different definitions for the presence of the third section and policy fields like increasing the contractions. It has focused on services and also on welfare organizations clearly more than advocacy and cultural and social changes of organizations and therefore has given an upper priority and primaries than the NGO literature to the structural and managing subjects of the organizations.

According to the other point of view, some subsidiary subjects have hardly been created in the scope of NGOs literature. There are also a number of other differences. The INGOs literature has seen INGOs as one of the key actors in processes of humanities subjects and development field (for instance the peace between nations) alongside the state, governments, private agencies and also internal and external donors.
On the other perspective to this, relatively integrated approach, the non-profit literature has to a wider extent concentrated on the organizations and on the subject and concept of the sector as a separate and unique subject for research. This is echoed in the advent of specialized nonprofit magazines and journals like Nonprofit and voluntary Sector Quarterly. Research papers on INGOs and generally about NGOs, which in our era have begun to appear in a vast numbers, are still publishing in general relief, humanities and development journals like World Development or (one of the famous journals on international development). Each literature also has its own features and sets of distinctive fields.

In the non profit literature the phrase voluntary organization is generally applied for organizations that are working domestically as the third sector. The term ‘NGO’ is commonly merits for organizations of south and north working in relief, peace and generally aid recipient countries. The strategies of NGOs for peace making internationally and internally are very significant. In the US non-profit literature, the phrase or expression ‘non-profit organization’ is vastly understood domestically. The term non-state ‘voluntary organization’ is sometimes used for the domestic organizations working in the external field.

Contrary to this viewpoint within the NGO literature, the scope of the term ‘non-governmental organization’ is quite common, though the NGO class may be shared into specialized organizational and also sub-groups like the voluntary organizations, people’s organizations or even public support organizations and so on. It is very difficult to neglect the conclusion that there is arbitrariness in the various usages of these sorts of phrases and
classes within and amongst both the literatures, and that these topics are socially and culturally a must.

Sometimes the various tags echo genuine organizational separateness, where as at other times the various applications easily create the topical and conceptual chaos. For instance, why does the Non-profit literature like to use various terms for genuine same sorts of organizations that are working domestically or externally? Vakil (1997) has provided a useful taxonomy of NGOs, but does not address directly the question of different usages in the two literatures.

In this regards, Najam (1996) has identified as many as 47 different and largely bewildering organizational terms in common use around the world which express the scale of the classificatory problem. More connections amongst both literatures of NGOs bring potential important knowledge which can vastly expand the research field. The other point of view is that, it can permit research to link more nearly with the en route activities and policies, which can be a valuable guide of research in various situations and positions.

Whether we accept it or not, INGOs are growing fast along with wide groundwork of activities. This is a fact that, if we credit these organizations, we can see a width advent and growth. The activities of INGOs have a vast context and sphere. For example, in the religious field, INGOs include the different activities of the World Council of Churches, the International Muslim Union and so on. Furthermore, in political context one may list as samples the activity of inter parliamentary.
In the cultural context, International Confederation of Authors and Composers is one of the most famous NGOs. Finally, the activities of Amnesty International in the human rights and peace making and its maintenance base as well as those of Green Peace in the ground of environmental maintenance are very famous. This vast groundwork makes it non pragmatic to even effort a comprehensive regular identification of Non-Governmental Organizations. The most important types of activities consist of the role of NGOs in the basis of peace, human rights and relief, environment and development affairs.

In the groundwork of developmental affairs, NGOs are widely seen as an alternative to governmental performance of projects. Principally the governments not only accept the actions of INGOs and even International Corporations, but even mingle their actions to their peace and also development policy and environmental affairs. We should note that the peace and development contexts don’t involve the government directly; instead the governments primarily try to mingle the expertise of INGOs to their peace and development strategies. Indeed the governments rely heavily on INGOs in the contexts of peace and development for different reasons.

Furthermore the significance, the functional role of NGOs has been heightened recently. International community affords some sobriquets for NGOs. These entitlements can presumably lead to the result that rules of international community and systematic law will grant at least partial subject position to the INGOs. This can not be adequate to approve the quality for all types of NGOs in any situation and position. It is clear that, during the previous discussions of the chapter there are many fields in which societal
objectives and aims are no longer represented by governments, instead afforded by international NGOs increasingly. The increasing significance and legal recognition of the abilities of NGOs are, to some extent, indicative of a shifting paradigm in the international system, in the international customs and in its formal rules.

In the international system, the nation-states are losing their previous dominant status. Other organizations affording international community interests are being widely significant. We should note that, the INGOs help the state to fulfill some international tasks and solve some problems of the states in international community. Indeed, we can name this trend as internationalization. On the other hand some international matters indicate we are going in the direction of denationalization.

These trends define the future duties of some international NGOs as entities that are needed to afford and represent the world objectives. At last we should remember that among all of the functions of the INGOs in the world on the one hand, we have chosen the peace and organizations that are working in this path, and on the other hand, we are exploring and analyzing the effects of these organizations, for making a stable peace, that can help to have a world full of the peace with an important human rights observations and perspectives for the entire world. As we mentioned before, this research is initiatively, but there are researches related to our case study. The literature of NGOs backs to the Nineteenth century. Some of the most important studies in 20th and 21st centuries are discussed in the next few paragraphs.
Daniesl S. Cheever in his book “Organizing for Peace; International Organizations in World Affairs”, published in 1956, outlines the early development of international organizations. He has explored the rise of national state process in his book. Cheever focuses on the arrangement of international relations along with the future of international organizations. And also, at the end of the book, he mentions the regional systems.

In 1972, Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye, compiled a book entitled “Transnational Relations and World Politics”. In the introductory part of this book, Nye discusses the effects of transnational relations on interstate politics. This book also has explored the growth of INGOs in the 20th century.

B. N. Mehrish in 1976 compiled a book entitled “International Organizations; Structures and Processes”. He has discussed the emergence of modern international relations. Mehrish talks about the evolution of international administration during 19th century along with the Hague system. Furthermore, he has given suggestions for international peacekeeping in detail. Mehrish explores the meaning of peacekeeping and its evolution.

The other important book is “International Organizations; Principles and Issues” by A. Le Roy Bennett published in 1988. Bennett talks about transnational relations and international organizations. He points out the interactions between NGOs by themselves and interactions with states. He specifically discusses about the multinational corporations and the possibilities of their impact.
In 1989, Karl W. Deutsch has written a book “The Analysis of International Relations”. He talks about the integration and supranationalism. Deutsch explains the international organizations as specific purposes. In general, he introduces the INGOs as a path to integration.

In 1997, Alan Fowler compiled a book entitled “Striking a Balance; a Guide to Enhance the Effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organizations in International Development”. He recommends making the effective relationships for NGDOs. He tries to show the benefits of these relationships by making an emphatic use of graphs and figures. He also mentions the different types of collaboration and networking.

In 1999, John Boli and George M. Thomas compiled a book entitled “Constructing World Culture; International Nongovernmental Organizations Since 1857”. They explore the cultures in the institutions globally. Boli and Thomas mention the interstates systems and also regional organizing and make some recommendations for more effectiveness in a positive manner. They believe that the INGOs are the carriers of the world culture.

In 2000, Arie M. Kacowicz and others have compiled a book entitled “Stable Peace among Nations”. They discuss pragmatically about the stable peace, peacemaking and peacekeeping and also the nature of stable peace in origin. They talk about methods for creating stable peace. In this famous book, they argue about the distrust, trust, confidence and the factors behind them.
Chris Brown in his book “Understanding International Relations” in 2001, explores the manifestation of the global governance. He also talks about the preventive role of INGOs for conflicts and specifically UN as the biggest international organization. In 2002, Walter Carsnaes and others compiled a book entitled “Handbook of International Relations”. In this book, they argue about the conceptualizations of international institutions and international theories. They also stipulate to the peacemaking and conflict resolution by concentrating on the mediation methods.

Joshua S. Goldstein, in 2003, compiled a book “International Relations”. In this book, he discusses nonstate actors, international theories, peace movements and specifically the roles of international organizations. He also discusses the UN system and its peacekeeper forces in detail. He also explores the human rights situation world wide, along with the integration theory.

David Armstrong, Lorna Lioyd and John Redmond in their book entitled “International Organization in World Politics” published in 2004, have explored the history and the rise of international organizations. They have talked about the revival of peacekeeping and its expansion. In the meanwhile, there are some figures and charts in their book for showing the range of integration, and also the rising in the number of INGOs.

Kegley and Wittkopf in 2004 compiled their joint work entitled “World Politics; Trend and Transformation”. In the middle part of this book, there are significant discussions on IGOs and INGOs. They explore the origins of IGOs and NGOs. In this book they have explained the international theories
in detail. Religious movements have been explored for proving the source of harmony or the source of war. In this part they explore the role of UN as the preventive of war and preservative for peace.

In 2004, Michael Barnett and Martha Finnemore compiled their joint book entitled “Rules for the World, International Organizations in Global Politics”. They explore the bureaucracy in the world politics. They also explain the social form for international organizations behavior. They finally suggest that international organizations can act autonomously.

Paul Kennedy, in his book “The Parliament of Man” published in 2005 has explored the peacekeeping and war making processes. He has also mentioned the ICRC, Amnesty International and Green Peace discussions dispersedly. He discusses the democracy, governments and nongovernmental actors in international community.

Paul F. Diehl in 2005, has written a book entitled “Politics of Global Governments; International Organizations in an Interdependent World”. He elucidates the arguments of Amnesty International and ICRC dispersedly. He mentions the NGOs and the UN system. Diehl draws our attention to the future of the UN system.

Margaret P. Karns and Karen A. Mingst in 2005, in their joint book entitled “International Organizations; The Politics and Processes of Global Governance”, elucidate the theory of NGOs. They also discuss the history of UN and interactions of NGOs. The human rights and Red Cross is the important part of their book. They provide the peacemaking mechanism for UN and INGOs.

In 2006, Richard Little and Michael Smith, compiled their joint book entitled “Perspectives on World Politics”. They have outlined the history of transnationalism on the one hand, and the relationship between INGOs and states on the other hand. Also Samuel Huntington’s article “Transnational Organizations in World Politics”, and Robert Keohane’s and Joseph Nye’s articles “Transgovernmental Relations and International Organizations” are included in this book.

A) Resources of Funds for the Non Governmental Sector
As we know, Non-Governmental organizations receive assistance through different mechanisms, starting from fees, to privacy and informal donations, to governmental donations, and also cooperational contracts. (See table 1. A)
### Table 1.A  International Non-Governmental Organizations Receiving Governmental Grants, and Amounts and Percentages of Grants, 2001-2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(NGOs and Grants)</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INGOs with government grants</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government grant to INGOs (in billions)</td>
<td>$2.3</td>
<td>$2.5</td>
<td>$3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government grants as a percent of total INGO revenue</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
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However, governmental funding of INGOs is very controversial some argue that this dependency on government granting leads to dysfunctions in performance of the main tasks. On the other hand others argue and suggest that these grants must be used on a greater scale. As is well known, the NGOs have two different sorts of market: the beneficiaries on the one side and the contributors on the other side. If we observe the contribution market in the Asian field, we can see and deduce the foreign funds as the main resource of INGOs contributions. Government grant, local individual level or corporate level donations, religious donations, nominal amounts as membership fees and training fees are found as the sources of funds for the
NGOs in Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam.

Support from the Indian Diaspora (institutional and individual basis) to Indian NGOs, donations from state-owned corporations in China, from horse racing clubs in Hong Kong, from cooperatives and labour unions in Indonesia and from political parties in the Philippines are other sources of funds.\textsuperscript{19} NGOs normally derive income from the following sources:

\begin{enumerate}
  \item Donations, membership fees, and income generation 66%.
  \item Subsidies from governmental bodies 14%.
  \item Grants from private foundations 4%.
  \item Contract funds from government and UN agencies 5%.\textsuperscript{20}
\end{enumerate}

Besides of the INGOs argument and their functions on human rights and peace, we should talk about description of peace and war. As such we know that peace and war are two antonyms conceptually and pragmatically. We should have the special description on peace for giving ways to make the stable peace strategy. Thus, we define peace and war. We should note that peace is not merely the absence of war and vengeance but it also means the appearance of cooperation and coordination, compassion and also mainly presence of the global justice. By contrast, war is a situation of enmity among nations or even states multi faceted by struggling and bloodshed. Wars are sometimes created by real or unreal perceptions and obtaining more power.
B) War Prevention
War affects human health through the direct violence of bombs and bullets, the disruption of economic and social systems by which people use to address their health needs, the famine and epidemics that follow such disruptions and the diversion of economic resources to military ends rather than health needs. In recent years war has been framed as a public health problem. This highlights the role of health workers in preventing and mitigating destructiveness but also raises questions regarding the constraints to their achievement of such objectives.

In countries emerging from years of violent conflict, the problems are enormous, highly complex and intricately interconnected. These include ruined economies and collapsed or failed governance and justice institutions combined with a huge degree of insecurity, with no sure guarantee that the country will not descend back into violent conflict and chaos. Further complications arise from the fact that often the motivations, interests and even origins of the fighting forces concerned span borders and connect into international flows (both legal and illegal) of finance, arms and commodities (Bell and Watson, 2006).

In this context, one of the greatest challenges to those attempting to support post-conflict transition, reduce human suffering and tackle the causes of violent conflict are the (ex) combatants themselves. The presence of large numbers of ex-combatants and those associated with fighting forces (women as well as men, children as well as adults, girls as well as boys) poses a great threat to sustainable peace. Many of these people know no
other way of life and their sense of identity is integrally linked with the armed structures they have been fighting with (Bell and Watson, 2006).

Often ex-combatants lack the marketable skills, material assets and social networks required to find alternative livelihoods, and a return to war or a life of criminality and banditry offer the most viable way of life. Access to weapons further adds to their potential to act as ‘spoilers’ to peace processes. Meanwhile, millions of ordinary people within communities suffer the extreme hardships that have resulted from their experience of the conflict and resulting violence and often see widespread impunity enjoyed by those who have perpetrated those acts of violence. This suffering, and accompanying tensions, may then be further increased by the return of thousands of displaced people.\textsuperscript{23}

The wars of the twenty-first century — as will be seen from the strategic significance of deceleration in the age of acceleration — will hardly be a linear extension of the trends of the twentieth century. Greater material resources and a more advanced technological development alone will not automatically tip the scales between victory and defeat (Munkler, 2003).\textsuperscript{24}

The growing number of new wars that have been observed over the last two decades or so are mainly characterized by the fact that in them the distinction between gainful activity and the open use of force, a distinction which developed from the nationalization of war and is prerequisite for every stable economy based on peace, has been eroded to vanishing point. In the new wars, for those who have the weapons and are ready to use them, force has become a source of income, whether to procure the means of
subsistence or, frequently also, to get rich. Thus in the new wars the old axiom is making a comeback: war feeds on war, and so must be fed by war. Accordingly, these new wars are typified by the emergence of warlords who control a territory by force of arms in order to exploit its natural resources — from oil and minerals to precious metals and diamonds — or to issue licenses for their exploitation.\textsuperscript{25}

For elimination of war and conflict we require eliminating the nature of enmities and try to create a new discipline for harmony and equality between the involved sides. All the misunderstandings should be resolved through mediation, negotiation, arbitration and other effective tools. And the military action should be the last resort. We must avoid repeating the previous mistakes that have leaded our nations to war. Some argue that the nations with the stark roots of peace must share their knowledge and their other necessary resources for establishing a stable peace in international level. And this view is very famous that, we should treat others in the way that we want to be treated.

C) Peacebuilding
Peace is the special purpose of this research. We want to find the ways and patterns to achieve the stable peace by INGOs. First of all, we should find it between ourselves. We must share our inner calamity and peace with others to have a peaceful world. We must teach our children to respect and love others. Afterwards they will enjoy the peace. The peace process must be like a deterrent action. We can teach peace to others and put the pressure to governments and political factions who advocate the war as the good solution for resolving the conflicts at the international level.
NGOs have a vital role to play both in these operations and also in building up a consensus about why these operations are required, through their ability to network and lobby, filling the gap between civil society and global society, exploiting cross cutting cleavages. This requires that NGOs have greater access to governments and regional and international organizations. However, NGOs need to increase their credibility at these levels, including in areas pertaining to their legitimacy, efficiency, effectiveness, and conduct. Much more work needs to be done on the practical choices, and the political and ethical choices that confront NGOs, relating to their roles and impartiality, and the possible knock-on effects of their activities (Richmond, 2001).

As with any activity that brings new resources into a conflict environment, there is the possibility that some of these resources may become part of the conflict itself. This danger is exacerbated by the fact that there is often a lack of international consensus amongst dominant state actors about what should be done and how far they are responsible to intervene to bring about a sustainable peace, particularly in conflict zones beyond of their own direct interests (Richmond, 2001).²⁶

Peacebuilding is an important supplement to peacemaking processes and peacekeeping operations. Peacebuilding covers a broad range of measures implemented in the context of emerging, current or post-conflict situations for the deliberate and explicit purpose of promoting lasting and sustainable peace. Many of the elements of peacebuilding are the same as those of development cooperation with countries that are not affected by conflict, but
the context and purpose are different and require an extra sensitive approach to what should be done and how it should be done (Johnson, 2004).

Peacebuilding can:
• Help prevent violent conflict from breaking out
• Pave the way for and support peacemaking processes in countries in conflict,
• Help build societies in a post-conflict situation with a view to avoid a recurrence of violence.

Peacebuilding has three, mutually reinforcing dimensions:
1. Security
2. Political development
3. Social and economic development

Peacebuilding should encompass all three dimensions at the same time. A sequential approach is not usually to be recommended (Johnson, 2004).27

The activities of NGOs in the areas of economic development, poverty alleviation, and emergency relief have come to play a significant role in multilateral peacebuilding operations. The increased significance of the activities of these NGOs provides them with an important role in all phases of the peacebuilding process from political advocacy and advisors to governments and IGOs, through to service delivery in the fields. The multifaceted nature of peacebuilding, coupled with the sheer number and prominence of NGOs involved in peacebuilding, make it necessary to examine the evolving relationship between NGOs and these multilateral operations. NGOs comprise of a variety of associations involved in a wide
spectrum of social, political and economic activities (Keating and Knight, 2004).²⁸

While some NGOs seek to maintain a principled position of neutrality, others will not hesitate to identify the perpetrators of violence and abuse. Even within the more limited area of humanitarian relief there is a considerable range of organizations reflecting very different goals, membership, funding sources, size, political, cultural and ethnic affiliation, as well as operational practices. ²⁹

D) Why Have We Focused on Three INGOs?
Our decision to focus on these special organizations is an attempt to look closely at participants involved in the peacemaking and also to defend and maintain a sense of the coherence of participants’ activities and experiences at the INGOs’ peace operations. We want to trace how these INGOs approach the goal, that is, stable peace in the world. In addition, focusing on three organizations in different parts of the world can heighten our awareness of the global power and also can affect their behavior in international arena. Amnesty International, Green peace and Red Cross were chosen because of their differences rather than their similarities.

Red Cross and Red Crescent are same in some cases but, in different ideological areas, the variety and differences are at a high level. Each NGO comes from a different region of the world along with different charter, aims and ability. Each of these organizations has various relationships with international community. The researcher experience for the reason of working in the INGO is an obvious factor of this selection. The age, size,
resource pool and scope of these INGOs are unequal. Furthermore, the three INGOs afford and represent the types of organizations that participate in the peace fields of the world that is our main subject in this research.

E) International Theories

One of the most famous International Theories that supports International Nongovernmental Organizations Existence is “Idealism”. Political Idealism is a school of thought that developed in the post-World War I era. Advocates of idealism, such as US President Woodrow Wilson, believed in the principle of "peace through law". They felt that wars could be prevented through the formation of international organizations like the League of Nations, which could act against military aggressors. Idealists also called for the implementation of anti war legislation, social system reforms and the creation of an international system for free trade.  

Other important theory is the “Integration Theory”. In the study of international relations, this term refers to an approach that stresses the importance of moral and legal norms and Internationalism, and stresses the necessity for effective international organizations. This is in contrast to emphasis on power, considerations of National Interest and the sovereign independence of the State; indeed, idealists see the independence of the latter in the International Anarchy as the basic cause of War, the term came into wide use in the 1920s in the context of Wilsonianism, the establishment of the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928) with the hope that such initiatives might guarantee Peace throughout the world by the general acceptance of the principle of Collective Security. In addition to advancing universalism, the belief in the achievability of durable peace, the
An idealist approach has also, more and more, come to include environmental concerns (Weigall, 2002).

International integration refers to the process by which supranational institutions replace national ones the gradual shifting upward of sovereignty from state to regional or global structures. The ultimate expression of integration would be the merger of several (or many) states into a single state or ultimately into a single world government. Such a shift in sovereignty to the supranational level would probably entail some version of federalism, in which states or other political units recognize the sovereignty of central government which retains certain powers for themselves (Goldstein, 2003).
Part 2

1.2. Research Principles

The structures and the reasons for establishment of INGOs are considerably many. Of course, the INGOs are the concepts with no specific definition and with little precision and demonstration. The peace strategy is one of the most important factors for assessing the war reasons. Growing up of INGOs in the twenty-first century is the main reason of their internal and international power. Maybe one reason of this movement stems from growth of global concept of the civil society.

Many professors in the social sciences field believe that hate and avoidance stem from results of global wars particularly second global war causes that the nations accompany with their recreation or repairing; gradually the NGOs and some INGOs integrate their coordination and cooperation along with common activities and interactions. By contrast to peace, war is a miserable and destructive factor. These organizations have sometimes the objectives of reducing the tensions in international arena and preparing the acceptable human rights in peaceful situations.

The international committee of the Red Cross, which was established in the year 1863 by Henri Dunant, a physician of Swiss origin is famous as the first International Non-Governmental Organization. In the framework of human rights, there was a huge increase in the number of INGOs in the twentieth century, particularly, due to the fact that the United Nations charter had expanded recognition to NGOs, under Article 71. Some of the
prominent INGOs that came up in the international community were the International Commission of Jurists, Amnesty International, International Red Cross and Red Crescent, Green Peace, etc.

A) Reasons for Selection
Some of the most important reasons in selection of this thesis topic can be listed as follows:
1- The researcher’s conditions necessitate primary knowledge about the roles and operations of INGOs in the international arena.
2- Recognition of strength and weakness points of these organizations.
3- For encouragement of researchers to continue this case study.
4- To find the different kinds of challenges and obstacles.
5- Representing the ways to resolve or remove these challenges.
6- Cognition of some successes of INGOs to follow these ways.
7- To know and introduce the roles of great powers in the United Nations organization.
8- The peace and war, which are two of the most important factors of the 21 century life.

B) Research Significance
It is difficult to assess the degree to which such institutions contribute to peace, international understanding, elimination or weakness of factors of the wars and creating the confirmed peace on the world and well being. Supporters of international organizations assert that it offers means by which states can achieve many objectives; in each case, however, the extent of cooperation necessary to produce useful results depends upon the degree of common interest among the members.
Currently, the government’s role in different fields of international relations is fading. So INGOs are generally spreading all over the world, especially in the field of human rights. Indeed, one of the most important roles played by NGOs is to constitute an effective pressure group and constantly attempt to make the state accountable for its actions. We understand this importance and all of us know what the effects of these organizations are. So clearly we should try to remove or to weaken the obstacles of these organizations’ actions.

C) Study Texts
The present research is innovative in respect of the past researches. The most important reason for proving this innovation is reviewing the texts that have been written so far. We will explore the main challenges and represent the ways to faint or remove the roots of these challenges. Finally we present the ways these organizations help in structuring a sustainable peace strategy in the 21st century.

D) Main Questions
In this thesis two basic questions have been asked:
1. What are the fundamental purposes and dynamics of INGOs and how to canalize them for the attainment of an effective peace strategy?
2. What are the modes of interaction between INGOs and governments and how they can be deployed to prevent and resolve conflict within and between states?

About the second question we should notice that the main leader of the devastating wars are governments or in the modern concepts (Nation-States).
So the nation states sometimes embark to the war internationally and even domestically that leads to the civil war. On the other hand the INGOs are acting to reducing the wars and making the peace in the entire world. The interactions between INGOs and governments sometimes are in the directions of the governmental interests and sometimes vice versa. This subject makes the second main question even more attractive. Of course we have extracted a lot of questions from these main questions. The manner and interaction and purposes of INGOs presently are the most important factors. These mentioned questions are fashionable for everybody who studies and researches this topic.

E) Hypothesis
Our hypothesis argues that INGOs pursue special purposes and interests, and the purposes of their foundation and styles of attainment to goals from human-social, cultural, economic and political aspects are different. These organizations sometimes help whole human society and occasionally help special group’s interests. In the meantime, INGOs can weaken governments’ role in international arena. The important point is that, their role affects behavior of states, and this will increase in future. It seems very necessary to draw a peace strategy for INGOs to move forward for achieving a stable global peace, in the twenty-first century. So, after pursuing this strategy, the future world will be full of peace with the strong guardians that preserve special kind of peaceful strategy.
F) Methods and Sources of Research
The chief methods of research have involved consulting libraries, tapping online resources, field visits and observation. The case-study approach has been followed. The dissertation is based on data collected from primary and secondary sources available in English and Persian. The former chiefly include literature made available by the selected INGOs in various formats. Secondary sources used for this research comprise a wide range of academic and nonacademic materials such as books, doctoral dissertations, journals and newspapers.

G) Applications of the Research
Undoubtedly the research value is connected to its application, thus the main applications of this research consist of:
1- Representing the practical styles for supporting the culture of INGOs at micro and macro levels.
2- Recognizing the internal and external inactive aspects of INGOs.
3- Presentation of methods for effective interactions between government and INGOs.
4- Cognition of the ways and methods which these organizations are pursuing to prevail or weaken the poverty in the world over.
5- Introducing the paths that can fortify the INGOs in practice, for achieving their goals.
6- Fortifying the humanitarian fields of the INGOs and spreading this culture in the world over.
7- Cognition of the war reasons and the ways for weakness.
8- To present the ways for achieving stable peace strategy in the way of peacemaking in the twenty-first century.
H) Research Concepts

Human Rights A modern definition of human rights must be based on what is required by all human beings to exist. In other words, when we talk about human rights, we are talking about those rights which flow from the simple fact that a human being exists and from no other considerations. The American definition of human rights is based on the concepts of individualism and narrow self-interest. As a result, the issue of human rights is often looked at only in terms of the rights of individuals, while collective rights are neglected. However, such a definition of human rights ignores the fundamental fact that human beings are social beings; they simply cannot exist without a society. Therefore, a discussion of human rights which ignores the role of society, both in terms of facilitating and restricting the realization of human rights, would not be very fruitful.\textsuperscript{32}

Idealism The idealism school endeavors to control the war and spread the peace vastly in the world by using the peaceful instruments (Geeraerts, 1995).\textsuperscript{33} This theory believes in structuring the guards for peace and prevention of war. It says, if we have had the organizations to maintain peace, we can simply prevent the war and this factor is in the favor of humanity. We can not achieve the imaginary utopia, but we can exploit the advantages of the peace that remind us the imagination of utopia theory (Weigall, 2002).

Integration As an economic process, this means the abolition of discrimination and the Harmonization of economies, as, for example, with the member states of the European Union (EU). In degrees of deepening, there are four stages: Free Trade Area, Customs Union, Common Market
and economic union. In the case of total economic integration, one needs the unification of monetary, fiscal, social and trade policies and the setting-up of a supranational authority. The extent to which the EU should proceed to integration is highly controversial, raising political and economic issues of the first order (Weigall, 2002).

**Intervention** The coercive interference by a State or group of states is in the domestic jurisdiction of another state. It is particularly controversial because the emergence of the modern state system also involves the development of state sovereignty, which implies the contrary principle of non-intervention in the internal concerns of other states. Legitimate exceptions have been stated for general principle, such as for self-defence, counter-intervention to assist self-determination and humanitarian intervention (Weigall, 2002).\(^{34}\)

**National Interests** The concept of national interest is very vague and carries a meaning according to the context in which it is used. As a result it is not possible to give any universally acceptable interpretation of this concept. Hans Morgenthau who has dealt with the concept in his various writings has also used the term 'national interest' in different ways and assigned variety of meanings. The use of terms like common Interest and conflicting interest, primary and secondary interest, inchoate interest, community of interests, identical and complementary interests, vital interests, material interests, by Morgenthau in his writings further adds to the confusion (Blurtit, 2007).\(^{35}\)
The concept of the security and well-being of the state used among other things, in the formulation of, and justification for, foreign policies. A national interest approach to foreign policy demands ‘realistic’ handling of international problems based on the use of power in international relations. Historically the doctrine of national interest evolves as Raison D’état. This approach is commonly contrasted with moral and utopian approaches to international affairs (Weigall, 2002).

**Peacekeeping** There are several different definitions of peacekeeping; traditionally, it is defined as the deployment of lightly armed UN military force with the consent of two states to assist them in maintaining an agreement between them to end hostilities, observing the principles of cooperation, impartiality, and non-use of force except in self-defense; however, peacekeeping in recent years has come to cover intervention within a single state, as a response to a civil war; peacekeeping has also included multidimensional operations, in which the traditional monitoring of a ceasefire is complemented with other operations, such as resettling refugees, supervising transitional civilian authorities, implementing human rights, strengthening governmental institutions and promoting economic rehabilitation.36

**Peacemaking** Mediation and negotiations designed to bring hostile parties to agreement through peaceful means such as those found in Chapter VI of the UN Charter. Examples include judicial settlement (as through the International Court of Justice), mediation, and other forms of negotiation/arbitration.37
**Peace Operations** Umbrella term encompassing preventive deployments, peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations, diplomatic activities such as preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace building, as well as humanitarian assistance, fact-finding, and electoral assistance (Stassen; Davies and Meisels, 2000).³⁸

**Strategy** From the Greek term ‘generalship’. The use of political, economic, military force and propaganda, as necessary during Peace or War, to support policies, secure victory and diminish the chances of defeat (Weigall, 2002).³⁹ Defining the means policy-makers use to achieve desired ends, it is to be distinguished from Tactics. It is most often used in military affairs, in which the makers of strategy attempt to secure the objectives of national, or alliance policy by the application of force, or threat of force. In military policy there are three main categories offensive, defense or deterrent strategy. The term ‘grand strategy” describes overall strategy, as, for instance in the Second World War (Weigall, 2002).

I) Chapters Outline

**Chapter I: Introduction**

We have drawn the first chapter in two parts as discussed above. In the first part, we have surveyed the definition of the INGOs in detail, along with exploring the literature of INGOs and their funding resources. Also we have explained the terms Peace and War. The reason for selecting three INGOs has been justified in this chapter. The second part of the first chapter, has explained the thesis structure, and it elucidates the main concepts of the research along with a glance on the chapters.
Chapter II: Classification of International Non-Governmental Organizations

Chapter two presents a glance on classification of international organizations. The research expounds main kinds of INGOs, and also explains the three INGOs (Amnesty International, Green Peace and Red Cross) that are our main goals in this study.

Chapter III: A New Perspective on Global Peace

This chapter explains global-local cultures of peace and analyzes the perspectives of peace (Based on evolution of the peace concept). Also, in this chapter, we analyze and support this theory that peace can be created by balance of forces in the nation-state level of international community. One of the main divisions of this chapter is the INGOs and NGOs roles in support of the perspectives of peace.

Chapter IV: INGOs’ Objectives and Interactions

This chapter analyzes the main goals of INGOs in different fields. Also interactions of the INGOs themselves and the role of the governments in limitation of INGOs’ willpower in the international system is the main part of this chapter. We have divided this chapter in two parts.

Chapter V: NGOs’ Global Peacemaking Strategy

Chapter five explores the pragmatic methods for creating peace in the current world and analyzes the INGOs’ role (Amnesty International, Green Peace and Red Cross) in pursuing this objective, and their strategies for attaining the peace pragmatically in the world. We have divided this chapter in four separate parts. We have analyzed the hypothesis in this chapter.
Chapter VI: Conclusion

The last chapter sums up the main discussions of all the chapters, especially the discussion on peace, and presents some effective strategies for achieving global peace. It is hope that by adopting this strategy, we would have a world full of cooperation, harmony, coordination and peace.
Notes

1. We should note that the acronyms “INGO” and “NGO” are used interchangeably in this research.
3. For a systematic review about consultative relationship see http://habitat.ige.org/agenda21/a21-27.htm [accessed on January 17, 2008].
4. Article 71 of UN charter concludes that the Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with nongovernmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.
5. For a comprehensive review see specific NGOs’ website in www.Globalpolicy.org.
11. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), securing the peace: guiding the international community towards women’s effective participation throughout peace processes, New York, October 2005, p. 3.
12. UN workshop, the role of NGOs in a civil society, NGO training guide for peace corps volunteers, US, module 1, 2005, p. 19.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
For more details see Ingrid Detter, law making by international organizations, Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt, 1967, preliminary chapter about the concept of an international organization.

For more information see S. L. Goel and R. Kumar, administration and management of NGOs, New Delhi, Deep and Deep Publications, 2004.


For more information see http://www.asianphilanthropy.org, philanthropy and the third sector in Asia and the pacific, June 14, 2006.

For a critical review on NGOs’ income see http://www.janic.org, NGO income, Japan NGO centre for international cooperation. June 14, 2006 [accessed on April 15, 2008].


Edward Bell and Charlotte Watson, ibid.


Herfried Munkler, ibid, p. 17.

Oliver P. Richmond, post Westphalian peacebuilding: the role of NGOs, UK, University of St. Andrews, 2001, p. 3.


Tom Keating and W. Andy Knight, ibid, p. 94.

For more information about other theories in international relations see www.members.tripod.com/~marksl/Writings/ir.htm [accessed on June 7, 2008].

32For more information see a modern definition of human rights, available from: http://www.modern-communism.ca/HR.htm [accessed on March 5, 2008].

33Political idealism essentially claimed that peaceful change in international relations was possible. It advocated three basic solutions to international problems: first, the establishment of international organizations such as the League of Nations, second the control of war through institutions such as the Permanent Court of International Justice, and third a process of disarmament as was started in the 1920s. The realists, on the other hand, saw these ideas as utopian, claiming that they did not fit the realities of the ‘anarchic’ international system, characterized by the lack of a central authority and the pursuit of state power. For more details see Gustaaf Geeraerts, analyzing nonstate actors in world politics, Center for Peace and Security Studies, Vol. 1, No. 4.


36Ibid.

37Ibid, p. 31.

38Glen Stassen, Peter Davies and Steven Brion-Meisels, just peacemaking: alternatives to military intervention, developed for peace action by the working group on just peacemaking: peace action national board and Tracy Moavero with contributions by Victoria Cheng and Wally Suphap, New York, Peace Action International Office, December 2000, p. 31.