International cooperation in peace and security

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Author Note

This paper discusses the global cooperation in peace and security

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 After the end of the second world war, the biggest challenge for the Allied powers to prevent such catastrophe. So, in other to prevent such a mass loss of life, a series of programs were initiated by the global political community, aiming for cooperation in various areas of peace and security. The cooperation continues to this day and it is largely successful in addressing the grievances of the global community. This effort for global peace and security was spearheaded by the United Nations (UN) which was formed in 1945 (Thakur, 2016).

Since the 90s, almost all the conflicts that have happened around the world were ended through UN mediation or collaboration among different states. The latest example that can be quoted in this regard is the resolution of the conflict in Sudan which was solved by the separation of the state into northern and southern parts. A steady stream of cooperation under the banner of the UN has resulted in a significant decline in conflicts, although not completely. There have also been sixty-nine peacekeeping missions funded by the developed states that have been successful in the resolution of some conflicts, if not all. These were aimed at providing a peaceful resolution, especially in the case of newly emerging states. The international community also provided military forces, financial aid, and the civilian workforce to operate camp schools and hospitals in conflict zones. Some aid is also given to developing states so that they do not elapse into political anarchy, and their internal peace and security is ensured. The international community has also gained a lot of success in the area of disarmament. Some may argue that we are nowhere near the end of all arms on the planet, but it is also true that we are moving towards our goal of zero arms every day. Organizations like the Australia Group have significant stopped the spread of chemical and biological weapons to near extinction (The Australia Group: An Introduction, 2019). The Chemical Weapons Convention was signed and enforced by a hundred and ninety states. Similarly, the international community has successfully managed to clear landmines in over thirty states, including warzones like Congo, Sudan, Afghanistan, Libya, and Columbia. The affected locals were taught by volunteers from different states to spot and disarm landmines to prevent harm. The international community also helps the affected states to destroy stockpiled landmines.

A high level of success has been observed in the area of the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Over fifty years, the global community has had a high rate of success regarding the spread of nuclear weapons (Bourantonis, 2015). An agency called International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was set up as the watchdog that not only prevents testing and spreading nuclear weapons but also helps in setting of the nuclear power plants to help third world states to fulfill their energy needs. To this day over a hundred and eighty states have accepted the safeguards set by the IAEA for pursuing means to obtain clean nuclear energy for their population.

After the incident of 9/11, we can also observe a collective global effort to combat terrorism. The direct attack on the US was taken by the world as an attack unto themselves, and so effects began under the umbrella of the UN to combat terrorism. Today we have several coalitions like the Combined Joint Task Force, who is fighting in Syria and Iraq to contain the serious threat of ISIS.

In short, the world is relatively at peace. There has been no large-scale war since the calamity of the Second World War. International Organizations and Regimes have helped to keep global peace, but it should be remembered that although they have had huge successes, there is still a long way to go.

# References

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