International Journal of Education, Vocational and Social Science
https://e-journal.citakonsulindo.or.id/index.php/IJEVSS
E-ISSN : 2963 4954
IJEVSS

The Role of International Organizations in Promoting Human Rights Enforcement and Global Peace: A Study on the Middle East

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Abstract

International organizations play a crucial role in protecting human rights (HR) and achieving peace worldwide. The United Nations (UN), the Arab League, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have worked to stop human rights violations and widespread conflicts in various regions, including the Middle East. However, resource limitations, political interests of member states, and the lack of enforcement mechanisms often hinder their effectiveness. Ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, such as the Syrian war and the Israel-Palestine tensions, demonstrate that international interventions have still been unable to bring lasting stability. Despite various policies, such as diplomatic resolutions, peace missions, and humanitarian aid, the results have been limited. One of the major issues faced is the obstruction of neutral conflict resolution efforts by global political interests. Additionally, there is resistance from the warring parties and a lack of coordination between local actors and international organizations. If international organizations wish to enhance their ability to address conflicts in the Middle East, they must take strategic actions, such as increasing sanctions against human rights violators, improving rapid responses to conflicts, strengthening cooperation with local actors, maintaining integrity and accountability, and implementing an inclusive peace approach. International organizations can enforce human rights and create more sustainable global peace by adopting a more flexible approach and collaborating.

Keywords: International organizations; human rights; global peace; Middle East conflict; international intervention.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the key principles of Human Rights (HR) is the principle that guarantees the freedom, equality, and dignity of every person without discrimination. HR has become part of global regulations that must be respected by UN member states and other international institutions under international law (Dewi et al., 2024). Although various agreements and legal instruments have been adopted, human rights violations still frequently occur, especially in regions experiencing prolonged conflicts such as the Middle East.

International organizations have a strategic responsibility to protect human rights and global peace. According to Tsabitah et al. (2024), both national and international law function to protect HR, but the participation of international organizations such as the United Nations, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch is crucial to ensure that these policies are implemented worldwide. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of international organizations to ensure that member states ratify and implement human rights conventions in their national policies (Sudiro et al., 2024).

The Middle East is one of the places where the enforcement of human rights and peace is particularly challenging. In regions such as Palestine, Syria, and Yemen, prolonged conflicts have led to numerous serious human rights violations. As the largest international institution, the United Nations has assisted people involved in conflicts and provided humanitarian aid (Nurhasanah et al., 2024). However, the effectiveness of international organizations in addressing these conflicts remains uncertain. According to several studies, despite international organizations' efforts to protect human rights and peace, their actions have not achieved satisfactory results due to political, economic, and ideological differences among member states (Margaretha et al., 2024).

The protection of human rights in international law is not only a legal standard; it is also part of a global effort to create a more just and peaceful world (Yazdi et al., 2024). According to Donnelly & Whelan (2020), human rights have become an essential component of policies worldwide, and international organizations have a legal and moral responsibility to ensure that member states do not violate these principles. On the other hand, Moore Jr. and Pubantz (2022) highlight the efforts of the UN and other international institutions to reach peace agreements and send peacekeeping forces to conflict areas.

The main focus of this research is to analyze how international organizations promote the enforcement of human rights and peace worldwide, with a particular emphasis on the situation in the Middle East. This study will also explore the various issues faced by international

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organizations in carrying out their tasks and evaluate the effectiveness of the efforts made to address conflicts and human rights violations in the region.

This research is expected to provide policy recommendations that can enhance the role and address the challenges faced by international organizations in enforcing human rights and peace worldwide, especially in the Middle East. As demonstrated by Palupi et al. (2022) and Siregar et al. (2022), global peace can only be achieved through strong cooperation between states and international organizations in resolving conflicts and enforcing human rights.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Liberal Theory

Liberal theory emphasizes the importance of the role of international organizations in facilitating cooperation and maintaining peace between states. Organizations such as the United Nations (UN) act as mediators in various international conflicts, enabling dialogue and negotiations between opposing parties. According to Moore Jr. & Pubantz (2022), international organizations can reduce tensions and encourage peaceful conflict resolution through diplomacy and legal mechanisms. Additionally, Nurhasanah et al. (2024) revealed that the UN has played a significant role in mediating major conflicts, such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine, by seeking solutions based on international law.

The UN has various bodies and mechanisms that support global cooperation in various areas, including human rights, the environment, and the economy. For example, Dewi et al. (2024) explain how the UN, through the Human Rights Council (UNHRC), monitors the implementation of human rights in various countries, pressuring governments to comply with international standards. Meanwhile, Syaputri et al. (2024) emphasize that the presence of international organizations can enhance global stability by preventing conflict escalation through preventive diplomacy and humanitarian intervention.

In practice, the UN has successfully mediated several large-scale conflicts. Pasha (2021) highlights the role of the UN in addressing human rights violations in the internal conflict in Syria through various resolutions and sanctions. Furthermore, Santoso et al. (2023) note how Indonesia has participated in various UN-supported peacekeeping missions as a commitment to international cooperation.

Constructivist Theory

Constructivist theory in international relations emphasizes the importance of norms,

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values, and identity in shaping the policies of international organizations. International norms, such as human rights (HR), influence how international organizations like Amnesty International formulate their policies. Donnelly & Whelan (2020) reveal that the human rights norms that have developed over decades affect the policies of various organizations in advocating for justice and protection for individuals experiencing human rights violations. In this context, Harahap (2023) highlights the role of non-governmental organizations in raising global awareness about the importance of human rights.

The human rights norms developed by international organizations often serve as references in the formulation of state policies. Dewantara (2023) notes that the Israel-Palestine conflict has become one example of how human rights norms are used as a basis in urging more just conflict resolution. Amnesty International, for instance, has used various reports and campaigns to highlight human rights violations in conflict areas and press the involved parties to be held accountable.

Additionally, global values such as justice and equality also play a role in the formation of policies by international organizations. Firman et al. (2023) demonstrate that gender equality has become one of the core values pursued by international organizations in peace negotiations. Through a norm- and identity-based approach, constructivism provides a broader understanding of how international organizations shape their policies to create greater social change.

International Human Rights Theory

International human rights theory focuses on the principles of human rights and the mechanisms for their enforcement in international law. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) serves as the foundation for various international conventions and treaties aimed at protecting individuals from various forms of violations. Donnelly & Whelan (2020) explain that the UDHR has become the basis for the formation of international human rights law, binding countries to comply with global standards in the protection of fundamental human rights. Meanwhile, Efendi (2022) compares the implementation of human rights in international and national law, showing how countries adapt their regulations to align with global standards.

Human rights enforcement mechanisms involve various international legal instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention Against Torture. Sudiro et al. (2024) emphasize the importance of monitoring mechanisms and sanctions for countries that violate human rights, implemented through bodies like the UN Human Rights Council. Margaretha et al. (2024) add that the UN plays a crucial role in addressing human rights

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violations through various resolutions and interventions.

In addition to legal instruments, international organizations also play a role in advocating for and enforcing human rights. Dewi et al. (2024) highlight how organizations like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch contribute to pressuring governments to respect and protect human rights through various reports and global campaigns. In practice, international human rights theory serves as a framework that ensures individual rights are globally protected and provides effective mechanisms to seek justice for victims of human rights violations.

Conflict Resolution Theory

Conflict resolution theory in international relations highlights the approaches used by international organizations to resolve global conflicts. Mediation, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding are some of the key strategies applied to reduce conflict escalation. Kharisma et al. (2024) emphasize that the conflict resolution approach must include negotiations involving various parties to reach a sustainable agreement. Palupi et al. (2022) also highlight the important role of international organizations in creating a dialogue space for the conflicting parties.

One example of successful conflict resolution is the peacekeeping missions conducted by the UN in various conflict areas. Fadhilah (2023) discusses how the Garuda Force from Indonesia has contributed to maintaining world peace through its participation in UN missions since 1957. Additionally, Rahmatulummah & Resky (2024) highlight the impact of the Iran-Israel conflict escalation on regional and global security stability, which requires international intervention to prevent broader consequences.

The conflict resolution approach must also consider social and economic factors in building long-term peace. Siregar et al. (2022) emphasize that without supporting economic policies, peace achieved through mediation and peacekeeping is only temporary. Therefore, international organizations must integrate a multidimensional approach in conflict resolution to achieve better global stability.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE IN ENFORCING HUMAN RIGHTS

The Role of the UN in Enforcing Human Rights

Through various agencies and international resolutions, the United Nations (UN) plays a crucial role in the enforcement of Human Rights (HR). The UN Human Rights Council, as the body responsible for overseeing and regulating policies related to the implementation of HR worldwide, plays a key role in making decisions that support the protection of human rights, especially in

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countries experiencing HR crises (Dewi et al., 2024). In this regard, the UN ensures that international HR standards are upheld even amidst conflicts and international tensions.

In addition to the Human Rights Council, the UN also has agencies such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which has a significant responsibility in protecting refugees and ensuring their rights in accordance with the 1951 Refugee Convention. Apart from providing humanitarian aid, the UNHCR also focuses on the legal protection of refugees worldwide. The UN, through UNESCO, also protects rights related to education, culture, and freedom of expression. With its various instruments and bodies, the UN continues to strive to uphold and protect fundamental human rights globally and address HR violations in many countries.

The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Enforcing Human Rights

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are also crucial in advocating for human rights, particularly in supporting and monitoring human rights violations. Two major organizations, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, often voice human rights violations and apply pressure on countries or actors responsible. Harahap (2023) explains that these organizations conduct thorough research on human rights violations and disseminate information to the international community to raise awareness and compel countries to take action. Furthermore, as stated by Angkow (2023), the International Rescue Committee helps war victims and others in crisis by supporting the fulfillment of their basic rights.

Human Rights Violations Cases in the Middle East and the Efforts of International Organizations in Addressing Them

The conflict in the Middle East has become one of the most notorious regions for human rights violations (HR). Dewantara (2023) explains that the ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict has had a significant impact on human rights, particularly the rights of children who are the main victims of military attacks. These attacks often violate international laws that regulate the protection of children in wartime. Additionally, Pasha (2021) highlights how the UN's efforts to address human rights violations in Syria are often hindered by the power dynamics and disagreements among major countries, making it difficult to tackle HR violations in the region.

On the other hand, the Arab League also plays a role in addressing human rights violations occurring in the Middle Eastern conflict areas, including the Israel-Palestine war. Sarah et al. (2024) note that while the Arab League is often involved in diplomacy and political settlement efforts, the outcomes are often inadequate in addressing the widespread human rights violations

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in the region. Fudhali (2023) adds that the development of technology, such as the use of combat drones, presents a significant challenge in safeguarding HR in the Middle East. These advanced weapons are often used without clear control, resulting in innocent civilian casualties and worsening an already complex situation.

EFFORTS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN PROMOTING GLOBAL PEACE

Diplomacy and Mediation in Conflict Resolution

Diplomacy and mediation are crucial in resolving global conflicts. International organizations such as the UN and the European Union help conflicting parties come closer. This diplomatic method is expected to result in constructive conversations that can reduce tensions and prevent the conflict from escalating further. Additionally, diplomacy seeks to find solutions that are acceptable to all parties without sacrificing justice and peace. For example, the UN often acts as a mediator in various international conflicts. This is evident in efforts to resolve conflicts in Africa and the Middle East, where many countries have their own interests. One example is the UN's efforts to encourage the resolution of the Russia-Ukraine conflict through Security Council resolutions and promoting ceasefires.

International organizations play an important role in mediation to ensure that the peace process proceeds in a fair and transparent manner. These organizations often use neutral facilitators who are acceptable to all parties to assist negotiations and reach sustainable peace agreements. In most cases, mediation focuses not only on calming the situation but also on ensuring that the fundamental rights violated during the conflict can be rectified. This is an example of actions taken by the United Nations and other international organizations in addressing humanitarian crises and human rights violations in several conflict-affected regions (Dewi et al., 2024). This method seeks not only to stop the fighting but also to achieve sustainable reconciliation and improve relations between warring countries.

UN Peacekeeping Missions

One of the main instruments of the UN to maintain international stability and prevent conflicts from spreading worldwide is the UN peacekeeping mission. UN peacekeeping forces are deployed to areas that are experiencing or have experienced conflict to maintain peace and support post-conflict recovery processes. UN peacekeeping forces are responsible for overseeing ceasefires, protecting civilians at risk, and ensuring the smooth operation of political processes such as elections, reconstruction, and the rebuilding of government institutions. For example, the

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UN helps maintain the security of elections and protects civilians from armed violence in the MONUSCO mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Santoso et al., 2023). Countries like Lebanon, Haiti, and others experiencing crises or conflicts also conduct similar missions.

UN peacekeeping missions are also responsible for creating an environment conducive to reconciliation and sustainable development. Peacekeeping forces are not only tasked with monitoring ceasefires but also offering technical and logistical assistance to expedite post-war reconstruction efforts, including providing humanitarian aid, economic recovery, and enhancing the capacity of local governments. It is hoped that civilians will feel secure with their presence, creating an environment that supports lasting peace. Additionally, they are often involved in inclusive peace processes which involve all parties in the conflict and in building them. As a result, UN peacekeeping missions are crucial to ensuring that peace is not only achieved but also sustained (Dewi et al., 2023).

Humanitarian Assistance and Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Humanitarian aid provided by international organizations such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is crucial in the post-conflict phase as they provide essential aid to war victims. To assist the recovery of affected communities, these organizations offer food, medical care, shelter, and psychosocial support. For example, UNHCR and WFP have collaborated to ensure that aid reaches the most vulnerable people, such as refugees and displaced families, in war-torn countries like Syria and Yemen. Additionally, the post-conflict reconstruction process is carried out by the UN and other international agencies. The goal is to repair damaged infrastructure, restore a shattered economy, and help communities rebuild the social bonds that were broken by war. Humanitarian aid is vital in laying the foundation for a better life and offering hope (Syaputri et al., 2024).

International organizations play a key role in creating more stable and sustainable peace worldwide through diplomatic efforts, peacekeeping missions, and post-conflict assistance. Despite the many challenges faced, such as political tensions and social instability, the presence of international organizations is crucial in preventing the escalation of violence and ensuring that countries recently emerging from conflict can achieve lasting peace. The UN and other international agencies, such as WHO and UNICEF, continue to collaborate with affected countries to provide the necessary aid for physical recovery and the rebuilding of social and economic life. Therefore, the role of international organizations is essential to ensure that post-conflict peace processes focus on short-term recovery and the development of a safer and more prosperous

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future (Dewi et al., 2023).

PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST (CHALLENGES AND INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTIONS)

Main conflicts in the Middle East (Palestine-Israel, Syria, Yemen, etc.).

Factors such as politics, religion, and human rights shape the complex conflicts in the Middle East. The Israel-Palestine conflict is one of the most well-known, stemming from territorial claims and the existence of the state. Jabir et al. (2024) state that the failure to implement the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) in this conflict highlights the ineffectiveness of the international community in preventing human rights violations. Attacks on civilians, blockades, and forced expulsions are some of these violations, which breach international laws such as the Geneva Conventions.

Furthermore, the conflict in Syria has become one of the largest humanitarian crises in contemporary history. Since the civil war in 2011, numerous armed groups have been involved in fighting, leading to millions of displaced persons. These groups have been supported by foreign countries and domestic opposition groups (Pasha, 2021). Often, the interests of major countries in the Security Council limit the efforts of international organizations like the UN to address this conflict (Angkow, 2023). On the other hand, the civil war in Yemen between the government backed by Saudi Arabia and the Houthi group supported by Iran has caused casualties, an economic blockade, and airstrikes targeting civilian infrastructure (Fudhali, 2023).

Overall, the conflicts in the Middle East demonstrate how political conflicts and power struggles directly affect the lives of civilians. The role of international organizations in mediating and resolving these conflicts still faces many challenges, especially when the interests of powerful states clash with human rights. A study by Rahmatulummah and Resky (2024) emphasizes how regional and global security stability is affected by the escalation of the Iran-Israel conflict in Damascus. As a result, better diplomacy and stricter enforcement of international law are necessary to reduce the effects of the conflict in the region.

Efforts by the UN and international organizations in mediating conflicts.

Through the mechanisms of diplomacy and international law, the United Nations (UN) and international organizations have a strategic responsibility to resolve conflicts worldwide. Resolutions made by the UN Security Council are often used to resolve conflicts and bring peacekeeping missions to affected areas (Nurhasanah et al., 2024). Additionally, specialized agencies such as UNHCR and UNDP help mitigate the humanitarian damage caused by conflicts by

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assisting refugees and supporting post-conflict reconstruction (Margaretha et al., 2024).

Apart from the UN, other international organizations such as the European Union, the Arab League, and ASEAN also contribute to conflict resolution through diplomatic dialogue and multilateral cooperation. For instance, the European Union often imposes economic sanctions and arms embargoes on countries deemed to violate international law to pressure conflicting parties into negotiations (Syaputri et al., 2024). Despite facing internal challenges and differing interests among members, the Arab League also strives to mediate conflicts in the Middle East, including the Palestine-Israel conflict (Pinggaswara, 2024).

However, the political interests of major countries with veto power or dominance in decision-making often lead to the failure of the UN and international organizations in resolving conflicts (Jabir et al., 2024). According to Rahmatulummah and Resky (2024), some UN Security Council resolutions are difficult to implement due to interference from different global powers. This includes the cases of the Syrian and Ukrainian conflicts. Therefore, the international cooperation system must be reformed so that these organizations can independently resolve conflicts in a fair and sustainable manner.

Successes and failures of international interventions in the Middle East.

International intervention in the Middle East has shown some results but also many failures in terms of achieving stability and protecting human rights. The United Nations (UN) and other international organizations have succeeded in achieving ceasefires. The Stockholm Agreement of 2018 in the Yemen conflict is an example, which helped reduce the escalation of violence (Nurhasanah et al., 2024). Additionally, peacekeeping forces and multilateral diplomacy have proven successful in some situations. One example is the role of the Garuda Contingent in maintaining stability in conflict-affected regions (Fadhilah, 2023).

However, many international interventions have not achieved their objectives, especially in protracted conflicts like the Syrian Civil War and the Israel-Palestine conflict. One of the main reasons for failure is the lack of agreement among members of the UN Security Council. This disagreement has led to ineffective intervention policies, often hindered by vetoes (Jabir et al., 2024). Moreover, the concept of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) has also failed to prevent significant human rights violations. This is evidenced by Israel's aggression against Palestine, which continues to this day (Dewantara, 2023).

Unilateral military interventions, which have worsened the situation in the region, have also exacerbated the failure of interventions. One example is the U.S. intervention in Iraq in 2003,

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which led to sustained instability and the emergence of new militant groups, complicating security in the Middle East (Pasha, 2021). Additionally, the situations in Syria, Libya, and Yemen have been further exacerbated by the international policies of some countries that focus on political and economic gains rather than human rights protection (Rahmatulummah & Resky, 2024). Therefore, international intervention in the Middle East heavily relies on stronger global coordination and strategies based on justice and sustainable peace.

CONCLUSION

Human rights (HR) have been protected and peace in the Middle East has been supported by international organizations such as the UN, the Arab League, and non-governmental organizations. However, they continue to face many challenges, such as the political interests of major countries, weak enforcement mechanisms, and limited resources. Ongoing conflicts, such as the war in Syria and the Israel-Palestine tensions, show that diplomacy and international resolutions have not succeeded in creating sustainable stability. Therefore, to address conflicts in the region more effectively, the approaches and tactics of international organizations need to be updated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To make international organizations more effective in addressing conflicts in the Middle East, several strategic steps can be taken, including:

1. Strengthening sanction mechanisms by taking more decisive actions against parties that violate human rights and international law to create a deterrent effect.
2. Improving rapid response by accelerating the intervention process before conflicts worsen to prevent further escalation.
3. Enhancing cooperation with local actors, including governments, civil society organizations, and community leaders, to ensure that proposed solutions are relevant and applicable to the local socio-cultural conditions.
4. Maintaining transparency and accountability to ensure that international organizations are not perceived as biased towards one side of the conflict, thus fostering trust.
5. Adopting a more inclusive approach by involving women, civil society groups, and youth in peace negotiations to achieve more sustainable and widely accepted solutions.

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