World Research of Political Science Journal
An International Journal

http://dx.doi.org/10.18576 /WRPSJ/010204

The United Nations and the Peace and Conflict Studies (Summary Survey)

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Received: 6 Sep. 2018; Revised: 19 Oct. 2018; Accepted: 26 Nov.2018.
Published online: 1 Dec. 2018.

Abstract: The field of conflict and peace studies has passed many stages until reached to independent stage. The UN foundation accompanied with this journey. There is no doubt that the UN has a significant contributions in this field, because this Organization responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, and it works to achieve a progress and human development to reduce the causes of conflict, and the U.N. has had the lead role in establishing the foundations of preventive diplomacy as one of the methods of conflict prevention and resolution.
The paper tries to deal with a hypothesis, which is, although the UN is an operational international organization, but it has been adopted an academic and research approach. Then the paper had reached the conclusion that the academic and research interest was shown by the UN in conflict and peace studies is a theoretical part of its procedural and practical work in the fields of maintaining international peace and security.
Keywords: The United Nations, Conflict and Peace Studies, the UN research role.

1 Introduction

The phenomenon of conflict is one of the most prominent features of the humanity, so has always been one of the most studied phenomena, and many pieces of researches wrote about it. Noted, that these studies began together with many fields of sciences, and engaged with the social and human sciences, but gradually and through several stages reached the stage of intellectual independence and organized in a separate field called studies of conflict and peace.

These steps coincided with the establishment of the UN, which is concerned with finding a basic solutions to the conflict phenomenon (internal or international conflict), and to promote peace between the nations and peoples, and to ensure the security of all countries in the world, and there is no doubt that the UN has a significant contributions in this field, because this Organization responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, and it works to achieve a progress and human development to reduce the causes of conflict, and the U.N. has had the lead role in establishing the foundations of preventive diplomacy as one of the methods of conflict prevention and resolution.

The paper tries to deal with a hypothesis, which is, although the UN is an operational international organization, but it has been adopted an academic and research approach. Then the paper had reached the conclusion that the academic and research interest was shown by the UN in conflict and peace studies is a theoretical part of its procedural and practical work in the fields of maintaining international peace and security.

2 Introductions to Conflict and Peace Studies

Most of the historical views on the origins of conflict and peace studies, especially those that focus on the international arena, emphasize on the impact of the two world wars and their aftermath,[1] that have given academics and researchers an incentive to study the conflicts and wars resulting from them, and then to study the foundations of building a lasting peace.
The academic and research arena witnessed a vigorous activity to study war and peace thoroughly and comprehensively,

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based on the cognitive development that took place in the first half of the twentieth century.

Many research institutes and centers have been established, the **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**, which founded in 1910, may be the first institution established for this purpose in the contemporary history. In period 1945 – 1970, the foundations and theoretical and cognitive frameworks of the scientific system of conflict and peace studies have laid and its approaches and methods have developed. Then, conflict and peace studies witnessed extension and spread around the world. Table (1) lists the most important and independent research centers specialized in conflict and peace studies.

Table (1) The most important and independent research centers specialized in conflict and peace studies.

Date of Establishment	Country	Center and Institute Name
(1900 – 1945)		
1910	USA	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
1925	Germany	Friedrich Ebert Foundation The foundation owes its formation and its mission to the political legacy of its namesake Friedrich Ebert, the first democratically elected German President. It ceased working with the advent of Nazism in 1933 and resumed work after World War II ended.
1934	UK	Peace Pledge Union
1941	USA	Freedom House
1945	USA	Peace Research Laboratory
(1946 – 1969)		
1948	USA	Rand Corporation
1959	Norway	Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (The Founder is Johan Galtung)
1963–	Began in Sweden and then transformed to the Department of Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania in 1989	Peace Science Society (PSS)
1964	Start in Clarens, Switzerland, then moved to the UK.	International Peace Research Association (IPRA)
1966	Sweden	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
1969	Canada	Canadian Peace Research Institute
(1970 – 1989) In the UNESCO IPRA Directory, approximately 500 institutes, research centers, or associations were established in this period.		
1970	New york/USA	International Peace Institute (IPI) Known as the International Peace Academy until early 2008, Principal inspiration came from then UN Secretary-General U Thant and Ruth Forbes Young, a deeply committed philanthropist.
1970	Germany	Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF)
1970	France	Institute de Polemologic

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1971	Germany	Berghof Foundation
1975	New Zealand	The Peace Foundation
1979	Belgium	Gruop for Research and Information on Peace and Security (GRIP) In 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, appointed it a peace messenger for its outstanding contributions to peace
1982	Ausrtia	Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR)
1982	USA	The Carter Center Created by former US President Jimmy Carter and his wife Rosalynn Carter
1983	USA	National Democratic Institute (NDI)
1983	USA	National Endowment for Democracy (NED)
1983	USA	International Republican Institute (IRI)
1984	USA	The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) Was founded by Congress and the founding legislation was signed by former US President Ronald Reagan.
1986	USA	Baker Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies
1988	Switzerland	Swisspeace
1990 to now		
1991	UK	Responding to Conflict (RTC) In 2011 she won the International Peace and Reconciliation Award
1993	A Peace Development Environment Network	Transcend International It was founded by Johan Galtung. The network has Transcend Peace University (TPU) and Transcend Research Institute (TRI)
1995	Belgium	International Crisis Group
1999	Canada	Forum of Federations
2013	Belgium	European Endowment for Democracy A joint initiative of European countries and European Union institutions, inspired by the Arab Spring

The researcher prepared the table by relying on the official websites of listed centers (Websites retrieved from September1, 2017 to May1, 2018).

The Academy has also contributed to the development of this field; some universities and academic centers in the West have begun to devote courses in conflict and peace, which have evolved into academic programs to study conflict and peace as an independent academic field. Table (2) enumerates some of the most important research centers or scientific departments specialized in conflict and peace studies, affiliated to prestigious international universities.

Table (2) The most important research centers or scientific departments specialized in conflict and peace studies affiliated to World Universities.

Year of Establishment	University or Institute	Center or Department	
(1900 – 1945)			
1919	Stanford University/USA	Hoover Institute for War, Revolution and Peace	
1930	University of Lyon/France	Academic Chair in Peace Researches	

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(1946 – 1969)			
1951	Columbia University/USA	The Institute of War and Peace Studies The Institute was created under the auspices of Dwight Eisenhower when he was president of Columbia University	
1959	Michigan University/USA	The Centre for Research of Conflict Resolution.	
1959	Lancaster University/UK	Lancaster Peace Research center.	
1962	University of Groningen/Netherland	The Polemological Institute.	
1965	University of Hamburg/Germany	Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker-Centre for Science and Peace Research (ZNF)	
1966	School of Politics and International Studies/University of Kent/UK	Conflict Analysis Research Centre (CARC).	
1969	The University of Tampere/Finland	Tampere Peace Research Institute.	
(1970 – 1989)			
1971	Faculty of Social Sciences/Uppsala University/Sweden	Department of Peace and Conflict Research.	
1971	University of Hamburg/Germany	Institue of Peace Research and Security Policy	
1972	Defence Academy/UK	Conflict Studies Research Centre (CSRC).	
1972	Faculty of Social Sciences/University of Bradford/UK	The Quaker Peace Studies Trust.	
1973	University of Bradford/UK	Department of Peace Studies.	
1981	George Mason University/USA	The School for Conflict Analysis and Resolution (S-CAR).	
1983	University of California/USA	Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC).	
1984	Stanford Law School/Stanford University/USA	Stanford Center on International Conflict and Negotiation (SCICN).	
1985	Munk School of Global Affairs/University of Toronto/Canada	Trudeau Centre for Peace, Conflict and Justice.	
1986	Maxwell School/Syracuse University	The Program for the Advancement of Research on Conflict and Collaboration (PARCC) A multi-disciplinary center in the field of cooperation and conflict, founded by Dr. Louis Kriesberg in 1986 with Hewlett Foundation funding. In 2000, the Center	

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		created a student-led educational initiative called "Conflict Management Center".	
1987	Department of Government and Politics/University of Maryland/USA. The College of Behavioral and Social Sciences at the University of Maryland has established in 1993 the Bahá'í Chair for World Peace, it also established in 1997 The Anwar Sadat Chair for Peace and Development	The Center for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM) Founded by Edward Azar	
1988	University of Sydney/Australia	Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPACS).	
1990 to now			
1993	Faculty of Social Sciences/University of Ulster/Northern Ireland	International Conflict Research Institute (INCORE).	
1996	School of History, Classics and Archaeology/The University of Edinburgh/Scotland	Center for the Study of Modern Conflict.	
2000	Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca/Romania	Conflict Studies Center (CSC).	
2001	Philipps University/Germany	Center for Conflict Studies (CCS).	
2002	Faculty of Social Sciences/University of Bradford/UK	The Rotary Peace Centre.	
2003	The School for Conflict Analysis and Resolution (S-CAR)/ George Mason University/USA	Center for World Religions, Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution (CRDC).	
2006	Georgetown University/USA	Berkley Center for Religion, Peace and World Affairs.	
2008	Faculty of Media and Communications (FMK)/Belgrade Singidunum University/Serbia	Center for Comparative Conflict Studies (CFCCS).	
2009	Saint-Paul University/Canada	Conflict Research Centre.	
2009	University of Otago/New Zealand	National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (NCPACS).	
2011	Middlebury Institute of International Studies/USA	Center for Conflict Studies (CCS).	
2011	Department of International	Sussex Center for Conflict and Security	

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	Relations/University of Sussex/UK	Research (SCSR).	
2012	The School for Conflict Analysis and Resolution (S-CAR)/ George Mason University/USA	- Center for Peacemaking Practice (CPP). - Center for the Study of Gender and Conflict (CGC).	

The researcher prepared the table by relying on the official websites of listed centers and departments (Websites retrieved from September1, 2017 to May1. 2018).

Some of these centers and institutes, whether independent or affiliated to a university, have established research projects aims to understand the causes conflicts and methods of ending it by subjecting armed conflicts to a permanent analysis. The most famous of these projects are:

1. **The Correlates of War Project (COW):** which consider the first in conflict data collection, founded, at the mid-1960s, by J. David Singer, a political scientist at the University of Michigan. The original and continuing goal of the project has been the systematic accumulation of scientific knowledge about war. Joined by historian Melvin Small, the project began its work by assembling a more accurate data set on the incidence and extent of inter-state and extra-systemic war in the post-Napoleonic period.[2]
2. **The Causes of War Project:** István Kende began the project in Budapest, then it developed at the University of Hamburg by Klaus Jürgen Gantzel. The project provides data about all wars in the world since 1945. It covers a wider range of issues than covered by the Michigan Project.[3]
3. **Uppsala Conflict Data Program:** the UCDP was properly established at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research in the mid-1980s under the name Conflict Data Project. From the start, the aim has been to collect conflict data. The scope of the UCDP has gradually expanded. In the autumn of 2003 the amount of work on conflict data collection led to a change in the name of the project and it was thus turned into the Uppsala Conflict Data Program.[4]
4. The University of Maryland's Center for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM) has sponserd numerous projects. Minorities at Risk Project (MAR), initiated by Ted Robert Gurr in 1986, is the most prominent of them. Throughout the world from 1945 to the present, MAR focuses specifically on ethno political groups, non-state communal groups that have "political significance" in the contemporary world because of their status and political actions.[5] Another two projects are housed in (CIDCM), International Crisis Behavior Project (ICB), which tracks all international and foreign policy crises since 1918, and the State Failure Data generated by the Political Instability Task Force (PITF).[6]

In 1950s and 1960s, the decolonization movement in Africa and Asia, had a significant impact on the development of conflict and peace studies, because different cultures have interred the field with different visions and experiences. The Center for Conflict Resolution[7] of the University of Cape Town in South Africa, it was the first center established for this purpose in 1968. In 1990s, and with the rise of internal conflicts, there was growing interest in studying the causes of these conflicts and ways of solving it, this interest was accompanied by increasing number of research centers in this field in these countries that are in internal conflicts or have just emerged from conflict, such as Cambodia, Afghanistan and Nigeria, as well as, in Eastern Europe and republics emanated from the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Table (3) lists some of these centers.

3 UN and the Conflict and Peace Studies

The UN has not been far from the field of conflict and peace studies; the scope of work and the main objective of the United Nations is not far from the conflict and peace studies and its objective of studying the causes of conflicts and identify the suitable ways to address them and to achieve and maintenance international peace and security.

Table (3) The most important research centers specialized in conflict and peace studies in countries that are in an internal conflict or have just emerged from conflict, and Eastern Europe and republics emanated from the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

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Year of Establishment	Country	Center Name
1991	Slovenia	Peace Institute-Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies.
1992	Georgia	Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development (CIPDD).
1992	South Africa	African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD).
1994	Cambodia	Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP).
1994	Kyrgyzstan	Peace Research Center of Kyrgyzstan.
1996	India	Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS).
2000	Poland	Community of Democracies
2002	India	Nelson Mandela Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution/JamiaMilliaIslamia.
2006	Afghanistan	Centre for Conflict and Peace Studies (CAPS).
2007	Ethiopia	Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS).
2008	Cambodia	Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPCS).

The researcher prepared the table by relying on the official websites of listed centers (Websites retrieved from September1, 2017 to May1, 2018)

In 1963, the UN was established the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).[8] The idea of establishing this institute was mentioned in UNGA resolution (1827) in 18 December 1962. The institute was established in 1963 according to the recommendation of the ECOSOC to the GA, which mandated the Secretary-General to establish the UNITAR as an independent body within the UN system, and the Institute began its work in March 1965.

UNITAR provides training opportunities and developing the capacities for developing countries in the first place, with given a special attention to least developed countries, and vulnerable groups and communities, including those who are living in conflict situations. The institute covers topics in wide areas to support the capacities, including the promotion of sustainable peace, economic development, social integration, and environment and green development. The institute also conducts research according to innovative learning methods and tools. As well as, applied researches to address critical issues, such as disaster risk reduction and humanitarian emergencies.

In addition, UNITAR conducts training and innovative programs of action in the fields of peace, development, humanitarian assistance, including the Multi-Diplomacy Program, the Peacekeeping Training Program, the Conflict Prevention and Peacemaking Program. The institute also sponsors scholarship and fellowship programs in the fields of peacemaking, conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction, and some of these grants and fellowships are provided jointly with specialized research institutes and centers, including theInternational Peace Institute (IPI).
Besides to training courses and e-learning, the institute provides the opportunity to acquire knowledge through postgraduate studies in the different fields such as peacekeeping, development policies and geographic information in disaster situations. The institute has partnerships with academic institutions that grant diplomas and certificates such as the Open University of Catalonia, Higher Institute for International Studies and Development, and University of Copenhagen.

In 1975, the UN established its own University located in Tokyo. In his annual report to the GA, Secretary-General U Thant proposed in 1969 the establishment of the United Nations University (UNU), to be the first international university dedicated to study and achievement the Charter's goals in peace, development and progress. Accordingly, the GA appointed a committee of experts to work with UNESCO to study the feasibility of establishing such an institution, the committee

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submitted its report to the ECOSOC in September 1972, and in December from the same year the Assembly adopted the UNU establishment decision. After that, a constituent committee prepared the draft resolution of UNU establishment and its own charter, which were approved by the GA in December 1973. The university is interested in three main topics: Peace and Governance, Integration and Development, Environment, Climate and Energy.[9]

The University established its first research institution in 1985, the World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER)[10] located in Helsinki, Finland. It provides economic analysis and policy advice with the aim of promoting sustainable and equitable development for all. In 1996 the UNU established the Institute of Advanced Studies, to explore interactions of social and natural systems and identify strategic paths to sustainable development. The university also established the Institute for Sustainability and Peace (UNU-ISP) in 2009; its activities were in three areas - global change, peace and human rights, and development. UNU-ISP introduced UNU's first postgraduate degree in September 2010, the Master of Science in Sustainability, Development and Peace. In January 2014, the two institutes were integrated to establish the UNU Institute for the advanced study of sustainability (UNU-IAS).[11]

The (UNU-WIDER) and (UNU-IAS) are part of the university's formations which includes 13 institutes and programs (table 4), and a research center established in 2014 and located at the University's Tokyo headquarter, in response to the request of the Secretary-General of the UN to enhance the University's policy related to the field of peace and security, and global development. The core mission of the Center is to create a research policy consistent with the major debates of the UN community, as well as with the Secretary-General's priorities in these aspects.

Table (4) UNU formations

Institutes	Programmes	Centers
- Institute on Comparative regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS). Bruges, Belgium. - Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS). Bonn, Germany. - Institute for Integral Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources (UNU-FLORES). Dresden, Germany. - Institute on Globalization, Culture and Mobility (UNU-GCM). Barcelona, Spain. - Institute for Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS). Tokyo, Japan. - International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH). Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. - Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA). Accra, Ghana. - Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH). Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. - Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on	- Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNU-BIOLAC). Caracas, Venezuela. - Iceland-based Programmes (UNU-FTP, UNU-GEST, UNU-GTP, UNU-LRT). Reykjavik, Iceland. - Computing and Society (UNU-CS). Macao, SAR, China.	Centre for Policy Research (UNU-CS). Tokyo, Japan.

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Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT). Maastricht, Netherlands. - World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER). Helsinki, Finland.		

The table was prepared by relying on the university official website

http://unu.edu/about/unu-system

Retrieved November13, 2017

The UN also established the University of Peace (UPEACE),[12] located in Costa Rica, as a specialized international institution for postgraduate studies. The University offers master's programs in conflict and peace studies; also its activities include teaching, research, distance learning. The establishment of this university was based on a proposal submitted by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica in his speech to the GA at its fifty-third session, which was endorsed by the GA in its resolution (34/111) on the fourteenth of December 1979. The University has its own charter and stipulated in the international agreement adopted by the GA in its resolution (35/55) issued on 5 December 1980. The University has a network of departments and programs (Table.5), and publishes a bi-annual journal, (The Peace and Conflict Review), as well as other publications.

Table (5) UNU departments and programs.

Departments	Programmes
• **Department of Environment and Development:** ▪ Environment Development and Peace ▪ Specialization in Environmental Security and Governance ▪ Specialization in Sustainable Natural Resource Management ▪ Specialization in Climate Change Policy ▪ Specialization in Sustainable Food Systems ▪ Responsible Management and Sustainable Economic Development ▪ Natural Resources and Sustainable Development - *(Dual Degree with American University)* ▪ Water Cooperation and Peace - *(Joint Educational Programme with the Institute for Water Education (UNESCO-IHE) and Oregon State University (OSU))* • **Department of Peace and Conflict Studies**: ▪ Gender and Peace Building ▪ International Peace Studies ▪ Media, Peace and Conflict Studies	• **Doctoral Programme** • **Partnership Programmes** • **Undergraduate Credit-Building Programme (UCP-UPEACE)** • **Study Abroad Programme (SAP)** • **Online Education** • **Spanish-language M.A. Programme**

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▪ Peace Education • **Department of International Law**: ▪ Specialization in International Law and Human Rights ▪ Specialization in International Law and the Settlement of Disputes	

The table was prepared by relying on the university official website https://www.upeace.org/academic

Retrieved November13, 2017

In addition to its role in consolidating peaceful solutions to conflicts and in support of preventive diplomacy efforts, UN agencies, in the late 1990s, collaborated with research institutions, research centers and NGOs (International Alert/UK, Pioom Foundation/Holland, the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Council on Foreign Relations/USA, the University of York/Canada, and the Swiss Institute of Research (Swiss-Peace), by establishing a forum for Early Warning and Early Response (FEWER).[13]

Furthermore, the UN has developed its cooperative relationship with NGOs and has established a regional and global networks such as the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), which it is represents a group of NGOs, regional non-governmental organizations specialized in conflict prevention and peace-building, and its first global conference was held at the UN center in New York in June 2005. This partnership represents an exchange of information and experience among participating organizations.[14]

4 The Contribution of the UN in Conflict and Peace Issues

4.1 Disarmament

In 1980, the UNGA established the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) located in Geneva, considering that armament is an entry point to the conflict. In its educational and research functions, UNIDIR seeks to move forward disarmament and arms control efforts, and contribute to conflict reduction and develop a peaceful and prosperous world by facing the new security threats and challenges and finding possible and feasible ways to address them before they enter a critical stage. UNITAR serves as a bridge between UN agencies dealing with security, development and disarmament, and the UN system and the broader security community to create the necessary synergy to address and mitigate the effects of insecurity at all levels, international, regional and local.[15]

The Institute has a wide network of programs[16] that translate its research, practical and educational efforts, this network includes five axes: weapons of mass destruction, emerging security issues, conventional weapons, disarmament machinery, security and society. It also publishes a wide range of publications, most notably the Disarmament Forum, start in 1999.

With regard to the UN efforts in disarmament, in a pre-establishment step of institution, the UNGA, in its first special session for disarmament in 1978, launched (the UN Disarmament Fellowship Program), the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) implements the program, which aims to train and build capacities of member state officials to enable them to participate more effectively in international disarmament negotiating forums.[17]

4.2 Women and Gender Issues

With increasing attention to women's issues and their access into the field of conflict and peace studies due to close relationship with the community and humanitarian security in general, the UN established the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)[18] in 1979, the idea of establishing the Institute dates back to 1975 when the first world conference for women was held and recommended that such institute should be opened for women's issues, in the following year, the UNECOSOC established the institute, and in 1979, the council recommended that the Institute should be located in a developing country, It was settled in 1983 to be in the city of Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic.

In collaboration with the UN and other international organizations, academics, research centers, and civil society organizations, the institute sponsors researches and polices related to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. Through its research, the Institute aims to develop policies and programs that respond to gender issues on the basis of qualitative and quantitative factual information and apply lessons learned and replicate best

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practices. This approach allows flexibility to respond to current challenges and new and emerging issues. The Institute has a wide range of publications relate to gender issues, such as security and peace, migration, development, political participation and governance, etc.

In July 2010, according to the item 49 of A/RES/64/289, the UNGA established the United Nations Women's Commission (UN Women),[19] which includes (in accordance with item 49) all the mandates and functions of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI) which established in March 1997, Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and (INSTRAW), and transfer them to the Commission to undertake secretariat work and carry out operational activities at the country level.

The Commission has many fields of work related to women, most notably the field of peace and security, because there is an international recognition that women bear the brunt of modern conflicts, including the use of rape as a weapon of war. The commission therefore believes that threats to women must be identified and put an end to it, and the women should be at the center of peace talks and post-conflict reconstruction.[20] As well as, other fields such as leadership, participation, empowerment, development, violence against women, human rights and so on.

The commission also has a wide network of partners and has significant publications in the fields of its work, the most important of them is the annual report, which has been began publish since 2010.

Prior to all these efforts, specifically in 1946, the UNECOSOC established the Commission of the Status of Women (CSW), which is a technical commission whose main focus is the global policy-making process on gender equality and the advancement of women. The CSW aims to prepare recommendations and reports to the Council about the promotion of women's rights in the political, economic, civil, social and educational fields.[21]

The first meeting of the Committee was held in February 1947 in New York City, and all 15 government representatives were women. And because the codification of women's legal rights

needs to be supported by data and analysis, the commission has begun a global assessment of the status of women and has produced detailed researches about the political and legal position of women in each country, which over time has become the basis for the formulation of human rights instruments. From 1947 to 1962, the Committee focused on setting standards and drafting international conventions to change discriminatory legislation and promoting global awareness of women's issues. Its most important achievement was, during the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to remove all references to "Men" as synonymous to humanity and introduced a new, more comprehensive language.[22] Table (6) shows the most important contribution of the CSW in the codification of women's rights field.

Table (6) the most important contribution of the Commission of the Status of Women in the Codification of women's rights field.

Contribution	Year
Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value	1951
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	1953
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	1957
Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	1962
The Commission recommended that 1975 be designated International Women's Year	1972
Hold the First World Conference on Women in Mexico City	1975
UN Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace	1976 - 1985
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against	1979

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Women (CEDAW)	
Hold the Second World Conference on Women in Copenhagen	1980
Hold the Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi	1985
Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women	1993
Hold the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing Which adopted the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	1995
Optional Protocol to CEDAW Which introduced the right of petition for women victims of discrimination.	1999

The table was prepared based on information obtained from the committee's website.

http://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/brief-history

Retrieved December 23, 2017

4.3 Environmental Issues

Environmental issues occupied a great deal of global interest in the second half of the twentieth century, and these issues posed significant challenges to interstate and intrastate relations. The issues of sharing, management, and misuse resource are a major factor in raising problems and fueling conflicts at international, regional, and internal levels.

The UN was not far from dealing with environmental issues, study it and provide solutions to the problems caused by. In 1972, following the "United Nations Conference on the Human Environment" in Stockholm, the UN established the United Nations Environment Program (**UNEP**). Twenty years after the Stockholm Conference, the UN held the "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" or ***"Earth Summit"***. The most important outcome of the Conference was the formation of the Commission on Sustainable Development.[23]

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20), held in Brazil in 2012, world leaders attending the Conference called for the upgrading of the Governing Council of the (**UNEP**), to enhance the United Nations Environment Program as the leading global environmental authority. At the twenty-seventh session of the Governing Council of UNEP in February 2013, member states decided to upgrade the Governing Council, the body that manages the program and consists of 58 members since 1972, to assembly with global membership. In March of the same year, the UNGA adopted resolution A/RES/67/251, in which the name of the Governing Council formally changed to "United Nations Environment Assembly" (UNEA).[24]

As Vogler says,[25] these UN environmental conferences, on the one hand, marked the stages by which the environment entered the international political mainstream, on the second hand they reflected underlying changes in the scope and perception of environmental problems.

In addition to its sponsored conferences and environmental conventions, UNEP provides environmental education and training activities (EET), and the Environmental Education and Training Unit (EETU) is responsible for the implementation of environmental education and training programs in close collaboration with other divisions, and units of the program, as well as in partnership with other UN agencies, Governments, higher education institutions, education and training centers, local and international non-governmental organizations and the private sector. UNEP also has many publications in the field of the environment, most notably the annual report and the annual book of the UNEP.[26]

The UN has not only established the environmental program, its specialized agencies have contributed to the development of attention to environmental issues that fuel conflict and threaten peace. For example, in 2014, UNESCO, in cooperation with the Swedish Government, signed a joint agreement to establish the International Center for Water Cooperation ICWC, The Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) hosts this first UNESCO Centre in Sweden in close partnership with the Department of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University and School of Global Studies at Gothenburg University. Within this UNESCO Centre, the research school has been established at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research. The school sponsors research on water cooperation in general with a focus on water for peace and development.[27]

For the importance of the water factor in international relations, both in conflict and cooperation, UNESCO sponsored several water research centers.

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Table (7) lists these centers.**Water research centers sponsored by UNESCO.**

Date of Establishment	Country	Center Name
1984	China	International Research and Training Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES)
1987	Serbia	International Research and Training Centre on Urban Drainage (IRTCUD)
1999	Malaysia	Regional Humid Tropics Hydrology and Water Resources Centre for South-East Asia and the Pacific (HTC Kuala Lumpur)
2002	Egypt	Regional Centre for Training and Water Studies of Arid and Semi-Arid Zones (RCTWS)
2002	IR of Iran	Regional Centre on Urban Water Management (RCUWM)
2003	IR of Iran	International Centre on Qanats and Historic Hydraulic Structures (ICQHHS)
2006	UK	Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science, University of Dundee (Dundee Centre)
2006	Japan	International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM)
2006	Poland	European Regional Centre for Ecohydrology (ERCE)
2006	Chile	Water Centre for Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAZALAC)
2007	Colombia	Regional Centre on Urban Water Management for Latin America and the Caribbean (RCUWM-LAC)
2007	The Netherlands	International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC)
2008	Libya	Regional Centre for Shared Aquifer Resources Management (RCSARM)
2009	USA	International Center for Integrated Water Resources Management (ICIWaRM)
2009	Brazil	International Centre for Education, Capacity Building and Applied Research in Water (HidroEx)
2009	Portugal	International Centre for Coastal Ecohydrology (ICCE)
2009	Indonesia	Asia-Pacific Centre for Ecohydrology (APCE)
2010	Dominican Republic	Centre for the Sustainable Management of Water Resources in the Caribbean Island States(CEHICA)
2011	Kenya	Regional Centre on Groundwater Resources Education, Training and Research in East Africa(RCGRE)
2012	Kazakhstan	Central Asian Regional Glaciological Centre (CARGC)

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2013	**Nigeria**	**Regional Centre for Integrated River Basin Management (RC-IRBM)**
2013	**Serbia**	**Centre for Water for Sustainable Development and Adaptation to Climate Change (WSDAC)**
2014	**Sudan**	**Regional Centre on Capacity Development and Research in Water Harvesting (RCWH)**
2014	**Uruguay**	**Regional centre for groundwater management for Latin America and the Caribbean (GW-LAC)**
2014	**Germany**	**International Centre for Water Resources and Global Change (ICWRGC)**

The table was prepared by based on the UNESCO website

http://en.unesco.org/themes/water-security/centres

Retrieved December3, 2017

5 Conclusions

War and peace, conflict and cooperation, bilateral issues that accompanied human and social sciences in general, and political science in particular. These bilateral topics take an important place in the study of international relations, political sociology and political thought. This is due to the importance of these bilateral subjects in the history of mankind, as it was accompanied with all its stages and did not break from it. It has received an academic and research attention. The human and social sciences dealt with it by the study and analysis, and we do not see any branch of these sciences overlooked or disregarded from it.

With the entry of the twentieth century, as a result of what Europe has witnessed from the wars of kingdoms and thrones over the centuries, there were efforts to customize an independent knowledge-field studying the phenomena of these bilateral subjects, and by the second half of the twentieth century, and after the two world wars, the features of this field began to clear and mature, reaching a peak in the 1980s in spreading and expanding, extending to civilizations and cultures other than Western culture and civilization. By the end of the century, the field of conflict and peace studies had been a mature independent field of knowledge, with its tools, methods, academic and research institutions.

The development of knowledge of the conflict and peace studies field coincided with the emergence of the UN, which emerged after the Second World War as a comprehensive international organization with the ultimate goal of saving generations and nations from the scourge of war and working to maintain international peace and security.

With the ramifications of conflict sources, the diversity of security threats, and the different ways of reaching peace, the UN has always gave attention to all these ramifications, variations and differences, because they constitute a coherent network in which one can not be separated or marginalized.

For this reason, the United Nations has not only been an executive organization issuing decisions and recommendations. It has been, since its inception, more responsive to the reality of its research role, because scientific research is a main entrance to understanding problems and finding solutions.

The Organization had a leading role and a great contribution in the conflict and peace studies since its first stages, which was accompanied by the establishment of the Organization. For that, the UN has established specialized universities and research centers to provide a comprehensive knowledge base for the phenomenon that the organization is dealing with and tries to find solutions for it, because the UN realized that the theoretical and research aspects are essential for successful implementation after analyzing the data and testing hypotheses.

The UN has not only established academic and research institutions but also sought to forge partnerships with other academic and research institutions, both official and unofficial, international and non-international, to improve the field of research towards the best and to develop the spirit of cooperation and communication between peoples and individuals who the

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organization originally was founded to avoid them the scourge of wars and disasters and all that is wasting dignity and violate rights of human.

The UN has successfully mastered its academic research role, to deserve to be described as an academic institution with a long and rich history in the field of scientific research in conflict and peace studies, which derived from its executive role as an international sponsor of the maintenance of peace and security for all individuals, peoples and nations without distinction as to race, religion, sex or color.

Notes

1- Griffiths & O'Callaghan 2004, 240.

2- http://www.correlatesofwar.org/ Retrieved September 6, 2017.

3. Wallensteen 2006, 38 – 45.

4. https://pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/about-ucdp/ucdp-background/ Retrieved September 6, 2017.

5. http://www.mar.umd.edu/about.asp Retrieved September 6, 2017.

6. ECK 2008, 30.

7. Established on 1 April 1968 as the Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies based at the University of Cape Town, the Centre remains affiliated to UCT. On 6 December 1973, the Institute's Board approved a change of name to the Centre for Intergroup Studies, and, two decades later, the name was again changed, this time to the Centre for Conflict Resolution, which took effect in 1994. http://www.ccr.org.za/index.php/about/history Retrieved September 19, 2017.

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