

## **Different perceptions of the present political and social world landscape: reason for a conflict or an opportunity for cooperation?**

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Time of various global crisis contexts when the requirement to take significant achievement for global justice and development through multilateralism and a strengthened United Nations remain greater than ever. This is particularly the case in view of the climate emergency, the pandemic, as well as the issues of enduring conflicts. There is an urgent need to address the weak support from major countries of the UN and the UN budget crisis. Without the mobilization of a well-informed public opinion by people of various ages in all regions, the UN will not be able to meet and implement its agreed 2030 Development Agenda, and its Development and Human Rights targets for all.

Prior to the pandemic of COVID-19, many countries were facing critical forms of division and instability. However, despite key disagreements, numerous studies reveal that people from all around the world express similar expectations, doubts and concerns about the upcoming. Moreover, most do believe in the ability of cooperation to face the different challenges present and future.

The matter of Global cooperation remains further essential than ever

Many experts emphasize the need to equally implement the full UN Human Rights agreements, civil and political rights as well as social and economic rights, including the right to development. These enquiries: How can international society be more effective? What about the role of civil society in maintaining democracy?

Foremost it seems vital to underline the importance of international cooperation in development. International cooperation is essential to sustain peace and foster security, prosperity and justice throughout the world. International cooperation represents a significant income of fostering connection understanding and delivers the outline for spreading putting on principles in practice. In this regard, Secretary-General António Guterres posit a critical view on the post-pandemic global

governance “. He considers the pandemic as a clear test of international cooperation:

*“A test we have essentially failed, attributing the spread of the outbreak and excessive casualties to a lack of global preparedness, cooperation, unity and solidarity: In a world of interconnected threats, solidarity is self-interest”.*

In this respect he underlined that determination involves the creation *“of a networked multilateralism based on strong links and cooperation between global and regional organizations, international financial institutions and other global alliances.* The corporation between the United Nations and the African Union represents *“a model to be replicated elsewhere. A new paradigm must also address cross-border challenges, from the climate crisis to rising inequality to cybercrime, involving interest groups, businesses, organizations and entire sectors that are outside traditional concepts of global governance.”*

In the same vein, the question of cooperation on climate change encounters many difficulties, among them: accusation in response to another across wealthy and deprived nations, alterations in economic sphere between industrialized and developing states.

#### Development and cooperation

The European Union Institutions and some countries are the world’s foremost contributors of support. The EU cooperates with 150 partner countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, as well as civil society and international organizations, providing financial aid and engaging in dialogues with partner countries. Furthermore, the EU also conducts research and evaluation to ensure that aid is used effectively, to promote good governance and human and economic development. Besides, the significant role and capacity of international organizations in the sphere of conflict management and peacebuilding in many continents is a notable development. Indeed, the United Nations and other prominent international organizations have taken different roles in mediation, peacekeeping and post conflict peacebuilding interventions. Numerous institutions engage in a host of activities such as supporting peacebuilding, conflict management initiatives and frameworks, as well as providing aid, financial, ideational support input to the formulation, planning and implementation of peacebuilding and conflict management.

Conflict management and crisis prevention in the ongoing crisis

Contexts of enduring conflicts such as the case of Syria, Yemen, Western Sahara, Middle East (.....) provide a nuanced understanding of the conflict's dynamics and trends. For instance, in contrast to expectations, rising powers failed to develop a common peacebuilding approach to the Syrian civil war and a unified position determining the conditions of a peaceful settlement in Syria. In the contemporary complex security environment, growing powers face several challenges affecting both their approaches to conflict and what tools they use to manage these conflicts. Thus, the ongoing civil war in Syria has highlighted several divergences among major powers and rising states in how they assess the gradual degradation of civil war conditions and seek a peaceful solution to the crisis. The war has been a source of significant instability in the Middle East since 2011 and the resultant civilian displacement and refugee exodus constitute one of the worst humanitarian crises in modern history. Generations and Communities Transformed by Conflict. Linked in large parts to the uprooting of whole communities, which has led to the protracted displacement of millions. Consequently, Syrian society has undergone dramatic change over the past ten years. Many aspects of this remain understudied, yet will be crucial for the country's future.

Among these are the changes within the country's various religious and ethnic communities, tribal and family structures.

- In particular the redistribution of power and authority within these social groups will prove decisive.
- The nature of the Syrian conflict has shaped the humanitarian response; as the conflict fragmented territories
- across different governing authorities, it was difficult for the response to have a unified coordination approach.
- This resulted in a complex coordination and implementation structure
- under what is termed "The Whole of Syria Approach".

Displacement of populations: Displacement of populations About 13.5 million Syrians in total are forcibly displaced, more than half of the country's population.

Of these, 6.8 million: are refugees and asylum-seekers who have fled the country.

(Asylum-seekers are people who've applied for refugee status, but not yet been granted it.)

The rest, 6.7 million people: remain in Syria but are displaced from their homes. That means they're internally displaced.

**Globalization has created a new world that requires a new approach to governance and solidarity.**

Switzerland has a pragmatic vision of international cooperation with an emphasis on peace and sustainable development. Thus, Switzerland has set aside CHF 11.25 billion for international assistance in the 2021–24 period. On the basis of these aims Switzerland draws significant attention to a fair and peaceful international order including steady economic settings as well as the respect of fundamental human Rights. Furthermore, Switzerland expects from other nations a sense of responsibility and accountability. To sharpen the focus Switzerland supports developing countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

On June 9, the UN General Assembly elected Switzerland as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for a period of two years starting January 1, 2023. This opportunity raises the following questions:

**What are Switzerland's assets for such a position? What are the main expectations of Switzerland's diplomatic work and what attitude should it adopt to distinguish itself?**