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# World Order and Regional Disorder: The Failure Strategy of United Nations & It's Agencies

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## INTRODUCTION

The main goal is to handle the complexity of regional disputes while preserving global peace and security. The UN approaches order by supporting governing systems in areas prone to violence and by advancing stability, the rule of law, and human rights. The UN must simultaneously contend with regional chaos, which is typified by political unrest, transnational terrorism, and civil conflicts, and which frequently thwarts international peace.

The United Nations (UN) works to address the core causes of instability in the area, including poverty, violations of human rights, and political marginalization, through organizations including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and United Nations Peacekeeping Forces. By supporting local administration, promoting socioeconomic growth, and offering humanitarian relief, these organizations operate locally to lessen the consequences of regional chaos. The International Commission on Human Rights is the highest authority in the United Nation System to monitor over the human rights situation in the world.<sup>1</sup>

The inherent nature of the United Nations and the special agencies that have been spun off from the U.N. are proving to be tragically deficient in dealing with the problems of poor nations at the interface of the 21st-century world. The special agencies of the U.N. were created to play specific roles in the political, social, economic, and technological development of the world; and still others were created long before the U.N. Some of them appeared to be as independently and adversely affected by the behaviour of

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<sup>1</sup> Available at: Article by Dr. Naseem Ahmed  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/374813093\\_International\\_Paradigms\\_Right\\_to\\_Health#fullTextFileContent](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/374813093_International_Paradigms_Right_to_Health#fullTextFileContent) (accessed on 20 December 2024).

one or two of the rich member nations as their political loyalties may be individually coloured. We all know this from the current serious global recession caused by the high rate of interest imposed on both the U.S. and the European nations and their industries. There are also regional arrangements through European Human Rights Court and African Court to take similar role at their perspective regional jurisdiction.<sup>2</sup>

The UN frequently uses a combination of peacekeeping operations, development assistance, and diplomacy to address these problems to build a solid basis for regional order. However, the organization regularly faces difficulties because of limited resources, geopolitical conflicts, and the requirement for collaboration among member nations that may have divergent interests. Awareness of the UN's function and limits in modern international relations requires an understanding of the interplay between the organisation's ideal of global order and the reality of regional chaos.

## **CONTEXT:**

### Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all

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without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion;  
and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

## Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act following the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.
2. All Members, to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them under the present Charter.
3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace security, and justice, are not endangered.
4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations<sup>3</sup>.

### **RESTRICTIONS OF STRUCTURE AND VETO POWER**

The veto power wielded by the United States, Russia, China, France, and the United Kingdom paralyzes the UN Security Council (UNSC), one of the principal entities responsible of maintaining global peace and stability. Even when action is required, these nations frequently use their veto authority to block measures that disagree with their national interests. For example, Russia and China's vetoes of Syria-related resolutions have impeded the UN's capacity to deal with the country's ongoing humanitarian crisis.

Because of the power imbalance within the UNSC, powerful states may affect decisions or impede action, which commonly results in inaction during emergencies. Consequently, the UN's approach to conflicts and its ability to prevent regional disorder can be slow or entirely blocked.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/chapter-1>

## **UNABLE TO ADJUST TO CURRENT CONFLICTS**

Conflict has evolved, with many modern wars occurring within a country rather than between states. Because the UN was established largely to address foreign issues, dealing with domestic crises and civil conflicts, such as those raging in Syria, Yemen, and Libya, is particularly challenging. Complex social, cultural, and political challenges requiring specific and flexible answers usually exacerbate these disputes.

Non-state actors, such as militias and terrorist organizations, present additional challenges. Because they do not operate within traditional state governance structures, these groups are more difficult to repress via UN customary norms. As a result, the UN struggles to regulate the instability in the region that these organizations expand ISIS throughout Syria and Iraq.

Even though the UN has accomplished great things, such as advancing human rights and organizing international humanitarian relief, structural issues, political pressures, and resource constraints frequently make it more difficult for the organization to maintain global order and avoid regional instability. To succeed more, the UN may need to improve its enforcement capabilities, decision-making procedures, and flexibility when dealing with current crises. However, given the divergent interests of its member nations and the complexities of global politics, such changes face enormous challenges.

## **SOME CASES OF FAILURE OF UNITED NATIONS STRATEGY**

### ***Israel-Palestine Conflict***

#### **Unable to Stop Escalations**

In Gaza and other occupied Palestinian territories, the UN has not been able to station efficient peacekeeping personnel. Unlike other war zones, where peacekeeping personnel have helped preserve some calm, the lack of UN peacekeepers in Gaza has meant that tensions typically rise without intervention.

The UN has failed to develop a preventative plan to halt the escalation of violence while being aware of the long-standing tensions between Israel and Palestinian organizations, especially Hamas. This could be a sign of shortcomings in the UN's capacity to resolve enduring, deeply ingrained disputes.

For Palestinians, Israel's military operation and attack in Gaza have been the longest, largest, and bloodiest since 1948, causing

immense damage and loss of life and triggering many Palestinians' traumatic memories of the Nakab and other Israeli incursions.<sup>4</sup>

The basic rule of war is no harm will be done to the family and children, but in the Israel-Palestine conflict children and hospitals were also destroyed by Israel in this case it is evident that human rights have been violated and UN Agencies remained silent<sup>5</sup>.

**Incapacity to Hold Parties Accountable** When it comes to activities that transgress international law, the UN has had difficulty holding violent Palestinian organizations or Israel responsible. Attacks on people, for instance, are prohibited by international humanitarian law, yet there has been little to no punishment for these crimes.

The independent Commission, established by the UN Human Rights Council, also concluded that, concerning Israel's military operations in Gaza, Israel committed war crimes, crimes against humanity, and violations of international humanitarian and human rights laws.

The Commission further concluded that the immense numbers of civilian casualties and widespread destruction of civilian objects and vital civilian infrastructure were the "inevitable results of Israel's chosen strategy for the use of force" during these hostilities, undertaken with the intent to cause maximum damage, disregarding distinction, proportionality and adequate precautions, and thus unlawful.

"ISF's intentional use of heavy weapons with large destructive capacity in densely populated areas constitutes an intentional and direct attack on the civilian population, particularly affecting women and children," the Commission said, adding that this was confirmed by the substantial and increasing numbers of casualties, over weeks and months, with "no change in Israeli policies or military strategies<sup>6</sup>."

Article 1 of the United Nations Charter says to maintain international peace and security, did it maintain peace & security? Not, all the children of Palestine were also killed. Approximately 12000+ children have died. This is also a violation of human rights and the UN is not saying anything about it. For

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<sup>4</sup> <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/06/1150946>

<sup>5</sup> Siddiqui S, MJS Publishing House. Jus Post Bellum: Rules under the Law of Armed Conflict (2024).

<sup>6</sup> <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/06/1150946>

all these reasons we can say that their strategies failed.

Travel restrictions, demolitions, and civilian casualties during military operations are only some of the violations of human rights against Palestinians that have been documented by human rights organizations, including UN agencies like the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Inability to Stop Abuse: The UN has supported human rights and offered humanitarian relief, but its agencies are powerless to stop violations. The group can report on these challenges, but member governments—often at odds over the issue—must cooperate for enforcement to occur. Not defending the rights of Palestinians. The UN has allegedly failed to defend Palestinian civilians from human rights abuses, such as forced evictions, restricted access to essential services, and military operations that cause civilian casualties. The UN's reputation as a champion of human rights is damaged by these shortcomings. The United Nations, particularly through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), offers humanitarian relief to Palestinian refugees; however, because of financial constraints and political meddling, this assistance is frequently insufficient. This restriction demonstrates how difficult it is for the UN to guarantee fundamental rights and assistance to needy Palestinians.<sup>7</sup>

### ***Israeli airstrike on Lebanon-Syria border***

The strike, an official said, destroyed the road leading to the Masnaa crossing with Syria, a major transport link that tens of thousands of people have used to flee the escalation of hostilities. Israel also struck the Masnaa crossing area in its last all-out war with Hezbollah in 2006. The Israel Defense Forces said it had struck a tunnel used for smuggling weapons into Lebanon, but the country's economic minister said most weapon smuggling takes place through "illegal channels, illegal roads" and not the main crossing. Taking out the only land border entry point into Syria has left Lebanon more isolated, adding "another layer of desperation" for those fleeing and seeking shelter, Amin Salam told CNN's Isa Soares<sup>8</sup>.

### ***Health care "under attack"***

Dozens of medical workers were killed over a 24-hour period of Israeli bombardment in Lebanon, World Health Organization Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said Thursday.

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<sup>7</sup> Siddiqui S, MJS Publishing House. *Jus Post Bellum: Rules under the Law of Armed Conflict* (2024).

<sup>8</sup> <https://edition.cnn.com/world/live-news>

At least 37 health facilities have closed in southern Lebanon and several Beirut hospitals have evacuated staff and patients, with health and humanitarian workers struggling to provide care with limited supplies. "Health care continues to come under attack," he said at a briefing in Geneva.<sup>9</sup>

If health is recognized as a fundamental right, the entire health ecosystem will be strengthened, doctors and healthcare workers will be empowered, and transparency, inclusion, and accountability will be ensured.<sup>10</sup> The war law is no harm shall be done to the hospitals but in Israel's attack, there was no rule followed Israel attack also many hospitals and underground hospitals there was no source to apply medical treatment to needy people at this time the UN agencies had not any help provide to the needy people the UN agencies are not doing anything, the entire city has been destroyed still the UN agencies are sitting quiet, human rights have been violated in every way and on this, the UN agencies did not utter a single word, Israel is doing whatever it wants and UN agencies are silent.

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<sup>9</sup> <https://edition.cnn.com/world/live-news>

<sup>10</sup> Available: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/370298627\\_FUNDAMENTAL\\_RIGHT\\_TO\\_HEALTHCARE\\_ROLE\\_OF\\_GOVERNMENT\\_AND\\_STAKEHOLDERS\\_IN\\_IMPLEMENTINGPUBLIC\\_HEALTH\\_PROGRAM#fullTextFileContent](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/370298627_FUNDAMENTAL_RIGHT_TO_HEALTHCARE_ROLE_OF_GOVERNMENT_AND_STAKEHOLDERS_IN_IMPLEMENTINGPUBLIC_HEALTH_PROGRAM#fullTextFileContent) [accessed Dec 20 2024].