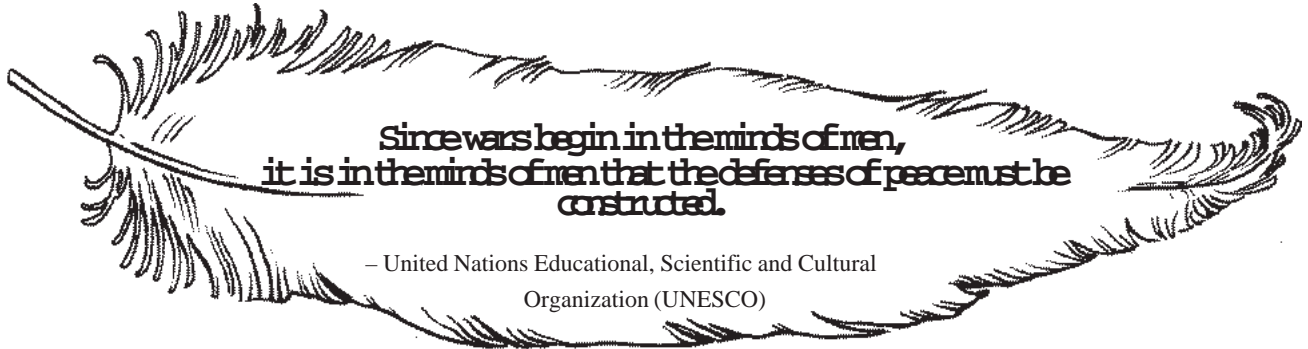


What Is This Module About?

This module is about international peace. Let us begin by reading this famous statement:



What could be the meaning of the above statement?

Differences in culture have often, if not always, been the common cause of misunderstanding and distrust between peoples of the world.

The “minds of men” in the statement can pertain to the minds of the leaders of the nations. If we substitute the “minds of men” with the “minds of the leaders of the nations,” will the message be clearer? In order to prevent war from happening, the leaders of the nations must have peace among them. Unity among them is important in attaining lasting peace. This was the main reason why countries around the world united themselves and founded the United Nations.

After World War II in 1945, nations realized that wars must be prevented at all cost. Until now, nations around the world continue to express their aspirations towards a more peaceful world.

This module is about world organizations that work to preserve and maintain global peace. These include the United Nations, of which the Philippines is a member, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization of Islamic Conference. The module is divided into four lessons:

Lesson 1 – *The Need for International Peacekeepers*

Lesson 2 – *The United Nations’ Peacekeeping Role*

Lesson 3 – *Other International Peacekeepers*

Lesson 4 – *The Philippines and World Peace*



What Will You Learn From This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

- ◆ explain the need for international peacekeepers;
- ◆ identify the history and purpose of international peacekeeping organizations like the UN;
- ◆ discuss the important roles played by international organizations in maintaining peace and improving people's lives;
- ◆ discuss the contributions of the Philippines in preserving global peace; and
- ◆ apply techniques for resolving conflicts peacefully in your daily life.



Let's See What You Already Know

Before you start studying this module, take this simple test to find out what you already know about the topic.

Read each sentence below. If you agree with the statement, place a check (✓) in the column that says **Agree**. If you do not agree write the statement place a check (✓) in the column that says **Disagree**.

	Agree	Disagree
1. The United Nations' primary goal is to preserve global peace and cooperation among countries.		
2. The international peacekeeping organizations were established to prevent the recurrence of another world war and as a response to the growing violence around the world.		
3. Peacekeepers are deployed to areas in conflict even without the consent of the parties involved. They are sent by the UN when it is necessary to do so.		
4. We must let each nation attend to its own problems. Other nations must not intervene in the internal affairs of other countries.		
5. Peacekeepers are lightly armed and are allowed to use force only for self-defense.		

<p>6. Wars, conflicts and disagreements are unavoidable. They are realities that we must get used to.</p> <p>7. Resolving disagreements through negotiations is an effective technique if the opposing parties are ready to listen to each other.</p> <p>8. Providing a venue where two opposing parties could negotiate is one of the major tasks of the UN, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Organization of Islamic Conference.</p> <p>9. Fidel V. Ramos, a Filipino, was once a UN Secretary-General.</p> <p>10. The UN undertakes peace enforcement operations to defend the civilians who are caught in a conflict between two opposing forces.</p>

Well, how was it? Do you think you fared well? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 46 to find out.

If all your answers are correct, very good! This shows that you already know much about the topic. You may still study the module to review what you already know. Who knows, you might learn a few more new things as well.

If you got a low score, don't feel bad. This means that this module is for you. It will help you understand important concepts that you can apply in your daily life. If you study this module carefully, you will learn the answers to all the items in the test and a lot more! Are you ready?

You may go now to the next page and begin Lesson 1.

The Need for International Peacekeepers

Why is there a need to maintain peace? What are peacekeepers for?

This lesson will help you find the answers to the above questions. It will discuss the factors that led to the establishment of the United Nations (UN) as an international peacekeeping organization.

The major event that brought about international peacekeeping was World War II. In this lesson, you will understand how events surrounding this war led to a resolution by many countries to prevent major wars from happening again.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ explain the need for international peacekeepers;
- ◆ discuss how World War II united different nations around the world to prevent another such war from occurring; and
- ◆ trace the beginnings of the United Nations.



Let's Read

Will you agree when I say that fighting or conflict is a normal occurrence?

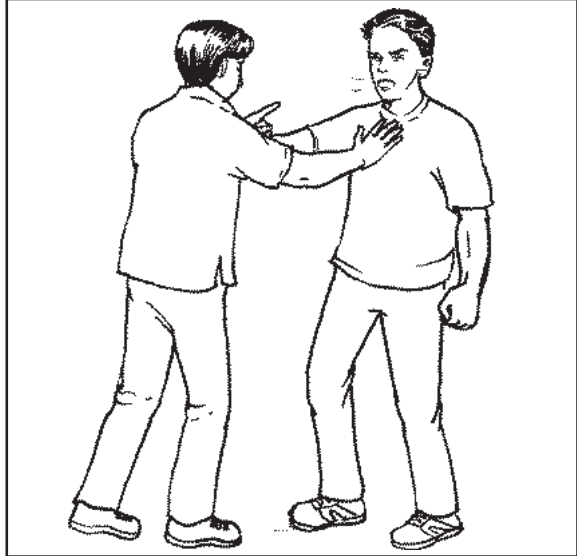
Read the comic strip below and imagine that you are the main character in the story.



Both of you start yelling and blaming each other for the incident.



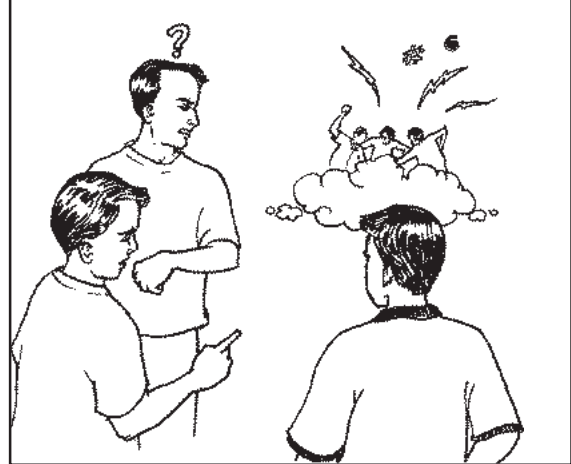
You start pushing and shoving each other.



Some of your friends see you fighting and rush to help you by hitting your neighbor.



Then your neighbor's friends pass by too and witness the fight.



As they approach, they see that it is their friend that you and your friends are hitting.



They join the fight to help their friend.



The simple disagreement between you and your neighbor becomes a major conflict in your neighborhood.



Let's Try This

Answer the following questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. Why do you think a simple disagreement developed into a major conflict?

2. What could have been the outcome of the story if other people did not join in the fight and instead kept calm and tried to help work things out between you and your neighbor?

Now compare your answers with the ones below.

1. *A simple disagreement grew into a major conflict because my neighbor and I were both hotheaded. We didn't give each other a chance to explain what had happened. Our friends who saw us quarrelling began to take sides instead of staying neutral. They joined in the fight instead of helping us resolve our conflict peacefully. Because of this, the quarrel eventually grew and involved nearly the entire neighborhood.*
2. *Things would have ended peacefully if, instead of joining in the fight, other people intervened and tried to establish peaceful negotiation between me and my neighbor.*



Let's Learn

Disagreements and confrontations often, if not always, lead to open conflict. A disagreement may start with small misunderstandings. If these misunderstandings are not solved immediately, they could lead to serious conflict.

When people are angry and full of hatred, it is really difficult to resolve a conflict peacefully unless some calm and mature individuals mediate between them. This suggests that the role of a peacekeeper is to help conflicting parties resolve their misunderstandings and disagreements peacefully. It is very important for the peacekeepers themselves to remain calm and neutral so that they would be able to gain the trust of each side.

When two or more countries start fighting with each other, do you think that other countries should help resolve their conflict? ____ Yes ____ No

If yes, why do you think so? How can other countries help resolve the conflict between two or more countries? Explain your answer.

Have you finished answering the question? If so, compare your answer with the one below.

Yes. I agree that other countries should help resolve the conflict between two or more countries before it develops into a more serious situation. Prolonged conflict within and among countries could lead to irreparable damage to the relationship of both parties with one another. If this happens, the conflict could lead to armed conflict or war. If the conflict between countries continues, many people will die and suffer and many properties will be destroyed. The conflict could spread to the neighboring countries and will be more difficult to resolve.

Other countries can help these conflicting countries by acting as mediators or peacekeepers. They can help convince both parties to settle their conflict peacefully.



Let's Try This

Study the following statements. If you think the situation describes what usually happens when there is war, put a check mark (✓) in the **Yes** column. If not, put the mark in the **No** column.

What Happens When There is War?

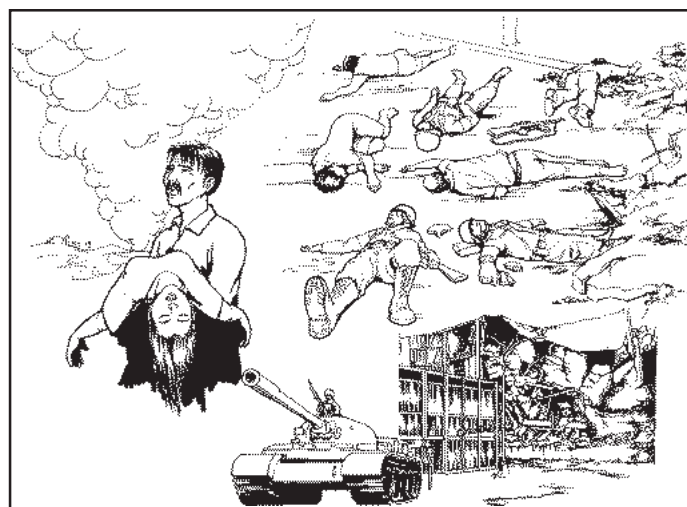
Situation
1. Many people die.
2. No one gets hungry because there are many goods to feed the victims.
3. Schools and offices are closed.
4. Many people, especially the children, get sick.
5. Hospitals and churches are neither damaged nor destroyed.
6. Many people are afraid to go out.
7. There is enough food to eat.
8. Many people watch movies and roam in the parks and amusement centers.
9. There is gunfire everywhere.
10. People can live peacefully.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 46.



Let's Learn

Study the picture below.



Would you want to live in such a place? Why or why not?

Of course, you would not want to live in this kind of place. You would prefer to live someplace where you can live a normal and peaceful life, right?

War can cause so much damage to people, societies and countries. Some effects of war are:

- ◆ Extreme famine or hunger
- ◆ Destruction of homes
- ◆ Economic crisis
- ◆ Destruction of cultural areas such as museums and parks
- ◆ Human rights violations
- ◆ Death
- ◆ Destruction of the environment
- ◆ Diseases
- ◆ Destruction of hospitals, schools, churches and other institutions.



Let's Study and Analyze

Having experienced or witnessed the horrors and negative effects of war, many countries resolved to do something to prevent wars from taking place again. Fifty-one countries decided to unite to avoid the horrors of another world war. Thus, the UN was created on October 24, 1945, right after World War II. It was intended to protect future generations from war-related tragedies and to prevent violence between nations from happening. It recognized that certain situations required impartial or neutral personnel to help cool things down and resolve conflicts peacefully.

Because of its dedication to peace, the early leaders of the UN developed the idea of assembling a very diverse international group of soldiers and civilians. They were to assist in restoring and maintaining peace in violence-stricken areas. In 1948, the peacekeeping role of UN was born. The first peacekeepers were sent to the Middle East to prevent the recurrence of another world war.



Can you identify persons or institutions that can act as peacekeepers in your community? If so, list them below.

According to the UN, a peacekeeper may be a friend, a neighbor, a relative or a family member. No matter who he or she is, his or her goals should always be to keep the fighting parties away from each other, defuse the situation, investigate the facts and try to work out a solution to the problem that everybody can agree with.



Let's Think About This

- ◆ Did you know that our country was among the fifty-one countries that established the UN?
 - The Philippines was among the very first countries to join the United Nations and it has been an active member since 1948.
 - The UN's membership now totals 189 countries.



- ◆ Did you know that a Filipino was once the Secretary-General of the UN? Can you name the person? _____

- If you answered **Carlos P. Romulo**, you are correct. He became Secretary-General of the UN in 1949 and was a respected and renowned public servant throughout his life.



Let's Learn

The Security Council

The UN has six main organs, namely: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the Secretariat and the International Court of Justice.

The UN organ in charge of maintaining global peace and security is the **Security Council**. When the council sees a threat to international peace, it first seeks ways to settle the dispute peacefully. It may suggest principles for settlement or undertake mediation.

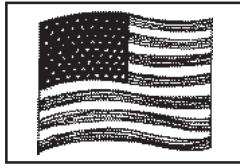
What do you think the Security Council can do if fighting still occurs despite its efforts to settle the dispute peacefully?

The primary goal of the peacekeepers is to keep the opposing parties apart. If fighting still occurs, the Council may try to secure a **cease-fire** between the opposing groups. Or it may send peacekeeping missions to help the parties sign a peace agreement or maintain a truce. A **cease-fire** is a temporary period of peace between hostile parties while talks are taking place between them.

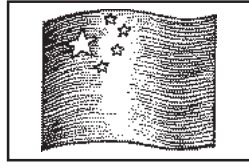


Let's Try This

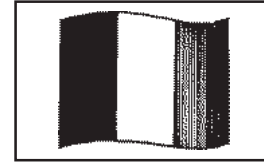
Look at the flags below. The countries they represent are the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Can you identify these countries?



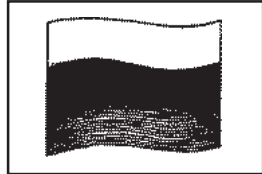
1. _____



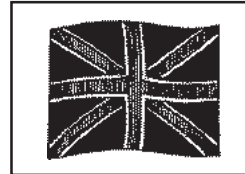
2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 47.

Were you able to get all the answers right? If so, very good! If not, it's okay. Continue studying this module to learn more about the topic.



Let's Review

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer. Choose your answers from the box below.

Fifty-one	world war	Security Council	Carlos P. Romulo
October 24, 1945	five	peace agreement	peacekeeping

The United Nations was established on (1.)_____
(2.)_____ countries decided to
to prevent another (3.)_____.
war will definitely wipe out the entire human race.

The UN realized that peace should be preserved
first UN (4.)_____ mission was
The organ responsible for this kind of mission of t
(5.)_____. It is responsible for
both the opposing parties to sign a (6.)_____
(7.)_____ permanent members of

The first Asian Secretary-General of the UN was
He was elected Secretary-General of the UN in 19
General Assembly.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 47.



Let's Try This

If you were caught in the middle of a heated argument between two of your close friends, would you take sides or remain neutral? Why or why not?

Compare your answer with those in the *Answer Key* on page 47.



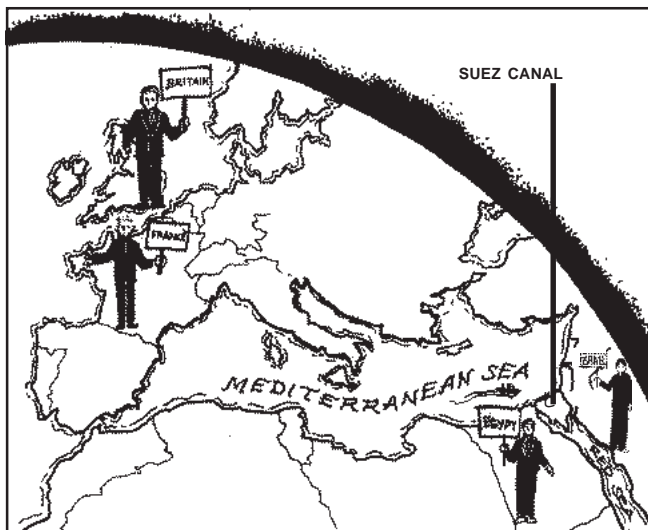
Let's Read

As mentioned earlier, the first UN peacekeeping mission was undertaken in the Middle East in 1948. Its objective was to supervise the cease-fire between Israel and her Arab neighbors. Yet, it was not until 1956 that the UN's first peacekeeping force, comprised of military troops, was established and sent to the Middle East.

The story below narrates how the idea of sending a neutral military force to mediate between conflicting countries came about.

The First UN Peacekeeping Mission

The conflict started when the Egyptian President Gamal Abdal Nasser declared that he would nationalize the Suez Canal — a waterway that joins the Mediterranean to

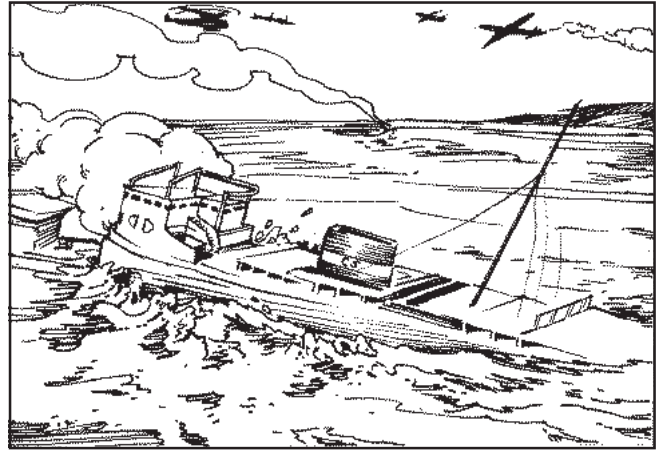


the Red Sea. The Suez Canal had been a very important waterway for different countries in Europe. He declared that ships wishing to use the canal would pay a toll. He also declared that the money would finance the building of the Aswan High Dam on the Nile River.

Nasser told the cheering crowd that the imperialists, referring to Britain, France and Israel, could “choke on their rage.”

France and Britain were worried about Nasser's future plans to control such a strategically important waterway. Secret plans were made for Israel to attack Egypt. France and Britain would send troops to protect the canal.

In October, fighting erupted between Egypt and France, Britain and Israel. It seemed that once again the major military powers of the world — the Soviet Union and the United States — would be drawn into the battle, take sides and worsen the conflict. The world feared that this could lead to another world war.



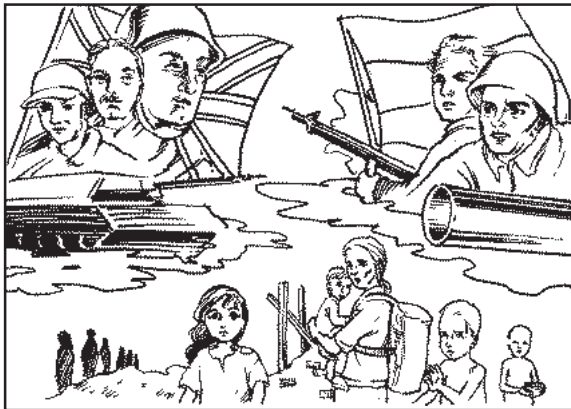
Fortunately, the world seemed to have learned its lessons from World War II. A former Canadian diplomat, Lester B. Pearson, proposed that a force (military force) sponsored by the UN, made up of soldiers from noncombatant countries, could separate the warring armies and supervise the cease-fire. The UN General Assembly accepted the proposal, thus giving birth to UN peacekeeping.



Let's Review

Answer the following questions:

1. What could have happened if the UN did not send peacekeepers to mediate between Egypt and the European countries? Before answering the question, study the illustrations below.



Without Peacekeepers



With Peacekeepers

2. Do you think sending a neutral military force to the Middle East was a good idea? Why?

Have you finished writing your answers? If so, compare them with the sample answers provided in the *Answer Key* on page 47.

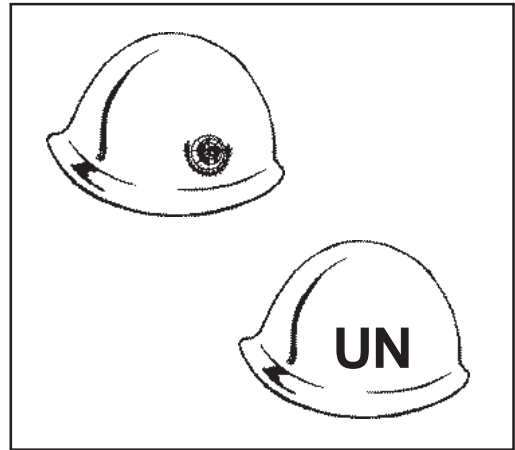


Let's Learn

The Blue Berets



UN peacekeeping force in action



Blue berets of the UN

Did you know that the UN peacekeepers are more popularly known as the “blue berets?”

This is because they wear blue berets or helmets with bold letters U and N or the UN seal in front. The berets or helmets and the UN insignia have been their trademark or identification as members of a neutral force. They do not have any other uniform other than their own country's military uniform. It is important to note that the UN has no military force of its own.

If the UN has no military force of its own, where do you think the peacekeepers come from?

A UN peacekeeping mission is composed of military forces from the member states of the UN that are not involved in the conflict. Member states voluntarily provide troops and equipment.

Why do you think the member states of the UN voluntarily provide troops and equipment even though they know that peacekeeping is a risky mission?

All member states of the UN have agreed to work for peace when they joined the organization. According to a UN report, 123 nations have contributed military and civilian police personnel at various times since its first mission in 1948.

As of October 31, 2000, 89 countries have contributed almost 38,000 military and civilian police personnel. Look at the table below. It shows the top five countries that have contributed military personnel to the UN peacekeeping missions.

**Top Five Countries That Have Contributed Military Personnel
to the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions**

Countries	Military Personnel Deployed
1. India	4,460
2. Nigeria	3,441
3. Jordan	3,400
4. Bangladesh	2,394
5. Ghana	1,894

Of the top five countries shown in the table...

... which has contributed the biggest number of military personnel? _____

.... which has contributed the least? _____

If your answer to the first question is India, and to the second question, Ghana, you are correct! From the table we can see that India has contributed the biggest number of military personnel, 4,460, followed by Nigeria, 3,441, and so on.

The peacekeepers are required to remain neutral at all times. What do you think is the reason for this?

The peacekeepers have to remain neutral at all times because they have to gain the trust of both parties involved. If they start to take sides, they could only worsen the conflict instead of stopping it. Indeed, peacekeeping is a dangerous business. Over 1,650 UN military civilian peacekeepers have died in the performance of their duties since 1948.



Let's See What You Have Learned

Answer the following:

1. What is the importance of having an impartial or neutral person mediating between opposing parties?

2. Explain why the United Nations was formed.

3. Why do we need international peacekeepers?

4. How does the UN promote peace?

Have you finished answering the questions? If so, compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 48.



Let's Remember

Before you proceed to the next lesson, here are some important points about this lesson that you should remember.

- ◆ International peacekeepers are needed to help prevent conflicts from worsening.
- ◆ Peacekeepers serve as mediators between conflicting parties. They help the conflicting parties settle their disputes peacefully.
- ◆ It is important for peacekeepers to remain impartial or neutral to gain the trust of each side so that they could arrive at a peaceful solutions to their conflict.
- ◆ World War II, the most destructive war of the 20th century, led to the organization of the United Nations (UN).
- ◆ The United Nations was established on October 24, 1945. Its priority is to preserve global peace. It developed the idea of sending peacekeepers to warring zones to prevent the escalation of conflict.

The United Nations' Peacekeeping Role

In Lesson 1, you learned why and how the United Nations was established and why there is a need for peacekeepers. In this lesson you will learn more about how the United Nations works for peace.

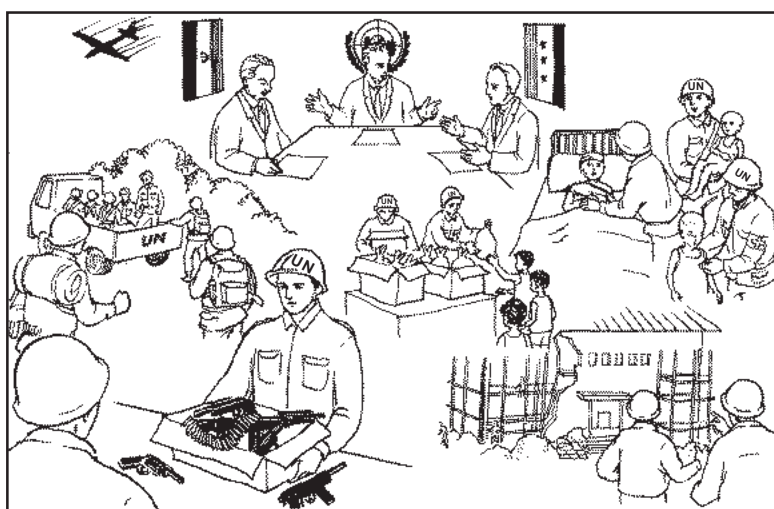
This lesson will discuss the various services that the United Nations provides in times of armed conflict.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify the different roles and activities that the United Nations undertakes in maintaining peace; and
- ◆ discuss the peacekeeping missions of the UN.



Let's Study and Analyze



From the above illustration, can you identify the various activities the UN undertakes to promote peace?

Compare your answer with that in the *Answer Key* on page 48.



Let's Read

Since the end of World War II, various peacekeeping activities have been launched by the United Nations to prevent the outbreak of another world war.

Study the headlines and the news summaries below. Then answer the question that follows.

1. **Arriving in Tel Aviv, Annan says bloodshed must stop, peace talks begin**

9 October — Arriving in Tel Aviv today on an urgent mission to help in diffusing the Middle East crisis, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan urged all parties involved — from leaders to ordinary citizens — to say no to violence and to shift the action from the street to the negotiating table.
2. **UN envoy urges continued international engagement in Kosovo**

9 October — The head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), Dr. Bernard Kouchner, today urged the international community to continue its military presence and economic assistance in Kosovo, regardless of the events in Belgrade.
3. **Secretary-General remains hopeful after talks with Arafat, Barak**

10 October — After a series of meetings with top Israeli and Palestinian leaders over the past 24 hours, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan said today he was determined to continue working with all parties concerned to break the cycle of violence and resume the peace process.
4. **Heavy fighting in Afghanistan forces thousands to flee their homes – UNHCR**

10 October — The United Nations refugee agency reported today that heavy fighting between the Taliban and the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan has uprooted 150,000 people in the past few weeks.

Based on the headlines and news leads (summaries) you have just read, what do you think the UN does to maintain international peace? What did the UN do as indicated in each news headline?

After you finish answering the question, compare your answer with the one in the *Answer Key* on page 49.



Let's Think About This

Have you ever experienced being a mediator? Or being in the middle of a conflict? If so, what did you do?

Let's look again at headlines 1 and 3 on page 18. What role of the UN in maintaining peace is illustrated by the two headlines?

If your answer is that the UN has been acting as a **mediator** to bring opposing parties into an agreement or peace settlement, you are correct!

The headlines and news leads pertain to the **peacemaking** role of the UN. You can see in the two news headlines and leads that the UN had been encouraging the top Israeli and Palestinian leaders to settle their disputes peacefully by talking to each other. The UN hopes to end violence in the Middle East through peace negotiations.

UN peacemaking tries to bring hostile parties to agreement through diplomatic means. The Security Council, in its efforts to maintain international peace and security, may recommend ways to avoid conflict or restore or secure peace through **negotiation**.



Let's Try This

Let's go back to the headlines on page 18 again. What can you say about the second headline?

Why do you think Dr. Bernard Kouchner urged the international community to continue its military presence in Kosovo?

You can compare your answers with the one below:

The headline and the news article talk about the role of the international community in helping to bring peace in Kosovo. The news article talks specifically about the peacekeeping role of the UN.

Dr. Bernard Kouchner, head of the UN Interim Mission in Kosovo, urged the international community to continue its military presence in Kosovo because violence was still rampant in the area. Peacekeepers were very important in helping to keep the Serbian and the Albanian forces apart in Kosovo. The peacekeepers can help put an end to the conflict and prevent it from spreading to the neighboring areas.

The article shows the importance of sending a neutral military force to an area of conflict. The UN deploys **peacekeepers** in areas of conflict to help keep opposing parties apart. The UN peacekeepers are a military force sponsored by the UN, made up of soldiers from noncombatant countries.

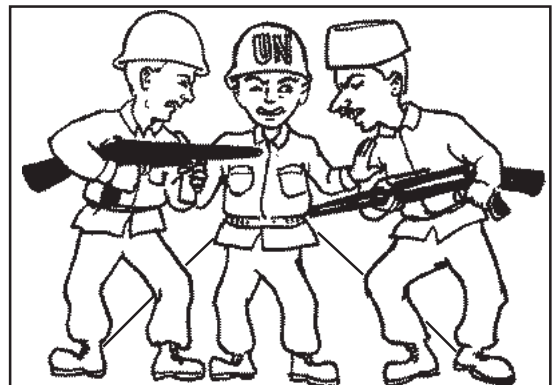


Let's Learn

Peacekeeping is not an easy job, but surely it is a noble one. Among the many duties of the peacekeepers are the following:

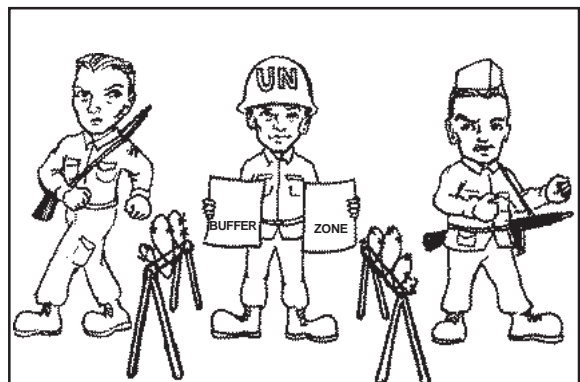
- ◆ Peacekeepers help create **buffer zones** or neutral areas.

What do you think these areas are for?



Buffer zones are areas where hostile parties can talk their disagreements over. Peacekeepers must keep these areas free from violence at all times.

- ◆ Peacekeepers help implement agreements. They see to it that the opposing parties follow what they have agreed upon. This simply means that peacekeepers monitor the actions of the parties involved. If two opposing parties agree to a cease-fire, the peacekeepers supervise them to prevent any violent incident from happening.

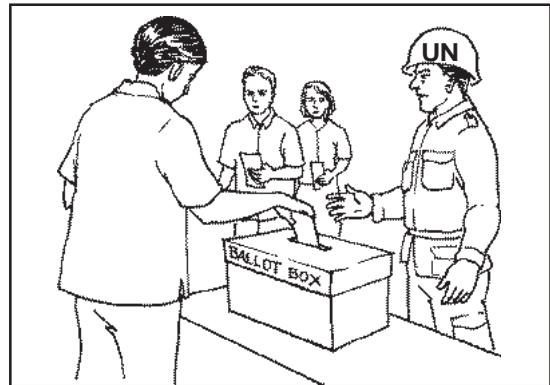


Do you think supervising the cease-fire or truce of two opposing parties is important? Why do you think so?

Compare your answer with the one in the *Answer Key* on page 49.

- ◆ Peacekeepers may also help organize and supervise elections. They help ensure that the elections will be fair and clean.

Does East Timor sound familiar to you? The UN supervised its elections in order to make sure that there would be no untoward incidents during the voting. The UN peacekeepers watched for any violence that might occur during and after the elections.



Listed below are some guidelines for the operation of peacekeeping forces.

- ◆ Peacekeeping forces are dispatched with the consent of the disputing parties.
- ◆ Peacekeepers are lightly armed and can use force only for self-defense.
- ◆ Peacekeepers must remain neutral and not intercede in the internal affairs of the host country. They must maintain strict impartiality in the conflict.



Let's Review

Put a check mark (4) in the blank before each statement that correctly describes the peacekeeping operations of the UN. Put an X-mark (8) if the statement does not describe a peacekeeping operation of the UN.

- _____ 1. The UN peacekeepers are deployed to areas of conflict even without the consent of the countries involved. They are sent right away to the place of conflict if the UN decides it is necessary to do so.
- _____ 2. They supervise and monitor elections.
- _____ 3. They supervise and monitor cease-fires and buffer zones.
- _____ 4. They must take the side of the party which they think is right.

- _____ 5. Peacekeepers are heavily armed because they have to protect the civilians from armed groups.

After you finish answering the test, compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 49.



Let's Study and Analyze

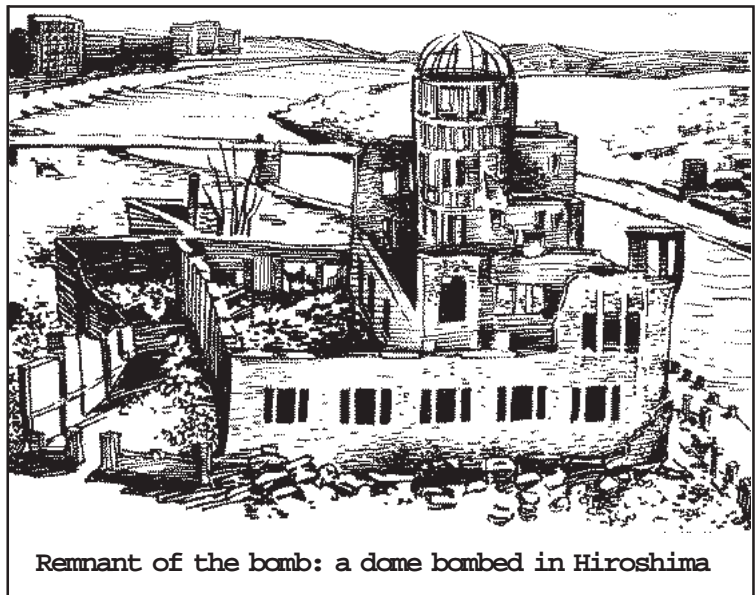
Have you ever heard of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan? If so, what do you know about them?

If you answered that these are the two cities in Japan that were bombed by the United States during the World War II, you are correct!

The effects of the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were really devastating. The bombs killed hundreds of thousands of people.

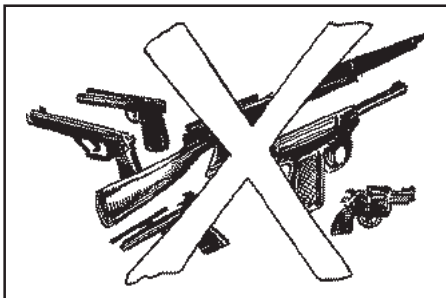
Do you know that because of the potentially devastating effects of nuclear weapons, the UN has committed itself to eradicating these deadly weapons?

The UN swore to preserve global peace by reducing, if not totally eradicating, nuclear weapons.



A major goal of the UN is **disarmament**. This means halting the spread of arms, as well as reducing and eventually eliminating all weapons of mass destruction.

The UN has an ongoing forum for disarmament negotiations with its member states. Among the agreements that have been produced by such negotiations are: The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1968, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty in 1996 and other treaties that establish nuclear-free zones or areas. The UN encourages all nations to adhere to these agreements that ban the use of destructive weapons of war. It also supports efforts to control small arms and light weapons.





Let's Think About This

Do you think the disarmament role of the UN is important? Why or why not?

After you finish answering the question, compare your answer with the one in the *Answer Key* on page 49.



Let's Study and Analyze

Go back to the headlines on page 18. What is the fourth headline about?

If you answered that the fourth headline is about the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan that has caused 150,000 people to flee from their houses, you are correct!

Many people suffer because of war. The UN, together with other aid agencies, provide medical assistance, food and other supplies to civilians displaced by the conflict. The UN does not only help bring back peace in the area. It also aims to help the victims, who are mostly innocent civilians. It ensures their safety and provides for their daily needs. These activities of the UN are called **humanitarian missions**.



Such missions have been conducted to relieve the suffering of the victims, both the civilians and the combatants. Examples of humanitarian interventions are the deployment of doctors and nurses and the evacuation of refugees from war-torn areas.

The UN also engages in **peace building**. Peace building refers to postconflict measures taken by the UN to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid the recurrence of the conflict. The UN believes that 'development assistance' is a key

element of peace building. It helps countries rebuild the administrative, health, educational and other services disrupted by the conflict.

Examples of the peace-building missions of the UN are its supervision of the 1999 elections in East Timor, the 1989 elections in Namibia, and the mine-clearance programs in Mozambique.



Let's Try This

Why do you think the UN engages in humanitarian and peace-building missions?

Compare your answer with the one in the *Answer Key* on page 49.



Let's Remember

The UN relies on the following peace operations or missions to maintain peace in the world:

- ◆ **Peacemaking**—Bringing hostile parties to agreement through diplomatic means.
- ◆ **Disarmament**—Halting the spread of arms; reducing and eventually eliminating all weapons of mass destruction.
- ◆ **Peacekeeping**—Deploying peacekeepers (neutral military forces) in war-torn areas to help keep opposing parties apart.
- ◆ **Humanitarian Missions**—Sending humanitarian missions, which are temporary measures to help noncombatants survive the horrors of war and to relieve their emotional, mental and physical sufferings.
- ◆ **Peace Building**—Working alongside other agencies, governments of host countries and nongovernmental organizations to bring aid and maintain peace in the countries that have undergone conflicts.



Let's Read

Study the comic strip below. It is based on a letter from a member of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). What you are going to read will tell you about the real situation in Cambodia these past few years. The story will also tell you about the life of a "peacekeeper."

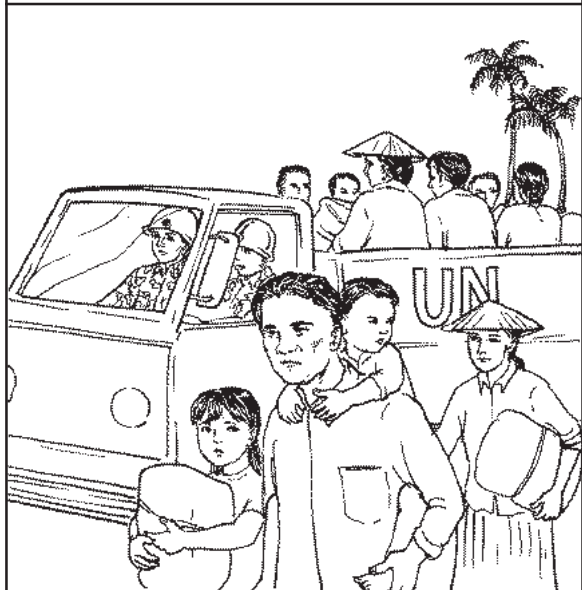


Hello, my name is Brian and I am from Canada. I was a member of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). I will tell you what it's like being a "soldier for peace."

In Cambodia, I was part of an international force of more than 21,000 military and civilian personnel from over 100 countries. It is exciting to be a part of such an international operation where people from different parts of the world work towards the same goal.



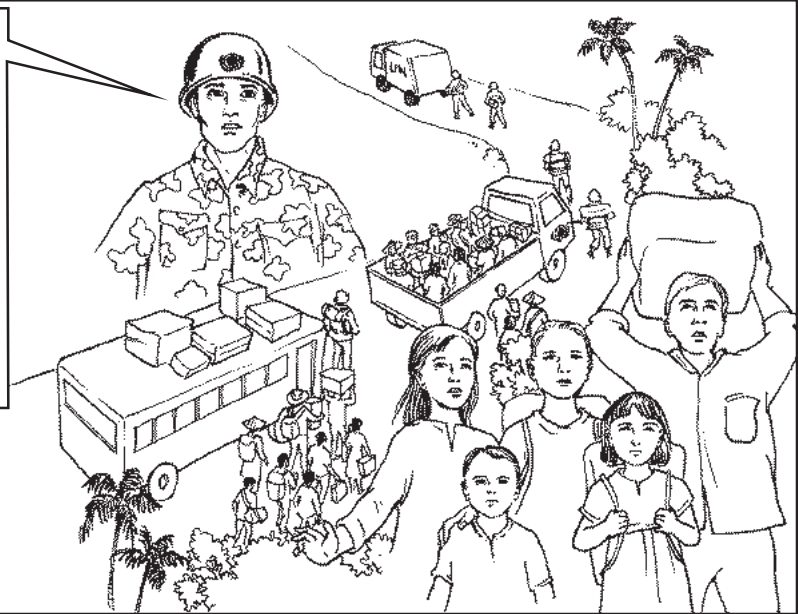
I was assigned to a unit that dealt with 'repatriation.' Our job was to help the Cambodian people who had lost everything and were not only homeless but also far away from their original villages and towns.



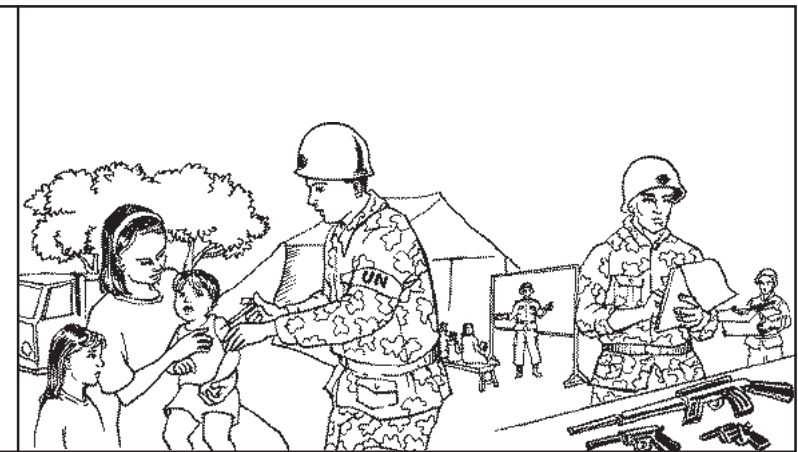
But how do you go about this? How do you go about helping people return to their villages when the roads and buildings are mined? How do you help these people when there is no safe water to drink and schools and clinics are destroyed?



As you can imagine, this was not just a question of putting refugees on a bus back home. There were more than 360,000 refugees and most of them were living in refugee camps along the Thai border. They were young; ninety percent of them were under the age of 15.



Health clinics and child-care centers were also desperately needed as were schools and teachers. There was also a question of security, which worried returning refugees. So peacekeepers patrolled most areas, monitored the cease-fire and collected weapons from the various rival groups.



Let's Try This

Based on what you have read, answer the following questions:

1. What was Brian's duty as a member of the UNTAC mission?

2. List down the needs of the people in Cambodia at the time when the UN peacekeepers were assigned there.

- a.

- b.

- c.

- d.

3. What other operations does the UN undertake to bring and maintain peace besides disarmament, peacemaking and peacekeeping?

Have you finished answering the test? If so, compare your answers with mine:

1. Brian's duty as a member of the UNTAC mission was to help the people return to their homes after being displaced by the violence in their area. Also, his job was to work with other people to repatriate victims; that is, to help people live normal lives again.
2. Among the many needs of the people in Cambodia were:
 - a. Health clinics
 - b. Child-care centers and schools
 - c. Protection of the refugees who wished to return to their homes
 - d. Clearing of landmines (These are explosives buried underground.)
3. The UN is also involved in giving **humanitarian assistance** in times of armed conflict and in **peace building** after a conflict. Humanitarian assistance is an important role of the UN as it tries to ease the sufferings of people who have been victims of violence. An example of humanitarian assistance is making sure that people are safe as they return to their homes.

Peace building, on the other hand, refers to the efforts of the UN to help the victims live normal lives by providing them the things they need to develop themselves and their society. Examples of the peace-building efforts of the UN are providing health centers, child-care centers and schools.



Let's See What You Have Learned

- A. Identify the kind of peace operation described in each of the sentences below. Your answer for each item should be one of these: **peace making**, **peacekeeping**, **humanitarian assistance**, or **disarmament**.

_____ 1. The Philippine government sent a team of doctors and nurses to East Timor to help the victims recover from the horrors of the conflict.

_____ 2. The United Nations is encouraging the Israeli and Palestinian leaders to stop the violence between their countries for a while. This is so they can try to resolve issues by talking to each other.

_____ 3. The United Nations supervised the elections in East Timor to ensure that no violence will erupt.

_____ 4. The United Nations has been assisting East Timor since it became a newly independent territory.

_____ 5. The United Nations has been undertaking campaigns to ban weapons of mass destruction. This is among the many lessons it learned from the devastating effects of such weapons in World War II.

- B. Below is an article that discusses the conflict in East Timor in 1999. Read it carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

A CALL FOR INTERVENTION	
Amid intense international pressure to bring an end to the militia violence plaguing East Timor, Indonesian President B.J. Habibie announced on Sept. 12 that Indonesia would accept international assistance in restoring order to the region.	
<p>“Too many people have lost their lives since the beginning of the unrest,” Habibie said. “We can wait no longer. We have to stop the suffering and the mourning immediately.”</p> <p>Habibie’s announcement came after weeks of Indonesian insistence that it had the situation in East Timor under control. The violence, that has killed thousands and sent nearly 300,000 fleeing their homes, erupted shortly after a referendum on Aug. 30 in which the people of East Timor voted overwhelmingly to separate from Indonesia.</p> <p>United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan also endorsed Habibie’s decision but also said the government must try to end the chaos.</p> <p>“In the meantime I expect the Indonesian authorities in East Timor and the government of Indonesia at all levels to do their utmost to maintain order and security in East Timor,” Annan said.</p> <p>Military officials in nearby Australia have already placed thousands of troops on alert in its northern provinces, but they caution that it would take weeks for forces to land in East Timor.</p>	<p>U.S. President Bill Clinton said the U.S. participation in the peacekeeping force would, at this point, not involve combat troops. He said the U.S. would assist the force with transportation, communications and intelligence.</p> <p>Philippine President Joseph Estrada also pledged to assist East Timor by deploying Filipino medics and troops to the area.</p> <p>Meanwhile, conditions in East Timor continue to deteriorate. Nearly 1,000 refugees are still seeking refuge in the U.N. compound in Dili. U.N. officials said tens of thousands of people have fled to Indonesia-controlled West Timor, and that more than 100,000 have taken refuge in the mountains of East Timor.</p> <p>East Timorese independence leader Xanana Gusmao told reporters Habibie had made a “courageous” decision, but stressed the urgency of the humanitarian situation in the half-island region.</p> <p>“Now it is up to the U.N. Security Council and the international community to act speedily,” he said. “There is no time to lose.”</p>

Source: PBS Online

1. Describe the condition in East Timor in 1999.

2. If you were the President of Indonesia, would you also call for international intervention? Why or why not?

3. If you were the President of the Philippines, would you also send some troops and medics to an area of armed conflict? Why or why not?

4. Why couldn't the Australian troops just proceed to East Timor? What were they waiting for?

5. Was humanitarian assistance to East Timor necessary?

Have you finished answering the exercise? If so, compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 50–51.

Before you proceed to the next lesson, here are some important points to remember.



Let's Remember

- ◆ In fulfilling the UN's obligation to maintain peace, it relies on the following peace operations:
 - disarmament;
 - peacemaking;
 - peacekeeping;
 - humanitarian intervention; and
 - peace building.
- ◆ The tasks of UN peacekeepers range from keeping apart hostile parties to helping them work peacefully together. This means peacekeepers help in:
 - implementing peace agreements between opposing parties;
 - monitoring cease-fires;
 - creating buffer zones or neutral zones;
 - creating political institutions that work alongside governments, non-governmental organizations and local citizen's groups to provide emergency relief, demobilize former fighters' and reintegrate them into society;
 - clearing mines (explosives that are buried in the ground); and
 - organizing and monitoring elections.
- ◆ It is important to note that peacekeepers are only dispatched with the consent of the countries or the parties involved.
- ◆ Peacekeepers are a neutral force. They are required to maintain their impartiality so as to avoid escalation of the conflict.

Other International Peacekeepers

In the previous lessons, you learned about the important role played by the United Nations in maintaining peace around the world. You learned the significance of having a neutral force that helps diffuse violence and resolve conflicts. In this lesson, you will learn about other international organizations that work for peace.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to explain the role played by regional organizations in maintaining peace.



Let's Think About This

Are you a member of any organization in your community? If so, what are these organizations?

Why did you join these organizations?

Did you know that there are international organizations other than the UN that work for peace? Can you name some of them? List them below.

To further achieve international peace and cooperation, neighboring countries form different alliances to promote their common interests. For example, countries belonging to a certain region of the world would form one group to help each other in times of crisis. Just like our neighbors, they provide immediate help to us when we need it. After all, neighbors are supposed to help each other.

Some of the alliances formed by neighboring countries that aim to achieve global peace and cooperation are the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** and the **Organization of Islamic Conference**.



Let's Read

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization or NATO is an alliance of 19 countries. Its member countries include:

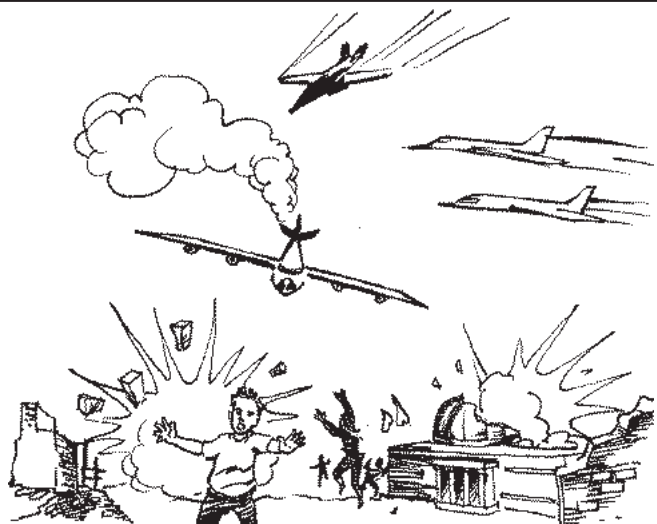
Belgium	Italy	United States
France	Poland	Denmark
Iceland	United Kingdom	Hungary
Norway	Czech Republic	Netherlands
Turkey	Luxembourg	Spain
Canada	Portugal	Greece
Germany		

The fundamental role of NATO is to safeguard the freedom and security of its member countries. When a member country of NATO is involved in a conflict with other member countries, NATO provides venues for peace negotiations. It also sends peacekeeping operations to secure peace in the North Atlantic region if it decides it is necessary to do so. NATO's essential purpose is to ensure the freedom and security of its members through both political and military means. The principles of NATO's peacekeeping mission are also in accordance with the principles of the UN, since most of its member countries are also members of the UN.



Let's Study and Analyze

The NATO troops aggressively bombed Kosovo thinking that by doing so, the violence between the ethnic Albanians and Serbs would end. However, instead of bringing peace to Kosovo, it destroyed churches, mosques, parks, schools and killed hundreds of innocent people.



Are you in favor of the use of violence to end violence, as was attempted in Kosovo? Explain your answer.

Here are some sample answers. The preferred answer is letter **(b)**.

- a. Yes. I agree with the enforcement action in Kosovo because by bombing the area, the ethnic Albanians and Serbs would stop killing each other.
- b. No. I disagree with NATO's enforcement action because it just worsened the situation in Kosovo. I believe that the conflict between the Albanians and Serbs could be settled peacefully if they talk with each other. What they need is a neutral force that would encourage them to declare a cease-fire while they talk with each other.

NATO seems to lack neutrality when it sends **peace enforcement** troops. This is because of its member countries' commitment to defend each other at all cost. This means that each of them would react to a threat to an allied country (member country) as a threat to themselves. Thus, an attack against one member country is considered an attack against all.

This brings us to the discussion of peace enforcement as part of peace operations.



Let's Learn



Is peace enforcement the same as peacekeeping? Write your thoughts in the spaces provided below.

Do not worry if you are not sure of your answer since there is often confusion between these two. But we must make it clear that peace enforcement is different from peacekeeping.

They are different based on the following grounds:

◆ **Consent of the parties involved**

- UN *peacekeeping* has traditionally relied on the consent of opposing parties and involves the deployment of peacekeepers to implement an agreement approved by those parties.
- In the case of *peace enforcement*, the Security Council gives member states the authority to take all necessary measures to achieve a stated objective. The consent of the parties involved is not necessarily required.

◆ **Weapons used:**

- *Peacekeepers* are lightly armed and can only use force for self-defense.
- *Peace enforcers* are more heavily armed and intervene more aggressively in hostile situations in an effort to bring peace.

The UN does not engage in peace enforcement operations but it authorizes its member countries to send peace-enforcement groups to an area in conflict. Such was the case of NATO when it led the peace-enforcement operation in Kosovo.



Let's Try This

Why do you think the UN does not undertake peace enforcement actions but instead authorizes its member countries to send peace-enforcement troops to areas of conflict?

Were you able to answer the question? If so, very good. Compare your answer with the one below:

The UN does not undertake peace enforcement actions because it is too risky. Can you still remember what was discussed in Lesson 2 about the peacekeepers? They are lightly armed, right? This is because they are only allowed to use force for self-defense. They are deployed in areas of conflict to see to it that both the opposing parties respect cease-fire agreements. The peacekeepers' job is to bring both of the opposing parties to the negotiating table. Peace enforcers, on the other hand, are more heavily armed because their job is to defend the civilians or innocent people from military attacks.

In some cases sending peace enforcers could worsen the conflict. It is difficult for the peace enforcers to remain neutral as they defend the civilians. For example, if a peace enforcer attacked a member of one of the opposing parties in defending a civilian, the party that the peace enforcer attacked might think that the peace enforcers favor the other party. When this happens, the UN peacekeepers won't be able to fulfill their duties in bringing hostile parties into a peace agreement. The opposing parties might think that the UN is not treating them equally and is favoring one of them. This is the reason why the UN does not undertake peace enforcement actions and instead only authorizes countries that wish to undertake such actions.



Let's Read

You are probably familiar with the ongoing political crisis in Mindanao. Presently, the conflict between the Moro rebels and the government remains unresolved. Do you know that the conflict in Mindanao is decades old?

Let us read the following excerpts from articles about the war in Mindanao. You can also refer to the NFE A&E module entitled *The Mindanao Peace Accord* to learn more about the Mindanao conflict.

By conservative estimates, the war in Mindanao killed about a hundred thousand combatants and civilians.

(Philippine Daily Inquirer, April 01, 2000)

Some 600 families with 3,799 dependents from four remote villages in Kiamba town in Sarangani fled their homes due to fighting between government forces and Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebels.

(Philippine Daily Inquirer, September 11, 2000)



Let's Review

Answer the following:

1. Based on what you have just read, do you think Mindanao needs intervention or assistance from the international community? Explain your answer.

2. Did you know that there have been peace agreements signed between the government and the MNLF prior to the hostage crisis in Mindanao? If so, what were these peace agreements?

Have you finished answering the questions? If so, compare your answers with the ones below.

1. There really is no definite answer to the question. What are provided here are some sample answers.
 - a. Yes. I think Mindanao-RP Government conflict needs intervention or assistance from the international community. Mindanao is really in a state of chaos and disorder. Many people are dying, and still many others are becoming homeless due to the violence that keeps erupting in many of Mindanao's provinces. The help of the international community is really needed to help ease the sufferings of the war victims. The conflict in Mindanao also needs a neutral force that would mediate between the government and the rebels.
 - b. No. I don't think international intervention is necessary to end the violence in Mindanao. We must trust our Armed Forces and the government to resolve the conflict. I am sure they know what they are doing. International intervention might only worsen the problem.
2. There have been two peace agreements signed prior to the hostage crisis in Mindanao. The first one was in 1976, known as the *Tripoli Agreement*. This was signed by then President Ferdinand Marcos and Moro National Liberation Front Chairman Nur Misuari. However, due to the failure to implement the agreement, violence continued to be rampant in Mindanao. The second peace agreement was signed on September 2, 1996 by former President Fidel Ramos and Misuari. This was more successful than the Tripoli Agreement. Still, due to many other factors, peace, in Mindanao is yet to be attained.



Let's Study and Analyze

It is important to note that the two peace agreements were signed with the help of an international group who mediated between the government and the rebel group. This international group is the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).

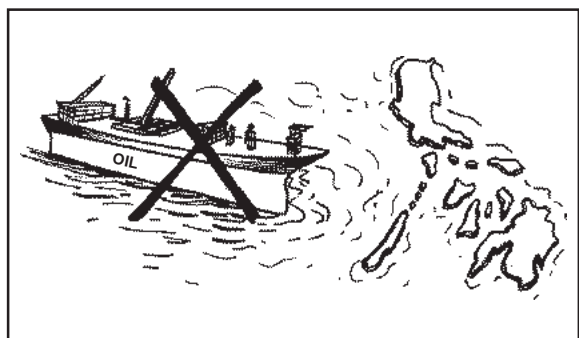
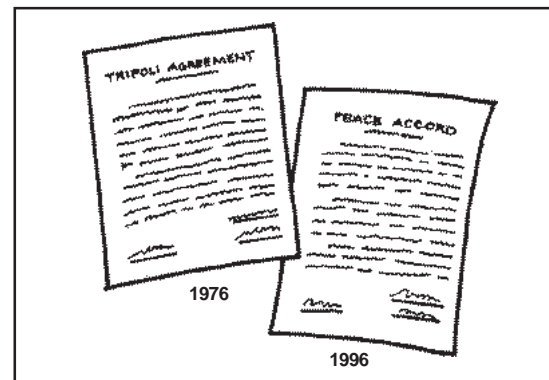
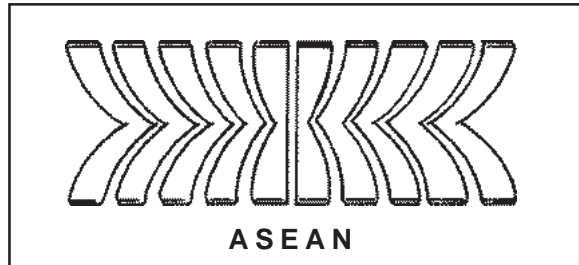
Over the years, the OIC has used a variety of means to promote peaceful settlement of the conflict between the Philippine government and the MNLF. Among these were: 'good offices,' mediation and sanctions.



Let's Try This

Identify the different techniques (good offices, mediation, sanctions) that the OIC used to promote peaceful settlement of the conflict between the Philippine government and the MNLF. Write your answers below each illustration.

1. The OIC sought the support of peace-loving states and of religious and international authorities to assist in resolving the conflict in the Philippines. The organization specifically sought the help of Malaysia and Indonesia—as they are members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), of which the Philippines is also a member.
2. The OIC mediated a series of talks, which resulted in the signing of the Tripoli Agreement in 1976. The OIC continued its mediation role even after the signing of the 1996 Peace Accord.
3. President Marcos was pressured to enter into the agreement because oil-exporting countries, which are mostly Islamic, threatened the government with an oil embargo.



After you finish answering the test, compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 51.



Let's Learn

The Organization of Islamic Conference

“Brothers all are we....” This seems to be the governing ideology of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). The OIC is an international organization of fifty-six countries that have decided to pool their resources together and combine efforts to speak with one voice towards safeguarding the interests and securing the progress and well-being of their peoples and of all the Muslims in the world.

It was established in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on September 25, 1969. The organization aims to strengthen Islamic solidarity and cooperation among its member states. It also upholds the struggle of all Muslim people to safeguard their dignity, independence and national rights.

The OIC’s primary philosophy is the Qur’anic concept of **ummah**, or “one community of Muslims in the world.”



Let's See What You Have Learned

Answer the following questions:

1. How does the NATO promote peace?

2. Explain the difference between peacekeeping missions and peace-enforcement actions based on the following areas: (a) consent of the parties involved, (b) arms, and (c) roles or functions. Write your answers inside the table.

Missions	Countries' Consent	Arms
Peacekeeping Missions		
Peace-Enforcement Actions		

3. Discuss the role played by the OIC in maintaining peace in Mindanao.

Have you finished answering the test? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 51–52.



Let's Remember

Congratulations! You've reached the end of Lesson 3. Only one more lesson to go and you will complete this module. But before you proceed to the next lesson, here are some important points to remember.

- ◆ Regional organizations, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), play a very important role in maintaining peace and order in its regions.
- ◆ NATO undertakes peace operations, both peacekeeping and peace enforcement in its member countries that are in conflict, to prevent the escalation of violence.
- ◆ Peace enforcers, unlike peacekeepers, are deployed even without the consent of the warring parties. They are more heavily armed than the peacekeepers.
- ◆ The Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) is an international organization that aims to bring together all the Muslims of the world.

The Philippines and World Peace

It's a Small World

*It's a world of laughter and a world of
tears*

*It's the world of hopes and a world of
peace*

*There's so much that we share that it's
time we're aware*

It's a small world after all.

It's a small world after all (4x)



Are you familiar with the song? Let's try to sing it, okay?

How did you feel while you were singing it? I'm sure it felt good to imagine a world of laughter, hope and peace.

What kind of a world would that be? One in which there is neither war nor violence. Wouldn't that be a wonderful place to live in?

You learned in the previous lessons how the international community works for peace. In this lesson, you will learn more about our country's contribution to the establishment of peace around the world.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ explain our country's contribution to keeping world peace; and
- ◆ apply peaceful means of resolving conflict in your own life.



Let's Think About This

You have learned in Lesson 1 that Carlos P. Romulo, a Filipino, became Secretary-General of the UN. The Philippines is also among the fifty-one countries that established the UN. For more than fifty years, the Philippines has been an active member of the UN. She has contributed more than a thousand peacekeepers in various conflicts around the world.

Can you still remember the article in Lesson 2 about the call of Indonesian President Habibie for an increase of intervention or assistance from the international community? If so, what was the participation of the Philippines in the crisis in East Timor?

Our country deployed military troops, medical personnel and a team of engineers in East Timor to help prevent violence from erupting. They attended to the wounded and helped rebuild the newborn state. The same happened in the late 1960s, when we sent medical personnel and engineers to help the victims in the Vietnam War.



Let's Read

To learn more about the participation of our country in the violence that struck East Timor, read the excerpt from the Philippine Daily Inquirer below.

Timorese thank RP for peacekeepers

East Timor leaders Xanana Gusmao and Jose Ramos-Horta yesterday thanked the Philippine government for its peacekeeping efforts in the former Indonesian territory.

The two men arrived here yesterday for a four-day visit that was aimed at seeking the Philippines' help in "the security of the state," among others.

Their visit is part of a swing through Southeast Asia designed to draw aid for their ravaged homeland.

The Philippines had sent about 600 soldiers, mostly military engineers, doctors and dentists, to join an Australian-led peacekeeping force that helped bring back stability in East Timor.

A new UN force is led by a Filipino, Lt. Gen. Jaime de los Santos.

Foreign Secretary Domingo Siazon Jr. and other officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs welcomed Gusmao and Ramos-Horta, a co-winner of the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize, at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport.

Gusmao said he and Ramos-Horta were seeking the Philippines' assistance in terms of human resources as well as training programs.

(Philippine Daily Inquirer, February 05, 2000)



Let's Try This

Do you think getting involved in the problem in East Timor was a good move by our government? Why or why not?

Have you finished answering the question? If so, compare your answer with the one below:

Yes. I think our country's involvement in East Timor was a good move by our government. East Timor was really in need of help. As a good neighbor of East Timor, the Philippines should extend all the help it can give.



Let's Learn

You learned in Lesson 1 that our country is a member of the UN. Why do you think our country joined the UN?

If you answered that the Philippines joined the UN because it considers itself part of a bigger world, you are correct! And as a part of the world community, our country should work hand in hand with other countries to make this world a better place to live in. That is, we must all work together to attain global peace and prosperity. How? All peace efforts should start within us. We can promote peace by helping resolve conflicts or disagreements peacefully.

It is also very important that if we choose to act as a mediator between two or more opposing parties, we should maintain our impartiality. We must not let our emotions control us, as these would probably make us take sides.

To bring peace locally or internationally, a peacekeeper should gain the trust of each party involved. Only then will a peacekeeper or peacemaker successfully convince all the opposing parties to stop throwing stones, or shooting bullets, at each other. The peacekeeper should know how to convince the opposing parties to sit down and talk with each other. Only by talking or negotiating peacefully can the opposing parties solve their disagreements and work together peacefully in the long run.



Let's See What You Have Learned

- A. Do you think our country's involvement in global issues, such as in peacekeeping, is important?

- B. Write your ideas on how you can contribute to preserving peace locally and globally.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 52–53.

Congratulations! You have reached the end of the module. Did you enjoy it? If you have some questions, do not hesitate to ask your Instructional Manager or Facilitator. You could also go back and review the parts of the lesson that were not clear to you.



Let's Remember

- ◆ The Philippines, as a member of the United Nations and part of the international community, also provides assistance to countries that are in need.
- ◆ An example of such assistance was the deployment of military troops and medical personnel in East Timor and Vietnam.



Let's Sum Up

- ◆ If a country's conflict within itself and/or with other countries becomes a threat to international peace, the international community has to intervene to avoid escalation of the conflict.
- ◆ The international community needs international peacekeepers to help resolve conflicts and maintain and preserve peace.
- ◆ To ensure global peace, international organizations, led by the United Nations, facilitate peace operations to prevent conflicts from breaking out. These peace operations may include:
 - Disarmament
 - Peacemaking
 - Peacekeeping
 - Humanitarian intervention
 - Peace building
 - Peace Enforcement
- ◆ Here are some of the roles played by international peacekeepers:
 - They help avoid outbreaks of hostilities.
 - They act as mediators between opposing parties.
 - They supervise and monitor elections.
 - They provide relief assistance.
 - They help rebuild communities and nations damaged by war.
- ◆ International intervention proves that countries are interdependent. One way or another, we affect each other's lives. As part of the international community, we Filipinos also have a responsibility to make this world a better place to live in.
- ◆ As a member of international peacekeeping organizations, our country is ready to extend help to other countries that are in need.



What Have You Learned?

Let's play a game of make believe. How would you react in the following situation? Write your answers in the blanks provided. If you find it difficult to recall the peace-operation formats, turn to page 24 and review them. You may even want to read Lesson 2 again.

Suppose you are the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Two of your member countries, Iraq and Iran, are having a territorial dispute. Because of this, many people from both countries are getting killed. What peace-operation formats would you apply to maintain and preserve peace between the two countries?

After you finish writing your answer, compare it with the one in the *Answer Key* on page 53.

If your answer is similar to the one given, great! You can now proceed to the next module. Congratulations.

If you had a different answer, show it to your Instructional Manager for feedback. He/She will tell you if you are ready to begin studying another module, or if you need to review some parts of this present module.



Answer Key

A. Let's See What You Already Know (pages 2–3)

Sample Answers:

- 1 and 2. **Agree.** The United Nations was established to promote cooperation among countries so as to make this world a better place to live in. Its efforts in maintaining peace developed as a response to the ravages brought about by World War II. Member nations of the UN vowed to prevent war at all cost.
3. **Disagree.** Peacekeepers are deployed **WITH THE CONSENT** of the warring parties involved. Peacekeepers aim to gain the confidence of both parties so they convince them to stop fighting and begin negotiating.
4. **Disagree.** All nations must work together to make this world a better place. Each of them must help those in need.
5. **Agree.** Peacekeepers are not an offensive force. They are lightly armed and are allowed to use force only for self defense.
6. **Disagree.** Wars happen because people do not want to resolve problems peacefully.
7. **Agree.** Wars, conflicts and disagreements are indeed realities, but this does not mean that they cannot be prevented. If only peoples and countries around the world would work for peace by listening to and talking with each other, these harsh realities could be prevented.
8. **Agree**
9. **Disagree.** The first Asian Secretary-General of the UN was Carlos P. Romulo, a Filipino.
10. **Disagree.** The UN does not undertake peace-enforcement operations. It only deploys peacekeepers whose main mission is to bring hostile parties to a peace agreement.

B. Lesson 1

Let's Try This (page 8)

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. Yes | 6. Yes |
| 2. No | 7. No |
| 3. Yes | 8. No |
| 4. Yes | 9. Yes |
| 5. No | 10. No |

Let's Try This (page 11)

1. USA
2. China
3. France
4. Russia
5. United Kingdom

Let's Review (page 11)

1. October 24, 1945
2. Fifty-one
3. world war
4. peacekeeping
5. Security Council
6. peace agreement
7. five
8. Carlos P. Romulo

Let's Try This (page 12)

Here are two sample answers. The preferred answer is letter **b**.

- a. Yes. I would take sides. I would side with my friend who is more reasonable than the other who has weak arguments.
- b. No. I won't take sides. Both of them are my friends and I do not want to lose one by taking the side of the other. I would listen to their arguments carefully and I would try to calm them down. I will also tell them that in order to resolve whatever argument they have, they must listen to one another.

Let's Review (pages 13–14)

Sample Answers:

1. If the UN did not send peacekeepers to the Middle East conflict, there's a big possibility that tensions between Egypt and the European community would continue to worsen. Many people would have been killed and many properties damaged.
2. Yes. I think sending a neutral force to the Middle East was a good idea. By doing so, the peacekeepers were able to keep the opposing parties apart, thus reducing the occurrence of violent incidents. Peacekeepers were also helpful and tried to mediate between Egypt and the European community so that the parties could enter into peace negotiations.

Let's See What You Have Learned (page 16)

1. The importance of having an impartial or neutral person or group mediating between opposing parties is that a neutral person or group has a greater chance of gaining the confidence of the two opposing parties and convincing them that a peaceful settlement is possible between them. The main duty of a neutral force is to keep the opposing parties apart and help them come to a peaceful resolution of the conflict.
2. The United Nations was formed on October 24, 1945 as a result of the harsh effects of war. The United Nations was established to promote cooperation among countries so as to make this world a better place to live in. Its efforts in maintaining peace developed as a response to the ravages brought about by World War II. Member nations of the UN vowed to prevent war at all cost.
3. We need international peacekeepers to help maintain peace throughout the world. Many countries fight each other, and if there will be no one who will mediate between them, the conflicts could worsen. Conflicts and wars could result in a lot of damages. Many lives will be lost and many properties will be destroyed. The international peacekeepers play a very important role in bringing opposing parties to sign peace agreements. By doing so, violence will end. It will also preserve good relationship between countries.
4. The functions of the UN include preserving peace throughout the world. It sends peacekeeping forces to act as mediators between opposing parties.

C. Lesson 2

Let's Study and Analyze (page 17)

The various activities of the UN in promoting peace are:

1. The UN helps bring peace between two opposing parties through negotiations.
2. It sends peacekeepers to supervise cease-fires while the opposing camps negotiate peace.
3. It attends to the wounded and gives humanitarian assistance (medicines, relief goods) to help ease the sufferings of the victims.
4. It works for the dismantling of arms or the reduction of war weapons, especially nuclear weapons.
5. It helps rebuild property damaged by war. These include the building of schools, hospitals, bridges, and other important establishments.

Let's Read (page 18)

- Headline 1 – Peacemaking through peace negotiations
- Headline 2 – Peacekeeping or the sending of a neutral force to help defuse violence in the area
- Headline 3 – Peacemaking through peace negotiations
- Headline 4 – Humanitarian assistance

Let's Learn (pages 20–21)

Sample Answer:

I think supervising the cease-fire or truce of two opposing parties is important because the peacekeepers must ensure that the two opposing parties are fulfilling the agreement that they signed. Usually, a buffer or neutral zone where the two opposing parties can negotiate is established. The peacekeepers then monitor and protect the buffer zone to ensure that it is free from any violent incidents between the two opposing parties.

Let's Review (pages 21–22)

1. 8 The UN peacekeepers are deployed to areas in conflict WITH the consent of the countries involved.
2. 4
3. 4
4. 8 The UN peacekeepers must remain neutral at all times.
5. 8 Peacekeepers are lightly armed because they are only allowed to use force for self-defense.

Let's Think About This (page 23)

Sample Answer:

Yes. I think the disarmament role of the UN is important. It is important because there is need to put an end to the use of deadly weapons that kill many people. It is important that all of us value the life of each person in this world.

Let's Try This (page 24)

The UN also engages in humanitarian and peace-building missions to help ease the sufferings of the innocent victims of war. The UN is committed to help the countries recover from the damages caused by war so that its people can live a normal life. It also believes that giving assistance to countries that are destroyed by war can lead to lasting peace.

Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 27–29)

- A.
 - 1. Humanitarian assistance
 - 2. Peacemaking
 - 3. Peacekeeping
 - 4. Peace building
 - 5. Disarmament
- B.
 - 1. East Timor was in a state of chaos or disorder. Many people died. Nearly 300,000 East Timorese fled from their homes. More than 100,000 refugees fled to the mountains to escape the growing violence in the land.
 - 2. *The preferred answer is “Yes,” although you may also give a “No” answer.*

Yes. If I were the President of Indonesia I would also do the same. I would call on the international community to help my country end violence and restore peace. I would be deeply concerned with my people. I want to end their suffering. I do not want them to get killed. With the growing violence caused by the militia men, the international community must intervene so as to prevent the harsh effects of violence in my country from spreading to neighboring countries.

No. If I were the President of Indonesia, I would not call for international intervention because it could only worsen the problem. The militia would get mad and they might kill more people. I would be in total control of the situation. I, together with my people, can resolve our conflict.

- 3. *The preferred answer is “Yes,” although you may also give a “No” answer.*

Yes. If I were the President of the Philippines, I would also send troops and medics to East Timor. As a member country of the United Nations and the Association of South East Asian Nations, our country has a responsibility to help restore peace and order in the region.

No. If I were the President of the Philippines, I would not let our country intervene in the affairs of another country. I would not let our country get involved in the violence happening in East Timor because the East Timorese might consider us intruders. Thus, instead of helping restore peace, we might end up worsening the conflict.

4. The Australian troops could not proceed to East Timor because they had to wait for the right time to do so. They could not enter the area without the approval of the international community and the Indonesian Government because they might just heighten the violence in the area.
5. Yes. Humanitarian assistance in East Timor was really important. There were many people who suffered because of the violence. Humanitarian assistance was needed to help them relieve their suffering and cope with the horrors brought about by the violence in the area. The people needed doctors to cure them and attend to their injuries. They also needed relief goods, especially because many people had fled from their homes to the evacuation centers and had little or no food and clothing.

D. Lesson 3

Let's Try This (page 37)

1. Good Offices – The OIC sought for the good offices of Malaysia and Indonesia to help resolve the conflict in the Philippines. The three countries are all members of the ASEAN.
2. Mediation – The OIC played an important role in helping the Philippine government and the Moro National Liberation Front sign two peace agreements.
3. Sanctions – During the Marcos regime, then President Marcos did not agree to negotiate with the MNLF immediately. Because of this, the OIC pressured the Marcos administration to negotiate with the MNLF by declaring a sanction or a penalty through an oil embargo or blockade. It is important to note that most of the Islamic countries are oil-exporting countries, so when the OIC ordered its member countries to stop exporting oil to the Philippines, the Islamic countries obeyed the OIC.

Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 38–39)

1. NATO promotes peace in the North Atlantic region by providing venues for peace negotiations among its member countries that have disagreements with each other. It also sends peace operations such as peacekeeping and peace-enforcement to its member countries that are in need. It is important to note that NATO undertakes peace - enforcement operations with the approval of the UN. This is because most of its member countries are also members of the UN.

2.

Missions	Countries' Consent	Arms
Peacekeeping Missions	Peacekeepers are deployed with the consent of the countries involved.	Peacekeepers are lightly armed. They are not to use force for self-defense.
Peace - Enforcement Actions	Peace enforcers are deployed even without the consent of the countries involved.	Peace enforcers are more heavily armed in order to enforce their duties.

3. The OIC played an important role in the signing of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement and the 1996 Peace Accord between the Philippine government and the Moro National Liberation Front. The OIC acted as a mediator between the Philippine government and the MNLF. Its efforts resulted in the signing of the two peace agreements between the two opposing groups.

E. Lesson 4

Let's See What You Have Learned (page 43)

Sample Answers:

- A. Yes. I think our country's involvement in global issues such as peacekeeping is important because we are part of a bigger world. As a member of the international community, it is our duty to respond to the calls of our neighboring countries. We have a responsibility towards preserving peace, be it at the local, national or global level.
- B. I can contribute to preserving peace locally and globally by beginning with myself and my family. If we are not willing to be at peace with ourselves and with our neighbors, we can never attain peace. I will live in peace even in the simplest possible way. For example:
 - ◆ If I have a disagreement with any of my family members and friends, I would try to talk things over with them in a calm manner.

- ◆ If my friend comes to me with a personal problem, I will listen to her. But I will not intervene immediately in her problem unless she asks me to do so.
- ◆ If I have friends, neighbors or family members who are in need, I will try my best to help them.

It is very important to remember that disagreements can be settled peacefully. This could be achieved even without resorting to violence. If there's one thing that I can share with everybody in order to attain peace locally and globally, it is the value of talking and listening. Conflicts and misunderstanding can be settled through peaceful negotiations and compromise.

F. What Have You Learned? (page 45)

Sample Answer:

If I were the Secretary-General of the UN, I would undertake various operations to bring peace between the two countries. The peace mission would include sending peacemakers that would mediate between Iran and Iraq to convince them to open their doors for negotiation.

If a cease-fire would be agreed upon by Iran and Iraq, I would deploy a peacekeeping force in the area to keep the warring parties apart as the negotiations take place. These peacekeepers would ensure that the cease-fire between the two parties is being honored.

Along with the peacekeeping operation, I would also undertake a humanitarian mission. Medical personnel will be deployed to attend to the needs of the suffering civilians who are caught in between combat.

You might have answered the question differently. Discuss your answer with your Instructional Manager for additional feedback.



Glossary

- Buffer zones** Neutral areas where negotiations take place
- Cease-fire** A temporary period of peace between enemies while talks are taking place between them
- Combatant** A person involved in fighting or war
- Conflict** A disagreement; argument; fight
- Diffuse** To disperse
- Disarmament** The reduction and eventual elimination of all weapons of mass destruction
- Eradicate** To destroy or erase completely
- Host country** A country where peacekeepers or enforcers are sent
- Imperialism** A policy of extending a country's power and influence in the world through political and military means
- Imperialists** A person or country that supports and believes in imperialism
- Intervention** The practice of intervening; process of becoming involved
- Mass destruction** To cause great damage to people and properties
- Mediate** To try to establish an agreement between two or more persons or groups in opposition
- Militia** A trained military force whose members do not belong to a regular army but operate like one
- Negotiate** Talk
- Neutral** Not supporting either side in a conflict or war; impartial
- Noncombatant** Civilian; innocent person
- Oil embargo** The restriction of the buying and selling of oil
- Operation** Mission
- Peacekeeper** A person sent by international peacekeeping organizations such as the UN to areas in conflict to act as a mediator between opposing parties; anyone who tries to maintain or uphold peace
- Postconflict** After the conflict; after the war
- Recurrence** An event happening again or repeating
- Referendum** A direct vote taken on an important issue by the people of a country

Refugee A person who has been forced to leave his/her home because of war

Rehabilitate To restore; to rebuild

Repatriation Sending or bringing back the refugees to their own country

Solidarity Unity

Treaty Signed agreement between two or more nation-states

Uprooted Displaced; removed from one's home with force



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