An Assessment of Global Diplomatic Practices and Peace Building Mechanisms in the 21st Century.

By

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Abstract

Among other things, this essay aims to raise awareness of the 21st-century evaluation of international diplomacy and peacekeeping techniques. International peace has been fostered and will continue to be fostered by diplomatic activities. It is sufficient to remark that the last century has been characterized by diplomatic achievements in a number of apparently unsolvable conflicts: the conclusion of World Wars I and II, the removal of apartheid from South Africa, and the start of a peace process in Northern Ireland Jentleson, Bruce (2009). Global leaders still have to find diplomatic answers to difficult and delicate problems as new conflicts keep arising and old ones continue to linger. The goal of international diplomacy and peacekeeping in the twenty-first century is to maintain world peace as peaceful political, economic, and cultural interactions between nations make it difficult for them to wage war on one another. Therefore, in order to really delve into the historical past of diplomatic actions, this study will use the qualitative historical approach of data gathering and analysis. However, nations may convene to talk and make crucial choices about how to stop crises in the global system via diplomatic procedures and peacebuilding mechanisms. Through diplomatic relations, nations engage in friendly negotiations on policies that align with their respective interests and strive to respect the rights of all member states within the international system. The goal of these efforts is to bring nations' relations to a peaceful conclusion. Therefore, the likelihood of a catastrophe arising from a little miscommunication between nations is reduced.

Introduction

When things in international relations go wrong, we often hear people discussing how bad diplomacy was. However, when something challenging needs to be done, more and better diplomacy is usually required. The international community has been brought about and will continue to be by diplomatic practices. To sum up, the past century has seen diplomatic achievements in a number of seemingly unsolvable conflicts, including the end of World Wars I and II, the removal of apartheid from South Africa, and the start of a peace process in Northern Ireland (Bruce, 2009). According to Bruce, international leaders are still faced with resolving equally difficult and delicate diplomatic problems because new conflicts keeps coming while old ones linger. Even in the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, Israel and Hamas, and the complex fallout they cause throughout the Middle East, Europe, the United Nations, and the world at large, have been diplomatically approached for solution. However, as of now, no progress appears to be forthcoming, as Russia continues to cling to the belief that NATO and the US betrayed their agreement after the USSR broke up, while Israel is pressing for decisive deterrence from the Arab world due to the unique case of Hamas' invasion of Israel on October 7, 2023.

Since harmonious political, economic, and cultural interactions between states make war against one another improbable, maintaining global peace is the aim of diplomatic relations. How archaic the term "diplomacy" is astonishing. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, it is "the management of international relations by negotiation; the method by which these relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys." The Encyclopedia Britannica defines it as "the art of conducting the intercourse of nations with each other." Greek is the source of the term "diploma," which denotes an official document or state paper. Originally, the word "diplomats" or "those who dealt with diplomas or archives" referred to professionals who were qualified archivists who organized such records. It is customary to dispatch official envoys to represent a sovereign political body in political jurisdictions abroad. The kings of Greece, Persia, India, and China brokered alliances via marriage, exchanged gifts and messages, signed peace treaties, and even mediated conflicts between adjacent sovereigns. As such, the term employed to designate diplomats as a class was not coined until after the profession and diplomats in general.

The first known "diplomatic document," according to Satow's Diplomatic Practice, is a copy of a letter written in cuneiform on a tablet and sent from the Mesopotamian Kingdom of Ebla to that of Amazi (approximately 1000 km distant). The fourth and fifth century BC saw the exchange of officially authorized ambassadors between the Greek city-states (p. 4). After presenting their case before monarchs and assemblies of people, these ambassadors were given a level of immunity that beyond the usual hospitality shown to foreigners. Public speaking abilities were considered crucial at the time since ambassadors were required to address the populace of the city-state to which they had been accredited at Public Square. There were structured ceremonies, established rites, and set procedural rules. Greeks were the first to appoint a highly respected local person to serve as a permanent consul, representing the interests of a foreign power. Greek city-states likewise struggled with the tension that exists between the openness and honesty that citizens of democracies or republics demand and successful negotiation, which depends on private discussions. The earliest known diplomatic meeting of this kind was the famous Sparta Conference in 432 BC, when it was decided whether to make war on Athens. Thus, the Greeks "created a significant corpus of diplomatic practice that endured for several centuries along with an intricate apparatus of foreign relations."

During the Middle Ages, monarchs and princes of nearby realms would usually conduct summit-level diplomacy. The inherent danger to the royals' personal safety and security and the practice's lackluster outcomes contributed to its decline in popularity. There are more diplomatic summits as a consequence of the convenience and speed of international travel as well as the expanding scope of concerns that diplomacy currently addresses, which has led to a convergence of foreign policymakers and diplomatic practice.

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Orugbani 2022 stated that European diplomacy is usually traced to Renaissance Italy in the fifteenth century, he maintained that the sovereign states in the middle age was at its embryonic stages where the Pope was the head of medieval European diplomacy. Besides the Pope were kings, dignitaries like the duke, cardinals even military who send and receive envoys. The Papacy then was involved in medieval European diplomacy through mediation and arbitration, the

goal was to preserve harmony of the respublica Christiana. The republica Christiana contributed the establishment of international law through its use of canon law for contracts, the swearing of oaths and the important assumption that promises are binding.

Orugbani 2022 stated that it is to Renaissance Italy that we owe two important institutions of modern European diplomacy namely the resident diplomacy and the chancery. The modern state system in Europe emerged through the end of respublica christiana and the gradual ascendancy of secular power which became total with the Peace of Westphalia 1648 which ended the thirty years war. However, it was in the Congress of Vienna 1815 which settled the affairs of Europe after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte, and it was decided that only sovereign states could participate in international legal system. Following that by 17th century the canon law practice of treaty sealing by oath swearing gave way to ratification, which is the signing and sealing of treaties by duly accredited envoys and the practice was codified via VCDR 1961.

The leaders of the majority of nations are expected to attend regularly scheduled meetings of the UN, various regional and sub-regional organizations such as the AU, the Arab League, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the European Council, ASEAN, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), APEC, and the OAS; as well as the G8 and the new G20. Other organizations include the Nonaligned Movement (NAM), the Commonwealth of Nations, the Francophonie, the OIC, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). There are also sporadic, impromptu summits, such as the well-known one in Beijing in 1972 that saw Richard Nixon and Mao Zedong realign the post-Cold War international order. While some leaders like the picture possibilities at these summits, others avoid them since there isn't much more to offer. Summits, with their alphabet soup of acronyms, are an unavoidable element of the modern diplomatic terrain. Some summits provide nothing more than symbolism, while others may really make real progress on common global difficulties and problems.

Statement of the Problem

There have been ongoing crises everywhere in the world. Unconventional conflicts and violence-related concerns are posing a challenge to many nations and cultures. For various reasons, several countries and governments have rebelled against their weaker neighbors. A prime example is the invasion of Ukraine on February 24 by Russia, one of the superpowers and a nation with the ability to veto decisions made by the UN. This essay deftly examines the important roles that peacebuilding and diplomacy, or diplomatic activities, have had in preserving world peace in the twenty-first century. The goal of diplomatic peacebuilding is to manage, mitigate, resolve, and alter the conflict's core issues via formal diplomacy as well as through peace processes including civil society, informal communication, negotiation, and mediation. In order to avoid the recurrence of structural and direct violence, peacebuilding promotes reconciliation by addressing the economic, social, and political roots of violence. In order to shift the short- and long-term dynamics between people and communities toward a more stable, peaceful cohabitation, peacebuilding initiatives seek to alter ideas, attitudes, and actions. An approach to a whole series of connected initiatives that promote peace is called peacebuilding.

Goals and Purpose of Research

Examining how diplomacy and peacebuilding mechanisms have contributed to and sustained international peace and security is the goal of this research. The specific goals are to:

i. trace the history of diplomacy across the globe;
ii. ii. investigate how diplomacy contributes to maintaining international security.
iii. iii. evaluate how diplomacy has contributed to global development; iv. consider a world devoid of diplomatic relations and peacekeeping mechanisms.
iv. v. Provide practical ways to improve diplomatic relations even further

This research is important because it will highlight the roles that peacebuilding techniques and diplomatic practices have been playing in achieving international peace and security. Theoretically, among other things, it will close a gap in the

literature on the topic of diplomatic relations between nations, dispelling some widespread misconceptions about diplomatic relations being pointless given the variety of complex issues threatening international peace. It will also be helpful and contribute to our current understanding while serving as a historical point of reference in world history.

Conceptual Clarification

- Diplomacy
  - ❖ All it takes to resolve conflicts peacefully is the skill of negotiation, which is the definition of diplomacy. Orugbani (2006) maintained that since the Peace of Westphalia, 1648, ended the thirty (30) year war, and recognized princely independence, nation states have been the basis of European political life. Politically, however, the Peace of Westphalia signaled the collapse of the hierarchical system of the Middle Ages, and the rise of nation states as the main unit of European international relations. The sovereign nation states refused to recognize any superior authority over them, but their mutual interests required international interaction through diplomatic representatives. He maintained that diplomacy is the main instrument of foreign policy and global governance, which could be likened to the art of diplomatic practices and peace building mechanism in the 21st century. International agreements, alliances, treaties, and other forms of international relations are typically the outcome of diplomatic discussions and procedures.
  - ❖ Grossman (2013) on "Diplomat's Philosophy" maintained that gone are the days when the only means of resolving conflicts between countries were long blood smeared wars without talks about finding a peaceful way out. He continued that as the world grows into compact village where every country is dependent on the other for its sustenance, resolving conflicting interest and pursuing peaceful relations knowing diplomacy at its best is for sheer importance and irrevocable; something a country cannot exist without. In the same vein Mattingly (2013), in "Renaissance Diplomacy" is of the view that diplomacy as we know it these day focuses on a greater openness than that of the classical one. Additionally, it is centered on establishing legal equality among all states and avoiding conflicts as much

as possible. It serves to centralize the process of making foreign policy decisions, starting with the end of World War 2. Centralized decision making has advanced, as stated earlier, due to the considerate rise in communication, a diplomat can stay in touch with his/her home state through email, telephone, fax machine and can even travel and discuss matters of importance and avail them to make the best possible decision in line with their foreign policy objectives that will give the best outcome to the problem.

- ❖ According to Bossman (2018), the process and practice of conducting talks, debates, and meetings between or among authorized officials of nations and intergovernmental organizations constitutes diplomacy as an instrument of international relations. It may also refer to the procedures by which a government acts on behalf of its people in other countries and collaborates with them to develop policies that seem to be in the best interests of the majority or member nations. Since the whole populations of many nations cannot participate in international debates, representatives of those countries are sent to other countries to attend meetings on their behalf. These delegates, sometimes referred to as diplomats, are professionals on the move who transmit and receive information between their nation and other nations. The following highlights the significance of diplomacy in today's world in regard to international relations.
- ❖ Stated differently, it is said that diplomacy makes it easier for international law to be observed. International law is a corpus of laws that governs the behavior of people and organizations having global or international personality, or it is the set of principles that direct or define a nation's policy toward other nations. The many participating countries in the international system recognize and abide by this law. Protecting the rights of those who are most vulnerable within the state, ensuring sovereign equality—that is, guaranteeing that all nations, regardless of size, economic status, or population, are equal in supremacy or sovereignty—maintain extraterritoriality—the preservation of jurisdiction over diplomatic missions abroad—and peaceful government-to-government relations—to promote coherence among nations in the international system—are just a few of the areas in which it regulates their policies within the states.

According to Asare (2018), diplomacy in international relations serves as a tool for managing crises within the global system. In the context of the global system, this is one of the main functions of diplomacies. Any incident that will—or is predicted to—lead to a precarious and unstable condition that impacts a person, a group, a community, or society as a whole is considered a crisis.
Additionally, Morgenthau said that "A country's military leaders' military strategy and tactics are for national power in war, but its diplomats' conduct of its foreign affairs is for national power in peace." Diplomacy is the brains of a country, if morale is its soul.
Njuguna (2021) posited that diplomacy functions as a conduit for representations, via which governments establish their global positions. Diplomats serve as representatives of certain governments, expressing the opinions and policies of their nations. With representation, countries may be recognized internationally and given the chance to get assistance in any way in the event that there are challenges like war, political unrest, or economic upheaval.

- Lazor (2019) asserts that diplomacy is necessary to keep one's place in the international arena. All nations have the same voice in international institutions, regardless of their size. Therefore, if you want to secure your state's place within international organizations, you need to strengthen your bilateral ties with each nation so that they back your actions and goals across a range of areas—a process known as multilateral diplomacy. Among other things, Koomson (2019) said that diplomacy requires tact and the capacity to successfully bargain on behalf of both your and your representatives' interests. It's a laborious task that has little room for error since even little miscommunications may have far-reaching effects on individuals and the country. Given these risks, expertise and experience are essential. Acquiring knowledge about diplomacy is one thing; doing it is another. Possessing these, in my opinion, equips the diplomat with the critical abilities required to navigate the intricate and multifaceted field of international relations.

  According to Nwoye (2013), diplomacy is a subfield of international relations that specializes in the analysis of strategic intergovernmental partnerships that try to further national goals without inciting conflict

between or among states. Those who meet the standards for the profession and represent their country in it are called diplomats. Diplomacy serves as a medium for nonviolent collaboration, communication, agreement, unity, and concord among countries.

- ❖ Diplomacy refers to the official routes through which information regarding economics,
  commerce, society, culture, politics, and technology is transmitted between and among states.
  In times of crisis, diplomacy is a true tool for resolving disputes and promoting peace between and among countries.

  The flow of information, communication, and knowledge between and among nations is facilitated by diplomacy.

Meanwhile, Sin Gotiya (2017), maintained that diplomacy is art of management of relations with other countries. It may use cooperation, communication, even coercion. It is not a modern innovation. Had been used in ancient times. Demosthenes, a Greek statesman Stated that diplomats do not have battleship at their disposal, their weapons are words and opportunities.

Why is it important?

- Henry Kissinger- diplomacy is art of restraining power. It helps in management of power.
- Helps in diffusing tension with countries on multiple issues whether it be border, trade, water sharing, military, territorial, any other.
- It avoids war. Save soldiers and common people from dying. Saving environment and culture. It avoids nuclear wars. (Sometimes called backdoor diplomacy or back-channel communication. Direct conflict was avoided by US and USSR during cold war)
- It helps in building strong economic, culture, political and security ties with countries. (For example, cultural diplomacy of India with Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Indonesia etc)
- It promotes peace and sense of security.
- Brings investment and promote economic development. (Economic diplomacy)
- Promote peaceful relations with neighborhood.

- Helps tackling global problems and challenges like climate change, terrorism, radicalism, disasters, and pandemics (science diplomacy is used to collaborate with nations to develop vaccine for corona virus, for instance)

- Thus, diplomacy is limited to transforming neutrals into allies, friends into allies, and enemies into neutrals. Through diplomacy, nations may convene to engage in negotiations and reach crucial decisions for mitigating crises within the global system. Through diplomatic relations, nations engage in friendly negotiations on policies that align with their respective interests and strive to respect the rights of all member states within the international system. The goal of these efforts is to bring about a harmonious relationship between states. As a result, there is less chance that a crisis may arise from a miscommunication between nations. Additionally, in the event that a crisis arises between two nations, the governments of those two states convene diplomatically to manage or avert a fully developed crisis. Similarly, when a nation faces an internal crisis as a result of diplomatic missions, other nations step in and provide support to that nation.

  According to Grooman (2005), he is not ready to abandon the idea that our profession will continue to include a developing definition of diplomacy. The power of simultaneity can be seen even in what appear to be "traditional" actions taken by Beijing in the South China Sea or Moscow in Crimea (the recent crisis in Ukraine was sparked by the desire of many Ukrainians to join the European Union, an economic entity deeply connected to a transparent, rule-of-law-based, pluralistic way of life). Diplomacy has brought about peace, resolved disputes, avoided tragedies, and stabilized the economy. However, we shouldn't overestimate social media's ability to impact the function of diplomacy and peacekeeping efforts. The purpose of this article is to contribute to the discussion of the function of diplomatic practices and peacebuilding mechanisms, creating space for more research, because despite all the transformative potential of this new form of global interaction in the 21st century crisis, insecurity and challenges are rising to feverish points daily.

- **Diplomatic Immunity**
- The current idea of diplomatic immunity is based on the long-standing observation of the holiness of ambassadors. Although there have been a number of incidents of diplomats being slain, this is often seen as a grave violation of their honor. The concept of diplomatic rights originated in Europe in the middle of the 17th century and has since expanded globally. The 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which shields diplomats from persecution or legal action while on diplomatic missions, established and defined these rights. A diplomat may be designated as persona non grata, or an undesired person, if they do commit a major crime while they are in their host nation. These diplomats are then often prosecuted in their own countries for the offense.

- Additionally, diplomats are permitted to transport papers across borders without being checked, and diplomatic correspondence are considered sacred. The "diplomatic bag"—also known as the "diplomatic pouch" in certain other countries—is the method for this. Diplomatic pouches are still quite prevalent, and some countries—including the United States—declare whole shipping containers as diplomatic pouches to transfer sensitive material—typically construction supplies—into their nation. However, radio and digital communication have grown increasingly commonplace for embassies. Diplomats are often removed from hostile situations for their own personal safety. This even happens sometimes in friendly host nations if internal dissidents are seen as a danger. It happens sometimes that ambassadors and other diplomats are temporarily summoned back to their home nations to voice dissatisfaction with the host nation. Lower-level staff are nonetheless present in both situations to handle diplomatic matters.

- **Espionage**
- Espionage and intelligence collection have a tight relationship with diplomacy. Both diplomats and spies have bases in embassies; in fact, some diplomats are basically officially recognized spies. For example, one of the responsibilities of a military attaché is to become as knowledgeable as possible about the armed forces of the country they are posting to. They do

not attempt to conceal their function, and as a result, they are only invited to activities that their hosts permit, including air exhibitions or military parades. Many embassies are also home to deep-cover espionage. These people are given false jobs in the embassy, but their primary responsibility is to get intelligence illegally. Typically, they do this by organizing local or other spies into espionage rings. Spies working out of embassies often don't get much information on their own, and the adversary usually knows who they are. These diplomats may be removed from their posts if found, although counterintelligence organizations generally would rather have these operatives closely watched.

- In diplomacy, the information that spies acquire is becoming more and more crucial. Without the ability of agents to ensure compliance and reconnaissance satellites to monitor compliance, arms-control accords would not be practicable. Espionage-related information is helpful in almost every kind of diplomacy, from border conflicts to commercial negotiations.

- **Arbitration and Mediation**
- When a country has to resolve a particular issue or point of disagreement, it may turn to international arbitration. There were no official or formal processes for such trials over the majority of human history. It was widely acknowledged that they adhered to the general rules and guidelines pertaining to international law and justice. These sometimes took the shape of official mediations and arbitrations. In certain situations, a commission of diplomats may be constituted to hear testimony from all parties involved and provide a decision based on international law. The International Court of Justice at The Hague and other official commissions, agencies, and tribunals operating under the United Nations handle a large portion of this job in the contemporary period.

  In other instances, international conferences were called in an attempt to find answers. Fewer formal applications of international law and fewer basic rules apply in such situations. On the other hand, participants are supposed to use logic, procedure, and international justice as a guide. Here are a few instances of these official conferences:

  • Vienna Congress (1815) – Several diplomatic issues remained

unanswered after Napoleon's fall. This covered how Europe's political geography was shaped, how different ethnic groups and nations seeking some degree of political autonomy handled their political and nationalist claims, and how different European powers resolved their disputes.
• The principal leaders of the Ottoman Empire and the European Great Powers gathered in Berlin in 1878 for the Congress of Berlin, which took place from June 13 to July 13, 1878. The purpose of the conference was to reorganize circumstances in the Balkans after the Russo-Turkish War (1877–1878).

The idea behind negotiations

Official negotiation procedures are sometimes called by governments to resolve a particular dispute or problem involving many disputing states. In that there aren't really any set guidelines or protocols, they operate similarly to the conferences previously discussed. Nonetheless, a path for these procedures may be defined by general guidelines and prior cases. Negotiation, in the words of Jackson and Eric (2021), is a strategic dialogue that ends in a manner that is agreeable to both sides. Each side in a negotiation seeks to convince the other to accept their position. Because there is always some give and take in negotiations, one side will always prevail. However, even in the case of a minimal concession, the other party must yield.

- According to Hodgson (1994), negotiation is a kind of communication that we often conduct without even recognizing it. A few instances include
- Camp David Accords: Prime Minister Mecham Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt met in 1978 in Camp David at the invitation of US President Jimmy Carter in an attempt to establish a consensus. Following many weeks of talks, a deal was struck and the agreements signed, which subsequently resulted in the 1979 peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.
- Treaty of Portsmouth: This agreement ended the Russo-Japanese War when President Theodore Roosevelt convened representatives from Japan and Russia. Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize as a result of his personal involvement, which resolved the dispute.

Methodology

Data Types and Sources (Primary and Secondary)

Methodology is crucial because it exposes the historical systems that are used to record facts. In fact, it highlights the process by which both ancient and contemporary historians deduced their conclusions. It is accurate to say that without historical sources, no scholarly work can be completed or carried out because they act as the support around which a lever rotates. The two main resources used in historical research are evidence and sources. The hallmarks of historiography are the methodical handling and interpretation of historical sources.

When information is thoroughly gathered and examined, historical constructions can be corrected without bias. As a result, the historical framework's research design makes use of analytical and historical data analysis techniques.

A historical work of this kind must be able to replicate the crucial rules of evidence from various classes of sources into a single reconstruction, according to Vasina (1997). It is true that a single source cannot provide all the information required for this study because it may be biased or contain information that has been distorted for personal reasons. For this reason, the researcher used a multi-source approach when writing this work. The relationship between historical sources, particularly on the strength of one source to balance the lapses arising from the weakness of the other, made this approach necessary. The lack of written documentation on Indigenous diplomacy, conflict resolution, and the Arochukwu experience led to the biased thinking of Eurocentric scholars.

Additionally, the researcher will greatly benefit from using internet resources because globalization has brought people closer together. In order to enable the researcher to reach a logical conclusion free from bias, all supporting data and material resources will be rigorously analyzed and cross-checked. The research project will address all aspects of Indigenous diplomacy and conflict resolution, as well as the traditional administrative structures, risks, sanctions, and benefits of peace and security. The work is discussed in time perspective to give a historical meaning.

For a better understanding of sources of data, let us examine the concept 'source". A source simply refers to the means or medium through which information and facts are gotten. No study is possible without the existence of some form of information or evidence about the study.

For the purposes of this seminar one, there will be different sources of information, however, these sources will differ from each other by the mode of their preservations or storage of information and the transmission of same. Written sources will deal with information that are written down on paper or tabloid and are transmitted as such. Oral sources on the other hand, will deal with information that are stored in the human memory and are transmitted by words of mouth. Sources can be divided into four and they are written, linguistics, archaeological and oral sources.

Onwuzilike (2005) posited that until comparatively recently, historians relied almost exclusively on the written sources. What happened before the invention of writing or before the acquisition of the skill of writing by the people was dismissed as 'pre-history' this wrongly implied that history began when man started to keep written records. According to him, written sources include books, journals, magazines, internet materials unpublished documents, periodicals as well as personal diaries. This view was well supported by (Ki-Zerto 1981), when he maintained that written sources constitute the main sources of historical reconstruction.

Written sources provide the most precise source of information about the past. They have advantage that they cannot be altered after being written. An account of an event written by an observer eyewitness with no interest in distorting the facts is normally accurate. While we reckon with written records as reliable for historical reconstruction. Circumstances which might make them unreliable should be taken.

Some limitations of textual sources include the issue of bias and distortion of knowledge that tend to deprive history of its impartiality. Written history or records decline when one explores further into the past. It is subject to misuse in the form of fraud, fabrication, and misunderstanding. Okoroafor (2007) contends

that it would amount to some sort of foolhardiness to presume that what was written is an incarnation of true history, as it is first created in one's mind. However, the researcher being careful of the limits of this source seek to develop a logical, clear and impartial analysis of diplomatic practice and peace building in the 21st century.

It should be stated here that the position of archaeology in recreating the past is quite crucial. Despite that one did not utilize it in writing this book, but archaeology is highly vital since it deals with the study of the history of man and civilization via the tangible remnants that man has left behind. Some of the material remnants are vestiges of cultural items developed and / or utilized by man. They contain artifacts of various types Several of these things constitute part of the natural environment such as imprints created on rock surfaces (rock art) rockslides, rock shelters, cave paintings and sculptures. They also comprise biological elements like skeletal remains, seeds, fossils, vegetable, plants etc. additional items include living locations, bones of domesticated animals, datable depots of pottery, grindstones and people. The study and interpretation of these remnants are some of the preoccupations of archaeologists. They may teach us a lot about the past, in terms of early human settlements, domestication of plants and animals, commercial activity, interactions between various groups and social stratifications in specific cultures.

From the above, the utilization of multi-sources always makes historical reconstructions quite straightforward. This is extremely accurate as the research would be given with a lot of information which made the process easier.

Methods of Data Collection:

The investigator collected data via questionnaires and interviews. This means that information was obtained through fieldwork, library, and archival research. The investigator will interview informants based on the topic as presented in the proposal; in-person interviews will be conducted, and the informants' responses will be recorded using a tape recorder. Additionally, the investigator will visit libraries to gather empirical data from textbooks, journals, articles, magazines, and newspapers; through field tips, the investigator will also obtain photographs of some significant individuals and locations for pictorial display and analysis of

events, though some displayed. The interdisciplinary approach will require the investigator to visit libraries in the Art

Methods of Data Analysis:
The research interpreted data created or obtained from textual sources using a narrative analytical technique. The majority of the information relevant to our research from the various allied disciplines in the Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences was gathered and examined utilizing an interdisciplinary method. In order to evaluate the dispute resolution procedures that were in place in Igboland prior to contemporary diplomatic procedures, the researcher will use data analysis. Every content will be scrutinized and given a critical review or data analysis. to see whether, after cross-examinations, each of these sources complements the others.

Using the UN and AU as examples, several 21st-century diplomatic practices and peace-building mechanisms are discussed.

• Diplomacy and mediation in preventive
The best method to reduce the suffering that people endure and the massive financial load that follows a war is to fully avoid wars. The UN is essential in averting conflict via diplomacy, good offices, and mediation. The Organization uses a range of tactics, such as special envoys and field political missions, to promote peace.

The UN office in West Africa
The organization's first regional office for peacebuilding and conflict prevention was the United Nations Office for West Africa, which is based in Dakar, Senegal. Its main objectives were to strengthen the UN's involvement in promoting security and peace in West Africa and to support an integrated regional response to issues impacting the stability of the region. It recently merged with the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel to form a single entity.

• Preserving Harmony
One of the UN's most effective tools for helping nations make the difficult transition from violence to peace has proved to be peacekeeping. In addition to

preserving peace and security, today's intricate peacekeeping missions must safeguard civilians, promote political processes, aid in the demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration of former combatants, support election administration and constitutional procedures, protect and advance human rights, and support the restoration of the rule of law and legitimate state authority. The UN Security Council mandates peacekeeping missions, and member nations provide the police and troops for them. At UN Headquarters in New York, they are supported by the Department of Operational Support and supervised by the Department of Peace Operations. Out of the 71 UN peacekeeping operations that have been in existence since 1948, 12 are currently under deployment. In 2019, the Secretary-General launched the Action for Peacekeeping Initiative (A4P) with the goal of reinstating a shared political commitment to peacekeeping operations.

Combating Terrorism

There is a growing demand on the UN to spearhead the global campaign against terrorism. Eighteen universal instruments have been established in the framework of the United Nations system to combat international terrorism; each one is specific to a different kind of terrorist assault. In September 2006, UN Member States adopted the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Finally, member states agreed upon an operational structure and common approach to fight terrorism.

Disarmament

The General Assembly and other UN bodies, with support from the Office for Disarmament Affairs, may contribute to global peace and security by working toward the control of conventional weapons and the elimination of nuclear and other WMDs.

A Peacebuilding Diplomatic Mechanism: The African Union's Example

conflict patterns were changing at the time of the AU's founding, with a rise in intra-state conflict (Olympio 2004). Proliferation of small arms contributed to violence; armed groups influenced by political and religious ideologies, ethnicization of political and power struggles, competition for limited resources and access to state power, and groups attempting to secede from their nation states were other new key conflict factors that emerged (Bujra, 2002).

A framework for implementing the notion of comprehensive peace—which encompasses conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, post-conflict rebuilding, and peacebuilding—is provided by the continental peace architecture. In order to maintain stability and continuity in the Council's leadership, ten members of the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) were appointed to two-year terms and five members to three-year terms when the Council was established in 2004. Like the OAU Central Organ, the PSC looks out for potential security risks throughout the continent in an effort to prevent and resolve conflicts (Baregu, 2011). In accordance with agreements, it may approve AU operations to uphold peace and send fact-finding missions, as well as the use of peace envoys, observers, mediators, good offices, technical support teams, and armed soldiers.

Successes of Diplomacy in the 21st Century (Pictorial representation)

Diplomacy has solved conflicts, prevented deaths and economic turmoil, and secured peace. Think negotiation does not work? Here is a look at some critical times when it did.



President Juan Manuel Santos of Colombia, left, shakes hands with senior FARC commander Rodrigo Londoño after the signing of an updated peace agreement on November 24, 2016. (© AP Images/Fernando Vergara)

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the Colombian government came to an end to fifty years of fighting in 2016 when a peace agreement was reached that outlined a plan for long-term harmony.

2002 in Sierra Leone



On May 30, 2019, a youngster goes to school in Kabala, Sierra Leone. (© Shutterstock.com/Belen B. Massieu)

After a bloody civil war (1991–2002), Sierra Leone had a remarkable post-conflict transition that led to praise from the UN in 2014. The nation was able to focus on social and economic growth as well as infrastructural reconstruction after the conflict.

Northern Ireland, 1998.



After signing the Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement on April 10, 1998, Irish Prime Minister Bertie Ahern, American Senator George Mitchell, and British Prime Minister Tony Blair, from left, pose for a picture. (© AP Images)

Belfast Agreement, 1998, U.S.-brokered, brought an end to 30 years of civil unrest in Northern Ireland. Because it was agreed on April 10, 1998—the Friday before Easter—it is often referred to as the Good Friday Agreement.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1995



On December 14, 1995, in front of the leaders of six other countries, the presidents of Serbia, Croatia, and Bosnia sign the Dayton Peace Accords at the Élysée Palace in Paris. (© Peter Turnley/VCG/Getty Images/Corbis)

Over 200,000 people lost their lives and two million were displaced during the 1992–1995 conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The conflict came to a conclusion when the US assisted in negotiating a peace treaty. The Dayton Accords gained their name from the fact that they were negotiated at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, which is located outside of Dayton, Ohio.

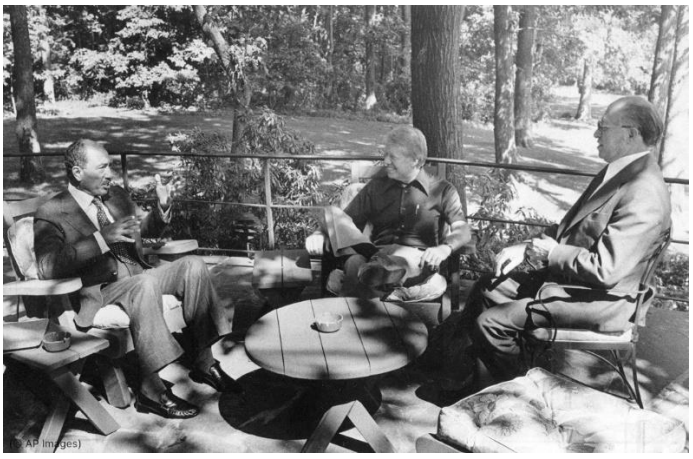
Reykjavík Summit, 1986



President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev exchange handshakes at a leaders' meeting on October 11, 1986, in Reykjavík, Iceland. (© AP Images/Ron Edmonds)

Following a leaders' meeting in Reykjavík, Iceland, the US and the USSR came to an agreement on a number of broad topics related to weapons control.

Camp David, 1978



From left: On September 6, 1978, in Camp David, Maryland, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, President Jimmy Carter, and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat met for the first time. (© AP Images)

An agreement made in September 1978 by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and President Jimmy Carter laid the groundwork for a historic peace treaty between Egypt and Israel to be signed in 1979. Because the talks took place at the U.S. presidential retreat at Camp David, Maryland, they are known as the Camp David Accords.

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

Summary

Even though the Hamas invasion of Israel in October 2023 lasted more than nine months and the Russian-Ukrainian conflict lasted more than two years, diplomatic efforts have continued because they are the only way to resolve the complex, multidimensional, and ever-changing international security concerns of today. The contemporary state of affairs is typified by the disengagement of humanity from global processes, the acceleration of hitherto unseen scientific and technical progress, and the intensification of global concerns pertaining to commodities, society, and the economy. State-related international security concerns have dominated both local and foreign scientific literature since the 1990s. The emergence of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), the globalization of economies, and the growing interconnection of governments and peoples throughout the globe all contribute to this. Globally, industrial activity is becoming a bigger threat to humankind.

Conclusion

The twenty-first century is marked by a number of problems that need global solutions. International responses have a "butterfly effect," which makes problems in foreign policy more global. States must cooperate to maintain security in a world where weapons of mass destruction are becoming more accessible and harder to track, international trade makes up a sizable portion of state GDPs, environmental issues impact entire regions, and extremists from the Middle East can plot massive attacks on the United States using internet cafés in their home countries. While the notion of an international government to address these issues is unrealistic, nations (like the United States) may establish a degree of stability and collaboration by combining a global governance model with regional institutions and mutually beneficial partnerships.

5.3 Recommendation

To ensure the realization and sustainability of global peace and security, it is recommended that nations of the world

i. Overcoming poverty.
ii. A deeper level of intercultural awareness.
iii. The encroachment of human ideals.
iv. The advancement of democratic transformation in nations.
v. A greater emphasis on minorities' aspirations for self-determination.
vi. The institutionalization of mediation, etc.

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