THE ROLE OF CARTER CENTER IN RESOLVING CONFLICT SYRIA IN 2016 – 2019

THESIS

Submitted as One of the Requirements to Acquire Bachelor Degree on the Department of International Relation Faculty of Social and Political Science Hasanuddin University

Written by:
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MAKASSAR
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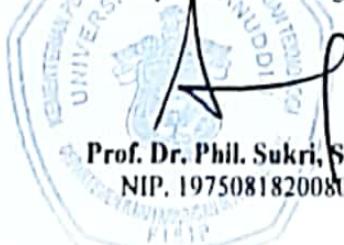Makassar, 19 Agustus 2024

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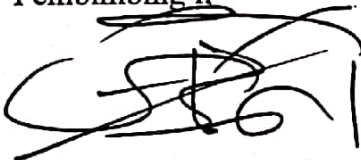
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THE ROLE OF CARTER CENTER IN RESOLVING CONFLICT SYRIAN IN 2016 - 2019

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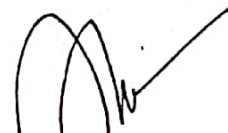FAKULTAS   : ILMU SOSIAL DAN ILMU POLITIK

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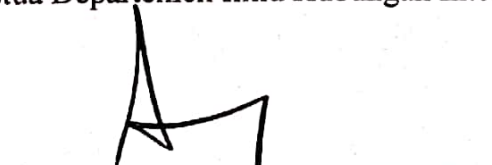**Agussalim, S.IP, MIRAP**
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PREFACE

All praise and gratitude to Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala, with His grace and blessings, helped the author in completing her thesis entitled "The Role of Carter Center in Resolving Conflict in Syrian in 2016-2019". Prayers and greetings to the Messenger of Allah, Rasulullah Shallallahu Alaihi Wasallam, who has always been a source of inspiration and the best example for mankind.

The author is very aware that the completion of this thesis cannot be separated from the help and support of various parties, both morally and materially. Therefore, the author would like to express her gratitude to all who helped in the compilation of this thesis, especially to:

1. My wonderful mother, Andi Rachmi Patompo, who has given endless love and support, persistent prayers, and unshakable trust in the author's capacity to successfully complete her studies at Hasanuddin University. Without her relentless effort and unwavering commitment, the writer would not have been able to reach this point. Also appreciation to my father, Djasruddin Djabbar, who has been helping the author during her studies

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10. Unbonded sister, kak Ica. Thank you for always be there for me, lend me an ear to listen, a place to crash, have my back when needed, constant motivation and encouragement, and help me to get out from my comfort zone. Thank you for being a sister I always wanted.

11. Alec and Rhea, who restlessly accompany me everywhere. Alec you may be gone but never forgotten.

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The author acknowledges that there are still some flaws in the writing of this thesis. Therefore, the author expects various forms of feedback from readers, both in the form of criticism and suggestions, for the author's future self-development.

Makassar, August 16th 2024

Athilla Nadiyah

ABSTRACT

Athilla Nadiyah, (E061191042), "The Role of Carter Center in Resolving Conflcit in Syrian in 2016-2019", under the guidance of **Agussalim, S.IP., MIRAP** as supervisor I, and **Nurjannah Abdullah, S.IP, MA** as advisor II, at the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

This study aims to determine the role of Carter Center in helping to resolve Syrian War and to know the impact of its program in pursuing peace in Syria. The research method used in the preparation of this thesis is a descriptive method, with data collection techniques in the form of interview and literature review sourced from various literature such as books, journals, articles, official internet sites, and reports related to this research.

The results of this study indicate that, as a non-governmental organization, Carter Center has carried out its role in helping solve conflict in Syria. This can be seen from the results of the work program of Carter Center in making Conflict Mapping and Dialogue Program which shows some changes related resolving Syrian War. Carter Center has carried out its role as a non-governmental organization in dealing with civil war in Syria.

Keywords: Carter Center, NGO, Conflict Mapping, Syrian War

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Human rights have existed for a long time. Concepts of morality, justice, and human dignity have played significant roles in the evolution of human communities throughout history. These concepts date back to the Babylonian, Chinese, and Indian civilizations of antiquity. In addition to being fundamental to Buddhist, Christian, Confucian, Hindu, Islamic, and Jewish beliefs, they contributed to the rules of Greek and Roman civilization. The initial global acknowledgment of human rights occurred with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 (Abakare, 2021).

While World War II was happening, significant improvements were made in the knowledge of and respect for internationally acknowledged human rights. An important change from the earlier Covenant of the League of Nations was the inclusion of the idea of human rights in the United Nations Charter. A thorough international bill of rights was created by member nations of the United Nations, establishing the notion that every person has fundamental legal rights that must be upheld and respected. Additional treaties and declarations later reaffirmed these rights, highlighting the need of preserving the welfare and dignity of all people on a worldwide scale (Forsythe, 2006). These declarations ensured that the essential rights of every individual in the human community are inherent, unassailable, and indisputable; meaning they apply to all people and cannot be taken away or violated.

Humans are born with rights that cannot be challenged. Human rights are the basic rights and liberties that apply to every person, regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, gender, religion, or other status. They are inherent to all humans by virtue of their humanity and are usually viewed as universal, indivisible, and inalienable. A number of international and regional legal documents, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, among others, include references to human rights as fundamental principles. These texts offer a framework for enforcing and upholding human rights duties by governments and societies (OHCHR, n.d.).

Human rights had been internationalized, and at least some consideration of them had developed into routine behavior. Aspects of governance in the sense of public management of policy issues were included in international relations. Human rights consideration was a component of this international governance. Concerns about people's equal worth, freedom, and welfare have long influenced many national constitutions and significant portions of domestic public policy (Forsythe, 2006).

Laws must be in place to preserve human rights. The essence and dignity of people who live in a country and their right to a decent standard of living, as well as the fundamental freedoms that are significant and required in life, are all concerns of human rights in today's world and cannot be divorced from the laws of any nation. Along with the obligations of states, individuals, civil society groups, and international actors are also required to participate in the promotion and preservation of human rights. In order to increase awareness, confront human rights abuses, and work toward

a more fair and equitable society where everyone's rights and dignity are maintained, it is essential to engage in human rights advocacy and activism (Australian Human Rights Commission, n.d.).

Human rights are most frequently violated during armed conflict. During war, a lot of innocent people got their right to life, liberty, and security taken away. It is one of the causes of International Relations study occurred; to prevent future conflict that can subduct people's human rights. International relations and human rights are intertwined when it comes to how nations engage while defending and advancing individual rights. It resembles a broad outline of how nations should treat their people and interact with one another (United Nations. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights., 2011).

Human rights are a key factor in determining how governments behave and how they interact in the context of international relations. In international relations, various theoretical perspectives shed light on the role of human rights. Realism, for example, places a strong emphasis on the importance of state sovereignty and national interests, often at the expense of human rights concern. Pursuing human rights have to make way for the territorial state's self-interest (Forsythe, 2006). In this view, states prioritize their own survival and well-being, sometimes overlooking or downplaying human rights violations in the pursuit of their strategic goals.

On the other hand, liberalism takes a different approach, valuing individual rights and freedoms as paramount. This perspective champions the protection and promotion of human rights as a central pillar of international relations, advocating for accountability when violations occur. Lastly, constructivism adds another layer of

understanding by highlighting the significance of norms and ideas in shaping interactions among nations. The norms of human rights, according to constructivist thought, plays a crucial role in guiding countries' behavior and fostering cooperation and respect for human rights on a global scale. These diverse theories offer unique viewpoints on how human rights are perceived and addressed within the complex framework of international relations (Bockermann, 2020).

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have recently become new actors in the study of international relations (IR), joining the list of state actor that now play a part in the field. NGOs are one of the crucial actors in international relations, NGO is a group or organization whose members and operations transcend national borders. The international organization's goal is to link inter-state matters, but its presence is not meant to take the place of a state's role or authority in its internal or foreign affairs (Bakry, 2017). The creation of NGOs is considered to be an expression of the civil society's interests. NGOs are components of civil society and play a significant role since they are autonomous social groups that can operate as a bridge between elites who make decisions and the people (Alfadh, 2013).

The UN General Assembly authorized the appointment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights in the autumn of 1993. After the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials of the 1940s, the UN Security Council established international criminal courts in the middle of the 1990s to try people for crimes against humanity, genocide, and violations of the laws of war in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. A diplomatic meeting in Rome in the summer of 1998 adopted the law for a permanent international criminal court with authority comparable to the two ad hoc tribunals (Forsythe, 2006). Around the world,

civilians rather than government representatives have frequently been the human rights advocates. NGOs in particular have been crucial in bringing the attention of the world community to concerns relating to human rights. NGOs perform a variety of humanitarian services and tasks, communicate community concerns to the government, keep an eye on policies, and promote political participation at the local level through a variety of strategies including advocating, collaborating with the state and stakeholders, and working with academics to further their objectives (Boven, 2015).

One of the NGOs that has fundamental commitment to human rights is the Carter Center. The founding ideals of Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter serve as the foundation for The Carter Center. The Center was established in collaboration with Emory University with the core goals of preventing and resolving conflicts, advancing freedom and democracy, and enhancing health. When given the proper tools, information, and resources, the Center believes that people can better their own lives. In the lives of those it wants to assist, the Center places a strong emphasis on action and quantifiable outcomes. The Center celebrates the fortitude it takes to forge new paths, fill voids, and tackle the most challenging issues in the most trying circumstances. The Center is aware that tackling challenging issues necessitates thorough research, unwavering determination, and an acceptance of the possibility of failure. The Center is nonpartisan and aims to cooperate with other groups at all tiers of government as well as with local communities.

The Carter Center is a prestigious non-profit with its main office in Atlanta, Georgia. It is well-known for its work in global health projects, human rights activism, and international relations. This organization, which was founded in 1982 by the late

U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his devoted wife, Rosalynn Carter, is a testament to their unwavering dedication to public service and their steadfast belief in the values of democracy, human rights, and the reduction of suffering on a global scale. The Carter Center receives money from a wide range of sources, including grants, individual donations, and collaborations with governments, charities, and other organizations (Carter Center, 2020).

The Carter Center's beginnings may be seen in Jimmy Carter's historic post-presidential life. After his term as president, which ended in 1981, President Carter did not go into retirement but rather set out on a quest to keep helping people. He established the Carter Center with Rosalynn Carter, a group dedicated to advancing democracy, defending human rights, and advancing global health. The Carter Center's unwavering commitment to human rights is one of its main tenets. The group actively monitors and promotes free and fair elections all across the world in this respect. Teams of skilled observers are sent to nations with problematic elections to provide critical evaluations of the systems in place as well as suggestions for reform. By doing this, the Carter Center promotes free and fair elections, promotes political stability, and aids in the development of democratic institutions.

The Carter Center has also made a name for itself as an advocate for the defense of human rights and the empowerment of underrepresented groups. It actively opposes violations of human rights and works nonstop to establish a society where everyone's rights and dignity are safeguarded. The Carter Center has achieved important advancements in the area of global health in addition to its work in the areas of democracy and human rights. It participates in several health initiatives to fight deadly

conditions including malaria, river blindness, and Guinea worm disease. The Carter Center's pivotal involvement in practically eliminating Guinea worm sickness, a painful parasitic ailment that previously plagued millions, is one of its greatest accomplishments. To further emphasize its dedication to improving the general well-being of people, communities, and societies, the Carter Center broadens the scope of its mandate to include mental health treatment and health inequities (Congileo, 2004a).

The Carter Center also acts as a leader in policy advocacy, conducting studies and providing fact-based answers to urgent global problems. The group works relentlessly to campaign for legislative reforms that have a real and beneficial influence on people's lives all around the world. These problems span a wide range of topics, from preventing climate change to guaranteeing access to clean water and sanitation. The Carter Center has often proven its mettle in the fields of international diplomacy and conflict resolution. It takes part in peacekeeping operations and conflict mediation in diverse locations, bringing warring parties together and promoting peaceful dispute settlement. This dedication to diplomacy and peace underlines the group's commitment to fostering harmony and stability in a world that is all too frequently scarred by conflict and division (Carter Center, 2020).

The Middle East region is a part that is famous for its many disputes. One of the conflicts that is still going on today is the Syrian War. Protests against the government of President Bashar al-Assad sparked the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011. When Mohamed Bouazizi, a street seller who was impoverished, miserable, and dejected, burned himself to death in rage in front of the Tunisian Parliament, that is where it all began. A wave of anti-government demonstrations throughout the Middle East sparked

by the incident, known as the Arab Spring, led to the removal of autocratic dictators who had reigned tyrannically for decades. At first, it called for political changes and an end to violations of human rights. Administration violence in reaction to the demonstrations sparked further unrest and demands for a change of administration (Khan & Khan, 2017).

The Arab Spring movement, which started to develop in 2010, and the Syrian crisis are inextricably linked. The Arab Spring, according to Isawati's 2013 book History of the Middle East Volume 2, is a wave of revolutionary movements brought on by the numerous authoritarian governments ruling the Middle East (Rafaldhanis & Syaputra, 2022). President Bashar al-Assad and his backers, the Syrian opposition, and the Jihadist organisation are the three primary entities who participate in and are involved in the conflict (Fahham & Kartaatmaja, 2014). A demonstration protesting the detention of many students in the tiny town of Daraa marked the beginning of the Syrian conflict (Starr, 2012).

In March 2011, 15 youngsters between the ages of 9 and 15 scrawled anti-government messages on the city walls (Sulaeman, 2013). The signs said, "The people want the regime down" (Muti'ah, 2012). Those youngsters were undoubtedly motivated by the unrest in Tunisia, which resulted in President Zainal Abidin bin Ali's resignation on January 14, 2011, and the revolt in Egypt, which resulted in President Hosni Mubarak's ouster on February 1, 2011. The 15 students were apprehended and imprisoned by the Syrian police, who were being commanded by General Atef Najib, the cousin of President Bashir al Assad, when they saw their behaviour. A surge of rallies seeking the release of these kids ensued as a result. The army's response to the

protests was severe; it killed 4 protestors by shooting them. The response failed to put an end to the demonstrations, which instead moved from Deraa to the neighbourhoods of Latakia and Banyas on the Mediterranean Coast, Homs, Ar Rasta, and Hama in West Syria, and Deir es Zor in East Syria (Muti'ah, 2012). A catastrophic civil war later resulted from these rallies and marches. Chemical weapons have also been utilised in this conflict, in addition to conventional weaponry as usual (Fahham & Kartaatmaja, 2014).

The lengthy and peaceful leadership of Hafez al Assad over Syria came to an end on June 1st, 2000. Syria became the Middle East's "first Arab republican hereditary regime" after the peaceful transfer of power to Bashar al-Assad. The fact that Bashar al Assad took over his father's dictatorship in July 2000 was a reflection of the authoritarianism seen in the majority of Arab political systems in the Middle East. By a glance, this appeared to suggest that the political system and power structures established by the late Assad and based on his personal authority and centralised governance would continue. To maintain such political system, Hafez's strong personality was essential to the success of his dictatorship (Rais, 2004).

While the people were in favor with Hafez Al Assad, the same cannot be said to his son, Bashar Al Assad. At the beginning of his tenure, Bashar pledged to modernise his nation's political and economic systems (Rais, 2004). Alas, he did not liberalise the political system as he promised, but instead maintained his father's policies. Additionally, unlike his father, he lacked the deviousness needed to continue to be a member of the wealthy, powerful, and affluent elite while still maintaining the support of the populace. In contrast to his father, he was also a crooked businessman. The

wealthy elite's opulent lifestyle pitted the oppressed, underemployed, and destitute people against the ruling class. By the time the Arab Spring occurred, these sentiments were at their height. This brings up the topic of the current civil war (Khan & Khan, 2017).

As the other actors have gotten involved and supported the two-opposing side, the Syrian war has grown increasingly complex. Additionally, the region has become more chaotic and unpredictable as a result of ISIS's push from Iraq. Long-term and recent factors, including sociopolitical and religious conflicts, deplorable economic conditions, and the wave of political revolutions that swept the Middle East and North Africa in 2011, have contributed to the Syrian Civil War (Rafaldhanis & Saputra, 2022). Numerous perspectives hold that the involvement and involvement of foreign parties prolongs the already-existing conflict and does nothing to aid in its resolution (Aboultaif, 2016).

The Syrian rebels too have received international help. The United States has long been providing non-lethal aid to the rebels, and has also been accused of providing combat training to the rebels. Arab countries, like Qatar and Saudi Arabia have also been known to provide arms to the rebels (Mariwala, 2014). The War is being fought by at least two sizable rebel factions, primarily Islamist activists and groups of Syrian military defectors. One military force that broke away from the Colonel Riad Al-Assad-led Syrian government is the Free Syrian Army. In addition to Jihadist organizations and moderate militant rebels, there are Kurdish organizations that are involved in this fight with their own objectives, particularly the creation of an exclusive autonomous

zone for the Kurds. The elements listed above are what made the Syrian Civil War one of the most challenging modern wars to end (Suhartini & Calista, 2022).

It is arguable that Syria is one of the most very well charted conflicts in the present day. Each day, there are maps that provide information about the movement of civilians and military personnel, the presence of armed groups, the activities of NGOs, the distribution of public commodities, and, most frequently, territorial control. This surge of maps has been driven by the explosion of data that is accessible as well as the availability of mapping software that is open-source. However, the huge scope of the Syrian conflict and the geopolitical gravity of the conflict have also led to the proliferation of maps (ACLED, 2023). The mapping of conflict in Syria was not only gathered by Carter, there are several other that also made the mapping of Syrian War.

Table 1.1 Comparison Conflict Maps about Syrian War

	Data	Definition of Control	Actors
ISW	Various sources and Syria Direct	Not disclosed (likely manual)	Regime, opposition, Kurdish, HTS & IS
IHS Jane's	Own compilation of quantitative data	Not disclosed	Regime, opposition, Kurdish, IS
Carter Center	Own compilation of territorial takeovers	Control of sub-districts in Syria	Regime, opposition, Kurdish, IS, Israel, various others
Liveuamap	Own compilation of social media conflict data	Algorithm based on geographic proximity (formulas not disclosed)	Regime, opposition, Turkish-backed rebels, Kurdish, IS, Israel

Source: ACLED

One of the most thorough attempts to monitor, map, and analyse the Syrian war is being carried out by the Carter Center Resolution Program. This program is responsible for keeping a map of zones of control that is updated in near real time and automatically adjusts itself. In addition to responding to requests for information and analysis from partner institutions, it provides weekly updates on trends in frontline activity and violence at the community level. In light of the fact that the crisis in Syria is entering a new phase, historical information about the conflict has been extremely sought after by many stakeholders who are interested in long-term patterns. The Center's publications provide support for operational planning by foreign and Syrian demining groups, as well as Syrian civil society organizations who are attempting to minimize the impacts of years of explosive weapons pollution.

The Carter Center is particularly qualified to foster trust among Syrians and between Syrians and the international world since it has been actively involved in Syria since before 2011. It has long-standing ties with all stakeholders. The Center also tracks, records, and examines the extent of violence across the nation. The Center is particularly well-positioned to satisfy contemporary peacebuilding demands for reforms, the peaceful reunification of the country, economic recovery, rebuilding, and refugee return due to its advantages and long-standing support of realistic policy goals in Syria. The Support for Peace in Syria Initiative continues to move forward along two interconnected axes: conflict transformation conversation and research, analysis, and documenting of conflicts. In order to generate visions for a political settlement to the crisis and to direct their ideas to high-level mediation procedures, the Carter Center's work in Syria aims to bring parties together (Carter Center, 2020).

With the Syrian conflict still going on today, it sparks the author's curiousity to know the influence that this non-governmental organization, the Carter Center, has had in resolving the conflict in Syria. Therefore, through this thesis, the author will try to analyze the role of Carter Center in resolving the Syrian War.

1.2 LIMITATION AND PROBLEM FORMULATION

The research conducted for this thesis will be focusing on analyzing the program of Carter Center in pursuing peace in Syria in 2016 – 2019. The author will be analyzing the impact of Carter Center in resolving the Syrian War. Based on the premises above, the formulation of problems of this thesis will consists of the following list:

1. How are the role of Carter Center in resolving the Syrian War?

2. How are the prospect of Carter Center in resolving the Syrian War?

1.3 OBJECTIVES AND BENEFITS OF THE RESEARCH

From the formulations of problem stated above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To understand the Carter Center's role in resolving the Syrian War

2. To examines the impact of the inclusion of Carer Center in the Syrian War

The benefits that are expected to be obtained from the research are as follows:

1. This research expected to contribute to the development of International Relations studies especially gender studies in the future.

2. This research is expected to provide information and become study material for students, especially International Relations studies and observers of international issues.

1.4 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK
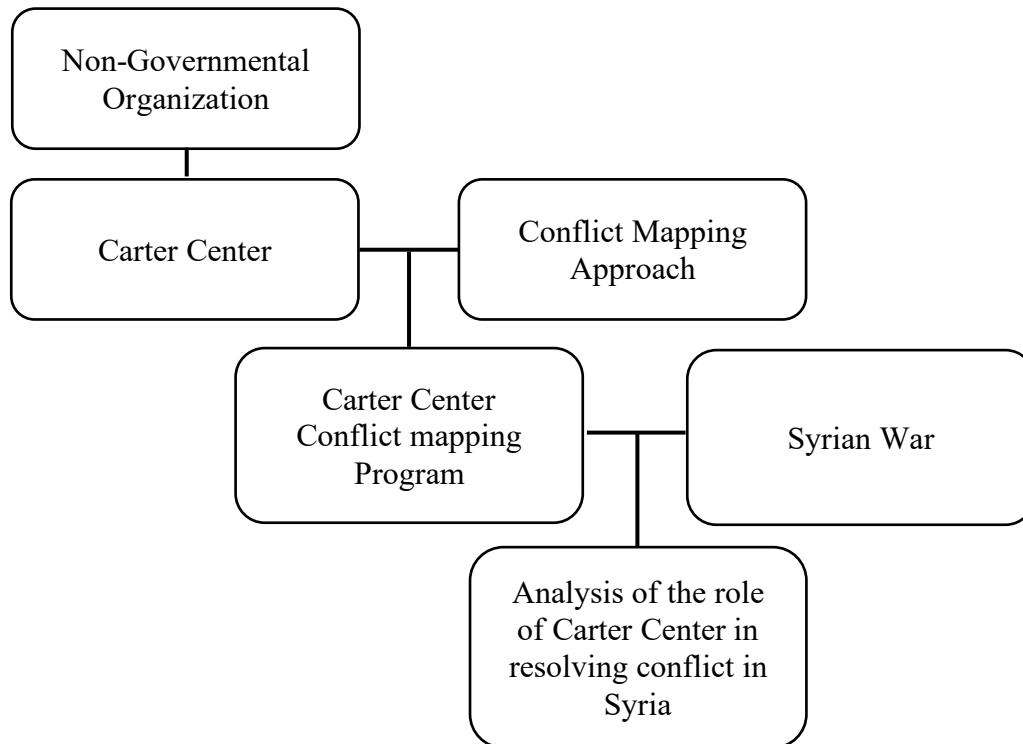
Chart 1.1 Analytical Framework

Source: Own Elaboration

This study uses two theories that will clarify the relationship between the two variables studied, the theories are International Non-Governmental Organizations and Conflict Mapping Approach. The concept of Non-Governmental Organizations provides an explanation for the existence of non-state actors in doing tasks that state actors are unable to perform. This idea will clarify how non-state actors help a nation resolve its conflicts. The Conflict Mapping Approach, help in the making a knowledgeable choice on whether to continue the intervention is made possible. In order to help conflict parties step back from and make sense of a process they are too

close to, the map is also beneficial. The following is a description and relevance of the concepts contained in this study, there are:

1.4.1 Non-Governmental Organization

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are autonomous from governments. NGOs do not participate in commercial activities or make a profit from their operations. There is no such thing as ephemeral groups, informal alliances, or unstructured networks; non-governmental organizations are established organizations. Without the persistent political pressure exerted by non-governmental organizations, very little diplomatic action would have been done in the subject of human rights, and very little international legislation would have been produced. Non-governmental organizations have been key actors in spreading awareness of environmental concerns, distributing research findings, tabling policy recommendations, and monitoring policy implementation in the field of global environmental politics. Governments have been willing and able to assume leadership in this sector (Willetts, 2011).

NGOs provide the requisite flexibility, competence, and dedication in local areas to deliver important services. Additionally, they have the ability to communicate and organize public opinion in a prompt manner. There have been criticisms about NGO engagement in complex situations, including the weakening of regional and local self-reliance capabilities. The concept of state sovereignty is being discussed, along with the potential for non-governmental organizations to indirectly assist one of the disputants. NGOs may facilitate the empowerment of parties to effectively manage conflicts, actively monitor and advocate for human rights and the safeguarding of minority groups, as well as implement measures to enhance the capabilities and

protection of disadvantaged or endangered populations. Overall, non-governmental organizations can have a significant impact in fostering the development of 'peace constituencies' (Richmond, 2003).

NGOs obviously lack the type of power resources that governments have at hand. They are not sovereign, hence legally they are not the equivalent of states. They cannot draft laws or sign treaties. Instead of active members of the official international organizations, they are observers. They neither have coercive ability nor keep police or armed forces to impose conformity and obedience. Still, they do intervene in international affairs and wield some sort of authority (Ahmed & Potter, 2006).

Definition of NGO has been explained by several experts and groups. According to Ball and Dunn, NGO is "organisations which are not serving the self-interests of members, but are concerned in one way or another with disadvantage and/or the disadvantaged, or with concerns and issues which are detrimental to the well-being, circumstances or prospects of people or society as a whole*"* (Ball & Dunn, 2019). While the definition of NGO by World Bank is "private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social service, or undertake community development" (World Bank, 1995). "An NGO is a private, voluntary, not-for-profit organization, supported at least in part by voluntary contributions from the public. For Development Co-operation Report purposes, an NGO may act as a donor (if it supplies external assistance) or as an executing or beneficiary institution. The latter are usually local NGOs"—UNDP, 1996. "Private non-profit-making agencies, including co-operative societies and trade unions, which are active in development and national in the sense

that their funds are fully or mainly obtained from sources in the donor economy"—Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2000. The definition of NGO by Cardoso Panel is "NGO has become shorthand for public-benefit NGOs—a type of civil society organization that is formally constituted to provide a benefit to the general public or the world at large through the provision of advocacy or services" (UNGA, 2004).

According to the criteria that were presented before, non-governmental organizations can be characterized as organizations that function on a basis that is not for profit. They are officially founded to assist the general public or the global community by providing advocacy or services, and its primary focus is on tackling social and environment concerns.

Based from the explanation above, the purpose of this research using the concept of Non-governmental Organization is to understand the role of Carter Center in pursuing peace in Syrian War.

1.4.2 Conflict Mapping Approach

Conflict mapping is a valuable method in the field of conflict resolution for visually representing the many elements and dynamics of a disagreement. It provides a systematic approach to analyzing the complexities of conflicts, making it easier to identify the primary causes, important stakeholders, and potential resolutions. The primary objective of conflict mapping is to streamline complex disputes into manageable elements, enabling more effective analysis and resolution procedures (IGNOU, 2017). It is important to acknowledge that each analytical instrument offers

a distinct perspective when addressing or recording a problem (Anom & Vardiansyah, 2022).

Making a rational choice on whether to continue the intervention is made possible by mapping. Conflict participants can also benefit from the map by using it to step back from and make sense of a process they are too close to. Sharing the map can defuse tension and facilitate a resolution if the mapper chooses to get more involved. Ultimately, the map contributes to the demystification of the conflict process, which remains a perplexing, incomprehensible, unexplainable, and extremely aggravating occurrence for a great number of people (Wehr, 1979).

Mapping a conflict without a standardized approach but can be executed in diverse manners, contingent upon the specific objective of the research. The proposed comprehensive mapping of conflict and conflict resolution is not only important but also enables answers to these interconnected concerns. The premise of this approach is that analyzing a conflict by categorizing it into different aspects, such as the conflict itself, the causes and conditions of the conflict, and the perspectives and processes of intervention, is an initial step towards developing and executing an efficient intervention (IGNOU, 2017).

In his 1979 book "Conflict Regulation," Paul Wehr introduced the concept of conflict mapping. Wehr asserts that conflict mapping serves as the initial stage in acting to effectively manage a specific conflict. It provides both the mediator and the parties involved in the conflict with a more comprehensive comprehension of the causes, characteristics, dynamics, and potential solutions for resolving the conflict. Wehr

believes that mapping serves as an initial action towards intervening and effectively managing a specific conflict (Wehr, 1979).

The subsequent mapping represents an effort to identify a "common element" and accomplishes this in two ways: firstly, at the macro level, it offers a structure for organizing information on the entire domain of conflict analysis and resolution; secondly, at the micro level, it presents a potentially valuable framework for organizing information on individual conflicts through deduction. It identifies that there are 3 pillars in comprehensive mapping of conflict and conflict resolution: (pillar 1) the actors, (pillar 2) the causes and conditions of the dispute, (pillar 3) the intervention strategies for the conflict. Regardless of the situation, it is evident that conflict is the main focal point, the key subject area. It is the aspect that we must comprehend or anticipate in order to effectively address it - whether it be through prevention, management, settlement, resolution, transformation, or any other means of dealing with it (Sandole, 1998).

The Conflict Mapping approach is used in this research to analyzed the impact of Carter Center's programs and the prospect using those programs in helping find the solution of Syrian War.

1.5 RESEARCH METHOD

1.5.1 Research Type

The focus of this study will be on explaining or describing the specified issue in a qualitative descriptive manner. The goal of this kind of research is to generate descriptive information about the subject under study. This kind of research will be used by the author to evaluate the Carter Center's contribution in

resolving the Syrian War. The author makes the case that this kind of study will be important in helping readers understand the subject at hand.

1.5.2 Data Types and Resource

The author will use data gathered from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including interview, books, scholarly journals, and trustworthy online sites, throughout the course of this study to further elaborate its thesis. Additionally, the author would draw on official records or internet data that is pertinent to the subject (MoU, speech text, etc.). It is intended that by using these materials, the Carter Center's contribution to ending the Syrian War would be explained in more detail and with greater accuracy.

1.5.3 Data Collection Techniques

The literature study approach will be employed to collect the data for this project. Studying the literature helped researchers provide the groundwork for developing a theoretical framework, shifting their perspectives, and presenting plausible conjectures or hypotheses for the investigation. Additionally, it made it easier to classify, distribute, and arrange various literary works according to their subject matter. Researchers would then have a thorough understanding of the issue they were researching. The Faculty of Social & Political Sciences at University of Hasanuddin Makassar followed the guidelines in the manual for drafting proposals and thesis writing in 2023 to systematically manage the data required for this study.

1.5.4 Research Stages

Data analysis in qualitative research, according to Sugiyono (2019), is carried out both during and after data collecting. The Miles and Huberman Data Analysis Model is the method that will be used to analyze the data, and it includes the following steps:

a. Data collection. The required information will be gathered by observation, interview, or documentation. Even the combination of the three is a possibility. As a result, the researcher will have access to a variety of data to work with.

b. Data reduction. In order to perform the study in an organized fashion, the researcher has to limit the amount of data that has been gathered. A researcher might condense the facts they have gathered by summarizing, classifying, and concentrating on the pertinent subject.

c. Data serving. Narrative text is the method that qualitative researchers most frequently employ to provide data. By providing the data, it will be simpler to comprehend the research's flow and choose what to do for the following stage.

d. Conclusion and Data Verification. Credible evidence must be used to support a tentative judgment. The provisional conclusion must be modified if the supporting facts could not serve as reliable evidence. On the other hand, the early conclusion might be considered as trustworthy if there is evidence of validity within the facts that could support it.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

The basic focus of international relations is the study of behavior within international organizations and relations between states and non-state entities. An international organization is a pattern of cooperation that transcends national boundaries and is built upon a comprehensive organizational structure. It is anticipated or projected that such an organization will maintain continuity in performing its institutional and sustainable functions in order to accomplish the necessary and mutually agreed goals between governments. between non-governmental organizations in various nations (Katzenstein et al., 2014).

The goals of forming an international organization dictate the numerous responsibilities and functions that each organization is founded to perform. Harold K. Jacobson claims that there are three primary categories into which the tasks of international organizations can be divided (Jacobson, 1979):

1. Data and information gathering, analysis, interchange, and distribution are all part of the information function. An international organization can utilize its personnel to perform this duty or it can offer a platform for its members to perform these tasks.

2. The function of normative declaration and definition, also known as normative function. This function only includes statements that have an impact on the domestic and international environment; it excludes instruments with legal force.

3. The purpose of regulations is nearly identical to that of norms, but it places more focus on their ability to have legal consequences. Member nations must ratify a rule before it can become legally binding, and the regulation is only applicable to those who do so.

4. The role of overseeing the application of legislation, wherein, in this instance, international bodies identify the extent of infractions and decide how to handle them.

5. Supervising the application of regulations involves international organizations determining the actions to handle violations and the severity of the violations.

In his book "International Organizations," Clive Archer provides a definition of an international organization as a formal and enduring framework established through an agreement among the members, comprising both governmental and non-governmental entities, of two or more sovereign states. The primary objective of such an organization is to collectively pursue the shared interests of its members (Archer, 2001).

Due to their involvement in international relations exchanges, international organizations are now among the highly prominent participants in these exchanges. State actors also undoubtedly have international policies, which eventually translate into national interests. International organizations, however, have the ability to carry out their member nations' foreign policies (Stengel & Baumann, 2017).

Therefore, the components of an international organization are collaboration that transcends national boundaries, the accomplishment of shared objectives by governmental and non-governmental entities, and a comprehensive organizational framework (Giorgi, 2018). Particularly since the conclusion of the Cold War, the League of Nations, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs or NGOs)

have played an increasingly important role in the evolution of world politics(Archer, 2001). The quantity, scope, and range of issues that NGOs address have increased during the past decades (Amici & Cepiku, 2020). NGOs themselves may have the ability to mobilize societal forces apart from government agents just by virtue of their sheer number. They serve as the binding agent that unites civic society across boundaries. As a result, the growth of NGOs has significant political and social implications for global affairs (Archer, 2001).

Prior to the establishment of the United Nations Charter in 1945, the phrase "non-governmental organization" was not in use. In the years before 1945, a variety of distinct terminology were employed. The Union of International Associations was established in 1910 by a consortium of 132 groups, today often referred to as international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The Secretariat of the League of Nations identified itself as maintaining regular communication with many private national and international organizations. In 1929, a federation was established in Geneva by a collection of organizations that had frequent interactions with the League of Nations Secretariat and participated in League meetings. These organizations were referred to as "private and semi-official international organizations." Additionally, the individuals representing "international associations" in League committees were given the title of "assessors." The League of Nations maintained official connections with "international bureaux," which were specifically specified in its Covenant as intergovernmental organizations established by treaties. Contacts with private groups steadily developed over the years, although in an unsystematic and pragmatic manner.

The League never established any enduring formal protocols for engaging with private entities (Willetts, 2011).

Although NGOs have been engaging with states for many years, the 1990s marked a significant period of transformation. It is crucial to examine how NGOs have already contributed or have the potential to strengthen a new age of peace initiatives, spanning from prevention to peacebuilding. The "new agendas" for peace involve several roles that frequently need substantial participation in governance, humanitarian relief, and development. These features have progressively been integral to the international community's approach to addressing conflict. NGOs operate under the legal framework of international humanitarian law. This concept gained significant attention and recognition through the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, as well as the Geneva Conventions of 1949, which aimed to safeguard individuals affected by conflict. Further support for this idea was established by the Nuremberg Principles, adopted by the UN General Assembly in the early 1950s (Richmond, 2003).

NGOs are independent from governments. NGOs are not profit-making or engaged in commercial activities. NGOs are established organizations and cannot be ephemeral groups, informal associations, or unstructured networks. In the field of human rights, very little diplomatic action would have been taken or international law developed without the sustained political pressure from NGOs. In the field of global environmental politics, governments have been willing and able to exercise leadership, but NGOs have also been major participants in expanding awareness of environmental issues, disseminating research findings, tabling policy proposals, and monitoring policy implementation. Globally NGO activity, particularly the expansion of the global

human rights agenda, is shedding light on societies that lack transparency and placing pressure on governments that violate citizens' rights to participate in policy discussions. NGOs have a vital role in promoting democracy, but they shouldn't be seen as the only avenues for its implementation. We live in systems of global governance, in which governments and NGOs interact with each other and influence each other. NGOs do not have any military capabilities nor significant economic resources, but they do mobilize support for values and norms. NGOs have constructed global governance, raised new issues, framed issues, and participated in the construction of global norms. NGOs are crucial components in the politics of global governance (Willetts, 2011).

International NGOs are and have always been a major part of international interventions to humanitarian crises worldwide. The governments of the United States and other countries now mostly depend on NGOs and their extensive local and global network of contacts. There is an immediate ability and understanding of what needs to be done to react to humanitarian needs since NGOs have vast ground-level expertise and are often there before humanitarian situations begin. Both domestic and foreign NGOs adopt a ground-up approach to program implementation, using local expertise, local and regional organizations, knowledge, and close ties with the community. NGOs work in five areas (Lawry, 2009):

1. International relief and development

2. Democracy promotion and electoral support, human rights and good governance

3. Conflict mitigation, management, and resolution

4. Civil society support and community-based service

5. Education, medical, and state service replacement (traditionally formed locally to substitute or enhance lacking or nonexistent government services)

From care and welfare to change and development, NGOs do a wide range of work. They are distinguished by participating in any or all of five primary activities: resource mobilization; service delivery; research and innovation; human resource development; and public information, education, and lobbying. Best seen as a progression, these activities range from those primarily focused on care and welfare at one extreme to those primarily focused on growth and change at the other. On this spectrum, five activities may be differentiated, but once again it is crucial to emphasize that an NGO may be participating in any or all of them. Who (target groups and geographic regions), what (activities and types of service) and how (direct and indirect actions) are the three ways that NGOs define their activity. The foundation of an easy descriptive typology of NGOs is formed by these four approaches of characterizing them (Ball & Dunn, 2019).

Table 2.1 A Descriptive Typology of NGOs

Spectrum	Activity	Who	What	How
Care and Welfare	Service delivery	Disadvantaged groups	Provisions	Direct
	Resource mobilisation	Geographical areas/communities	Activities	Indirect
	Research and innovation	The general public		
	Human resource	Government		
Change and development	Information, education and advocacy	Other authorities		

Source: The Commonwealth Foundation

When it comes to typology of NGOs it can be classified into several segments. Based on the explanation from Rahul Sharma, NGOs can be classified into 2 types: based on orientation and level of opeartion (Sharma, 2023).

Based on Orientation:

1. Charitable Orientation is often a paternalistic top-down endeavor in which the "beneficiaries" have little involvement. NGOs that work to provide food, clothes, or medication to the underprivileged; housing, transportation, schools, etc. Such non-governmental organizations could also participate in relief efforts in the event of a natural or man-made calamities.

2. Service Orientations. NGOs engaged in service orientation include those that provide health, family planning, or educational services; in these cases, the

NGOs create the program and expect participants to take part in both its execution and service delivery.

3. Participatory Orientation. Self-help initiatives with local participation are what define participatory orientation. These projects include contributions of money, tools, land, materials, labor, etc. Participation in a traditional community development project starts with defining the needs and goes on through the planning and execution phases. Many cooperatives are oriented toward participation.

4. Empowering Orientation. Helping impoverished people become more conscious of their own potential ability to govern their lives and to have a better grasp of the social, political, and economic elements influencing their life is the goal of empowerment orientation. These groups sometimes form on their own around a problem or subject, and other times outside NGOs' staff members help to shape their formation. The people are fully involved in any situation, with NGOs serving as facilitators.

Based on Level of Operation:

1. Community-based Organizations. A consequence of individual efforts are community-based organizations, or CBOs. Among CBOs are sports teams, women's organizations, neighborhood associations, and educational or religious institutions. These organizations take many many various shapes; some are supported by bilateral or international organisations or national or international NGOs, while others function independently of outside support.

2. City-wide Organizations. NGOs with a metropolitan emphasis include groups such as corporate coalitions, organizations of community organisations, chambers of trade and industry, and associations of ethnic or educational organisations. Those that found these groups want to assist the underprivileged. Some of them might make serving the underprivileged their main goal.

3. National NGOs. National non-governmental organizations are those that operate across a country. Examples of national non-governmental organizations include the Red Cross and YMCAs or YWCA. Some of them include state and duty-based branches and support neighbouring NGOs.

4. International NGOs. International NGOs do a range of things, chief among them sponsoring regional NGOs, organizations, and initiatives. They have the personal accountability for implementing the projects. International NGOs include, for instance, CARE, OXFAM, and Save the Children.

NGO in international relations theory did not get many attention at the beginning, as the theory influence heavily on realist nation-states actors. Realism asserts the existence of an anarchic global system, meaning that there is no centralized world government. In this system, nation-states are responsible for ensuring their own security and must rely on their own resources to do so. International politics is essentially a strategic competition where nations utilize military and economic might to safeguard their existence, and where war is the anticipated form of engagement between states. The self-help security dilemma is a determining factor in shaping state objectives, when the maintenance of the state is considered the most important national goal. It is hard to see it through traditional perspective because they do not have access

to the significant resources that are available in state-centred international politics, which include sovereignty, territory, and the power to exert force. In addition, they do not possess economic power on a scale that is equivalent to that of many multinational corporations, which are the usual non-state actors in interdependence theory and international political economy. Unlike realism, the study of NGOs through liberalism would appear to be an excellent place to begin. It envisions a world that is more peaceful than the one portrayed by realists, one in which a range of cooperative connections are conceivable due to the fact that security considerations do not dominate all domains of activity. Liberalism makes it possible to pay more attention to transnational relationships that take place outside of the state, it proposes a wide range of cooperative international interactions that are independent of the realism concern with security concern (Ahmed & Potter, 2006).

After World War II, theories in International Relations continued to develop. In 1990s appeared two perspectives, transnationalism and constructivism. Transnationalism, a concept founded on interdependence theory, resurfaced throughout the 1990s. This endeavour aims to revitalize the potential of interdependence theory in order to expand the examination of international politics beyond the boundaries of nation-states. According to Thomas Risse-Kappen, who supports this resurgence, transnational contacts can be defined as frequent exchanges that occur beyond national borders, involving at least one participant who is not affiliated with a government or international organization. While this strategy does not just focus on NGOs, it asserts that there is a growing opportunity in international relations for players like NGOs, and new areas where these organizations may exert influence. Additionally, constructivism

may be able to provide some insight into the role that NGOs play in international politics. This perspective on international affairs believes that interests, identities, and roles are shaped by society. Constructivists challenge the realist claim that anarchy always leads to a security dilemma, where governments are compelled to prioritize their own security and end up in conflict with one another. An important concept in constructivism is the understanding that the international system, which is the environment in which players operate, is not permanent and unchangeable. As a result, it does not dictate or control the conduct of actors. Instead, the international system emerges from the recurrent engagements of nations and other entities. The prevailing international system is shaped by the perception of major actors regarding the system itself, as well as their own interests and identities, as well as those of others, within that system. Constructivists argue that the way states perceive and define their identities in relation to each other, as well as how they are seen by other states, determines whether their interactions are characterized as competitive or cooperative (Ahmed & Potter, 2006).

A large number of international players, including the United States of America, the European Union, and its member states, have been using the phrase "non-governmental organization" ever since it was first adopted in Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations in 1945. It is logical to assume that the United Nations desired to speak with private non-profit organizations that were not affiliated with any government. According to the United Nations, a non-governmental organization (NGO) is defined as "any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group that is organized on a local, national, or international extent." (Burlinova, 2022).

Many non-governmental organisations engage in what are known as "care and welfare" operations, which are carried on from the humanitarian or sympathetic initiatives that grew in developed countries starting in the 19th Century. The middle and wealthy classes created groups as a result of this activity to assist the impoverished and less fortunate to match their own needs or to give them with relief and welfare. It was an approach of distributing resources from wealthy to poor, although a restricted one. Called "voluntary action," this kind of labour has resulted in the creation of non-governmental organizations known as charities, charity organizations, or welfare groups (Ball & Dunn, 2019).

Though more research is being done on the topic, NGOs are still not well enough defined. Even though it is uncertain what this term really means, NGO has become a widely used term in the academic community. There is no broadly accepted phrase for the word NGO since it has diverse meanings in different situations (Nababa, 2022). The definition of NGO by World Bank is "private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social service, or undertake community development" (World Bank, 1995). According to Willetts, an NGO is "an independent voluntary association of people acting together on a continuous basis, for some common purpose, other than achieving government office, making money or illegal activities" (Willetts, 2002). Another definition, nongovernmental organization is an organization established lawfully by individuals or private groups who do not represent or participate in any government. Only as long as it keeps government officials out of membership can an NGO continue

to be classified as nongovernmental regardless of whether it receives full or partial funding from one or more governments (Lawry, 2009).

NGOs and governments often forged tight bonds based on agreement and contract when NGOs pioneered some type of necessary service and then won official acknowledgment of its need or shown that they could accomplish goals that governments found difficult or impossible to accomplish. When NGOs moved on to assist the government in implementing new public service projects, such ties were deepened. In a paradigm known as "welfare pluralism," both groups saw themselves as cooperative partners in the provision of services and the mobilization of resources (Ball & Dunn, 2019).

Therefore, the power of NGOs is the persuasive power. Their strength rests in proving by action and persuasion that there exist alternate approaches of arranging social and political systems apart from the ones in use now. Think about the typical NGO activities: public education, advocacy, local economic growth and network building empowering individuals, and monitoring international agreements. All of these include persuasive communication; none of them entail force; all take place inside legal systems created by states either individually or jointly. And all seek to either create or alter perceptions of the way the planet runs and why. The range of NGO operations makes it abundantly evident that they function as if constitutive standards exist and are a suitable goal of international politics (Ahmed & Potter, 2006).

The rapid increase in NGOs throughout the last century and their growing involvement in global political processes have been extensively documented. Since the early 1990s, academic interest in these players' role in global environmental politics

has grown exponentially. An increasing amount of data shows that NGOs affect how people view environmental issues as well as government decisions to create domestic policies to protect natural resources and to negotiate international treaties. In spite of growing evidence that NGOs influence international environmental policy (Betsill & Corell, 2007). The 1990s were crucial in transforming the multifaceted function of NGOs in peace operations. Apart from non-governmental organizations with religious ties that concentrate on mediation and conflict resolution, other types of NGOs have emerged, such as secular NGOs, which function independently of governments and the UN (Stein, 2001).

While neutrality or other particular rules shield their actions, NGOs are essentially unaccountable to any organization that the NGO is not under contract with a particular donor, government, or corporation; and they are free to engage in international operations as distinct and independent actors. However, a number of either privately or publicly enforced legal and ethical principles regulate all aspects of the NGO community (Lawry, 2009). Every NGOs has a political agenda. Even all-encompassing NGOs seek to promote the interests of their members. This is particularly evident for NGOs that advocate for certain identity groups, such as organizations that promote the rights of homosexuals, women, indigenous peoples, those with disabilities, and many other distinct communities. All NGOs may be classified as interest groups in this regard. According to Wapner (2007), NGOs, like other political actors, are self-interested organizations that work towards promoting their own objectives (Spiro, 2010).

Many various kinds of organizations are referred to as NGOs by academics and practitioners; these organizations are often distinguished by their geographic extent, substantive problem area, and/or kind of activity. While some writers concentrate only on national or local grassroots groups, others expressly look at international NGOs operating in at least three countries. Still others draw attention to the different networks that these groups create. Studies of global environmental discussions often show that environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOs), scientific associations, and NGOs speaking for business and industrial interests are all involved. Lastly, some academics distinguish between NGOs according to the nature of their main pursuits: outreach, research, and advocacy (Betsill & Corell, 2007).

As it is explained above that NGOs have interests primarily focused on care and welfare, as well as change and development. In the context of a conflict, both aspects are essential. It is the truth that most conflicts take place in "failed states" with hybrid governments and non-existent political institutions. In these regions, non-governmental organization activity has peaked in order to either help establish stable political regimes or to replace the dysfunction of political institutions and the government. It is really claimed that in the impacted regions, NGOs have been more significant than the governmental organization and any other public institution. However, their direct engagement in the disputes creates discussions about how effective or intrusive they are on the internal affairs of the state and on the future resolution of the conflict in issue (Richmond, 2003), which further complicates the real role of NGOs and the international community in conflict resolution since they may in many cases go beyond the bounds of their responsibilities (Karampini, 2023).

Data is gathered by NGOs from many different sources, including local government authorities, military reports, newswires, other NGOs, and even victims themselves. NGOs are motivated to join into NGO groups in order to quickly access more information and promote information exchanges since they often lack the capacity to gather all the data required. Coordination with private and individual in-country donors, private businesses, diplomats and embassies (not donor agencies specifically), armed groups, rebel movements, citizen groups, civil society organizations (CSOs), and others eventually takes up a significant portion of an NGO's communications activities. NGOs are cautious within who they interact with, even if they are capable of communicating and exchanging information with others—especially in an electronic manner. While many would rather communicate in person, they also exchange information via phone, fax, and email. Some will share intelligence with armed forces; others won't because they worry about the appearance of independence, neutrality, and actual impartiality. NGO by NGO standards will have to be established in the field (Lawry, 2009).

A promising option for norm spread in mediation is presented by the growing presence and prominence of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as mediators. The emergence of private diplomacy and mediation on both the demand and supply sides of peace-making has been the subject of a number of studies that have been conducted to investigate this new trend in peace-making. These studies have suggested a variety of variables that have contributed to the process. In an effort to provide a definition for this emerging phenomena, Lanz (2009) defined non-governmental organization mediators as "non-state actors that are not formally part of a government

or an inter-governmental organization and who work as intermediaries in conflict settings." From the establishment of the "International Association" in 1834 to the Parisian "Leave of the Just" to the "International Shipwreck Society" and, most importantly, the Red Cross movement in 1863, which aimed to provide neutral assistance to those wounded in armed conflict, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have had a formative impact on the field of humanitarian aid from the very beginning. They did not play a political role, and their survival, validity, and reach were reliant on their perceived neutrality within the people that they addressed. The predominance of these non-governmental organizations identified them as neutral relief and assistance groups first and foremost (Federer, 2024).

During this period of globalization and decentralization, a huge number of non-governmental organizations were involved in the process of peacemaking. Not only was the number of nongovernmental organizations growing, but their functions were also evolving. According to Debiel and Sticht (2005), non-governmental organizations are undergoing a transformation in their respective sectors. In addition to the "classic" fields of humanitarian aid and relief, poverty reduction, healthcare supply, working with rural communities, and education, "a new type of NGO has emerged, conflict resolution NGOs." There are two primary identities that non-governmental organization mediators subscribe to: those of mediation actors and members of an epistemic community of practitioners of mediation. They capitalize on the moral claims of representing a "global civil society that transcends national boundaries in its concern for human wellbeing" while undertaking political roles that were previously reserved for state or inter-governmental actors. This has allowed non-governmental

organizations to carve out a very powerful niche for themselves in the world of peacemaking. There are instances when non-governmental organizations do not have the political leverage that is necessary to bring parties to an agreement when the situation calls for mediation with more "muscle." In light of this, their unique collection of characteristics and comparative advantages constitutes a kind of alternative type of legitimacy that places an emphasis on "soft" power, which includes things like influence and persuasion (Federer, 2024).

During the early stages of the process, non-governmental organizations take on concrete activities such as fact-finding, conducting outreach to groups that are difficult to reach, building networks, or acting as messengers on behalf of armed groups. These activities allow NGO mediators to fulfill a normative claim, which is that they represent unofficial actors who are engaged in a struggle for greater legitimacy, typically at the grassroots level. The legality of non-governmental organizations as mediators is based on their informality as private actors. Because of the informal nature of NGO mediators, they are not constrained by the strict normative and legal frameworks that are often in place. In this way, non-governmental organizations can achieve more political flexibility. The practice of non-governmental organizations cooperating with a wide range of players is a significant source of legitimacy (Federer, 2024).

NGO mediators can be broken down into three categories (Federer, 2024):

1. A Local Insider. One who is "insider" NGO mediators assert that they have "insider status." Proximity to the dispute, ingrained expertise in the context, and long-standing official and informal channels as its advantage are all characteristics that are associated with "local agency."

2. The Outsiders of the Region. It is possible to understand non-governmental organization mediators as "regional outsiders" who operate within a particular geographical region. These mediators also claim insider status and local agency, but they have certain characteristics that influence their normative socialization. These characteristics include "geographic proximity," "shared political, cultural, and historical ties," and, most importantly, "shared value systems."

3. International NGOs. International nongovernmental organizations that professionalized operate in a wide variety of situations outside of the region in which they are headquartered might be considered international NGO mediators. There are many different types of dispute situations that are resolved through mediation by a private group. In light of their long history and prominent position in the area of non-governmental organization mediation, they represent a category of international NGO mediators who advocate for a "modular technique" of private mediation. In more than seventy-five percent of the world's catastrophic wars, they were active participants.

This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the function of non-governmental organizations. The author then used the World Bank's definition of NGO, which characterizes them as any non-profit organizations that separate from the government, who engage in initiatives aimed at alleviating suffering, advocating for the poor, safeguarding the environment, delivering essential social services, or facilitating community development. This concept will be used to analyze the role of Carter Center as an actor in helping resolving war in Syria.

2.2 CONFLICT MAPPING

The functions of a dispute refer to the purpose or positive outcomes that can arise for individuals who are involved in it. The objective may involve drawing attention to prevalent social injustices that require resolution, advocating for essential transformations in social structures and institutions, or just providing an outlet for the release of tension and suppressed emotions (Deutsch et al., 2006).

Additionally, goals play a crucial role in conflicts. A goal is a specific aim or target that is recognized by all sides involved in a conflict. This could be a stance that the parties openly adopt to ensure visibility and audibility to others (Wertheim, 2018). Disputes sometimes entail competing interests. Interests are essential desires that serve as the driving forces for the involved parties. Nevertheless, the resolution of conflicts fundamentally hinges on the fulfillment of wants. While interests and viewpoints might be subject to negotiation, needs are non-negotiable. Needs are essential requirements that must be fulfilled, such as the need for water. When analyzing a disagreement, it is crucial to differentiate between the parties' stated desires (positions or aims), their underlying desires (interests), and their essential requirements (needs). Furthermore, several political parties may possess distinct objectives and interests (Grenoble, 2011).

Theoretically, there are three main ways that improved information availability might support the settlement of international disputes. Initially, fast and precise information should lessen misinterpretation and lessen the possibility that states may unintentionally respond negatively to non-aggressive actions. This clarifying impact should lessen the possibility of a "security dilemma," in which a state overreacts to

defensive posturing because it is unaware of the intentions of an enemy. Second, information exchanged between foreign partners may strengthen mutual trust. For example, transparency measures are often employed in tandem with weapons control treaties to guarantee that all parties bound by agreement really fulfill their commitments. Data confirming adherence may foster confidence between nations and provide the groundwork for less geopolitical rivalry. Third, increased information availability might reveal the scope and severity of a bloody war, increasing pressure from around the globe to stop the bloodshed or to step in to stop further tragedies (Powers & O'Loughlin, 2015).

Conflicts are characterized by a range of components. Every dispute possesses distinct characteristics that set it apart from others. Nevertheless, certain components are universally present in every fight. Comprehending these prevalent or fundamental components of a conflict is crucial for creating a conflict map. A rational, systematic review procedure is used in conflict mapping to examine a conflict environment from the perspective of a third party or neutral party (Holland & Mawad, 2020). It is essential to comprehend the historical context of any battle, including its inception, origin, progression, and significant milestones. The intervening party uses the mapping as a guide to create a procedure that satisfies the parties' procedural, psychological, and substantive demands (Moore, 2014). Furthermore, conflicts do not arise spontaneously. They occur inside a specific context or location. Understanding the physical and organizational context of a conflict is crucial (Karampini, 2023).

Every battle possesses its unique dynamics. Conflict is a dynamic process characterized by ongoing change and movement. Although it may appear that there is

an impasse between the parties, the various elements of the conflict's backdrop are always evolving. Mapping is a dynamic process that captures a specific moment within a changing context and indicates a course of action (IGNOU, 2017).

Conflict situations are often so complicated that important details are missed or relationships between dynamics are not clear. If they are to identify the reasons and make an effort at a settlement, interveners, or third parties, basically have to interpret a disagreement. In resolving disputes and summarizing all the many aspects, assessment guidelines are very helpful. In-depth studies and conflict mapping may be done by interveners using a guide. That makes it easier to create suitable interventions (Bright, 2014).

Mapmaking processes in international relations have been radically altered as a result of critical perspectives. In place of geopolitical depictions of a world separated into territorial states, they have substituted concepts like as fields, networks, flows, rhizomes, and assemblages. "Mapping," which may be viewed either figuratively as the technique of developing a sense of what is going on in a particular field or as the more concrete practice of picturing people, locations, and institutions in a space, has become a characteristic of scholar work in the field of critical international relations (IR). According to Aradau and colleagues (2015, 25), the interest in "mapping" in critical international relations can be traced back to the conclusion of the Cold War and the decline of geopolitics that is accompanied by the dominance of state-centered theories. Ragazzi (2024) argued the political significance of embracing mathematical data visualization as a vital tool. Despite the fact that mapping is a particularly potent political tool due to its epistemic possibilities and, in particular, its role as an object

that is both rational and beautiful, it should not be abandoned. This is a possibility due to the fact that representations of complicated facts, particularly if they have been subjected to several rounds of data processing, naturally carry an air of authority and a set of assumptions regarding a claim to truth and proof (Ragazzi, 2024).

Conflict arises among groups or people, specifically referred to as the parties involved. The primary parties refer to those who are directly in opposition to each other, actively engaged in the conflict, and exhibiting behavior that escalates the conflict. In contrast, there may exist groups and individuals who possess an interest in the dispute—whose lives will be influenced by the result of the conflict but who do not have a direct interest in its outcome— these entities are known as secondary parties. In addition, third parties may also be present. These individuals are known as conciliators, mediators, or conflict resolution professionals. Their role is to interfere in the disagreement in order to facilitate the process of reaching a resolution. Furthermore, interpersonal issues arise within a relationship. The primary and secondary parties, as well as the stakeholders, involved in a conflict can exhibit many types of relationships, such as alliances, intimate connections, severed ties, confrontations, intermittent connections, and so on. The relationship between the parties should be depicted in a conflict map (Sandole, 1998).

Those who want getting involved in disputes should create the conflict map as precisely and comprehensively as possible. The intervention may crumble and perhaps become a boomerang if not cautious. The first stage in conflict management is mapping. Conflict mapping helps conflicting parties and intervenors understand the

causes of conflict, its nature and dynamics, and the different ways to end or prolong conflict (Anom & Vardiansyah, 2022).

A dispute necessitates the presence of topics, reasons, and areas of disagreement. Therefore, it is crucial to address the inquiry of the underlying reasons for the existence of a specific conflict. While multiple issues may arise in a conflict, it is important to identify the primary ones. Contrasting values can be one such issue. It is important to acknowledge that these values can vary across different parties, either in actuality or as a matter of belief or perception. Each conflict emerges from underlying reasons, and as the conflict unfolds, the chosen course of action determines the resulting consequences. At times, it might be challenging to differentiate between the origins and the outcomes. In any given conflict, certain issues can be perceived as both the causes and the effects of the conflict. For instance, a scarcity of food can be a cause of conflict between two groups. However, this scarcity may also be a consequence of the disruption of normal agricultural activities due to the ongoing violence (Sandole, 1998).

Conflict mapping has developed over time thanks to major contributions from a number of academics and conflict resolution professionals. Paul Wehr is one well-known person who created a methodical method for conflict mapping. His writings have been extensively used in both academic and practical contexts and stress the need of visual representation in comprehending conflicts (IGNOU, 2017).

Every map of a dispute is temporary and has to be updated often since it is a social activity that is always evolving (Wehr, 1979). Conflict mapping begins with the parties to a conflict being identified. Primary parties are those directly engaged in the dispute; secondary parties are those indirectly impacted or having an interest in the

resolution of the conflict; and third parties are mediators, facilitators, or other neutral parties engaged in the conflict resolution process (Anom & Vardiansyah, 2022).

The points of disagreement in a quarrel are what have to be resolved. These might be ethereal (such as values and beliefs) or physical (like resources, or territory). Understanding the causes of the dispute requires a precise definition of the problems. Analyzing the connections between the participants helps one understand the dynamics of the dispute. This covers knowledge of communication patterns, power dynamics, and historical connections. Conflict dynamics are the patterns and procedures that, among other things, define escalation and de-escalation, triggers, and phases of conflict. Positions, or what parties claim they want, and interests, or why they want it, must be distinguished since interests often point to underlying needs that, when properly addressed, might result in stronger long-term solutions. Political, economic, social, and international elements that mold the environment in which the conflict arises might have a big effect on it.

One very noteworthy technique of conflict mapping is that of Paul Wehr. Considering both the immediate and wider settings of the conflict, identifying several stages and adjusting tactics appropriately, and producing visual diagrams to reflect the complexity of conflicts are all stressed in his methodology.

Parties, concerns, relationship mapping, and dynamics highlight are all part of making a visual map. Following creation, the map is examined to find trends and important discoveries. This entails identifying places of involvement, evaluating power imbalances, and determining mutual interests. Strategies to handle the dispute are created based on the study. These could include dialogue facilitation (encouraging

honest and productive conversation between parties) or mediation (using a neutral third party to help resolve the dispute). Creating thorough action plans, ongoing situational monitoring to modify and react to changes, and assessing the efficacy of the interventions and making required modifications are all part of putting the strategies into practice.

A systematic and understandable approach to comprehend complicated conflicts is offered by conflict mapping. It helps to demystify and make more manageable the dispute by graphically depicting the different components. Often, the mapping process makes underlying problems and interests that are not immediately obvious. Taking care of the underlying reasons of the disagreement requires this deeper comprehension. A graphic map helps people communicate more effectively. It gives everyone a shared point of reference from which to talk and improve understanding. Maps of conflicts help to create more focused and efficient dispute settlement techniques. It guarantees that efforts are directed on the most important parts of the dispute by pointing out important patterns and action spots. Conflict mapping may be customized to suit many situations and kinds of disputes because of its organized but adaptable framework. One may use the conflict mapping concepts to large-scale societal conflicts as well as individual disagreements.

Boulding thinks that it is plausible to assume that conflict, including war, demonstrates various universal patterns. These patterns of conflict in areas such as labor relations, international relations, interpersonal relations, and even animal behavior are not entirely distinct from one another. Consequently, it is worthwhile to seek out the shared element among them (Sandole, 1998).

Conflict resolution can be extremely difficult since all parties have different interests that they want to have satisfied after the conflict. It is critical to obtain a thorough grasp of the goals that each party is pursuing, and this requires having access to precise and lucid information. "Mapping is a first step in intervening to manage a particular conflict," as Wehr put it in his seminal work. It provides a deeper knowledge of the dispute's causes, character, dynamics, and potential solutions for both the intervenor and the conflict participants.

In his book, Wehr mad a Conflict Mapping Guide that consist of informations that has to be in it (Wehr, 1979):

1. Summary description (one-page maximum)

2. Conflict history. Explores the roots and significant events in the development of the conflict.

3. Conflict context. Provides a comprehensive description of the conflict's environment, encompassing geographical borders, political institutions, relationships, and jurisdictions.

4. Conflict parties

   a. Primary. Parties with conflicting aims who directly engage in pursuit of those goals.

   b. Secondary. parties that possess an indirect interest in the resolution of the conflict but do not consider themselves to be directly engaged. As the dispute advances, subordinate parties may transition into major ones, and vice versa.

   c. Interested third parties. Individuals or groups who have a vested interest in the effective resolution of the conflict.

5. Issues. Every problem might be perceived as a dispute that has to be resolved. Problems can be recognized and categorized based on the main cause:

   a. Facts-based. The main sources of conflict in this situation are judgment and perception.

   b. Valued-based. Dispute about the appropriate criteria for determining a policy decision, a relationship, or another cause of conflict.

   c. Interests-based. conflict arising from differing opinions on the allocation of limited resources (such as power, privilege, economic advantages, and respect).

   d. Non-realistic. Arising from sources other than diverse perspectives, interests, and values.

   With rare exceptions, almost every dispute is impacted by a disagreement arising from each of these factors, but often one component is dominating

6. Dynamics. Social disputes exhibit typical, although not necessarily foreseeable, patterns of behavior. Includes:

   a. Precipitating events. Indicate the beginning of a disagreement.

   b. Issue emergence, transformation, proliferation. The nature of issues evolves during the course of a conflict.

   c. Polarization. As political parties strive for coherence within their own ranks and form alliances with like-minded groups, and as leaders solidify their stances, conflicting parties tend to polarize, resulting in heightened intensity and a need to simplify and resolve the dispute.

   d. Spiraling. Deescalatory spirals can occur when opponents mutually and gradually decrease the antagonism and inflexibility of their relationship

e. Stereotyping and mirror-imaging. The act of categorizing individuals or groups based on preconceived notions or assumptions, and projecting one's own beliefs or characteristics onto others

7. Alternatives routes to a solution(s) of the problem(s). Both the parties engaged in the conflict and impartial observers will likely have recommendations for settling the dispute.

8. Conflict regulation potential. Resources may be discovered in any conflict scenario that might help to limit and potentially resolve the dispute.

   a. Internal limiting factors. Variables such as shared values and interests, the inherent worth of a relationship that both parties want to preserve, or the constraints imposed by various commitments that influence the dispute.

   b. External limiting factors. The presence of a higher authority or an external mediator who can intervene and exert pressure to reach a resolution in the disagreement.

   c. Interested or neutral third parties. Arbitrate the disagreement, or find financial resources to address a shortage issue.

   d. Techniques of conflict management. including those known to the conflicting parties and third parties, as well as those proven effective in other situations. These strategies encompass mediation, conciliation, rumor control, fractionating issues, and extending the time range to promote settlement.

9. Using the map. The conflict map is highly valuable (and absolutely necessary) as the first stage in conflict intervention. Mapping allows for a well-informed assessment of whether the intervention should be continued. The map is useful in

helping conflict parties gain perspective and understanding of a process that they are overly involved in

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Based on the explanation above, Conflict Mapping approach by Paul Wehr, argued that "Mapping is an initial action taken to effectively address and control a specific situation. It provides the intervenor and the conflict parties with a more comprehensive comprehension of the origins, character, dynamics, and potential for resolution of the dispute. Due to the dynamic nature of conflicts, which are social phenomena, any representation of them, such as a map, may only be accurate for a limited duration and requires regular updates." will be use in analyzing the impact of Certer Center and its prospect towards managing peace in Syria.