

What is Peace?

What is **peace**?

- An agreement?
- The absence of violence?
- Co-existence?
- Security?
- Justice?
- Prosperity?
- Right relationships?

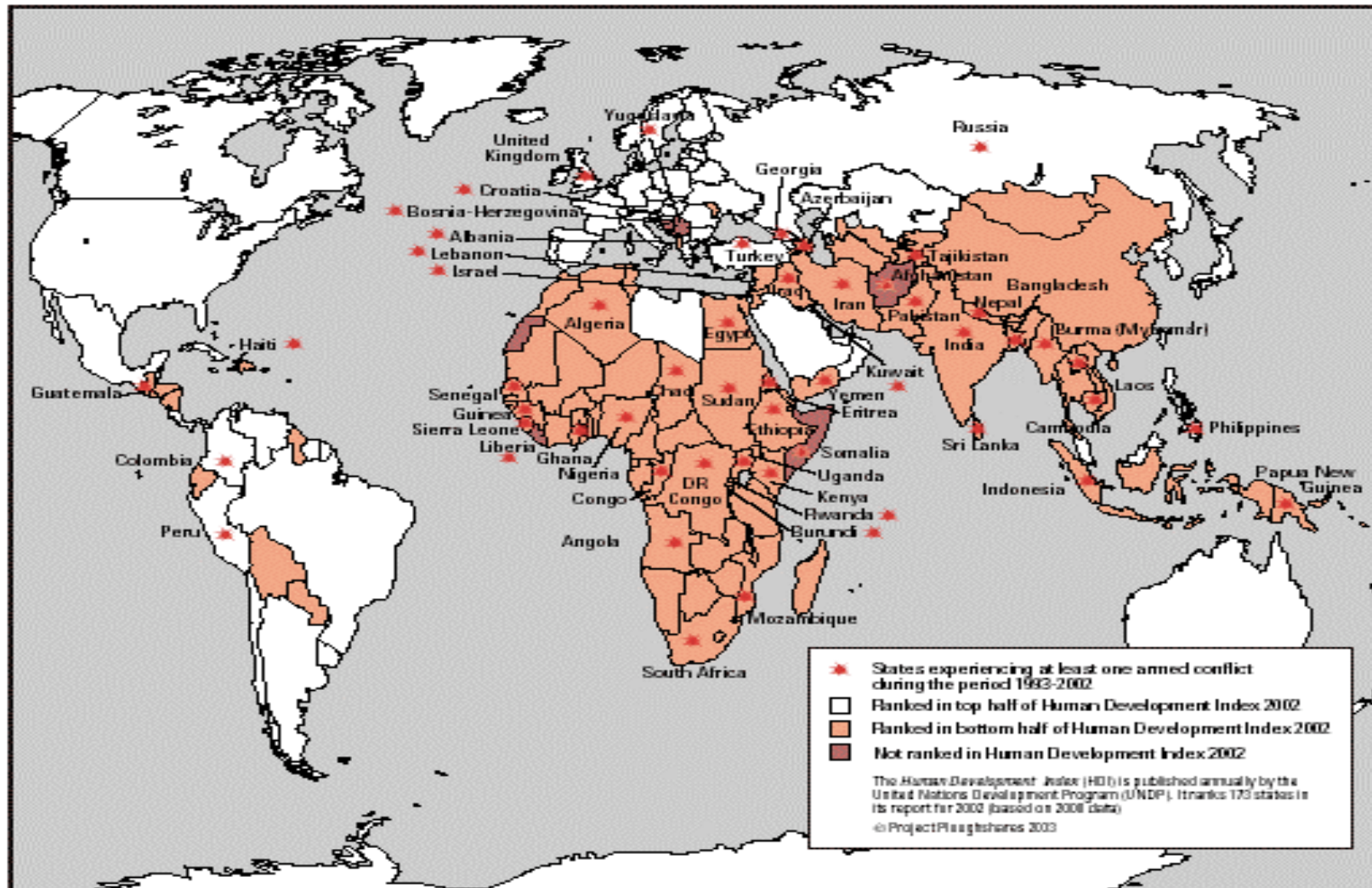


What does it mean to **achieve peace**?

- Negative vs. positive peace
 - How secure?
 - How just?
 - How prosperous?
 - How “right”?

What is “Un-Peace?”

How do we know when we do not have peace?



Major sources: Human Development Report 2002; Armed Conflicts Report (Project Ploughshares)

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Does Un-Peace = Conflict?

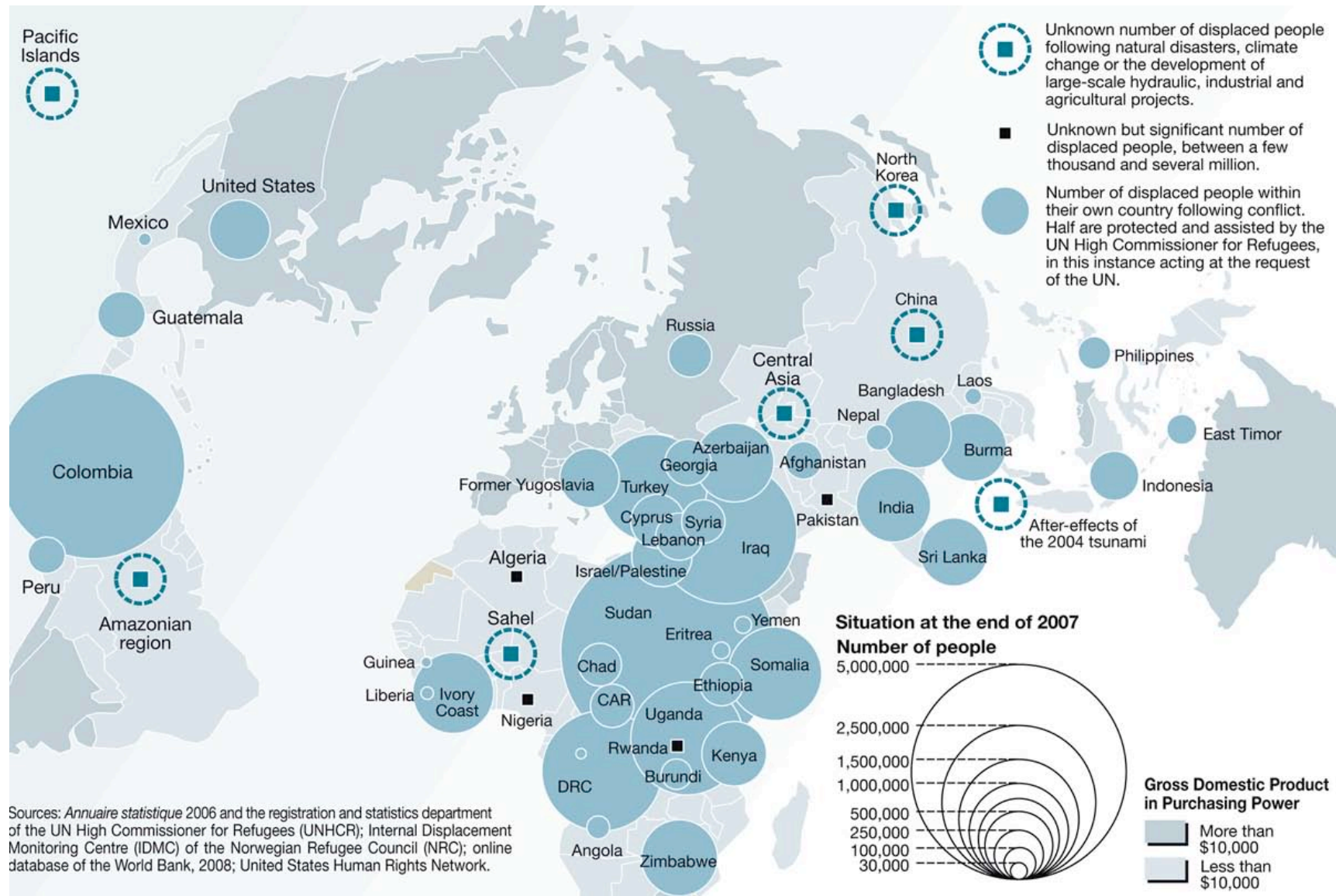
79 conflicts on the current watch list of the International Crisis Group
(slipping into conflict, in conflict, or emerging out of conflict):

Deteriorated Situations (10): Basque Country (Spain), Bolivia, Egypt, Fiji, Iran, Israel/Occupied Territories, Kyrgyzstan, Somalia, Sudan, and Turkmenistan

Improved (1): Guinea

Unchanged (68): Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chechnya (Russia), Colombia, Comoros Islands, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Georgia, Haiti, India (non-Kashmir), Iraq, Indonesia, Kashmir, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Moldova, Myanmar/Burma, Nagorno-Karabakh (Azerbaijan), Nepal, Nigeria, North Caucasus (non-Chechnya), North Korea, Northern Ireland (UK), Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somaliland (Somalia), Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan Straits, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Western Sahara, Zimbabwe

Internally Displaced Persons



Sources: *Annuaire statistique* 2006 and the registration and statistics department of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC); online database of the World Bank, 2008; United States Human Rights Network.

What is Un-Peace?

107 conflicts between 1995-2000:

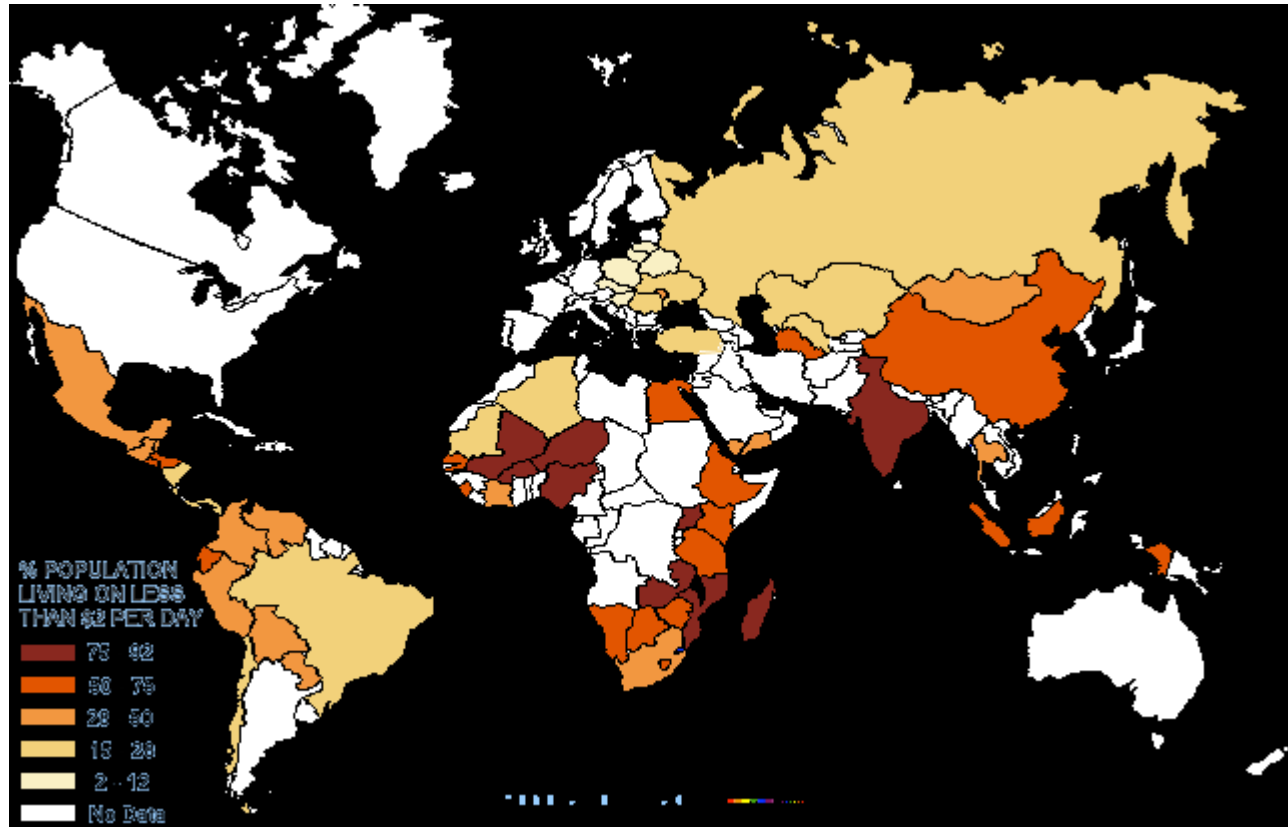
- 31.8% ethno-nationalist
- 23.4% inter-ethnic
- 19.6% anti-regime wars
- 43.9% in Africa
- 37.4% in Asia
- 10.3% in the Americas

Consider the costs of “Un-peace”:

1. Daily average terrorist related deaths in 2007: 62
2. Daily avg. conflict-related deaths in Sudan last 17 years: 322
3. Daily avg. conflict-related deaths in DRC 1998-'03: 1,808
4. Daily average AIDS deaths in 2007: 5,753
5. Daily average of Rwandans killed in 1994 genocide: 8,000
6. Daily avg. TB and Malaria deaths per year: 10,959

What is Peace?

World poverty map (people living on less than \$2/day)



Number of people living on less than \$2/day = 2.7 billion (44%)

Number of people living on less than \$1/day = 1.1 billion (18%)

Peace =

A state of human existence characterized by
**Sustainable levels of co-existence and
healthy processes of change**

Peace is both a substantive variable – e.g. a snap shot in time as to how well we are meeting a polity's basic human needs

AND

A process variable – e.g. how well is that polity addressing critical issues that affect it as a whole as well as its members

Peacebuilding

What is Peacebuilding?

- “Action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into violence” *Agenda for Peace, UN 1992*
- A wide range of activities that “focus on fostering sustainable institutions and processes in areas such as sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and inequalities, transparent and accountable governance, the promotion of democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law and the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence.” *UN Security Council, 2001*

Examples of Peacebuilding Programs

Peacebuilding programs cover a wide range of activity:

- **An international aid group sets up a refugee camp for people that fled war torn villages**
- **A conflict resolution organization runs a “back channel” dialogue between a government and a rebel group**
- **A government funds the rebuilding of homes that were destroyed in ethnic violence**
- **A aid agency runs a series of voter education projects to prepare a country for elections**
- **Assistance is given to re-write laws to protect minorities**
- **Massive international loans are used to rebuild a country’s economy**

Governmental Actors

IGOs (Inter-Governmental Organizations)

UN (UNDP,
DPKO, Security
Council,
UNHCR, etc.)

NATO

AU

OSCE

ASEAN

OAS

EU...

IFIs (International Financial Institutions)

World Bank Group

International Monetary Fund

“Donors”

Governmental agencies set up to give humanitarian and development assistance

e.g. USAID, DFID, SIDA...

Individual Governments

Leaders, Ministries of Foreign Affairs of individual governments

Int'l Non-Governmental

Conflict Resolution Organizations

**Alliance for Peacebuilding
(Carter Center, Search for
Common Ground, etc.)**

**European Centre for Conflict
Prevention, International Alert,
INCORE, Centre for Conflict
Resolution, ...**

Humanitarian/Development

**Catholic Relief Services
Mercy Corps, International
Rescue Committee, Oxfam,
CARE, World Vision, Pax
Christi, ICRC, MSF, ...**

Human Rights

**Amnesty International,
Human Rights Watch,
Physicians for Human Rights,
Lawyers Committee for
Human Rights, ...**

Environmental/Others

**World Wildlife Fund, World Conservation Service, Peace
Brigades International, ...**

Indigenous Actors

Religious Organizations

Tribal, Clan Structures

Non-State Armed Groups

Academics

Civil Society

Labor Unions, Human Rights groups, Business Associations, Media, Professional Associations

Political Leaders

How Are We Doing?

The good news:*

- Armed conflicts down 40% since 1992; 15% reduction from 2002-2005
- Battle-death tolls declined worldwide by almost 40% between 2002 and 2005 (though data “inexact”)
- In the 1990s, for the first time, more wars ended in negotiated settlements (42) than in military victory (23)
- Between 2000 and 2005, 17 wars ended in settlements, only 4 ended in victory

*Human Security Report

The bad news:

- About 40% of conflicts that ending in a negotiated settlement relapsed into violence within 5 years (HS Rept) (e.g. Angola and Rwanda)
- As of 2004, average length of self-determination conflicts was 27 years (Marshall and Gurr)
- Since 1945, peacebuilding initiatives successful in:
 - 43% of cases using a lenient definition
 - 35% of cases using “stricter” definition (Sambanis and Doyle)

The Peacebuilding Challenge

Anderson and Olson found two levels of success:

The **Programmatic level** (my project achieved its specific goals)

Peace Writ Large (PWL - the society as a whole is more just, more sustainable, and less violent)

Anderson and Olson also found that success at the **Programmatic level** did not translate into success in terms of **Peace Writ Large**

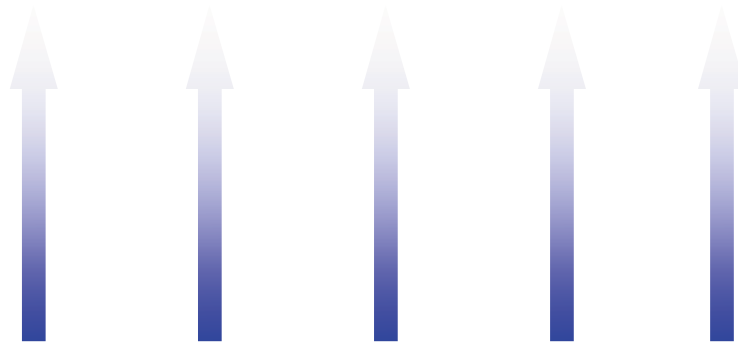
The peacebuilding challenge = bridging this gap

The Peacebuilding Gap

The success of individual peacebuilding programs does not necessarily translate into PWL or long term, society-wide peace

Peace Writ Large (PWL)

Long-term, society-wide/systemic, change

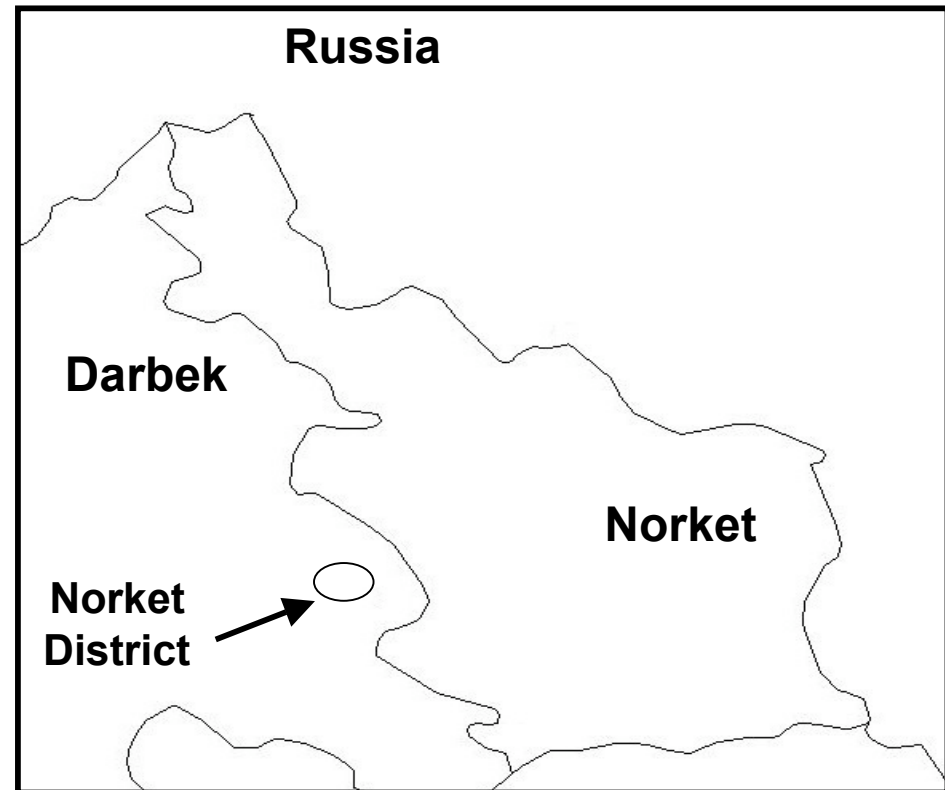


Programmatic Success

(E.g. schools built, people trained, etc.)

Norket Case Study

1. Read the Norket (norket) – Darbek (darbek) Case Study.
2. Identify what you think are the drivers of the conflict or lack of peace in the Norket -- Darbek situation



3. How would you intervene to build Peace Writ Large in Norket and Darbek?