



**World Peace, Dialogue & Unity (Gathered Articles): A
North America, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle
East, Oceania & Europe Perspective 1st Edition**



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Rudolph. Patrick. T. Muteswa

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BBA, BCom Honors & MCom (UKZN South Africa)

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sentence there are open and closed “...” *quotation marks* highlighting key words or words spoken by someone, the author would like to kindly inform you that the verbatim or direct word-for-word quote will only end after proper referencing of open and closed brackets has been done at the end of the verbatim sentence clearly acknowledging the name and year of the source document that has been used by the author as shown (Rudolph, 2019, www.rptmuteswa.ca.us). Furthermore, as the author of this textbook I have clearly highlighted the term ‘*Gathered Articles*’ on the book title meaning that the strategy I am using to write my book is using direct quotes I have gathered from various publications written by various authors and presenting them in a logical manner that creates a Book Chapter despite the fact that I will often at times present my own interpreted words in certain parts of the book. I was granted permission by the publishers of the information sources I obtained the information to use during my book writing process. In addition in certain instances there can be a full website link where the article or publication used in writing this textbook can be directly downloaded or viewed by the readers of this textbook for instance: during in-text referencing, the footnotes and or the bibliography section of the chapter as this enables the author of this textbook to clearly show the readers who the original owners of the published work are and also to fully acknowledge them. In addition readers please note that all the information sources used in this book are owned by the publishers/owners of the various websites, books, newspapers, magazines and journals used by the book author. Therefore readers of this textbook if you want to use any of the information from any of these referenced sources please may you directly contact the original owner(s)/publisher(s) of the information source for permission to use their information for whatever purpose you want to use it for.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

One of the most popular or currently trending topic nowadays in organizations, executive boards, governments, research institutions, university faculty schools, chambers of commerce, banking institutions, diplomatic institutions, parliaments, judiciary institutions, civil society organizations, media houses and so on is ‘peace’. The ‘natural beauty of life’ can only be realized in this world when a country or community consistently enjoys peace, economic prosperity, happiness, high quality health care systems, freedoms, upholdment of basic human rights, highly functional social institutions and so on. In general the costs of conflict whether it is in a community, organization, country and or family are very high as *the disadvantages are consistently out-numbered by the advantages*. In essence peace is the pillar behind what human beings call ‘life’ since (1) their day-to-day livelihoods are based on its existence, (2) inner peace of mind is dependent on the availability of a peaceful environment surrounding them, (3) a family remains unified when a peaceful environment exists and so on. The responsibility of educating people about the greatness of world peace and how to resolve conflict situations solely lies with all the citizens of this world whether it is a school teacher, executive board of director, manager, academic, diplomat, student, entrepreneur, nurse, pilot, gardener, medical doctor, engineer, parent, government minister or governor, Monarchy Ruler, politician, journalist, media professional, farmer, chef, civil society professional, security sector personnel and so on. One of the main aims of this book was to educate readers from ‘all walks of life’ (or *different career professions named above including the uneducated citizens*) about the meaning of the term ‘peace’ and why it is important in a modern day society. This book aimed to educate readers about the various ways the business sector or organizations can play a leading role to promote peace, human rights and anti-corruption practices by covering information about the UN Global Compact– Business for Peace and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. This book also focused on educating readers about the various typical examples of exemplary peace initiatives being carried-out by several nations across the world such as the United States of America, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Germany, Belgium, France, The Netherlands, South Africa, Norway, India and so on. Publishing exemplary peace initiatives being carried-out by the above mentioned nations in this book generally helps to promote similar initiatives amongst other nations around the world and this ultimately leads to a much safer, united, progressive and modernized world for everyone. Another key aim of this book was to

place more emphasis on educating the book readers about the importance of implementing and upholding democratic principles in a society (*at all levels*) as this is the pillar to a perpetual peaceful environment that experiences limited complex societal conflict dilemmas. This book specifically targeted people in the continent of Africa, North America, Latin America, Europe, Oceania, Middle East and Asia in order to provide them with basic knowledge about the importance of creating a culture of promoting and protecting peace in a continent, region, country, community, organization, family and so on. I noticed that in this life we live today humanity can only progress through consistent learning or knowledge sharing and the desire for consistent learning can only be strengthened through book writing in various career-fields.

Acknowledgement:

I would like to thank my 6 (*four brothers & two sisters*) siblings for tirelessly supporting me towards my education and personal life goals. I would also like to take this opportunity to greatly thank my late parents, aunties and uncles for the great role they played in my childhood. Furthermore, I shall forever be grateful to the great men and women in the continent of Africa, North America, Europe, Latin America, Middle East, Oceania and Asia who contributed towards the writing of this book in particular all the named leading 'iconic' entrepreneurs, business leaders, organizations & the various information sources cited in this book.

Chapter 1: Introduction to world peace

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Define the following term ‘world’. Explain what is ‘unity’. Discuss why unity is critical in each & every society.
- Describe what is peace & its origins. Identify the different types of peace.
- Discuss how organizations can contribute towards peace & development in a society.
- Highlight the reasons that make it ideal for businesses to join ‘Business for Peace’.
- List the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

1.1 Introduction

Recent events around the world such as the spreading of the Covid19 virus globally played a huge negative impact on: the global economy (*in terms of employment, trade & investments*), people’s way of life and health. When the global economy is performing poorly it becomes difficult to maintain and fund peace initiatives around the world. Generally a world without peace is difficult to socially, economically and technologically develop in a manner that uplifts the values, norms and ethics of the different societies living in it. *“The pillar that shapes, entrenches, dignifies, celebrates and cements all the ‘rights to life’, ‘rights to freedoms’ and the ‘rule of law’ of all the citizens in the world is ‘peace’ and the interrelation of peace with the respect for human rights and democratic processes is inseparable”* (Rudolph Patrick T. Muteswa, 2021). Today the world is divided into two parts since: (1) some parts or regions are experiencing civil unrest, fragile democratic processes, civil wars or civil conflict whilst (2) other parts or regions are flourishing in economic stability, peace, transparent democratic processes, rule of law, promotion and protection of human rights and the environment. *“Today the absence of peace in other parts of the world results in the prolonged suffering of people, increased poverty levels, lack of national pride, low morale amongst the general populace, high unemployment rates, food shortages, poor healthcare systems, lack of access to education, reduced life expectancy rates, complicated conflict dynamics and the emigration of people into other countries to seek refuge out of fear of losing their lives. Thus a human mind that is happy, calm and fully functional requires a peaceful environment as a critical ingredient thus peace is a necessity for everyone who wants to enjoy life”* (Rudolph Patrick T. Muteswa, 2021).

¹²According to Smith, D. (2021) *Any war is too much war*. That said, from 1995 to 2010 there were fewer, less lethal wars each year. This was the peace dividend from the end of the Cold War in 1990, along with a reduced risk of nuclear conflagration and the use of more economic resources for peaceful purposes. It was possible because international co-operation increased and helped end wars and monitor peace agreements. But those gains have not been sustained. Since 2010, the number of wars has increased, the number of international peace operations has declined, the number of new peace agreements has fallen away, and the rate of casualties from war has risen sharply. Geopolitics is increasingly toxic, both at the global level. That toxin hinders co-operation to end armed conflicts. It is the reason why the global system of conflict management is weaker than at any time since 1990. And it means that the appetite for co-operation is declining at the very moment when the world faces a range of challenges – climate change, pandemics, potential cyber vulnerability – to which responding co-operatively is the realistic way forward. A UN study found that in the first 12 or so years after the end of the Cold War, as many peace agreements were signed as in the previous 200 years (Smith, D, 2021, <https://newint.org/features/2020/10/06/war-and-peace-peacekeeping-trends>). "Reprinted by kind permission of New Internationalist. Copyright New Internationalist. <https://newint.org>.³⁴"The pressures on our world are serious, and expected to grow. Humankind must ditch the military habit - and tackle conflict at its roots, **Hazel Healy** writes. **Look within**. Peace starts with you. Ordinary citizens can make a difference. When's the last time you said sorry? Think about who loses when you win. Are the people around you heard and respected or marginalized, ignored and left out? Make a decision to care about what happens to them. Start a constructive conversation with someone you disagree with. Challenge 'them-and-us' thinking in yourself as

¹ Smith, D. (2021) *War and Peace*. Available from: <https://newint.org/features/2020/10/06/war-and-peace-peacekeeping-trends> [Accessed January 20, 2022] "Reprinted by kind permission of New Internationalist. Copyright New Internationalist. <https://newint.org>

² Smith, D. (2020) *The State of the World Atlas*. ISBN (ebook) 978-1-912408-88-7 Available from: <https://myriadeditions.com/books/the-state-of-the-world-atlas/>

³ Healy, H. (2018) *10 STEPS TO WORLD PEACE*. Available from: <https://newint.org/features/2018/09/18/10-steps-world-peace> [Accessed January 20, 2022] "Reprinted by kind permission of New Internationalist. Copyright New Internationalist. <https://newint.org>

⁴ New Internationalist (2018) *Conflict is re-Shaping The World Here's How We tackle It*. September-October 2018, Issue 515.

well as in others. Every one of us can choose to make society more just and peaceful, or more unjust and warlike” (Healy, H., 2018, <https://newint.org/features/2018/09/18/10-steps-world-peace>). "Reprinted by kind permission of New Internationalist. Copyright New Internationalist. <https://newint.org>. The next section will cover the definition of terms.

1.2 Definition of the following term ‘world’

In general many dictionaries including academics, experts and authors have developed numerous definitions of the term ‘world’ over the past number of years. Generally the term ‘*world*’ refers to planet earth and all the (1) humans or mankind, (2) nature and (3) vegetation currently cohabiting in it under the guidance of national boundaries (borders) and geographical regions. ⁵“In addition the definition of the term ‘*world*’ refers to everything that we see and touch from the North, South East or West in all the countries” (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2021). The following section will cover aspects about the meaning of the term ‘unity’.

1.3 What is ‘unity’

⁶The existence of a common history together amongst different communities in a society is unity. The ability of people in a country to openly or transparently carryout their day-to-day activities together as a traditional kind of national identity is ‘*unity*’. Thus, ‘unity’ in a society involves embracing majoritarianism and protecting minority rights in order to continuously live in a liberal and democratic society. ‘Unity’ prevails when the Constitution crafted by the people (*majority rule and minority rights*) is upheld within the confines of both national and international law. Generally ‘unity’ in a society exists when a country establishes highly functional and credible institutions that accommodate, tolerate and value what people think the good is. ‘Unity’ is found in a society where there is mutual consensus on the basics for instance dignity for all via transparent democratic processes, equal distribution of resources, the fair rule

⁵ Muteswa, R.P.T. (2021) *The Magnificence of Respecting Human Rights, Democracy & Freedoms in a Country & Organizations: (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Oceania & Europe a 21st Century Perspective*. 1st Edition, ISBN 978-1-77921-415-7, Self Published Book.

⁶ George W. Bush Presidential Center (2021) *Creating Unity in a Diverse Society*. Available from: <https://www.bushcenter.org/publications/articles/2021/02/democracy-talks-creating-unity-in-a-diverse-society.html> [Accessed October 24, 2021] © Copyright 2021 George W. Bush Presidential Center

of law and a fair amount of balance between majoritarianism and respect for minorities. In addition ‘unity’ occurs when citizens of a country start to live together in peace and harmony as neighbors while at the same time valuing each other’s differences, opinions, ideas and beliefs in a respectful manner. When citizens of a country openly accept and adopt the ideals and principles of civics education that help to narrate their country’s history and experience whilst integrating immigrants and refugees achievements as part of the common story that is ‘unity’ in its purest form⁷⁸ (Levin, Y. cited in George W. Bush Presidential Center, 2021, www.bushcenter.org). The following section will cover the reasons why unity is important in a society. The following section will cover the reasons why unity is important in a society.

1.4 Unity is critical in each & every society

In general ‘unity’ is present where a group, individuals or a community who are co-habiting together and or working together either: tolerate, love, respect, motivate, support and greatly value each other while on the other hand sharing a common goal, history and so on (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2021). People are the key actors found in a modern day society despite the fact that they come from different walks of life. Nowadays everyone needs the helping hand of another person in their day-to-day life thus when conflict exists in a society it becomes impossible to easily achieve unity in that particular society. Therefore, there is a strong interrelation between ‘achievement’ and ‘unity’ as they both co-exist and neither can succeed without the other. People need other people to achieve their goals in life and the fact that they need others ultimately makes it easier for unity to prevail in peoples’ lives. Interestingly, a society’s richness in: culture, values, ethics, principles and integrity is deep rooted in the happiness of its people who live as families in their respective communities. Families that are

⁷ George W. Bush Presidential Center (2021) *Creating Unity in a Diverse Society*. Available from: <https://www.bushcenter.org/publications/articles/2021/02/democracy-talks-creating-unity-in-a-diverse-society.html> [Accessed October 24, 2021] © Copyright 2021 George W. Bush Presidential Center

⁸ Levin, Y. cited in George W. Bush Presidential Center (2021) *Creating Unity in a Diverse Society*. Available from: <https://www.bushcenter.org/publications/articles/2021/02/democracy-talks-creating-unity-in-a-diverse-society.html> [Accessed October 24, 2021] © Copyright 2021 George W. Bush Presidential Center

highly characterized by happiness and a culture of togetherness have one thing in common called ‘unity’. Thus unity is the cement that builds, strengthens and flourishes happiness in a family. The existence of mutual relations amongst people, groups and or entities in a society is based on their willingness to work together and co-exist. Good relations can only be achieved if all the parties involved (*such as people, groups or entities*) are willing to embrace and adopt a unity pact that is based on transparency, truthfulness and good communication. Overtime mutual relations start to produce good results when people, groups and or entities in a society continue to be united. Generally a society is made up of different groups or teams of people. Notably, the fuel that drives outstanding teamwork results amongst team members is ‘unity’. Therefore, unity is important in the proper functioning of teams in a society. Societal development is easier to achieve when people are open minded, willing to share ideas and join hands to achieve mutual goals. Hence, by doing so unity thrives in a society since the life blood of unity is the attainment of mutual goals in a society.

⁹According to the Missouri State University (2019) **What is a Utopia?** Utopia is the conceptual ideal community, a nearly perfect society, where every citizen is a model of good behavior, thoughtfulness, and compassion, living in harmony with Nature. It is a land of equality and opportunity, and of course, it is purely fictional. Utopia was an allegory written by Saint (Sir) Thomas More, "A Man for All Seasons," who sought to introduce the concept of social justice to English culture during an especially brutal time. Ultimately, he fell out of favor, was tortured, and executed by the Crown. Still, the idea of utopia survived. **How can we bring unity to our communities?** In modern history, especially in America, utopian societies and communities were established mostly to fail through the frailties of human nature. Although we may hold a desire to better ourselves, our families, our communities, and our world, we are divided by divergent political stances, faiths, and views. Our communities are afflicted by poverty, crime, substance abuse, and plagued by ageism, racism, sexism, oppression, intolerance, and socio-economic inequalities (Missouri State University, 2019,

⁹ Missouri State University (2019) *Unity in Community*. Available from: <https://publicaffairs.missouristate.edu/unity-in-community.htm> [Accessed October 24, 2021] © 2019 Board of Governors, Missouri State University

<https://publicaffairs.missouristate.edu/unity-in-community.htm>). The following section will cover the meaning of peace and its origins.

1.5 What is peace & its origins

¹⁰“The concept of peace was first introduced into academic literature by the Norwegian pioneer of peace research Johan Galtung, who distinguished between two types of peace: positive peace and negative peace” (Institute of Economics & Peace, 2021, www.visionofhumanity.org).

¹¹According to Peace Direct (2021) For some, *peace* means the absence of violence. To others, *peace* means freedom from fear. But what does it mean to you? From Sudan to Sri Lanka, our work shows us that peace means different things to us all. Peace is personal. Peace is much more than just the absence of war, but whatever it means, peace is personal (Peace Direct, 2021, <https://www.peacedirect.org/world-peace-day/>). ¹²According to the Institute of Economics & Peace (2021) in this context, it is essential to consider the long historical evolution of the concept of peace, which has been enriched by progressive definitions of its meaning and by ever-evolving methodologies for its implementation. *Johan Galtung was influenced by Gandhi*. Johan Galtung was influenced in his philosophy of peace by the pacifism of Gandhi. The iconic Indian leader and political ethicist, famously concerned with understanding and implementing non-violent forms of civil resistance, coined the term satyagraha. Satyagraha refers to a universal value of truth and peacefulness — where strength comes through enacting non-violent and peace-affirming practices. ¹³Similarly, the economist [Kenneth Boulding](#), a contemporary of Johan Galtung and early proponent of systems theory, identified the need to establish stable peace. A

¹⁰ Institute for Economics & Peace (2021) *Introducing the Concept of Peace*. Available from: <https://www.visionofhumanity.org/introducing-the-concept-of-peace/> [Accessed October 24, 2021] ©2021 Institute for Economics & Peace. All rights reserved.

¹¹ Peace Direct (2021) *World Peace Day*. Available from: <https://www.peacedirect.org/world-peace-day/> [Accessed October 24, 2021] © Peace Direct 2021. Peace Direct is a Registered Charity, Number 1123241

¹² Institute for Economics & Peace (2021) *Introducing the Concept of Peace*. Available from: <https://www.visionofhumanity.org/introducing-the-concept-of-peace/> [Accessed October 24, 2021] ©2021 Institute for Economics & Peace. All rights reserved.

¹³ Institute for Economics & Peace (2022) *“Stable Peace” by Kenneth Boulding: Analysis of Policy Planks*. Available from: <https://www.visionofhumanity.org/policy-planks-for-stable-peace/> [Accessed January 23, 2022] © 2022 Institute for Economics & Peace. All rights reserved.

durable and resilient peace, which minimises the risk of a relapse of the system into war. Boulding, like other pioneers of peace and conflict studies, sought to understand how social systems change over time and to analyse which institutions and structures within the system were conducive to stable peace and which worked against it (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2021, www.visionofhumanity.org). The next section will cover the different types of peace.

1.6 Types of peace

The common two types of peace (namely: negative and positive peace) were highlighted by the Norwegian pioneer of peace research Johan Galtung as mentioned earlier in this Chapter. (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2021, <https://www.visionofhumanity.org/defining-the-concept-of-peace/>).¹⁴ **Negative peace**

– *defined by the absence of war and violence*

- *does not capture a society's tendencies towards stability and harmony*

Positive peace

– *defined by a more lasting peace that is built on sustainable investments in economic development and institutions as well as societal attitudes that foster peace.*

- *can be used to gauge the resilience of a society, or its ability to absorb shocks without falling or relapsing into conflict*

Positive Peace opposes what is known as the 'structures and cultures of violence'. These structures and cultures can cause people to behave violently, or impose violence on others. This definition has since increased in popularity, and is now widely used by academics and politicians alike. But in order to fully understand the idea of Positive Peace and its implementation, we need to understand the history of Positive Peace” (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2018, <https://positivepeace.org/what-is-positive-peace>). Why positive peace is important in a country?

¹⁴ Institute for Economics & Peace (2018) *What is Positive Peace*. Available from: <https://positivepeace.org/what-is-positive-peace> [Accessed October 25, 2021] Copyright 2018 Institute for Economics and Peace. All rights reserved.

¹⁵“Defined as the attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies, the factors of Positive Peace also lead to many other positive outcomes which society feels are important. Therefore Positive Peace is described as creating the optimum environment for human potential to flourish. Positive Peace has been empirically derived by the Institute for Economics & Peace via the statistical analysis of thousands of cross-country measures of economic and social progress to determine what factors have a statistically significant association with Negative Peace. Positive Peace is measured by the Positive Peace Index (PPI) which consists of eight domains, each containing three indicators, totalling 24. This provides a baseline measure of the effectiveness of a country’s capabilities to build and maintain peace. It also provides a measure for policymakers, researchers and corporations to use for effective monitoring and evaluation. Positive Peace can be used as the basis for empirically measuring a country’s resilience, or ability to absorb and recover from shocks. It can also be used to measure fragility and to help predict the likelihood of conflict, violence and instability” (Institute of Economics & Peace, 2021, <https://positivepeace.org/peace-in-action>). The next section will cover the contribution of organizations towards peace.

1.7 How organizations can contribute towards peace & development in a society

¹⁶“Political instability and conflict in a country blights its economic and social development. It also discourages investment. Yet the innovation and economic development which the private sector brings can be a powerful agent of positive change, provided the activities are responsible and sensitive. Mobilizing companies around universal values to take action is one key to advance peace. Peace in the absence of economic development is difficult to achieve or maintain. The

¹⁵ Institute of Economics & Peace (2021) *Peace in Action*. Available from: <https://positivepeace.org/peace-in-action> [Accessed October 25, 2021] Copyright 2018 Institute for Economics and Peace. All rights reserved.

¹⁶ “From [*Unity Responsible Business Advancing Peace: Examples From Companies, Investors & Global Compact Local Networks*], by [United Nations, https://d306pr3pise04h.cloudfront.net/docs/issues_doc%2FPeace_and_Business%2FB4P_ResourcePackage.pdf] p1-118. © UN Global Compact – Principles for Responsible Investment – PRI & KPMG [2013]. October 24, 2021. “Reprinted with the permission of the United Nations.”

past few years have been marked by significant progress. More companies are taking up the challenge of advancing human rights, environmental protection, anti-corruption and higher labour standards - displaying an ever stronger commitment to corporate sustainability in high-risk areas. Responsible businesses are taking measures to understand conflict dynamics and design policies that better integrate conflict-sensitivity in such operating environments. Businesses are increasingly looking for venues where they can contribute towards peace building and make a positive impact on the economic and social life of local communities, while establishing and growing markets. The investment community has enormous potential to drive corporate sustainability performance. There is a clear movement away from calling for divestment from troubled areas towards rewarding companies that adopt best practices in the protection of human rights, social development and governance. Responsible investors are increasingly willing to engage in constructive dialogue with companies on peace-related issues and to work together to develop an approach that ensures success, develops business and contributes to peace and development.” (*Foreword from Sir Mark Moody cited in UN Global Compact – Principles for Responsible Investment – PRI & KPMG, 2013*).¹⁷“Weak rule of law, human rights abuses, economic instability and corruption are some of the challenges companies face when operating in conflict-affected and high-risk areas. Although there is no single definition of a "conflict-affected" or "high-risk" area, the investors featured in this report agree that the terms include regions where there is political or social instability, violent conflict or abuses of political and civil liberties. Failure to adopt responsible business practices can cause reputational damage, or lead to loss of social licence to operate or accusations of complicity in human rights abuses. However, business and investment in these regions can play a part in the development of a vibrant economy, which is often the only way out of the poverty that is both a driver and an outcome of conflict. Many post-conflict areas have great potential for growth as they re-establish the rule of law and take other steps to boost business confidence, and are therefore promising investment destinations. It is therefore that essential that investors (and the

¹⁷ “From [*Unity Responsible Business Advancing Peace: Examples From Companies, Investors & Global Compact Local Networks*], by [United Nations, https://d306pr3pise04h.cloudfront.net/docs/issues_doc%2FPeace_and_Business%2FB4P_ResourcePackage.pdf] p1-118. © UN Global Compact – Principles for Responsible Investment – PRI & KPMG [2013]. October 24, 2021. “Reprinted with the permission of the United Nations.”

multinational companies they own) do not simply avoid investing in challenging regions, but rather adopt a hands-on in seeking to invest in ways that promote stability, peace, protection of human rights and long-term security”” (Foreword from PRI Executive Director James Gifford cited in UN Global Compact – Principles for Responsible Investment – PRI & KPMG, 2013).¹⁸““As globalization opens up remote and undeveloped regions of the world to foreign investors, there is a growing recognition of the market potential of low-income populations, not least of those in high-risk and conflict-affected areas. Countries at the “bottom of the pyramid” are attractive for their abundant human and natural resources. Often they are emerging from prolonged periods of armed conflict and civil strife. Since these communities have, for years, been unable to meet their basic needs, there is significant pent-up demand for consumer goods. Attracted by the availability of these resources, companies are entering these new markets, and although these areas pose significant risks, firms are learning how to conduct sustainable operations and contribute to the common good. By doing so, they are not only enhancing economic development but can also contribute to peace””¹⁹ (UN Global Compact – Principles for Responsible Investment – PRI & KPMG, 2013:7). The following section will discuss in-depth the various reasons why businesses must join ‘Business for Peace’.

1.8 Reasons that make it ideal for businesses to join ‘Business for Peace’

²⁰““**Overview.** Business for Peace (B4P) is a business leadership platform launched by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, which aims to expand and deepen private sector action in

¹⁸ “From [*Unity Responsible Business Advancing Peace: Examples From Companies, Investors & Global Compact Local Networks*], by [United Nations, https://d306pr3pise04h.cloudfront.net/docs/issues_doc%2FPeace_and_Business%2FB4P_ResourcePackage.pdf] p1-118. © UN Global Compact – Principles for Responsible Investment – PRI & KPMG [2013]. October 24, 2021. “Reprinted with the permission of the United Nations.”

¹⁹ “From [*Unity Responsible Business Advancing Peace: Examples From Companies, Investors & Global Compact Local Networks*], by [United Nations, https://d306pr3pise04h.cloudfront.net/docs/issues_doc%2FPeace_and_Business%2FB4P_ResourcePackage.pdf] p1-118. © UN Global Compact – Principles for Responsible Investment – PRI & KPMG [2013]. October 24, 2021. “Reprinted with the permission of the United Nations.”

²⁰ “From [*Business for Peace*], by [United Nations Global Compact, https://d306pr3pise04h.cloudfront.net/docs/issues_doc%2FPeace_and_Business%2FB4P_Flyer.pdf] p1-6. © UN Global Compact – Business for Peace [2015]. October 24, 2021. “Reprinted with the permission of the United Nations.”

support of peace - in the workplace, marketplace and local communities. Already, well over 100 business leaders from all regions of the world have joined B4P”” (UN Global Compact – Business for Peace, 2015:2). ²¹““**Join Business for Peace**. Conflict and instability not only impact people and the environment, but also pose risks to all parts of the business sector. Business for Peace is a platform of close to 150 leading companies and business associations from 37 countries dedicated to catalyzing collaborative action to advance peace. Companies who join Business for Peace commit to:

- Paying heightened attention to the implementation of the UN Global Compact Ten Principles in high-risk and conflict-affected areas
- Take action to advance peace, either individually or in collaboration with others
- Annually communicate on progress

Recognizing that local ownership and knowledge are vital to driving change, Business for Peace has adopted a locally-driven approach. Business for Peace works to develop the capacity of Global Compact Local Networks to support participants in their efforts to conduct responsible business practices and advance peace. 21 Local Networks have already joined this growing movement, including: Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom”” (UN Global Compact – Business for Peace Local Networks, 2021, www.unglobalcompact.org/). ²²““**Why Participate**. UN Global Compact participants are expected to respect and support the Ten Principles wherever they do business. However, for companies of all sizes and sectors, “high-risk”, “conflict-affected” and “post-conflict” areas present a special challenge. B4P supports companies to:

- Better identify and manage business risks and opportunities while reducing operational costs;

²¹ “From [*Join Business for Peace*], by [United Nations Global Compact– Business for Peace Local Networks, <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/take-action/action/peace>] © UN Global Compact – Business for Peace [2021]. October 24, 2021. “Reprinted with the permission of the United Nations.”

²² “From [*Business for Peace*], by [United Nations Global Compact, https://d306pr3pise04h.cloudfront.net/docs/issues_doc%2FPeace_and_Business%2FB4P_Flyer.pdf] p1-6. © UN Global Compact– Business for Peace [2015]. October 24, 2021. “Reprinted with the permission of the United Nations.”

- Engage in public-private dialogue to establish local priorities and implement projects;
- Align business strategies and operations with good practice from across the globe;
- Share best and emerging practices and learn from the experiences of peers; and
- Demonstrate leadership and receive recognition for advancing practical solutions”” (UN Global Compact– Business for Peace, 2015:2). The following section will cover the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact in-depth.

1.9 “The Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact

²³The UN Global Compact asks companies to embrace, support and enact, within their sphere of influence, a set of core values in the areas of human rights, labour standards, the environment, and anti-corruption:

1.9.1 HUMAN RIGHTS

Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and

Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

1.9.2 LABOR

Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;

Principle 4: the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;

Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour;

Principle 6: and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

²³ “From [*Business for Peace*], by [United Nations Global Compact, https://d306pr3pise04h.cloudfront.net/docs/issues_doc%2FPeace_and_Business%2FB4P_Flyer.pdf] p1-6. © UN Global Compact – Business for Peace [2015]. October 24, 2021. “Reprinted with the permission of the United Nations.”

1.9.3 ENVIRONMENT

Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;

Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and

Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

1.9.4 ANTI-CORRUPTION

Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.”²⁴ (UN Global Compact– Business for Peace, 2015:2). The next section will cover the conclusion of this chapter.

1.10 Conclusion

It can therefore be concluded that when the global economy is performing poorly the various peace initiatives around the world are also negatively affected in terms of funding. The world is experiencing more tension and conflict as compared to peace thus more work still needs to be done to promote peace and security in various parts of the world. In general the interaction of people in a community naturally results in the creation of conflict situations that must be consistently dealt with in a strategic manner. A society that has a unified common history is more likely to thrive in unity and progress. It can also be concluded that transparency, openness and the joining of hands by citizens of a country signifies unity.

1.11 Discussion questions

- 1) Briefly explain the meaning of the following term ‘world’? Describe what is ‘unity’? Explain why unity is critical in each & every society?
- 2) Discuss what is peace & its origins? List the different types of peace?
- 3) Describe how organizations can contribute towards peace & development in a society?

²⁴ “From [*Business for Peace*], by [United Nations Global Compact, https://d306pr3pise04h.cloudfront.net/docs/issues_doc%2FPeace_and_Business%2FB4P_Flyer.pdf] p1-6. © UN Global Compact – Business for Peace [2015]. October 24, 2021. “Reprinted with the permission of the United Nations.”

4) Explain the reasons that make it ideal for businesses to join 'Business for Peace'?

5) List the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact?

Chapter 2: Peacebuilding

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Define the following term ‘building’. Describe the origins of peacebuilding. Explain what is ‘peacebuilding’ & ‘strategic peacebuilding’.
- Describe what is ‘conflict sensitivity’.
- Explain the reasons why peacebuilding is critical.
- Describe the key differences between peacemaking, peacekeeping, conflict prevention and peace enforcement.
- Identify the principles of peacebuilding.

2.1 Introduction

Sustaining peace has become the key priority of many countries around the world whether they are physically located in ‘high conflict risk areas’ or not since consistent economic and social development including democracy are all closely related to peace. Another effective way countries’, organizations and international world bodies in the field of peace can sustain long lasting peace is via peacebuilding. ²⁵According to De Coning, C. (2020) a society sustains peace when its social institutions are able to ensure that political competition is managed peacefully, and that no significant social or political groups use violence to pursue their interests. Peacebuilding attempts to assist societies to prevent and mitigate the risk of violent conflict. For peace to be self-sustainable, a society needs to have sufficiently strong social institutions to identify, channel and manage disputes peacefully. If a society is fragile, it means that the social institutions that govern its politics, security, justice and economy lack resilience. Resilience refers to the capacity of social institutions to adapt in order to sustain an acceptable level of function, structure and identity under stress. The fragility or vulnerability is gradually reduced as social institutions develop the resilience – the internal complexity that enables them to self-organise – necessary to cope with the shocks and challenges to which they are exposed.

²⁵ De Coning, C. (2020) *The Six Principles of Adaptive Peacebuilding*. Available from: <https://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/the-six-principles-of-adaptive-peacebuilding/#> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

Peacebuilding is thus a project with a very specific objective: to influence complex social systems to safeguard, stimulate, facilitate and create the space for societies to develop resilient self-organised social institutions that can prevent violent conflict and sustain the peace (De Coning, C., 2020, <https://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/the-six-principles-of-adaptive-peacebuilding/#>). The next section will cover the definition of terms.

2.2 Define the term ‘building’

Generally there are many definitions that are used in numerous books, career fields and academic journals to define the term ‘building’. For the purposes of this textbook the term ‘*building*’ refers to starting, initiating, proposing, developing, creating and implementing something that is valuable, visible, measurable, sustainable, worth and so on (Rudolph. Patrick. T. Muteswa, 2021). The following section will cover the meaning of peace building.

2.3 Origins of peacebuilding

²⁶²⁷According to United Nations, 2007, *John Paul Lederach*, 1997, Stathis N. Kalyvas (2001), Johan Galtung, 1976 cited in International Association for Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research (aisbl) (2008) *The conceptual origins of peacebuilding*. The term "peacebuilding" originated in the field of peace studies more than thirty years ago. ²⁸In 1975 **Johan Galtung** coined the term in his pioneering work "Three Approaches to Peace: Peacekeeping, Peacemaking, and Peacebuilding." These observations constitute the intellectual antecedents of today's notion of peacebuilding: an endeavor aiming to create sustainable peace by addressing the "root causes" of violent conflict and eliciting indigenous capacities for peaceful management

²⁶ Stathis N. Kalyvas, "'New' and 'Old' Civil Wars: A Valid Distinction?" *World Politics* 54:1 (2001), 99-118.

²⁷ International Association for Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research (aisbl) (2008) *History. The conceptual origins of peacebuilding. A UN history of the notion. Outside the UN: Multiple concepts and definitions*. Available from: <http://www.peacebuildinginitiative.org/index34ac.html?pageId=1764> International Association for Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research (aisbl). Copyright © 2007-2008. www.peacebuildinginitiative.org

²⁸ In Johan Galtung, "Three Approaches to Peace: Peacekeeping, Peacemaking, and Peacebuilding," in *Peace, War and Defense: Essays in Peace Research*, Vol II (Copenhagen: Christian Ejlertsen, 1976), 297-298.

and resolution of conflict. ²⁹*John Paul Lederach*, another key scholar in the field of peace studies, has called for expanding our understanding of peacebuilding. *Other scholars* have been conducting research along similar lines since the 1980s. Meanwhile, throughout the world, *well-known international NGOs, as well as local NGOs and community groups* were working to help individuals, communities, and societies transform the way they perceive and manage conflicts - a core component of peacebuilding. But since the "peacebuilding industry" had not yet developed, these analyses and field work were considered peripheral to international affairs, much like projects in human rights, civil society, and rural development that were undertaken by *UN and bilateral development agencies*. Today each of these streams can be considered key areas that comprise overall efforts needed to ensure a sustainable peace. In practice, greater awareness of, and reliance upon, peacebuilding approaches have much to do with the changing perceptions of decision makers and analysts about contemporary wars. These differ fundamentally from the images of "classical" wars and decades of bipolar order. Whereas some scholars have shown the similarities between so-called "old" and "new" civil wars,³⁰ part of the literature has been focusing on the changing nature of violent conflicts. Today's wars are sometimes portrayed as being more violent and protracted, more destructive of social, political, and economic infrastructure, resulting in more civilian than combatant deaths (United Nations, 2007, *John Paul Lederach*, 1997, Johan Galtung, 1976 cited in International Association for Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research, 2008, <http://www.peacebuildinginitiative.org>). The next section will cover aspects about the meaning of peacebuilding and strategic building in-depth.

2.4 What is ‘peacebuilding’ & ‘strategic peacebuilding’?

The two concepts of peacebuilding are illustrated by Figure 2.1 below.

²⁹ *John Paul Lederach*, In *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Institute of Peace Press, 1997), 20, 75, 84-85.

³⁰ Stathis N. Kalyvas, "'New' and 'Old' Civil Wars: A Valid Distinction?" *World Politics* 54:1 (2001), 99-118.

Figure 2.1 Two concepts of peacebuilding

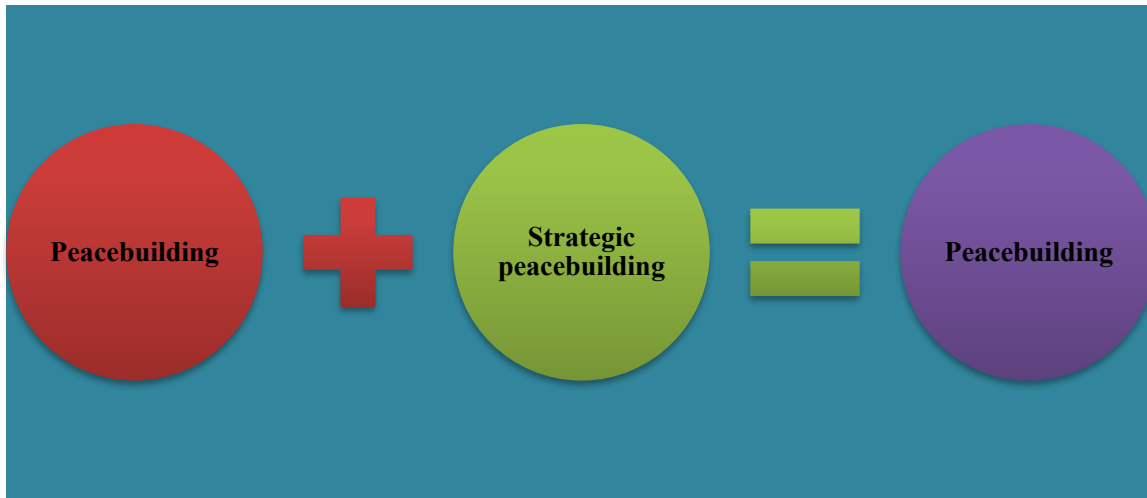


Diagram Created by the Author & Inspired by Information From: Conciliation Resources Company, 2021, www.c-r.org/ & Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame, 2021, <https://kroc.nd.edu/>.

³¹According to the Conciliation Resources (2021) *Peacebuilding* seeks to address the underlying causes of conflict, helping people to resolve their differences peacefully and lay the foundations to prevent future violence (Conciliation Resources, 2021, www.c-r.org/).

³²“*Peacebuilding* is the development of constructive personal, group, and political relationships across ethnic, religious, class, national, and racial boundaries. It aims to resolve injustice in nonviolent ways and to transform the structural conditions that generate deadly conflict. Peacebuilding can include conflict prevention; conflict management; conflict resolution and transformation, and post-conflict reconciliation” (Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame, 2021, <https://kroc.nd.edu/>).³³³⁴³⁵“According to the United Nations

³¹ Conciliation Resources (2021) *What is peacebuilding?* Available from: <https://www.c-r.org/who-we-are/why-peacebuilding/what-peacebuilding> [Accessed October 25, 2021] © Conciliation Resources Company

³² Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame (2021) *What is Strategic Peacebuilding*. Available from: <https://kroc.nd.edu/about-us/what-is-peace-studies/what-is-strategic-peacebuilding/> Copyright © 2021 University of Notre Dame
[Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies](https://kroc.nd.edu/) [Accessed October 25, 2021]

³³ “From [*An Agenda for Peace* - Boutros-Ghali, Boutros], by [United Nations]. ©United Nations [1995]. October 24, 2021. “Reprinted with the permission of the United Nations.”

(UN) document *An Agenda for Peace* [1], *peacebuilding* consists of a wide range of activities associated with capacity building, [reconciliation](#), and societal [transformation](#). Peacebuilding is a long-term process that occurs after violent conflict has slowed down or come to a halt. Thus, it is the phase of the [peace process](#) that takes place after peacemaking and peacekeeping. Many [non-governmental organizations](#) (NGOs), on the other hand, understand peacebuilding as an umbrella concept that encompasses not only long-term transformative efforts, but also [peacemaking](#) and [peacekeeping](#). In this view, peacebuilding includes [early warning](#) and response efforts, [violence prevention](#), advocacy work, civilian and military [peacekeeping](#), [military intervention](#), [humanitarian assistance](#), [ceasefire agreements](#), and the establishment of peace zones” (United Nations document *An Agenda for Peace*, 1995 cited in Maiese, M., 2003, <https://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/peacebuilding>). **What is strategic peace building?** ³⁶According to Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame (2021) *Peacebuilding becomes strategic* when it works over the long run and at **all levels of society** to establish and sustain relationships among people locally and globally. Strategic peacebuilding connects people and groups **“on the ground”** (community and religious groups, grassroots organizations, etc.) with **policymakers and powerbrokers** (governments, the United Nations, corporations, banks, etc.). It aims not only to resolve conflicts, but to build societies, institutions, policies, and relationships that are better able to sustain peace and justice. Strategic peacebuilders address issues of human rights, economic prosperity, and environmental sustainability as well as violence. Strategic peacebuilding stretches across generations. While it engages immediate crises, strategic peacebuilding recognizes that peacemaking is a long-term vocation that requires the building of cross-group networks and alliances that will survive intermittent conflicts and create a platform for

³⁴ Maiese, Michelle. "Peacebuilding." *Beyond Intractability*. Eds. Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess. Conflict Information Consortium, University of Colorado, Boulder. Posted: September 2003
<<http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/peacebuilding>>.

³⁵ Boutros-Ghali, Boutros. *An Agenda for Peace*. New York: United Nations 1995.

³⁶ Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame (2021) *What is Strategic Peacebuilding*. Available from: <https://kroc.nd.edu/about-us/what-is-peace-studies/what-is-strategic-peacebuilding/> Copyright © 2021 University of Notre Dame Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies [Accessed October 25, 2021]

sustainable human development and security³⁷ (Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame, 2021, <https://kroc.nd.edu/>). The following section will cover details about conflict sensitivity.

2.5 What is conflict sensitivity?

³⁸According to International Alert et al., 2004 cited in SwissPeace (2021) *Conflict Sensitivity* is the ability of an organization to: a) understand the context in which it is operating in, in particular to understand intergroup tensions and the “divisive” issues with a potential for conflict, and the “connecting” issues with the potential to mitigate conflict and strengthen social cohesion. b) understand the interaction between its intervention and that context, and c) act upon that understanding, in order to avoid unintentionally feeding into further division, and to maximize the potential contribution to strengthen social cohesion and peace³⁹ (International Alert et al., 2004 cited in SwissPeace, 2021, www.swisspeace.ch). “*Conflict sensitivity* refers to the practice of understanding how aid interacts with conflict in a particular context, to mitigate unintended negative effects, and to influence conflict positively wherever possible, through humanitarian, development and/or peacebuilding interventions”⁴⁰ (CDA, 2021, www.cdacollaborative.org). The following section will cover aspects about peacemaking, peacekeeping & peace enforcement.

³⁷ Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame (2021) *What is Strategic Peacebuilding*. Available from: <https://kroc.nd.edu/about-us/what-is-peace-studies/what-is-strategic-peacebuilding/> Copyright © 2021 University of Notre Dame Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies [Accessed October 25, 2021]

³⁸ SwissPeace (2021) *Fact Sheet Conflict Sensitivity* - KOFF conflict sensitivity factsheet. Available from: https://www.swisspeace.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/KOFF/KOFF_Documents/KOFF_Factsheet_Conflictsensitivity.pdf p1-5 [Accessed October 26, 2021]

³⁹ Adapted from International Alert et al., 2004. *Conflict-sensitive approaches to development, humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding: a resource Pack*. London: International Alert. Available for download at: www.conflictsensitivity.org

⁴⁰ CDA (2021) *Conflict-Sensitivity and Do No Harm*. Available from: <https://www.cdacollaborative.org/what-we-do/conflict-sensitivity/> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

2.6 Differences between peacemaking, peacekeeping, conflict prevention & peace enforcement

The key differences between the terms peacemaking, peacekeeping, conflict prevention & peace enforcement are illustrated by Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1 Key differences between the terms peacemaking, peacekeeping, conflict prevention & peace enforcement

Peacemaking	Peacekeeping	Conflict Prevention	Peace Enforcement
<p>⁴¹'Peacemaking' refers to efforts that are carried-out to help ensure that individuals, parties, groups or communities that both clearly do not agree and like each other to somehow find a common understanding via a diplomatic peaceful solution (Quellet, J., 2003, http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/peacemaking).</p>	<p><i>Peacekeeping</i> refers to a situation where various individuals, parties or groups contribute towards nurturing and creating a long-lasting environment that fosters peace, love, care and togetherness in a community, country and or geographical region (Rudolph Patrick T. Muteswa, 2021).</p>	<p>⁴²"<i>Conflict prevention</i> is a broad term that refers to a variety of activities and strategies within the field of peacebuilding that are deployed to pre-empt and subsequently neutralise potential triggers to widespread violent conflict" (Peace Direct, 2022, https://www.peaceinsight.org).</p>	<p>'<i>Peace enforcement</i>' occurs when an international body, country or region sends military forces (<i>combined or from a specific country</i>) with the main aim to ensure that they enforce law and order, control or reduce tensions amongst the conflicting parties in a region, country or area whilst taking advantage of their military strength to implement the process (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2022).</p>

⁴¹ Ouellet, Julian. "Peacemaking." *Beyond Intractability*. Eds. Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess. Conflict Information Consortium, University of Colorado, Boulder. Posted: September 2003 <<http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/peacemaking>>.

⁴² Peace Direct (2022) *Conflict prevention and early warning*. Available from: <https://www.peaceinsight.org/en/themes/conflict-prevention-early-warning/?location&theme=conflict-prevention-early-warning> [Accessed January 20, 2022]

Source: (Ouellet, Julian, 2003, www.beyondintractability.org; Peace Direct, 2022, www.peaceinsight.org & Rudolph. Patrick. T. Muteswa, 2022).

The following section will cover the reasons why peace building is important.

2.7 Why is peace building important in organizations

⁴³“Why do we need peacebuilding? The number of violent conflicts has increased dramatically since 2010. The world urgently needs to respond differently. Violence affects everyone. Wars prevent communities from developing, stop children going to school and make it harder for people to access healthcare. Poverty then drives more conflict, and the cycle continues.

- Around a quarter of all people live in countries affected by conflict and violence.
- Over 68 million people alive today have been forced to flee their homes. This is the highest it’s been since the end of the second world war.
- Conflicts drive 80% of all humanitarian needs.
- By 2030, it is predicted that half of the world’s poorest people will be living in conflict-affected places.

We need to think differently – it’s time we stopped picking up the pieces and started putting an end to the cycles of violence. It’s time we invested more in peacebuilding. **What does peacebuilding involve?** Peacebuilding is a long-term process of encouraging people to talk, repairing relationships, and reforming institutions. For positive change to last, everyone affected by a destructive conflict has to be involved in the process of building peace. Transforming relationships is key to putting an end to violence. That means understanding and dealing with why people are fighting in the first place, and finding ways of moving

⁴³ Conciliation Resources Company (2021) *What is peacebuilding?* Available from: <https://www.c-r.org/who-we-are/why-peacebuilding/what-peacebuilding> [Accessed October 25, 2021] © Conciliation Resources Company

things forward. This is true whether the conflict is within communities, between societies, or between the state and ordinary people. In practical terms, peacebuilding can look like any one of hundreds of different actions. It can be bringing different groups together to discuss the issues, or using film and media to help people understand the viewpoints of others. It might be providing support to formal processes of negotiation between governments and armed groups, or ensuring marginalised groups can have a say. Peace is built when we break down stereotypes and when different groups work together”⁴⁴ (Conciliation Resources Company, 2021, www.c-r.org/). The following section will cover the various methods used to implement peace building

2.8 Principles of peacebuilding

⁴⁵“Adaptive Peacebuilding principles. The adaptive approach for coping with complexity in conflict resolution and peacebuilding can be summarised in the following six principles:

1. The actions taken to influence the sustainability of a specific peace process have to be context and time specific, and they have to be emergent from a process that engages the societies themselves.
2. Adaptive peacebuilding is a goal-orientated or problem-solving approach, so it is important to identify, together with the society in question, what the peacebuilding project should aim to achieve.
3. Adaptive peacebuilding is agnostic about how best to pursue its goals, but it does follow a specific methodology – the adaptive approach – that is, a participatory process that facilitates the emergence of a goal-orientated outcome.
4. A key part of the adaptive approach methodology is variety; as the outcome is uncertain, one must experiment with a variety of options across a spectrum of probabilities.

⁴⁴ Conciliation Resources Company (2021) *What is peacebuilding?* Available from: <https://www.c-r.org/who-we-are/why-peacebuilding/what-peacebuilding> [Accessed October 25, 2021] © Conciliation Resources Company

⁴⁵ De Coning, C. (2020) *The Six Principles of Adaptive Peacebuilding*. Available from: <https://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/the-six-principles-of-adaptive-peacebuilding/#> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

5. Another key part of the adaptive approach is selection – one has to pay close attention to feedback to determine which actions have a better effect. Adaptive peacebuilding requires an active participatory decision-making process that abandons those actions which perform poorly or have negative side-effects, whilst those that show more promise can be further adapted to introduce more variety or can be scaled up to have greater impact. At a more strategic level, this implies reviewing assumptions and adapting strategic planning.
6. Adaptive peacebuilding is an iterative process. It is repeated continuously because in highly complex contexts, assessments are only relevant for a relatively short period before new dynamics come into play”⁴⁶ (De Coning, C., 2020, www.accord.org.za).

The following section will cover aspects about peacebuilding & democratisation in-depth.

2.9 Interrelation of peacebuilding & democratisation

⁴⁷Peacebuilding and democratisation was clearly discussed in an article by Gabriela Monica Lucuta (2014) published via www.peaceinsight.org where she “explores the different elements of the UN’s peacebuilding strategy since the 1992 Brahimi Report”. According to Gabriela Monica Lucuta (2014) **Peacebuilding and democratisation**. Peacebuilding and democratisation is based on a proposed strategic framework which “[addresses the link between social and economic development, reconciliation and postconflict retributive justice, the development of political stability, and democratic governance.](#)” Peacebuilding and democratisation must retain its original purpose by focusing in areas which consolidate peace in the short-term by managing the future through conflict prevention and reconciliation strategies rather than resorting to violence. A strong peacebuilding strategy first of all involves reconstructing and/or strengthening legitimate and authoritative governance mechanisms. The next step is building local democratic capacities by

⁴⁶ De Coning, C. (2020) *The Six Principles of Adaptive Peacebuilding*. Available from: <https://www.accord.org.za/conflict-trends/the-six-principles-of-adaptive-peacebuilding/#> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

⁴⁷ Gabriela Monica Lucuta (2014) *Peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and peace enforcement in the 21st century*. Available from: <https://www.peaceinsight.org/en/articles/peacemaking-peacekeeping-peacebuilding-peace-enforcement-21st-century/?location=&theme=> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

using knowledge from appropriate segments of society to enhance the legitimacy of peacebuilding by adding post-conflict political reconstruction activities rather than institution building alone. There must be a shift towards local capacity building, away from patronage and towards partnership. All multilateral or bilateral strategies for democratisation need reformulation and retooling. *Peacebuilders must be facilitators rather than be perceived as dominant occupiers. It is imperative to end the culture of dependency which was created by some international organisations.* A creative and effective initiative is to foster a legitimate traditional and culturally specific model of inter-group decision-making employing norms of democracy. Including local representatives at the highest level in planning and coordination of peacebuilding would increase the opportunities for participation in shaping the design of these missions and increase accountability (Gabriela Monica Lucuta, 2014, <https://www.peaceinsight.org/en/articles/peacemaking-peacekeeping-peacebuilding-peace-enforcement-21st-century/?location=&theme=>). The following section will cover the conclusion of this chapter.

2.9 Conclusion

It can therefore be concluded that peace has become the most important priority globally due its strong association with economic and social development including democracy. When peacebuilding is implemented in a society the probability of violent conflict occurring is drastically reduced as all conflicts or tensions are managed peacefully. Social institutions that are not fragile to conflict and fair democratic processes have the capability to deliver peace in a society. The origins of peacebuilding date back to 1975 when top Norwegian researcher Johan Galtung authored his works. It can be concluded that peacebuilding encompasses conflict management, peacekeeping, peacemaking, conflict prevention and peace enforcement.

2.10 Discussion questions

- 1) Define briefly the term ‘building’?
- 2) Discuss what is peacebuilding and ‘conflict sensitivity’?
- 3) Describe the key differences between peacemaking, peacekeeping, conflict prevention and peace enforcement?

4) Explain in-depth why peacebuilding is critical?

5) Discuss the principles of peace building?

Chapter 3: Essence of dialogue

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Define the following term ‘dialogue’.
- Discuss the history of ‘dialogue’. Highlight the key differences between dialogue & mediation. Describe the history of ‘dialogue’.
- Highlight the characteristics of dialogue. Outline the key advantages of dialogue.
- Identify the different types of dialogue or conversations in general.
- Discuss what is ‘national dialogue’. Explain the principles of national dialogue.

3.1 Introduction

⁴⁸According to Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace (2014) dialogue has been around as long as humans faced with a crisis have gathered in circles to talk. It is one of the oldest forms of conflict resolution and is still, when well-conceived and executed, one of the most effective (Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace, 2014, www.usip.org/). ⁴⁹⁵⁰“People often lack the ability to converse about subjects that matter deeply to them without getting into a dispute. As a result, public discourse about divisive issues is often characterized by destructive debate that can lead to group division and [violence](#)⁵¹. This is often because parties are operating from different interpretations of facts and events that may not even be fully understood by the parties themselves” (Maiese, Michelle. "Dialogue." *Beyond*

⁴⁸ Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace (2014) *Dialogue: Calming Hot Spots Calls for Structure and Skill*. Available from;

<https://www.usip.org/publications/2014/05/dialogue-calming-hot-spots-calls-structure-and-skill> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

⁴⁹ Jay Rothman (1996) Reflexive Dialogue as Transformation. *Mediation Quarterly*, 13:4, pp. 345-352 San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers. © John Wiley & Sons Ltd

⁵⁰ Maiese, Michelle. "Dialogue." *Beyond Intractability*. Eds. Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess. Conflict Information Consortium, University of Colorado, Boulder. Posted: September 2003 <<http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/dialogue>>.

⁵¹ Hauss, Charles (Chip). "Violence -- Overview." *Beyond Intractability*. Eds. Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess. Conflict Information Consortium, University of Colorado, Boulder. Posted: September 2003 <<http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/violence>>.

Intractability. Eds. Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess. Conflict Information Consortium, University of Colorado, Boulder. Posted: September 2003, <http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/dialogue>). The following section will cover in-depth the definition of terms.

3.2 Definition of the term ‘dialogue’

⁵²According to Clark University (2021) For some, *dialogue* is a focused and intentional conversation, a space of civility and equality in which those who differ may listen and speak together. For others it is a way of being—mindful and creative relating. In dialogue, we seek to set aside fears, preconceptions, the need to win; we take time to hear other voices and possibilities. Dialogue can encompass tensions and paradoxes, and in so doing, new ideas—collective wisdom—may arise (Clark University, 2021, www2.clarku.edu/). The term ‘*dialogue*’ refers to a process whereby individuals, groups and or entities with different opinions or perceptions agree to communicate with each other in a civilized, fair and transparent manner with main aim of finding a common ground that makes their communication highly productive (Rudolph. Patrick. T. Muteswa, 2021). ⁵³According to Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace (2014) USIP’s Academy defines *dialogue* as “a dynamic process of joint inquiry and listening to diverse views, where the intention is to discover, learn and transform relationships in order to address practical and structural problems in a society.” (Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace, 2014, www.usip.org/). The following section will cover in-depth the history of dialogue.

3.3 Key differences between dialogue & mediation

The differences between dialogue and mediation are clearly illustrated in Table 3.1 below.

⁵² Clark University (2021) *What is dialogue?* Available from: <https://www2.clarku.edu/difficultdialogues/learn/index.cfm> [Accessed October 26, 2021] ©2021 Clark University

⁵³ Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace (2014) *Dialogue: Calming Hot Spots Calls for Structure and Skill*. Available from: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2014/05/dialogue-calming-hot-spots-calls-structure-and-skill> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

Table 3.1 Key differences between dialogue & mediation

Dialogue	Mediation
<p>•⁵⁴“As an instrument, dialogue is used to build relationships among a wide group of actors. It can be a tool to build consensus among a group or to discuss divisive issues. It is also used to extend the reach and impact of a formal process through wider participation” (Peace Direct, 2021, www.peaceinsight.org).</p>	<p>• “Mediation is another tool used to help resolve conflict and stop violence from escalating – involving bringing opposing individuals or groups together to find a solution. Mediation, often conducted by a third party, can play a crucial role in deescalating conflict and in healing wounds after division” (Peace Direct, 2021, www.peaceinsight.org).</p>
<p>• “Dialogue can be public, but often takes place in private and confidentially. The format can range from one conversation to initiatives that are conducted over a longer period of time” (Peace Direct, 2021, www.peaceinsight.org).</p>	<p>• “Mediation is another tool used to help resolve conflict and stop violence from escalating – involving bringing opposing individuals or groups together to find a solution. Mediation, often conducted by a third party, can play a crucial role in deescalating conflict and in healing wounds after division” (Peace Direct, 2021, www.peaceinsight.org).</p>

Source: Table was created by the author & inspired by information from: (Peace Direct, 2021, www.peaceinsight.org).

The following section will cover aspects about the history of dialogue in-depth.

3.4 History of ‘dialogue’

⁵⁵“**Dialogue**, in its widest sense, the recorded conversation of two or more persons, especially as an element of [drama](#) or [fiction](#). As a literary form, it is a carefully organized exposition, by means of invented conversation, of contrasting philosophical or attitudes. The oldest known are

⁵⁴ Peace Direct (2021) *Dialogue and mediation*. Available from: <https://www.peaceinsight.org/en/themes/mediation-dialogue/?location&theme=mediation-dialogue> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

⁵⁵ Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "dialogue". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 30 May. 2017, <https://www.britannica.com/art/dialogue>. Accessed 2 December 2021 "By courtesy of Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., copyright 2017; used with permission."

the [Sicilian mimes](#), written in rhythmic prose by [Sophron of Syracuse](#) in the early 5th century BC. Although none of these has survived, [Plato](#) knew and admired them. But the form of philosophic that he perfected by 400 BC was sufficiently original to be an independent literary creation” (Britannica, 2021, www.britannica.com). "By courtesy of Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., copyright 2017; used with permission." ⁵⁶According to [dialogue \(n.\)](#) c. 1200, "literary work consisting of a conversation between two or more persons," from Old French *dialoge* and directly from Latin *dialogus*, from Greek *dialogos* "conversation, dialogue," related to *dialogesthai* "converse," from *dia* "across, between" (see [dia-](#)) + *legein* "to speak" (from PIE root [*leg-](#) (1) "to collect, gather," with derivatives meaning "to speak (to 'pick out words')"). The sense was extended by c. 1400 to "a conversation between two or more persons." The mistaken belief that it can mean only "conversation between two persons" is from confusion of [dia-](#) and [di-](#) (1); the error goes back to at least 1532, when *trialogue* was coined needlessly for "a conversation between three persons." And compare *quadrilogue* "dialogue of four speakers" (late 15c.), in the title of the English translation of "Quadrilogue invectif," which consists of an allegorical dialogue between the Three Estates and a personified France (Online Etymology Dictionary, 2021, <https://www.etymonline.com/word/dialogue>). The following section will cover in-depth the characteristics of dialogue.

3.5 Characteristics of dialogue

⁵⁷According to Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace (2014) Dialogue involves face-to-face encounters in focused, facilitated groups with participants representing various stakeholders. Regardless of the format, all dialogue emphasizes:

- deep listening
- participation based on agreed-upon norms and procedures, and
- exploration of complex issues related to identity and conflict, community or national priorities, or contentious socio-political issues (Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute

⁵⁶ Online Etymology Dictionary (2021) *Dialogue*. Available from: <https://www.etymonline.com/word/dialogue> ©2001-2021 Douglas Harper

⁵⁷ Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace (2014) *Dialogue: Calming Hot Spots Calls for Structure and Skill*. Available from: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2014/05/dialogue-calming-hot-spots-calls-structure-and-skill> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

of Peace, 2014, www.usip.org/). The following section will cover in-depth the key advantages of dialogue.

3.6 Key advantages of dialogue in peacebuilding

⁵⁸According to Nansen Center for Peace and Dialogue (2021) The long-term benefits of dialogue are improved relations and cooperation in the community, often enabling further development through social and political action. Dialogue brings slow and lasting results, change from within the community itself and brings on constructive solutions (Nansen Center for Peace and Dialogue, 2021, www.peace.no). ⁵⁹Furthermore, according to Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace (2014) **The Value Proposition**. Dialogue processes, particularly when they are well resourced both technically and financially, are of value for four compelling reasons:

- They build the capacity to resolve conflicts peacefully.
- They build the capacity to cooperate across political party lines.
- They build the capacity to develop an inclusive agenda for action.
- They build the capacity for citizen participation.

Dialogue Processes that Work. Dialogues can be created for different purposes, depending on the desired result, such as exploration and raising awareness; relationship-building and overcoming barriers to trust; deliberation and problem-solving; and collective action (Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace, 2014, www.usip.org/). The following section will cover in-depth how dialogue helps to uphold peace.

⁵⁸ Nansen Center for Peace and Dialogue (2021) *What are the advantages and results of dialogue?* Available from: <https://www.peace.no/ufaqs/specific-advantages-using-dialogue/> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

⁵⁹ Jessop, M. and Milofsky, A. of The United States Institute of Peace (2014) *Dialogue: Calming Hot Spots Calls for Structure and Skill*. Available from: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2014/05/dialogue-calming-hot-spots-calls-structure-and-skill> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

3.7 Types of dialogue/conversations in general

There are many types of dialogues or conversations. Some of the types of conversations were clearly highlighted in an article authored by globally renowned academic and consultant based in Ohio, United States of America Professor Emeritus of Management and Human Resources Dr. Jeffrey Ford and Dr. Laurie Ford (Consultant) (2022) titled '*Four Conversations in a Successful Workplace*' published via <https://thesystemsthinker.com>. The four conversations were illustrated in Figure 3.1 below.

Figure 3.1 The Four Conversations



Source: Diagram Created By The Book Author Using Information From: (Ford, J. and Ford, L., 2022, <https://thesystemsthinker.com/four-conversations-in-a-successful-workplace/>).

As clearly highlighted by Figure 3.1 above the four conversations will be discussed in-depth.⁶⁰⁶¹“Everything we talk about involves one or more of four types of conversation. We use them when we are socializing, talking about the weather, discussing the big game, or chatting about an upcoming party. Any time we are trying to motivate people, get them to be more productive, or help them solve a problem, we are using one or more of these four conversations. Each of the four conversations has a different purpose, and produces a different kind of result or impact on the listener. Used at the right times, and in the right combinations or patterns, these conversations can speed things up, add accountability, and reduce misunderstandings.

- **Initiative Conversations** share new ideas, goals, visions, and futures with people who can participate in implementing and making them real
- **Understanding Conversations** build awareness and knowledge of a new or existing idea in a way that helps people see how to participate in using or accomplishing it
- **Performance Conversations** are requests and promises that generate specific actions, results, and agreements, and pave the way for accountability
- **Closure Conversations** support experiences of accomplishment, satisfaction, and value; strengthen accountability; and give people an honest look at the successes and failures encountered on the way to reaching a goal” (Ford, J. and Ford, L., 2022, <https://thesystemsthinker.com/four-conversations-in-a-successful-workplace/>). The following section will cover aspects about dialogue in-depth.

⁶⁰ Jeffrey D. Ford and Laurie W. Ford (2009) *The Four Conversations: Daily Communication That Gets Results*. 1st Edition, Kindle Edition: Berrett-Koehler Publishers ISBN-13: 978-1576759202 ISBN-10: 1576759202. Available from: <https://www.amazon.com/Four-Conversations-Daily-Communication-Results-ebook/dp/B005LY2E54>

⁶¹ Ford, J. and Ford, L. (2022) *Four Conversations in a Successful Workplace*. Available from: <https://thesystemsthinker.com/four-conversations-in-a-successful-workplace/> [Accessed January 12, 2022]

3.8 What is ‘national dialogue’

⁶²“*National dialogue* is an increasingly popular tool for conflict resolution and political transformation. It can broaden debate regarding a country’s trajectory beyond the usual elite decision makers; however, it can also be misused and manipulated by leaders to consolidate their power. National dialogues are becoming an increasingly popular tool for conflict resolution and political transformation. In the past several years, national dialogues have been proposed or carried out in a diverse group of countries and circumstances. In broadening the debate about a country’s trajectory beyond the usual group of elite decision makers, national dialogues offer the potential for meaningful conversation about the underlying drivers of conflict and ways to holistically address these issues. There is a risk, however, that national dialogues can be deliberately misused by leaders seeking to further consolidate their grip on power. There is no one-size-fits-all model, but we hypothesize that national dialogues will have a higher likelihood of success if they incorporate the following principles: inclusion, transparency and public participation, a far-reaching agenda, a credible convener, appropriate and clear rules of procedure, and an implementation plan. It is important to temper the current enthusiasm for national dialogues with a critical analysis of the necessary conditions for a successful national dialogue. There are many circumstances under which a national dialogue is likely to be inappropriate and where another conflict resolution tool may be more suitable. As the concept of an inclusive and holistic national conversation has gained popularity, the term national dialogue has been used to describe an increasingly heterogeneous set of processes” (Stigant, S. and Murray, E. of The United States Institute of Peace, 2015, <https://www.usip.org/publications/2015/10/national-dialogues-tool-conflict-transformation>).

.The next section will cover the principles of national dialogue.

⁶² Stigant, S. and Murray, E. of The United States Institute of Peace (2015) *National Dialogues: A Tool for Conflict Transformation?* Available from: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2015/10/national-dialogues-tool-conflict-transformation> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

3.9 Principles of national dialogue

⁶³According to Stigant, S. and Murray, E. of The United States Institute of Peace (2015) Bearing in mind that these recommendations must be adapted to national contexts and changing conflict dynamics, a national dialogue should incorporate the following principles in order to contribute meaningfully to political transformation and peace:

3.9.1 Inclusion. An effective national dialogue convenes a broad set of stakeholders for a deliberative process. To maximize the dialogue’s potential to address the real drivers of conflict, all key interest groups should be invited to participate, including women, youth, and other traditionally excluded groups. Before the process begins, an inclusive, transparent, and consultative preparatory phase sets the foundation for a genuine national dialogue. The initial decisions on the shape and structure of a national dialogue—and in particular, who is invited to participate—can be as intensely political as the dialogue itself. It is important that these preparations are undertaken carefully and transparently by a preparatory committee that is inclusive of all major groups⁶⁴.

3.9.2 Transparency and public participation. Even a dialogue that includes all major interest groups risks losing legitimacy if there are not sufficient opportunities for the public to remain informed about and feed into the dialogue. Beyond the delegates who are in the room, a national dialogue should also have mechanisms to include the broader population. This broad participation can be achieved by linking local dialogue processes to the national dialogue, as well as through public consultations, regular outreach, and coverage in the media.

3.9.3 A credible convener. To secure the participation of a wide variety of stakeholder groups and to avoid perceptions of bias, a credible convener is of the utmost importance. This convener may take the form of a single person, a group of people, an organization, or a coalition of

⁶³ Stigant, S. and Murray, E. of The United States Institute of Peace (2015) *National Dialogues: A Tool for Conflict Transformation?* Available from: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2015/10/national-dialogues-tool-conflict-transformation> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

⁶⁴ Erica Gaston, *Process Lessons Learned in Yemen’s National Dialogue*, Special Report no. 342 (Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace, 2014).

organizations. The convener should be respected by the majority of citizens and should not have any political aspirations or goals that would present an obvious conflict of interest⁶⁵.

3.9.4 Agenda that addresses the root causes of conflict. A national dialogue seeks to reach agreement on key issues facing a country. Often, months or even years of pre-negotiation or consultation need to take place to identify and agree upon these issues, which could include any number of conflict-fueling themes: national identity, the role of religion in government, political rights, basic freedoms, institutional reform, election procedures, and the structure of government (often the debate about federalism). A national dialogue's agenda should provide for substantive conversation around the major grievances of all key interest groups but not get mired in details, which are often better resolved by technical bodies or future governments.

3.9.5 ⁶⁶Clear mandate and appropriately tailored structure, rules, and procedures. National dialogues take place outside of the existing institutions of government. In fact, national dialogues are often convened because the sitting government and existing institutions are unable to resolve the major issues at hand, either because they are seen as neither legitimate nor credible, or because they are unwilling to challenge the status quo. A national dialogue will have its own set of procedures and rules for making decisions, which should be transparent and carefully tailored to the composition of the group and the nature of the issues. These procedures should also include mechanisms to break deadlocks if an agreement cannot be reached. (Some form of consensus decision making is often applied to ensure meaningful participation of all groups.)

3.9.6 Agreed mechanism for implementation of outcomes. National dialogues should feature an agreed upon plan to ensure that the resulting recommendations are implemented through a new constitution, law, policy, or other programs. Because national dialogues take place within a broader transition, they often have formal or informal relationships to transitional justice, constitution making, and elections. Without a clear implementation plan, a national dialogue risks consuming extensive time and resources without producing any tangible results (Stigant, S. and Murray, E. of The United States Institute of Peace, 2015,

⁶⁵ Stigant, S. and Murray, E. of The United States Institute of Peace (2015) *National Dialogues: A Tool for Conflict Transformation?* Available from: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2015/10/national-dialogues-tool-conflict-transformation> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

⁶⁶ Stigant, S. and Murray, E. of The United States Institute of Peace (2015) *National Dialogues: A Tool for Conflict Transformation?* Available from: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2015/10/national-dialogues-tool-conflict-transformation> [Accessed October 26, 2021]

<https://www.usip.org/publications/2015/10/national-dialogues-tool-conflict-transformation>). The following section will cover the conclusion of this chapter.

3.10 Conclusion

Mankind will always have personal differences, opinions, ideas and so on in their different communities thus tensions or the need for conversations to find mutual agreements on certain issues will always be necessary. It can therefore be concluded that dialogue is key in conflict prevention, mediation, peacemaking and establishing highly functional social institutions in a country. Relationship building is one of the key objectives of any form of dialogue since it's a process that naturally results in the building of trust amongst conflicting parties or groups conducting the dialogue process. Dialogue has been scientifically proven to be a highly effective instrument of preventing disputes, building democratic processes and institutions for many centuries in history.

3.11 Discussion questions

- 1) What is the meaning of the term 'dialogue'?
- 2) Discuss the history of the term 'dialogue'? Identify the key differences between dialogue & mediation? Discuss the history of 'dialogue'?
- 3) List the characteristics of dialogue? Explain the key advantages of dialogue in peacebuilding?
- 4) Describe the different types of dialogue or conversations in general?
- 5) Explain what is 'national dialogue'? Describe the principles of national dialogue?

Chapter 4: Celebrating International Peace Day

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Define the term ‘celebration’. Explain the history of the ‘International Peace Day’.
- Highlight the key differences between ‘International Peace Day’ & ‘International Human Rights Day’.
- Describe what can be done to make the world a place of peace for all by celebrating ‘International Peace Day’.
- Discuss the current efforts to promote world peace. List the advantages of celebrating the ‘International Peace Day’.
- Discuss the examples of countries leading in the sustenance of world peace.

4.1 Introduction

⁶⁷According to the Government of Canada Global Affairs (2020) “Peace and stability endure when solutions are inclusive and when we work together to reach a consensus and support international peace efforts. Together, we can build a world with fewer conflicts and less violence, one realized through solidarity, tolerance and reconciliation.” (Government of Canada Global Affairs, 2020, <https://www.canada.ca/>). Everyone in the world wants to enjoy peace, happiness and economic prosperity in their country of origin. This is why many opportunities to celebrate peace in the world are cherished regularly by millions of people around the world. In life when certain victories are won for instance on issues related to peacebuilding, peacemaking and peace enforcements such accomplishments must be celebrated and welcomed to encourage repeat behavior or events. *“The journey of creating, promoting & sustaining peace and security around the world by international world bodies and various nations across the world over the past century has not been definite, easy nor predictable thus many sacrifices and comprises were*

⁶⁷ Government of Canada Global Affairs (2020) *Statement on International Day of Living Together in Peace*. Available from:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/05/statement-on-international-day-of-living-together-in-peace.html>

[Accessed January 20, 2022] Reproduction is a copy of the version available on Global Affairs of Canada Web site

<https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/05/statement-on-international-day-of-living-together-in-peace.html>

[Accessed January 20, 2022] ©Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of (Foreign Affairs), (2020).

made in order for world peace to be achieved. Celebrating peace is one way the citizens of the world can pass their devotion, honor & gratitude to all the great men & women who tirelessly contributed towards the accomplishment of peace in the world" (Rudolph. Patrick. T. Muteswa, 2021).

4.2 Define the term ‘celebration’

There are many definitions of the term ‘celebrate’ that are circulating in the various educational fields today. For the purposes of this specific textbook the term ‘*celebrate*’ refers to a happy, joyous, victorious, amazing and unique gathering of people, groups or entities to commemorate a special event, occasion and or activity in an honorary manner (Rudolph. Patrick. T. Muteswa, 2021). ⁶⁸“The term ‘*celebrate*’ refers to the carrying-out of planned and well designed fun activities to commemorate a positive result or a worthy accomplishment in life” (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2021:139). The following section will cover the aspects of the history of the International Day of Peace in-depth.

4.3 History of the International Peace Day

⁶⁹According to the United Nations Association – UK (2021) “Peace is the United Nations’ highest calling.” The first Peace Day was celebrated in September 1982. It is used by the UN to call for a 24-hour global ceasefire to provide hope for people living through war and armed conflict, and show that worldwide peace is possible. The International Day of Peace ("Peace Day") is observed around the world each year on 21 September. At the beginning of the day the Peace Bell is rung at the UN Headquarters in New York. The bell, donated to the UN by the Japanese government in 1952, is cast from coins donated by children on all continents, and serves as a reminder of the devastation of war (United Nations Association – UK, 2021,

⁶⁸ Muteswa, R.P.T. (2021) *The Magnificence of Respecting Human Rights, Democracy & Freedoms in a Country & Organizations: (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Oceania & Europe a 21st Century Perspective*. 1st Edition, ISBN 978-1-77921-415-7, Self Published Book.

⁶⁹ United Nations Association – UK (2021) *International Day of Peace 21 September*. Available from: <https://una.org.uk/get-involved/learn-and-teach/international-days/international-day-peace> [Accessed October 27, 2021] Copyright 2006 United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ("UNA-UK"). All rights reserved.

<https://una.org.uk>). The following section will cover the aspects about the key differences between International Peace Day’ & ‘International Human Rights Day’.

4.4 Key differences between ‘International Peace Day’ & ‘International Human Rights Day’

The key differences between ‘International Peace Day’ & ‘International Human Rights Day’ is illustrated in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1 Key differences between ‘International Peace Day’ & ‘International Human Rights Day’

International Peace Day	International Human Rights Day
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ⁷⁰“United Nations International Day of Peace (Peace Day) is a day observed across the world on September 21 by NGOs, communities, individuals and governments. Peace Day has grown to involve hundreds of millions of people across the world. Multiple day observances take place in many cities across the world, including Philadelphia” (https://www.peacedayphilly.org/). • “Peace Day provides a globally-shared date for all humanity to take part in activities that contribute to the creation of a more peaceful, compassionate, knowledgeable and unified world” (http://www.peacedayphilly.org/about/international-day-of-peace/). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ⁷¹“Human Rights Day, international day of observance, held annually on December 10, in commemoration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights plays a prominent role in coordinating worldwide efforts to celebrate the day, which routinely features cultural events and performances, public meetings and seminars, and other educational activities in promotion of human rights” (Cunningham, John M.. "Human Rights Day". <i>Encyclopedia Britannica</i>, 10 Oct. 2021, https://www.britannica.com/topic/Human-Rights-Day. Accessed 3 February 2022). • “Each year a theme is chosen to draw attention to a

⁷⁰ www.peacedayphilly.org (2022) *United Nations International Day of Peace*. Available from: <https://www.peacedayphilly.org/about/international-day-of-peace/> [Accessed January 20, 2022]

⁷¹ Cunningham, John M.. "Human Rights Day". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 10 Oct. 2021, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Human-Rights-Day>. Accessed 3 February 2022. "By courtesy of Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., copyright 2017; used with permission."

	<p>particular facet of the effort to uphold human rights” (Cunningham, John M.. "Human Rights Day". <i>Encyclopedia Britannica</i>, 10 Oct. 2021, https://www.britannica.com/topic/Human-Rights-Day. Accessed 3 February 2022). "By courtesy of Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., copyright 2017; used with permission."</p>
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Source: Table created by the author & using information inspired from: [\(https://www.peacedayphilly.org/about/international-day-of-peace/\)](https://www.peacedayphilly.org/about/international-day-of-peace/).

The following section is covering aspects about making the world a place of peace in-depth.

4.5 How to make the world to become a place of peace for all by celebrating ‘Peace Day’

⁷²“**Make This World A Place of Peace.** [The International Day of Peace](#) (“Peace Day”) is observed around the world each year on 21 September. Established in 1981 by unanimous United Nations resolution, Peace Day provides a globally shared date for all humanity to commit to Peace above all differences and to contribute to building a Culture of Peace. To honor this important day, we rely on our members and citizens to come together and turn Peace Day into a day full of action. We invite you to celebrate International Day of Peace by taking action on your campus community. From education to the arts, social justice to sports, health to the environment, neighborhood issues to service to others, there are many ways to participate in Peace Day! Here are a few examples:

4.5.1 Thank a UN Peacekeeper

UN Peacekeeping efforts are vital for peace in countries that have been plagued by internal and/or external conflict. To celebrate Peace Day, sign a thank you card for UN peacekeepers and let them know that their work is appreciated, or you can encourage students to sign this [online](#)

⁷² Kocak, O. published in United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA) (2018) *Make This World A Place of Peace*. Available from: <https://unausa.org/make-this-world-a-place-of-peace/> [Accessed January 20, 2022]

[form](#). You can mail any completed cards to UNA-USA, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave. Suite 300, Washington, DC 20006.

4.5.2 Minute of Silence/Moment of Peace

In 1984, in commemoration of the annual International Day of Peace and in solidarity with the United Nations, the NGO Pathways to Peace inaugurated the Minute of Silence at 12:00 Noon in each time zone, resulting in a “Peace Wave” around the world. Individuals, organizations, communities, and nations are invited to participate in this shared and practical act of peacebuilding on September 21.

4.5.3 A Piece of Pizza for Peace

“A Piece of Pizza for Peace” is a unique way to celebrate Peace Day in your communities. Collaborate with your local pizza shop/s to celebrate Peace Day! Arrange with your local pizza shop/s to donate a portion of the revenue to a cause dedicated to peacebuilding. Invite students, university staff members, professors, and family members to celebrate Peace Day by buying a piece of pizza for peace. You can find more info at <https://apieceofpizzaforpeace.org/levels-of-participation/>⁷³

4.5.4 Social Media Challenge

To spread your Peace Day messages to as many people as possible, we highly encourage you to use your social media accounts. Here are some ideas to get you started!

- “I am taking action for #PeaceDay by (insert action). Will you join me?”
- “Calling all Peacemakers! I invite you to join me and @una.usa on Sept. 21 for #PeaceDay by (insert action)”

⁷³ Kocak, O. published in United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA) (2018) *Make This World A Place of Peace*. Available from: <https://unausa.org/make-this-world-a-place-of-peace/> [Accessed January 20, 2022]

- Make sure to tag UNA-USA in your posts and use the #PeaceDay hashtag so we can amplify your Peace Day celebrations on our social media networks!

4.5.5 Take Action

- Volunteer: Engage in an act of volunteerism or service to help those in need.
- Do an act of kindness for a friend, family member, or stranger.
- Talk to an elder about his/her life experiences and brighten his/her day.
- Talk to someone who doesn't share the same nationality, heritage or culture and learn more about them.
- Write to someone who you think is a champion of peace.
- Help resolve a disagreement.
- Read a book about peace to a younger child⁷⁴ (Kocak, O. published in United Nations Association of the United States of America - UNA-USA, 2018, <https://unausa.org/make-this-world-a-place-of-peace/>). The next section will cover aspects about the advantages of celebrating the 'International Peace Day' in-depth.

4.6 Advantages of celebrating the 'International Peace Day'

⁷⁵According to Bretherton, D. and Miletic, T. published in the Australian Institute of International Affairs (2021) *Peace Day: An Opportunity for Reflection*. The [International Day of Peace](#) was inaugurated by the United Nations in 1981 and is celebrated on 21 September across the globe. It provides an opportunity to reflect on the meaning of peace and to think about the role of the UN in creating a more peaceful world. The General Assembly has declared this as a day for strengthening the ideals of peace both within and between peoples and nations. It has

⁷⁴ Kocak, O. published in United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA) (2018) *Make This World A Place of Peace*. Available from: <https://unausa.org/make-this-world-a-place-of-peace/> [Accessed January 20, 2022]

⁷⁵ Bretherton, D. and Miletic, T. published in the Australian Institute of International Affairs (2021) *Peace Day An Opportunity for Reflection*. Available from: <https://www.internationalaffairs.org.au/peace-day-an-opportunity-for-reflection/> © Copyright 2021 Australian Institute of International Affairs. ACN 000 045 170

been taken up by many as an opportunity to focus on how we are all placed to support peace efforts and raise the profile of peace. But it is not just the UN working for peace, wherever there are conflicts and injustice there are people working for peace or supporting peaceful change. Through the years, [many diverse activities](#) have been organised in observance of the Peace Day. These include educational events and conferences, workshops, marches, musical celebrations, meditations, intercultural dialogues and interfaith gatherings, environmental projects, art exhibits, community gatherings and much more. However, one way to observe Peace Day might be to simply reflect on our own meanings of peace. Taken together, support for the peace processes continues to evolve as governments, international organisations and civil society efforts seek to contribute to building sustainable peace. Sustainable peace will be a longer term process.

4.6.1 [The sustainable development goals](#)

⁷⁶On 25 September 2015, countries adopted a set of 17 goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all as part of a [new sustainable development agenda](#). Each goal has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years. The [theme of this year's Peace Day](#) focuses on the sustainable development goals, which includes Goal 16 “strengthening institutions, peace and prosperity”. “Sustainable development contributes decisively to dissipation and elimination of these causes of conflict and provides the foundation for a lasting peace. Peace, meanwhile, reinforces the conditions for sustainable development and liberates the resources needed for societies to develop and prosper. Every single one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals is a building block in the global architecture of peace. It is critical that we mobilise means of implementation, including financial resources, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, as well as the role of partnerships. Everyone has a stake and everyone has a contribution to make.” The idea of peace as something that is tangible and can be constructed is reinforced by the analogy of building blocks. Cementing a link between the development goals and peacebuilding fits well with peace theory, which stresses the importance

⁷⁶ Bretherton, D. and Miletic, T. published in the Australian Institute of International Affairs (2021) *Peace Day An Opportunity for Reflection*. Available from: <https://www.internationalaffairs.org.au/peace-day-an-opportunity-for-reflection/> © Copyright 2021 Australian Institute of International Affairs. ACN 000 045 170

of eliminating structural as well as direct violence⁷⁷ (Bretherton, D. and Miletic, T. published in the Australian Institute of International Affairs, 2021, <https://www.internationalaffairs.org.au/peace-day-an-opportunity-for-reflection/>). The following section will cover aspects about the current efforts to promote world peace.

4.7 Current efforts to promote world peace

⁷⁸According to International Peace Institute (IPI) (2021) [September 14, 2021](https://www.ipinst.org/2021/09/un-special-political-missions-and-protection#3). On September 14th, IPI together with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs cohosted a policy forum on “United Nations Special Political Missions (SPMs) and Protection: A Principled Approach for Research and Policymaking.” The session provided an opportunity to present and discuss IPI’s new [policy paper](#) that considers the need for increased analysis and operational roles of UN special political missions (SPMs) in protection. SPMs regularly operate in conflict and post-conflict settings in which local civilian populations face the ongoing threat of armed violence. Despite this trend, understandings of the roles of SPMs in protection have remained ambiguous, leaving a conceptual and operational gap that deserves greater attention. As it looks ahead to articulate and implement a system-wide agenda for protection the Secretariat has an opportunity to articulate a more explicit and structured vision for the role of SPMs in protection. This policy forum gathered representatives of the UN Secretariat and field missions, member states, and civil society to reflect on concepts, good practices, dilemmas, and lessons learned on protection in SPMs. Participants discussed how the UN could strengthen guidance and articulate a more explicit and structured vision on the protection roles of SPMs. The panel built upon the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs’ (DPPA) experience in field missions and consider how the role of DPPA and SPMs in protection relates to other conceptions of protection in the UN system (International Peace Institute, 2021, <https://www.ipinst.org/2021/09/un-special-political-missions-and-protection#3>)

⁷⁷ Bretherton, D. and Miletic, T. published in the Australian Institute of International Affairs (2021) *Peace Day An Opportunity for Reflection*. Available from: <https://www.internationalaffairs.org.au/peace-day-an-opportunity-for-reflection/> © Copyright 2021 Australian Institute of International Affairs. ACN 000 045 170

⁷⁸ International Peace Institute (2021) *United Nations Special Political Missions and Protection: A Principled Approach for Research and Policymaking*. Available from: <https://www.ipinst.org/2021/09/un-special-political-missions-and-protection#3> [Accessed January 20, 2022] © 2022 IPI International Peace Institute

[special-political-missions-and-protection#3](#)).⁷⁹ According to Lilly, D. and Figueiredo, B.M. (2022) Conventional arms control and disarmament efforts have historically been framed as a humanitarian cause to limit human suffering. However, activities with an arms control component have only featured to a limited extent within the protection of civilians (POC) mandates of United Nations peace operations. Both issues feature on the agenda of the UN Security Council, which mandates missions, but the linkages between the two have not been well explored at the policy, strategic, and operational levels (Lilly, D. and Figueiredo, B.M., 2022, <https://www.ipinst.org/>).⁸⁰ “The intersection between the protection of civilians (POC) and gender has been addressed in Security Council resolutions on POC and on women, peace, and security (WPS) since the late 1990s. Nonetheless, understanding how POC and gender converge, and translating this convergence into implementable action plans, are challenging tasks for peacekeeping missions” (Cuzzuol, L. and Wels, W., 2021, https://www.ipinst.org). The following section will cover aspects about the different examples of countries leading in the sustenance of world peace in-depth.

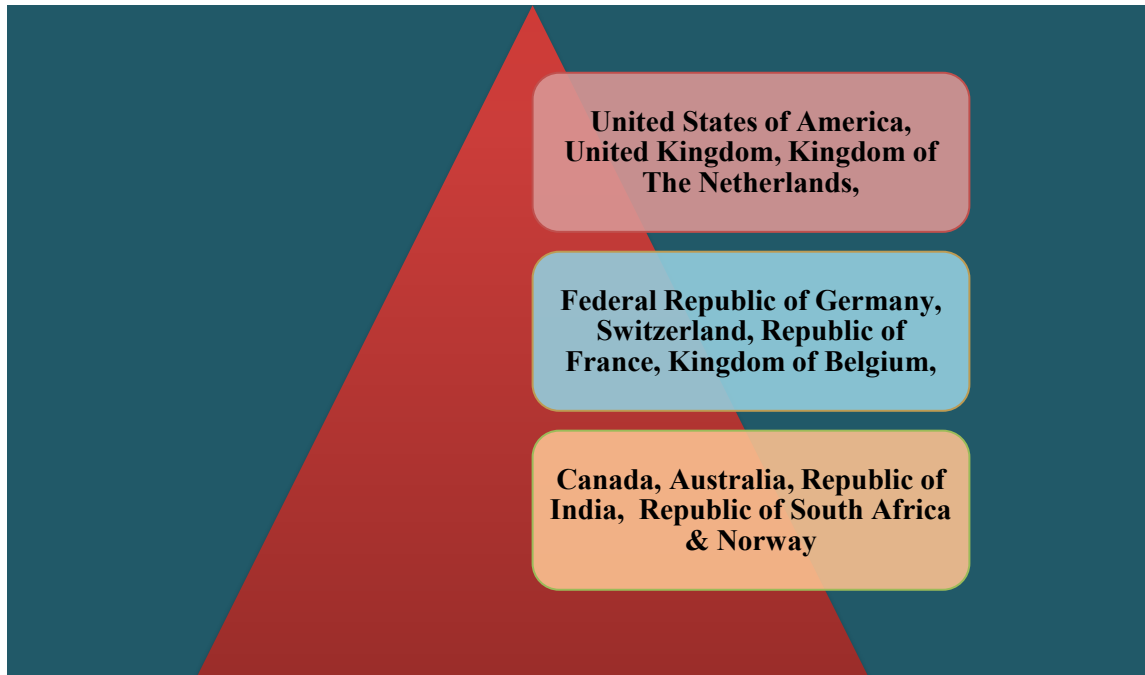
4.8 Examples of countries leading in the sustenance of world peace

Peace has become the ‘most valued goal’ of any country in the world today since its closely related to economic stability, increased moral amongst the general population of a country, national pride, increased tourism rates, high infrastructure development projects and so on. Some of the leading countries that have gone the extra mile in terms of contributing towards the attainment of peace and security around the world are illustrated in Figure 4.1 below.

⁷⁹ Lilly, D. and Figueiredo, B.M. (2022) *Enhancing the Protection of Civilians through Conventional Arms Control*. Available from: <https://www.ipinst.org/2022/01/enhancing-protection-of-civilians-through-conventional-arms-control> [Accessed January 20, 2022] © 2022 IPI International Peace Institute

⁸⁰ Cuzzuol, L. and Wels, W. (2021) *UN Peacekeeping Operations and Gendered Threats to the Protection of Civilians*. Available from: <https://www.ipinst.org/2021/02/un-peacekeeping-operations-and-gendered-threats-to-the-protection-of-civilians> [Accessed January 20, 2022] © 2022 IPI International Peace Institute

Figure 4.1 Eleven examples of countries leading in the sustenance of world peace



Source: Diagram created by the author

As depicted by Figure 4.1 the various countries that are playing a critical role towards the sustenance of peace around the world are further discussed as follows:

4.8.1 United States of America

A typical example of a great nation that has extensively invested its scarce resources (*namely; human, financial and technological*) towards building a peaceful world order for the past number of years is the United States of America (USA). The United States of America is one of the most supportive nations in the world due to its values centered society and democratic principles that reach beyond its national borders via its thriving entertainment industry, tourism, higher tertiary education programs, diplomats, technologies, medical science and so on. Today the USA's national flag and national identity have been successfully strategically positioned to become powerful brands (*that signify a culture of peace, democracy, human rights, loyalty to allies, strength, heroism, excellent results & a better standard of life for all*) on the global arena as a result of: (1) the tireless contribution of the US security services towards peacekeeping missions (*namely in: Africa, the Middle East, Europe, Asia & Latin America*), (2) U.S. government foreign policies, (3) U.S. government foreign strategic alliance partners and (4) diplomacy excellence over the past 100 years and the present day. In addition today the United States of

America has successfully strategically positioned itself as the key provider of humanitarian aid, economic development & foreign investments, global education, global health, world peace and conflict resolution that is guided by strong values, culture and laws of its society. Generally most of the peacekeeping and peacebuilding initiatives around the world involve the United States of America since: (1) it has a highly trained security personnel, (2) it has state-of-the-art security equipment and knowledge, (3) it has a huge foreign interest in various countries around the world, (4) it has strong values towards peace & unity in both developing & developed countries around the world, (5) it has a successive history of highly committed leadership serving in its institutions (*such as the U.S. White House, U.S. Senate, U.S. Congress, U.S. Government Committees, U.S. Judiciary & so on*) on global affairs issues pertaining to peacekeeping, conflict resolution, peacemaking and so on.⁸¹ *“...We must meet the new moment accelerating glo- — accelerating global challenges — from the pandemic to the climate crisis to nuclear proliferation — challenging the will only to be solved by nations working together and in common. We can’t do it alone. That must be this — we must start with diplomacy rooted in America’s most cherished democratic values: defending freedom, championing opportunity, upholding universal rights, respecting the rule of law, and treating every person with dignity. That’s the grounding wire of our global policy — our global power. That’s our inexhaustible source of strength. That’s America’s abiding advantage....”* (An Excerpt of a Speech by U.S. President & Commander-in-Chief His Excellency Mr. Joe Biden, 2021, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2021/02/04/remarks-by-president-biden-on-americas-place-in-the-world/>). It can be argued that world peace and economic stability is much stronger when the leaders of the great nation of the United States of America (*both Democrats & Republicans including Minority parties*), foreign allies & citizens ‘continue to do’ the following: (1) work together in harmony, (2) uphold peacebuilding, peacemaking and peacekeeping missions around the world, (3) embrace the spirit of happiness & love, (4) become resilient in general, (5) become more conscious about upholding domestic and global human rights, climate change, technological innovation and democracy (6) entrench a culture of global humanity & giving and so on. Most of the leaders of the United States of America who have

⁸¹ U.S. President & Commander-in-Chief His Excellency Mr. Joe Biden (2021) *Remarks by President Biden on America’s Place in the World*. Available from: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2021/02/04/remarks-by-president-biden-on-americas-place-in-the-world/> [Accessed January 24, 2022]

served in the U.S. White House as ‘Heads of the U.S. Government’ (for example former U.S. President & Commander-in-Chief Richard Nixon; former U.S. President & Commander-in-Chief Dwight Eisenhower; former U.S. President & Commander-in-Chief George. W. Bush; former U.S. President & Commander-in-Chief Franklin Delano Roosevelt; former U.S. President & Commander-in-Chief Barack Obama and many others) have made a mark in history by playing a critical role in upholding world peace, global human rights and democracy through funding and working with international world bodies that specialize in peace & security and humanitarian aid (Rudolph. Patrick. T. Muteswa, 2021). ⁸²“Over the past seventy years, Democratic and Republican administrations alike have understood that American security and prosperity at home are linked to economic and political health abroad, and that America does better when other countries have the incentive and the capacity to work alongside us in tackling global challenges. This is why we constructed a system of international institutions and security alliances after World War II. They provided a framework for advancing economic openness and political freedom in the years that followed. The international order America built and led has not been perfect, but it has coincided with a period of security and prosperity unmatched in human history. And while many nations benefited from the investments America made in global security and prosperity, none benefited more than the United States. For this and other reasons, U.S. military power will remain vital in a renewed international order. We appreciate this committee’s efforts to ensure that our military remains the best-trained, best-equipped, and best-led force on earth. Conclusion: The Role of Congress. Congress has an incredibly important role to play in forging such a consensus. It is our belief that Congress should: (1) Help start a national debate regarding America’s role in the world; (2) On the basis of that debate, forge a bipartisan strategy for American leadership to build a revised and revitalized international order for the 21st century;.....”⁸³ (Hadley, S. of The United States Institute of Peace, 2017,

⁸² Hadley, S. of The United States Institute of Peace (2017) *America’s Role in the World. Submitted Statement of Madeleine K. Albright and Stephen J. Hadley Committee on Armed Services*. PUBLICATION TYPE: Congressional Testimony Available from: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2017/03/americas-role-world> [Accessed October 27, 2021]

⁸³ Hadley, S. of The United States Institute of Peace (2017) *America’s Role in the World. Submitted Statement of Madeleine K. Albright and Stephen J. Hadley Committee on Armed Services*. PUBLICATION TYPE: Congressional Testimony Available from: <https://www.usip.org/publications/2017/03/americas-role-world> [Accessed October 27, 2021]

<https://www.usip.org/publications/2017/03/americas-role-world>).⁸⁴“FACT SHEET: Overview of U.S. Contributions to Peace and Security in Europe Since WWII. Europe is an indispensable partner with which the United States tackles key global security challenges, and advancing transatlantic peace and security has stood at the heart of U.S. foreign policy for more than a century. The United States works hand-in-hand with our European allies and partners -- bilaterally and through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) -- to advance our shared goal of a Europe that is whole, free, and at peace. As Europe emerged from the devastation of World War II, the United States implemented the Marshall Plan (officially called the European Recovery Program) in 1948 to provide \$11 billion in economic support to rebuild European economies. In April 1949, the United States joined 11 allies to create NATO. NATO’s membership has since grown six times and now comprises 28 members. NATO’s Article 5 guarantees the security of all NATO members, declaring that an attack on one of these allies will be considered as an attack on all. U.S. contributions to NATO significantly enhance transatlantic stability and security, and since the end of the Cold War, the Alliance has transformed itself to meet the global security challenges of the 21st century. NATO’s “Open Door” to new members has brought peace, stability, and security to Europe, contributing to the spread of democracy and prosperity across the continent. The United States has also had a strong partnership with the European Union since the first U.S. observers went to the European Coal and Steel Community in 1953. For decades, the United States and the EU have partnered together to promote peace and stability, sustain democracy and development around the world, respond to global challenges, contribute to the expansion of world trade and closer economic relations, and build bridges across the Atlantic. The EU, which today includes 28 Member States and more than 500 million people, works to expand economic stability, prosperity, and security across Europe and beyond. The United States and the EU are strengthening our economic ties through negotiations to form a Transatlantic Trade and

⁸⁴ U.S. White House (2014) *FACT SHEET: Overview of U.S. Contributions to Peace and Security in Europe Since WWII*. Available from: <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/06/06/fact-sheet-overview-us-contributions-peace-and-security-europe-wwii> [Accessed October 27, 2021]

Investment Partnership”⁸⁵ (U.S. White House, 2014, <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/06/06/fact-sheet-overview-us-contributions-peace-and-security-europe-wwii>). "Courtesy Barack Obama Presidential Library."

4.8.2 United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is globally recognized as having beautiful nature reserves, historical architecture, multicultural diversity population, tourist attraction destinations, modern infrastructure accompanied by a highly functional education system, democratic institutions and rule of law. Historically the United Kingdom is globally known for its contribution towards promoting education and critical initiatives around peacebuilding and conflict resolution advocacy around the world. ⁸⁶According to the United Kingdom Government [Department of Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office - United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations in New York](#) (2022) The United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations in New York covers a wide range of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office's objectives from the peaceful settlements of disputes to protecting the environment, from respect for human rights to promoting sustainable development. The UK Mission, with support from other Government departments, represents the UK in every negotiation that takes place in New York, ensuring that Britain's interests and views are taken into account by UN bodies and the other member states. The UK, as one of the 5 Permanent Members of the Security Council, plays a key role in all aspects of the Council's work, providing information from the UK's diplomatic network, negotiating, and lobbying for appropriate actions and resolutions. The Ambassador and her team

⁸⁵ U.S. White House (2014) *FACT SHEET: Overview of U.S. Contributions to Peace and Security in Europe Since WWII*. Available from: <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2014/06/06/fact-sheet-overview-us-contributions-peace-and-security-europe-wwii> [Accessed October 27, 2021]

⁸⁶ United Kingdom Government [Department of Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office - United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations in New York](#) (2022) *UK Mission to UN in New York*. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/uk-mission-to-un-in-new-york> [Accessed February 01, 2022] © Government Department of Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, 2022. © Crown copyright. This information is licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. To view this licence, visit <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/> OGL v3.0

engage in a constant round of meetings, promoting British interests and persuading others to accept the UK's views. The UK Mission also works to improve the way the UN works. It plays an important part in efforts to reform the Security Council, improve the UN's finances and strengthen the UN's capacity to deal with economic and social issues, peacekeeping and conflict prevention. The UK has been at the forefront of efforts to develop practical proposals for reform. The UK Mission works with the UN Secretary-General to promote reforms and ensure that the UN is a leaner, more effective organisation – one that will meet the challenges of the twenty-first century (United Kingdom Government United Kingdom Government [Department of Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office - United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations in New York](#), 2022, <https://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/uk-mission-to-un-in-new-york>).

⁸⁷According to Walker, N. and Brooke-Holland, L. published in the United Kingdom House of Commons (2021) The United Kingdom has long been an active contributor to UN peacekeeping missions – operations led by the United Nation's [Department of Peacekeeping Operations \(DPKO\)](#). The UK is the [fifth-highest provider](#) of assessed contributions to the UN peacekeeping budget (2013-15), behind the US, Japan, France and Germany. **Government direction.** In the [2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review](#) the Government laid out six priority goals for the next five years. One was to: work with the UN Secretariat, regional organisations and key member states, including the emerging powers and troop and police contributing countries (both current and potential), to ensure that conflict prevention plays a central role in UN efforts to foster global peace and security, alongside more effective peacekeeping and peace-building. **Two related Government strategies are:**

- [International Defence Engagement Strategy](#), published jointly by the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in February 2013. It “sets out how all defence activity short of combat operations will be prioritised to focus our engagement efforts on those countries

⁸⁷ Walker, N. and Brooke-Holland, L. published in the United Kingdom House of Commons (2021) *Britain's role in UN peacekeeping operations*. Available from: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/britains-role-in-un-peacekeeping-operations/> © House of Commons 2021. This information is licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. To view this licence, visit <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/> OGL v3.0 “Contains Parliamentary information licensed under the Open Parliament Licence v3.0.”

which are most important to our national interests, and where we are most likely to achieve the desired effect.”

- [Building Stability Overseas Strategy](#), published jointly by the FCO, DFID and MOD in July 2011. It outlines “how the UK will promote stability and prosperity in countries and regions where its interests are at stake.”⁸⁸ (Walker, N. and Brooke-Holland, L., 2021, <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/britains-role-in-un-peacekeeping-operations/>) © House of Commons 2021. “Contains Parliamentary information licensed under the Open Parliament Licence v3.0.”

4.8.3 Kingdom of The Netherlands

⁸⁹“The Netherlands plays an active role in preventing armed conflict worldwide and strengthening the international legal order by, for instance, participating in peace missions and supporting reconstruction in post-conflict countries. In addition, the Netherlands is host to the International Criminal Court and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia” (Government of the Netherlands, 2021, www.government.nl). ⁹⁰According to the Government of The Netherlands (2021) [An international approach to peace and security](#). The causes of war and the reasons why it persists are many and varied. Accordingly, in its foreign policy the Netherlands has adopted a broad approach to the issues that lead to conflict. [International peace and security in Dutch foreign policy](#). Conflicts are usually rooted in a combination of factors,

⁸⁸ Walker, N. and Brooke-Holland, L. published in the United Kingdom House of Commons (2021) *Britain’s role in UN peacekeeping operations*. Available from: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/britains-role-in-un-peacekeeping-operations/> © House of Commons 2021. This information is licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. To view this licence, visit <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/> OGL v3.0 “Contains Parliamentary information licensed under the Open Parliament Licence v3.0.”

⁸⁹ Government of the Netherlands (2021) *International peace and security*. Available from: <https://www.government.nl/topics/international-peace-and-security> [Accessed October 27, 2021] © Government of the Netherlands

⁹⁰ Government of the Netherlands (2021) *An international approach to peace and security*. Available from: <https://www.government.nl/topics/international-peace-and-security/an-international-approach-to-peace-and-security> [Accessed March 19, 2021] © Government of the Netherlands

such as competition for raw materials, weak governance and social inequality. The Netherlands accordingly takes a broad approach to international peace and security, which is based on defence, development and diplomacy. This 3D approach involves close collaboration between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Economic Affairs and Finance. Activities conducted within the framework of the 3D approach are funded from the international security budget. The government makes €250 million available annually for these activities, which include crisis management operations. In addition, the government aims to fund military missions, wholly or in part, from the development cooperation budget. The Netherlands focuses primarily on the current and former conflict zones of Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda and the Western Balkans. **International cooperation on peace and security.** Reaching a peace agreement is often a difficult process. Getting adversaries to agree on a ceasefire is rarely enough to bring lasting peace. The only way to resolve conflicts and prevent new wars is through a well-coordinated international approach, usually facilitated by one of the three international alliances:

- the [United Nations \(UN\)](#);
- the [North Atlantic Treaty Organisation \(NATO\)](#);
- the [European Union \(through its Common Security and Defence Policy\)](#).

By pooling the efforts of as many countries as possible, sufficient financial resources and troops can be deployed to achieve a common aim. Together, the members of the alliance can put the warring parties under intense pressure to resolve the conflict. **Exerting influence at international level.** The international community can influence existing or imminent conflicts in various ways, for example:

- by helping to build a safe and peaceful society;
- by imposing sanctions on a country;
- by [military intervention through international missions](#);

- by preserving the rule of law with the help of the International Criminal Court in The Hague and various tribunals⁹¹ (Government of the Netherlands, 2021, <https://www.government.nl/topics/international-peace-and-security/an-international-approach-to-peace-and-security>).

4.8.4 Federal Republic of Germany

Today the Federal Republic of Germany is one of the most popular nation in the world as a result of: (1) its advanced engineering capabilities, (2) friendly & philanthropic diplomacy, (3) military strength, (4) increased national pride & loyalty of the German people towards their national sovereignty, (5) cultural traditions & yearly festivals, (6) excellent foreign direct investments that positively impact many lives, (7) world peace & conflict management policies and so on (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2021).⁹²“The Federal Republic of Germany lies in the heart of Europe and is a cosmopolitan, democratic country with a great tradition and a lively present. Facts and figures at a glance. Germany is a federation. The federation and the 16 Länder (states) each have areas of responsibility of their own” (Facts About Germany, 2021, <https://www.tatsachen-ueber-deutschland.de/en/germany-glance>).⁹³According to the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (2021) Regional conflicts, fragile or collapsed states, armed conflicts, terrorism and organized crime – all have grave consequences for the people who suffer under them. They also threaten the security and stability of entire regions and peoples. **Peacekeeping**. Germany participates actively in other UN efforts for peace and security. Currently, over 3,000 German soldiers are deployed as part of

⁹¹ Government of the Netherlands (2021) *An international approach to peace and security*. Available from: <https://www.government.nl/topics/international-peace-and-security/an-international-approach-to-peace-and-security> [Accessed March 19, 2021] © Government of the Netherlands

⁹² Facts About Germany (2021) *Germany at a glance*. Available from: <https://www.tatsachen-ueber-deutschland.de/en/germany-glance> [Accessed October 27, 2021]

⁹³ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (2021) *Peace and Security*. Available from: <https://new-york-un.diplo.de/un-en/whatwedo/peace-and-security/920780#:~:text=Germany%20participates%20actively%20in%20other%20UN%20efforts%20for%20peace%20and%20security.&text=Germany's%20contribution%20to%20UN%20Peacekeeping,the%20fourth%20largest%20contributor%20worldwide> [Accessed October 27, 2021]

five UN Peacekeeping and a political mission as well as in support of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions. In addition, the German national police are active in three UN missions. Germany's contribution to UN Peacekeeping makes up around 6 percent of the UN Peacekeeping budget – annually nearly 400 million US Dollars – making it the fourth largest contributor worldwide. Within the UN, Germany is a strong advocate for the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, in particular ensuring gender balance in peacekeeping. With the Women Peacekeeping Network, Germany hopes to ensure better support and inclusion for women across all missions around the world. **Peacebuilding**. For the German Government, one thing is clear: today's the complex challenges can only be solved by political processes and integrated solutions that combine all three pillars of the UN. Germany emphasizes the importance of crisis prevention and peacebuilding and is a strong advocate of the Sustaining Peace concept. Germany served as Vice-Chair of the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in 2018 and advocates for stronger ties between the Security Council and the PBC. Germany is a strong supporter of the Secretary General's Peacebuilding Fund and has been the top donor to the PBF in 2020. Germany's top Peacebuilding priorities are sustainable transitions, cross-border and regional peacebuilding efforts and the inclusion of Women in peace processes, Finally, it is clear for Germany that peacebuilding efforts must always be nationally owned and embedded into local society⁹⁴ (Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations, 2021, <https://new-york-un.diplo.de/>). ⁹⁵“**Commitment to peace and security**. Germany participates widely in multilateral cooperation and promotes democracy, and human rights all over the world. On the international stage, Germany enjoys a very broad network of close contacts. It maintains diplomatic relations with almost 200 countries and is a member of various important multilateral organisations and informal international coordination groups

⁹⁴ Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (2021) *Peace and Security*.

Available from: <https://new-york-un.diplo.de/un-en/whatwedo/peace-and-security/920780#:~:text=Germany%20participates%20actively%20in%20other%20UN%20efforts%20for%20peace%20and%20security.&text=Germany's%20contribution%20to%20UN%20Peacekeeping,the%20fourth%20largest%20contributor%20worldwide> [Accessed October 27, 2021]

⁹⁵ Facts About Germany (2021) *Commitment to Peace and Security*. Available from: <https://www.tatsachen-ueber-deutschland.de/en/politics-germany/foreign-policy-commitment-peace-and-security> [Accessed October 28, 2021]

such as the “Group of Seven” (G7). In total, Germany maintains 227 missions abroad. The primary objective of German foreign policy is to ensure peace and security in the world. The basic premises on which this rests include the nation’s full integration into the structures of multilateral cooperation. In concrete terms this means: constructive partnerships with the Member States of the [European Union](#) (EU) and transatlantic partners, support of the right of Israel to exist, active and committed involvement in the [United Nations](#) (UN) and the Council of Europe, as well as the strengthening of the European security structure through the [OSCE](#). In the second half of 2020 Germany will assume the Presidency of the [Council of the European Union](#) [European Union](#). [Crisis prevention and stabilization](#). Together with its partners, Germany promotes peace, security, democracy, and [human rights](#) all over the world. Alongside crisis prevention, stabilisation, disarmament, and arms control, the broad notion of security promulgated by Germany embraces sustainable economic, ecological, and social aspects. Germany provides humanitarian aid to help people who on account of crises, conflicts, or natural disasters are in acute distress and are unable to resolve the situation on their own. The aim is to enable those affected to survive in dignity and safety, to give them prospects, and to alleviate suffering. To this end, Germany works with organisations of the [United Nations](#) and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, as well as with German and international humanitarian non-governmental organisations. As a donor guided by principles, Germany bases its actions on the needs of the people affected by crises and disasters. Furthermore, Germany champions compliance with international humanitarian law, humanitarian in principles and the preservation of humanitarian space. Humanitarian workers must be given the protection to which they are entitled by international law”⁹⁶ (Facts About Germany, 2021, <https://www.tatsachen-ueber-deutschland.de/en/politics-germany/foreign-policy-commitment-peace-and-security>).

⁹⁶ Facts About Germany (2021) *Commitment to Peace and Security*. Available from: <https://www.tatsachen-ueber-deutschland.de/en/politics-germany/foreign-policy-commitment-peace-and-security> [Accessed October 28, 2021]

4.8.5 Switzerland

Another good typical example of a great nation that is at the forefront of peacebuilding and conflict prevention in the world is Switzerland. In general Switzerland is known as one of the friendliest nation in the world as a result of: (1) its significant financial contributions towards peacekeeping and peace in international world bodies that focus on peace such as the United Nations, (2) it is home to the headquarters' offices of many humanitarian international bodies, (3) it has hosted many peacebuilding and peacemaking conferences or meetings of many world leaders over the past decades to the present day, (4) it has one of the most exemplary philanthropic and happy societies, (5) it has a thriving open tourism industry, (6) beautiful historical architecture, (7) effective climate change policies and many other aspects (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2021). ⁹⁷“Switzerland in the United Nations. Switzerland joined the United Nations in 2002. Since then, we have been among the most active countries in the UN. Even before being a member, we took on observer and member roles with various specialized UN agencies, such as the Human Rights Council, which has to a great extent been created thanks to Swiss efforts. Former Swiss President Joseph Deiss also presided over the UN General Assembly from 2010 to 2011. We are fully aligned with the UN's goals and values. The Swiss Federal Constitution enshrines key UN objectives, including the alleviation of poverty, human rights and democracy, the peaceful co-existence of peoples and natural resource conservation. As a dedicated and reliable member of the UN family, we provide substantial voluntary contributions to support UN agencies, funds and programmes, promoting sustainable development around the world. Geneva has been home to the UN's second most important headquarters ever since the organisation was founded in 1945. The UN holds 6 out of 10 meetings in Geneva! No fewer than 41 international organisations and several UN agencies are located on the shores of Lake Geneva” (The Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the UN in

⁹⁷ The Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the UN in New York (2020) *Switzerland in the United Nations*.

Available from: <https://www.aplusforpeace.ch/switzerland-United-nations> © 2020 [Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA](#)

New York, 2020, <https://www.aplusforpeace.ch/switzerland-United-nations>).⁹⁸ According to The Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the UN in New York (2020) *Timeline Switzerland in the United Nations*. **2000** - Following the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, Switzerland is one of the first countries to adopt a national action plan in order to strengthen women's involvement in peace processes. **1990** - Deployment of Swiss military observers supporting UN peace operations, among others in the Middle East, the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Mali. **2015** - Switzerland is a driving force behind the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, and is committed to achieve the SDGs by 2030. **2011** - For the first time, Switzerland announces that it seeks a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council for the period 2023-2024. **2010 – 2011** - Joseph Deiss, former Swiss President, presides over the UN General Assembly. **1953** - Switzerland sends 146 armed military personnel to Korea to monitor the armistice agreement. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea (NNSC) is still active today in the demilitarized zone. **1948** - Switzerland was the first state to gain the status of permanent observer of the UN and followed activities closely, with the ability to participate in meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council and other public meetings of the UN committees (The Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the UN in New York, 2020, <https://www.aplusforpeace.ch/switzerland-United-nations>).

4.8.6 Republic of France

Today France is one of the leading advocates of peace and economic stability in many nations across the world. Generally France is known as a 'loving' nation due to its: (1) international diplomacy excellence, (2) peacekeeping missions, (3) consistent significant contributions towards peace efforts in international world bodies, (4) multicultural societies, (5) open thriving tourism industry, (6) beautiful historical architecture, (7) effective climate change policies and many other aspects (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2021).⁹⁹ France is the 6th

⁹⁸ The Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the UN in New York (2020) *Switzerland in the United Nations*. Available from: <https://www.aplusforpeace.ch/switzerland-United-nations> © 2020 [Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA](#)

⁹⁹ Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (2019) *Peacekeeping (fr)*. Available from: <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Peacekeeping-10194> [Accessed October 27, 2021]

contributor to the budget of peacekeeping operations. Each peacekeeping operation has a specific budget voted upon by the UN General Assembly's Fifth Committee, which runs from July 1st to June 30th of the following year. France is highly active within the Fifth Committee as it is in charge of the administrative and budgetary issues for the UN. France aims to impart the organization with the resources that align with its ambitions, simultaneously respecting principles of budgetary discipline and maintaining control over its expenses. It supports an evolution of the peacekeeping budget to align with transformations occurring in the field of peacekeeping and render peacekeeping operations more modern and more efficient: France thereby defends measures destined to reinforce contingents' safety or investments which enable the deployment of new technologies in the field (drones, projection means). France is also committed to defending the exemplary nature, and accountability, of peacekeeping operations: it has supported a series of measures aiming to reaffirm the zero tolerance policy towards sexual abuse and to give the UN Secretary-General the tools necessary to fight against such abuses. The increase in the number, the complexity and the length of peacekeeping operations has caused their budget to increase significantly: the overall budget for all peacekeeping operations has increased more than threefold between the 1/7/2001-30/6/2002 time period (2.55 billion USD) and the 1/7/2014-30/6/2015 time period (8.17 billion USD). For the past five years, budgetary rationalization efforts led by the Secretariat and the evolution of the scope of peacekeeping operations enabled to reduce this budget to 6.52 billion USD for the 1/7/2019-30/6/2020 time period. For the time period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021, the total budget for peacekeeping operations amounts to 6.777 billion USD. In the same way as for the regular budget, these budgets are financed by mandatory contributions from Member States, according to a method of apportionment decided by the General Assembly and revised every three years. The contribution scale for peacekeeping operations however differs from that of the general budget: the Security Council's permanent members, which include France, take on a large share of financial contributions due their prominent position in peacekeeping. In 2020-2021, France is thus the 6th contributor to budget for peacekeeping operations, contributing to 5.61% of *the budget, i.e. 387 million USD*''''¹⁰⁰ (Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York, 2019,

¹⁰⁰ Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (2019) *Peacekeeping (fr)*. Available from; <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Peacekeeping-10194> [Accessed October 27, 2021]

<https://onu.delegfrance.org/Peacekeeping-10194>).¹⁰¹“[Outcome of the French Presidency of the United Nations Security Council](#). France held the presidency of the United Nations Security Council from July 1 to 31, 2021. For the first time since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, all Security Council meetings were held in person in July. France has been one of the UN’s members since its founding in 1945. It holds a permanent seat on the Security Council, alongside the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia and China, thus playing a leading role on many subjects. It is also represented both within the other major UN bodies and within its subsidiary organs (e.g. it is a permanent member of the Conference on Disarmament). France is the sixth-largest contributor to the United Nations regular budget and to the peacekeeping operations budget. **France supports reform of the United Nations.** It is also in this context that France is calling for [reform of the Security Council](#). France advocates an expansion of the Security Council in negotiations on this theme at the General Assembly. It also supports permanent Security Council seats for Germany, Brazil, India and Japan, as well as a greater presence of African countries at the Security Council, including among permanent members. Lastly, France supports the [peacekeeping reform](#), called Action for Peacekeeping, initiated by the Secretary-General in 2018 for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) that function better, are better funded, and are more capable of achieving their objectives. **When it comes to maintaining international peace and security, France has special responsibilities as a permanent member of the Security Council and plays a major role in the area of disarmament.** It has worked to support the drafting of numerous treaties, such as the Convention on Cluster Munitions adopted in 2008. France and the United Kingdom were the first two States to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1998, and France is working to bring it into force. France was also the first State to commit to and implement the decommissioning of its fissile material production facilities for nuclear weapons. It supports the resumption of work on the negotiation of a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty. France makes significant contributions to the peacekeeping operations budget. As a permanent member of the Security Council, its assessed contribution to the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) budget stands at 5.61% (as against 4.43% for the UN

¹⁰¹ Government of the Republic of France Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (2021) France Diplomacy: *France and the United Nations*. Available from: <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/france-and-the-united-nations/> All rights reserved - Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs - 2021

regular budget)''''¹⁰² (Government of the Republic of France Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, 2021, <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/france-and-the-united-nations/>).

4.8.7 Kingdom of Belgium

Today the Kingdom of Belgium is well known as the hub of foreign diplomacy excellence, research & technology, banking, global peace & security, military prowess, strategic nation branding, democracy, human rights, climate change policies, infrastructure development, economic development and health as a result of its high quality results oriented foreign policy and leadership commitment (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2021). ¹⁰³According to the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the UN (2021) [Belgium's contributions to the UN](#). The success and failure of the UN depends on the will of governments to move forward within this multilateral framework. As a founding member of the UN and a staunch defender of the principles of effective multilateralism, the Kingdom of Belgium strongly supports the UN System not only in terms of true political engagement and belief in the Organisation, but also in terms of sustainable and predictable financial contributions. The policies and objectives of the UN, its specialised programmes, funds and agencies are aligned with those of Belgian foreign policy and development cooperation. At the UN Headquarters, Belgian diplomats defend Belgium's key priorities by representing the country in UN meetings and conferences. As a

¹⁰² Republic of France Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (2021) *France and the United Nations*. Available from: <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/france-and-the-united-nations/> All rights reserved - Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs - 2021

¹⁰³ Permanent Mission of Belgium to the UN (2021) *Belgium's contributions to the UN*. Available from: <https://newyorkun.diplomatie.belgium.be/belgium-un/belgiums-contributions-un> [Accessed October 28, 2021] © FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

member of the European Union, Belgium also coordinates its position on many topics with the other 27 Member States¹⁰⁴.

1. Peace and Security. Conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding are essential elements of Belgian foreign policy. Over the past years, Belgium has contributed to peacekeeping missions in Somalia, Rwanda, the former Yugoslavia, Lebanon, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan and Mali. The promotion of peace and security requires multifaceted and multidimensional measures in different fields, such as counterterrorism, the fate of children in armed conflict and non-proliferation and disarmament. Belgium has played a particularly visible role in the negotiations leading to the Ottawa Convention on Anti-Personnel Mines. Belgium continues to pay close attention to the implementation of the Convention, as well as to the more general issues of small arms and light weapons and unexploded war remnants. Belgium is also an active member of the Peacebuilding Commission and has served as president of the Country Specific Configuration for the Central African Republic. Moreover, Belgium has served 5 times as a non-permanent Member of the UN Security Council: in 1947-48, in 1955-56, in 1971-72, in 1991-92 and in 2007-08. After announcing its candidacy in 2009, Belgium was elected in June 2018 as non-permanent member of the Security Council for the term 2019-2020.

3.2. Human Rights. Belgium's foreign policy aims at enhancing the positive correlation between peace and security, development and human rights, the three main pillars of the United Nations. As a founding member of the United Nations, Belgium is committed to human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights. On 28 October 2015, Belgium was elected to the UN Human Rights Council for the term 2016-2018. In 2016 Belgium was Vice-President/Rapporteur of the Council. Belgium was previously a member from 2009-2012. A number of issues discussed in the Human Rights Council – such as violence against women in conflict and the protection of children in conflict areas – are also discussed in the UN Security Council. We support the strengthening of the link between the

¹⁰⁴ Permanent Mission of Belgium to the UN (2021) *Belgium's contributions to the UN*. Available from: <https://newyorkun.diplomatie.belgium.be/belgium-un/belgiums-contributions-un> [Accessed October 28, 2021] © FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

Human Rights Council and the Security Council and supported in this respect the Appeal of the June 13th 2016 launched by Switzerland, aimed at putting the respect for human rights at the centre of conflict prevention. Belgium continues to work on priority issues such as the fight against impunity, the abolition of the death penalty, women's rights, children's rights and freedom of expression. Our country highly values the role civil society organisations play within the UN institutions, in UN Member States and of course in Belgium.¹⁰⁵ Our country also works on strengthening the institutions that defend human rights, such as the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and regional organisations, such as the Council of Europe and the African Union. Belgium insists on joint EU-action in this field and favours the development of a truly European human rights diplomacy. Belgium continues to work towards a strong and effective Human Rights Council and for the universality and indivisibility of human rights. Belgium aims to ensure that the Council, in addressing human rights violations, deals both with country situations and with thematic issues. Belgium believes that a robust system of UN Special Rapporteurs and independent human rights experts is an excellent tool that allows the Council to address human rights situations on the ground. We are committed to cooperating with them and will continue to make every effort to respect the integrity and independence of these special procedures. Belgium fully engages with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism and strives to ensure effective follow-up of UPR recommendations as accepted during its review. We also actively participate in discussions on the review of other countries. Belgium has been a staunch supporter of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) since its creation. The independence and the impartiality of this Office must be safeguarded, as these are essential conditions to enable the Office to promote and protect human rights. Most of our contributions during the past decade were non-earmarked. Belgium has ratified the major human rights conventions and has established a number of national institutions with a vast mandate in the field of the promotion, the respect and the protection of human rights. Belgian human rights priorities at the international level include:

¹⁰⁵ Permanent Mission of Belgium to the UN (2021) *Belgium's contributions to the UN*. Available from: <https://newyorkun.diplomatie.belgium.be/belgium-un/belgiums-contributions-un> [Accessed October 28, 2021] ©

- Combating impunity and strengthening accountability and the rule of law - Belgium is a strong supporter of the International Criminal Court.
- Ensuring respect for the physical integrity of every person, including progress towards universal abolition of the death penalty.
- Enhancing equality and countering discrimination, with particular attention to the rights of women, children, and vulnerable persons.
- Promoting decent work and social protection for all and respect for international labour standards.
- Working towards inclusive economic growth as a lever to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development.
- Addressing the scourge of racism: all victims of racism, discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance must benefit from the same attention and protection.
- Promoting freedom of expression, including freedom of the press, as a key component in any democratic society.

2. ¹⁰⁶Development. In recent years, the total Belgian development assistance represented approximately 0.46% of the GNI. Belgium strives to direct at least 50% of its official development aid to the least developed countries (LDCs). The Belgian development policy focuses on 14 partner countries and revolves around two central axes: a rights-based approach and sustainable and inclusive growth. This includes a focus on fragile states and post-conflict zones, with priority for the Great Lakes region, Western and Northern Africa. This geographic focus prevents fragmentation, and enables a coherent approach to cross-border issues such as

¹⁰⁶ Permanent Mission of Belgium to the UN (2021) *Belgium's contributions to the UN*. Available from: <https://newyorkun.diplomatie.belgium.be/belgium-un/belgiums-contributions-un> [Accessed October 28, 2021] © FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

peace, security, regional stability, climate and migration. Ultimately, our purpose is to increase the impact of our development cooperation for people and communities. Over the past years, Belgian humanitarian aid has contributed to supporting the most vulnerable population groups in many crises including Syria, Iraq, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the occupied Palestinian territories, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Belgian development cooperation paid particular humanitarian attention to the plight of Syrian refugees and to the victims of the Ebola virus in West Africa. The actions of the Belgian cooperation follow a rights-based approach to development. This approach to development is based on the universality, indivisibility and inalienability of human rights. In addition to this the principles of participation and inclusivity in decision-making, non-discrimination and equality, transparency and accountability define our actions. Belgium's development cooperation has 20 multilateral partner organisations, which have been selected because their core tasks fit in closely with the priorities of Belgian development policy: agricultural and food security (FAO, CGIAR), health (WHO, GFATM, UNAIDS), human rights (OHCHR), gender and women's rights (UN Women), children's rights (UNICEF), good governance and capacity building (UNDP), demography and sexual and reproductive rights (UNFPA), decent work (ILO), migration (IOM), environment (UNEP), together with the World Bank (WB) and Tax Policy and Administration Topical Trust Fund (TPA TTF). Specific humanitarian organisations (ICRC, UNHCR, OCHA, WFP, UNRWA) are other longstanding humanitarian partner organisations protected under the Royal Decree of 19 April 2014 on humanitarian aid¹⁰⁷.

3. Financial Contributions to the UN system. Belgium is an important financial contributor to the UN. On basis of the “capacity to pay principle Belgium’s share in the overall budget of the UN is currently set at 0.885%, which ranks Belgium as the 21st largest contributor. Mandatory contributions fund the so-called “regular programme-budget” of the organisation (5.4 billion USD for 2018-2019) and UN peacekeeping operations (6.7 billion USD for 2018-2019). Belgium contributes 23,9 million USD to the UN regular budget and 64,6 million USD to the

¹⁰⁷ Permanent Mission of Belgium to the UN (2021) *Belgium's contributions to the UN*. Available from: <https://newyorkun.diplomatie.belgium.be/belgium-un/belgiums-contributions-un> [Accessed October 28, 2021] ©

UN peacekeeping budget. The expenses are paid by the Federal Public Service for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation. In addition, Member States also make voluntary contributions as donors to the United Nations (including the regular core budget), the specialised organisations, agencies, funds and programmes. Belgium is also an important donor in this respect. In recent years, the Belgian contributions amounted to approximately 100 million EUR annually, with UNDP and UNICEF as largest beneficiaries. The main part is paid by Federal ministries (essentially the Federal Public Service for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation) but a small fraction (5%) is also covered by the Regions. These grants are mostly “non-earmarked” and take the form of “core funding” to the supported organisations¹⁰⁸ (Permanent Mission of Belgium to the UN, 2021, <https://newyorkun.diplomatie.belgium.be/belgium-un/belgiums-contributions-un>).

4.8.8 Canada

¹⁰⁹According to the Government of Canada Global Affairs (2020) **Global Affairs Canada today issued the following statement:** “On this day, Canadians join with people around the globe to celebrate our differences and our diversity, confident in the knowledge that these strengths are key to living together in peace—within our communities, our countries and our world. “Peace and stability endure when solutions are inclusive and when we work together to reach a consensus and support international peace efforts. Together, we can build a world with fewer conflicts and less violence, one realized through solidarity, tolerance and reconciliation. “Canada values peace and continues to invest in conflict prevention, stabilization and peacebuilding

¹⁰⁸ Permanent Mission of Belgium to the UN (2021) *Belgium's contributions to the UN*. Available from: <https://newyorkun.diplomatie.belgium.be/belgium-un/belgiums-contributions-un> [Accessed October 28, 2021] © FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

¹⁰⁹ Government of Canada Global Affairs (2020) *Statement on International Day of Living Together in Peace*. Available from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/05/statement-on-international-day-of-living-together-in-peace.html> [Accessed January 20, 2022] Reproduction is a copy of the version available on Global Affairs of Canada Web site (<https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/05/statement-on-international-day-of-living-together-in-peace.html>) [Accessed January 20, 2022] ©Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of (Foreign Affairs), (2020).

initiatives through key programs such as the Peace and Stabilization Operations Program. As chair of the UN Peacebuilding Commission, Canada is also working with international partners to address the inequalities that often fuel conflicts. “During these turbulent times, Canada is focused on meeting the needs of people living in fragile and conflict-affected states, reiterating the UN Secretary-General’s call for a global ceasefire. We also support the efforts of local peacebuilders to reduce tensions, build trust and strengthen social cohesion, which are critical for peacebuilding. “In everything we do, Canada upholds an explicitly feminist approach to peace and stability, as women are powerful agents of change and have the right to participate fully in peace and security efforts. “Canada hopes to serve as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council in 2021 to 2022. Our candidacy is focused on five pillars, including economic security at the centre of our platform. Without inclusive and equitable economies, peace will continue to be elusive. To succeed in fulfilling its role, the Security Council needs to take economic considerations into account across its agenda. This is perhaps even more applicable in a post-pandemic world, where financial constraints are more pronounced, food security is at risk and supply chains need protection. Canada’s long tradition of effective action in these areas positions us well to deliver results.”¹¹⁰ (Government of Canada Global Affairs, 2020, <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/05/statement-on-international-day-of-living-together-in-peace.html>). ¹¹¹““About PSOPs. Global Affairs Canada’s Peace and Stabilization Operations Program (PSOPs) is the Government of Canada’s principal platform for conflict prevention, stabilization and peacebuilding in fragile and conflict-affected states (FCAS). PSOPs

¹¹⁰ Government of Canada Global Affairs (2020) *Statement on International Day of Living Together in Peace*. Available from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/05/statement-on-international-day-of-living-together-in-peace.html> [Accessed January 20, 2022] Reproduction is a copy of the version available on Global Affairs of Canada Web site (<https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/05/statement-on-international-day-of-living-together-in-peace.html>) [Accessed January 20, 2022] ©Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of (Foreign Affairs), (2020).

¹¹¹ Government of Canada Global Affairs (2021) *Peace and Stabilization Operations Program*. Available from: https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_developpement-enjeux_developpement/response_conflict-reponse_conflicts/psop.aspx?lang=eng [Accessed October 28, 2021] Reproduction is a copy of the version available on Global Affairs of Canada Web site (https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_developpement-enjeux_developpement/response_conflict-reponse_conflicts/psop.aspx?lang=eng) [Accessed October 28, 2021] ©Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of (Foreign Affairs), (2020).

enables Canada to take rapid and coordinated action to prevent and respond to emerging and ongoing instances of violent conflict and state fragility. PSOPs is:

- a centre of expertise to support Canadian engagement in FCAS
- the Government of Canada lead on the implementation of the global Women, Peace and Security agenda
- the foreign policy lead for Canada's participation in peace operations, with a focus on enhanced engagement with the UN
- delivering agile, catalytic and risk-tolerant programming in FCAS
- a platform for the deployment of police and civilian experts to FCAS and relevant international organizations

What are PSOPs' core responsibilities? PSOPs' core responsibilities are:

- providing policy leadership on peace and stabilization, including strategic coordination of Government of Canada responses to complex political crises
- delivering conflict prevention, stabilization and peacebuilding initiatives through both projects and deployments. ¹¹²**Why is PSOPs' work important?** When violent conflict and state fragility are left unchecked, the risk to international peace and security are great since such crises, which begin in one region, can quickly impact people living in another. The causes of violent conflict and state fragility are numerous and interconnected. Preventing and responding to such complex and dynamic issues requires a timely and coordinated effort from multiple Government of Canada departments, such as Global Affairs Canada, National Defence, Public Safety Canada

¹¹² Government of Canada Global Affairs (2021) *Peace and Stabilization Operations Program*. Available from: https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_developpement-enjeux_developpement/response_conflict-reponse_conflits/psop.aspx?lang=eng [Accessed October 28, 2021] Reproduction is a copy of the version available on Global Affairs of Canada Web site (https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_developpement-enjeux_developpement/response_conflict-reponse_conflits/psop.aspx?lang=eng) [Accessed October 28, 2021] ©Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of (Foreign Affairs), (2020).

and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. **How will PSOPs ensure that its policies and programs will have the greatest positive effect?** PSOPs' programming is differentiated by its agility and responsiveness to the most acute risks of violent conflict, as well as by its innovation and leadership on key policy files. PSOPs works to help ensure that Canada's engagement abroad is well informed about conflict and instability in specific contexts and able to act on evidence-based prescriptions for what works to prevent violent conflict. PSOPs also listens to and is guided by the perspectives of affected populations in the planning and implementation of interventions. PSOPs' policies and programming seek to engage women and girls, as well as men and boys, as agents of change in peace and security efforts since supporting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is the best way to build a more peaceful, inclusive and prosperous world"¹¹³ (Government of Canada Global Affairs, 2021, https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/response_conflict-reponse_conflits/psop.aspx?lang=eng).

4.8.9 Australia

Interestingly, the great nation of Australia has successfully managed to implement its foreign policies through advocating issues related to peace, human rights, democracy, economic development, education and climate change around the world. Generally Australia is one of the friendliest nations in the world and it has a population that has a unique culture that is centred around happiness, conserving the environment, love, peace and giving thus today it enjoys various thriving higher learning, technology, tourism and hospitality sectors (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2021). ¹¹⁴“**United Nations (UN)**. Australia is firmly committed to effective global cooperation, including through the United Nations (UN) and its specialised agencies and

¹¹³ Government of Canada Global Affairs (2021) *Peace and Stabilization Operations Program*. Available from: https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/response_conflict-reponse_conflits/psop.aspx?lang=eng [Accessed October 28, 2021] Reproduction is a copy of the version available on Global Affairs of Canada Web site (https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/response_conflict-reponse_conflits/psop.aspx?lang=eng) [Accessed October 28, 2021] ©Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of (Foreign Affairs), (2020).

¹¹⁴ Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (2021) *United Nations*. Available from: <https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/international-organisations/un/Pages/united-nations-un> [Accessed October 28, 2021] ©Commonwealth of Australia 2021

[regional commissions](#). Engaging with the multilateral system is a key pillar of Australia's foreign policy. This is because we live in a complex, inter-connected world where countries need to coordinate their responses to the major challenges we all face today. Australia is a founding member of the UN, has been an active participant in UN institutions for 70 years and is currently the 12th largest contributor to the UN regular budget. Australia held the first Presidency of the Security Council in 1946 and provided the first military observers under UN auspices a year later, to Indonesia during the independence struggle. **International peace and security**. Australia has been integrally involved in global efforts to build and restore peace for over 70 years. We have provided personnel to 62 [UN and other multilateral peace and security operations](#) since 1947. We remain a strong supporter of UN peacekeeping and are currently the 11th largest financial contributor. We continue to take forward Australia's UN Security Council (2013-14) priorities to protect civilians and improve the effectiveness of the UN peacekeeping system. We endorsed the Kigali Principles on the Protection of Civilians on 17 October 2016, which provide guidance on best practices to assist peacekeepers in delivering on their mandated responsibilities to protect civilians. Acknowledging the unprecedented strain on the peacekeeping system, in September 2015 we also committed to improve UN mission capabilities at the Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping. At the Summit, Australia pledged to provide strategic air lift support for UN peacekeeping operations in crisis situations, where and whenever we can. We will also assist our neighbours, who contribute to peacekeeping operations, to deal with improvised explosive devices and help train soldiers and police in our region to contribute fully to peacekeeping operations. Australia has a long and distinguished record of promoting [global disarmament and non-proliferation](#). Australia played a leading role in the negotiation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the Chemical Weapons Convention. In 1995 Australia also initiated the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons and, with Japan in 2008, the International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament. In July 2010, Australia and Japan jointly established the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) with the key objective of promoting the implementation of the 64-point action plan agreed to at the 2010 NPT Review Conference. The NPDI is a cross-regional group of 12 countries. In addition, Australia led negotiations towards the Arms Trade Treaty under which states agree to regulate the transfer of conventional arms. The Treaty entered into force on 24 December 2014. Australia is committed to strengthening [international law](#) to prevent conflict and

restore peace and security”¹¹⁵ (Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2021, <https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/international-organisations/un/Pages/united-nations-un>).

4.8.10 Republic of India

A typical example of a great nation that has played a critical role in maintaining world peace is a result of its foreign diplomacy excellence is Asia’s unquestionable military, technology and economic powerhouse the Republic of India. In general India has a highly distinguished military prowess, strength, pride, morale and a culture of innovativeness in Asia that is highly focused towards ensuring peace, unity, health, foreign trade and societal development around the world (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2021). Generally peace, economic development, international trade, global tourism, global health and conflict resolutions have been at the forefront of the governance of India historically and the present day. ¹¹⁶According to the Government of India Ministry of External Affairs (2020:1) India strongly believes that the United Nations and the norms of international relations that it has fostered remain the most efficacious means for tackling today's global challenges including those related to sustainable development, poverty eradication, environment, climate change, peace building and peacekeeping, terrorism, disarmament, human rights, migration and health and pandemics.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. India was among the select members of the United Nations that signed the Declaration by United Nations at Washington on 1 January 1942 and participated in the historic UN Conference of International Organization at San Francisco from 25 April to 26 June 1945. **Indian Contribution to United Nations Peacekeeping.** India has a long and distinguished history of service in UN peacekeeping, having contributed more personnel than any other country. To date, more than 244,500 Indians have served in 49 of the 71 UN peacekeeping missions established around the world since 1948. India has a long tradition of sending women on UN peacekeeping missions. In 2007, India became the first country to deploy

¹¹⁵ Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (2021) *United Nations*. Available from: <https://www.dfat.gov.au/international-relations/international-organisations/un/Pages/united-nations-un> [Accessed October 28, 2021] ©Commonwealth of Australia 2021

¹¹⁶ Government of India Ministry of External Affairs (2020) *India and UN*. Available from: https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/India_UN_2020.pdf [Accessed October 28, 2021] p1-8

an all-women contingent for Formed Police Unit to the UN peacekeeping mission in Liberia. Hailed as role models, they helped to build the capacity of the Liberian police which led to increase in the number of local women working in the Liberia's security sector. The members of Indian Women FPU also distinguished themselves through humanitarian service, including organizing medical camps. Medical care is among the many services Indian peacekeepers provide to the communities in which they serve on behalf of the Organization (Government of India Ministry of External Affairs, 2020:2, <https://www.mea.gov.in/>).

4.8.11 Republic of South Africa

One of the leading nations on the continent of Africa that has successfully accomplished a remarkable track record of committing and investing towards world peace is Africa's unquestionable economic powerhouse the Republic of South Africa. Generally the Republic of South Africa has over the past number of years participated in many humanitarian aid initiatives, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and peacemaking efforts on the continent of Africa and other parts of the world. ¹¹⁷“South Africa was one of the 51 founding member of the United Nations in 1945. Since its inception in 1945, UN membership has grown to 193 States. The United Nations General Assembly on 12 November 1974 suspended South Africa from participating in its work, due to international opposition to the policy of apartheid. South Africa was re-admitted to the UN in 1994 following its transition into a democracy. Since 1994 the democratically elected government has pursued a foreign policy based on the centrality of the UN in the multilateral system. Twelve years after re-admittance to the UN, South Africa was honoured to be endorsed by the African Union (AU) and subsequently elected with an overwhelming majority to serve as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council during the period 2007-2008 and 2011-2012. During its tenure as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), South Africa promoted the African Agenda namely peace, security and development. South Africa is faithful to the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter. It strongly advocates rules-based multilateralism. In pursuance of this objective, South Africa is an active participant in the main deliberative and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, i.e. the General

¹¹⁷ Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, New York (2021) *Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations*. Available from: <http://www.southafrica-usa.net/pmun/> Copyright © 1998-2021 Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, New York City.

Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council, Peace Building Commission (PBC) as well as the Human Rights Council. South Africa is committed to promoting and achieving its vision of an African Continent, which is prosperous, peaceful, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and united, and which contributes to a world that is just and equitable through effective multilateralism at the sub-regional (SADC), regional (AU) and global level (UN)''''¹¹⁸ (Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, 2021, <http://www.southafrica-usa.net/pmun/>).

4.8.12 Norway

In general Norway is known as one of the world's friendliest nations that is rich in culture, historical architecture, highly functional social institutions, highly attractive food & music tourism, high standards of living, a high value nation brand, a thriving hospitality industry, a robust education system, modern infrastructure, natural resources, supportive citizens and so on (Rudolph. Patrick. Tawanda. Muteswa, 2021). Norway is one of the many Western Europe based nations that significantly contributes towards the attainment of peace on a yearly basis.¹¹⁹ According to Norway in the UN Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York (2021) the security challenges facing the world are becoming increasingly complex. Norway will meet these challenges through its strong commitment to NATO, its broad engagement in peace and reconciliation efforts and through international cooperation. The situation in our neighbouring areas and in Europe's neighbourhood has become more difficult. The constellation of actors is now more complex, and conflicts are spreading across borders. International terrorism, organised crime and cyber threats are creating new challenges. Our membership of NATO and our transatlantic ties are the cornerstone of Norwegian foreign and security policy. In addition, Norway is strengthening the European and Nordic dimension in its security policy by developing closer security policy cooperation with selected European allies. The UN and the legal order that

¹¹⁸ Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, New York (2021) *Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations*. Available from: <http://www.southafrica-usa.net/pmun/> Copyright © 1998-2021 Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, New York City.

¹¹⁹ Norway in the UN Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York (2021) *Peace, stability and security*. Available from: <https://www.norway.no/en/missions/UN/values-priorities/peace-stability-sec/> [Accessed November 01, 2021]

the UN plays such a key role in upholding are of crucial importance. Engagement in peace and reconciliation efforts are a key part of Norwegian foreign policy. Norway works actively to find lasting political solutions to wars and conflicts by facilitating dialogue between parties to conflict and supporting other actors' conflict resolution efforts. Norway promotes balanced, mutual, irreversible and verifiable nuclear disarmament. This is in line with our values, interests and international obligations. Norway also attaches importance to using development policy tools to address global security challenges.

4.8.12.1 UN, peace and security

4.8.12.1.1 AIMS

- maintain our close transatlantic ties and further develop our long-term security policy cooperation with the US
- maintain and further develop the international legal order
- promote peace and reconciliation in areas affected by war and conflict
- achieve balanced, mutual, irreversible and verifiable disarmament
- prevent and combat radicalisation, violent extremism, organised crime, piracy, cybercrime and conflict¹²⁰

4.8.12.1.2 Women, peace and security

Norway is at the forefront of efforts to promote the inclusion of women in peace processes and to increase the proportion of women mediators. The Nordic Women Mediators (NWM) network was launched in 2015, and Norway is now working to establish a global alliance of regional networks of women mediators. [Ministry of Defence](#) (Norway in the UN Permanent Mission to the United

¹²⁰ Norway in the UN Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York (2021) *Peace, stability and security*. Available from: <https://www.norway.no/en/missions/UN/values-priorities/peace-stability-sec/> [Accessed November 01, 2021]

Nations in New York, 2021, <https://www.norway.no/en/missions/UN/values-priorities/peace-stability-sec>). The following section will cover the conclusion of this chapter.

4.10 Conclusion

It can therefore be concluded that celebrations of the ‘International Day of Peace’ signify hope for a brighter future towards the attainment of world peace, economic stability and the respect for human rights and democracy around the world. Peace is desired by everybody since it leads to happiness and economic prosperity in a country. Nowadays an opportunity to celebrate peace such as the ‘International Day of Peace’ is greatly cherished by many people around the world. Celebrations of milestones have now become a culture in many countries around the world and they are also now viewed as an effective way of encouraging repeat behavior or events.

4.11 Discussion questions

- 1) Briefly define the term ‘celebration’?
- 2) What is the history of the ‘International Peace Day’? Identify the key differences between ‘International Peace Day’ & ‘International Human Rights Day’?
- 3) Explain what can be done to make the world a place of peace for all by celebrating ‘Peace Day’? Identify the current efforts to promote world peace?
- 4) Describe the advantages of celebrating the ‘International Peace Day’?
- 5) Discuss the examples of countries leading in the sustenance of world peace?

Chapter 5: Conflict

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Define the term ‘conflict’.
- Explain the different types of conflict.
- Identify the common types of conflict in the world in brief.
- Describe the causes of conflict in the world.
- Discuss the impact of conflict on societal development, peace & growth.

5.1 Introduction

“Conflict is a natural and normal part of any human interaction; there is nothing unusual about conflict in itself. It is what we do about it when it occurs which is important. Conflict will always be present in a workplace and it's important to seek resolution not just to contain the issues and forget about them. Conflict can be damaging, and many people actively avoid dealing with situations arising from conflict. However, properly handled, conflict can strengthen our dealings with other people and add to our understandings of others’ views or perceptions. In a remote workplace conflict, poorly handled or addressed, can have particularly negative outcomes, as the people we work with are often the same people we socialise with or live near in the community”¹²¹ (CRANAplus, 2018:2, <https://crana.org.au/>). The worst form of conflict that can be exposed to mankind in a community, country or region is war and generally this form of conflict still exists globally. War is very easy to avoid in general and nowadays there are various peace-building efforts being implemented globally by leading peace institutions and world bodies. The following section will cover the meaning of the terms.

¹²¹ CRANAplus (2018) *What is Conflict and What Does it Look Like in the Workplace?* Available from: https://crana.org.au/uploads/pdfs/Other_42.pdf

5.2 Definition of the term ‘conflict’

Generally there are many definitions that clearly explain the meaning of the word ‘conflict’ and how it applies in this modern day environments. “*Conflicts* are generally defined as relational disputes between two or more parties”¹²² (CRANApus, 2018:3, <https://crana.org.au/>).



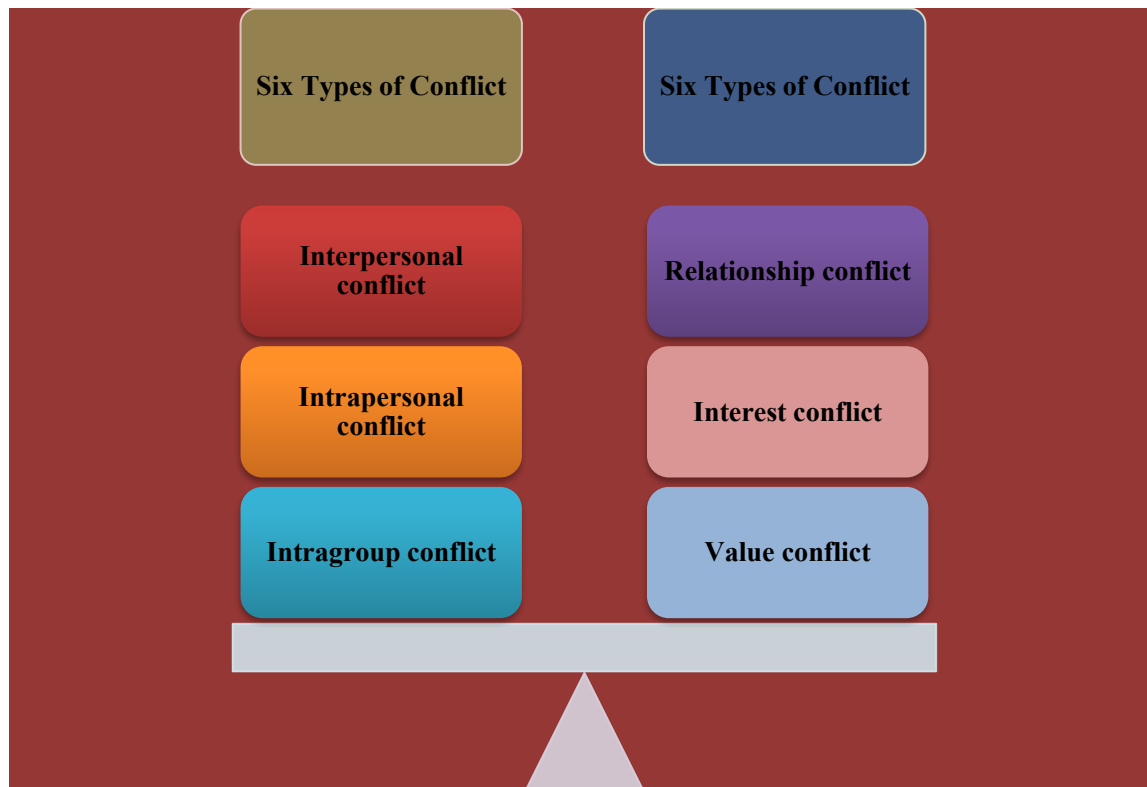
The following section will cover the different types of conflict.

5.3 Types of conflict

There are different types of conflict that can exist in an organization, amongst individuals or society. The six common types of conflict are depicted in Figure 5.1 below.

¹²² CRANApus (2018) *What is Conflict and What Does it Look Like in the Workplace?* Available from: https://crana.org.au/uploads/pdfs/Other_42.pdf

Figure 5.1 Six types of conflict



Source: Modified: (CRANAplus, 2018:3, <https://crana.org.au/>).

5.3.1 “A situation whereby two or more people disagree to an extent that there is anger over their differences in ideas, opinions and or a particular subject topic is referred to as *interpersonal conflict*.”

5.3.2 Conflict that has a psychological effect due to the fact that it occurs in a person’s mind as a result of their thinking, attitude and or beliefs is called *intrapersonal conflict*.

5.3.3 In general conflict that occurs as a result of differences in opinions or thinking between two or more people in a group is referred to as *intragroup conflict*¹²³ (Rudolph. Patrick. T. Muteswa, 2018:151).

¹²³ Muteswa, R.P.T. (2018) *A Look into the Role of a Board of Director in this 21st Century (Gathered Articles): A North America, Asia, Africa, Oceania & Europe Perspective*. 1st edition, ISBN 978-1-77920-210-9 Self Published Book

5.3.4 ¹²⁴“*Relationship conflict* is a personal perspective and can arise when one person behaves in a negative manner or another person has skewed perception due to things like stereotypes and rumors. The relationship between people is affected negatively, and in the workplace, performance is eroded due to poor team cohesion” (CRANApus, 2021:3, <https://crana.org.au/>).

5.3.5 “*Interest conflict* arises when one person’s desired outcome is in conflict with another person or group’s interests. Typically, this occurs when one person believes that another person’s desires, if enacted, will prevent his or her own interests from being met. This type of conflict can be experienced when two people who have relationship conflict are required by a team manager to work as a part of a team” (CRANApus, 2021:3, <https://crana.org.au/>).

5.3.6 ““*Value conflict* arises when two people or groups have dissenting views on moral values-- that is basic understanding of what is naturally right or wrong. Relationship and value conflicts are the most subjective conflict types, because they are based totally on what someone "feels" about a person or situation”” (CRANApus, 2021:3, <https://crana.org.au/>).



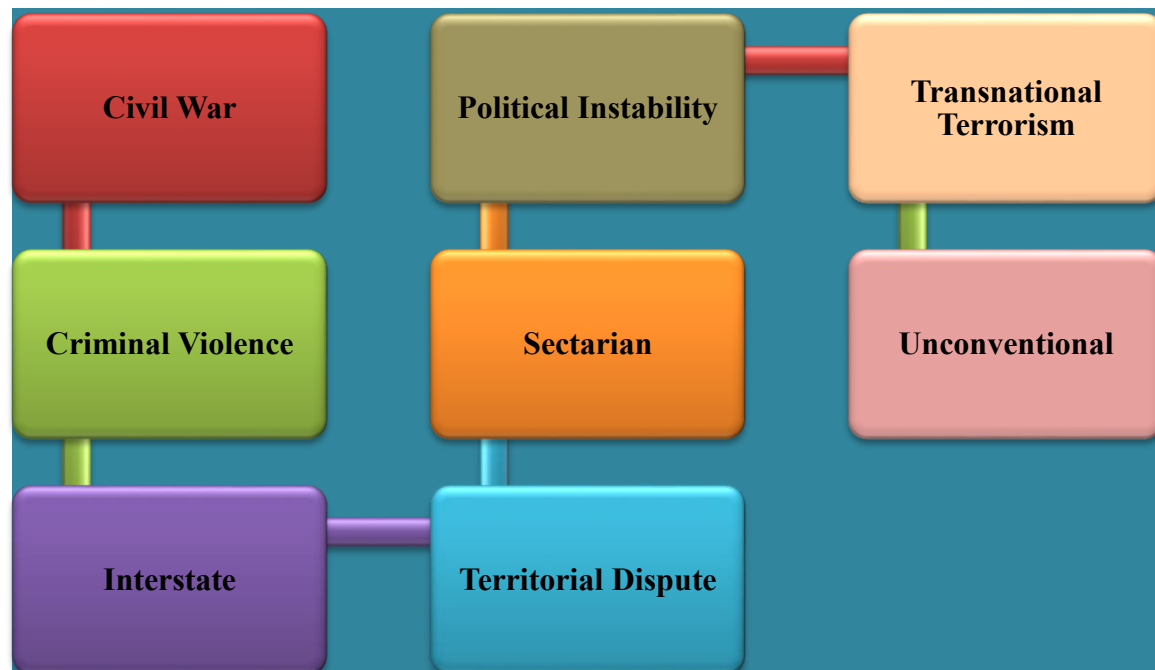
The following section will cover aspects about the common types of conflict in the world in brief.

5.4 Common types of conflict in the world in brief

Generally there are different types of conflict in the world. The various types of conflict in the world are illustrated by Figure 5.2 below.

¹²⁴ CRANApus (2021) *What is Conflict and What Does it Look Like in the Workplace?* Available from: https://old2021.crana.org.au/uploads/pdfs/Other_42.pdf [Accessed November 04, 2021]

Figure 5.2 Eight types of conflict in the world in brief



Source: Diagram created by the author & inspired by information from: (Council for Foreign Relations, 2021, <https://www.cfr.org/>).

¹²⁵As depicted by Figure 5.2 the eight types of conflict according to the Council for Foreign Relations (2021)

- Civil War.
- Criminal Violence.
- Interstate.
- Political Instability.
- Sectarian.
- Territorial Dispute.
- Transnational Terrorism.
- Unconventional (Council for Foreign Relations, 2021, <https://www.cfr.org/>). The following section will cover the various causes of conflict in the world.

¹²⁵ Council for Foreign Relations (2021) *Global conflict tracker*. Available from: <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/?category=us> ©2021 Council on Foreign Relations. All rights reserved

5.5 Causes of conflict in the world

There are many push factors of conflict around the world and some of them are illustrated by Figure 5.3 below.

Figure 5.3 Thirteen key reasons of war conflict



Source: Diagram was created by the author & the information used was inspired by the author & (Goodman, P., 2021, <https://owlcation.com/>).

As depicted by Figure 5.3 there are 13 key reasons of war and these are further discussed as follows:

5.5.1 Land – one of the main reasons why countries or communities during the ancient days (*60 or more years ago*) were vulnerable to civil wars was due to the fact that there was a high demand for suitable agricultural land. In general each & every country or region has areas where the agricultural land & weather patterns are highly unsuitable to farming (*in terms of: poor rainfall patterns, infertile soils, land degradation & so on*). While on the other hand that same country may have other areas that have highly conducive weather conditions (*rain patterns*), fertile soils, flat leveled landscapes and so on. During the ancient days the areas that experienced good weather patterns and fertile soils were highly attractive to other groups or individuals with powerful military forces to use to fight for the land. Thus in most instances different countries or groups or individuals would fight and each other in order to take-over these vast conducive agricultural lands. For instance such agricultural land wars were popular in Europe and Latin America hence this is one of the most common reasons why people are exposed to wars.

5.5.2 Politics – in general ‘world order’ is developed, cemented and shaped by politics thus the role of politics has become critical in this modern day. Conflict nowadays has become inevitable due to politics and one of the main reasons is due to the fact that the world is split into two: the autocratic and the democratic worlds. (1) **The autocratic world** - in countries where autocratic principles are practiced diverse political opinions are strictly prohibited, repressive laws are adopted and maximum punishments are given to individuals who wish to share their different political opinions in public. Hence such tough autocratic principles tend to create a conducive environment for hidden political voices (*of people or groups that want their different political opinions recognized in their country*) and these are better known as pro-democracy or rebellion groups that aim to free their incarcerated or persecuted members, leaders or political activities and whilst doing so their activities eventually lead to war with the State or military. (2) **The democratic world** – in democratic and freely governed countries the following principles are practiced: media freedom is allowed, freedom of expression is allowed, different political parties are allowed to be formed, criticism of the State is allowed within reason/boundaries of the law, free & democratic elections are conducted regularly, the happiness of people is linked to their ability to freely do what they want within the boundaries of the law, economic development is linked to the respect of human rights & freedoms, the possibility of war is zero due to the high levels of media or citizens’ freedoms and happiness, the State plays a critical role of ensuring that the nation brand value is increased on a yearly basis in order to meet international standards, the State aims to be a leading role model to other new democratic nations or regional blocs, the State highly respects and follows global rankings of its peace, happiness, quality of life, economic development, university education or higher learning, monetary & tourism rankings around the world as these help it to identify both its areas of weaknesses/strengths. Therefore, nations that follow democratic principles of governance are generally less likely to experience wars since their people will be free & happy to share their diverse political opinions. While on the other hand nations that follow the autocratic principles of governance are generally more likely to experience conflict or war due to repressive laws, lack of freedom for citizens to share their diverse political opinions, high political persecutions that lead to the oppressed political voices forming rebellion war groups to revolt against the State or its leader.

5.5.3 Terrorism – all the nations around the world today are fighting a common, senseless and highly disruptive enemy called ‘terrorism’. As mentioned earlier a nation can be politically and

economically stable according to international standards/benchmarks but it can be destabilized unexpectedly by terrorist activities. There are many countries in various parts of Africa, Europe, Middle East and Asia that experienced territorial invasions by terrorist rebel groups and their military forces responded by starting a war to eliminate these terrorist rebel groups resulting in a war environment in those countries. Thus terrorism is one of the key reasons why nations are vulnerable to war.

5.5.4 To protect a nation's sovereignty & boundary – a country can be peaceful to the extent that it fulfills all the basic requirements of a politically and economically stable nation in the world but it can unexpectedly become a war zone. One main reason why nations may unexpectedly go to war is due to the fact that when a foreign group or country invades its national geographical boundary line without permission (*whether inland or within its shores*) its military forces have the obligation to retaliate to defend the country's sovereignty & boundary. Today the world is still experiencing various sovereignty & boundary type of disputes in the Middle East region, South Asia and in other parts of Africa. In certain instances when the area or boundary area that is causing the dispute between the two nations is rich with natural resources such as gold, diamonds, oil & or natural gas generally this area becomes highly attractive and worth fighting for between the two nations or groups thus leading to prolonged wars.

5.5.5 Dominance – wars may be triggered by the need to gain enormous power over another group, community, nation or geographical territory. The issue of dominance occurs when a powerful nation, group or individual (*in terms of money, technology and military strength*) sees the need to expand its geographical or global power by overriding the existing power of another group, community, nation or geographical territory to form a much stronger pillar of power. This form of war was common during the ancient days (*60 or more years ago*). Dominance wars are usually associated with pride by the superior forces.

5.5.6 ¹²⁶“**Economic Gain**. Often wars are caused by one country's wish to take control of another country's wealth. Whatever the other reasons for a war may be, there is almost always an economic motive underlying most conflicts, even if the stated aim of the war is presented to the public as something more noble.

¹²⁶ Goodman, P. (2021) *The 8 Main Reasons for War*. Available from: <https://owlcation.com/social-sciences/The-Main-Reasons-For-War> [Accessed October 29, 2021] © 2021 TheMaven, Inc. All rights reserved.

5.5.7 Territorial Gain. A country might decide that it needs more land, either for living space, agricultural use, or other purposes. Territory can also be used as “buffer zones” between two hostile enemies. Related to buffer zones are proxy wars. These are conflicts that are fought indirectly between opposing powers in a third country. Each power supports the side which best suits their logistical, military, and economic interests. Proxy wars were particularly common during the Cold War.

5.5.8 Religion. Religious conflicts often have very deep roots. They can lie dormant for decades, only to re-emerge in a flash at a later date.

5.5.9 Nationalism. Nationalism in this context essentially means attempting to prove that your country is superior to another by violent subjugation. This often takes the form of an invasion.

5.5.10 Revenge. Seeking to punish, redress a grievance, or simply strike back for a perceived slight can often be a factor in the waging of war.

5.5.11 Civil War. These generally take place when there is sharp internal disagreement within a country. The disagreement can be about who rules, how the country should be run or the people's rights. These internal rifts often turn into chasms that result in violent conflict between two or more opposing groups.

5.5.12 Revolutionary War. These occur when a large section of the population of a country revolts against the individual or group that rules the country because they are dissatisfied with their leadership.

5.5.13 Defensive War. In the modern world, where military aggression is more widely questioned, countries will often argue that they are fighting in a purely defensive capacity against an aggressor, or potential aggressor, and that their war is therefore a “just” war”¹²⁷ (Goodman, P, 2021, <https://owlcation.com/social-sciences/The-Main-Reasons-For-War>). The following section will cover the negative impacts of conflict and tensions in the world.

5.6 Impact of conflict on societal development, peace & growth

The negative impacts of conflict (*wars*) are many. Some of the consequences of armed conflict were clearly highlighted by two articles by: (1) GHOBARAH, H., HUTH, P., & RUSSETT, B. (2003). Civil Wars Kill and Maim People—Long After the Shooting Stops. *American Political*

¹²⁷ Goodman, P. (2021) *The 8 Main Reasons for War*. Available from: <https://owlcation.com/social-sciences/The-Main-Reasons-For-War> [Accessed October 29, 2021] © 2021 TheMaven, Inc. All rights reserved.

Science Review, 97(2), 189-202. © 2003 by the American Political Science Association, published by Cambridge University Press and (2) Gates, S., Hegre, H., Nygard, H.M. and Strand, H. based at the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) (2015) titled ‘*The consequences of internal armed conflict for development (part 1)*’ written by authors actually based at the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) published via <https://www.sipri.org/commentary/blog/>.¹²⁸“War is a development issue. War kills, and its consequences extend far beyond deaths in battle. Armed conflict often leads to forced migration, long-term refugee problems, and the destruction of infrastructure. Social, political, and economic institutions can be permanently damaged. The consequences of war, especially civil war, for development are profound. In this two-part post, we examine the development consequences of internal armed conflict. Part 1 focuses on how conflict affects development. Part 2 turns to the conflict trap and the post-2015 development agenda.

5.6.1 Development in reverse

The Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) has investigated the consequences of internal armed conflict on several of the [Millennium Development Goals](#) (MDGs). The MDGs are a set of globally recognized development objectives, encompassing the conquest of poverty and hunger; universal education; gender equality; improved child and maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS; achieving environmental sustainability; and building a global partnership for development. The MDGs represent the closest thing we have to a global consensus on developmental priorities. However, there has so far been no systematic and extensive examination of the effect of civil conflict on the attainment of these goals. The analysis presented here indicates that civil war does indeed have deleterious effects on the achievement of most of the MDGs. We find that, for instance, that when measured in terms of infant mortality rates, the indirect effects of conflict are as important as the direct effects: conflict typically results in surplus infant mortality on a par with the direct deaths observed. This means that, in an average country of 10 million inhabitants, for every child casualty in conflict, another infant who would otherwise have lived will not

¹²⁸ Gates, S., Hegre, H., Nygard, H.M. and Strand, H. (2015) *The consequences of internal armed conflict for development (part 1)*. Available from: <https://www.sipri.org/commentary/blog/2015/consequences-internal-armed-conflict-development-part-1> [Accessed October 29, 2021]

survive. Most countries have experienced reduced infant mortality over recent decades, but conflict-affected countries have experienced a much slower improvement.

5.6.2 How conflict affects development

¹²⁹¹³⁰This raises the question of whether the gap between conflict countries and other countries is a result of conflict, and not a result of other factors associated with both conflict and poor development. Several studies indicate a causal effect of conflict. In their 2003 paper, ‘[Civil wars kill and maim people—long after the shooting stops](#)’, Ghobarah, Huth and Russett argue that civil wars have long-term effects on civilian suffering. Analysing the World Health Organization’s measure of disability adjusted life years ([DALYs](#)), they stipulate that 8.01 million DALYs were lost in the year 1999 from civil wars that occurred during the period 1991–97. The additional burden of death and disability caused by the lingering effects of civil war is nearly double the immediate and direct effects. The primary reason is that internal armed conflicts increase exposure to disease, adversely affect access to the supply of medical care, and destroys health infrastructure” (GHOBARAH, H., HUTH, P., & RUSSETT, B., 2003 & Gates, S., Hegre, H., Nygard, H.M. and Strand, H., 2015, <https://www.sipri.org/commentary/blog/2015/consequences-internal-armed-conflict-development-part-1>).

5.7 Conclusion

It can be therefore concluded that conflict is part of mankind’s life when it involves individuals or even when it exists amongst employees in an organization. Whilst on the other hand it can be argued that conflict and tensions amongst societies must not be accepted as part of human beings way of life since the causes of such conflicts are manageable, solvable and preventable through

¹²⁹ GHOBARAH, H., HUTH, P., & RUSSETT, B. (2003). Civil Wars Kill and Maim People—Long After the Shooting Stops. *American Political Science Review*, 97(2), 189-202. © 2003 by the American Political Science Association, published by Cambridge University Press

¹³⁰ Gates, S., Hegre, H., Nygard, H.M. and Strand, H. (2015) *The consequences of internal armed conflict for development (part 1)*. Available from: <https://www.sipri.org/commentary/blog/2015/consequences-internal-armed-conflict-development-part-1> [Accessed October 29, 2021]

various efforts (*negotiations, dialogue, rule of law, peacebuilding & so on*). Armed conflicts and tensions around the world have brought more problems to mankind than tangible benefits namely: poor health, infant mortality, low life expectancies, hunger, poor infrastructure, lack of access to education & clean water, child slavery as soldiers and many other problems. It has become a matter of moral choice for world leaders to play a critical role in prioritizing peacemaking, peacekeeping, upholding human rights & democratic process, establishing highly functional social institutions that work to empower their people to embrace each other despite their various differences. Thus it can be concluded that a peaceful living environment outcompetes a conflict zone's living environment and in general every human being on planet earth deserves to enjoy the 'right to peace & security' in their country of residence or birth.

5.8 Discussion questions

- 1) What is definition of the term 'conflict'?
- 2) Describe the different types of conflict?
- 3) Identify the common types of conflict in the world in brief?
- 4) Explain the key causes of conflict in the world?
- 5) Discuss the impact of conflict on societal development, peace & growth?

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Chapter 5

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