



*A MORE SECURE WORLD,
through PEACEBUILDING*

Holland Professional Club

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In our globalized world, how far should our concern extend ?



Building Peace



***Peacebuilding is the
Long-Term,
Strategic,
Multi-layered,
Nonviolent***

***Process of developing Just
Relationships -- political,
economic, and social --
among people.***



Imagine the possibility of a foreign intervention that doesn't go well . .



U.S. Militarist Peacemaking

- ***\$3 Trillion (at least) for Iraq***
- ***U. S. Wars in Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan have proven to be follies, wreaking horror and terror on victim populations while spurring one conflict after another into continuing violence.***
- ***Instead of stability & peace, U.S. Militarism has generated hostility and escalating instability***
- ***But don't we sometimes need to do something? If not military, what alternatives do we have?***



Peace Studies

Systematic analyses of:

- *Changing patterns of ethnic & profiteering Wars;*
- *Dynamics of Conflict -- inciting & propelling factors;*
- *Interrelatedness of violence, lootable resources, poverty, famine, racism, failing governance;*
- *Peace Processes -- what works, what fails, & why;*
- *the complexities of Building Sustainable Peace.*



The Breadth of Peacebuilding

- *We tend to think of peacebuilding efforts mostly as a state enterprise, a function of governments and top-level diplomacy*
- *In reality, governmental & diplomatic peace processes, while essential, have no hope of effectiveness without broad and deep foundations of peacebuilding within societies.*
- *Handicaps of military command & mission*
- *The major roles of Civil Society & NGOs*



Dilemmas in Justice and Peace

Post-Election Violence in Kenya



NO JUSTICE
NO PEACE
By Solo 7





Concerned Citizens for Peace Kenya, January-February 2008

- 1. Mature Kenyan Peacebuilding networks were in place & working long before eruption of violence.***
- 2. Even before violence was full-blown, CCP drew together and called for non-violence and dialogue.***
- 3. CCP partnered with national media to unite for peace and against common enemy --- violence.***
- 4. CCP's open invitation to all concerned Kenyans generated Open Forums, Citizens' Agenda for Peace, and broadly inclusive web of actors & programs to halt violence and stimulate inter- group dialogue.***
- 5. CCP facilitated high level mediations involving African leaders and Kofi Annan.***



Conflict

- ***The collision of Mutually Incompatible Interests & Needs***
- ***Multiple Truths; competing perceptions of Justice***
- ***Historic Traumas, Perceived Injustices and/or Greed***
- ***Escalating Cycles of Violence***
- ***Fundamentalism and Extremism***
- ***Structural Injustice, Stuctural Violence***



Structural Violence

- ***The injuries, disparities, and deaths caused by systems, institutions, and policies that meet some people's needs & rights at the expense of others' needs & rights.***
- ***Structural Violence, always imposed in the name of stability and order, always breeds reactive violence.***
- ***Discriminatory laws, unequal enforcement of laws, restriction of access to political process or economic sustainability, etc.***



Universal Attitudes that Obstruct Reconciliation & Peace

- ***“Us” vs “Them”***
- ***Blaming & Stereotyping the “Other”***
- ***Sense of Moral Superiority***
- ***Willingness to Gain Advantage and Power
while Disadvantaging Others***
- ***Perception by Each Side that they are the
Victims***

Blind to Other’s Pain & Needs

Treasured Trauma, Revered Victimization

Assumption of Own Innocence

PEACEBUILDING RESPONSES *to CONFLICT*

**CONFLICT
MANAGEMENT**

**OVERT EVIDENCE of
CONFLICT**

**CONFLICT
RESOLUTION**

**VISIBLE, SURFACE
CONFLICT ISSUES:**

- * POLITICAL POWER
- * LAND
- * RESOURCES
- * EMPLOYMENT
- * TAXES

**CONFLICT
TRANSFORMATION**

ROOT CAUSES of CONFLICT:

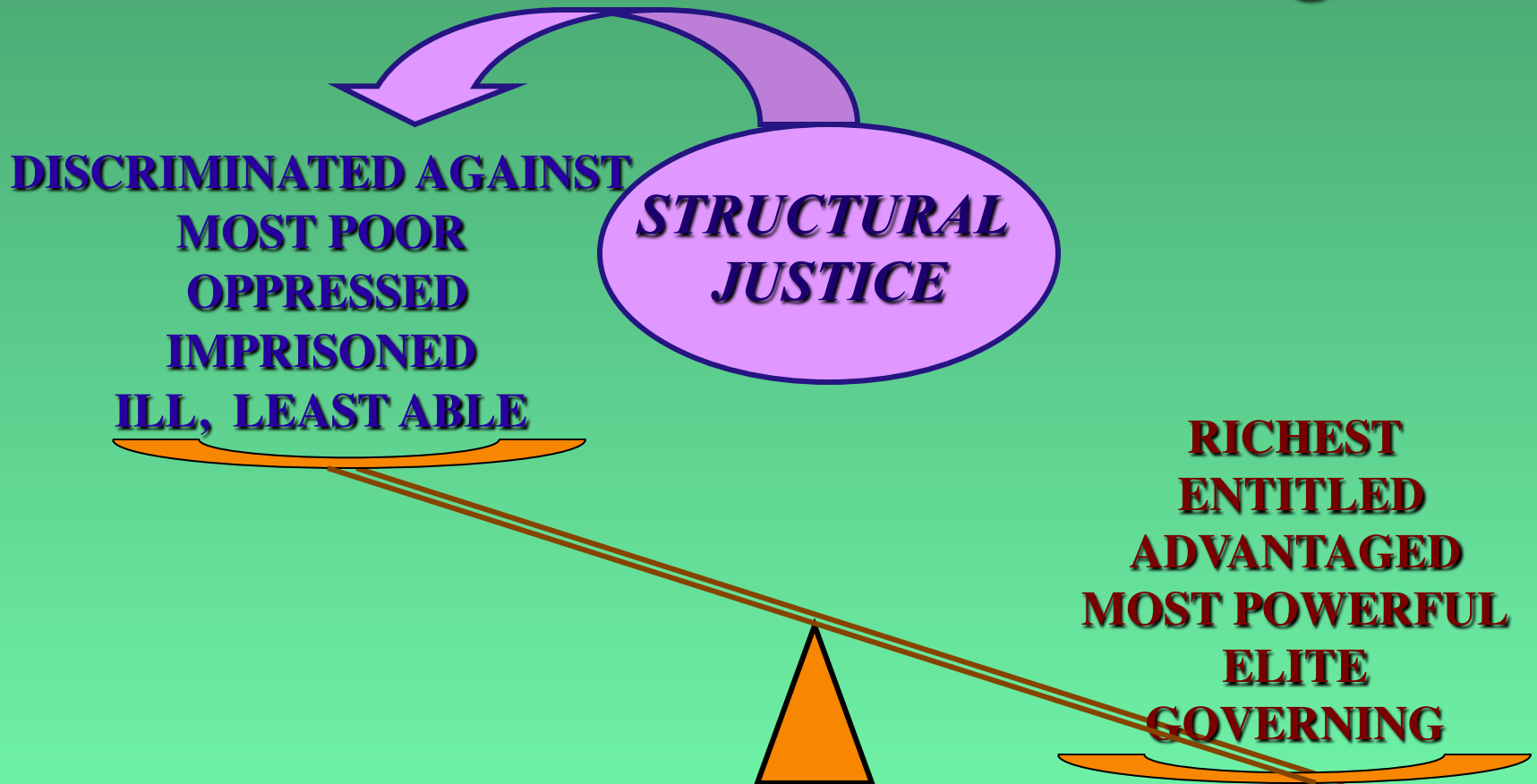
- * BASIC HUMAN NEEDS
- * PERCEPTIONS of INJUSTICE or
INSECURITY
- * HUMILIATION
- * HISTORY of VIOLATION
- * HOPELESSNESS
- * INTOLERANCE



What Is PEACE?

- *NEGATIVE PEACE* = *the Absence of Overt Violence*
- *POSITIVE PEACE* = *the Absence of both Overt and Structural Violence*
- *The Absence of Structural Violence = Political, Economic, & Social JUSTICE*

Structural Justice: Privileging First Those Who Are Least Privileged



The “Realist’s” Power-Oriented Approach to Peace

- *“The best defense is strong offense.”*
- *Peace can be imposed by Force/ War, and is maintained by the threat of force.*
- *“Justice” and “Truth” are defined by whoever controls Power (the State, the Privileged).*
- *“Security” is more important than, and often substitutes for, the Common Good.*



Fundamentals of U.S. Foreign Policy, 1946-2010

- 1. It is our responsibility to lead, save, and ultimately transform the world;***
- 2. The U.S. must maintain a global military presence;***
- 3. We must be able to project our military power anywhere; and***
- 4. We will intervene with force to counter any existing or anticipated threat.***



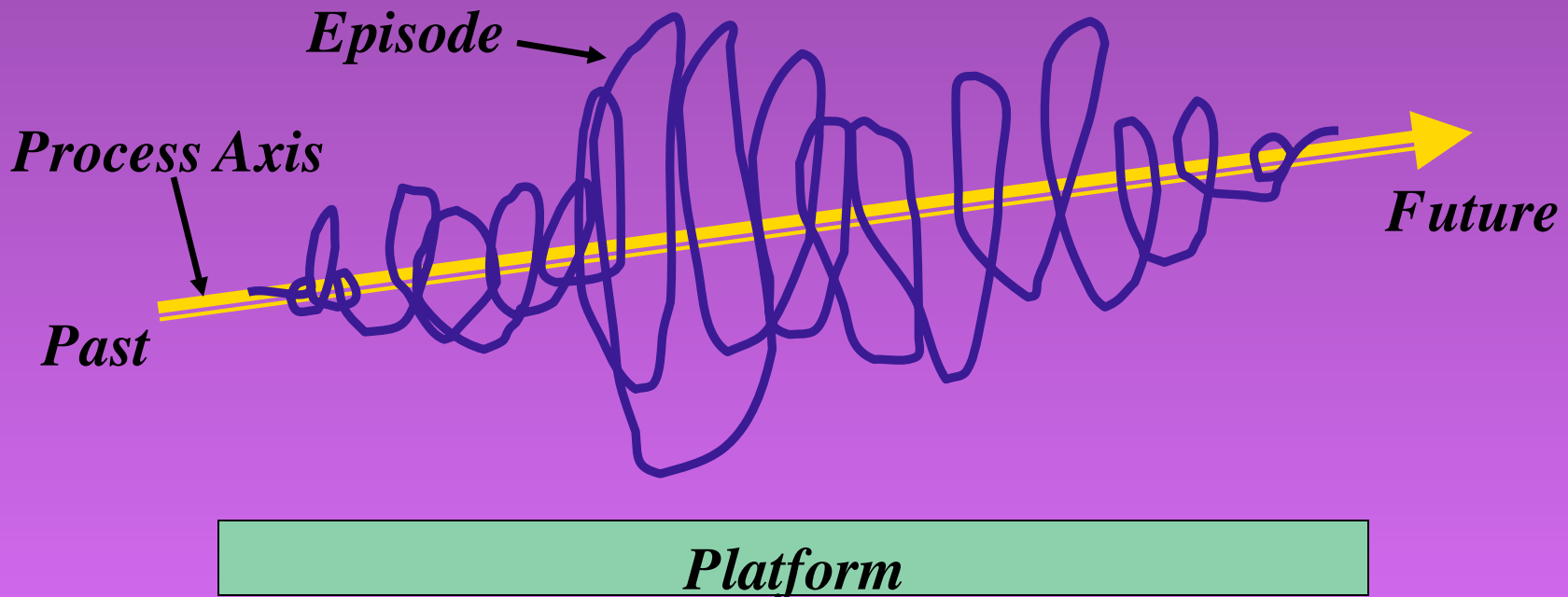
Sustainable Peace: the Aim of Peacebuilding

- ***Human Security, Freedom from Violence***
- ***Human Needs: Food & Shelter, Just Relationships, Respect of Everyone's Dignity and Identity, & Opportunity for Self-Determination***
- ***Human Rights: Political, Economic, Social, Religious***
- ***Structural Justice: Fair Distribution of Resources, Freedom from Discrimination, Real Access to Political Process; Economic Sustainability***

Peace as Process

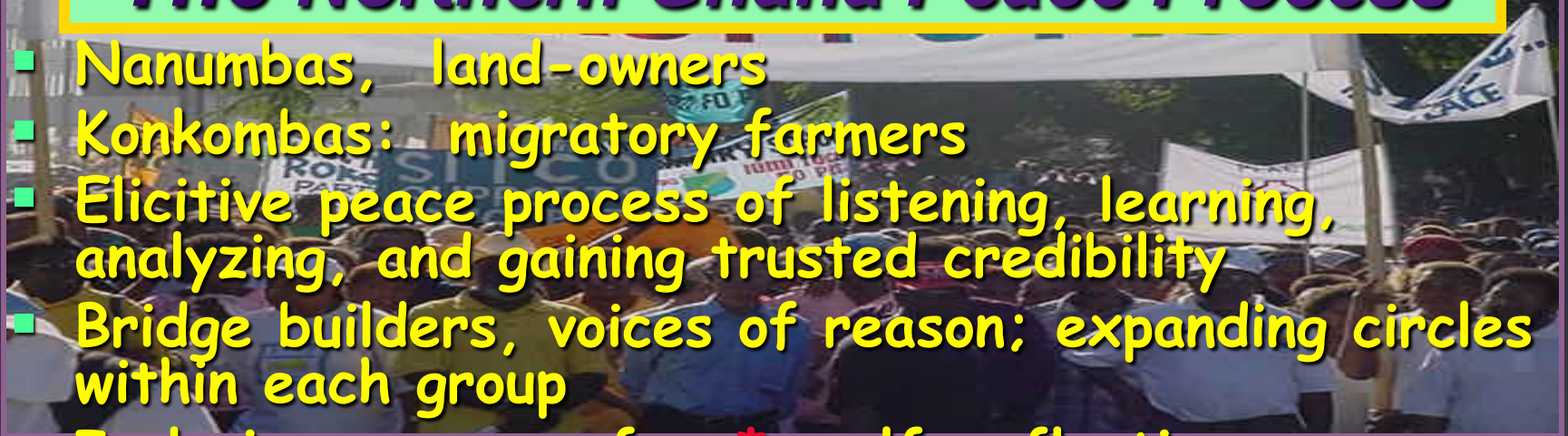
(not Goal or Accomplishment)

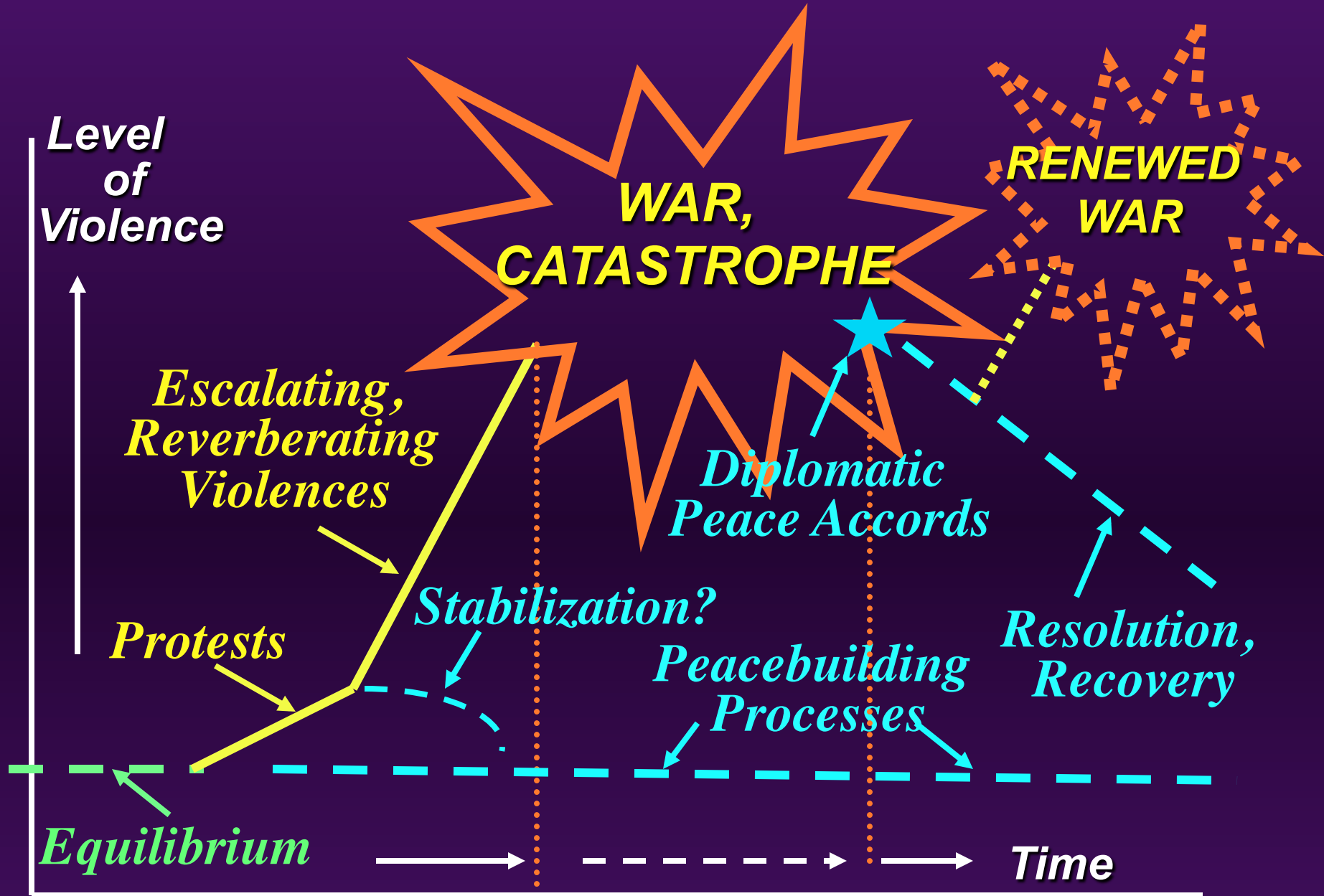
- *Circular --- and Linear*
- *Short-Term Responsive & Long-Term Strategic*
- *Net Movement Forward, Upward*



The 1994 Guinea Fowl War: The Northern Ghana Peace Process

- Nanumbas, land-owners
- Konkombas: migratory farmers
- Elicitive peace process of listening, learning, analyzing, and gaining trusted credibility
- Bridge builders, voices of reason; expanding circles within each group
- Inclusive process of:
 - * self-reflection,
 - * mutuality of understanding,
 - * recognition of each others' losses and each side's own guilt,
 - * and the mutual perception of the conflict itself as the common enemy.
- 1996 Kumasi Accord on Peace and Reconciliation
- Structural political and economic reforms

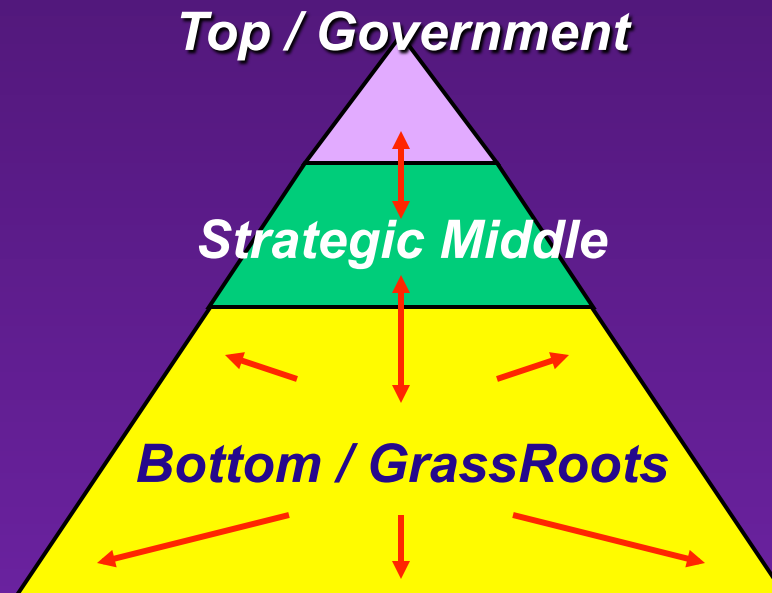




CONFLICT & PEACE CURVE

Peace Processes

- *Top-Down, Bottom-Up, Middle-Out*



- *People must Own their own decisions; real change cannot be imposed from outside.*



Peace Processes: Sequence, Layers

- 1. Grassroots & Elicitive PB and Mediation***
- 2. Diplomatic Peace Accords (Positions, Needs)***
- 3. Cease-Fire; Disarmament, Demobilization***
- 4. Structural Reforms (Courts, Police, Laws, etc)***
- 5. Culture of Violence ⇒ Culture of Peace***
 - * Governing Authority; * Media; * Religion***
 - * Social Norms: We/They, Private vs Common Good***
- 6. Self-determination, Long-Range Sustainability***

U.S. Peacebuilding:

- ◆ ***Who will we be to the world -- violent parent, or nurturing mentor? In what will we invest?***



- ◆ ***We can pull back from militarism because it conflicts with peacebuilding realities.***
- ◆ ***But we should also shrink our dependency on military force because it fails in this mission.***

American Responsibilities in Our Globalized World

War & Peace

- 1. Renew adherence to the world norm banning wars of aggression***
- 2. Curtail U.S. Militarism***
- 3. Initiate and support non-violent responses to conflict and injustice***
- 4. Commit resources to environment-conserving policies***
- 5. Shift from “our only tool is a hammer” reliance on military actions to diplomacy and strategic, long-term Aid.***

American Responsibilities in Our Globalized World: Strategic Foreign Aid

- 1. Resources to relieve suffering & assure human security;***
- 2. Develop infrastructure and capacities (education, health, rule of law, services);***
- 3. Stimulate domestic economic development;***
- 4. Strengthen institutions of governance;***
- 5. Invest in selected international & indigenous NGOs.***





Enhancing Security through
PEACEBUILDING

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