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Imagining a Violence-Free World:
Building the New Peace to End the New Violence

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A few opening remarks

What is the violence – old and new - that this new peace is meant to help bring to an end?

War, internal violence, terrorism – and our special place in this dilemma as the US

How much war?

- Between 1946 and 2010 a total of 246 wars.

- After 1990 a decline or traditional war, but over 75% are 'internal' wars.

- Between 2010 - 2012 – 30 active wars.

- These 30 active wars took place in 25 different locations around the globe.

- The majority of conflicts were *intra*state – 21 - with 9 being *inter*state, often with foreign involvement.
- Where large scale violence/war has occurred it has been protracted and deadly – DRC, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, Somalia

Also – internal 'war'

- Dissension with their governments and 'civil war' – Syria, Iraq
- Internal war among militias etc. – Mexico, Congo
- Internal factional, ethnic and religious violence – Nigeria, India, Pakistan
- The Arab Spring of Libya, Yemen

Civil and asymmetric wars reveal three trends:

- More organized and heavily armed groups of varying stripes [include al-Qaeda clones]

- Intervention makes these twice as deadly

- Peace agreements succeed only 50% of the time – THIS IS ONE OF THE BIG CHALLENGES -- MAKING PEACE HOLD!!

Even with the decline in BIG war

- The possibility of full regional war in the Middle East
- War between Iran and.....
- War on the Korean Peninsula
- War in South Asia

What of terrorism?

- THE attacks of 9-11 killed 2,996 people*.

- Understandably – this has left a permanent scar tissue on the US – terrorism as an eternal and existential threat – also concern of 'homegrown'
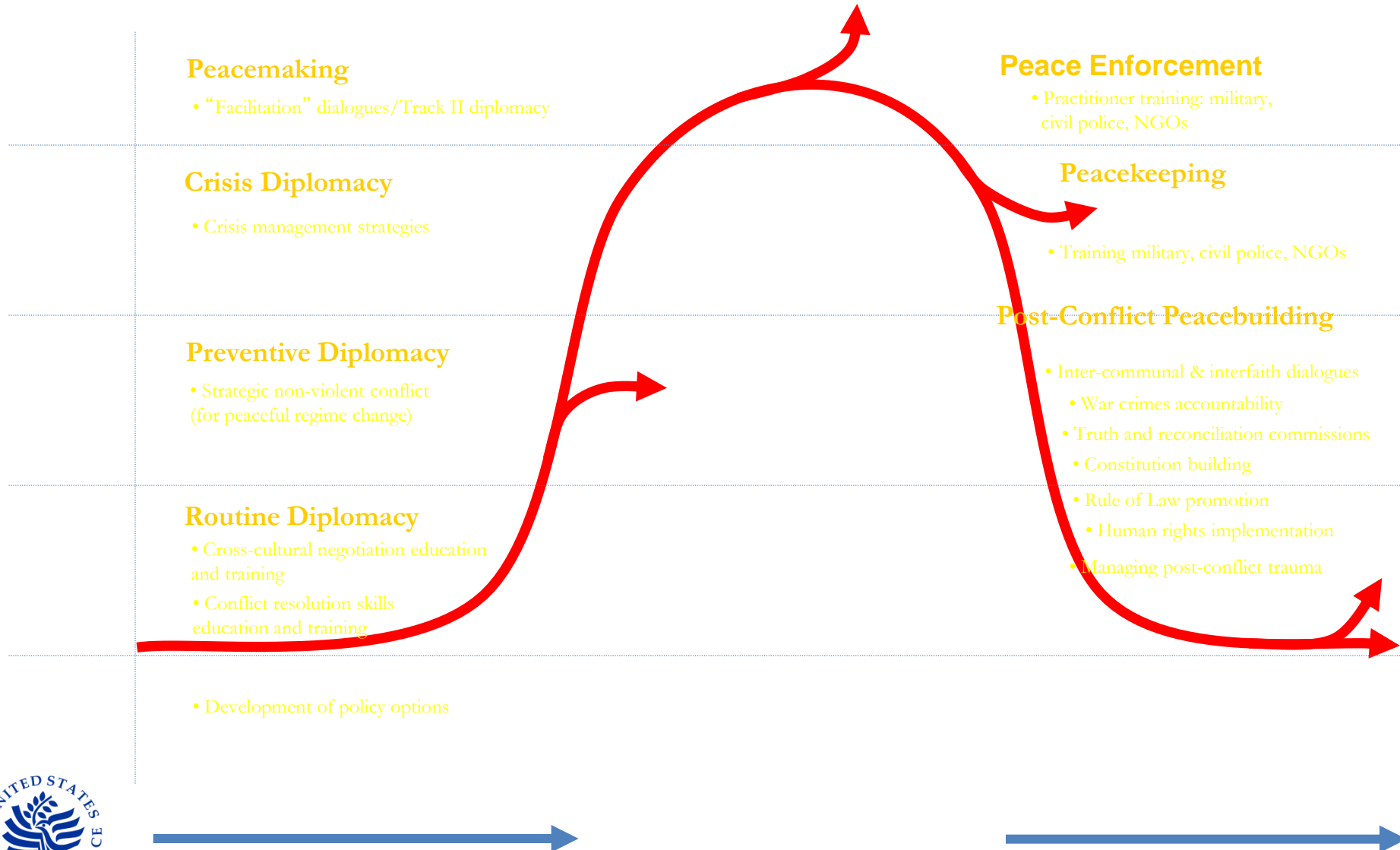
All of which could lead to the conclusion that….

What do the data patterns and considered discussion and expertise tell us about
the challenges we face in imagining a world without violence – one that has been transformed by the new peace & its peacebuilding?

Life Cycle of a Conflict and Institute of Peace Activities

Peacemaking
- "Facilitation" dialogues/Track II diplomacy

Crisis Diplomacy
- Crisis management strategies

Preventive Diplomacy
- Strategic non-violent conflict (for peaceful regime change)

Routine Diplomacy
- Cross-cultural negotiation education and training
- Conflict resolution skills education and training

- Development of policy options

Peace Enforcement
- Practitioner training: military, civil police, NGOs

Peacekeeping
- Training military, civil police, NGOs

Post-Conflict Peacebuilding
- Inter-communal & interfaith dialogues
- War crimes accountability
- Truth and reconciliation commissions
- Constitution building
- Rule of Law promotion
- Human rights implementation
- Managing post-conflict trauma

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Evolving Themes of Peace Practice

- After 1990 the era of 'peace hypen'
  - Peace-keeping
  - Peace-building
  - Peace enforcement
  - Post-violence peace-hypen
  - Strategic peace-building

  Conflict resolution evolves into conflict trans-formation for post violence peacebuilding

The New Peacebuilding is *Strategic*

- Recognizes the burden of **long-term** violence

- Begins process of moving from conflict resolution to **conflict transformation** which involves some new rules

- Identifies needs for the *insider-outsider links* and helps to build them

- Identifies and attempts to deal with *spoilers*

- *Evaluates*, *evaluates, evaluates*

Recognizes the burden of long-term violence

New conflict transformation approaches

- Revising our thinking about who meets to make peace.

- Engagement for transformation rather than punishment and isolation – Iran, North Korea

- Less worry about military outcomes but more about the economic and social end-game.

Peacekeeping

Outside lightly armed military forces with consent of parties

Other security forces bolstered

Repatriation of refugees and other humanitarian assistance

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rochement

Postconflict peacebuilding

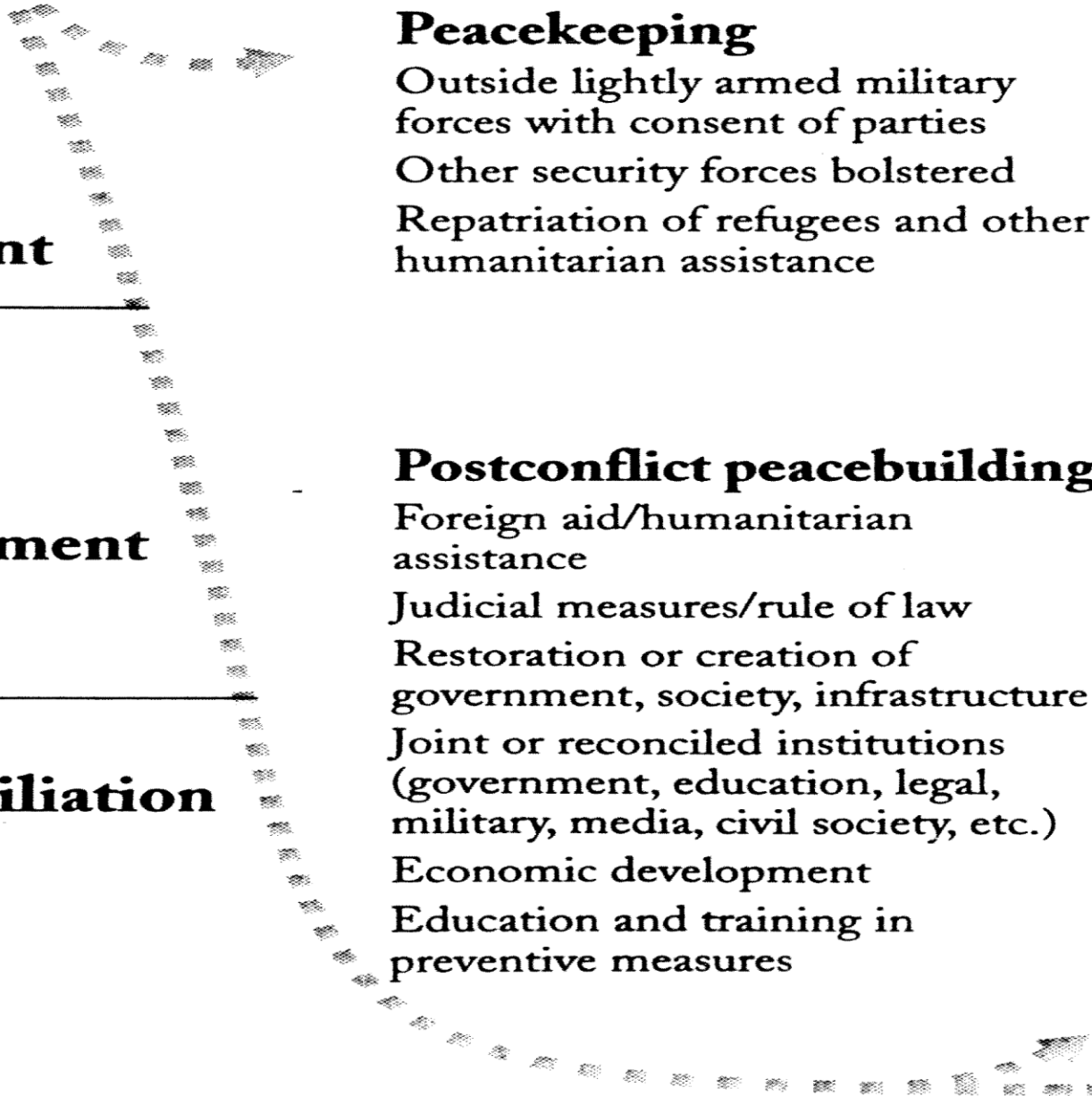Foreign aid/humanitarian assistance

Judicial measures/rule of law

Restoration or creation of government, society, infrastructure

Joint or reconciled institutions (government, education, legal, military, media, civil society, etc.)

Economic development

Education and training in preventive measures

econciliation

Facilitates Insider-Outsider Linkages and Partnerships

Identifies and helps to deal with the dilemma of *spoilers*

Evaluate, evaluate, evaluate : what is the new social change

What of terrorism?

- In 2001 more than 4,000 civilians killed in global terrorism

- Since then, just more than 85% of all 'global' terrorism from the US Dept of State data bank occurs in situations of protracted internal war – the implication….you end the conflict and bring peace, you end the terror (except for the 'spoilers' !!)

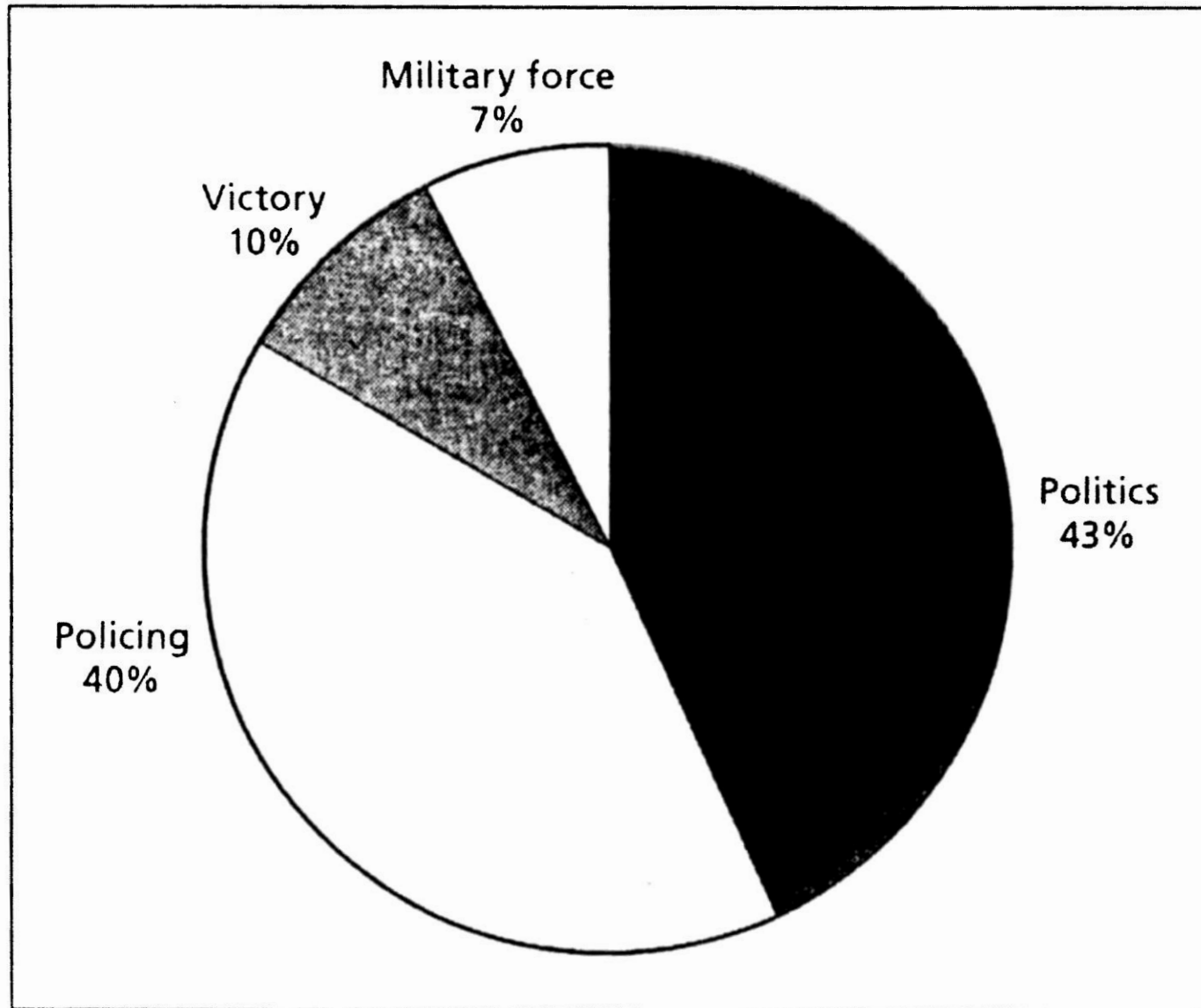# TERRORISM= internal groups +support for external groups 2007-11

- Afghanistan
- Iran
- Iraq
- Pakistan
- Syria
- Sudan
- Colombia
- Somalia
- Yemen

Between 2003 -2011:

- The al-Qaeda of 1996-2006 destroyed

- less than 25 Americans killed in 'distinct' terrorism acts outside of this.

- "…the likelihood a person living outside a war zone will perish at the hands of an international terrorist over an 80 year period is about one in 85,000"

- In the US in 2008, US federal spending on CT was $ 15 billion more than on all US crime.

- Thus – 'empirical disconnects'

How 268 Terrorist Groups Worldwide Ended, 1968–2006

Military force 7%

Victory 10%

Politics 43%

Policing 40%

What does all of this mean for those interested in peace-building vocationally or avocationally?

tlement

rochement

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Strategic Peacebuilding Pathways

Career/Volunteer Paths in Strategic Peacebuilding

LAW
- Family law and domestic violence protection
- Human rights law -- Indigenous solidarity and rights
- Immigration law, immigrant services and education
- International law and policy work
- Labor and employment law/protection -- Land issues
- Migrant justice, migration and human trafficking
- Child protection and rights

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE
- Addressing historical harms against indigenous people
- Community-based restorative justice
- National restoration processes
  (Truth & Reconciliation Commissions)
- Prison system reform

TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE
- International Criminal Court or Tribunals
- Investigation and prosecution of mass atrocities and human rights violations
- National and local justice processes

TRAUMA HEALING
- Child soldier reintegration
- Collective community healing
- Refugee resettlement and services
- Trauma therapy and counseling
- Post-crisis social work support
- Victim support and reparations

EDUCATION
- Adult and civic education
- Applying gender lens to peace and conflict
- Building peaceable schools
- Educational reform initiatives
- Investigating structural violence
- Leadership development and training among historically disadvantaged groups
- Service learning
- University-based peace studies/ research
- Vocational schools

HUMANITARIAN ACTION
- Human rights protection and monitoring
- Humanitarian advocacy and law
- Information management for relief operations
- Public health work related to structural and physical violence

DIALOGUE
- Mediation or dispute settlement
- Reconciliation
- Cross-cultural contact programs
- Arts-based work for social transformation
- Conflict monitoring and early warning
- Inter-faith or inter-ethnic dialogue
- Language interpreting or teaching
- Local peace centers and training
- Violence prevention programs

GOVERNMENT/MULTI-LATERAL EFFORTS
- Civil-military relations
- Demobilization and disarmament
- Government
- International governmental organizations
- Peace processes
- Policy analysis and implementation
- Post-conflict reconstruction