25. GENERAL CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION - IPRA ON UNITING FOR PEACE: BUILDING SUSTAINABLE PEACE THROUGH UNIVERSAL VALUES

Engendered and Sustainable Peace with Resilience Building

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What is an engendered sustainable peace

An engendered and sustainable peace explores **the structural factors** related to long-term violence, which is deeply embedded in **the patriarchal system** (Mies 1968). This system is characterized by **authoritarianism, exclusion, discrimination, exploitation and violence**, where the **object of reference** refers to all people with no or less access to power at global and local level such as women, indigenous, youth, elderly, unemployed, etc. (Oswald 2009) The **values at risks** are the **established gender relations** (Lagarde 1990; Lamas 1996), deeply rooted in **the dominant social representations** of gender roles in hands and manipulated by the **dominant elites** (Stiglitz 2010; Yiamouyiannis 2013) and **reinforced by churches** (Gutiérrez 2013) and **schools** (Gramsci). This social structure is affecting **values such as equity, equality, justice** (Troung et al. 2014), **cultural identity** (Serrano 2014) and often even the **survival** of individuals and social groups (Oswald 1994). The **sources of threats** got consolidated during thousands of years by **patriarchal institutions** (Folbre 2006), **religious control** (Jasper 2013) **and totalitarian exercise of power** (Held 2004). Nevertheless, today not only humanity as a whole, but also the **survival of the planet** is threatened by an **aggressive exploitation of natural resources** (UNEP/GEO-5; Crutzen 2011), a generalized **pollution of resources** (Westing 2013), a **wasteful consumption** (MA 2005), **precarious livelihood** (Ellis 2003), and production, finances, commerce and propaganda in hands of an **oligarchic global elite** (Calva 2012, 2012a).

1. Engendered peace: a complex concept

1.1. Negative peace

A way to peace

- Agreement of a cease fire
- Disarmament and creation of national police
- Hospitals and interchange of war prisoners
- Reconstruction of economic processes (markets, shops, infrastructure, roads, airports, banks, etc.)
- Compensation fund for victims
- Decision on new regional or national authorities
- Referendum or elections processes
- Power sharing among the parties in conflict
- Agreements on members to the national legislature and minister post
- Decision on governors and local authorities

1.2 Positive peace

1.2 Positive peace

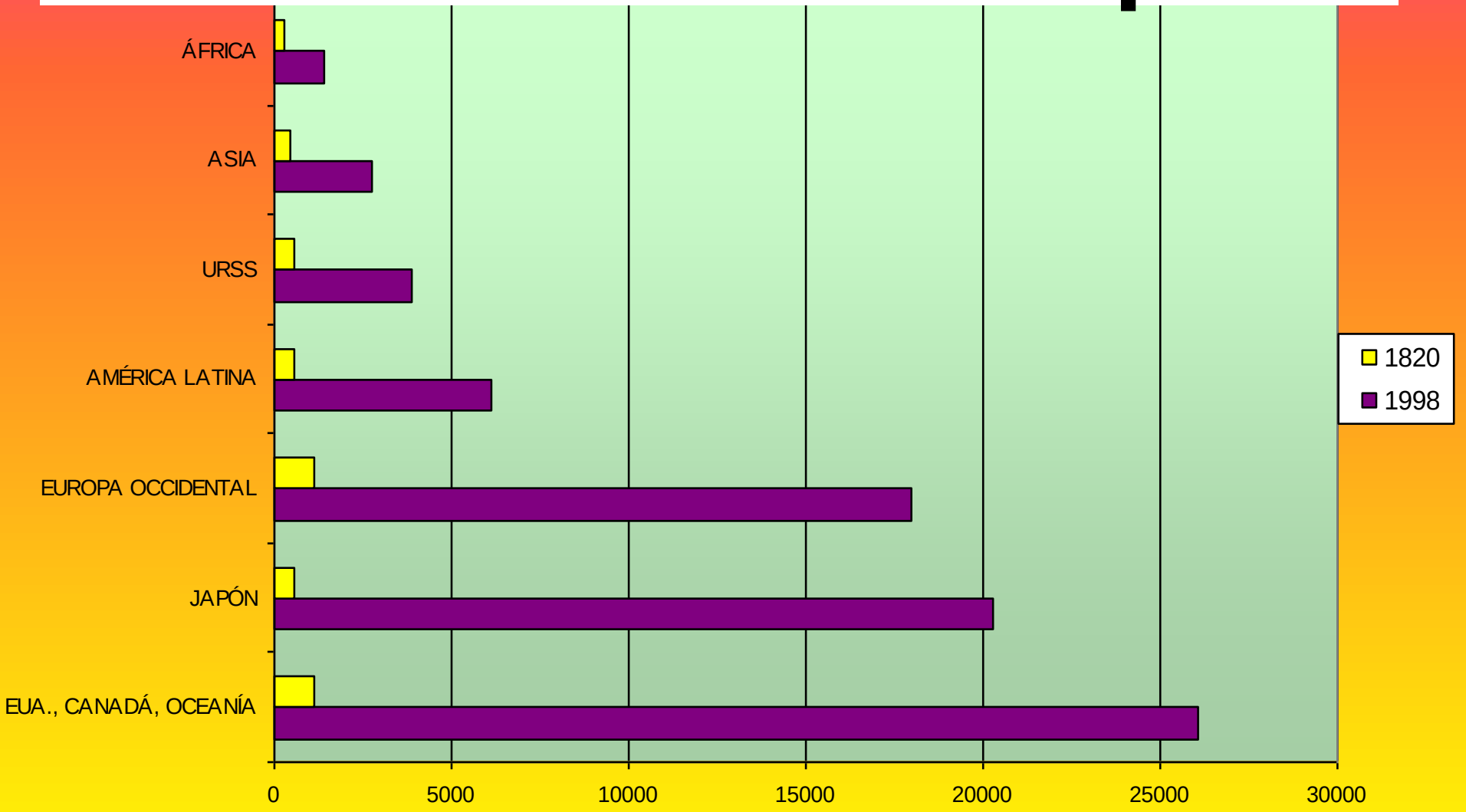
- **Quincy Wright** (1942) substituted the concept of negative peace as absence of war with a dynamic understanding of peace that involves political, social, cultural and technological aspects.
- **Johan Galtung** (1967, 1968) distinguished between negative (absence of physical or personal violence, reduction of arms or a state of non-war) and positive peace (absence of structural violence, repression, discrimination, class conflicts and injustice).

1.3 Structural peace

Structural peace

- Structural peace fosters the full potential of a human being or nations
- It combats institutional racism and sexism, where especially women and girls are discriminated (Anttila-Hughes et al. 2013) and underpaid (Troung et al. 2013).
- Addresses root causes of social and physical conflicts.
- Propose a different system of economy and finances with equal access to natural and social resources to reduce the structural imbalance (Stiglitz 2007).
- Reduces social inequality, where the top richest got wealthier during the financial crises of 2008 (World Bank 2014), while the rest of the world population has lost wellbeing, jobs and income.
- Structural peace means equity in economic terms, well-being in social rapports, and equality and lack of discrimination at personal, familiar, social, regional and international level.

Economic differences: growth 1820 to 1998: GDP/cap.

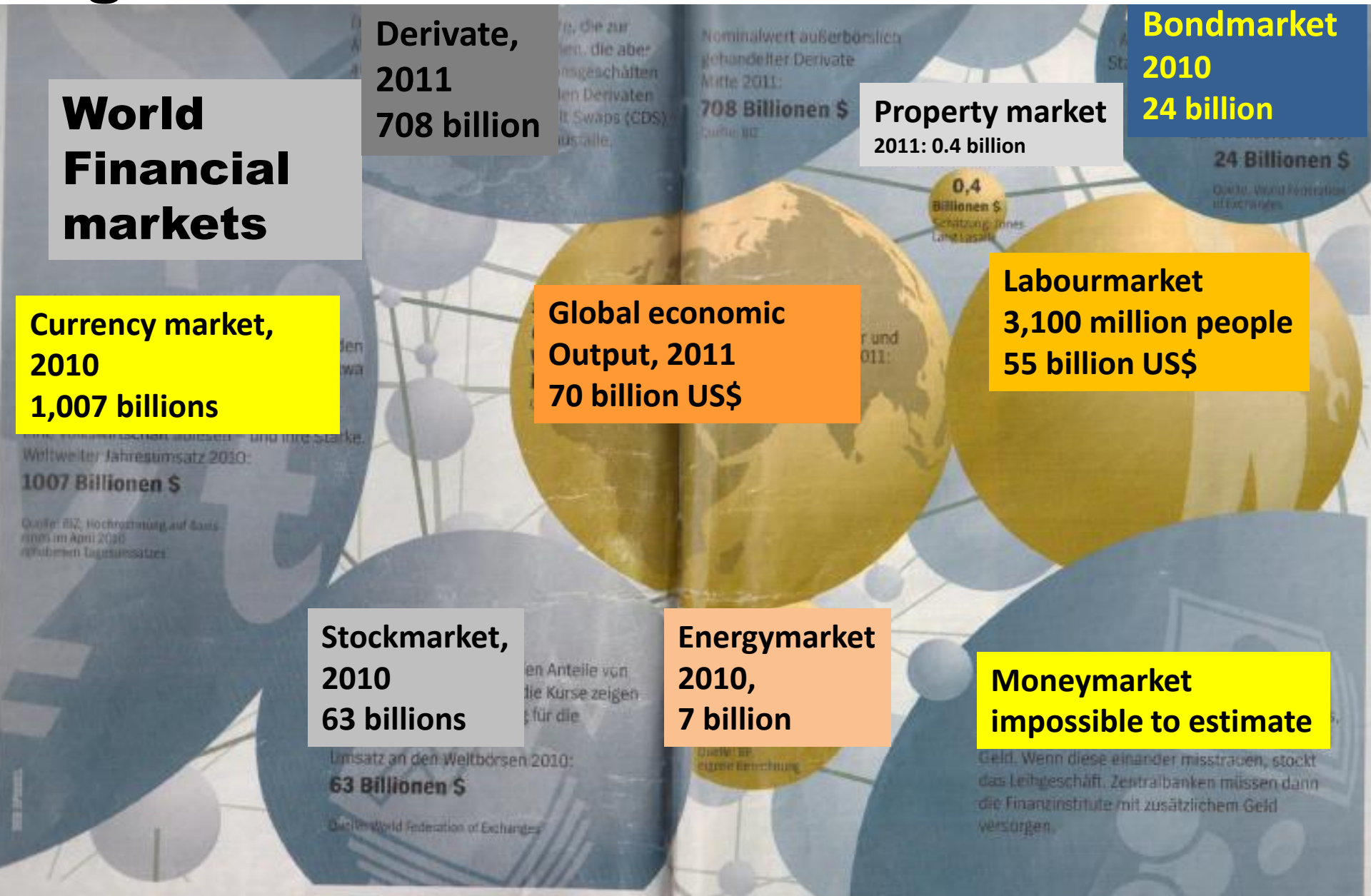


Source: OCDE with exception of Japan

Income in US dollars of 1990

Financial model: speculation or a global casino?

(Spiegel: 12.12.2011: 42-43; billions are millions of millions of US$)



Globalization created unequal access to goods and crises

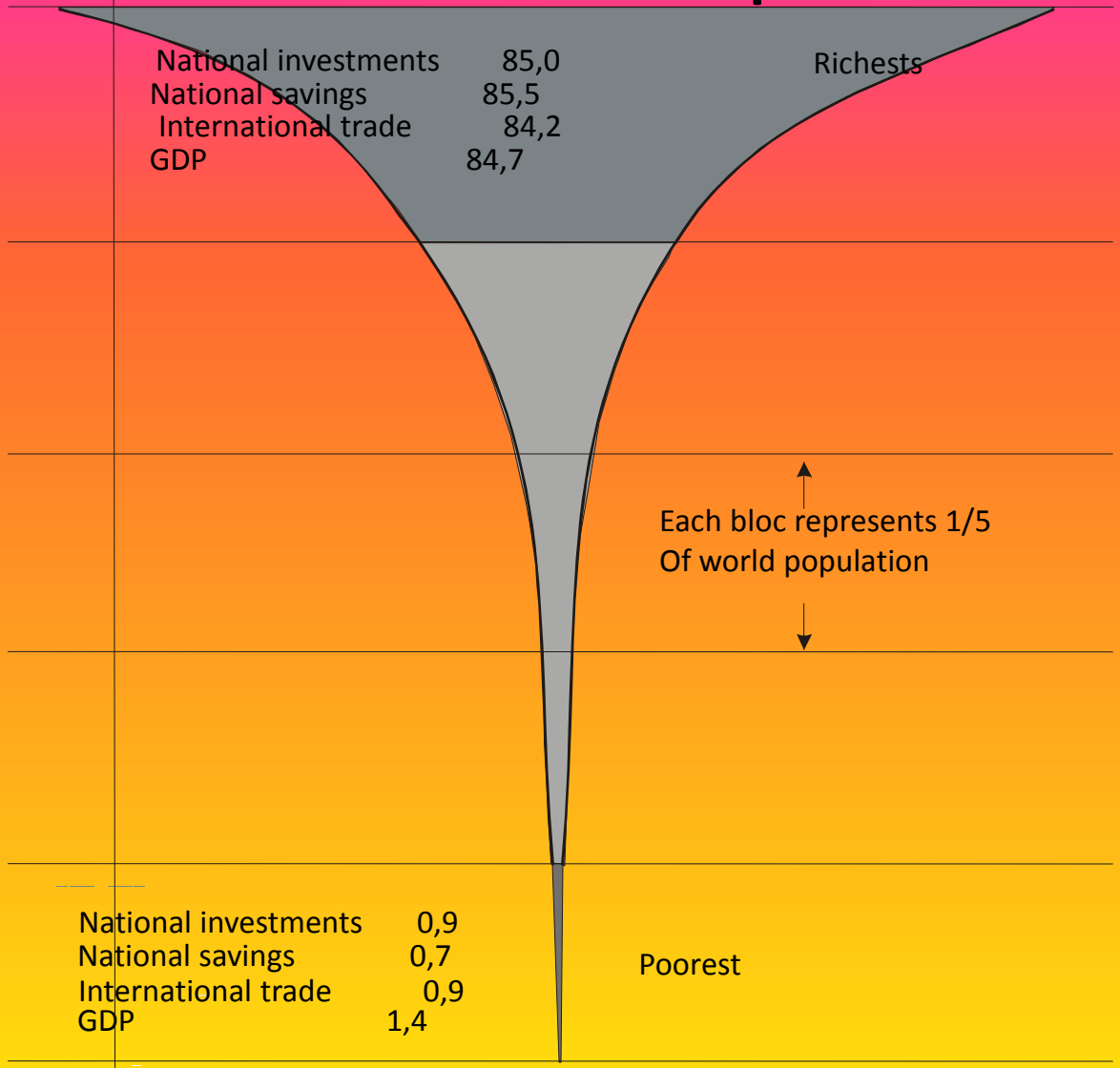
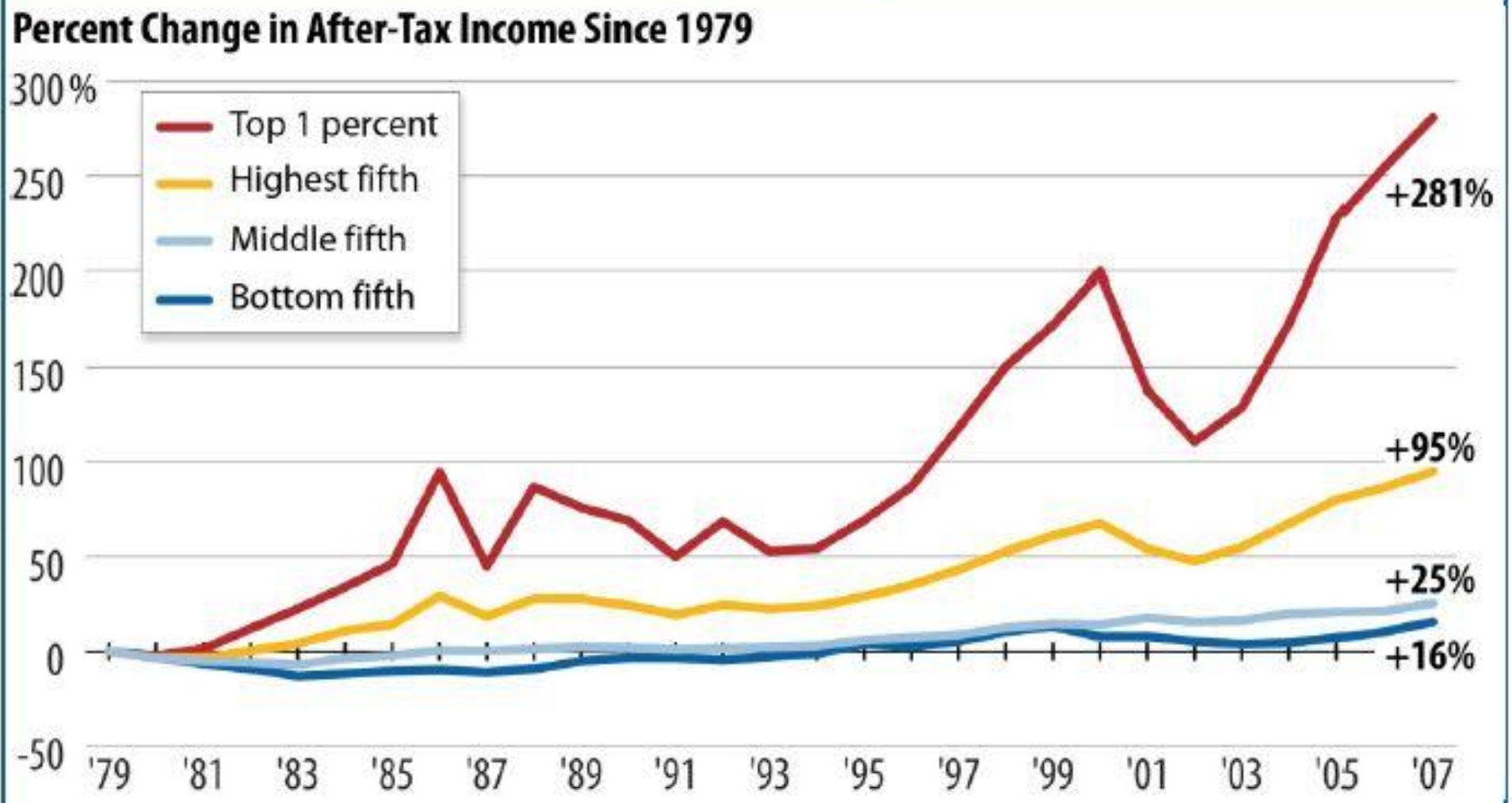


FIGURE 1:
Income Gains at the Top Dwarf Those of Low- and Middle-Income Households



Source: CBPP calculations from Congressional Budget Office data

Social and environmental impacts of consumption

The increase in energy consumption is not just more of the same . . .

Peru – 40 € / week = 4.4 € /capita

Germany – 350 € / week = 87.5 € /capita, only for food

The household changes its metabolic pattern co-evolving with the rest of the economy – this implies a coordinated change in the pattern of goods and services **produced ←→ consumed**

in PW **in HH**

1.4 Sustainable peace

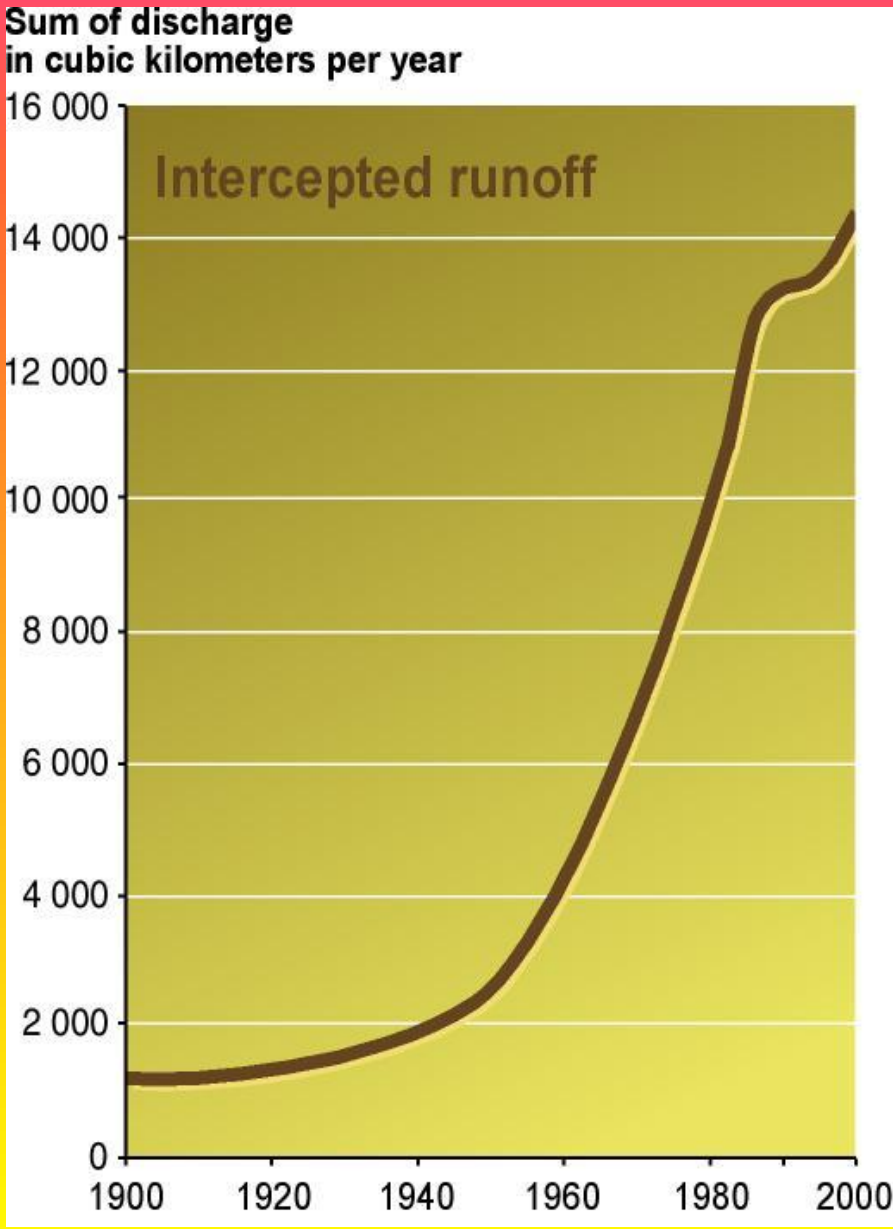
Unprecedented changes in Ecosystems

- 20% of the world's coral reefs were lost and 20% degraded in the last several decades
- 35% of mangrove area has been lost in the last several decades
- Amount of water in reservoirs quadrupled since 1960
- Withdrawals from rivers and lakes doubled since 1960; most water use (70% worldwide) is for agriculture

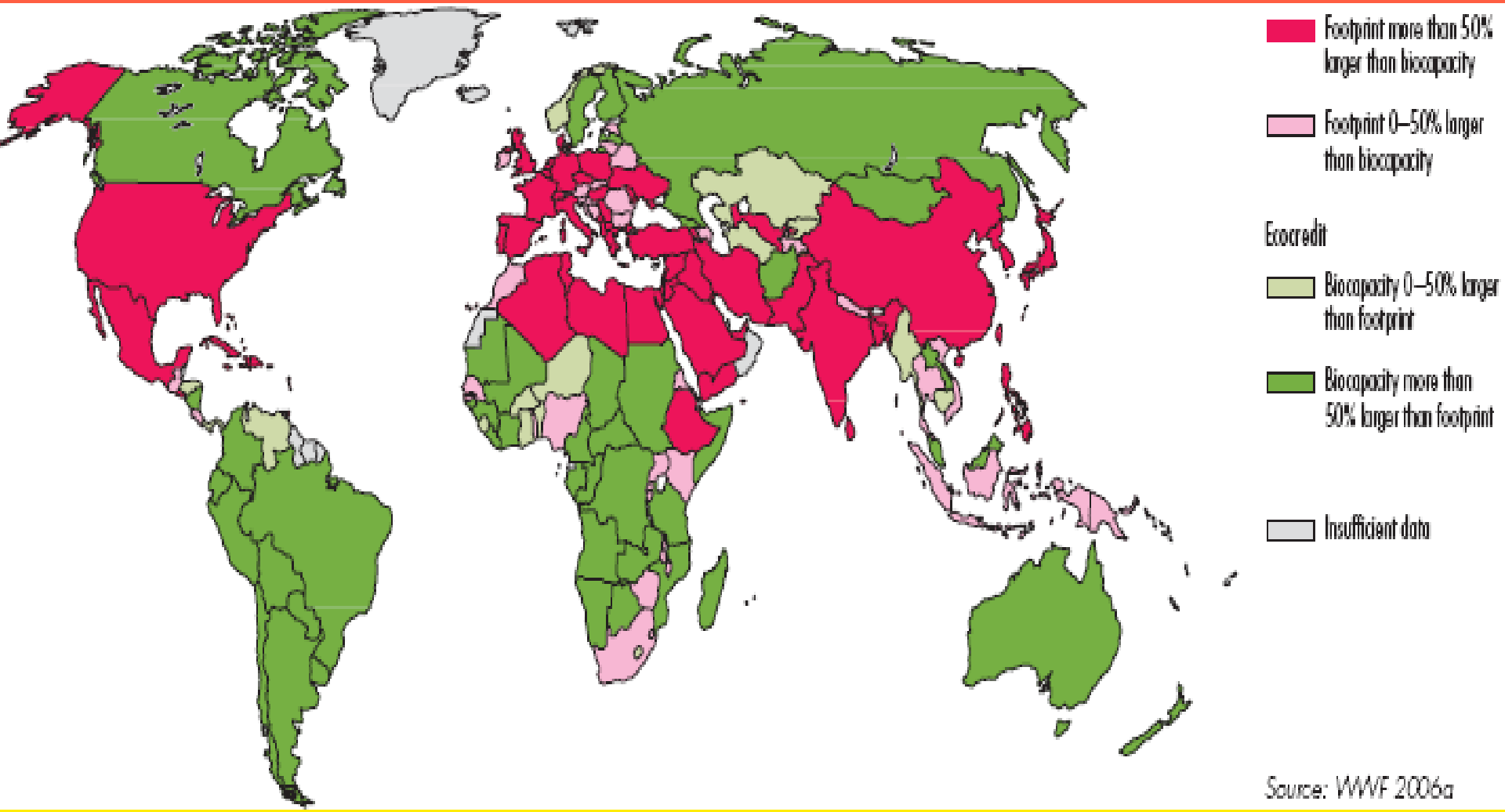
Intercepted Continental Runoff:
3-6 times as much water in reservoirs as in natural rivers

(Data from a subset of large reservoirs totaling ~65% of the global total storage)

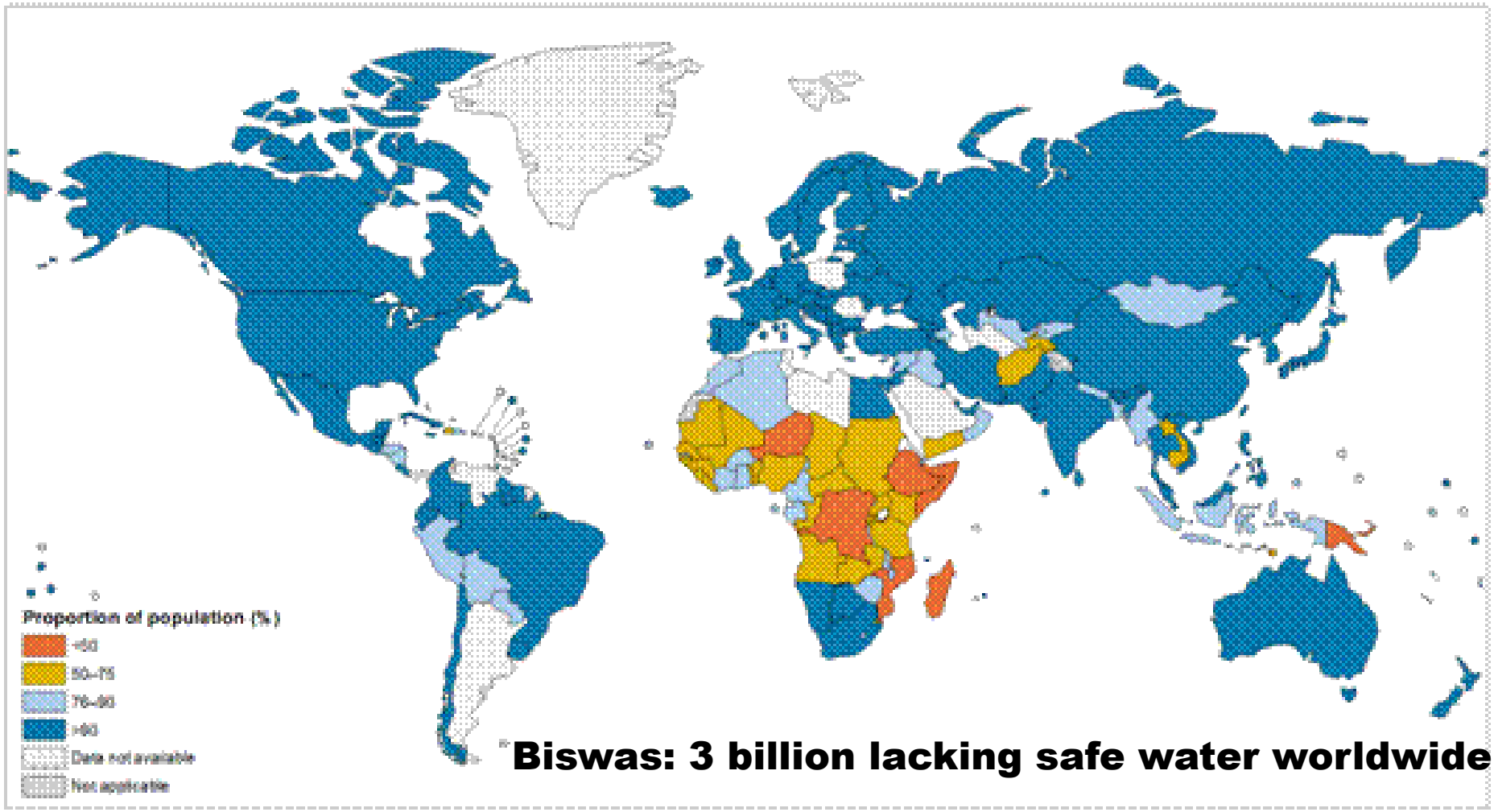
Source: MA (2005)



Bio-capacity and bio-debt



Proposition of improved drinking water (%)



Biswas: 3 billion lacking safe water worldwide

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Public Health Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
World Health Organization

World Health Organization

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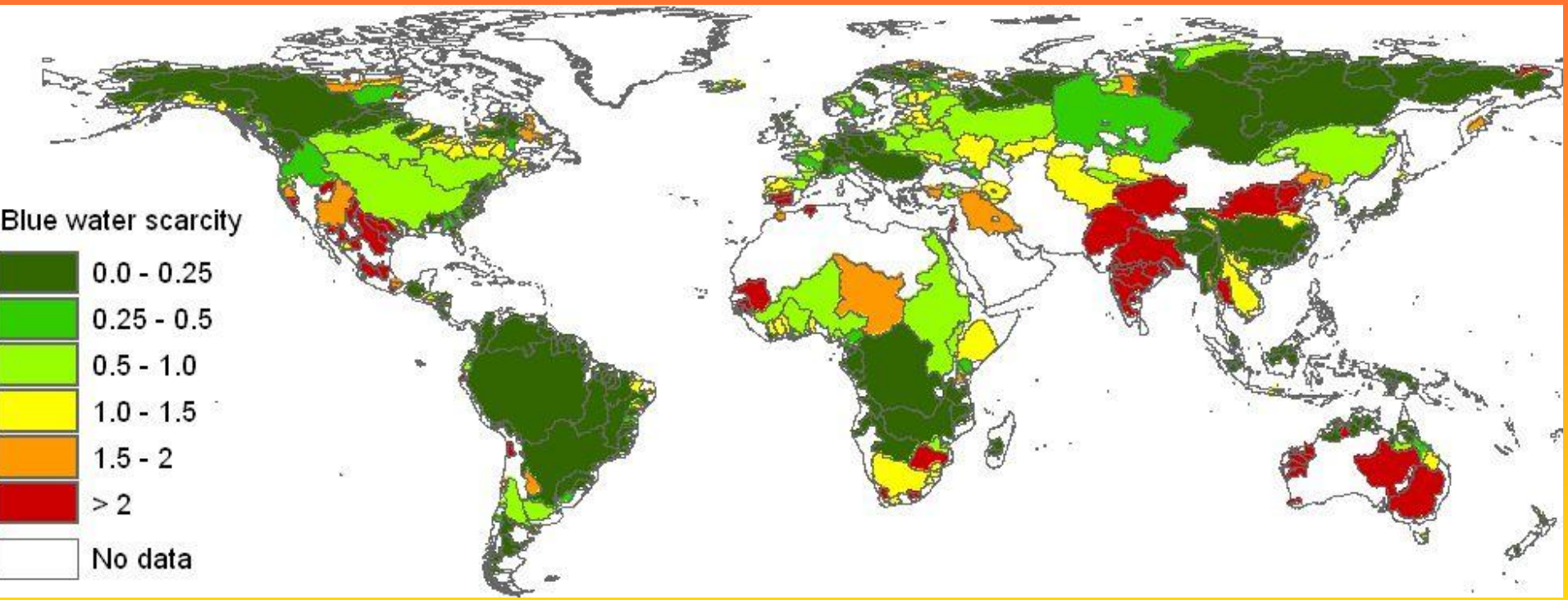
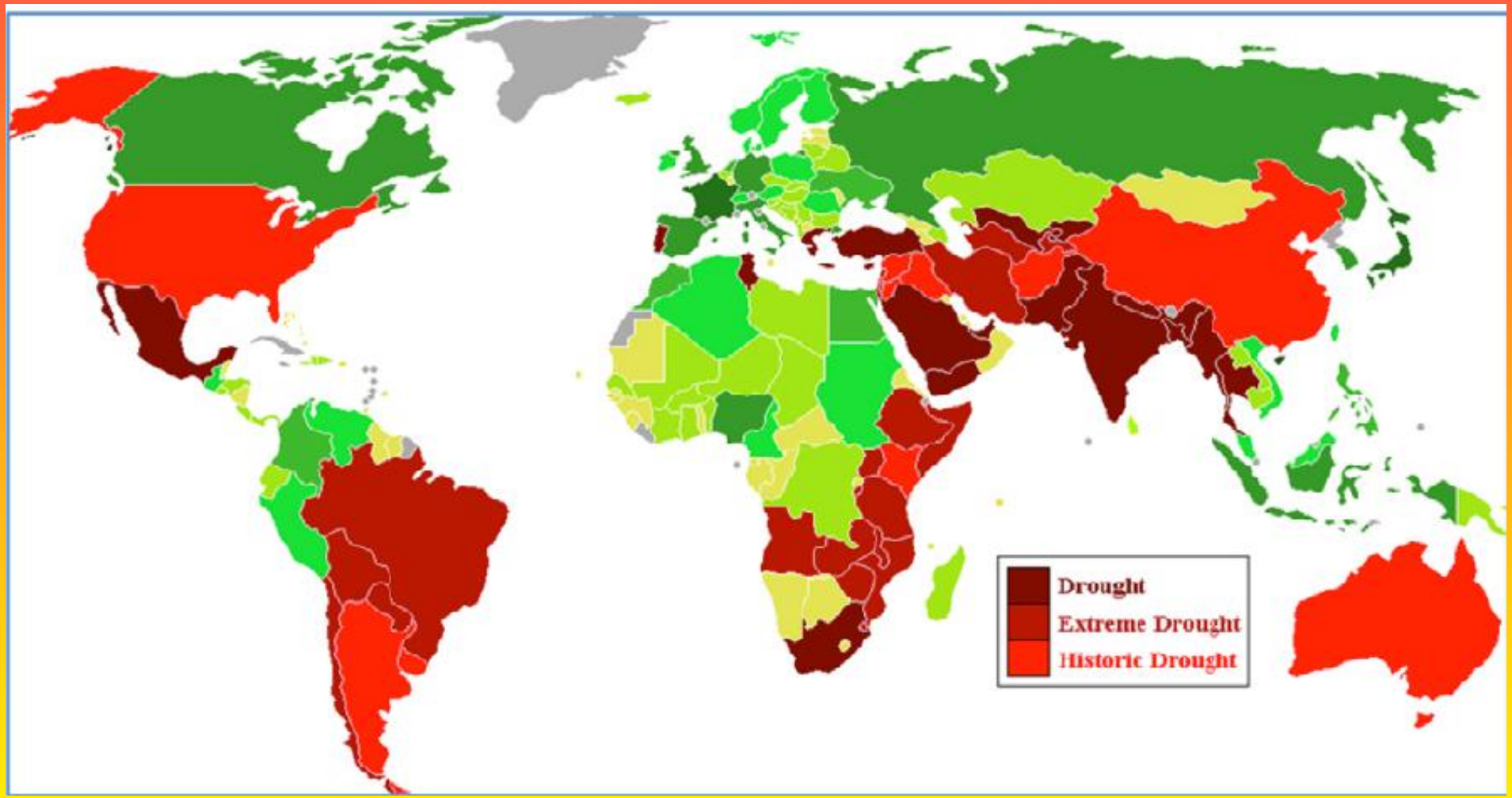
Blue water scarcity: 1996-2005



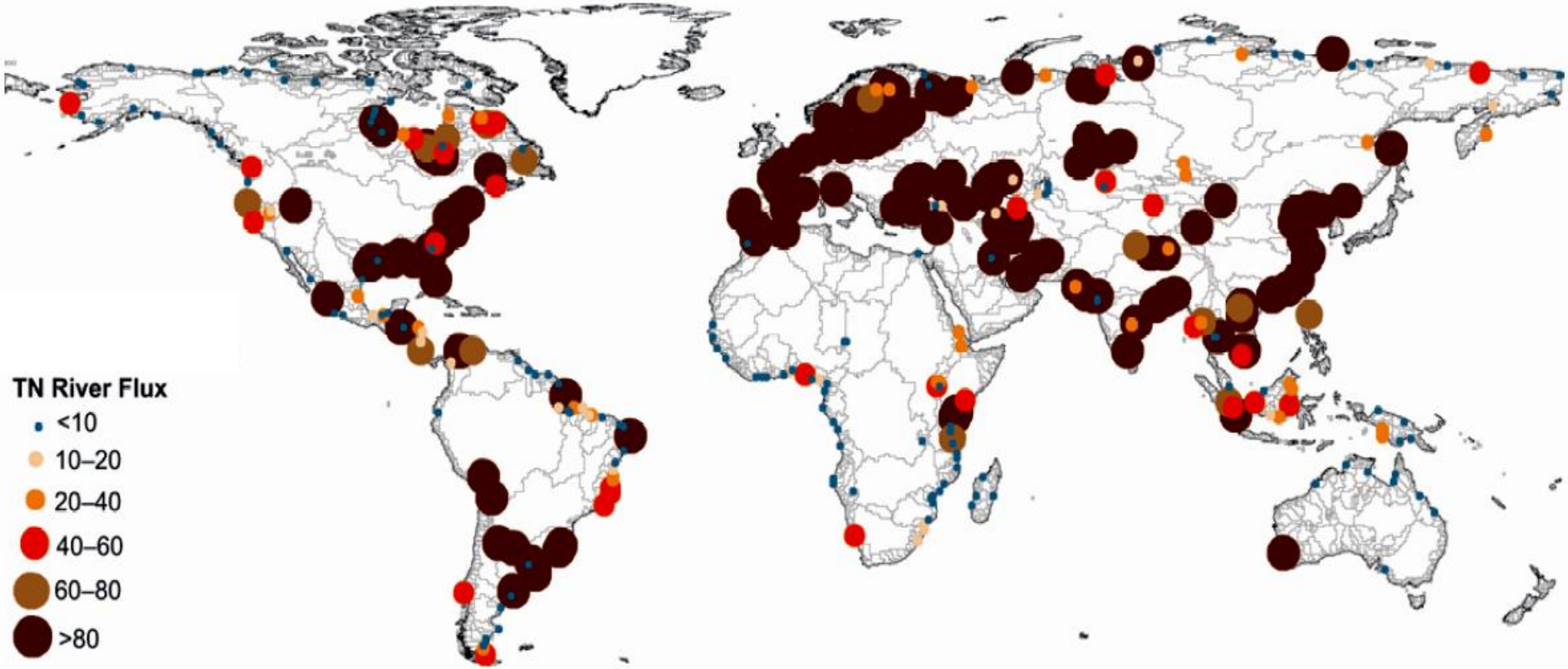
Fuente: Hoekstra and Mekonnen, 2011

Drought: the silent killer

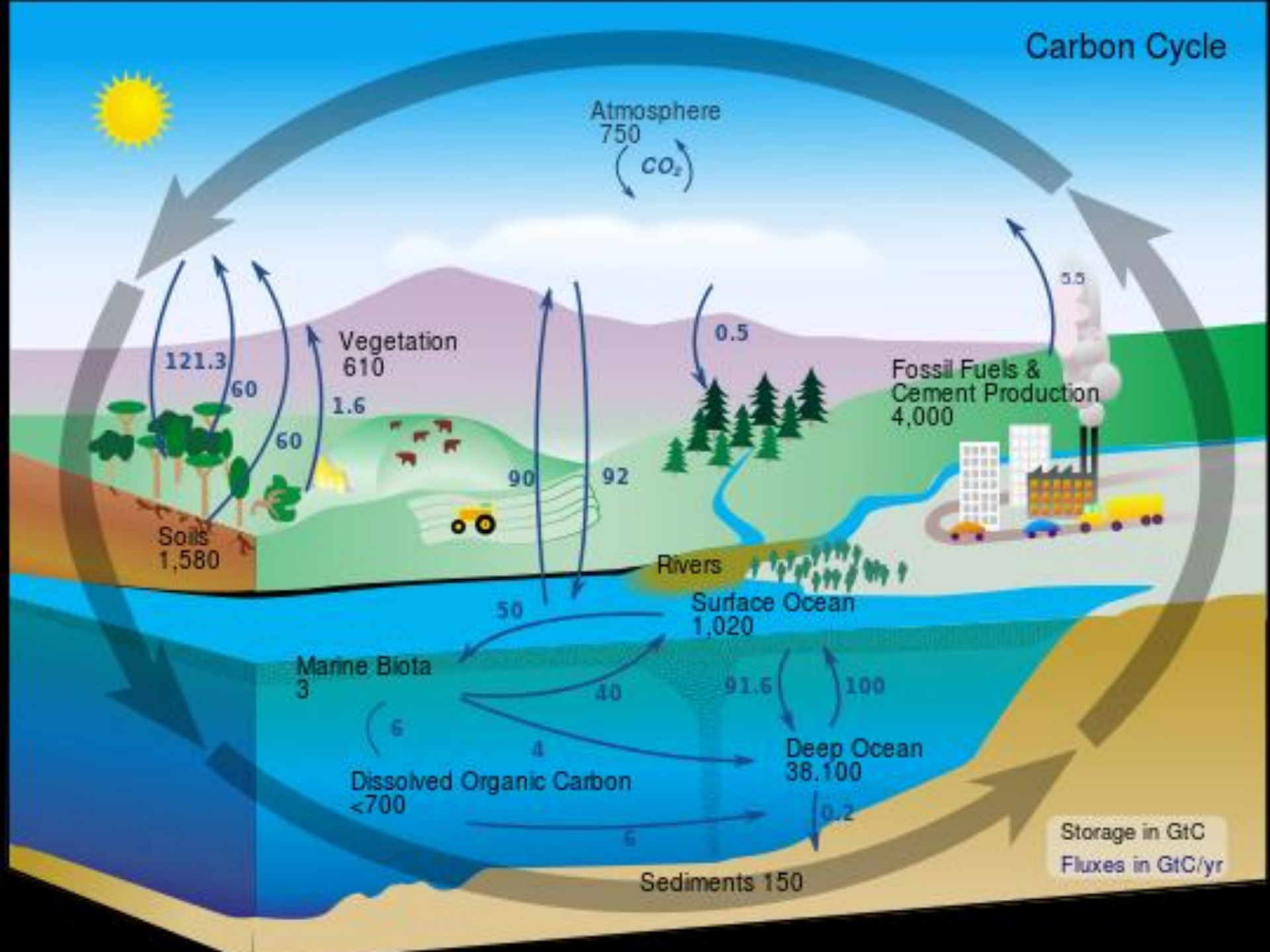


Eutrophication—% increase in nitrogen flows in rivers since mid 1990's

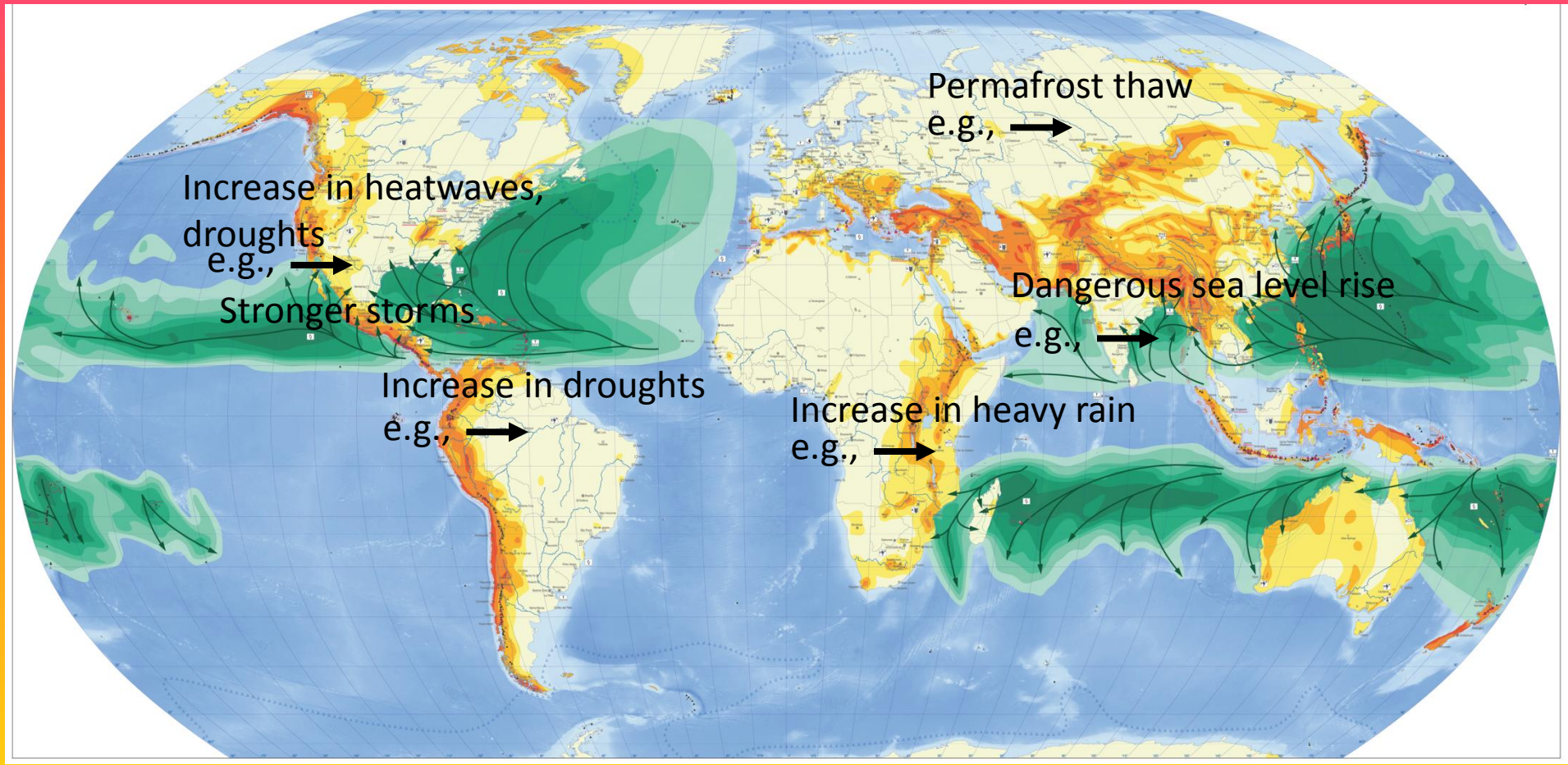
Dead zones



Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005


Carbon Cycle
Atmosphere
750
CO_2
Vegetation
610
121.3
60
60
1.6
0.5
5.5
Fossil Fuels &
Cement Production
4,000
90
92
Soils
1,580
Rivers
50
Surface Ocean
1,020
Marine Biota
3
40
91.6
100
6
4
Deep Ocean
38,100
Dissolved Organic Carbon
<700
0.2
6
Sediments 150
Storage in GtC
Fluxes in GtC/yr

Climate Threats, Disasters & Impacts



Earthquakes

- Zone 0: MM V
- Zone 1: MM VI
- Zone 2: MM VII
- Zone 3: MM VIII
- Zone 4: MM IX

MM: modified Mercalli scale

Tropical Hurricanes

- Zone 0: 76–141 km/h
- Zone 1: 142–184 km/h
- Zone 2: 185–212 km/h
- Zone 3: 213–251 km/h
- Zone 4: 252–299 km/h
- Zone 5: ≥ 300 km/h

Münchener Rück
Munich Re Group

1.5 Cultural peace

Lack of peace: five nucleus of conflicts

- World socioeconomic model based on military progress in hand of one superpower and economically supported by the free market systems and competition among nations and enterprises has culturally created a homogenized consumerism with enormous mortgages:
- 1. **poverty**, inequality, hunger and misery for 4,000 million people;
- 2. **physical violence**, wars armed conflicts, public insecurity, genocide, ethnocide; arms, human, organs and species trafficking, money laundering, migration and social anomy;
- 3. **gender discrimination:** women, youth, elderly, ethnic, religious, ideological and sexual minorities;
- 4. **environmental destruction**, loss of biodiversity, chaotic urbanization, slums, toxic waste, water and air pollution, soil depletion and invasion of alien species with loss of ecosystem services;
- 5. **concentration of wealth**, 85 rich people own the same as 3 billion poor people (Oxfam 201f); **Democratic Republic of Congo $394.25/cap**

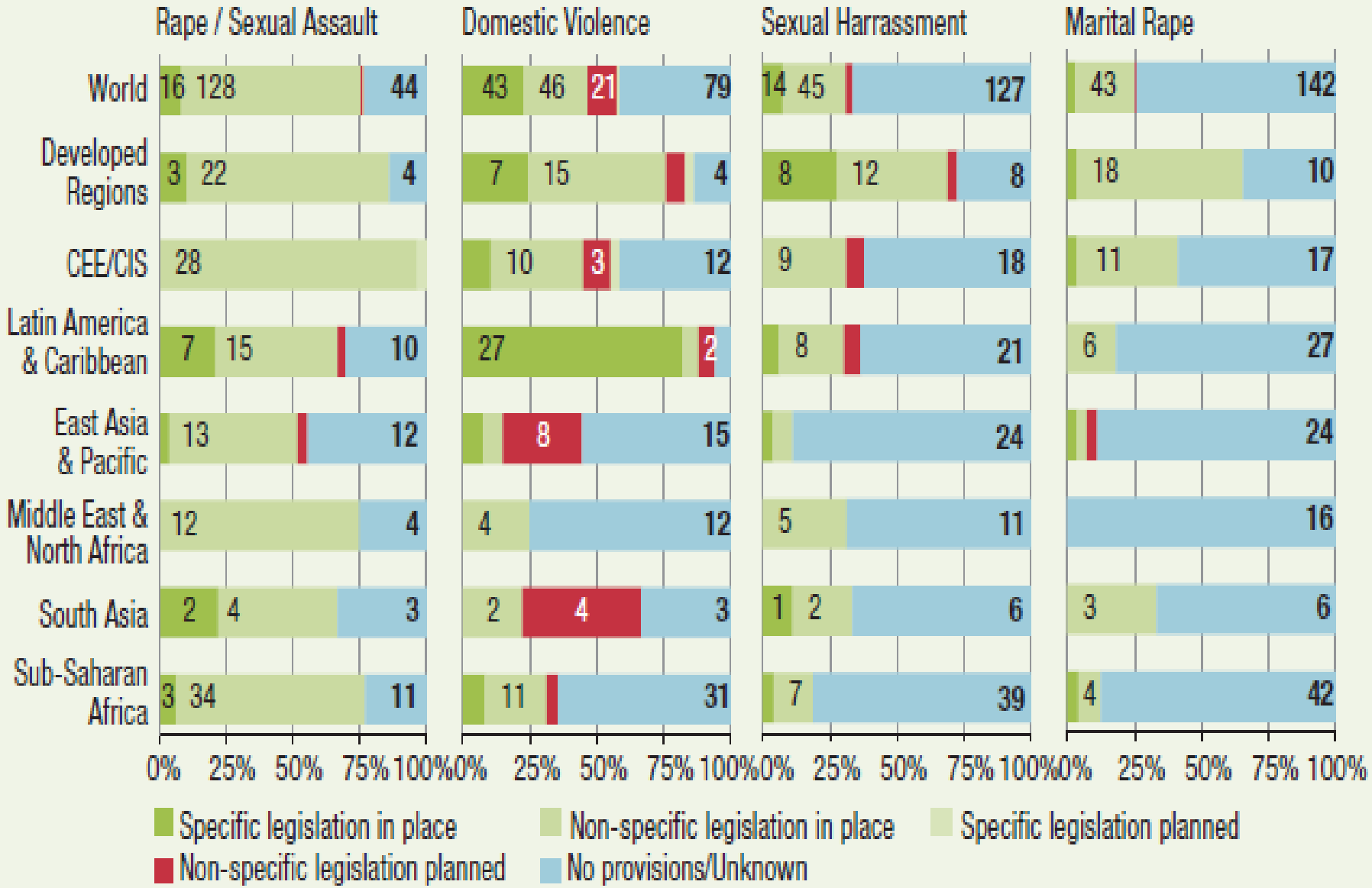
The Declaration 53/243 A on a Culture of Peace was accepted in September 1999 by the UN General Assembly.

1. **Respect for life**, ending of violence and promotion and practice of non-violence through education, dialogue and cooperation;
2. **Principles of sovereignty**, territorial integrity and political independence of States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law;
3. **Promotion of all human rights** and fundamental freedoms;
4. **Peaceful settlement** of conflicts;
5. **Development** and **environment** of present and future generations;
6. Right to **development**;
7. Equal rights and opportunities **for women and men**;
8. Freedom of **expression, opinion and information**;
9. **Freedom, justice, democracy, tolerance, solidarity, cooperation, pluralism, cultural diversity, dialogue and understanding** at all levels of society and among nations.

UN promoted a **Decade of Culture of Peace** to increase the dividend of the end of the Cold War, but precisely exclusive globalization, greed for natural resources, violence (Mies 1986) and injustice (Truong et al. 2014; Fraser 1994) have limited the reach of this peace effort.

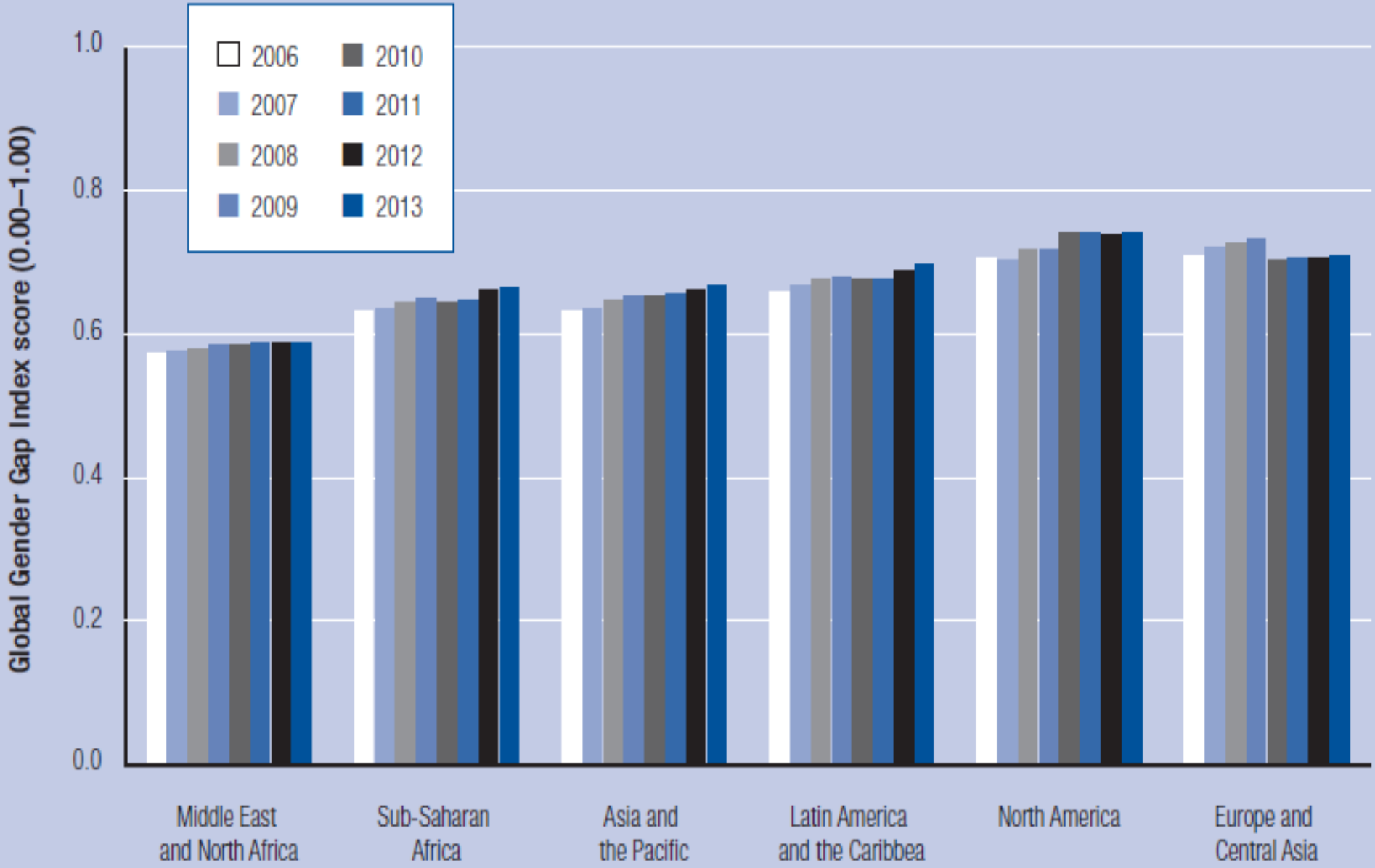
1.6 Engendered peace

Gender Violence (Unifem 2013, Number of countries)

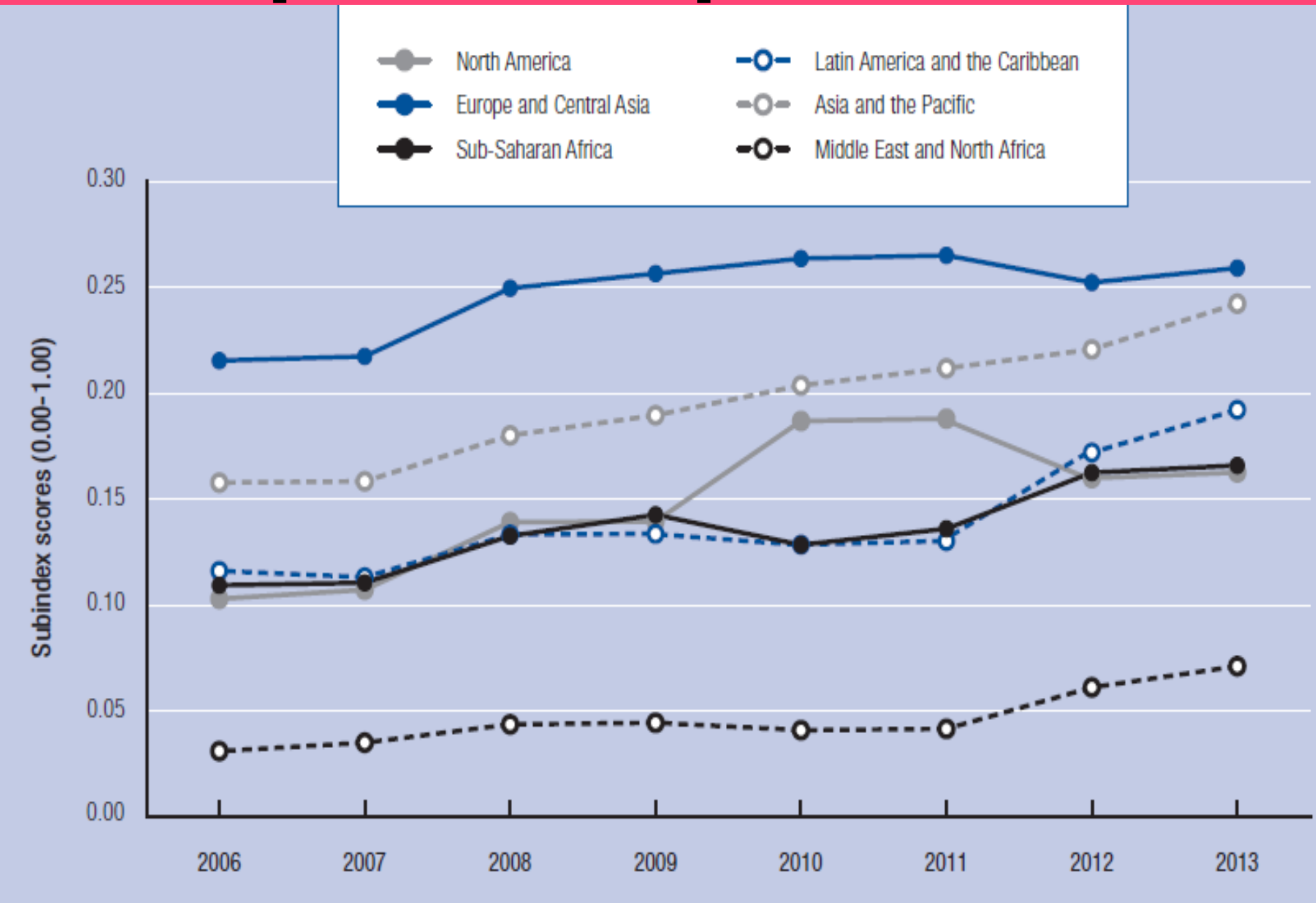


Global gender gap worldwide

Gender gap by regions



Gender political empowerment index



2. Resilience-building

- **The capacity of a social-ecological system to cope with a hazardous event or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain its essential function, identity, and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation (Arctic Council, 2013).**
- The ability to recover quickly from illness, change, or misfortune.
- To prevent future problems and possible extreme events by early warning, training and solidarity among social, ethnic and gender groups caring for the most vulnerable for consolidating social identity.

Characteristics of Social Identity

- Social identity is *processual*, because it is permanently changing; *relational*, due that its transformation is linked to interaction; *multidimensional*, because it is operating inside, between individuals, groups and ideologies (Doise, 1986); *contextual* in order to forge a relation in specific contexts and *essential*, because the diversity and complexity of the social interaction is sustained and transformed by identity processes (Serrano, 2004, 2005).

3. Sustainability

- Brundtland Report (1987) “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.
- It includes **well-being** and **life-quality** of the present, but with an **intergenerational approach** for future generations. This definition includes several conflicts: **clean air** for people or air pollution for high profit of enterprises? It also requires defining **which needs, basic** or luxurious, and at which level? But also the **long-term factor** must be taken into account. To meet the future needs depends on how well are we able to **balance the present social, economic, environmental and cultural goods**; e.g. are we able to tackle the threats of **GEC and CC** today by reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), to reorganize the **urbanization** processes, to conserve **forests** and **jungles** (Future Earth 2013)?

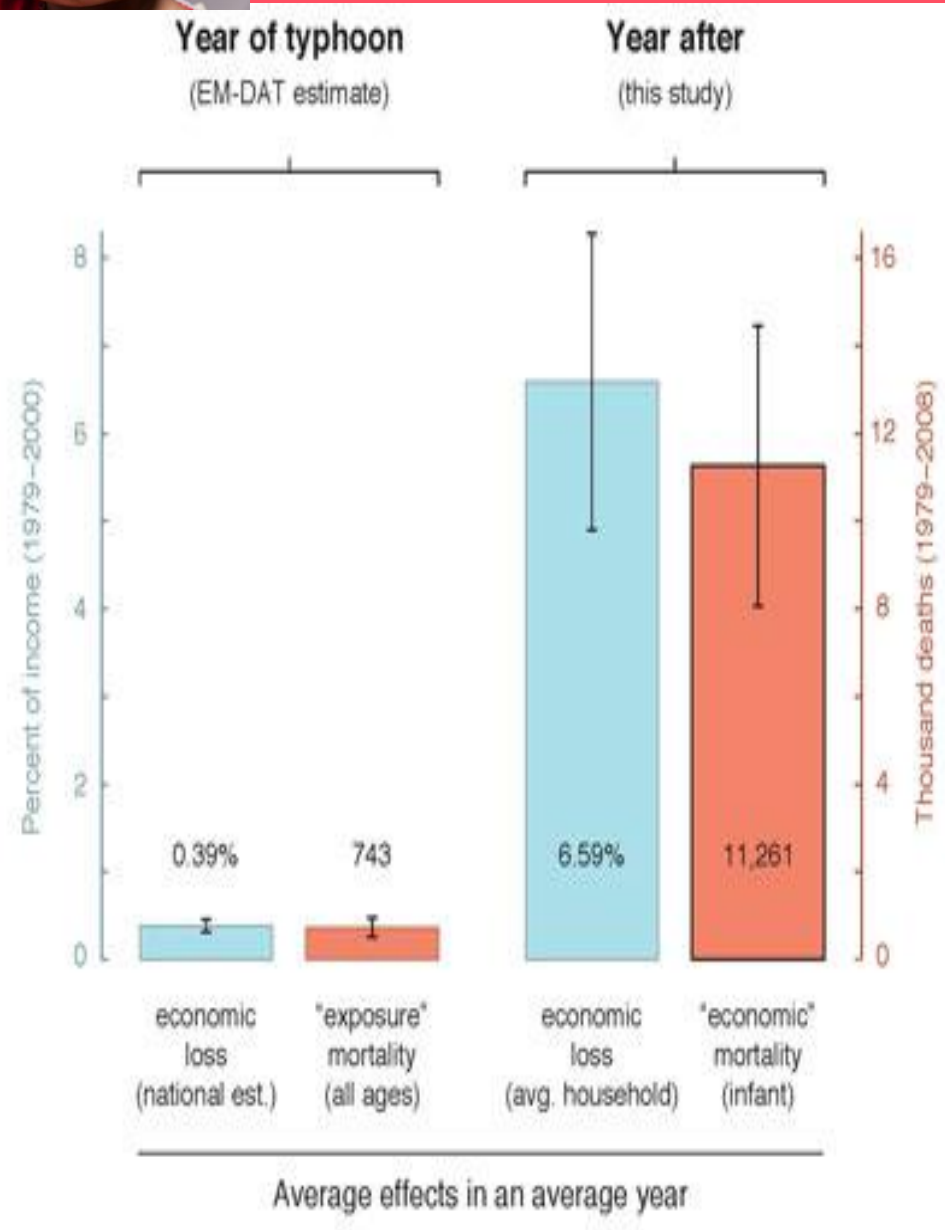
Cultural services

1. Care about **existing ecosystem services**: provide, regulate, clean and conserve intangible goods
2. **Collaboration** among human being for the development of the homo sapiens
3. **Transformation of culture** from hunting and gathering to agriculture
4. Domesticated **global food items**: corn, rice, wheat, beans, mushrooms, algae, fishes, aquaculture and meat
5. **Developed irrigation system** and adopted crops to different climate conditions such as rice, corn and wheat
6. **Worldwide migration** and **diffusion of knowledge** and culture with diverse local adaptation
7. Knowledge how to **conserve and restore ecosystems** and its services, traditional medicine and healing practices
8. Developed and **adapted tools** in different climate and environmental conditions through cooperation
9. **Elaborated working too**ls and weapons from stone to iron
10. Created bases for **science and technology** worldwide with empirical experimentation
11. **Indigenous survive** in reserve, pushed out from their fertile land and livelihood
12. **Resistance and conservation** of their cultural diversity, customs and languages

4. Resilience-building with sustainability

4.1 Gender vulnerability

15x higher mortality rate by baby girls 2 years later (Anttila-Hughes & Hsiang, 2013)



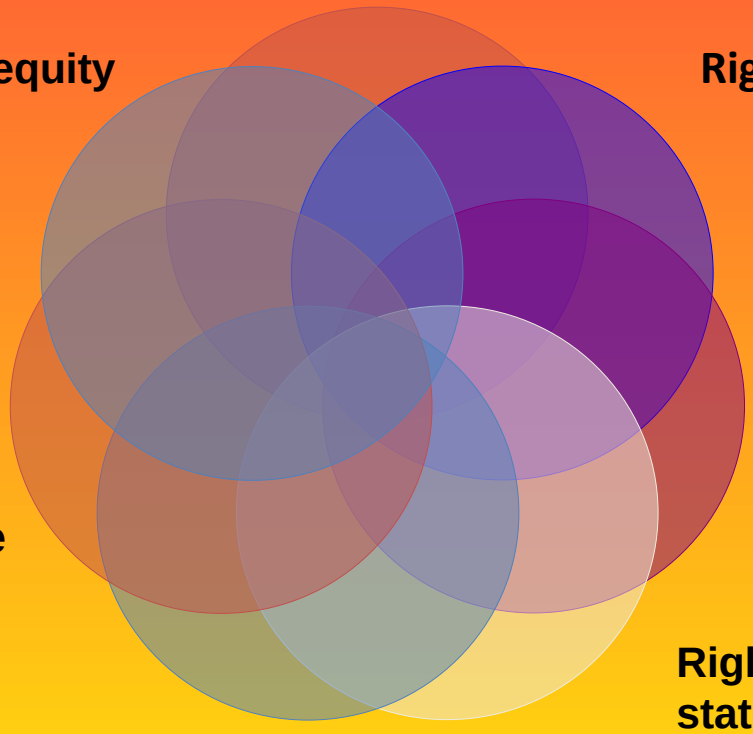
- Typhoon area loose 6.6% of income, leading to a 7.1 % reduction in average household spending & durable assets
- Very strong storm reduces 15 % the following year (food, medicine
- Indirect poverty-worsening effects of the storm
- Post-typhoons economic deaths account for 13 % of national infant mortality rate
- Infants are more fragile than other family members
- No increase of mortality rates for baby boys
- Risk double if she has an older sister
- Risk increase 4 times if she has an older brother
- Not intentially: parents believe their newborn can cope with higher-than-average levels of neglect
- Parents provide more or different food or care to baby boys than girls unconsciously

Mechanisms to control cultural diversity

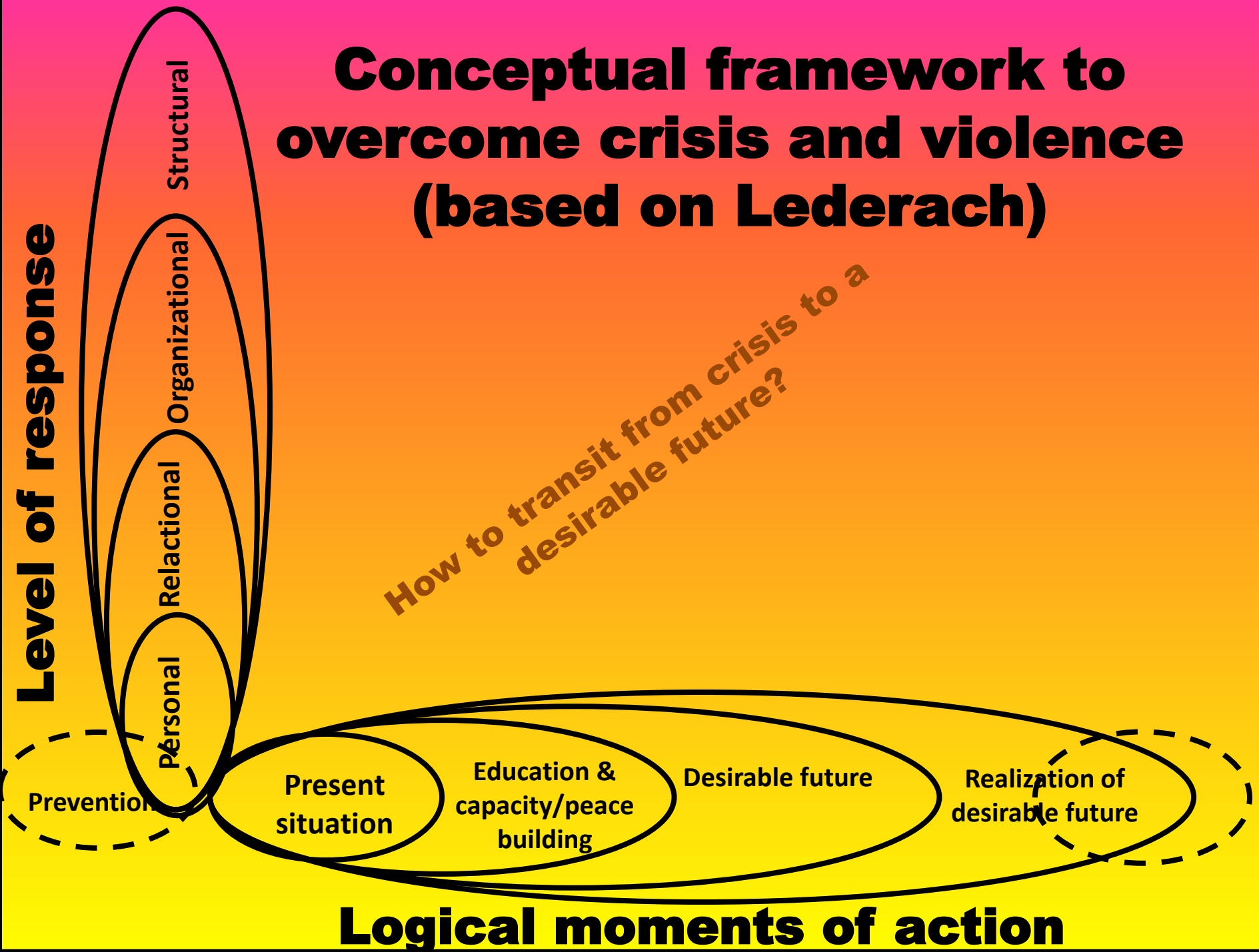
1. **Assimilation:** mayor adaptation to prevailing culture and loosing the former one
2. **Accommodation:** adjustment with reconciliation
3. **Acculturation:** cultural and psychological change that results following meeting between cultures (food, clothing)
4. **Amalgamation:** uniting multiple entities into one form; sometimes forced or by conviction or by subtle mechanisms, such as language and writing with different characters

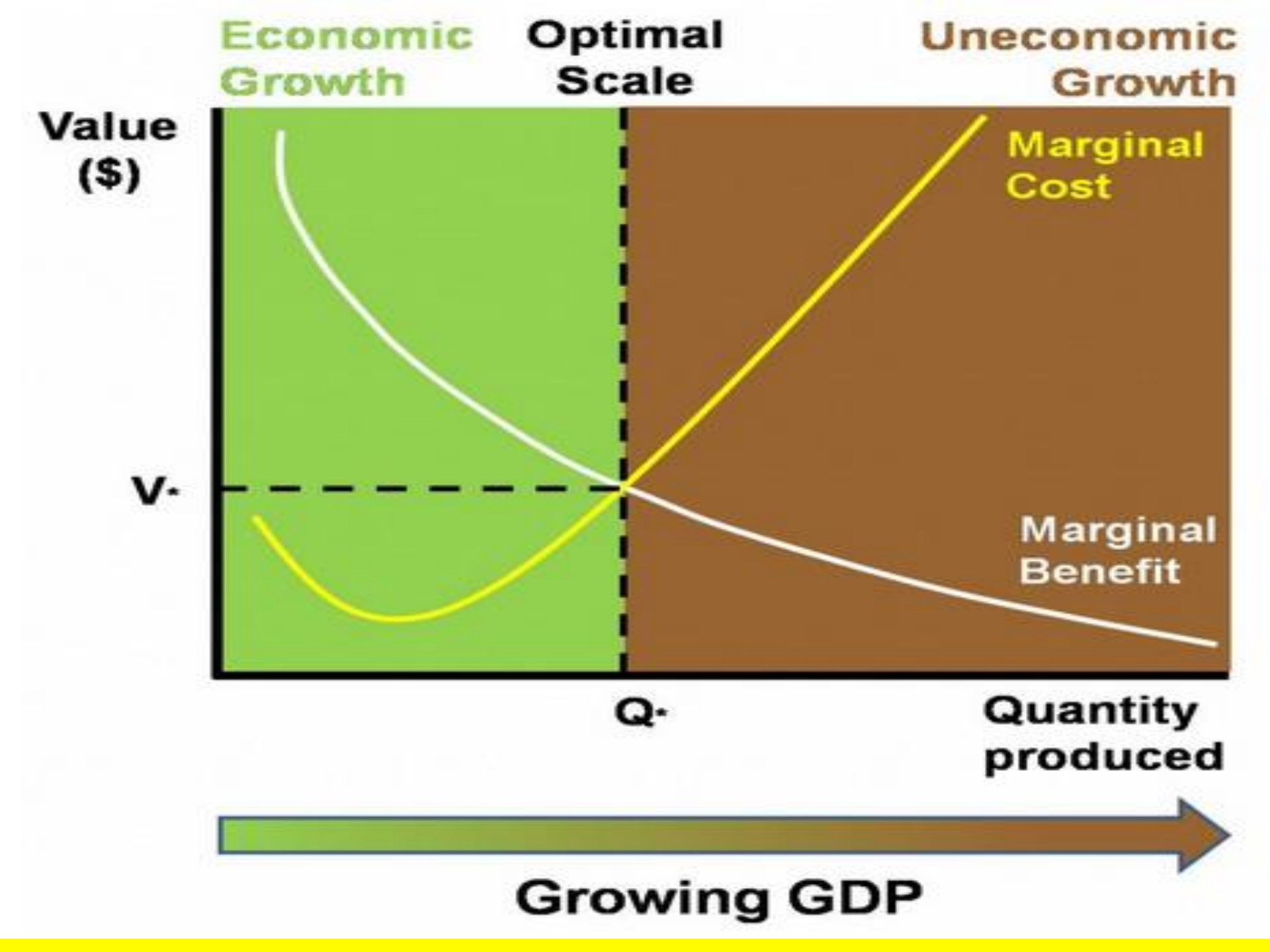
4.2 Resilience with gender perspective

Human security and human rights



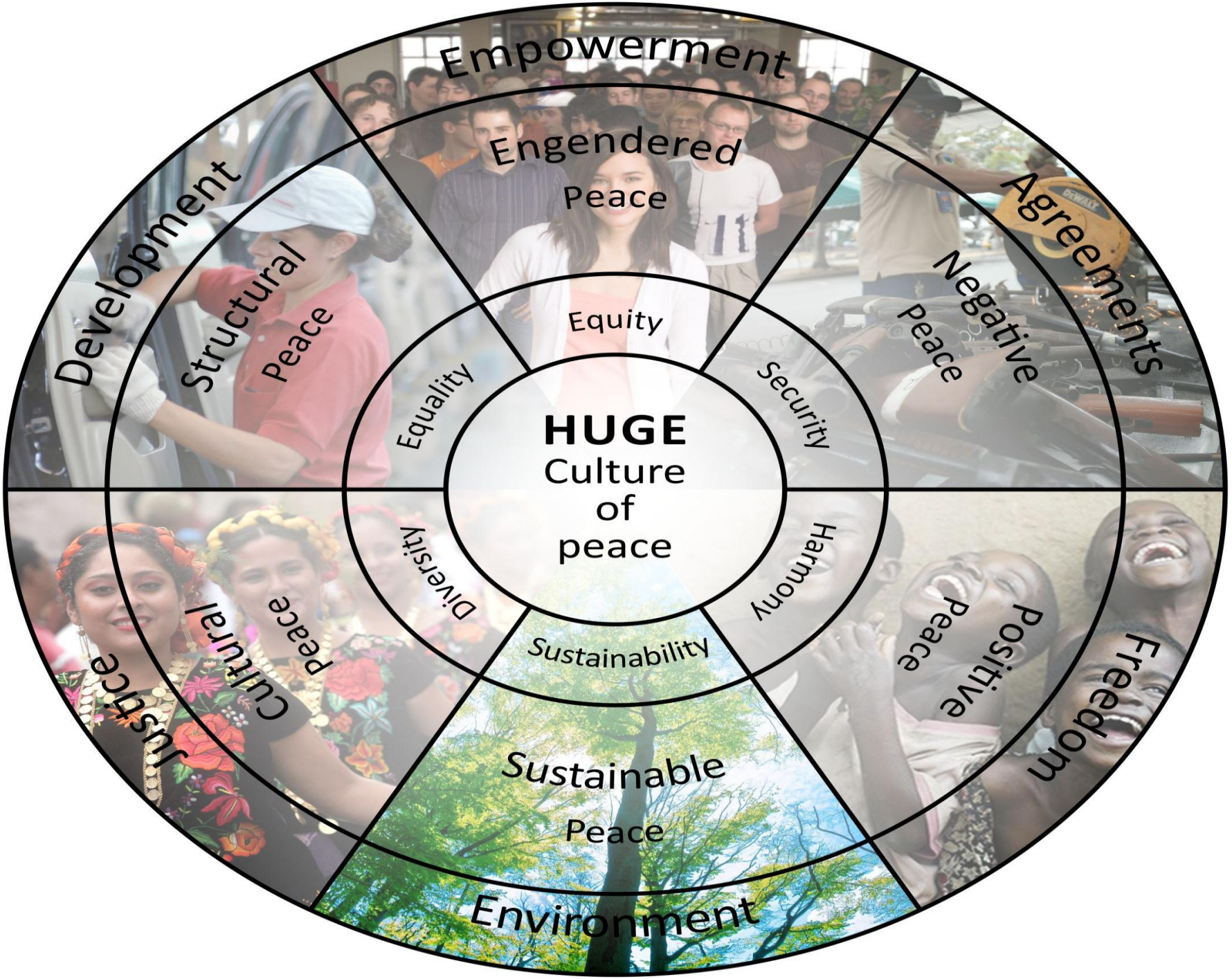
Conceptual framework to overcome crisis and violence (based on Lederach)




Economic Growth
Optimal Scale
Uneconomic Growth
Value ($)
Marginal Cost
V·
Marginal Benefit
Q·
Quantity produced
Growing GDP

Holistic Sustainable Development

1. **Non traditional threats** to stability and for fulfilling MDG
2. **Anticipation**, early warning, prevention and preparation
3. Legal and **financial disaster** and **risk management** (top-down)
4. **Empowerment** and resilience-building (bottom up)
5. Environmentally-friendly and **ethical businesses**
6. **Science and technology**: green-house gases must be globally reduced 50% by 2050: small environmental businesses boost the local and national economy and create new jobs, industries and services
7. **Decentralized systems of energy,** often at small scale, are supplied with renewable energy sources (wind, solar-thermal, solar photovoltaic, sea and waves, biogas, biomass from waste, geothermal, hydro energy) and create local jobs and development
8. Guarantee of **basic livelihood** for the most vulnerable including health care, food sovereignty, education and training, **democratic access** to and sustainable use of natural resources, participative planning
9. **Women are able to contribute to sustainable livelihood, water and food security.**


Empowerment
Engendered Peace
Agreements
Negative Peace
Freedom
Positive Peace
Environment
Sustainable Peace
Justice
Cultural Peace
Development
Structural Peace
Equity
Equality
Security
Diversity
Harmony
Sustainability
HUGE
Culture of peace

Thank you for your attention