AFRICA PEACE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
(The Africa wing of the International Peace Research Association, IPRA)

Sustainable peace through regional integration and equitable resource control

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http://www.afes-press.de/html/download_oswald.html
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1. Research Hypothesis

An engendered and sustainable peace is able to overcome the threats of thousands of years of patriarchal institutions, religious controls and totalitarian exercise of power, which have also affected natural resources and ecosystem services.

Engendered and
sustainable peace

2. Engendered & sustainable peace

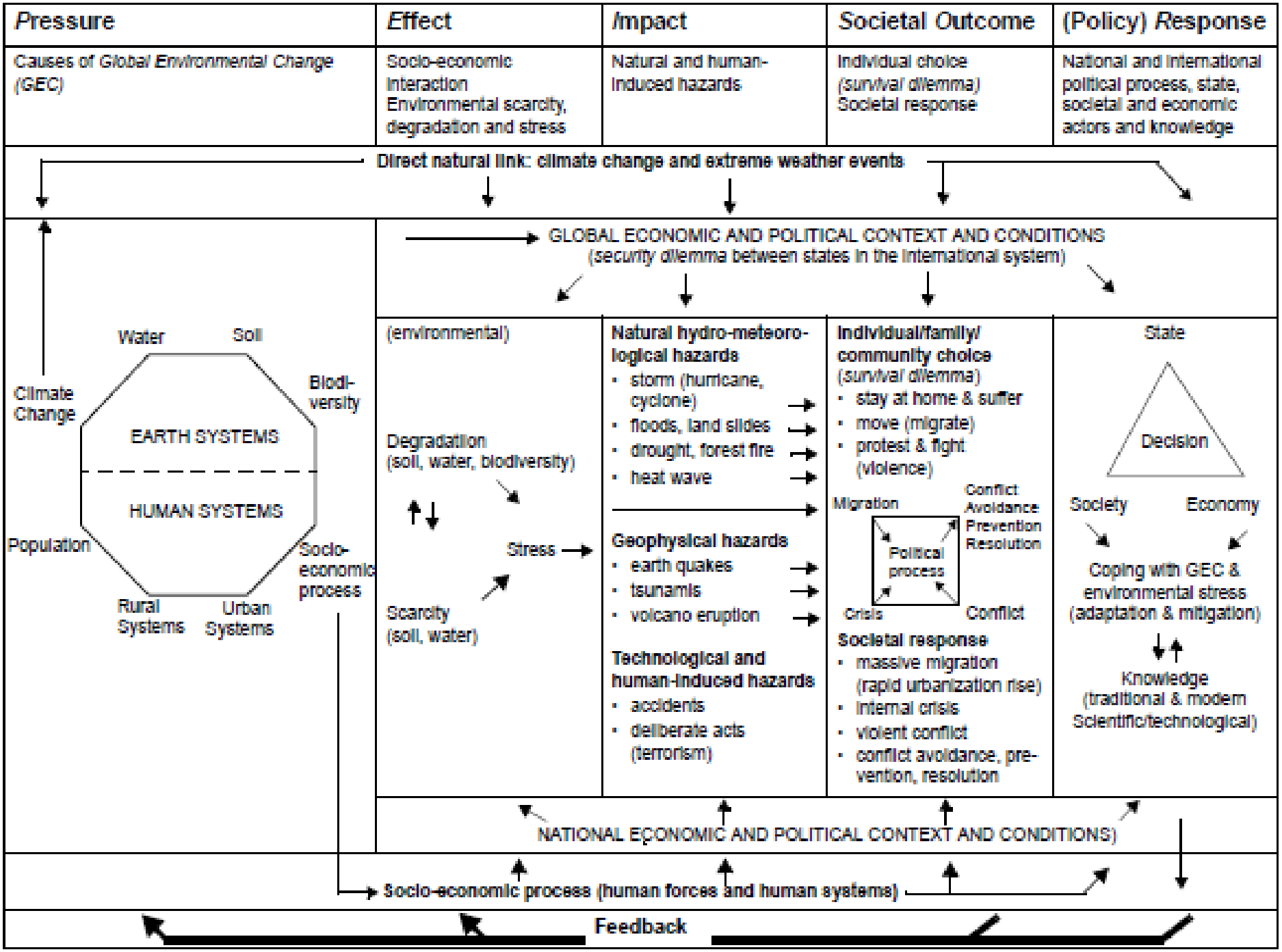
The concept of an ‘engendered’ and ‘sustainable peace’ refers to the structural factors related to **long-term violence**, which are **deeply embedded in the patriarchal system and characterized by authoritarianism, exclusion, discrimination, exploitation, and violence**. This dominant social structure is **affecting values such as equity, equality, justice**, and threatens often even the **survival of individuals and social groups**. The sources of threats were consolidated during **thousands of years by patriarchal institutions, religious controls and totalitarian exercise of power, affecting also natural resources**. The links to patriarchy and its war system are related to the **physical, social and cultural threats** of the **dominant values** and behaviour prevailing in the Anthropocene.

3. HUGE peace and security

- Human, Gender and Environmental Peace & Security (HUGE) starts with a wide gender concept (vulnerable) including children, elders, indigenous and other vulnerable groups and analyzes the human-centered focus on environmental security and peace challenges. Scrutinizes the patriarchal, violent and exclusive structures within the family and society including the existing process of social representation-building and traditional role assignation between genders. Examines the consolidated women discrimination, but also some narrow feminist approaches of male-female opposition anchored (Oswald, 2001, 2004, 2006).
- 'Human security' with its four pillars searches the root causes of equity and conflict resolution, including different social organizations, specific governmental policies, private ethical investments and legal reinforcements by stimulating sociopolitical participation of women, young and elders. At the international level HUGE looks for models of free and equal access to world and regional markets without trade distortions, where further world solidarity is practiced to support the poorest countries and the most social vulnerable.

- As a holistic concept, HUGE analyses ‘environmental security’ with practices where a healthy environment, integral management of natural resources, prevention and remediation practices reduce vulnerability of hazard impacts also bottom-up.
- As nonviolent conflict resolution concept HUGE investigates personal and social identity in a world where processes of unification and diversification are occurring quicker than ever in the past history, and human beings have a basic necessity to simplify and to put order into complex realities through social comparison.
- Finally HUGE explores the consolidation of participatory democracy and governance, where model of conflict prevention, nonviolent conflict resolution processes and peace-building are analyzed. The examination distinguish among imposed and genuine development processes, including the relationship with the environment.

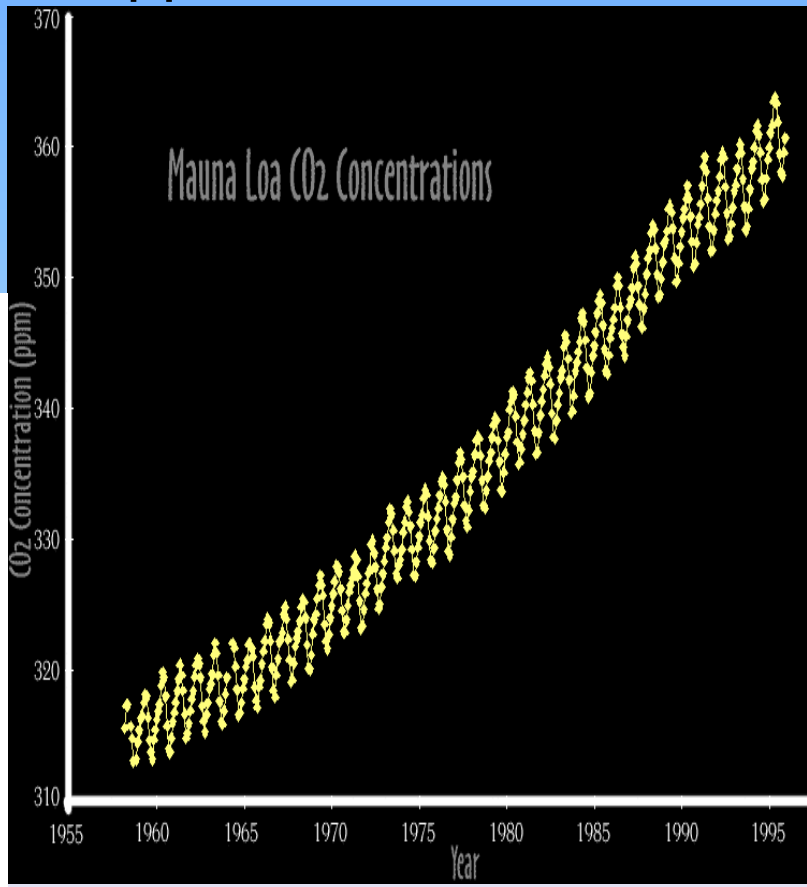
4. Global and contextual changes with new threats

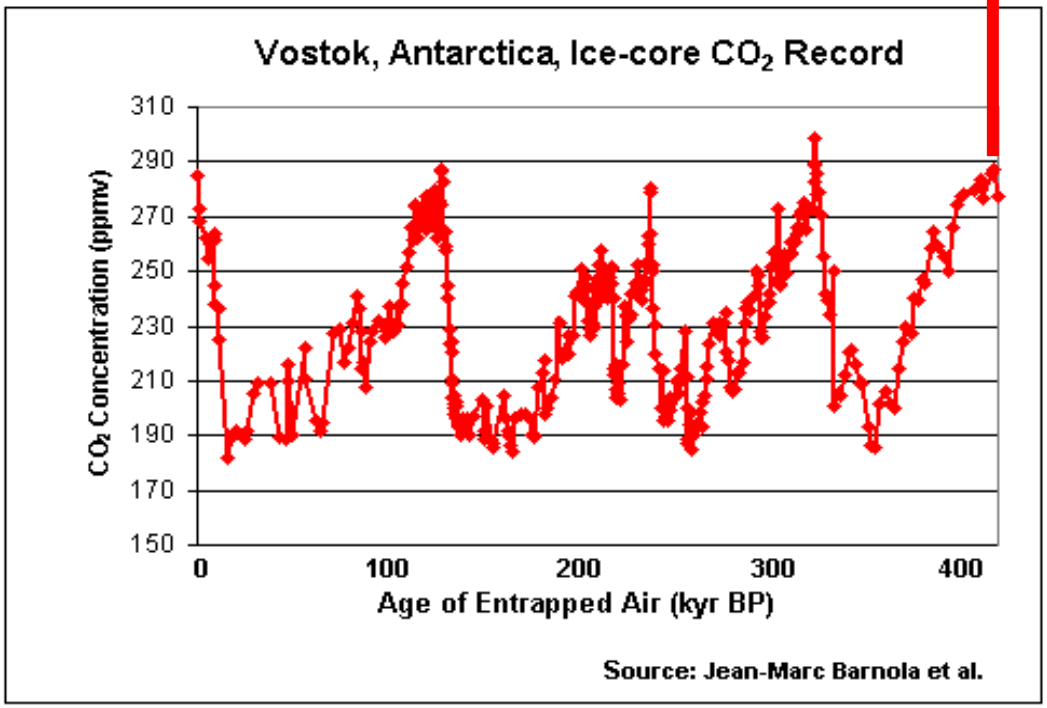

Pressure
Effect
Impact
Societal Outcome
(Policy) Response
Causes of Global Environmental Change (GEC)
Socio-economic interaction Environmental scarcity, degradation and stress
Natural and human-induced hazards
Individual choice (survival dilemma) Societal response
National and international political process, state, societal and economic actors and knowledge
Direct natural link: climate change and extreme weather events
GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONTEXT AND CONDITIONS (security dilemma between states in the international system)
Water
Soil
Climate Change
Biodi-versity
EARTH SYSTEMS
HUMAN SYSTEMS
Population
Socio-economic process
Rural Systems
Urban Systems
(environmental)
Degradation (soil, water, biodiversity)
Stress
Scarcity (soil, water)
Natural hydro-meteoro-logical hazards
storm (hurricane, cyclone)
floods, land slides
drought, forest fire
heat wave
Geophysical hazards
earth quakes
tsunamis
volcano eruption
Technological and human-induced hazards
accidents
deliberate acts (terrorism)
Individual/family/ community choice (survival dilemma)
stay at home & suffer
move (migrate)
protest & fight (violence)
Migration
Conflict Avoidance Prevention Resolution
Political process
Crisis
Conflict
Societal response
massive migration (rapid urbanization rise)
internal crisis
violent conflict
conflict avoidance, pre-vention, resolution
State
Decision
Society
Economy
Coping with GEC & environmental stress (adaptation & mitigation)
Knowledge (traditional & modern Scientific/technological)
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONTEXT AND CONDITIONS)
Socio-economic process (human forces and human systems)
Feedback

Climate change and CO2 concentration in air

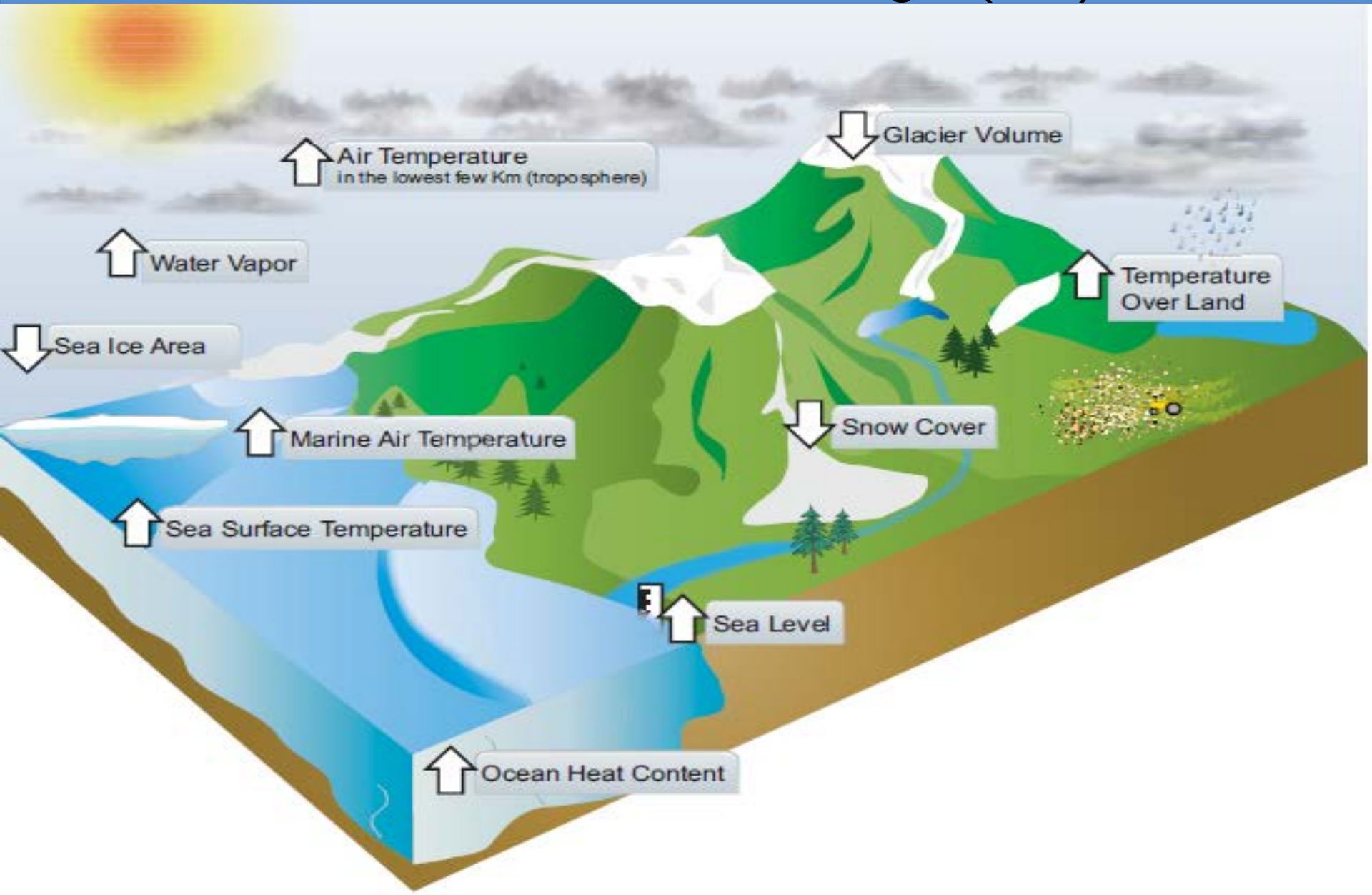
With 99% of certainty global warming in th 20. Century is produced by greenhouse gases: we human-being produce them and are also affected by the consequencies. We are the threat an the victims.

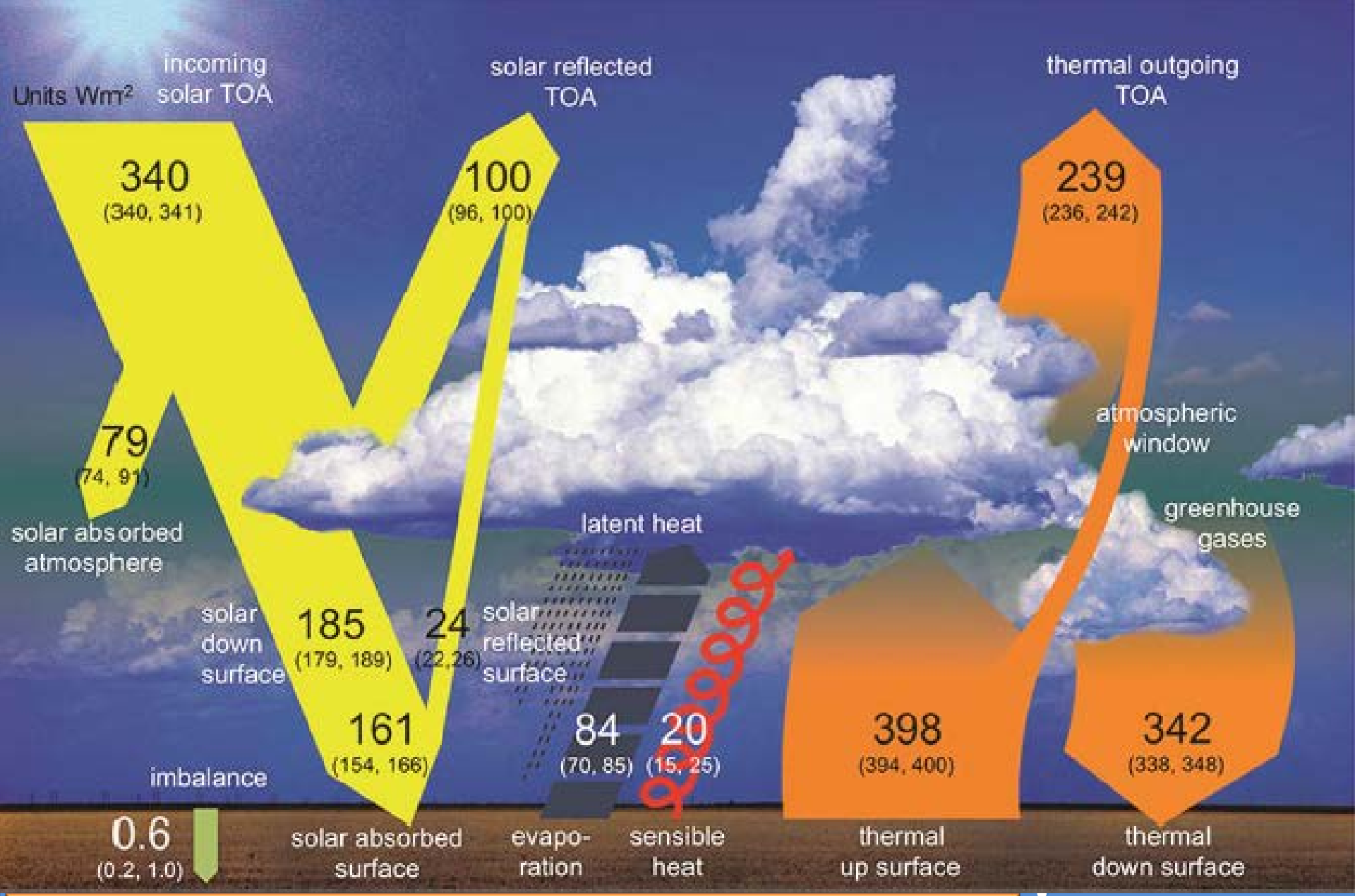
2014=407 ppm





What is climate change (CC)



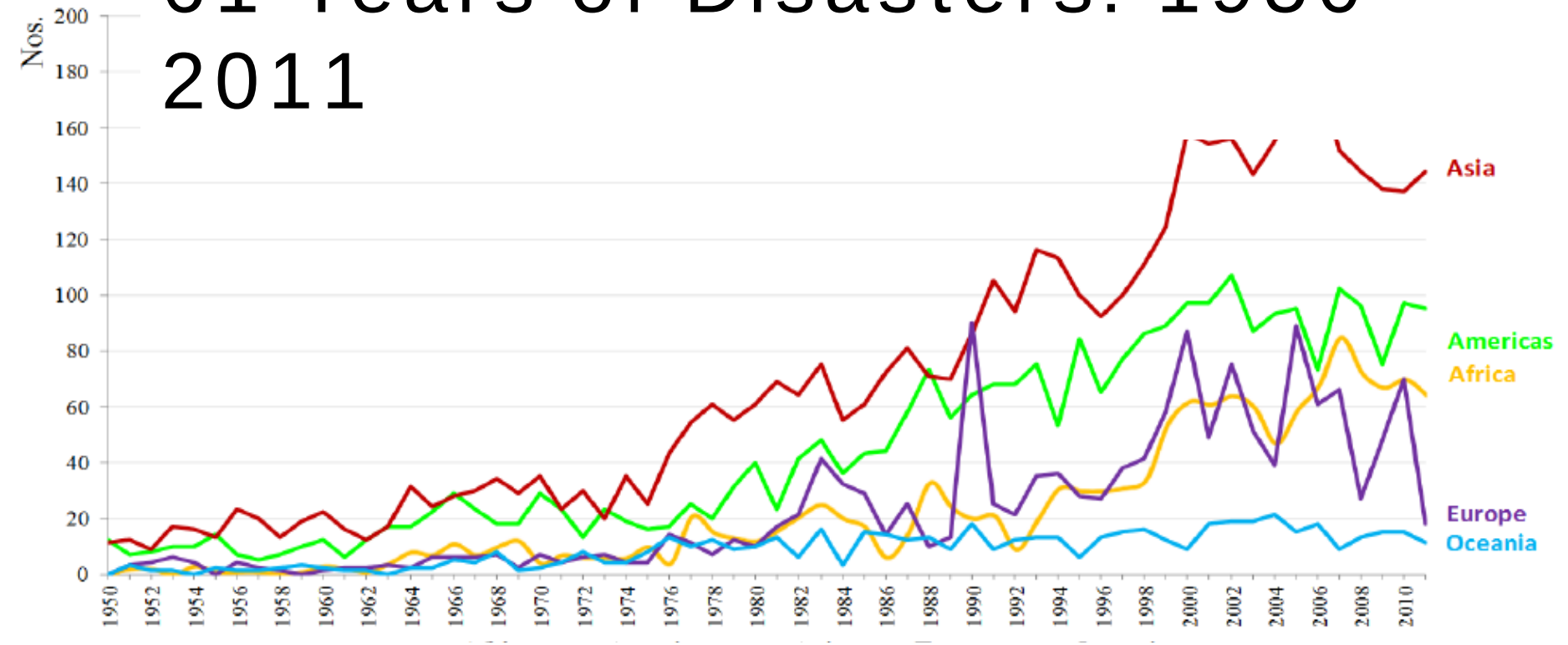


Global energy budget

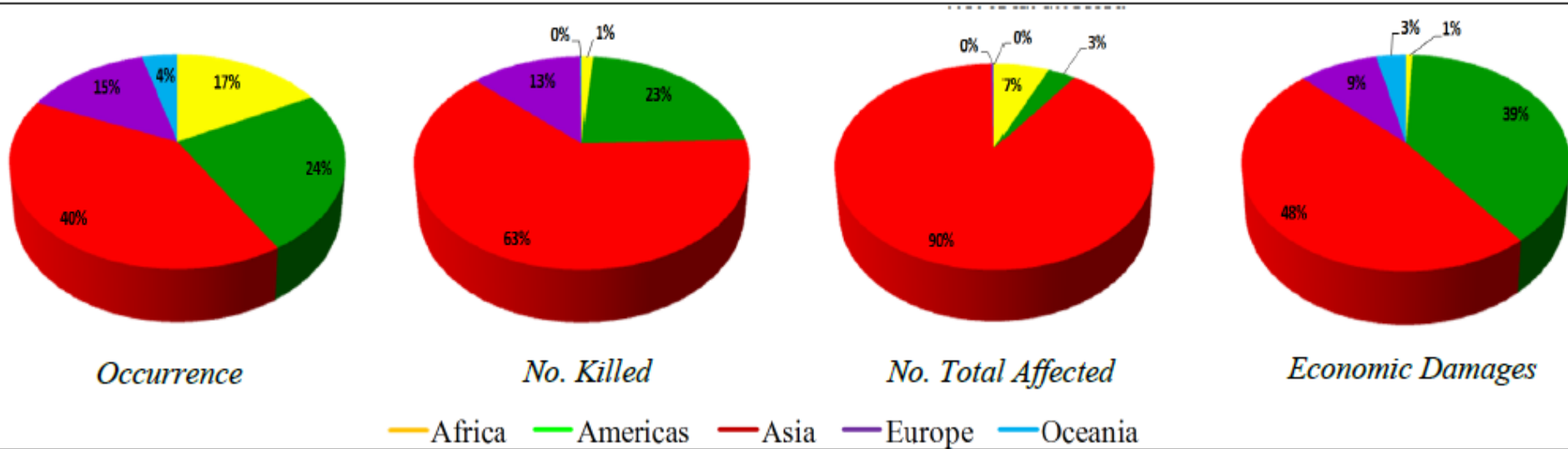
ipcc climate change

WMO UNEP

61 Years of Disasters: 1950-2011



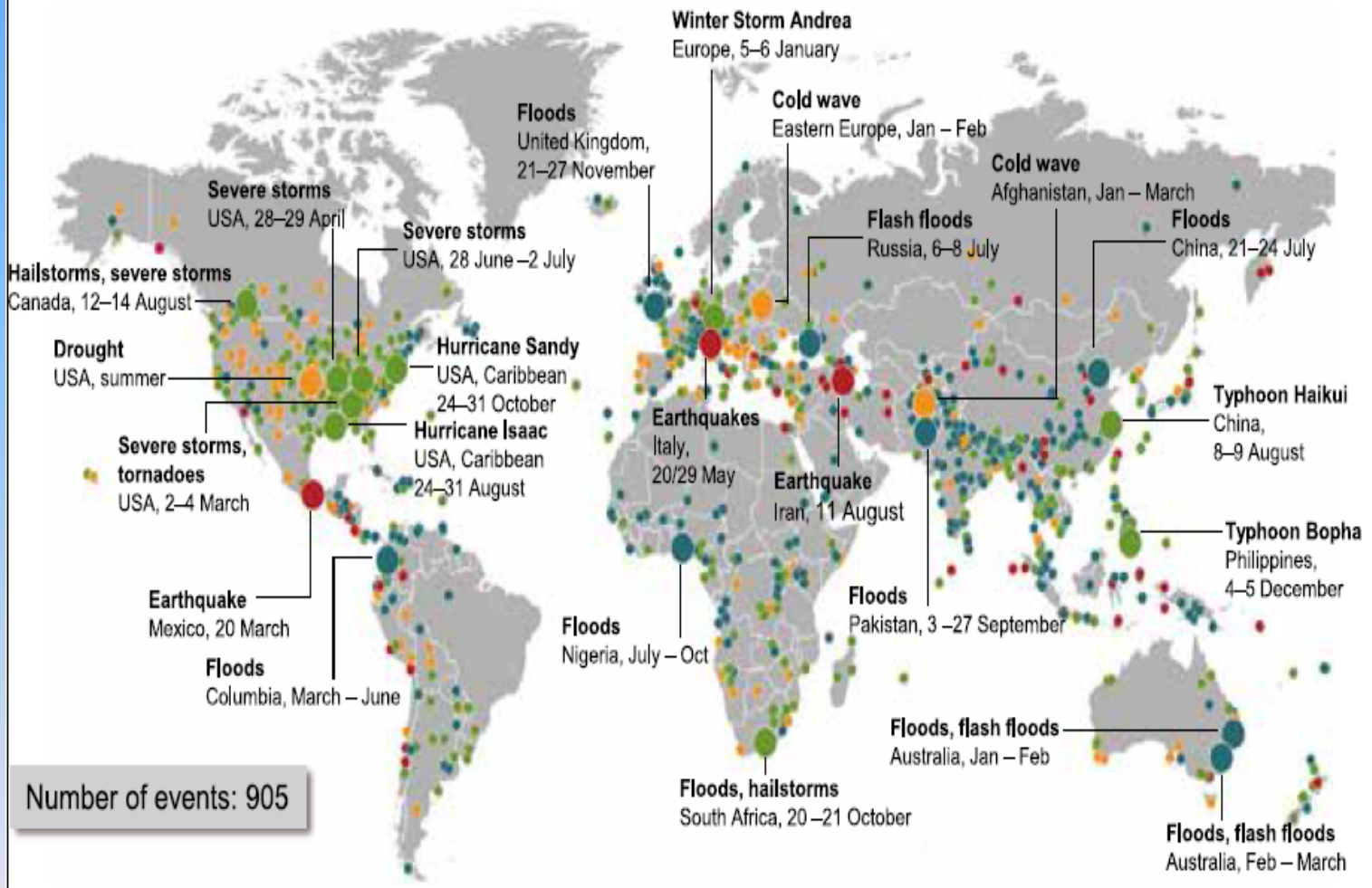
Asia's share: 2002-2011



NatCatSERVICE

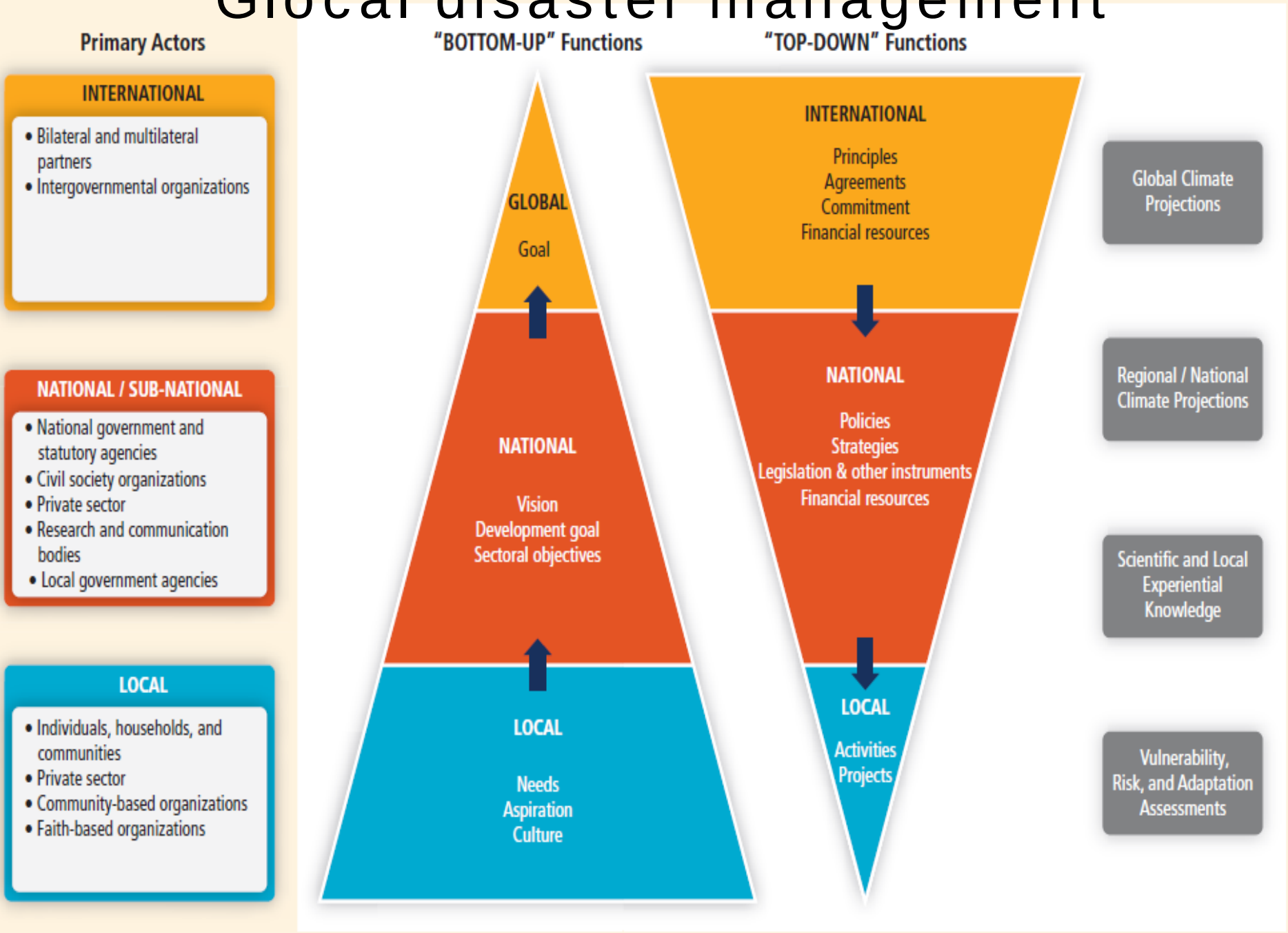
Natural Catastrophes 2012

World map

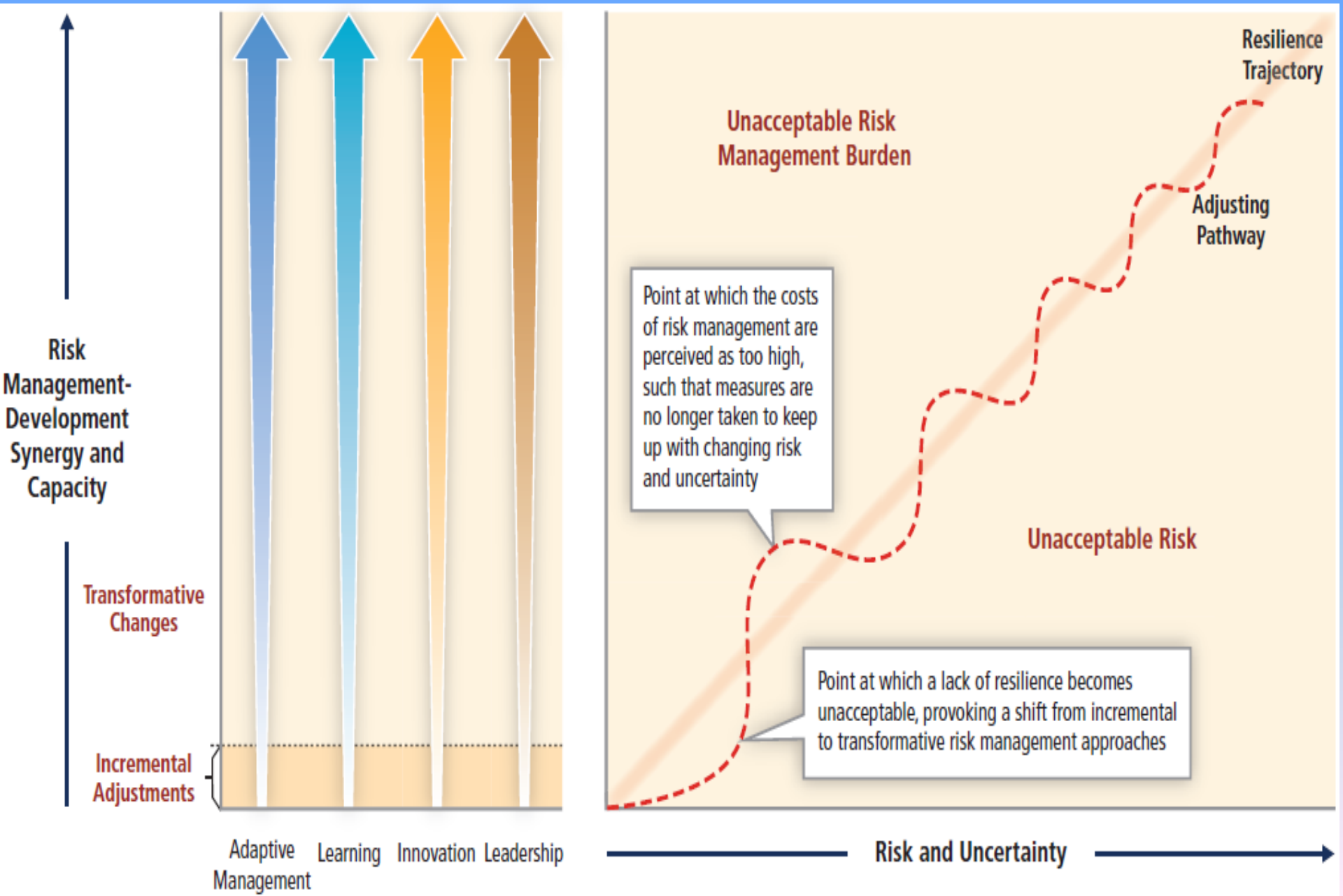


- Natural catastrophes
- Selection of significant Natural catastrophes
- **Geophysical events** (earthquake, tsunami, volcanic activity)
- **Meteorological events** (storm)
- **Hydrological events** (flood, mass movement)
- **Climatological events** (extreme temperature, drought, wildfire)

Glocal disaster management



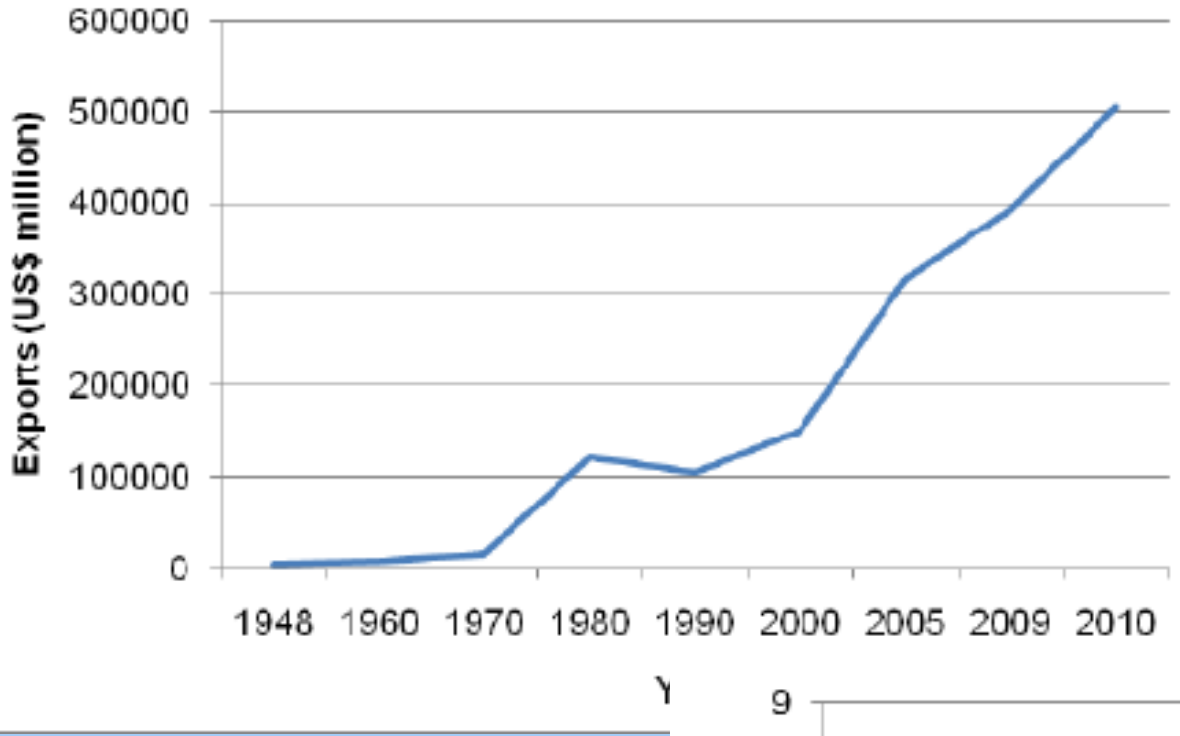
Incremental & transformative pathways to resilience



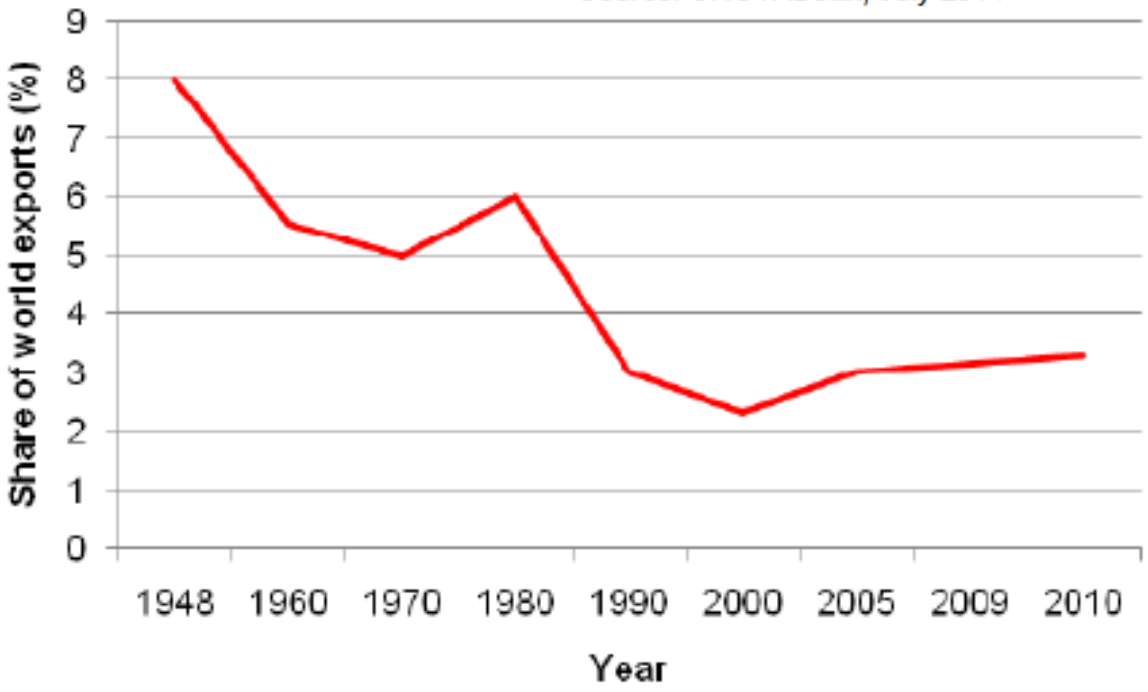
5. Regional integration

West Africa	1960s	1980s	1990s
Lagos Plan		ECOWAS 1975 Economic Community of West African States	1993 revised ECOWAS Treaty
	UDEAO 1966 Customs Union of West African States	CEAO 1973 Economic Community of West Africa UMOA West African Monetary Union	WAEMU 1994 West African Economic and Monetary Union
Central Africa			
Lagos Plan		ECCAS (CEEAC) 1983 Economic Community of Central African States	
	UDEAC 1964 Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa BEAC 1961 Bank of the Central African States		CEMAC 1994 Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa
Southern and Eastern Africa			
Lagos Plan		PTA 1981 Preferential Trade Area	COMESA 1993 Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa CBI 1993 Cross Border Initiative
	SACU (originally 1889, 1969) Southern African Customs Union CMA Common Monetary Area		
		SADCC 1980 Southern African Development Coordination Conference	SADC 1992 Southern African Development Community
	EAC 1967 East African Comm. I		EAC 1999 East A. Community II
		IGADD 1986 Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Developm.	IGAD 1996 Intergovernmental Authority on Development

Unequal terms of trade



Source: UNCTADstat, July 2011



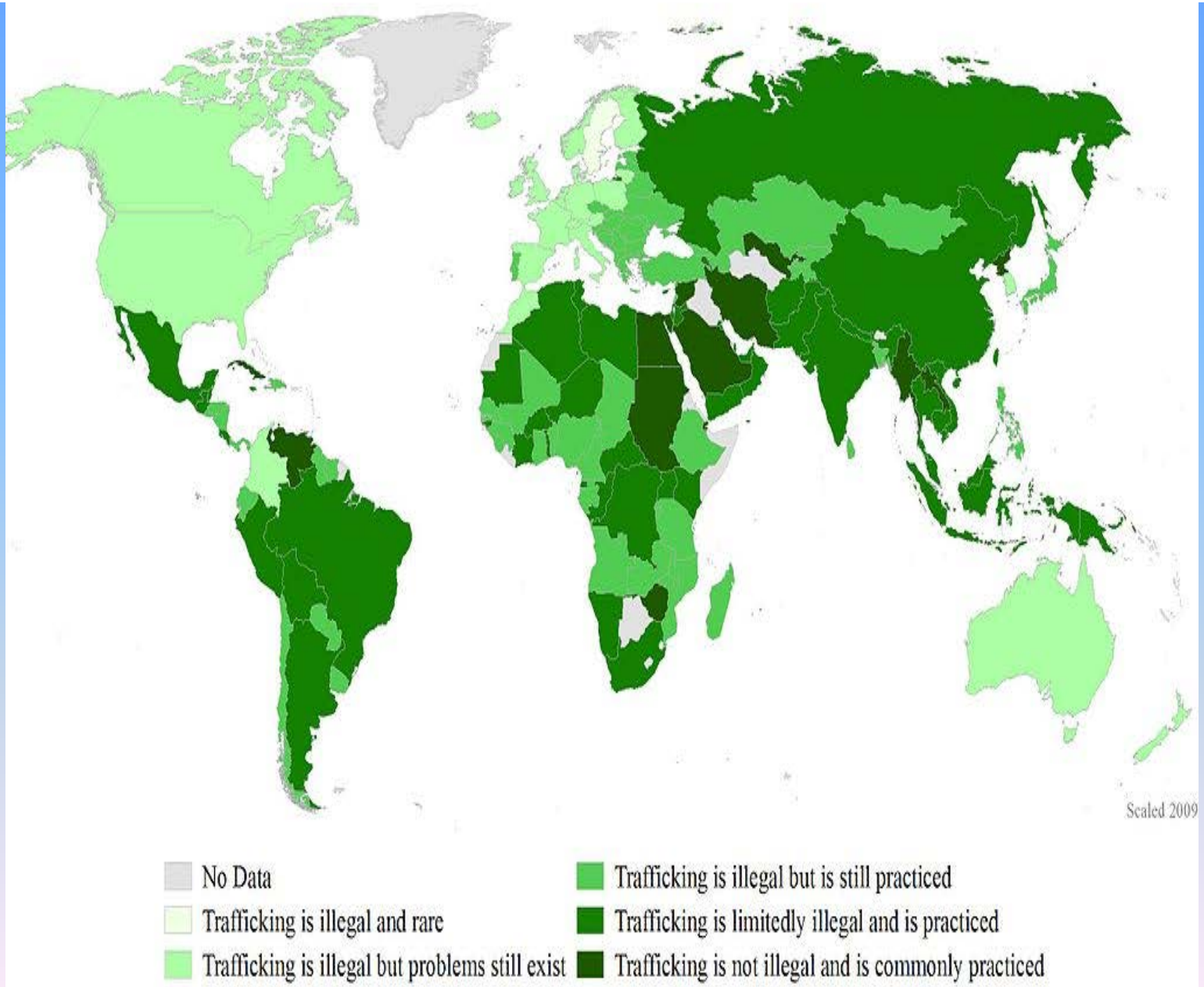
Intraregional export/import in Africa

RECs	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average 2000-09
COMESA	1442.8	1626.3	1739.1	2004.2	2293.2	2694.6	2917.7	4021.2	6676.1	6114.2	3152.9
EAC	689.4	753.3	804.4	878.5	1006.3	1075.3	1061.5	1385.2	1797	1572.2	1102.3
ECCAS	181.6	193.4	186.4	183.2	218.9	254.6	312.8	385.4	449.2	378.3	274.4
ECOWAS	2714.9	2241.9	3135.9	3037.2	4366.1	5497.5	5901.6	6716.7	9355.2	7312.0	5027.9
SADC	4460.7	4047.7	4597.1	5649.5	6636.2	7769.6	8598.2	11873.7	15895.6	11599.4	8112.8

RECs	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average 2000-09
COMESA	1394.6	1674.4	1871.4	2203.2	2424.3	3998.1	4461.8	4644.5	7756.9	6890.7	3732.0
EAC	512.3	489.9	551.8	786.9	895.7	1170.4	1160.7	1515.2	1969.4	1723	1077.5
ECCAS	207.3	218.5	186.3	213.5	242.1	281.6	346.0	426.2	496.8	418.4	303.7
ECOWAS	2473.6	2695.6	2477.9	3293.1	4718.7	5835.0	6391.8	7281.0	10142.0	7950.3	5325.9
SADC	4026.3	4061.5	4415.0	4831.4	6973.9	7743.1	9654.9	12447.2	16687.0	12089.9	8293.0

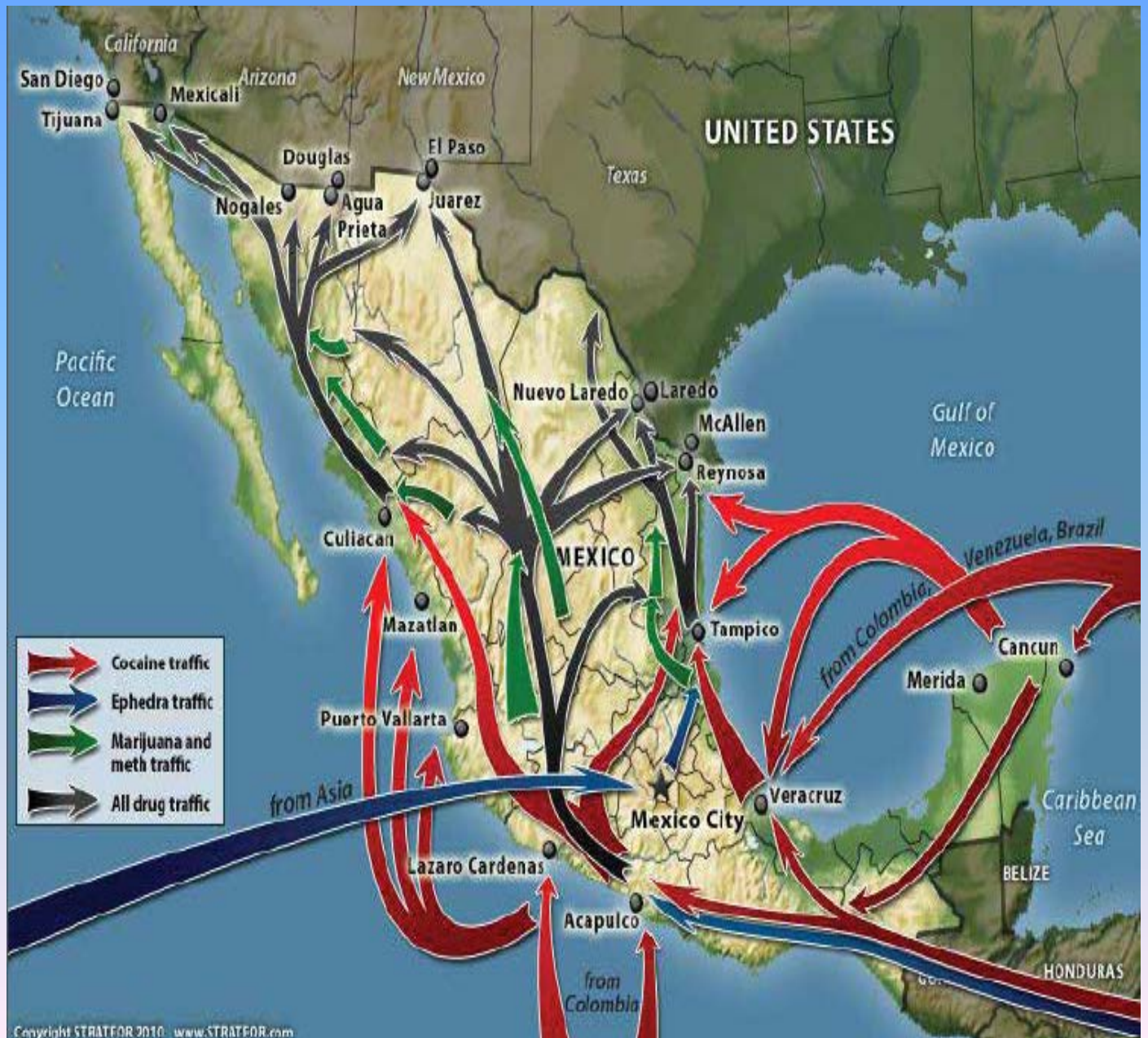
Source: IMF DOTS, February 2011

Other trade: Female trafficking



Trafficking of drugs

Source: Bourbaki Report, 2011: 15

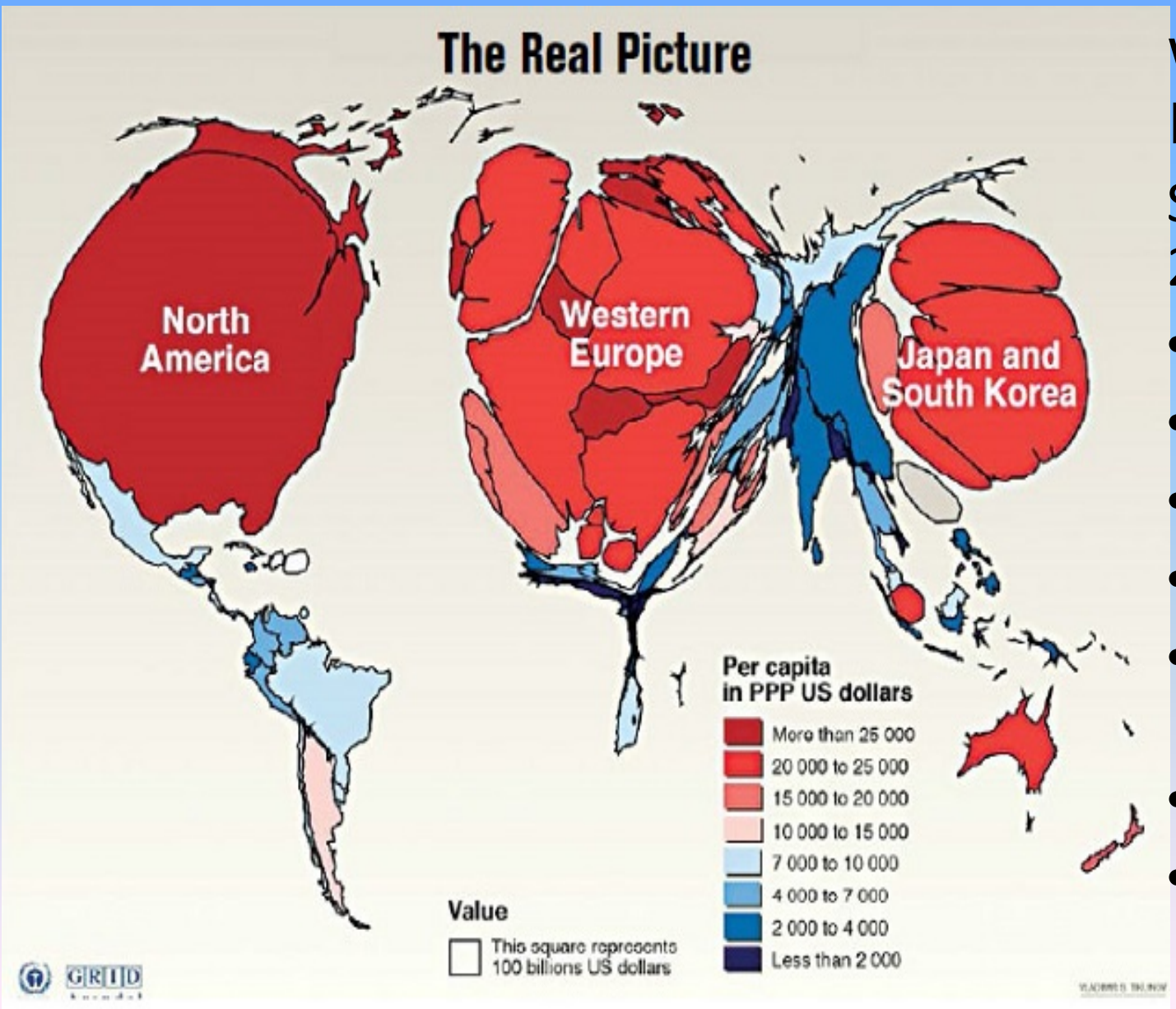


Trafficking of arms

World Health Organization, between 73,000 and 90,000 people in Latin America and the Caribbean are **shot to death each year**. The gun-related homicide rate in LA exceeded the **global average in 2010 by more than 30 percent.** World Bank estimates that crim and violence cost **Central America.** nearly 8 percent of its GDP when accounting for the costs of law enforcement, security, and health care.

- Mexican authorities intercepted **12.7 % of the roughly 250,000 guns** smuggled into Mexico between 2010 and 2012, while the **ATF intercepted no more than 2%** (OAS 2014)
- USA voted in favor of the United Nations' Arms Trade Treaty in April 2013, but has not sign or ratify the treaty. **Strengthening U.S. gun laws** will not eliminate gun violence in Latin America, where **weak judiciaries and police forces**, the proliferation of **gangs and black markets**, and **deep inequality exacerbate violent conflict**. Nonetheless, lax U.S. gun regulations **do enable international trafficking.**

6. Resource control or resource sharing?



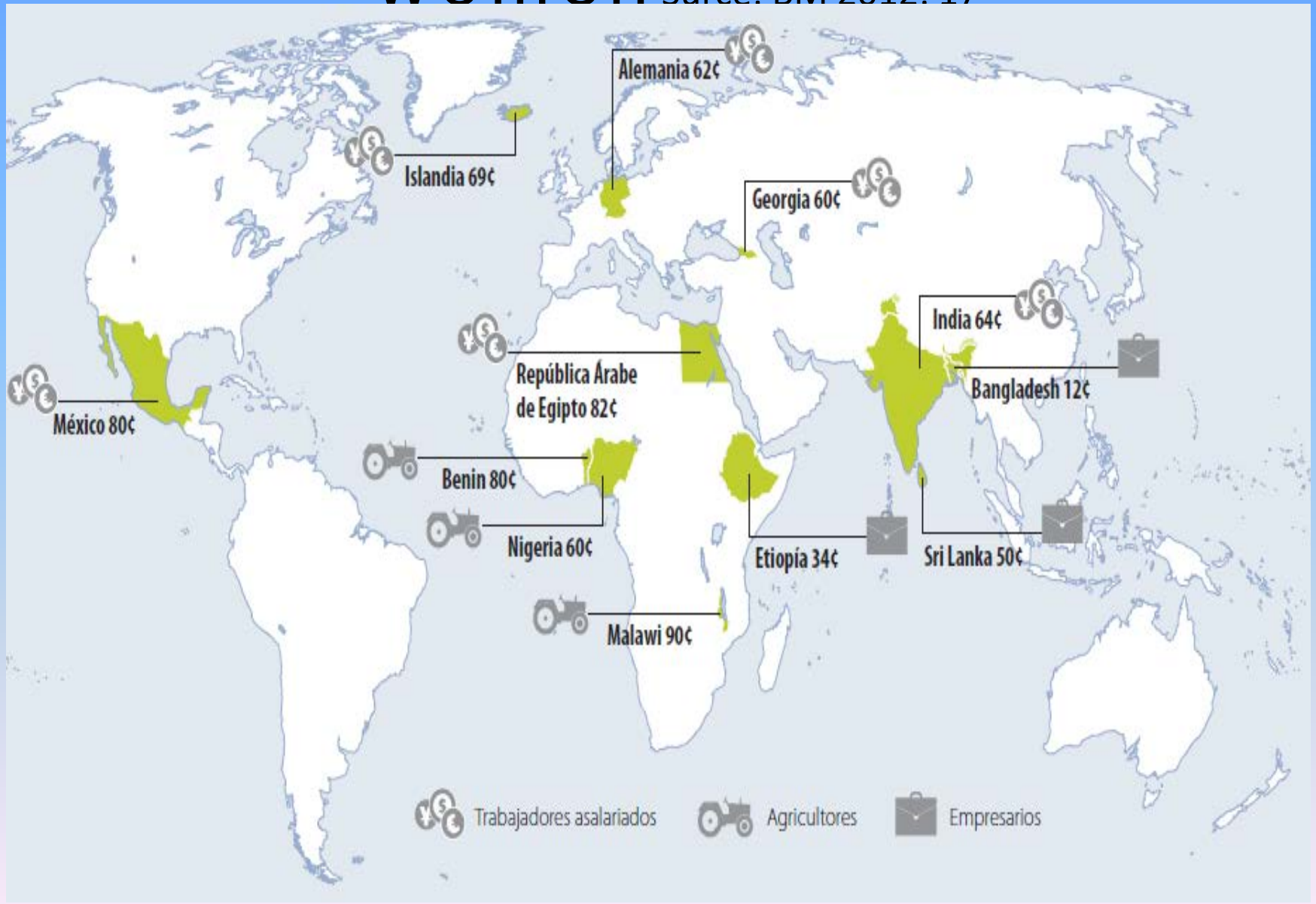
Wealth on Earth

Source: GRID, 2013

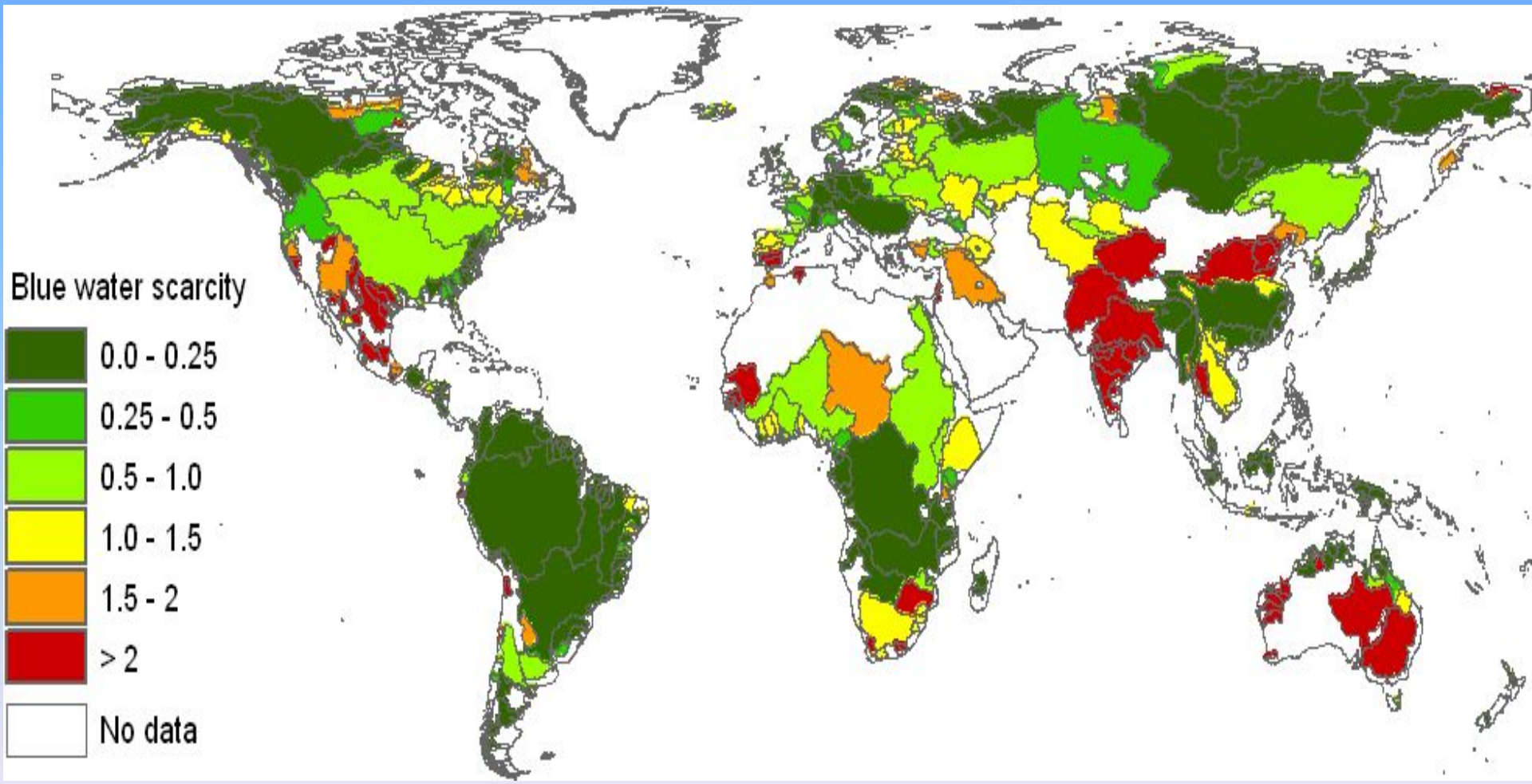
- Inequality
- Injustice
- Discrimination
- Exploitation
- Underdevelopment
- Poverty
- Illness

Income differences among men and women

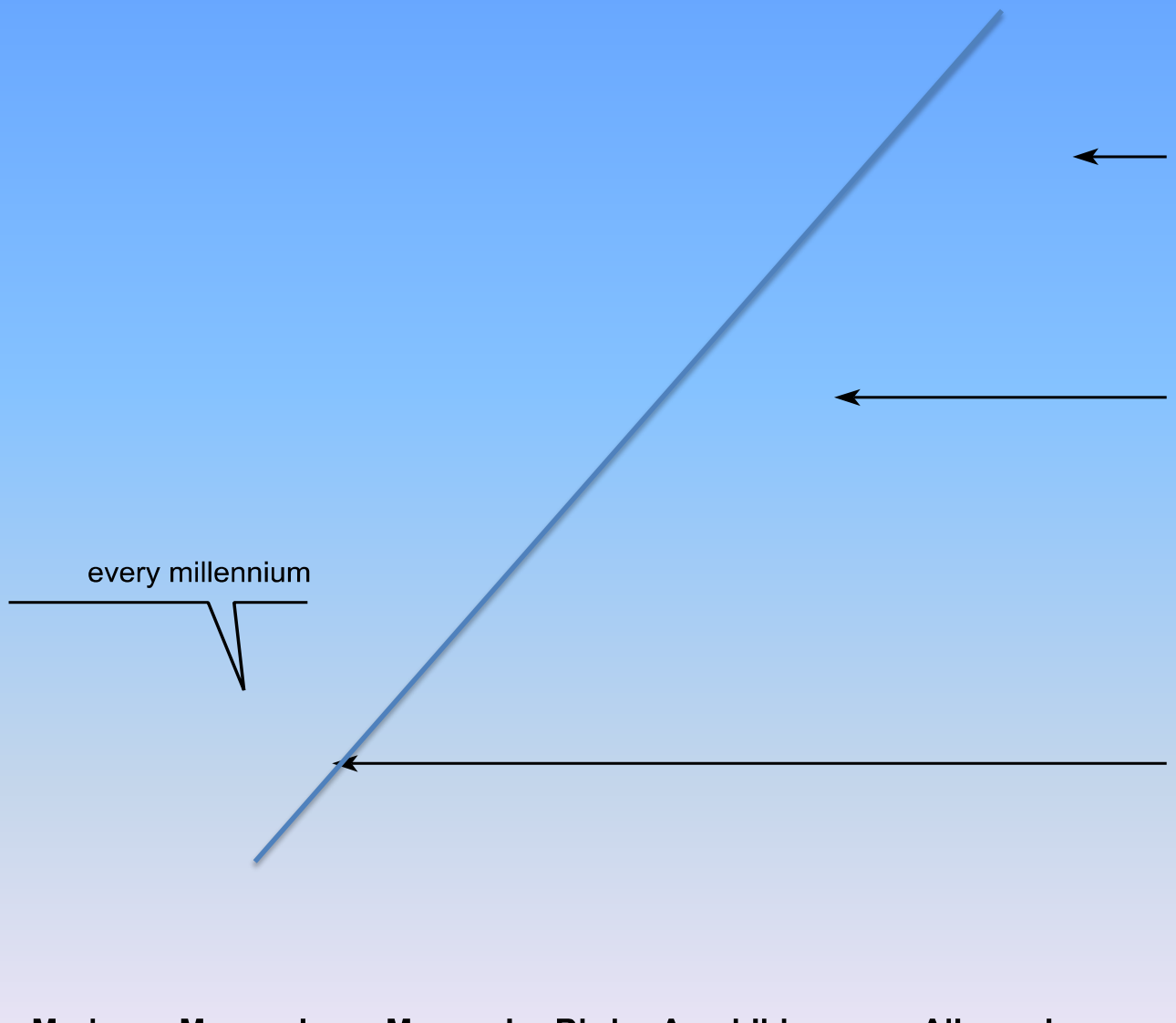
Surce: BM 2012: 17



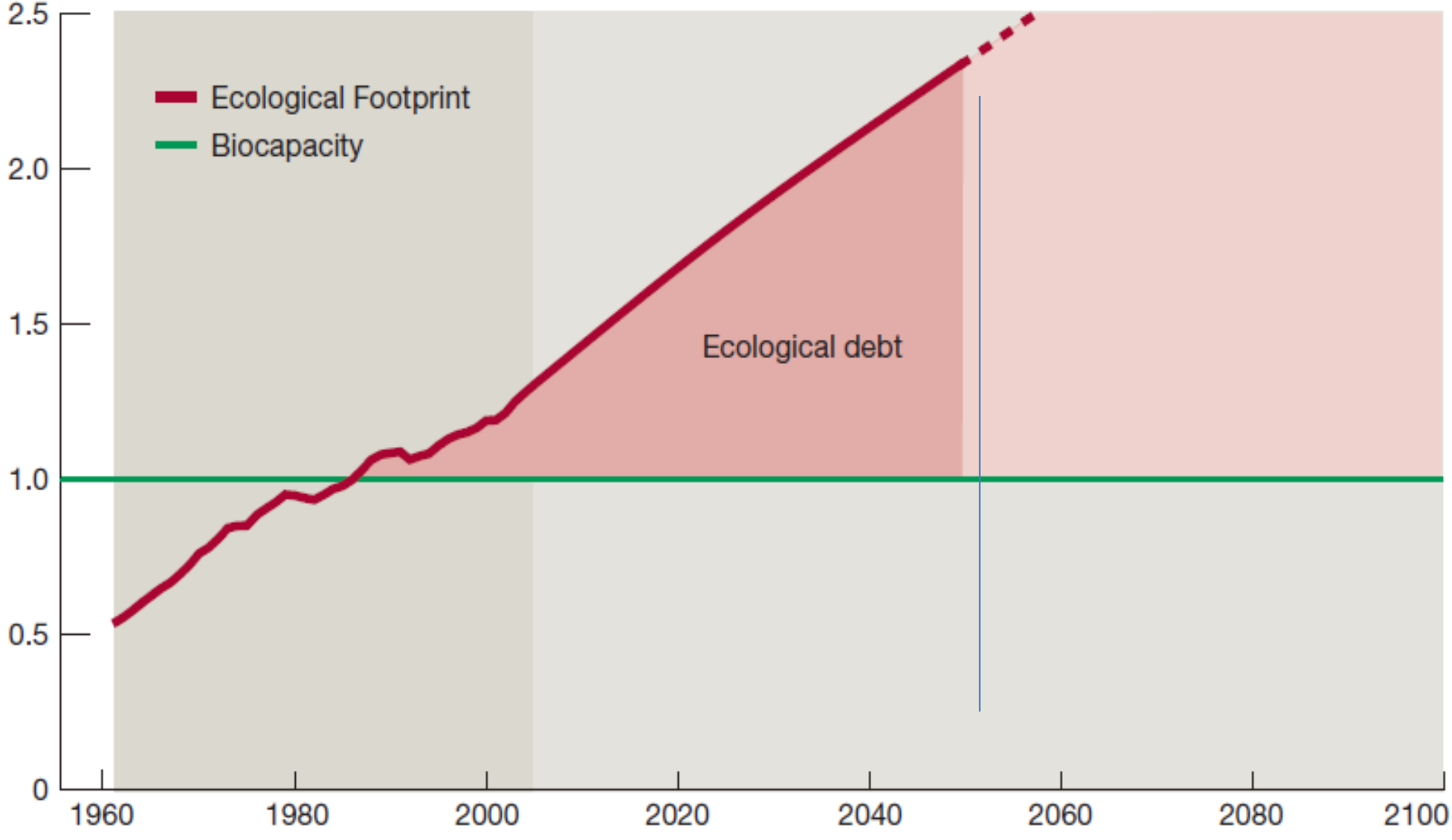
Freshwater reserve/month in the most important basins, 1996-2005



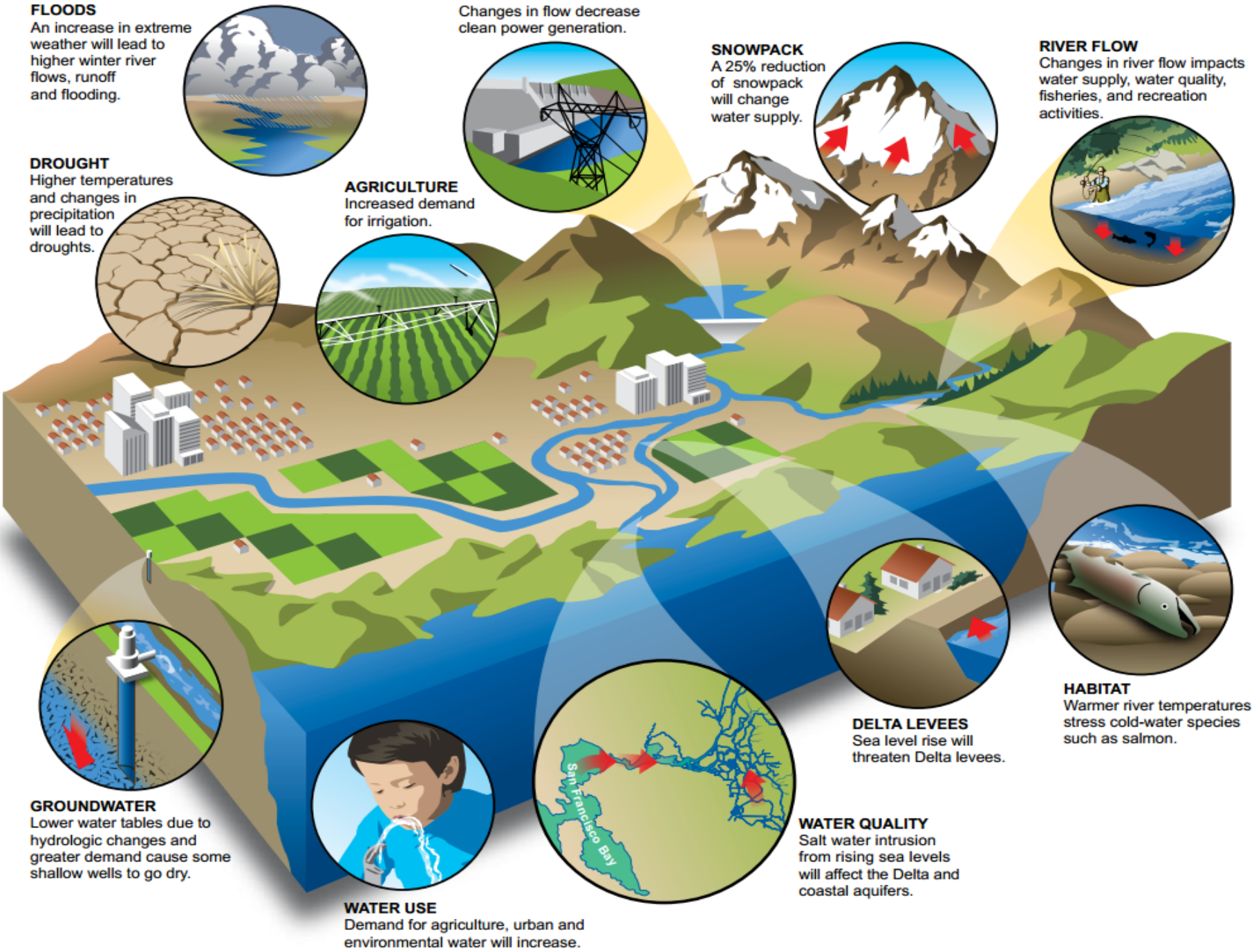
Hoekstra and Mekonnen, 2011


every millennium
Marine species
Mammals
Mammals
Birds
Amphibians
All species
2005

Ecological footprint: in 2050 we need 2.5 planets

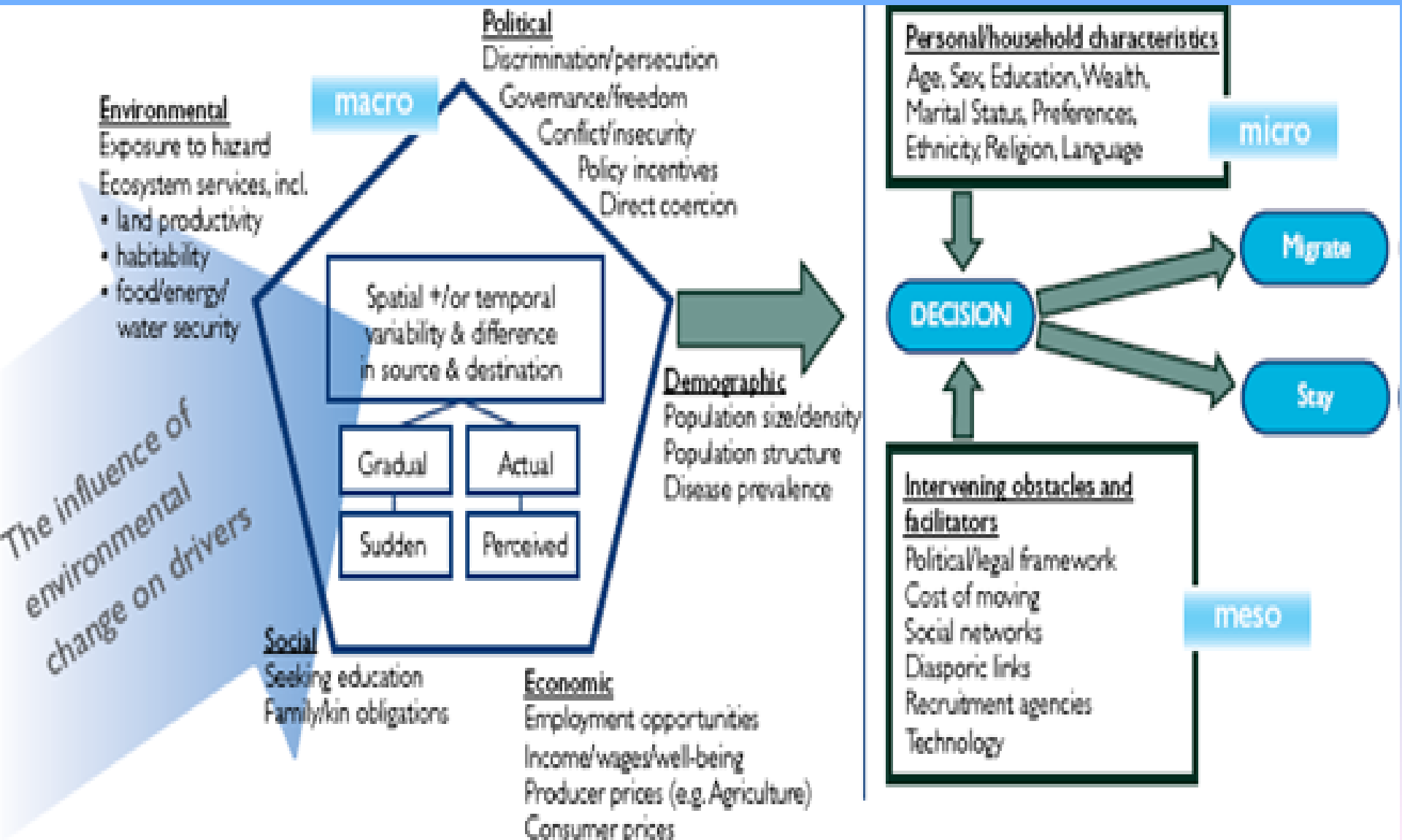


http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/all_publications/living_planet_report/


FLOODS
An increase in extreme weather will lead to higher winter river flows, runoff and flooding.
HYDROELECTRIC POWER
Changes in flow decrease clean power generation.
SNOWPACK
A 25% reduction of snowpack will change water supply.
RIVER FLOW
Changes in river flow impacts water supply, water quality, fisheries, and recreation activities.
DROUGHT
Higher temperatures and changes in precipitation will lead to droughts.
AGRICULTURE
Increased demand for irrigation.
HABITAT
Warmer river temperatures stress cold-water species such as salmon.
DELTA LEVEES
Sea level rise will threaten Delta levees.
GROUNDWATER
Lower water tables due to hydrologic changes and greater demand cause some shallow wells to go dry.
San Francisco Bay
WATER QUALITY
Salt water intrusion from rising sea levels will affect the Delta and coastal aquifers.
WATER USE
Demand for agriculture, urban and environmental water will increase.

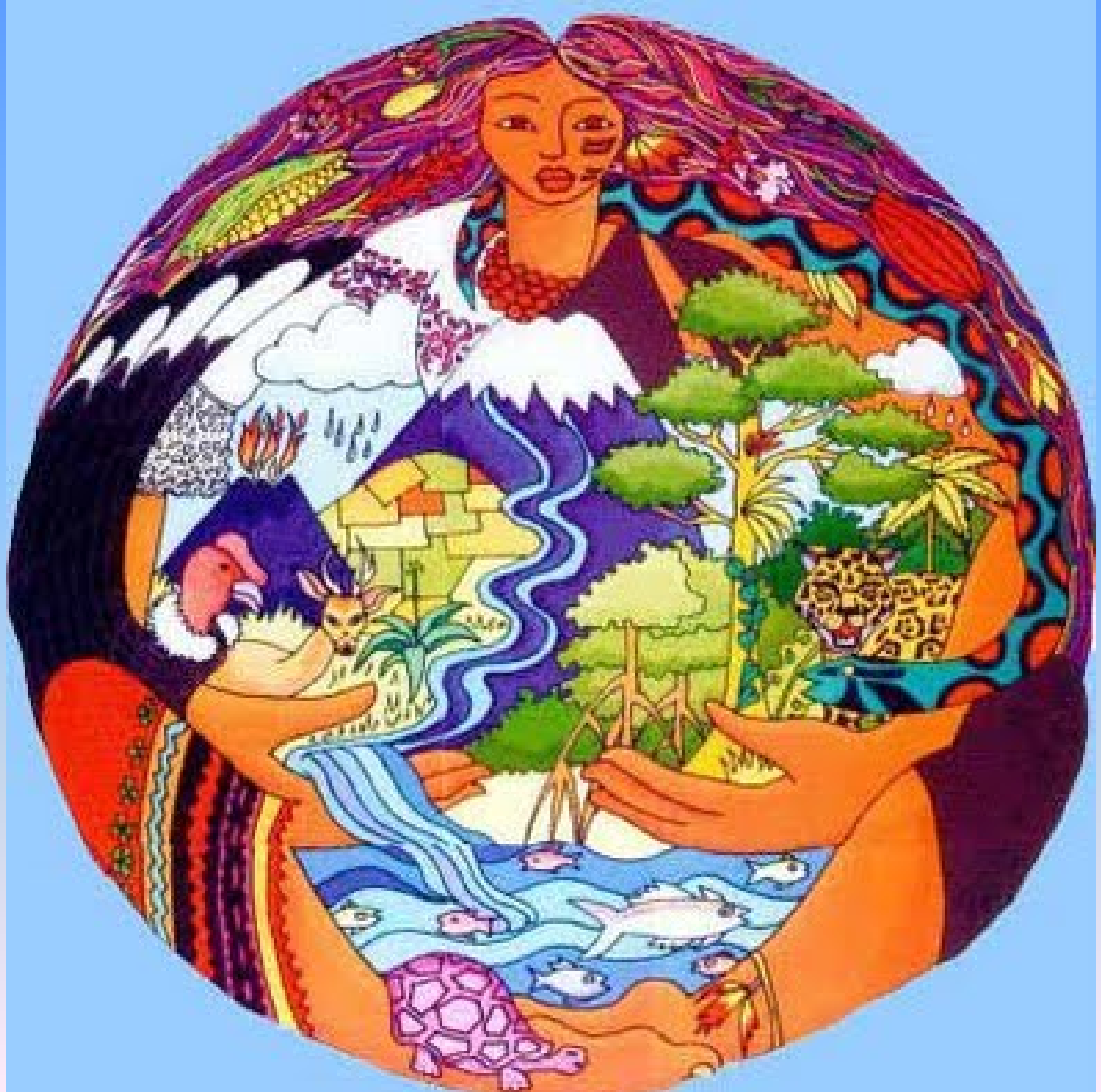
8. Paradigm shift: from an occidental to a HUGE resource sharing

Migration as an adaption?



Empowerment of women

1. Women get better trained
2. Are no sold for marriage when 12 years old
3. Learn hygiene and childrearing
4. Have access to anticonceptive drugs
5. Get precarious health access
6. Income insufficient to survive
7. No money to pay electricity and water supply
8. Change to protestant churches
9. Take antidepressive drugs to support the social and family pressure
10. Some get involved in local policy due to lack of men



- **From a human security perspective a bottom-up and top down resilience-building with mitigation and adaptation reduce the threats from disasters.**
- **A human security perspective focuses on the consequences of climate change through preventive behavior, early warning and training**
- **The integrated DRR and DRM is not related to the militarization of climate change but supports a sustainable development process with DRR and DRM.**
- **A proactive climate change security combines mitigation, adaption and resilience-building and takes preventively into account the social and environmental vulnerability.**

The shell (*caracol*) model for a sustainability transition: a cultural challenge

- is a **globally organized way** of life based on values, norms, beliefs, institutions and productive processes including the development of science and technology
- is **transmitted from generation** to generation by formal and informal processes
- is a **learning process** which includes acculturation and enculturation
- not based on natural laws but **socially constructed**: interests maintain and reinforce structures of power and mechanisms of control
- is so **deeply internalized** that it is perceived by the people as natural
- **cultural products** are shared by members of a society; they link people together due to identity patterns and social representations
- **cognition process** legitimized **deep structures of beliefs** and behavior of complex relationship, interdependence between progressive destruction of natural - human systems
- Individuals & social actors, institutions, regimes, and worldviews require **fundamental change** from **cornucopian view** to complex and **sustainable biological-human system** (EZLN, indigenous movement in Mexico).

Aternatives: Water harvesting, Nasca, Peru

How to produce sustainable alternatives of water harvesting and water saving technologies with gender perspective?

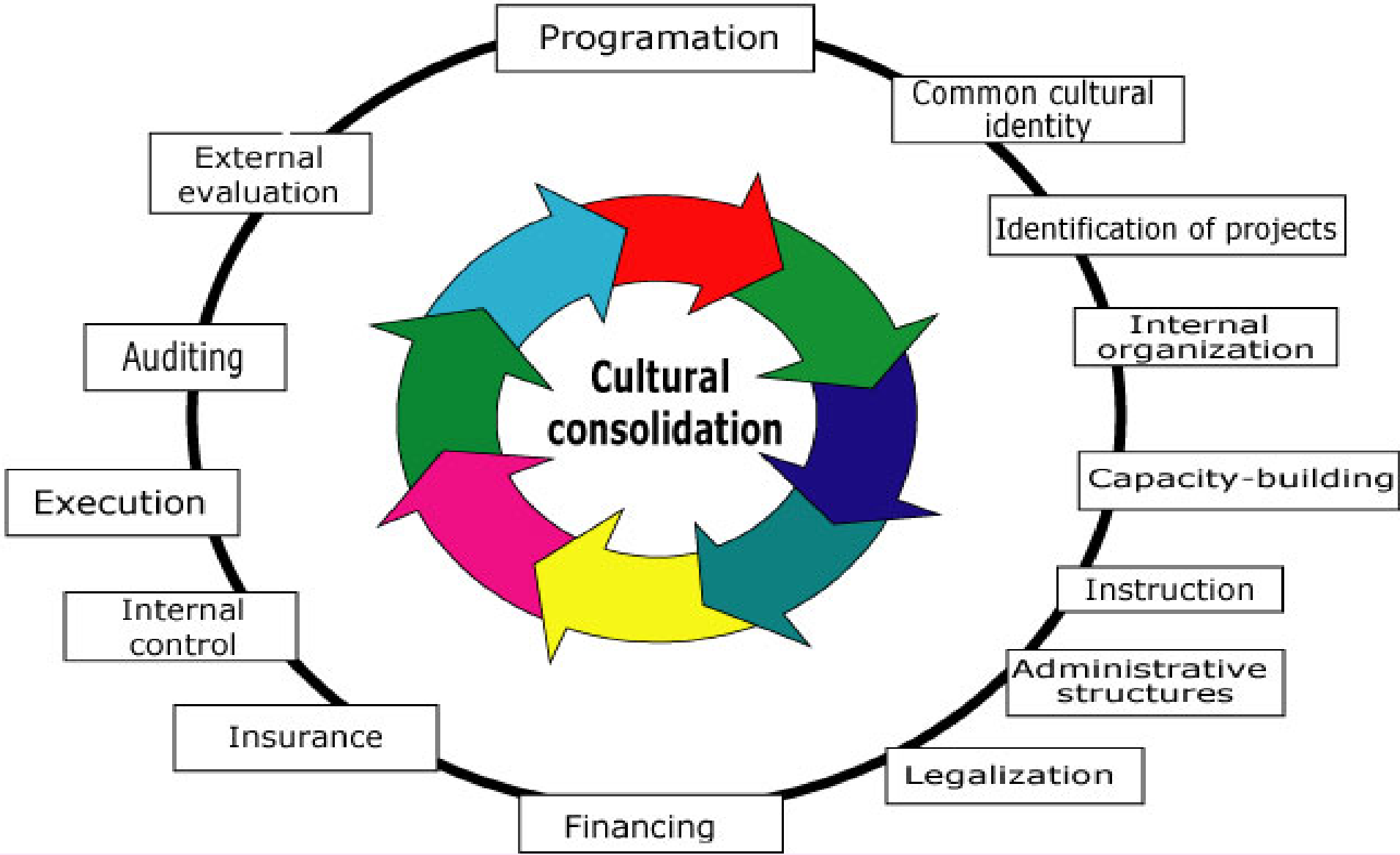
Changes in consumption patterns

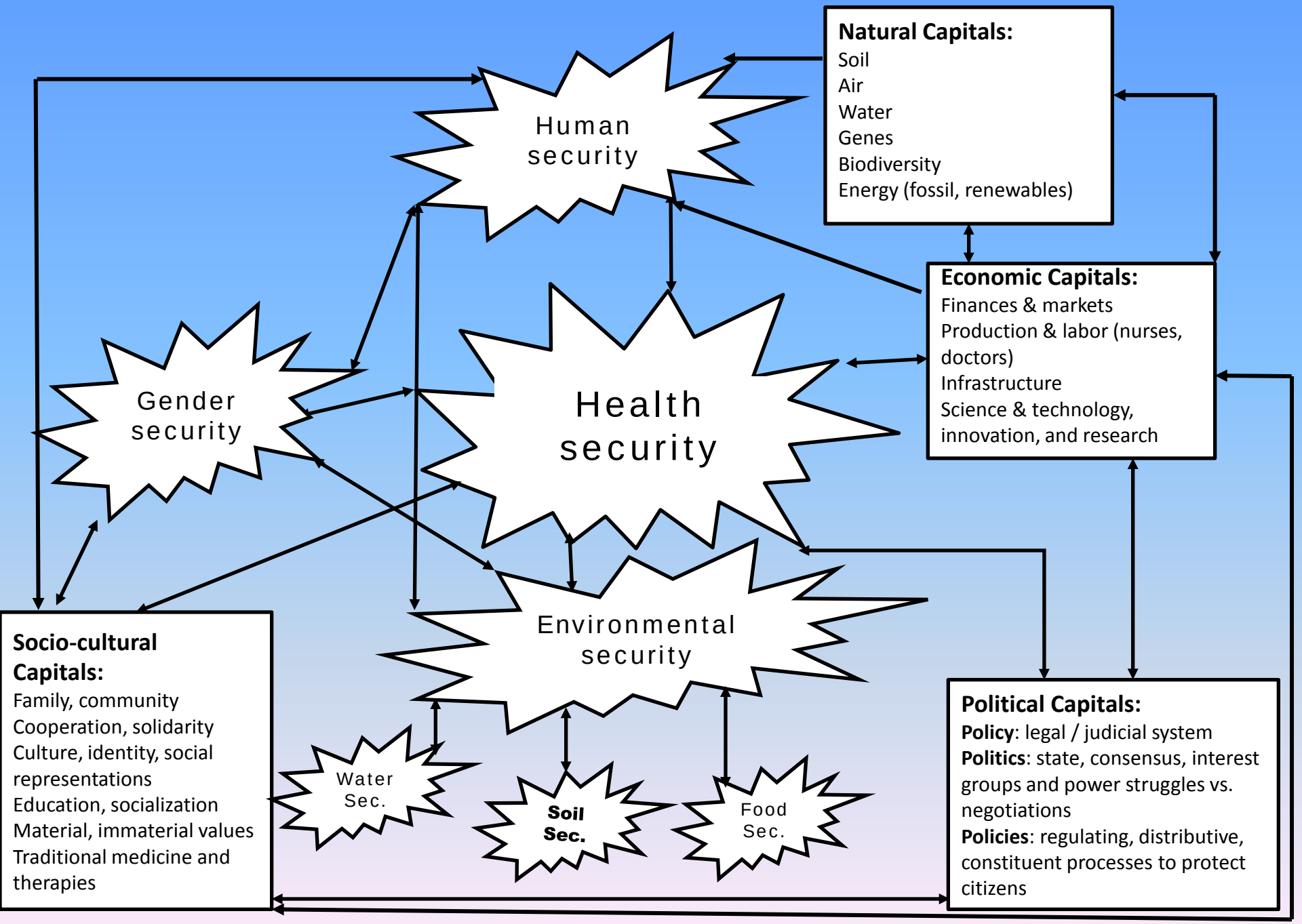
The increase in energy consumption is not just more of the same . . .

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**

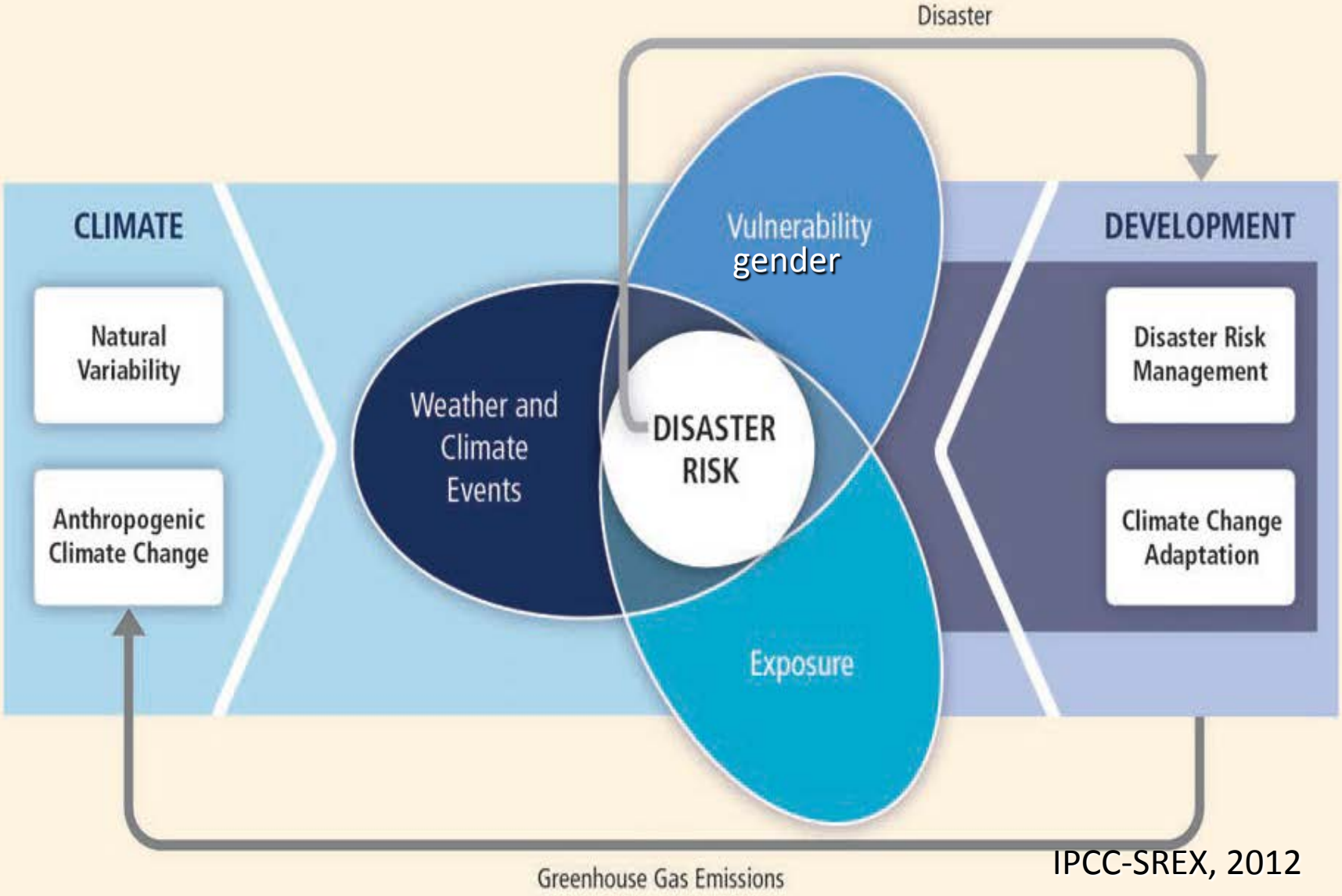
in PW in HH

Model of self-reliant entrepreneurship



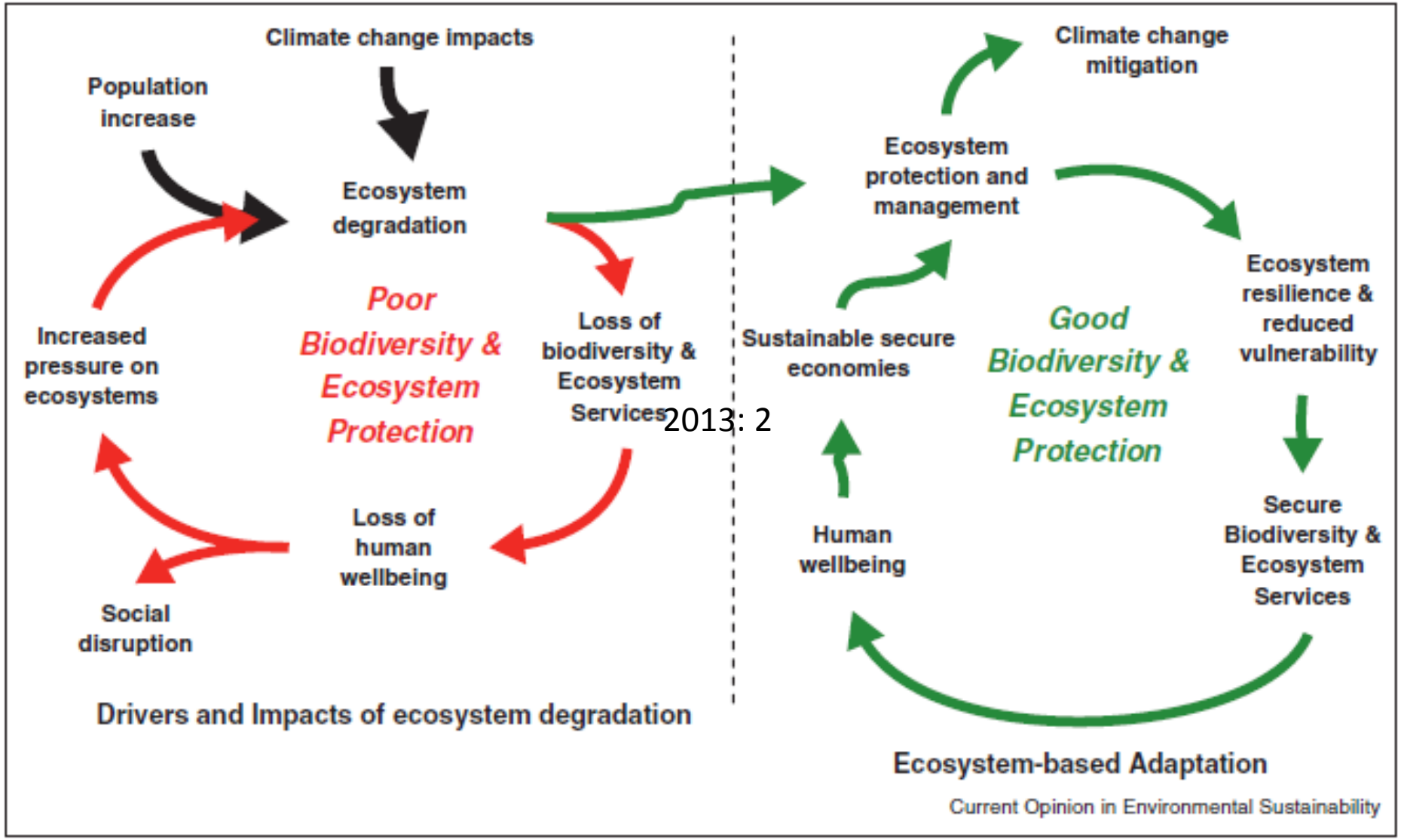

Natural Capitals:
Soil
Air
Water
Genes
Biodiversity
Energy (fossil, renewables)
Human security
Economic Capitals:
Finances & markets
Production & labor (nurses, doctors)
Infrastructure
Science & technology, innovation, and research
Gender security
Health security
Environmental security
Socio-cultural Capitals:
Family, community
Cooperation, solidarity
Culture, identity, social representations
Education, socialization
Material, immaterial values
Traditional medicine and therapies
Water Sec.
Soil Sec.
Food Sec.
Political Capitals:
Policy: legal / judicial system
Politics: state, consensus, interest groups and power struggles vs. negotiations
Policies: regulating, distributive, constituent processes to protect citizens

Integration of 3 epistemic communities: DRR, CC & development with a gender perspective



IPCC-SREX, 2012

Ecosystem-based adaptation



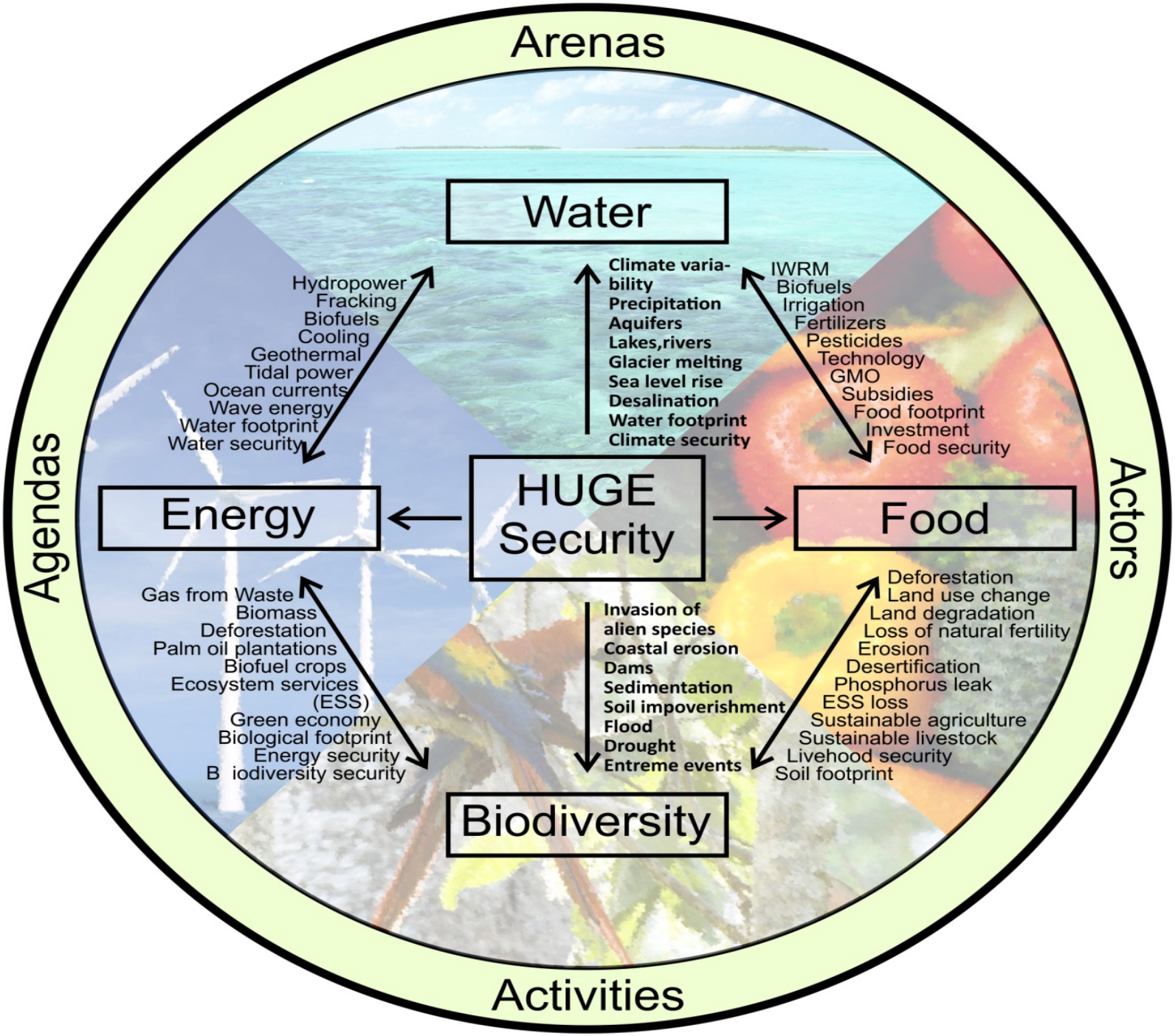
2013: 2

Climate change and Ecosystem-based Adaptation: a new pragmatic approach to buffering climate change impacts

Richard Munang[1], Ibrahim Thiaw[1], Keith Alverson[1], Musonda Mumba[1], Jian Liu[2] and Mike Rivington[3]

Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability

2013: 2


Arenas
Actors
Activities
Agendas
Water
Energy
Food
Biodiversity
HUGE Security
Hydropower
Fracking
Biofuels
Cooling
Geothermal
Tidal power
Ocean currents
Wave energy
Water footprint
Water security
Climate varia-bility
Precipitation
Aquifers
Lakes,rivers
Glacier melting
Sea level rise
Desalination
Water footprint
Climate security
IWRM
Biofuels
Irrigation
Fertilizers
Pesticides
Technology
GMO
Subsidies
Food footprint
Investment
Food security
Gas from Waste
Biomass
Deforestation
Palm oil plantations
Biofuel crops
Ecosystem services (ESS)
Green economy
Biological footprint
Energy security
B iodiversity security
Invasion of alien species
Coastal erosion
Dams
Sedimentation
Soil impoverishment
Flood
Drought
Entreme events
Deforestation
Land use change
Land degradation
Loss of natural fertility
Erosion
Desertification
Phosphorus leak
ESS loss
Sustainable agriculture
Sustainable livestock
Livehood security
Soil footprint

Thank you very
much for your attention
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