Course-10

Challenges to peace

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Peace has always been among Humanities highest values. The most popular views is an absence of dissensions violence or war .However it is also seen as a concord harmony and tranquillity. It is also a piece of mind or serenity in East.

Among challenges peace conflict is the most important aspect to be covered the vast majority to the world is living in peace and trans-border wars are increasingly rare .Yet half the world has the potential to become violently unstable due to a combination of growing equality, increasing unemployment ,rising prices of food, falling water tables , abuses of elite powers ,outdated institutional structures , limited access to natural and social resources , globalization , migration ,changing nature of power and increasing access of individual to natural , technological and social recourses has raised the world's vulnerabilities to new level and are changing the security paradigm .The UN, NATO and other security structure are based on the nation state as a primary decision making entity which is inadequate .

Terrorism is also on rise and a threat to peace and peace building initiative . In 2016 global terrorism index though deteriorated by 6% compared to 2015 it's still fatal for peace . Terrorism has been dominated by four groups Taliban, Boko haram , ISIL and Al-Qaida . Terrorism need a global frame work with local action. The 123million youth between the ages of 15 and 24 who are illiterate represent a growing employment problem. The vast majority of them are in South and West Asia (62milion) sub Saharan Africa (48million) is the reason of destabilisation .

In the international struggle against violent extremism and the changing nature of trans- national Terrorism makes it difficult for government to ensure home land security . To prevent this three area should the developed

 1. Mesh networks of nanotech sensor and other advance technology to detect such threats.

2.mental heath and educational system to detect and treat individuals who might otherwise grow up to use such weapons

3. Roles and responsibilities for the public to detect potential terrorist activity .

As growing population and economies increase the drain on natural resources and cause environmental degradation , social tensions are accepted to increase triggering complex interactions of old ethnic and religious conflicts, civil unrest , indigenous protest terrorism and crime. In local areas where political environmental and economic conditions worsen increasing migration can be expected which in turn can

create new conflicts. The UN estimates that 40%of the internal conflict over the past 60years were natural resource related.

The challenges faced by UN are:

1. Geopolitical aggression and intransigence: Conflicts are becoming protracted by intense rivalries between global powers and regional powers as they support proxies to wage war overseas. The wars in Syria and Yemen are prime examples.

2. The practice of relabelling conflicts as counter-terror struggles: This tendency leads to the neglect of the factors and actors driving conflict and the erosion of space needed to build peace. We've seen this occur in high-profile cases like Syria, but also in Egypt, Turkey and elsewhere. When leaders use the pretext of counter-terror to crush dissent and political opposition, it escalates violent conflict rather than reducing it.

3. Legacies of military intervention and regime change: Framed as interventions to counter terror, save civilians or remove rogue regimes, in case after case military intervention and regime change have failed to bring lasting stability or to defeat fundamentalist groups. On the one hand this has brought deep distrust of interventionism – but at the same time there are huge risks in simply giving up on supporting constructive, peaceful change in the face of repression.

4. Panic over forced displacement: As desperate people flee conflict zones, the impact of forced displacement is hitting neighbouring countries hardest and they are coping as best they can. Meanwhile, Western governments are making hasty deals to support border and security forces in transit countries to close their borders and shut the problem out. But this train, equip and ignore approach – as in the EU's Khartoum Process – fails to address the root causes of the problem.

5. Struggling humanitarianism: Undoubtedly humanitarians have a tough job. The UN and others are making enormous efforts, with inadequate resources, to assist the victims of conflict. But they are not yet good enough at defending humanitarian values, working for prevention during crisis or empowering those affected by humanitarian crises to take the initiative. And if UN Security Council members – either directly or through allies they support – continue to bomb hospitals or attack humanitarian convoys, we are unlikely to see this change.

How can 'sustaining peace' work in the face of these challenges?

In the face of these challenges we need to ask not only 'what are the right structures and mandates for the UN?', but also 'how can we work for conflict resolution and peaceful change in an era of renewed geopolitical division'? Here are six suggestions:

1. Apply peacebuilding tools to the geopolitical level of conflict and rivalry. We need new ideas and initiatives on how to mediate conflict, not only in the case of Yemen or Syria but also in terms of fixing the relationships between the parties that stand behind those who are fighting.

2. At a time when political consensus for peace is hard to build, it will be critical to use the vision and the mandate of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This consensus was developed through a uniquely consultative process. Then as now, the concerns that came out around sovereignty were sincere and grounded in real examples. As happened during the process, reassurance should be offered that prevention is actually a recipe for less intervention, not more. SDG16 – and the peaceful, just and inclusive societies agenda as a whole - was not imposed by the global north. It was supported by the African Union, the nations of the Pacific, the g7+ and many others. Civil society organisations unanimously demanded it and so did people in every region of the world. Peace is not a global north conspiracy but in fact something we must now demand of the most powerful nations in our own interest.

3. 'Sustaining peace' should also be a moment to reclaim the policy space. Policy panic is setting in – framing conflicts as 'terror' threats and as a 'migration' crisis is exacerbating the problem. Prevention and peace making tools are the answer to these problems, and we must safeguard the special mandate of the UN to provide options for mediation and peace making rather than gearing it up to fight rebels and terrorists in the name of peace – as it has begun to do in places like Mali and the Congo, with dangerous consequences. Since the UN is taking sides in today's wars, where will the world look for the mediators and peacemakers it will need in the coming years?

4. However scarce political will to sustain peace may be, the UN must not settle for an inert, technocratic approach focused only on building capacity of state institutions. At the heart of the SDGs is a drive for transformative change with more peaceful, just and inclusive

societies helping to shape stronger and more inclusive institutions. If sustaining peace merely means reinforcing the very institutions that are at the heart of the problem – such as predatory militaries or corrupt bureaucracies – then we will fail to live up to the ambition of the 2030 Agenda.

5. Remaining true to an agenda that will transform people's lives requires supporting those who work for peaceful change – in and out of government, including women and youth. This requires a willingness to step out of national capitals, to talk to a wider range of people, to build up understanding of conflicts rooted in people's priorities, and to work in solidarity with people to help them:

o call for peaceful change;

o survive during conflict and maintain cohesion across conflict divides;

o rebuild their lives and their institutions after the guns fall silent;

o get involved fully and meaningfully in peace and reconciliation processes so that they can influence and live with the peace settlements .