

Peace Issues for the 21st Century:
Talk to Knox Church Peace Day 7th
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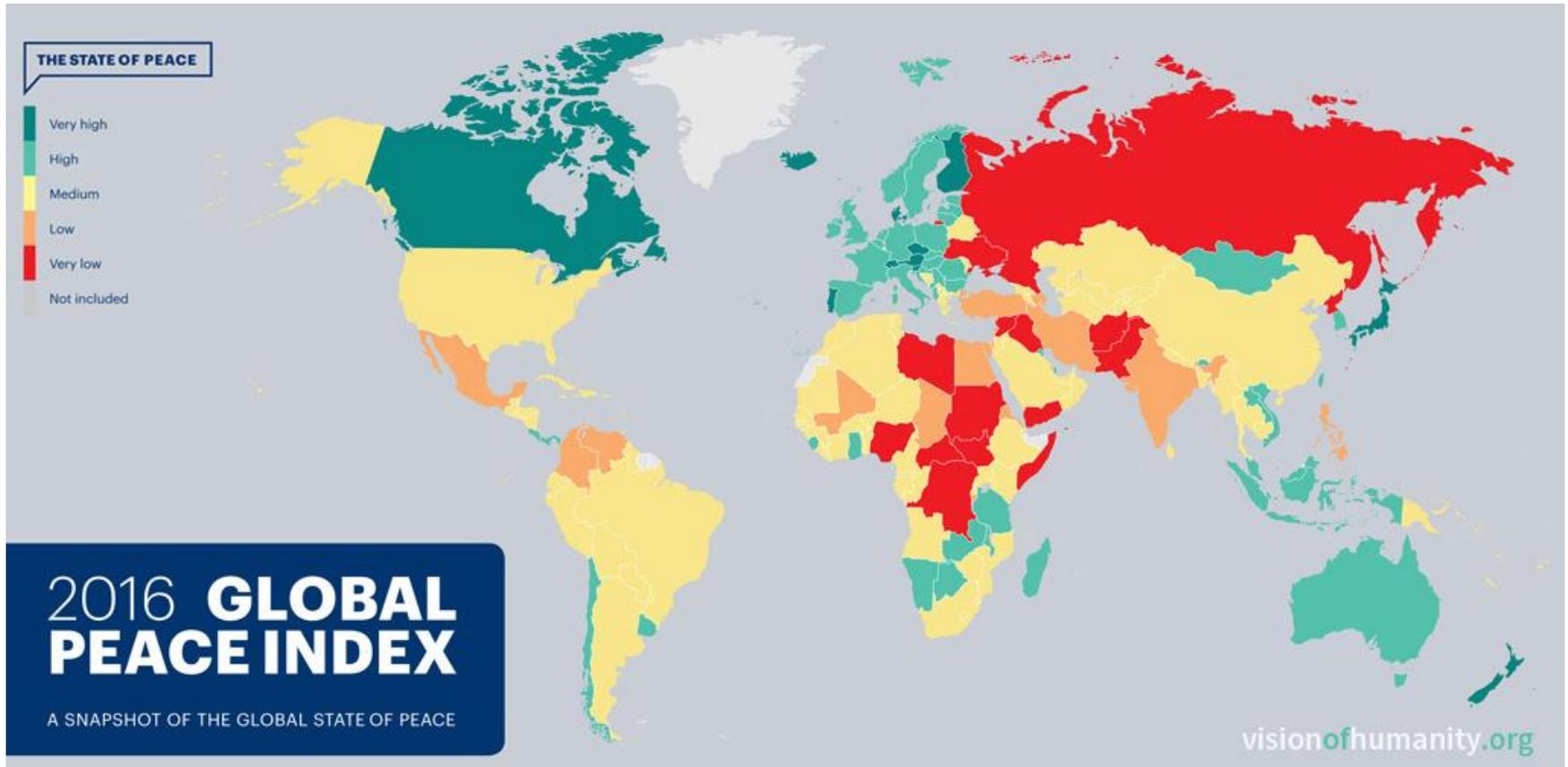
Irregular War and its impact on Peace

- Paul Rogers, “Irregular War” 2016 notes that there are two big dynamics that have to be grappled with in an interdependent world:
- One is “the increasing marginalisation of the majority of the world’s people caused by the workings of the neo-liberal system of international economic activity” which concentrates most of the fruits of economic growth in the hands of a transglobal elite of some 1.5bn people”
- The second is Climate Change. “climate change is going to lead to huge problems of food supply and also to far more dangerous episodes of extreme weather, with profound political and social effects”

OXFAM Report

- [Wealth: Having It All and Wanting More](#), a research paper by Oxfam, shows that the richest 1 percent have seen their share of global wealth increase from 44 percent in 2009 to 48 percent in 2014 and at this rate will be more than 50 percent in 2016. Members of this global elite had an average wealth of \$2.7 million per adult in 2014.
- Of the remaining 52 percent of global wealth, almost all (46 percent) is owned by the rest of the richest fifth of the world's population. The other 80 percent share just 5.5 percent and had an average wealth of \$3,851 per adult – that's 1/700th of the average wealth of the 1 percent.

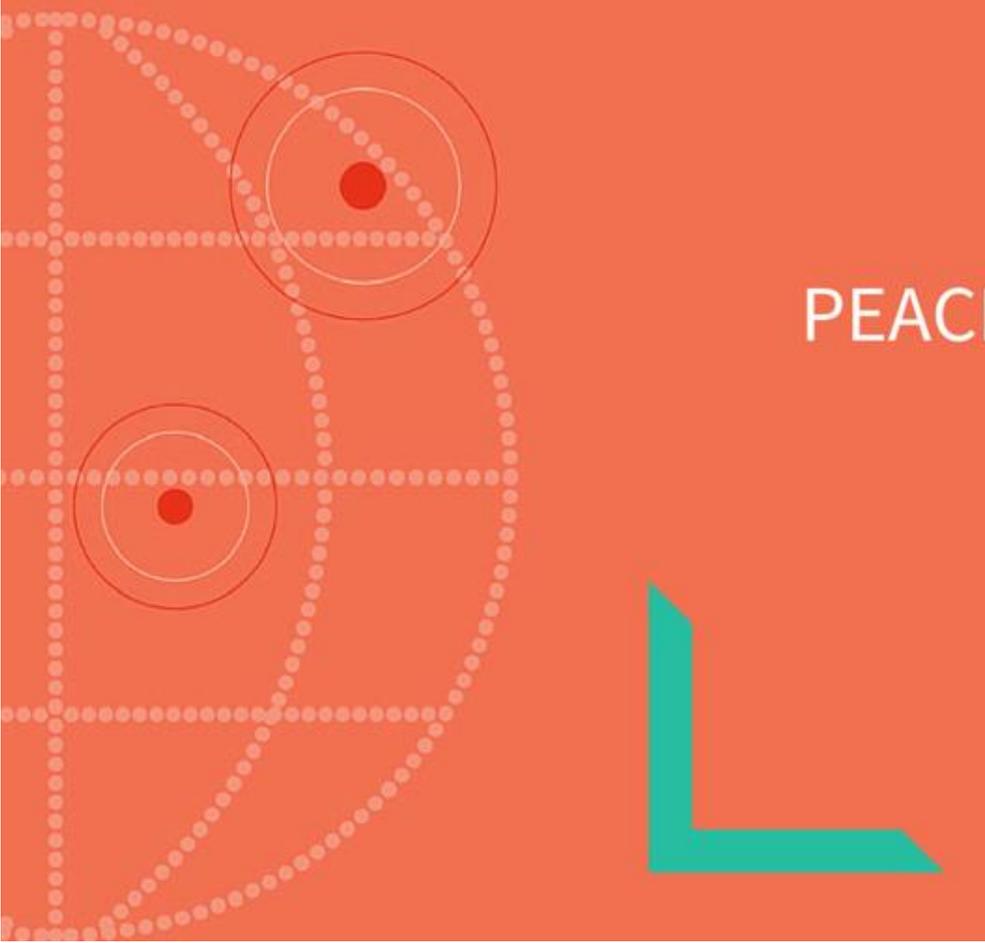
Global Peace Index 2016



Five Most Peaceful Countries



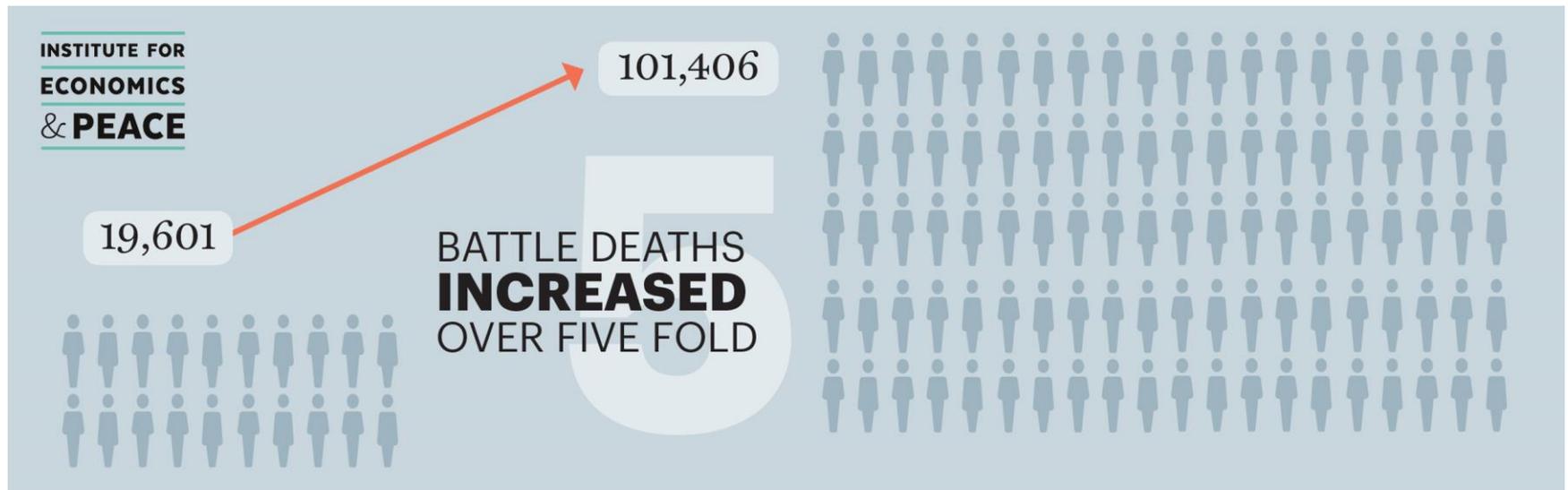
Five Least Peaceful Countries 2016



5 LEAST PEACEFUL COUNTRIES

- 163 Syria
- 162 South Sudan
- 161 Iraq
- 160 Afghanistan
- 159 Somalia

Battle Related deaths 2008-2015



Terrorism Related Deaths 2008-2014

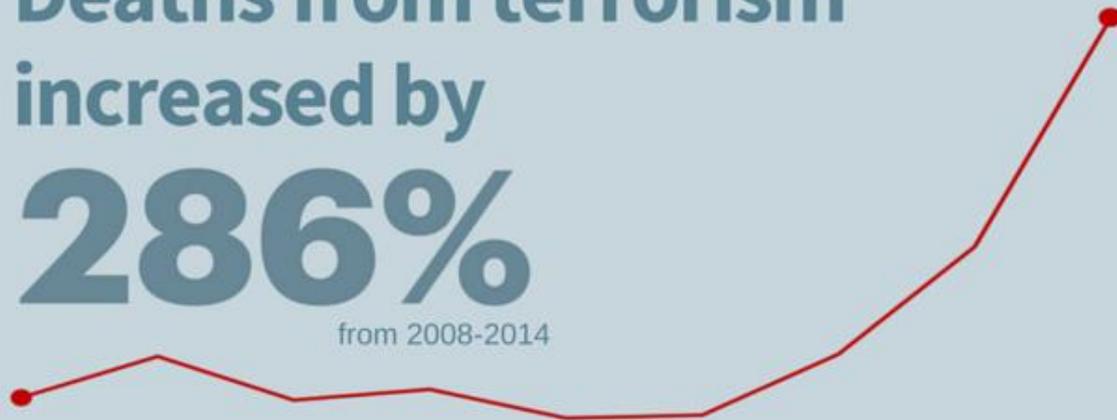
INSTITUTE FOR
ECONOMICS
PEACE

8,466



Deaths from terrorism
increased by
286%

from 2008-2014



32,715



Economic Costs of Conflict



Correlates of Peace

THE PILLARS OF POSITIVE PEACE



INSTITUTE FOR **ECONOMICS & PEACE**

A rejection of negative Globalisation+retreat from tolerant cosmopolitanism

- A generalised and widespread rejection of globalisation-both positive and negative- as real wages for most people in advanced industrial economies remain static or negative. (Pew Polling/Reuters)
- A retreat from tolerant cosmopolitanism to intolerant atavistic nationalism. Growing racial prejudice, anti-immigrant /refugee sentiment Euroscepticism, homophobia and Islamophobia. (Matt Goodwin)
- No obvious will, or momentum, to promote a global civic culture or notions of global citizenship.
- Growing skepticism about the value of regional and global multilateral institutions.

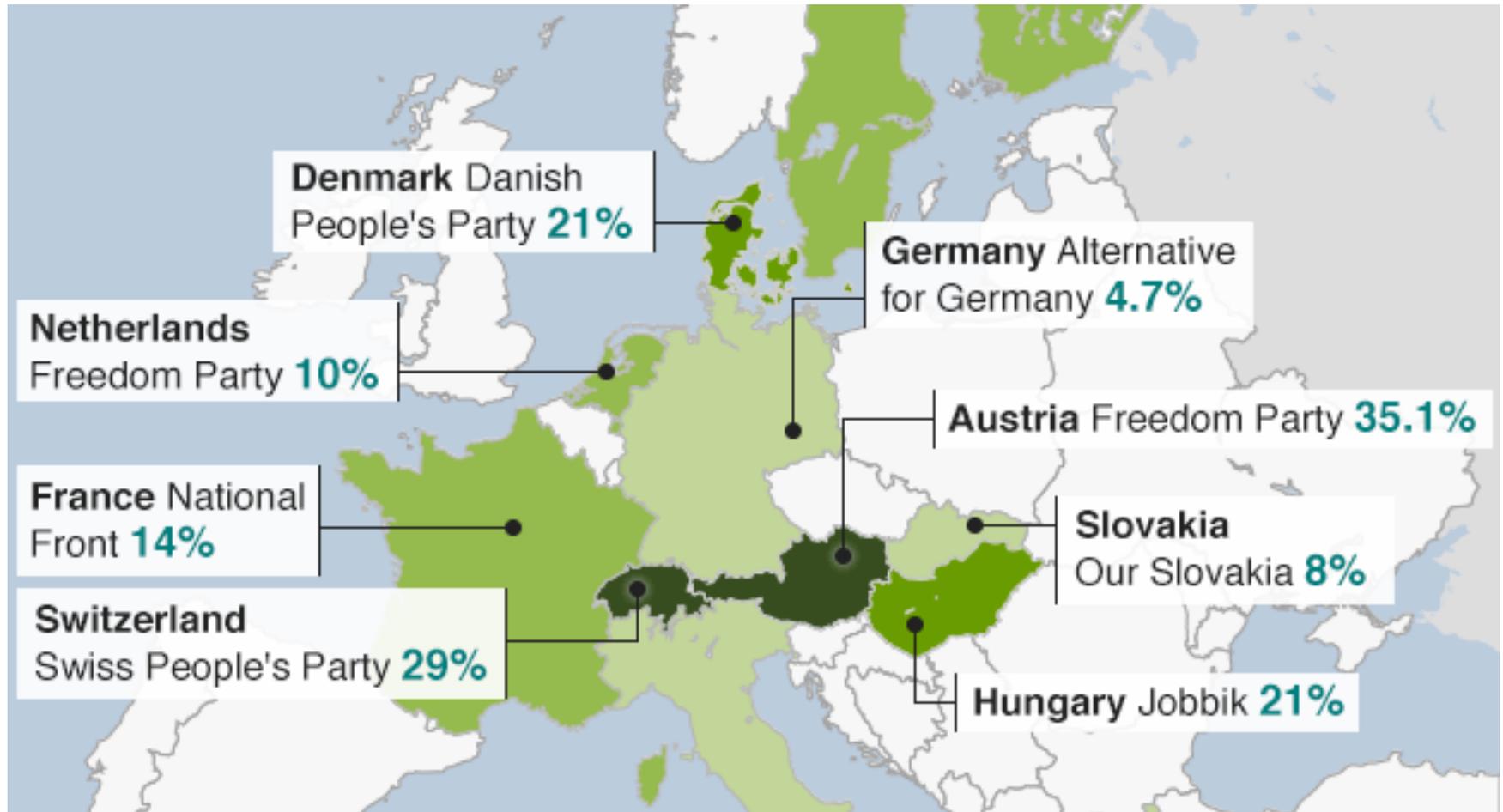
Alienation and the Drift Right

- High levels of political alienation and widespread rejection of elite politics-coupled with populist embrace of populist authoritarian leaders, e.g Trump, Duterte, Le Pen, Norbert Hofer, Jaroslaw Kaczynski, Viktor Orban, Boris Johnson, Jimmie Akesson, Nikos Michaloliakos to name a few.
- Activation of latent authoritarianism by active authoritarian leaders.
- Growing tolerance for coercive and violent solutions to problems even when these have proven ineffective.

You can't Outsource Conscience to Markets or the State

- “Civilisations begin to die when they lose the moral passion that brought them into being in the first place. It happened to Greece and Rome, and it can happen to the West.
- The sure signs are these: a falling birthrate, moral decay, growing inequalities, a loss of trust in social institutions, self-indulgence on the part of the rich, hopelessness on the part of the poor, unintegrated minorities, a failure to make sacrifices in the present for the sake of the future, a loss of faith in old beliefs and no new vision to take their place. These are the danger signals and they are flashing now.” Jonathan Sacks.

Europe's Drift Right+ 14% for Swedish Democrats,
14.9% Norway Progress Party, 33% Law and Justice Poland



A Global Phenomenon



Duterte-closer to home.



These dynamics are producing deep political pathologies

- The Politics of Domination, Inequality and Greed
- The Politics of Fear
- The Politics of Intervention and War
- The Politics of Deficient Leadership
- The Politics of a Paralysing Present

From Dominatory to Collaborative Power

- if we are to generate a genuine paradigm shift from a political paradigm based on “power over” to one that is based on “power with”, or in Boulding’s terms from coercive to integrative power then it is critical that we have a value and normative system capable of sustaining an egalitarian, relatively non-coercive, non dominatory social system and a politics to go with it.

Global Problems demand Global solutions

- Neither global inequality or climate change will be resolved by atavistic xenophobic nationalism or authoritarian political leaders.
- This is the moment to transcend national sovereignties with effective, capable and legitimate global institutions.
- To do this we need to build an inclusive cosmopolitan global civic culture .
- This means mobilising people across national boundaries with a new vision of an interdependent, just and harmonious world. But is anyone listening?

Accept unconditional responsibility for the welfare of others

- We need to recover:
- “ The moral dimension that links our welfare to the welfare of others, making us collectively responsible for the common good. It means recovering the spiritual dimension that helps us tell the difference between the value of things and their price.
- We are more than consumers and voters; our dignity transcends what we earn and own. It means remembering that what’s important is not just satisfying our desires but also knowing which desires to satisfy. It means restraining ourselves in the present so that our children may have a viable future. It means reclaiming collective memory and identity so that society becomes less of a hotel and more of a home.
- In short, it means learning that there are some things we cannot or should not outsource, some responsibilities we cannot or should not delegate away.” Jonathan Sacks.