

## Chapter 1 : COMESA - Peace, Security, Stability and Governance

*The Ocean: Our Future is the official report of the Independent World Commission on the Oceans, chaired by Mário Soares. 1 - Promoting Peace and Security in the.*

By Carrie Steckl, Ph. Carrie Steckl earned her Ph. She has spent over Instead, I want to focus on some positive ways to promote peace in our badly broken world. Here are twenty ideas – some of which originated in my own brain, while others were culled from organizations and credit is given where it is due. I would love to hear your thoughts regarding what else we can do to try to prevent violence and cultivate peace in our fragile world. Make a personal commitment to nonviolence. Show a child how to achieve calmness through deep breathing. Show a child how to be kind to animals. Show a child how to be kind to vulnerable people – the homeless, those with physical or cognitive disabilities, older people, and anyone else that appears different to the child. Speak out against prejudice and discrimination when you see it. When you feel angry, count to ten before saying anything. Then, ask yourself what response will be best for the greater good. When you feel slighted, ask yourself if what happened was really about you or if it was about the other person. When you realize that it was about the other person, find in your heart some compassion for that person, realizing that he or she is most surely struggling. Regard people who hurt your feelings as your personal teachers of how to maintain a peaceful nature. If you are a member of a religious community, ask how you can get more involved in promoting peace through its programs and ministries. If you are not a member of a religious community, find a not-for-profit community organization that works toward peaceful communities and volunteer. To get started, search the directory at GuideStar. Choose a career that yields only good things for our families, our communities, and our planet. Look people in the eye and smile when you pass them on the street. Become trained in mental health first aid so you can respond to people in mental distress. To learn more about this concept and how to become trained, read my post on this topic. Serve on committees and task forces that work to make your neighborhoods, schools, and workplaces safer. Celebrate successes in the quest for peace and nonviolence. Have faith that there is still an abundance of good in this world. Please share this list with others.

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*Early warning is an essential component of prevention, and the United Nations carefully monitors developments around the world to detect threats to international peace and security, thereby.*

For Africa as a whole, the date of 15 October will mark a major milestone in its march towards the fulfilment of its destiny. The aim of this summit, which brings together heads of state and government, is to consider the ways and means of creating the best possible conditions of safety and security on the seas and oceans of Africa, to ensure profitable exploration and exploitation of these spaces for our peoples. Everyone is aware of the challenge and of how important the seas and oceans are to humanity. Indeed, two-thirds of the surface of the globe is covered by sea, an element so necessary, essential even, for life on earth. The seas and oceans, these assets that are so valuable, so vital, deserve our protection so that we can make best use of the considerable resources they provide. The sea and oceans are the original and ultimate way to build friendships and cooperation among peoples and states. A source of energy and wealth, activities associated with the sea are an important element of growth, and essential to the development and evolution of our countries. The central role played by the oceans and seas in human existence and progress is widely recognised, hence the imperative incumbent on the international community in general, and on African states in particular, to promote and take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of maritime spaces. This is why the issue of combating maritime piracy and illegal trafficking of all kinds conducted by sea will remain the focus of our discussions, and of the proposed measures and action to be taken to discourage and incapacitate the perpetrators of these wrongful acts. Examination of the issues of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and the blue economy testifies to the interest that our countries attach to their marine resources, enormous sources of wealth for our peoples. In this regard, it will take bold African initiatives to strenuously discourage the unauthorised and fraudulent fishing that results in a huge loss of income for our economies and considerably reduces job creation opportunities for our young people, a fundamental indicator of social cohesion, peace and security in a society built on well-distributed prosperity. Isolated or individual action is unlikely to effectively suppress the unfortunate and harmful phenomena our maritime spaces are experiencing. Working together and taking collective, affirmative action are the only ways in which we will be able to best protect the valuable assets that are our seas, our oceans and their resources. It is important that future generations can also make use of these assets that will contribute to their well-being and to the development of their full potential. The 17 heads of state in attendance took their places alongside vice-presidents and government leaders in a huge marquee that served as a conference centre. He advocated coordinated and concerted action to combat these scourges. The charter on maritime safety that was discussed during the morning and adopted in the afternoon is a roadmap, an instrument of cooperation to make oceans an area of peace and joint prosperity, said the head of state. This charter will define the new frontiers of the African renaissance, he said. Following him to the rostrum, the Under Secretary-General of the United Nations, Carlos Lopes, urged African countries to work together to anticipate and manage the dangers emanating from the sea. The Chairperson of the AU Commission, Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, also called upon member states to establish a real maritime industry and floated the idea of creating an African maritime bank to incentivise the private sector. The most recent arrivals were the heads of state of Ghana, Burkina Faso and Benin. This was a well-attended African Union summit. The Minister for Foreign Affairs also announced the attendance of 3, delegates, which equals the number of police officers on hand to oversee security at the event. Mr Dussey talked about the draft charter on maritime security which will be discussed and potentially adopted. A number of themed presentations will also be held alongside the summit. Eighty international experts will take part in roundtable discussions on combating maritime piracy and illegal fishing, as well as promoting the blue economy. The last international summit organised by Togo dates back 16 years. The country has pulled out all the stops to make this meeting a diplomatic success. Three years on, another summit is set to take place, this time in Togo, under the auspices of the African Union, aimed at the adoption of a binding charter. It is an opportunity for the whole of Africa to set out a comprehensive approach to combating piracy, not only in the

Gulf of Guinea but in Africa in general. He referred to the draft charter, which will be discussed and doubtless adopted at the close of the event. The charter has a section on security and another on development. At the conference, US Secretary of State John Kerry, the man behind this project, reminded attendees that in order to protect the climate, we must also protect the ocean. At the close of the event, he announced the establishment of 40 marine protected areas, including one between the United States and Canada. Minister for Foreign Affairs Robert Dussey, who attended the event, welcomed the inclusion of the ocean in international climate negotiations. Particularly since the head of Togolese diplomacy believes that marine space, particularly in Africa, represents an area for economic development. In addition, he indicated that pollution and acidification are linked to the appearance of some dead zones in the seas and oceans areas in which the oxygen content is too low to ensure the survival of marine fauna and flora, warning that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing is damaging to the marine environment, employment and to global food security. Issues relating to the protection and conservation of the seas are at the very heart of the discussions in the US capital. Ninety countries sent representatives to report on the state of play three years on from the first conference. Citing unsustainable fishing practices, among others, he stressed the urgent need to make the ocean more resilient to climate change, which has profoundly changed life under the water. For his part, John Kerry called on the international community to take action to combat illegal fishing and to fight against pollution. Though the draft charter on this theme was approved at the weekend by the Justice Ministers of AU member countries, he hoped that the bill would be adopted by the heads of State and Government. He said he was confident in this regard, while stressing that it was not easy to get 54 countries to agree to the same document. The development of local fishing is essential and has a key part to play in promoting a blue economy, said the head of Togolese diplomacy. As such, the authorities rightfully want to ensure that everything goes smoothly. As part of this special relationship, they plan to enhance mutual trust and expand cooperation to other areas in order to enrich the long-standing relationship between the two countries. The two topics on the agenda were maritime security and the blue economy in the Gulf of Guinea, and promoting peace in the Sahel. He acknowledged that the measures taken were not yet yielding the anticipated results, due to insufficient cooperation. The Sahel remains an unstable and fragile area; piracy and trafficking of all kinds hold sway over our coastal waters and the threat of terrorism has never been so acute [ The initiative aims to promote a collective focus on mutual concerns and identify specific areas for collaboration. They will also review the various international initiatives on maritime security, the strengthening of projection capabilities, judicial and police cooperation and the fight against impunity and transnational crime. The aim is to secure the adoption of a new African charter on maritime security. They will discuss trade, bilateral cooperation, regional security, the political situation in Guinea Bissau and the fight against terrorism. They reviewed the various international initiatives on maritime security, the strengthening of projection capabilities, judicial and police cooperation and the fight against impunity and transnational crime. In his statement, Augusto Santos Silva stressed the need for coordination between the Gulf of Guinea states in the fight against piracy. Furthermore, we are seeing a sharp increase in trans-regional drug trafficking. Unreported and unregulated illegal fishing has a drastic negative effect on local economies. The participants confirmed that they would be attending in Togo. Three new countries were added as observers on Monday – Greece, Turkey and Uruguay. The talks focused on bilateral cooperation, with the parties expressing their determination to encourage large local companies to invest in Togo. They also addressed the migrant crisis, which is a sensitive issue in the region, because Bavaria plays host to a large number of the refugees that have recently arrived in Germany. Dedicated to the fight against Islamic Group Boko Haram, Heads of state of the Lake region, Western Africa and Center have decided to find a quick solution to this humanitarian crisis which results from terrorism actions and to ensure more efficient coordination between different units.

**Chapter 3 : EU Conference on Youth, Peace and Security - Promoting Youth in Peacebuilding**

*The youth population of the world is estimated billion, the largest it has ever been. The crucial role that youth can play in promoting peace, security and peacebuilding will be the subject of an EU conference on "Youth, Peace and Security, Promoting Youth in Peace building" on May in.*

Includes bibliographical references p. Contents Preface Mario Soares-- Summary: The commission-- Future directions-- Introduction: Shift in basic condition of the oceans-- Obstacles to change-- Signs of positive change-- Part I. Promoting Peace and Security in the Oceans: The origins of the debate-- 2. Enhancing peace and security: The Quest for Equity in the Oceans: The equity argument-- 5. Equity reconsidered in the setting of the oceans-- 6. Equity challenges in the oceans-- 7. Normative foundations for equity in the oceans-- 8. Realizing equity-- Part III. Ocean Science and Technology: The challenge of technological change-- The technological needs of science-- Assessing technology for resource use-- The need to know more - and share knowledge-- Bridging the gaps-- Part IV. Sustainable use of coastal and marine resources-- Economic incentives in ocean management-- International ocean management agreements-- Future directions-- Part V. Public Awareness and Participation: Public awareness, information and knowledge-- Public participation-- Part VI. Towards Effective Ocean Governance: Barriers to good ocean governance-- The unfinished agenda of ocean law-- Making international agreements work-- Speaking up for the oceans-- Annexes-- Index. This book is the first to deal holistically in a single volume with the full range of problems confronting our oceans on the eve of the twenty-first century. In the space of only a few decades, our traditional perception of the oceans as a source of wealth, opportunity and abundance has changed. The oceans have become the setting for a growing list of problems: Based on the deliberations, experience and input of some specialists from around the world, the book advances innovative ideas for improving governance of the oceans and coastal zones. Written in an accessible manner this book will be valued by everyone interested in the future of the oceans. Nielsen Book Data Subjects.

## Chapter 4 : EU's Youth, Peace and Security event to focus on youth in promoting peace & security

*In the framework its collaboration with the European Union, UNESCO has been working with the European External Action Service (EEAS) in the preparation of the EU High Level Conference on Youth, Peace and Security "Promoting Youth in Peacebuilding" to be held on May in Brussels.*

Canada-Portugal Statement on Enhanced Cooperation Ottawa, Ontario - May 3, On May 13, , a group of Portuguese immigrants aboard the ocean liner Saturnia arrived at Pier 21 in Halifax, marking the beginning of a large-scale wave of immigration from Portugal to Canada. On the 65th anniversary of this event, Canada and Portugal affirm their shared histories and common values of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Both countries also share a strong commitment to creating economic growth that works for everyone, building a safer and more peaceful world, defending the international rules-based order, and advancing sustainable development and prosperity, as well as the full and timely implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. A new arrangement on youth mobility, signed today, will open further channels of exchange between Canadian and Portuguese young people. A memorandum of understanding on aeronautical search and rescue operations will be finalized and signed in the coming months to build upon existing defence relations. A modernized agreement on social security will be finalized and signed at the earliest opportunity to continue to ensure income security protection and promote trade and investment. The two prime ministers also commit to deepening collaboration in such areas as peace and security, trade, oceans, gender equality and human rights, and people-to-people ties. Peace and Security In their efforts to build a safer and more peaceful world, Canada and Portugal remain fully engaged in strengthening democracy and the respect for human rights, a common commitment to peacekeeping, including in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali MINUSMA , promoting peace, stabilization and conflict prevention, the protection of women and children in armed conflict and the empowerment of women and girls in conflict-affected states, strengthening cooperation on global refugee issues, promoting safe, orderly and regular migration, combatting terrorism, and preventing and countering radicalization and violent extremism. Canada and Portugal are fully committed to integrating gender perspectives into all of these peace and security efforts. Canada and Portugal emphasize the vital importance of the United Nations UN for maintaining a rules-based international order and serving as a key global forum for advancing international peace and security. As founding members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization NATO , a cornerstone of the wider transatlantic partnership, Canada and Portugal reaffirm their commitment to NATO in order to bolster international security and build a more peaceful and secure world. In addition to the planned memorandum of understanding on aeronautical search and rescue operations, both countries will explore enhanced defence cooperation, including on material collaboration. Trade Prime Minister Trudeau and Prime Minister Costa express their commitment to work together to realize the full potential of their bilateral trade and investment relationship. This historic agreement offers many new opportunities for good, well-paying jobs, reinvigorated and diversified trade and investment in numerous areas. CETA will generate growth on both sides of the Atlantic through increased trade and investment, in particular for start-up companies and in the areas of information and communication technology , agriculture, cleantech and renewable energy, and aeronautical industries. Oceans As maritime countries that share the Atlantic Ocean as a fundamental and formative element of their identities, Canada and Portugal will continue to prioritize oceans-related cooperation, such as protecting our oceans for use today and for future generations. This will be done through further cooperation in forums such as the Canada-Portugal Committee on Fisheries Cooperation and under the framework of the Galway Statement on Atlantic Ocean Cooperation. Prime Minister Trudeau and Prime Minister Costa are pleased that cooperation in the promising field of ocean technologies has allowed Canadian and Portuguese academic institutions to access European and Canadian research and innovation funding. Gender Equality and Human Rights Both countries believe that gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and the realization of their human rights, are critical to building peace, reducing poverty, growing our economies, and achieving sustainability. Canada and Portugal will continue to cooperate closely in international human rights

forums to promote and protect the universal realization of human rights. People-to-people ties Canada and Portugal cherish the presence of a vast Luso Canadian community in Canada, which has a deep connection with the Portuguese Republic. United by the Atlantic and by the people that have crossed it through the centuries, both prime ministers recognize the valuable contributions of the Portuguese-Canadian community to building a prosperous and diverse Canada, and salute its significant role in the political, cultural, social, and economic fabric of Canada.

**Chapter 5 : Women, Peace, and Security Conference**

*A/RES/41/11 27 October 50th plenary meeting Declaration of a zone of peace and co-operation in the South Atlantic The General Assembly, Conscious of the determination of the peoples of the.*

Since its creation, the UN has often been called upon to prevent disputes from escalating into war, or to help restore peace when armed conflict does break out, and to promote lasting peace in societies emerging from wars. In some cases, the Council itself undertakes investigation and mediation. It may set forth principles for a peaceful settlement. On many occasions, the Council has issued ceasefire directives which have been instrumental in preventing wider hostilities. The General Assembly can also discuss any question relating to international peace and security and make recommendations, if the issue is not currently being discussed by the Security Council. One of the most vital roles played by the Secretary-General is the use of his "good offices" – steps taken publicly and in private that draw upon his independence, impartiality and integrity to prevent international disputes from arising, escalating or spreading. Conflict Prevention The main strategies for preventing disputes from escalating into conflict, and for preventing the recurrence of conflict, are preventive diplomacy and preventive disarmament. Preventive diplomacy refers to action taken to prevent disputes from arising or from escalating into conflicts, and to limit the spread of conflicts when they occur. It may take the form of mediation, conciliation or negotiation. Preventive diplomacy Early warning is an essential component of prevention, and the United Nations carefully monitors developments around the world to detect threats to international peace and security, thereby enabling the Security Council and the Secretary-General to carry out preventive action. Envoys and special representatives of the Secretary-General are engaged in mediation and preventive diplomacy throughout the world. In some trouble spots, the mere presence of a skilled envoy can prevent the escalation of tension. This work is often undertaken in cooperation with regional organizations. Preventive disarmament Complementing preventive diplomacy is preventive disarmament, which seeks to reduce the number of small arms in conflict-prone regions. In El Salvador, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste and elsewhere, this has entailed demobilizing combat forces, as well as collecting and destroying their weapons as part of an overall peace agreement. Preventing Genocide and Responsibility to Protect Prevention requires apportioning responsibility to and promoting collaboration between concerned States and the international community. The duty to prevent and halt genocide and mass atrocities lies first and foremost with the State, but the international community has a role that cannot be blocked by the invocation of sovereignty. Sovereignty no longer exclusively protects States from foreign interference; it is a charge of responsibility where States are accountable for the welfare of their people. The efforts of their Office include alerting relevant actors to the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to prevent these crimes, including their incitement. Peacekeeping United Nations peacekeeping operations are a vital instrument employed by the international community to advance peace and security. Since then, there have been more than 70 UN peacekeeping operations around the world. Over 70 years, UN peacekeeping has evolved to meet the demands of different conflicts and a changing political landscape. Born at the time when Cold War rivalries frequently paralyzed the Security Council, UN peacekeeping goals were primarily limited to maintaining ceasefires and stabilizing situations on the ground, so that efforts could be made at the political level to resolve the conflict by peaceful means. UN peacekeeping expanded in the s, as the end of the Cold War created new opportunities to end civil wars through negotiated peace settlements. A large number of conflicts were brought to an end, either through direct UN mediation or by the efforts of others acting with UN support. The conflicts of today, while fewer in number, are deeply rooted. For example, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Darfur, and South Sudan today, are in a second or third wave of conflict. And many are complicated by regional dimensions that are key to their solution. In fact, some two-thirds of peacekeeping personnel today are deployed in the midst of ongoing conflict, where peace agreements are shaky or absent. Conflicts today are also increasingly intensive, involving determined armed groups with access to sophisticated armaments and techniques. The nature of conflict has also changed over the years. Building lasting peace in war-torn societies

is among the most daunting of challenges for global peace and security. Peacebuilding requires sustained international support for national efforts across the broadest range of activities – monitoring ceasefires; demobilizing and reintegrating combatants; assisting the return of refugees and displaced persons; helping organize and monitor elections of a new government; supporting justice and security sector reform; enhancing human rights protections and fostering reconciliation after past atrocities. The resolutions also identify the need for the Commission to extend the period of international attention on post-conflict countries and where necessary, highlight any gaps which threaten to undermine peacebuilding. Demining In , landmines and explosive hazards killed approximately 10 people every day – most of them children, women and the elderly – and severely maim countless more. Scattered in some 57 countries and 4 territories, landmines and other explosive hazards are an ongoing reminder of conflicts which have been over for years or even decades. The vision of the United Nations is a world free of the threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development and where the needs of victims are met. Twelve United Nations Departments and Offices of the Secretariat, specialized agencies, funds and programmes play a role in mine-action programs in 30 countries and three territories. Mine action makes it possible for peacekeepers to carry out patrols, for humanitarian agencies to deliver assistance, and for ordinary citizens to live without the fear that a single misstep could cost them their lives. Mine action entails more than removing landmines from the ground. It includes high impact efforts aimed at protecting people from danger, helping victims become self-sufficient and active members of their communities and providing opportunities for stability and sustainable development. A policy developed jointly by these institutions, the Mine Action and Effective Coordination: Much of the actual work, such as demining and mine-risk education, is carried out by nongovernmental organizations. But commercial contractors and, in some situations, militaries, also provide humanitarian mine-action services. In addition, a variety of intergovernmental, international and regional organizations, as well as international financial institutions, also support mine action by funding operations or providing services to individuals and communities affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war. United Nations peacekeeping operations often play a key role in this process. UNMAS ensures an effective, proactive and coordinated response to the problems of landmines and explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions. It assesses and monitors the threat posed by mines and unexploded ordnance on an ongoing basis, and develops policies and standards. The Service mobilizes resources, and advocates in support of the global ban on anti-personnel landmines. UNMAS sets up and manages mine-action coordination centres in countries and territories as part of peacekeeping operations and humanitarian emergencies or crises. The UN has been actively engaged in addressing the problems posed by landmines since the s. It acted decisively to address the use of weapons having indiscriminate effects when it sponsored the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.. In , that Convention was strengthened to include the use of landmines in internal conflicts and to require that all mines be detectable. Eventually, a growing public outcry, combined with the committed action of non-governmental organizations involved in the International Campaign to Ban Land Mines ICBL , led to the adoption of a comprehensive global agreement. As of November , it had States parties. Women and Children in Conflict In contemporary conflicts, as much as 90 percent of casualties are among civilians, most of whom are women and children. Women in war-torn societies can face specific and devastating forms of sexual violence, which are sometimes deployed systematically to achieve military or political objectives. Moreover, women continue to be poorly represented in formal peace processes, although they contribute in many informal ways to conflict resolution. However, the UN Security Council has recognized that including women and gender perspectives in decision-making can strengthen prospects for sustainable peace. The landmark resolution specifically addresses the situation of women in armed conflict and calls for their participation at all levels of decision-making on conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The four resolutions focus on two key goals: Since , the systematic engagement of the UN Security Council has firmly placed the situation of children affected by armed conflict as an issue affecting peace and security. The Security Council has created a strong framework and provided the Secretary-General with tools to respond to violations against children. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict serves as the leading UN advocate for the protection and well-being of children

affected by armed conflict. Peaceful uses of outer space The United Nations works to ensure that outer space is used for peaceful purposes and that the benefits from space activities are shared by all nations. This concern with the peaceful uses of outer space began soon after the launch of Sputnikâ€” the first artificial satelliteâ€”by the Soviet Union in , and has kept pace with advances in space technology. The United Nations has played an important role by developing international space law and by promoting international cooperation in space science and technology. The Vienna-based United Nations Office for Outer Space serves as the secretariat for the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subcommittees, and assists developing countries in using space technology for development.

**Chapter 6 : 30 Best Bible Verses About Peace - Encouraging Scripture**

*The ocean our future by Independent World Commission on the Oceans., Independent World Commission on the Oceans, , Cambridge University Press edition, in English.*

Clarify the nature of peaceful approaches and behaviors in community settings, and learn how to develop, refine, and utilize them in community practice. This and other sections in the Tool Box chapter on Spirituality and Community Building Chapter 28 have been written with the support and contributions of experts connected with the Charter for Compassion International. At the heart of many faiths, practices, and cultures, advancing peaceful co-existence is essential to ensuring productive, meaningful lives and sustainable societies. After providing a working definition of peace, our main focus will be on practical steps one can take to advance peace, so that we can strengthen ourselves and our communities. We will also consider how we, as individuals, can be enriched by establishing peace within our individual lives, even in the most challenging of circumstances. Throughout this section we draw from actual events and emphasize personal experiences. Assisting in authoring is September 11th Families for Peaceful Tomorrows , whose members have connected with others from over 25 countries – from Rwanda and South Africa to Japanese survivors of atomic bombs; these individuals have lost loved ones, or themselves been injured by mass violence through war, terror, or other incidents, but they have joined together to work toward a more peaceful future. To get us started on the topic of promoting peace, let us look to what may seem at first to be an unlikely source for leadership and inspiration – the mountains of Afghanistan. There live a group of young people who have been surrounded by war from birth, from Soviet invasions to warlords, Taliban fighting, and more recently the American invasion. Yet they have not responded with a violent thirst for revenge, but rather by forming the Afghan Peace Volunteers. This group has held peace marches and vigils in areas across the Middle East and has worked to support other youth and victims of war, while strengthening education and justice within their own communities. They challenge you and me, and the entire world, with their simple question: They welcome everyone to join in their conversations toward mutual understanding, called Global Days of Listening. Youth and adults across the U. Later in this section, we will discuss how a student group in Groton, MA participated, sharing dreams and strategies. If these young people can embrace peace and see a way forward through mutual support with those who have been enemies, we can all find that path, whether in our home communities or across the globe. My brother, Donald Freeman Greene, having hugged his beloved wife and young children goodbye, headed off on an early flight on September 11, to visit our siblings on the West Coast. He died on that beautiful morning as a passenger aboard United Flight Their intent to use the airplane as a weapon, most likely aimed at the United States Capitol, was thwarted by passengers who came together to retake control of the cockpit. The nation embraced the idea that a military approach would teach our enemies a lesson and destroy them. Yet we must ask ourselves, what is the lesson? As hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians, predominantly women and children, have died due to the ensuing conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, we have failed to demonstrate in any way that violence against civilians is ever justified. We have lost far more young soldiers than the number of people who died in the September 11th attacks. The wars seem to have perpetuated the same misguided belief held by the terrorists – that enemies can simply be eliminated. Now ISIS, an extreme offshoot of Al-Qaeda, has emerged and taken over large sections of the country, even as the Taliban has crept back into power in Afghanistan. Our goal is for no other families anywhere in the world to suffer needlessly due to violence, whether from terrorism, war, or other causes. Definition Several elements are useful in defining peace. On an individual level, peace may start with having calmness within oneself. Expanding outward, peace entails agreement and harmony among people. At its largest scale, peace is to live without violent conflict or war. Peace underlies our quality of life and the fabric of our communities; and, as our weaponry becomes ever more powerful, our very survival as people on this planet depends upon it. Many spiritual traditions and teachings throughout history have emphasized peace, both as an inner journey and as an outward commitment to live in mutual benefit with our families, our communities, and in the world. A number of other terms and concepts are necessarily related to the creation of peace, including fairness, justice,

inclusiveness, and human rights. These must be embedded into the community in order to foster agreement and harmony. Peace is strongest when derived from social justice, which can be defined as ensuring fundamental rights and equity to all. Strengthening civil society “the rules that bind us and allow us to live productively together, with established means of resolving conflict” is the means to those ends. The Importance of Peace to Community Building Peace enriches our communities and individual lives, as it directs us to embrace diversity and support one another to the fullest extent possible. Through caring, generosity, and fairness we provide a cornerstone for attaining a sustainable, just, meaningful, vibrant, and fulfilling personal and community life. To bring home this point, consider the following questions: Can our families and communities thrive without mutual support and peace with our neighbors? Can peaceful communities exist without attention to justice and equity? What would be the prospects of a world without peace? Situations Favoring the Promotion of Peace Detection and Action Promoting peace requires valuing and considering both oneself and others. As such, peace is central to every situation throughout our lives. Just as a child is enriched as he or she learns to take on more responsibilities, the meaning in our lives grows as we learn to recognize and take more responsibility for one another and the world. While such a broad application is encouraged, individuals or communities can enhance their impact by strategically focusing their efforts. In community organizing, promoting peace is in many ways similar to other areas of strategic planning. The Charter for Compassion and the Community Tool Box recommend the following four steps that can help to detect and set peace-building priorities, then develop peaceful action opportunities: Discover and Assess Learn more about the issues and assets that affect peace in your community. A quick snapshot of concerns can be identified through statistics on criminal activities, hate crimes, and school incidents. You can reach out and participate in some of their activities. Participatory Asset Mapping builds on discussions with community residents in order to identify and map locations of issues of concern such as high crime areas, community assets to protect such as parks, schools and organizations, and factors that impact community violence such as vacant lots and abandoned buildings. For helpful guidance, refer to the tools available from organizations such as the Advancement Project. Focus and Commit With this information in hand, choose the most important issues to you and your community, particularly those you can commit to in promoting peace. Here are some among many potential areas of focus that individuals and community peace organizations have chosen, ranging along a continuum from simple to more extensive: Arts, music, and cultural programs that promote peace Peace and interfaith collaborations, events, vigils, and rallies Anti-bullying and other violence prevention initiatives in schools Restorative justice programs in schools and community settings that focus on healing rather than punishment Partnership strengthening between residents and police Formation of local peace commissions Establishment of sister-city programs with other communities Instituting community by-laws and other policies that foster peace and justice Several of these will be discussed in more depth, with examples, later in this section. Join with others already active in your community to pursue your goals for peace-building. Learn if your town has a peace commission or similar organization. Even if not, the Charter for Compassion lists many communities that have committed to the principles of compassion and are mobilized to take action. You can contact the local organizers of such efforts, or follow their guidelines to help start and implement your own. Evaluate and Maintain Evaluating your peace-building efforts can help ensure they are effective and sustained. Setting clear and measurable objectives can pave the way for progress that can easily be transparently monitored. It is vital to be inclusive and listen to the voices of the entire community as you develop, implement, and evaluate as well as celebrate the success of your actions. Contexts for Promoting Peace Below are several different contexts and situations for strategically promoting peace: When Defining Community As we form and define our communities, the groundwork for promoting peace can be laid by ensuring that all in the community are welcome and that none are excluded. When Strengthening Policies and Initiatives Peace-building calls upon us to ensure that policies and procedures benefit the entire community. A fundamental first step is to establish and follow a clear, fair, and just rule of law. Consider, as an example, the long history of unequal law enforcement in the United States. The mission of the police is to advance justice: Yet too often black youths and other people of color have been profiled by the police, resulting in unfair, and in some instances life-threatening, treatment. We must recognize the persistence of discrimination even as we

make progress and take action to root out its many forms. For instance, Maryland responded to recent serious incidents by issuing new guidelines for police departments throughout the state. These guidelines explicitly condemn the arbitrary profiling of certain races, ethnicities, and other minority groups, and restrict the circumstances under which police officers can consider those characteristics during interactions with the public. The guidelines are accompanied by new training programs for police officers and ways to partner with residents. Its mission is "to develop strategies that produce collaborative partnerships between law enforcement, Baltimore city residents, faith-based organizations, businesses, schools, media, other government agencies, and non-profit organizations. As we consider the following circumstances, remember that we, or those we care about, all might fall within these categories at one point in our lives; and while we are responsible for others they also are responsible for us: Children are a joint responsibility of our community. A number of other vulnerable populations fall under our care, including those who are frail, ill, or have other special needs. It is also a community responsibility to ensure that those who are incarcerated, in mental health facilities, or otherwise institutionalized are treated fairly and humanely. Refugees and recent immigrants need us as well, while they in turn contribute to strengthening our communities. All who inhabit our Earth: It is important to recognize that our responsibility for peaceful cohabitation ultimately extends to every human being, across all corners of the earth. We even need to consider how best to co-exist with other living creatures, as they are important contributors to the interdependent ecosystems of which we are a part and on which we depend for survival on this fragile planet. As documented in books such as *Water: The Epic Struggle for Wealth, Power, and Civilization*, by Steven Solomon, caring for the earth is essential for being able to live in peace with one another. Many of the most serious conflicts that have arisen, from genocide in the Sudan to the recent fighting in Syria, have stemmed from environmental collapse and resource depletion. Acknowledging our connections and responsibilities to one another and our world does not mean that everyone needs to take on every issue; but awareness of mutual dependency is an important foundation to acting peaceably. Spiritual traditions offer many ways of safeguarding this care, calling for us to be good shepherds of the earth. The law of the Iroquois, for instance, guides us to make community decisions that will serve those who will be born seven generations into the future. In sum, there are few if any situations in which being conscious of respect, inclusiveness, and justice will not help to promote peace. There are approaches one can take as an individual, a family, an organization, or a community, nation, or general society. Some of these are simple, while others require more commitment and resources. Let us consider each approach in more detail. Finding Peace Within Many maintain the importance of establishing peace within oneself in order to bring about peace in the world. Quelling the tendency to be at war with oneself, and with those closest to us, can be among the most rewarding, if difficult, accomplishments. You could start by acknowledging your worth and your flaws – we all have both. With that acceptance, show compassion toward yourself, and seek out strategies and supports best suited to you and your circumstances. An artist who works with young men involved in the juvenile justice system, Antonio describes his inward journey and choices. Aversano, Jr, was killed in the World Trade Center.

### Chapter 7 : A/RES/41/ Declaration of a zone of peace and co-operation in the South Atlantic

*The ocean our future. [Mário Soares; Independent World Commission on the Oceans.] 1. Promoting Peace and Security in the Oceans -- 2. The Quest for Equity in the.*

### Chapter 8 : Peace and Security | United Nations

*Women leaders from government ministries, the security sector, media organizations, and civil society will be in the United States November 30 - December 16 exploring ways they can promote and facilitate peace and security around the world.*

### Chapter 9 : To Achieve Lasting Security, Invest in Young – Peacebuilding Deeply

*planetary boundaries and promoting prosperity, peace and justice. At the core of the Agenda is a set of universally applicable sustainable development goals (SDGs) that collectively.*