

# DOWNLOAD PDF OVERCOMING THE GEOPOLITICAL BARRIERS TO PEACE

## Chapter 1 : Overcoming the Barriers to Regional Security Cooperation in West Africa and the Sahel

*OVERCOMING THE GEOPOLITICAL BARRIERS TO PEACE 13 cqxd 7/6/05 AM Page 1 do not mean to suggest that the occupation "justified" terrorism.*

By Richard Falk T The audio of this talk is available here. For more information about the symposium, click here. And I want to start by reinforcing a couple of things that Rich put before us. Not only are they elected to actually diminish democracy, but they remain popular after they do that. The most extreme example is in the Philippines, where a really quite openly fascist leader, who takes pride in executing people without any foundation is wildly popular in the country. And that contributes, I think, to this toxic interaction between an anti-democratic mood that is re-embracing the Westphalian idea of territorial sovereign states. And of course, that mood of nationalism for a geopolitical actor like the United States is closely tied to militarism. And militarism, of course, is closely tied to nuclearism. In other words thatâ€¦ And what makes this so daunting is, as I think, Steven made very vividly clear, is that we do have the scientific basis for a rational adjustment to these threats. We have an elite and a politically dominant climate that resists that kind of message, because it challenges the prevailing paradigm for how security is to be achieved, and why we need to rethink what we mean by strategic stability. So, on the one level, you have the challenge of the unacknowledged apocalyptic consequences of an outbreak of nuclear war. And that is coupled with the realization that there are several geopolitical contexts of encounter that could easily escalate into a hot war, and in a hot war, easily cross the nuclear threshold. And he rejected that, which I think was an opportunity on his part to re-establish the nuclear taboo, which I think is being undermined by these geopolitical developments. And the best you can do is a combination of pursuing stabilizing measures, plus a geopolitical enforcement of the non-proliferation regime. And so, what this geopolitical regime involves is first of all the prevention of any political actors who are seen as hostile to the broad international status quo from acquiring nuclear weapons. Israel is the most famous exemption, and someone referred earlier to India and Pakistan also. They were for various reasons not seen as hostile. So it comes back to this question of; what can one do given this understanding of the existing situation, which on its face seems discouraging, to awaken enough of the public to create political traction to challenge nuclear complacency. How do you gain that political traction? And I think two critical audiences are youth, and somehow trying to penetrate the media. And the media, broadly conceived, is including film, and tv and radio. But somehow, which is difficult to do, because the media in particular has become corporatized and in its own way deferential to the managerial consensus. The final point that I would try to make is that the US has a double or triple distinctive relationship to these, to this challenge. Secondly, it is the main architect of a global militarized global security system that includes foreign military bases, navies in every ocean, the militarization of space and the oceans. So then in that sense it seems to me one needs to revitalize the language of the preamble of the UN Charter as if we meant it. This time as if we meant to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, and that relates to this idea that you can isolate nuclear weaponry from this larger context of a militarized security structure. And therefore, what Jackie was saying this morning about the need to take into our understanding the linkages to conventional weaponry, and the vulnerability that many countries will feel toward American conventional superiority is something that is, I think, part of what any kind of awakening process involves. But underneath all of this is what do we do to awaken first of all the American public sufficiently to gain political traction to challenge nuclear complacency.

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## Chapter 2 : The Case for Peace : How the Arab-Israeli Conflict Can be Resolved. (eBook, ) [blog.quintoapp

*The Geopolitical Environment as a Barrier complexity, it is doubtful that the peace process can be advanced. Barriers to Conflict Resolution.*

Contributor Overcoming Barriers to Peace After missiles stopped soaring between the Gaza Strip and Israel, a group from Emory University ventured over to the Middle East on a mission to build educational, inter-religious and cultural relationships. How Israelis and Palestinians share land -- and ultimately learn to live in peace -- was the prevailing issue. The person group followed an intense itinerary during their day trip -- meeting with government officials, religious leaders, human rights organizations, and alumni and current students, as well as visiting numerous sacred religious sites. In fact, people of faith are often the advocates of peacemaking. It came on the heels of the United Nations vote to recognize Palestine as a non-member observer state. It followed the re-election of U. He spoke of the pressures Jordan is experiencing from the continuing conflict between Israel and Palestine but also the "mutilation of Syria," which is forcing thousands of refugees into Jordan each day the battles continue. Internationally renowned for his human rights efforts, Hassan says he believes in "one world civilization with 10, cultures. Crossing the border from Jordan into the West Bank at Allenby Bridge, the Emory group had to go through a rigorous security screening process. It gave them a small, first glimpse of what life is like in the region. It is no longer just a simple place for the Jewish people to be free but a place where some Israelis are behaving in ways that those in control have sometimes behaved against those without power and control. His acre terraced hill grows olives, figs, grapes and almonds, but the Israeli government declared it "state land" in so they could build settlements -- communities that resemble high-end gated subdivisions and offer luxurious living, including swimming pools. Nassar took his case to Israeli court, where it has been tied up for more than 20 years. During this time, he has withstood tremendous physical pressures and threats. Israeli authorities will not allow him to build structures on his land or have running water or electricity. Israeli settlers who live on the hillsides surrounding him have cut down of his olive trees, placed huge boulders in the road to block access to his land, and used guns to intimidate his family. How does he cope? He started a peacebuilding organization called the Tent of Nations that brings together people of all religions, cultures and nations -- even a Jewish settler -- to talk about their differences and solve problems, starting with how to keep the farm operational and survive as human beings under these conditions. The group met with Nassar inside one of the caves. Would that more Christians lived out of this steadfast hope and love of enemy -- we might actually deserve to be followers of Jesus. One of the most visible signs of this struggle is the "wall of separation," a foot high cement barrier the Israeli government started building in to prevent the uncontrolled entry of Palestinians into Israel. Throughout the trip, the group was told that since the wall has been constructed, attacks from the West Bank into Israel have diminished. Yet the wall, and the Israeli settlements, have chopped Palestinian communities and farms into "Swiss cheese. They all must go through checkpoints, some of which resemble entrances to high security prisons, to get to the other side, whether for work, to farm their land, to be with their families, to get to the hospital or to visit sacred holy sites. But it is most difficult for Palestinians because they are issued identification cards that specify where they can and cannot go. The group asked Rabbi Naamah Kelman-Ezrachi, dean of Hebrew Union College in Jerusalem and the first female ordained rabbi in Israel, her thoughts on the separation wall. And there is [less terror]. The truth is probably somewhere in the middle," she says. Villages cut in half. In my view it can come down, and it will have to come down at some point. Will it ultimately involve tunnels and bridges? Can Gaza and the West Bank be one state of Palestine? I believe Jerusalem should be shared -- I do not have total exclusive claim on Jerusalem at all," she says. At the beginning of the exhibition is a quotation by Kurt Tucholsky, a German-Jewish essayist, that says, "A country is not just what it does Despite the intense frustration, the pervading fear and the growing injustice, hope endures. The group heard it in the confident voices of Muslim, Jewish and Christian teenagers who are working for interfaith understanding as part of an

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organization called Kids4Peace. The group also felt hope in the presence of the mayor of Bethlehem, Vera Baboun, when she said, "To be realistic is to be pessimistic, but since we live in the cradle of hope, we have optimism. By telling the stories of the people we met and by verbalizing our own changed perspective, the world will be a better place for us, for those we encounter, and perhaps for our friends in the Middle East.

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## Chapter 3 : Overcoming the barriers of political conflict | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*Overcoming Barriers to Peace After missiles stopped soaring between the Gaza Strip and Israel, a group from Emory University ventured over to the Middle East on a mission to build educational.*

About November 9, last updated Challenges that were once disparate and manageable are increasingly becoming intertwined and more pronounced. With the growing mobility of conflicts, the need for a more cooperative regional context has never been as pressing. Each country in the region has a stake in improving stability, and collectively they have the capacity to tackle the threats to peace and security—but first, they each must overcome a host of domestic obstacles. The influence of four countries in particular—Morocco, Algeria, Chad and Nigeria—is a central fact of geopolitics in West Africa and the Sahel. For good or ill, their domestic structures, power capabilities, threat perceptions and strategic outlooks illustrate the potentials and pitfalls of their roles in boosting regional security and cooperation. When they fall into hard times—political stasis, economic turmoil or internal violence—their neighbors bear the brunt of their difficulties. Nigeria and Algeria are examples of regional powers that perform well below their potential; Chad, by contrast, is a single-dimensional military power that punches well above its weight. Despite significant governance and developmental deficits, Chad has emerged as a critical player in the fight against violent extremism. And of the four powers, Morocco has demonstrated the centrality of soft power as a complement to hard power—in strengthening both counterterrorism measures and regional cohesion more broadly. Soaring Ambition Blocked in the Maghreb over its tensions with Algeria on Western Sahara and without much potential to play a leading role in the Arab world, Morocco has turned to sub-Saharan Africa as its key conduit for wielding regional influence. Since ascending to the throne in , King Mohamed VI has been Africa-trotting, promoting the appeal of Moroccan businesses and developing strategic partnerships. His royal visits have led to dozens of deals in banking, insurance, telecommunications, mining, renewable energy, agricultural sustainability, fishing and infrastructure. This undertaking extends beyond the friendly terrain of Francophone West Africa, where Morocco is already the No. Mohamed VI is increasingly courting countries long considered unfamiliar or unfriendly to Rabat due to their support of the Polisario Front—the Algeria-based and backed Sahrawi movement that was founded in and demands independence for the Western Sahara. In addition to expanding its economic footprint, Morocco is using soft power to burnish its image, from education to culture. In , Morocco created the Federation of Atlantic African Press Agencies , which comprises some 20 African news agencies that operate under the Moroccan News Agency and is financed by the Moroccan state. The dramatic rise of violent extremism in the Sahel has provided Morocco with another opportunity to tap into a key instrument in its soft-power toolbox: Morocco has also supported humanitarian efforts across the continent, conducting vaccination campaigns, donating food crop seeds, deploying mobile hospital units to conflict zones, building a military hospital in Guinea and a cancer institute in Gabon, and helping to establish a funding mechanism for 7, small farmers in Senegal. When, in December , Algeria deported some 1, African migrants to Niger, Rabat dispatched humanitarian aid and announced—with great fanfare—its second round of regularizing the status of thousands of sub-Saharan migrants. Mohamed VI recently launched major projects to promote agricultural sustainability and improve food security, building mega-fertilizer plants adapted to local soils in Rwanda, Ethiopia and Nigeria. The nerve center of this symbolic resource is the Tidjania Sufi order, which boasts millions of adherents in West Africa; its most-visited holy site, the shrine of its founder, Ahmed Tidjani, is based in Fez. Morocco has skillfully used this heritage and its historical links to West African Muslims to nurture powerful networks of influence. For years, Rabat has financed mosque construction and projects to restore religious edifices, and has helped disseminate copies of the Quran recently in Tanzania and Madagascar. In the summer of , Morocco joined the fight against Boko Haram by providing Niger with military equipment. Its renewed membership will further the evolution of its military and political roles in the Sahel and beyond. That shift is the fruit of a concerted, multifaceted diplomatic offensive in which

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Rabat effectively mobilized an arsenal of diplomatic, economic and religious resources to solidify its old alliances while improving its frosty relations with countries it had previously shunned over their support for the Polisario. In just a few years, the country has managed to shed its unsavory reputation for grinding poverty and internal instability, climbing the pecking order of the regional power hierarchy by making itself an indispensable power broker and military bulwark against violent extremism. A combination of geopolitical shifts and escalating deadly insurgencies have helped propel Chad to the center stage in both diplomacy and military action. For the first time in its post-independence history, Chad is emerging as an important security provider in the Sahel and West Africa and an active player in several African regional and subregional bodies. The country is also an integral part of the G5 Sahel, a regional security organization established in that comprises Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania. At the international level, Chad has consolidated its role in promoting regional security. As both Paris and Washington expand their security operations in the region, they have upgraded military-to-military contacts with Chad, with the U. S military training special forces and deploying dozens of personnel to conduct surveillance missions that track al-Qaida affiliates and other militants. In that context, the Chadian army has become battle-tested in the sandstone Ennedi Massif in the northeast, the Tibesti Mountains in the extreme north and on the border with Darfur in the east. The army and political elite are factionalized, intercommunity relations are fraught with tensions, and uncertainty looms over who will succeed Deby, who has been in power for over 26 years. Chad also remains poor, with high social inequality and illiteracy, and the drop in oil prices has only compounded a difficult economic situation.

Ascendancy Frustrated Algeria, with its hydrocarbon wealth and sheer geographic size, perceives itself as the fulcrum of the Maghreb and Sahel and an ideal international partner. But beyond mere ostentation, the country struggles to drive, rather than react to, regional events. Since its hard-fought independence from France in 1962, Algeria has sought to become an influential force in Africa and a leading advocate for the developing world. Former President Mohammed Boukharouba—who, better known by his nom de guerre, Houari Boumediene, led the country from independence until his death in 1978—promoted an international architecture that defended state sovereignty and the right to decolonization. By many measures, he succeeded in making Algeria an influential force in a number of regional and international forums. Beyond mere ostentation, Algeria struggles to drive, rather than react to, regional events. Its main objective was to bolster military, security and intelligence cooperation, but the coalition—as well as the Fusion and Liaison Unit, created in 1991—failed to make headway in the fight against extremism. When push came to shove in Mali in 2012, both entities were paralyzed and unable to respond to, let alone avert, the takeover of the north by militant Islamist groups. Through its military interventions in Mali and Niger in 2013, and in Burkina Faso in January 2014, France demonstrated its power-projection capabilities and important position in securing the neighborhood from terrorism. So far, however, Algeria continues to emphasize its own centrality in countering jihadi violence, and bets that the G5 and other regional initiatives will fail without its support. After all, Algiers has intimate knowledge of regional violent extremist networks, and is known to have a discreet and complex relationship with some important jihadi leaders. Sidelined from Algerian initiatives, Paris and the European Union ended up supporting regional platforms that excluded Algeria. But it remains equally true that Algeria cannot realize its leadership goals by trying to monopolize the security agenda in the Sahel.

Stumbling Giant Nigeria, by virtue of its large population, strategic geographic location, natural-resource endowment and cultural outreach, has considerable potential to wield influence in West Africa and beyond. Indeed, the country has long captivated scholars and analysts who had high hopes for its ability to emerge as a regional powerhouse. Looking at Nigeria in 2015, however, it is hard to not be underwhelmed by its economic performance and power-projection ability. Eighteen years after its transition to civilian rule, Nigeria is still weighed down by governance failures, a highly dysfunctional security sector, rampant corruption and poor service delivery. A country that should have been a leader in oil and a breadbasket for Africa cannot produce enough electricity for its own people and must rely on food imports. The one bright spot is its consolidation of a fragile democracy, as exemplified by the election, in which for the first time an incumbent president conceded defeat and peacefully relinquished

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power. Still, year-old President Muhammadu Buhari is in poor health, casting a shadow of uncertainty over Nigerian politics. Although it took a hard hit from the recent fall in oil prices, Nigeria had become the largest economy in Africa before South Africa returned to the top slot; its economy accounts for more than 70 percent of the collective GDP of West Africa. A major contributor to both U. Since the mids, however, Nigeria has had to scale back its regional troop deployments, diverting resources and personnel to several hotspots within the country. The quality of its peacekeeping contributions also declined, prompting grumblings from the U. Deep-rooted corruption in military expenditures, poor planning and underfunding have cost the military its operational effectiveness and sapped the morale of personnel. But more needs to be done to improve accountability and instill discipline and professionalism in a military force confronted with several security threats. In the impoverished Niger Delta in the south, festering grievances and renewed attacks on energy infrastructure threaten to unravel the fragile peace that the government reached with separatist militants in . Since , attacks on oil pipelines have cost the country billions of dollars , exacerbating the impact of low oil prices. In the central Middle Belt state, mounting violence between pastoralists and farmers, rising rural banditry and a proliferation of community vigilante groups are creating an increasingly combustible mix. And in the southeast, tremors of secessionism by Igbo nationalist groups bring back memories of the bloody Biafran civil war that roiled Nigeria from to . Looking at Nigeria in , it is hard to not be underwhelmed by its economic performance and power-projection ability. But despite its woes, Nigeria retains significant potential to bounce back. This demographic and economic capacity, coupled with robust natural resources, a growing number of energetic entrepreneurs and a thriving film industry, give Nigeria a solid chance of emerging as an influential player in the region and beyond. Despite notable differences in their levels of development, structural dynamics and domestic political situations, they all have the potential to contribute to improving security cooperation in their neighborhood. Nigeria cannot act as a stabilizing force if it remains dogged by violent conflict, structural inequality and economic mismanagement. Algeria cannot become a successful regional power if it continues to underperform domestically and clash, rather than collaborate, with its neighbors. Its new reputation as a critical partner in the fight against violent extremism has enhanced its prestige and regional standing. In the end, successful regional powers are those that manage to contain internal instability while leveraging their comparative strengths. Morocco is illustrative of a rising power that has cannily deployed its soft power tools and domestic stability to its advantage. Now, the challenge for Rabat is to improve relations with its peers, as peace and stability in the region will require countries like Morocco and Nigeria collaborate more efficiently.

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## Chapter 4 : Political Barriers to Climate Change Adaptation - Our World

*The first and largest section is titled "Overcoming the Geopolitical Barriers to Peace," while the second part is named "Overcoming the Hatred Barriers to Peace." Part I suggests many solutions to geopolitical and security related questions surrounding the conflict.*

The Case for Peace. Overcoming the Geopolitical Barriers to Peace. Two States with Secure and Recognized Borders. Is the Division of Jerusalem a Barrier to Peace? Is the Security Fence a Barrier to Peace? Is a Militarized Palestine a Barrier to Peace? Overcoming the Hatred Barriers to Peace. More Palestinian Than the Palestinians. More Israeli Than the Israelis. A Case Study in Hate and Intimidation. The Contributions Peace Can Make. Invoking history, justice, reason and the rule of law, he analyzes the problems, seeking mutually agreeable solutions. Yet, sadly, rather than showing, as the hopeful subtitle suggests, "How the Arab-Israeli Conflict Can Be Resolved," this book makes a more convincing case that the conflict will continue. Dershowitz once again proves in clear and readable prose that Israel is flexible, peace-seeking and ready to compromise, while offering little evidence that many Palestinian leaders are equally reasonable, courageous or committed to peace or democracy. This short, punchy primer details just how virulent Palestinian rejectionism is--and has been for decades. Jewish and international compromises reach back to the Peel Commission in the s, yet, again and again, Palestinians--and their cynical Arab allies--have preferred maximalist dreams to imperfect compromises. Dershowitz mischievously confounds critics by insisting that, while ardently pro-Israel, he remains liberal and "pro-Palestinian. This book assumes that Israel disengaged from Gaza successfully. But Israel withdrew unilaterally because there was no credible negotiating partner, had to build a fence because Palestinian terrorists continue to target Israeli civilians and even uprooted Jewish gravesites because of justified fears that Hamas activists would desecrate the corpses. Unless and until, Jews--and Jewish graves--can remain undisturbed on land ceded to the Palestinians, no peace is possible.

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## Chapter 5 : Overcoming Barriers to Peace | HuffPost

*Overcoming Our Barriers to Find Peace and Purpose I can't turn on the radio or TV without being bombarded by negative news. We're hyper-focused on the latest Twitter feed, and it consumes our awareness.*

Climate change effects are already observable in many parts of the world and, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a continuous rise in mean temperatures for the rest of the century is very likely unavoidable. As knowledge of the benefits of early adaptation and doubts about the future of the Kyoto protocol have grown, climate change adaptation has become an evermore prominent item on political agendas. However, even though the need for additional policies on adaptation was already acknowledged at the time of the ratification of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC in and is now probably one of the most fashionable issues in the international public arena, the implementation of adaptation still seems problematic. The difficulty in effectively implementing concrete policy measures was usually explained by a range of limiting factors such as ecological natural constraints, economic level of poverty, lack of financial resources, technological insufficient knowledge, unavailability of adequate technology and the weakness of state institutions. It followed from this view that the least developed countries were supposedly ill-equipped to design successful adaptation policies autonomously. Inversely, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD countries, which are generally less subject to those limitations, would be able to successfully implement these policies. This simplistic view came to be challenged by scholars who clearly demonstrated, in the case of Norway notably, that even in highly developed countries, the state and public administrations were not automatically addressing vulnerability with specific policy responses. This indicated strongly that besides economic, ecological and technological "in other words material" limits to adaptation, there might also be societal or political obstacles to the successful implementation of adaptation policy. As a political scientist, I wanted to investigate whether, at the policymaking level, there could be specific hindrances to the development and implementation of adaptation measures. Therefore, I studied the case of Switzerland, a highly developed country that is also terribly sensitive to climate change due in particular to its alpine topography and the economic and cultural importance of glaciers and snow availability. Despite its physical vulnerability to climate change, Switzerland is still in the process of elaborating a national adaptation strategy while most European countries have already done so. Furthermore, the lower chamber of the national parliament recently rejected a law article on adaptation that would have given the federal authorities the competency to coordinate the policy responses to the effects of climate change. This technique allowed me to assess the importance of adaptation in the discourse of decision makers and to examine with which ideas or conception of the world these decision makers were associating adaptation. My results were quite revealing read the entire peer-reviewed article. Revelatory results The first thing demonstrated is that adaptation was rarely mentioned by decision makers. Even though vulnerability assessment showed that the economy of some of the mountain areas might suffer extensively from reductions in snow cover and that nuclear and hydroelectric power will also be negatively affected by climate change, decision makers rarely perceived adaptation to be important for the Swiss economy or for the energy supply. Furthermore, adaptation appeared to be considered as an issue mostly for developing countries and not for a well developed country like Switzerland, which led to the rejection of the article of law on adaptation by many members of the national parliament. Finally, the views on adaptation varied largely between left-wing and right-wing parties. The latter tended to consider adaptation as a trivial dimension of climate policy, compared to the most important theme of mitigation and its relationship to energy supply and economic growth. With these results in mind, what lessons can be drawn from this study? Barriers to adaptation exist in both the developed and developing world, but they appear to be different. If a lack of material resources might still be the main hindrance to the development and implementation of adaptation measures in less developed countries, in developed countries where the need to act is not as obvious, the political feasibility and acceptance of

adaptation policies is of greater relevance. The introduction of adaptation measures represents a policy change, often underscored, that is not necessary politically feasible or acceptable. In fact, according to the seminal work of Paul A. Sabatier, coalitions active in decision-making will reject policies that violate their core beliefs. The political acceptance of adaptation policies “ which are generally anticipatory and planned by central powers ” presupposes the adhesion of both principles of precaution anticipation of future and uncertain impacts of climate change and state leadership on societal aspects that were left unregulated until now. The existence of this pattern that I demonstrate in the case of Switzerland is also quite obvious in the United States, most prominently where many Republicans are openly hostile to the idea of the state responding to climate change. Jumping the barriers I see only two manners to counter the political barriers that I illustrated in my study. First, is to improve the accuracy of regional impact models but also the societal communication of the scientific results. Indeed, one of the most important things I have noticed during my research and the interviews I conducted with stakeholders and decision makers is that there is still a gap between raw previsions of impacts modelled and their possible translation into real life situations. Obviously stakeholders and decision makers do not see immediate applications of research results in the potentially affected economical activities. It is true that the uncertainty of climate models can make decision-making quite awkward, but we also lack specialized bodies that would be able to both analyse research results and propose possible applications for determined sectors of activity and regions. The creation of council bodies bringing together climate change specialists and sector analysts could be a way to better communicate climate research results to both stakeholders and policymakers. Second, adaptation policies are still very young, and are often designed through top-down and bureaucratic models. Consequently adaptation policies might still appear as a imposition of state views on private affairs and an unnecessary administrative burden to many actors in the political system, even to the vulnerable actors who are supposed to benefit from them. At this stage, it would certainly lessen the scepticism and opposition toward adaptation if these policies would focus more on inciting and convincing individuals to autonomously integrate climate impacts prevision in their everyday business. It could be done, of course, through awareness-raising campaigns and education programs which are in many cases already a part of existing adaptation policies but also through legislative changes. A good example of what could be done would be to integrate climate impacts provisions in environmental impact assessments that are generally required of firms and individuals undertaking potentially harmful activities. If the role of adaptation policy is to reduce vulnerability to climate change through the present modification of the behaviour of affected actors so that they integrate and anticipate future impacts of climate change, then it is far from an easy task. It requires more than technology or financial resources. It demands that we switch from a world where short term economic gains are the strongest driver of individual and collective choices, to a world where future risks “ natural or economic ” weigh significantly on contemporary decisions.

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## Chapter 6 : 7 Obstacles to Mindfulness and How to Overcome Them

*Includes bibliographical references and index The case for peace -- Overcoming the geopolitical barriers to peace -- The end result -- Is the "one-state" solution a barrier to peace? -- Is a non-contiguous Palestinian state a barrier to peace?*

Decentring the intervention experts: Ethnographic peace research and policy engagement. Cooperation and Conflict, online publication, This research examines one of the very concerns the Peace Science Digest was created to address: Despite the expectation that scholars, especially in the field of peacebuilding, outline the practical implications of their research, there are numerous barriers to the successful transfer of knowledge to those who can use it. The present research focuses on the first two tasks by identifying the barriers to knowledge transfer between scholars and practitioners and then by introducing the ethnographic peace research EPR approach and demonstrating how it might overcome some of these barriers. They therefore emphasize the importance of understanding local dynamics and prioritizing local knowledge in peacebuilding practice. There is a concern, however, that such critical scholarly insights have had trouble finding their way into "and being used appropriately by" practitioner communities. It is here that the author outlines the many barriers to effective knowledge transfer, especially in the field of peacebuilding intervention, ultimately sorting these into five categories: Previously, policy implementation was understood as a straightforward linear and hierarchical process, with top-level policymakers making decisions then directly carried out by others along the policy implementation chain, resulting in rational and predictable outcomes. More generally, ethnographic research looks to the meanings that people attribute to their activities in particular contexts and examines how they make sense of the world around them. EPR can do so due to the following characteristics: As noted above, the focus of this research is highly relevant to the work of the Peace Science Digest, particularly its aim to help bridge the gap between scholars and practitioners in the peace studies field. First, it makes us critically aware of the numerous barriers to effective knowledge transfer between scholars and practitioners "not only the lack of clear and accessible communication" but also the impossibility of strictly linear implementation of this knowledge and control over its use and outcomes. Second, it draws attention to the real value of ethnographic approaches to knowledge generation, particularly when it comes to understanding specific conflict contexts "with an accompanying caution about applying research claims too broadly. As noted by the author, the further generalized the findings, the less useful they are likely to be in a specific conflict context. Despite the expectation that peacebuilding scholars outline the practical implications of their research, there are numerous barriers to the successful transfer of this knowledge to those who can use it. Practically speaking, this research is most relevant for scholars as they consider how to make their research more useful to the world. This will be the kind of knowledge most useful to those interested in supporting peacebuilding efforts on the ground as effectively as possible "and as mindfully of the complex local conditions as possible. Of course, these are helpful frameworks, but practitioners should be wary about too readily importing and applying their categories and definitions to the local contexts in which they are working. Furthermore, practitioners "like scholars" should be mindful of their limited ability to control the outcomes of peacebuilding interventions. Loyle, Kathleen Cunningham, and Joe Young. Political Violence a Glance, May 24, UK Department for International Development, Approaches and Tensions By Gearoid Millar. Syracuse University Press, Elicitive Training By Michelle Maiese. Beyond Intractability, September

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## Chapter 7 : | Which are the barriers for women's participation in politics? (WIP/World Bank Survey)

*The Process of Overcoming the Psychological Barriers In order to pave the route to a resolution of the conflict and later to a lasting peace, a new repertoire must be formed and disseminated among society members.*

As my awareness has increased, so has the peace and joy in my life. The more familiar I have become with the inner workings of my mind, the better I have started to feel. I came onto the path of mindfulness , meditation , and spirituality when I was 16 years old. I saw the TV-series Ed where the main character started experimenting with lucid dreaming. That got me interested, and that is where my journey started. In every one of these cases I let my thoughts run wild. I started focusing on the negative instead of on the positive, and I think many people have the same tendency. So there have been both ups and downs, but in the end they have all been there for a reason. Mindfulness takes ongoing effort. Mindfulness takes a lot of work, but the good news is that the longer you practice, the easier it gets, and the more joyful your life becomes. At first, your thoughts will be in chaos, and everything will seem out of control. Your situation will feel helpless, but the more you focus on being fully where you are, the easier it will be to find peace of mind in the moment. Mindfulness is best practiced throughout your day. There will always be distractions. The distractions could be problems in your life, drama in your relationships , or old negative beliefs popping up from your past. These are great opportunities to practice present moment awareness. They will help you become stronger, better, and more in tune with yourself. The problems and challenges we face are teachers in disguise. They are there to help you grow and to realize who you truly are. Progress may seem excruciatingly slow. There will be times when you attach to things and situations that you want, which will make it difficult to be fully in the present moment. We all do those things sometimes. The more I want something, the more I fixate on not having it and wanting to get it. Once I release the attachment and focus on being grateful for what I have in the moment, my life seems to shift, and progress seems to happen naturally. You may want to give up. Like with any worthwhile journey, you will feel like giving up and throwing in the towel multiple times. But it is during the times when you feel most frustrated that you are often on the verge of a breakthrough. Our lives are very similar to the seasons. We go through cold, dark winters, and joyful, expanding summers. It all comes and goes. When you realize that the challenging times are there to help you grow, you will automatically feel more peaceful and relaxed. Your goals may challenge your mindfulness. Having goals is fantastic, essential even, but when you become overly attached to them, something bad happens, just like we talked about above. Attachment muddles our clarity. Remember that when you start letting your goals pull you into a stressful state of mind. This will make you much happier in the long term, and, of course, right now. You might forget that the journey is the destination. Most people miss the fact that the reward is in the journey. Sure, it feels great to hit a milestone, but if you do not replace that goal with another one, you will soon find yourself feeling unfulfilled. Humans need goals so they can have a sense of purpose and fulfillment. It is in the journey that we learn, grow, and become better. If you focus on what is going on right now, the rest take care of itself. Even the most enlightened masters on earth have to deal with difficult situations and chaotic thoughts. The difference is they have learned to accept the moment for what it is. When you do this, you become the guardian of your inner space, which is the only way to feel good inside and find peace of mind, right now.

## Chapter 8 : Overcoming Geopolitical Obstacles to Nuclear Zero by Richard Falk

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