

Peace Psychology and Geneva Peace Week
Connecting Colleagues for Global Relevance
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Psychology and Peace Conference—University of Notre Dame (9-11 March 2018)

"We are a world in pieces. We need to be a world at peace."

UN Secretary-General António Guterres ([UN General Assembly, 19 September 2017](http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2017/09/170914.sgsm17.doc.htm))

This interactive session explores the relevance and practicalities of connecting colleagues/organizations involved in Peace Psychology (PP) with colleagues/organizations involved in Geneva Peace Week (GPW). How can PP-GPW connections lead to new opportunities for fostering wellbeing and peace in our world?

GPW is held each November in Geneva, with venues primarily at the United Nations and the Maison de la Paix. Now in its fifth year, it is organized by the United Nations Office of Geneva, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, and the Graduate Institute Geneva. GPW includes five days of events: 50 plus presentations, symposia, global reports, films, etc. 5000 people participated in 2017, representing organizations from civil society, academia, private sector, governments, and United Nations. The theme for **GPW 2017** was **"Prevention Across Sectors and Institutions."** To get a better feel for the relevance of GPW, see the 2017 Program and 2017 Report (<http://www.genevapeaceweek.ch/node/182>), "Resources from Geneva Peace Week" (*Global Integration Update*, 12/2016) (<https://us10.campaign-archive.com/?u=e83a5528fb81b78be71f78079&id=651e03107d>), and the Geneva Peacebuilding Calendar 2017: <file:///C:/Users/Kelly/Documents/Geneva%20Peace%20Calendar%202017.pdf>.

PP is a growing field that studies "mental processes and behavior that lead to violence, prevent violence, and facilitate nonviolence as well as promoting fairness, respect, and dignity for all, for the purpose of making violence a less likely occurrence and helping to heal its psychological effects" ([MacNair, 2003](#)). One of the main PP entities is the Society for the Study of Peace, Conflict, and Violence (**Division 48, American Psychological Association**, established 1990) with its flagship journal, *Peace and Conflict*. "As peace psychologists, our vision is the development of sustainable societies through the prevention of destructive conflict and violence, the amelioration of its consequences, the empowerment of individuals, and the building of cultures of peace and global community" (<http://peacepsychology.org/>).

Objective 1. Review the "global integration framework" (GI: linking our skills, relationships, and integrity on behalf of global issues and wellbeing). Give examples how GI is relevant for the [sustainable development goals](#) and linking PP and GPW (http://membercareassociates.org/?page_id=373).

Objective 2. Overview GPW and APA Division 48. Give examples of GPW presentations and handouts (e.g., UN/World Bank, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, Inclusive Peace and Transition Initiative, Small Arms Survey, QUNO, GPPAC; also Mental Health/Psychosocial Support (IFRC/ICRC), *Mental Health Action Plan* (WHO), *Human Development Report 2016* (UNDP), etc.

Objective 3. Discuss ideas for connecting PP with GPW and the Geneva international hub. How can Division 48 colleagues get involved at GPWs and vice versa? What are some strategic ways to collaborate for sustainable development including SDG Goal 16 on "peaceful and inclusive societies"?

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Examples of Materials from GPW 2017 (9 items with * = handouts available at session)
(and some development, humanitarian, and mental health materials from Geneva-based organizations)

Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue <https://www.hdcentre.org/>

--**The Inside Story: The Impact of Insider Mediators on Modern Peacemaking* (2017)

<https://www.hdcentre.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/The-Inside-Story-The-impact-of-insider-mediators-on-modern-peacemaking.pdf>

Geneva Peacebuilding Platform <http://gpplatform.ch/> (*flyer for GPW 2017 and GPW 2018)

-- *Business and the UN Peace and Security Agenda* (2016, Brief)

http://www.gpplatform.ch/sites/default/files/Brief%2010%20-%20Business%20and%20the%20UN%20peace%20and%20security%20agenda_0.pdf

-- *Geneva Peacebuilding Calendar 2017* (2017) <http://gpplatform.ch/geneva-peace-calendar-2017>

-- *White Paper on Peacebuilding* (2015)

<http://www.gpplatform.ch/sites/default/files/White%20Paper%20on%20Peacebuilding.pdf>

Global Geneva Magazine <http://www.global-geneva.com/>

Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict <http://www.gppac.net/about-gppac>

-- *Empowerment and Protection: Stories of Human Security* (2017)

<http://www.storiesofhumansecurity.net/>

-- *Handbook on Human Security: A Civil-Military-Police Curriculum* (March 2016)

<http://www.humansecuritycoordination.org/documents/130617663/132322351/Handbook+on+Human+Security+march+2016/f7498087-7cd1-43a0-8d37-ad75f68c3ed0>

International Committee of the Red Cross <https://www.icrc.org/>

-- *Health in Danger* <http://healthcareindanger.org/>

-- *Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Guidelines* (2017)

<https://shop.icrc.org/guidelines-on-mental-health-and-psychosocial-support-2637.html>

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies <http://www.ifrc.org/>

-- *Managing Stress in the Field* (2009) <http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/Health/managing-stress-en.pdf>

-- *Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Staff* (2013) <http://www.unhcr.org/51f67bdc9.pdf>

-- *Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Persons of Concern* (2013) <http://www.unhcr.org/51bec3359.pdf>

Inclusive Peace and Transition Initiative <http://www.inclusivepeace.org/>

--**Civil Society in Peace Processes at a Glance* (April 2016, Briefing Note)

<http://www.inclusivepeace.org/content/civil-society-peace-processes-glance-results-civil-society>

--**Making Women Count in Peace Processes* (February 2016, Briefing Note)

<http://www.inclusivepeace.org/content/womens-inclusion-peace-processes-glance>

-- *Preventing Violence through Inclusion: From Building Political Momentum to Sustaining Peace* (January 2018, Briefing Note) <http://www.inclusivepeace.org/content/preventing-violence-through-inclusion>

Quaker United Nations Office <http://www.quno.org/>

Small Arms Survey <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/>

--**Global Violent Deaths 2017*

<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/about-us/highlights/2017/highlight-gvd-report.html>

--**Arms Control 2.0: Operationalizing SDG Target 16.4* (October 2017, Briefing Paper)

<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/T-Briefing-Papers/SAS-BP-Arms-Control-2-0.pdf>

--**Beyond the Battlefield: Towards a Better Assessment of the Human Cost of Armed Conflict* (September 2017, Briefing Paper) <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/T-Briefing-Papers/SAS-BP4-Beyond-battlefield.pdf>

United Nations Development Program <http://hdr.undp.org/en>

--**World Development Report 2016: Human Development for Everyone* (2017)
http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf

United Nations Office in Geneva <https://unog.ch/>

World Council of Churches (Ecumenical Centre) <https://www.oikoumene.org/en/>

--Pilgrimage of Justice and Peace <http://blog.oikoumene.org/>

World Health Organization (Mental Health-Substance Abuse) http://www.who.int/mental_health/en/

--**Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020* (2013) http://www.who.int/mental_health/action_plan_2013/en/

World Bank Group <http://www.worldbank.org/>

--*Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict* (2017, Main Messages)
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/28337/211162mm.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y>

"**Peace studies** is an interdisciplinary academic field that draws on political science, sociology, history, anthropology, theology, psychology, philosophy, and other fields to: understand the causes of armed conflict; develop ways to prevent and resolve war, genocide, terrorism, gross violations of human rights; and build peaceful and just systems and societies...Within peace studies, "peace" is defined not just as the absence of war (**negative peace**), but also the presence of the conditions for a just and sustainable peace, including access to food and clean drinking water, education for women and children, security from physical harm, and other inviolable human rights (**positive peace**). This idea is rooted in the understanding that a "just peace" is the only sustainable kind of peace; an approach that seeks merely to "stop the guns" while ignoring the denial of human rights and unjust social and political conditions will not work in the long run." ([Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies](#))

"**Peace psychology** can be defined as "the study of mental processes that lead to violence, that prevent violence, and that facilitate nonviolence as well as promoting fairness, respect, and dignity for all, for the purpose of making violence a less likely occurrence and helping to heal its psychological effects" ([MacNair, 2003](#)). Another definition is that "peace psychology seeks to develop theories and practices aimed at the prevention and mitigation of direct and structural violence. Framed positively, peace psychology promotes the nonviolent management of conflict and the pursuit of social justice, what we refer to as peacemaking and peacebuilding, respectively" (Christie, Wagner, & Winter, 2000). Though peace psychology has links within all branches of psychology, there are especially strong links to social psychology, political psychology, community psychology, and positive psychology...Peace psychologists have developed a number of themes over the years. The psychological causes of war and other forms of violence is one such theme, as well as the psychological consequences. Along with these are the causes and consequences of behavior intended to counter violence, commonly referred to as nonviolence or nonviolent action. Other remedies to violent behavior include peace education and conflict resolution. In early years, focus was on international affairs. Through time those interested in peace psychology have more commonly thought that other forms of violence are precursors to war, share with war many of the same causes and consequences, and are threats to peace even in the absence of outright war. These include domestic violence, hate crimes, the death penalty, abuses of medicine, and institutional arrangements which foster poverty or environmental degradation."
(<http://www.rachelmacnair.com/peace-psych-history>)

**Geneva Peace Week 2017
6-10 November 2017
Prevention Across Sectors and Institutions**

Here is a description of 12 of the events from GPW 2017 that Kelly attended. The events will give you a feel for the diversity and relevance of the topics being addressed as well as some of the organizations and resources at GPW. See the 2017 Program and Report: <http://www.genevapeaceweek.ch/node/182>

Bullets and Borders: Transnational Armed Groups and Violence in the Sahara Sahel Region. The Small Arms Survey (Security Assessment in North Africa Project). Transnational illicit arms traffickers take advantage of ungoverned spaces and insecure borders in the understudied Sahara-Sahel region, which has a significant impact on armed violence dynamics in states like Chad, Libya, and Niger. This interactive panel assembles visiting experts to explore the complex implications of recent Sahara-Sahel developments on existing conflict. The first half of this event will showcase the Small Arms Survey's 2017 research, which is based on extensive fieldwork, providing expert panelists with the opportunity to highlight their key findings. The second half of this event will be a moderated Q&A between panelists and the audience. Discussions with panelists are encouraged to continue afterwards.

Strategic Approaches to Social Cohesion and Reconciliation: The Case of the Middle East. Quaker International Affairs (QIA), American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), Quaker UN Office (QUNO). A key element in prevention is long term work on addressing social and political division and exclusion. Given an increasingly securitized approach to responding to on-going tensions in Middle East, there is a growing need for alternative approaches based on a recognition of interdependence, fostering collective efforts to identify shared solutions. Presenters will share their experience mediating, facilitating, and convening discussions on strategic approaches to social cohesion and reconciliation.

Conflicts on Water, Land and Food: Prevention and Responses. Geneva Water Hub (GWH)/UNIGE, Quaker United Nations (FAO Office), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Water and land are key natural resources that shape billions of peoples' livelihoods, food security, wellbeing and identity. The equitable and peaceful management of water and land is an increasingly challenging task due to a multitude of factors such as resource degradation, climate change, population growth and violent conflict that can exacerbate vulnerabilities. Additionally, in specific situations such as the displacement of populations and protracted conflicts, new challenges emerge and effective responses need to be put in place. This event will discuss the potential of water as an instrument of peace in preventing conflicts and building peace in emergency situations.

Pathways for Peace: What is New with the Global Prevention Policy? World Bank, DCAF, IPTI. [This launched the UN-World Bank *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict.*]

The Role of Private Sector in Prevention. International Peace Institute (IPI), UN SDG Fund, and Concordia. In this event we...focus on the role of private sector and their contribution to inclusive and peaceful societies and how they can be part of prevention agenda. The role of the private sector has often been ignored when discussing peace, and the SDGs provide an important entry point in which the private sector can contribute not only to growth but also be a partner in building peace.

Cine@IHEID screening "An Insignificant Man" followed by a debate. Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy. <http://www.insignificantman.com/>

The Ravages of War in Syria [and Effects] on Refugees. Fondation Surgir/ Armenian Relief Society.

Religion – A Source of Conflict or a Path to Peace? The Role of Religion in Preventing Violence. The Network for Religious and Traditional Peacemakers (NETW), The Cordoba Foundation of Geneva (CFG), World Council of Churches (WCC), Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO). The panel includes 4-5 religious figures and peace practitioners representing various geographical regions, denominations and/or including the religious dimension in their practice. After an introductory round of questions where the panelists introduce themselves and their area of expertise, the panel addresses questions such as: the role of religious actors/organisations in preventing hate speech and violence; the successful countermeasures used by the religious actors; the support needed, if any, to strengthen the work of religious actors in preventing violence; the inclusion of the religious dimension in conflict transformation practice. The audience is invited to join the discussion.

Supporting National Capacities for Conflict Prevention: What Works, What Doesn't. UNDP, UN Department of Political Affairs, Inter-parliamentary Union, Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD). The event aims at showcasing what the UN system, together with its partners, does to support national capacities for conflict prevention. This includes building or strengthening "infrastructures for peace", such as national and local peace committees, as well as supporting national mediators. What are the challenges in supporting these capacities? What have we learnt over the years that makes this approach successful? How do "infrastructures for peace" and "insider mediation" work in practice? How does the Secretary-General's initiative to enhance the UN's mediation capacity relate to this?

Preventing Cyber Conflicts: Do We Need a Cyber Treaty? Geneva Internet Platform (GIP). Early 2017, Microsoft's president Brad Smith called for a Digital Geneva Convention 'to implement international rules to protect the civilian use of the Internet'. Microsoft's proposal has generated extensive discussions: what clauses should be included? How should it be implemented and enforced? What can we learn from similar processes, and in particular the humanitarian field that inspired Microsoft's proposal? This session discusses the potential of this proposal, using the expertise, experience, and tradition of Geneva as a place of discussion on delicate issues.

Designing Against Evil? Breakthroughs in Violence Prevention. Centre on Conflict, Development, and Peacebuilding (CCDP). How do we stop violent abuses of human rights and/or humanitarian law? The Violence Prevention (VIPRE) Initiative draws on cutting-edge approaches within sociology, philosophy, and cognitive neuroscience to find new answers to this question that go beyond a focus on legal or rights-based approaches. By ergonomically re-designing the 'situations' in which violent abuses (torture, civilian targeting, ethnic cleansing, etc.) occur, the Initiative seeks – like road traffic safety systems – to prevent political violence without relying on changing the ideas, personalities, or institutional settings in which particular individuals operate. This event explains..how...violent abuse is prevented.

Geneva Lecture Series: Current Internet Governance Challenges: What's Next? UNOG, UNITAR, the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, the Geneva Internet Platform. The internet can be a facilitator for human rights, development and economic stability and growth, contributing decisively to human development. At the same time, cyber-terrorism, online crime and other forms of internet misuse demonstrate how internet governance remains a challenge in need of urgent attention. Could a new governance model address these cyberspace challenges? Proposal for a Digital Geneva Convention? Presenters: Brad Smith, President and Chief Legal Officer, Microsoft Corporation; Kate Gilmore, Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights; Phillip Spoerri, Head of Delegation to the UN in New York, International Committee of the Red Cross.

Global Integration (GI). “GI Global is a framework to help us connect relationally and contribute relevantly on behalf of human wellbeing and the issues facing humanity, in light of our integrity and core values (e.g., ethical, humanitarian, faith-based).”
http://membercareassociates.org/?page_id=373

Global Mental Health (GMH). “GMH is an international, interdisciplinary, culturally-sensitive, and multi-sectoral domain which promotes human wellbeing, the right to health, and equity in health for all. It encourages healthy behaviors and lifestyles; is committed to preventing and treating mental, neurological, and substance use conditions especially for vulnerable populations (e.g., in settings of poverty, conflict, calamity, and trauma and in low- and middle income countries); and seeks to improve policies and programs, professional practices and research, advocacy and awareness, and social and environmental factors that affect health and wellbeing.”
<https://sites.google.com/site/gmhmap/>

Global Integration Framework <i>Linking skills, values, and integrity on behalf of global issues</i>	
Context Resources Global Multi-Sectoral (GMS) Examples:	Core Resources Global Mental Health (GMH) Examples:
<p>1. Inter-Governmental Sector 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN)</p> <p>2. Humanitarian Sector One Humanity (UN); World Disaster Reports (IFRC)</p> <p>3. Economic Sector World Development Reports (World Bank)</p> <p>4. Development Sector Human Development Reports (UNDP)</p> <p>5. Peace-Security Sector White Paper on Peacebuilding (GPP)</p> <p>6. Health Sector World Health Reports (WHO)</p> <p>7. Other Sectors Academic-Education, Environment, Faith-Based, Human Rights, Labor, Media, Military, Public Services etc.</p> <p>Note that the sectors increasingly overlap in light of the collaborative efforts to address the many global, interrelated issues that know no sectoral or national borders. There are also regular newsletters by many organizations to help stay updated with sector issues and developments.</p>	<p>1. Newsletters and Updates APA, MHIN, WFMH</p> <p>2. Edited Books and Journals Lancet 2011, Transcultural Psychiatry 2014</p> <p>3. WHO Mental Health Publications MH Action Plan 2013-2020, MH Atlas 2014</p> <p>4. Training Programs and Courses Goa, Kigali, London, Melbourne, NY, Toronto</p> <p>5. Conferences and Events IUPsyS, MGMH, NIMH-GCC, WFMH, WHO</p> <p>6. Critiques and Cultural Relevance Cultural/Critical Psychology/Psychiatry, Users</p> <p>7. Additional Categories --Affiliations and Partnerships --Advocacy and Rights --Films and Videos --Gender Issues --Humanitarian Applications --Policy: International and National --Practice Guidelines and Services --Research and Training Centers/Programs --Specific MH Disorders, Populations, Settings</p>
<p>This is a sample template to highlight several sources of shared and synthesized knowledge. It is a tool to stay updated about important multi-sectoral and GMH issues and developments. Colleagues are encouraged to adjust it according to their different interests and involvements.</p> <p>Source: O’Donnell, K. & Lewis O’Donnell, M. (2016). Global mental health: Sharing and synthesizing knowledge for sustainable development. <i>Global Mental Health</i>, 3, e27, 1-18.</p>	

Notes: