

Humanity Care: Leaving No One Behind

*The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
and the Church-Mission Community (SDGs-CMC)*



**NGOs and Development in Mission
Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary
27 November 2018**

**Kelly O'Donnell, PsyD and Michèle Lewis O'Donnell, PsyD
Consulting Psychologists, Member Care Associates, Inc.**

(c) 2018 Kelly and Michele O'Donnell--see notes below slides

--Image: Detail from the cover of *Global Member Care: Crossing Sectors for Serving Humanity* (2013) William Carey Library.

--This image is one way to summarize our presentation. How?

Purpose

*"We are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works,
which God ordained beforehand so that we would walk in them."*

[Ephesians 2:10](#)

Overview the UN efforts to realize sustainable development and wellbeing for all--"leaving no one behind"—sharing from our work experiences and applications for the Church-Mission Community.



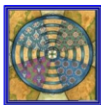
Palestinian refugees (IDPs)...in Syria.

Transforming Our World:
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
United Nations (2015, Preamble)

*“We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. **As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.**”*

In addition, here are some of the opening remarks by UN Secretary-General António Guterres at the [UN General Assembly’s High-level Meeting on Sustaining Peace](#), 24 April 2018. It seems to us that Guterres, like ourselves, is under no illusion that the SDGs mean the *Salvific* Development Goals.

“We must recognize that in some fundamental ways, our world is going backwards. More countries are experiencing violent conflict than at any time in nearly three decades. Record numbers of civilians are being killed or injured by explosive weapons in urban areas. Record numbers of people are on the move, displaced by violence, war and persecution. We see horrific violations of human rights, and rising nationalism, racism and xenophobia. Inequalities are increasing; whole regions, countries and communities can find themselves isolated from progress and left behind by growth. Women and girls face discrimination of all kinds. These are all indications that we need greater unity and courage – to ease the fears of the people we serve; to set the world on track to a better future; and to lay the foundations of sustainable peace and development.”



Three Topics



- **United Nations**
Overview and perspectives
Transforming Our World—SDGs
Applications: Faith-based partners
- **Examples from our UN and Multi-Sectoral Work**
Articles: Sector connectors
Global Member Care
Trio Gatherings
Geneva Peace Week
Global Mental Health
Education for Global Citizenship
UN High Level Meetings 2018—NCDs and Sustaining Peace
- **Global Integration**
Overview and perspectives
GI Updates—Doomsday and Global Grids
Applications: *Global integrators*



Part One
Humanity Care--United Nations
Leaving no one behind



What are two nice people doing in a place like this...? 😊

Photo taken after the screening of the film Whistleblower, at the UN Geneva.

"I don't want a scandal, I'm just doing my job."

Film trailer: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E56OYUV7BWw>



Charter of the UN, 1945



“We the peoples of the United Nations determined:

- to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind,
- and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,
- and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained,
- and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom...” [Source?]

This Wiki entry has some helpful overview info about the UN too:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations

“The United Nations' system is based on five principal organs: the [General Assembly](#), the [Security Council](#), the [Economic and Social Council](#) (ECOSOC), the [Secretariat](#), and the [International Court of Justice](#).^[52] A sixth principal organ, the [Trusteeship Council](#), suspended operations in 1994, upon the independence of [Palau](#), the last remaining UN trustee territory.^[53] Four of the five principal organs are located at the main UN Headquarters in New York City.^[54] The International Court of Justice is located in [The Hague](#), while other major agencies are based in the [UN offices at Geneva](#),^[55] [Vienna](#),^[56] and [Nairobi](#).^[57] Other UN institutions are located throughout the world. The six [official languages](#) of the United Nations, used in intergovernmental meetings and documents, are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. On the basis of the [Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations](#), the UN and its agencies are [immune](#) from the laws of the countries where they operate, safeguarding the UN's impartiality with regard to the host and member countries.”



Source?



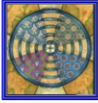
“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.”

“Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.”

[Universal Declaration of Human Rights \(Articles 1, 18\)](#)

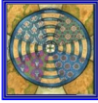
What year was it ratified, by who, and how many Articles?

[1948, UN General Assembly, 30 Articles](#)



- The United Nations is a 20th-century organization facing a 21st-century challenge as an institution with **impressive achievements but also haunting failures**, one that mirrors not just the world's hopes but **its inequalities and disagreements**, and most important, one that has changed but **needs to change further....**
- The single greatest problem facing the United Nations is that **there is no single greatest problem**; rather there are a dozen different ones each day clamoring for attention. Some, like the crisis in Lebanon, the Palestinian situation and the nuclear programs in Iran and North Korea, are obvious and trying.
- Others we call **"problems without passports"**— issues that cross all frontiers uninvited, like climate change, drug trafficking, human rights, terrorism, epidemic diseases, and refugee movements.
- Their solutions, too, can recognize no frontiers because **no one country or group of countries, however rich or powerful, can tackle them alone.**

Shashi Tharoor, The Good for Something United Nations, *Newsweek*, September 4, 2006



Tracking with the UN



You can check out some of the latest events related to the UN, including archives on, UN WebTV <http://webtv.un.org/>


Class: Give examples










UN Year in Review 2017

"The year 2017 marked a shift in leadership at the United Nations as Secretary-General António Guterres began his term at a time of heightened global challenges. The world's fastest-growing refugee crisis unfolded in Myanmar while the threat of famine loomed over Yemen, South Sudan, Nigeria and Somalia. Resolved to forestall crises before they occur, Secretary-General Guterres launched a series of reforms aimed at advancing mitigation and prevention. These build on past successes, including the proud legacy left by the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, which closed its doors after reshaping the global approach to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. As the United Nations rises to the world's collective security challenges, the voices of the people most affected resound with greater meaning for our common future."

Transforming Our World:
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
United Nations, 25 September 2015

 **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	

"Today we are also taking a decision of great historic significance. We resolve to build a better future for all people, including the millions who have been denied the chance to lead decent, dignified and rewarding lives and to achieve their full human potential. We can be the first generation to succeed in ending poverty; just as we may be the last to have a chance of saving the planet..." (paragraph 50)

Five overlapping themes: People-Peace-Prosperity-Planet-Partnership

We are aware that there are different perspectives about the United Nations. It has many strengths and weaknesses, accomplishments and failures. In spite of its shortcomings, we are convinced of its critical importance in our world along with the huge opportunities--and moral responsibilities--that are before us all via the sustainable development Agenda.

We encourage you to carefully review the Agenda, noting especially its core which consists of 17 goals and 169 targets. It is a plan of action that involves five overlapping areas: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships.



Two milestones en route to the SDGs



1. Rio +20 Declaration on Sustainable Development: The Future We Want (June 2012)

2. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

"In September 2000, building upon a decade of major United Nations conferences and summits, world leaders came together at United Nations Headquarters in New York to adopt the [United Nations Millennium Declaration](#), committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets - with a deadline of 2015 - that have become known as the Millennium Development Goals." www.un.org/millenniumgoals

Question: What are the eight MDGs?

[End Poverty and Hunger](#)

[Universal Education](#)

[Gender Equality](#)

[Child Health](#)

[Maternal Health](#)

[Combat HIV/AIDS](#)

[Environmental Sustainability](#)

[Global Partnership](#)

Ban Ki-Moon, *The Road to Dignity by 2030*
(synthesis report on sustainable development, 4 December 2014)



"We are at a historic crossroads...**Our ambition is to achieve sustainable development for all** (2). Transformation is our watchword. At this moment in time, we are called to lead and act with courage (4). Our globalized world is marked by extraordinary progress alongside unacceptable—and unsustainable —levels of want, fear, discrimination, exploitation, injustice and environmental folly at all levels (11). **I urge Governments and people everywhere to fulfill their political and moral responsibilities.** This is my call to dignity, and we must respond with all our vision and strength (25)." [bold font added]

Note from CORE MC weblog, 16 Dec 2015

<http://coremembercare.blogspot.com>

--We also want to mention the need to address global injustices and global inequities related to the current global governance systems--a central issue which relates to but is not sufficiently addressed by **SDG 10: "Reduce inequality within and between countries."** For example with regards to health, consider this perspective: "Power asymmetry and global social norms limit the range of choice and constrain action on health inequity; these limitations are reinforced by systemic global governance dysfunctions and require vigilance across all policy arenas....Global governance for health must be rooted in commitments to global solidarity and shared responsibility; sustainable and healthy development for all requires a global economic and political system that serves a global community of healthy people on a healthy planet. " (The Lancet-University of Oslo Commission on Global Governance for Health, The Lancet, Feb. 2014, p. 5)

SDGs

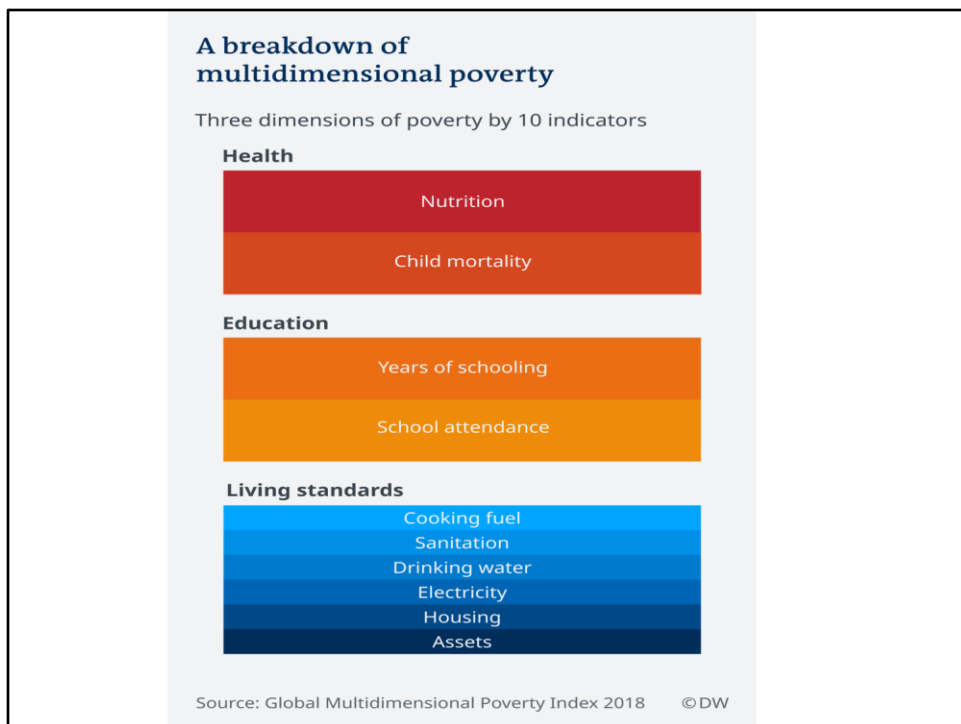


- **Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

- Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Michele and Kelly: The SDGs exist because the DSGs exist—Daily Survival Goals for much of humanity.

Which of the SDGs interests you the most, or are you involved in the most?



Shining a light on SDG 1: **End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

[The 2018 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index](#)

(click on above link for two summary diagrams)

- “The new figures show that in 104 primarily low and middle-income countries, 662 million children are considered multidimensionally poor. In 35 countries half of all children are poor.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa for instance, some 560 million people (58 percent of the population) are living in multidimensional poverty, 342 million (61 percent of those living in multidimensional poverty) of them severely so. While in South Asia 546 million people (31 percent of the population) are multidimensionally poor, 200 million of them (37 percent) severely so.
- Some 1.3 billion people live in multidimensional poverty, which is almost a quarter of the population of the 104 countries for which the 2018 MPI is calculated. Of these 1.3 billion, almost half – 46 percent – are thought to be living in severe poverty and are deprived in at least half of the dimensions covered in the MPI.”

Source: [Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative](#) (website, 2018)



Faith-Based Partners CMC and the SDGs



Sustainable Development Goal 17

“Strengthen the means of implementation
and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.”

See also the partnership examples and updates at:
[Partnerships Engagement for the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Class: Give examples

- See also:

[--Faith-Based Partners in Transformation](#)

MC Resource Update (October 2015)

--[Global Integration Partnerships: At the Global Tables and in the Global Trenches](#)
(CORE MC weblog, 16 Dec. 2015)



Faith-Based Initiatives

"In parts of Africa where bandits and warlords shoot or rape anything that moves, you often find that the only groups still operating are Doctors Without Borders and religious aid workers: crazy doctors and crazy Christians. In the town of Rutshuru in war-ravaged Congo, I found starving children, raped widows and shellshocked survivors. And there was a determined Catholic nun from Poland, serenely running a church clinic...and brave souls like her are increasingly representative of religious conservatives. We can disagree sharply with their politics, but to mock them underscores our own ignorance and prejudice."

- **Source:**
[Evangelicals a Liberal Can Love.](#)
Nicholas Kristof, *New York Times* (3 February 2008)
- **See also:**
[Some Myths about Faith-Based Humanitarian Aid.](#)
Wilfred Mlay, *Humanitarian Exchange* 27 (July 2004, pp. 48-51)



Excerpts Related to Partnerships *Transforming our World* (Sept 2015, UN)

- “We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.” (Preamble)
- “The scale and ambition of the new Agenda requires a revitalized Global Partnership to ensure its implementation. We fully commit to this. This Partnership will work in a spirit of global solidarity, in particular solidarity with the poorest and with people in vulnerable situations. It will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the Goals and targets, bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources.” (paragraph 39)
- “We the Peoples” are the celebrated opening words of the UN Charter. It is “We the Peoples” who are embarking today on the road to 2030. Our journey will involve Governments as well as Parliaments, the UN system and other international institutions, local authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society, business and the private sector, the scientific and academic community – and all people. Millions have already engaged with, and will own, this Agenda. It is an Agenda of the people, by the people, and for the people – and this, we believe, will ensure its success.” (paragraph 52)

Possible activity: break into small groups and each group discuss one of there three paaragraphs, then report back to larger group.

Faith-Based People-Organizations



“We believe that a variety of people must be at the “global tables” in order to help shape and influence agendas, policies, and action in the “global trenches.” That includes people from all countries, sectors, and faith backgrounds, who are informed and skilled, and dedicated to the common good. “

“Religion and faith, as we know, have a central place for most people in our world—including many “persons and communities of concern,” staff, organizations, governments, and donors. Faith-based people are thus often mainstream contributors and partners--and not marginal players--when it comes to the efforts to transform the world. The emphasis on **personal** transformation (including virtue and moral integrity) is often an important added contribution from the faith-based sector.”

Note: faith is often the core part of one’s life/identity and not simply a component of one’s life/identity.

Global Integration Update (August 2015)

Faith-Based Partners in Transformation

<http://us4.campaign-archive1.com/?u=f34fc856e7776d7b69dafd3b3&id=f2d61d15f5>

Faith-Based Initiatives Some Materials-Milestones



- [Building from Common Foundations: The World Health Organization and Faith-Based Organizations in Primary Care](#) (2008), Geneva Global, World Health Organization (overview and guidelines)
 - [Ending Extreme Poverty: A Moral and Religious Imperative](#) (2015), World Bank (joint inter-religious statement)
 - [Laudato Si: Caring for Our Common Home](#) (2015), Pope Francis (encyclical on creation care)
 - [Faith-Based Health Care](#) (7 July 2015), *The Lancet* (special issue)
 - [International Partnership on Religion and Sustainable Development](#) (organization/website)
 - [A Faith-Sensitive Approach to Humanitarian Response: Guidance on Mental Health and Psychosocial Programming](#) (2018) The Lutheran World Federation and Islamic Relief Worldwide
- Source for the first five items:
[Multi-Sectoral Member Care: Engaging Our World as Global Integrators](#)
Journal of Psychology and Theology 44(4), 2016, pp. 303-314. K and M O'Donnell

A Faith-Sensitive Approach in Humanitarian Response: Guidance on Mental Health and Psychosocial Programming (2018, LWF and IRW) excerpt from Forward:

"We hope [this resource] will be a useful tool across all sectors of humanitarian response. Psychosocial support is a logical entry point for looking at faith identity, but precisely because it takes an inter-sectoral approach, it enables this tool to provide insights on how to take faith identity seriously across all sectors.

Faith finds common ground with human rights in a people-centred approach which affirms the dignity of each and every person. It is our hope that this guidance will, in a modest way, help that to become more of a reality."



Building from Common Foundations:

The World Health Organization and Faith-Based Organizations in Primary Care

Geneva Global and World Health Organization (2008)

“The World Health Organization (WHO) worked with faith-based organizations (FBOs) in preparing for the Alma-Ata Declaration of 1978. Together they gained a clearer picture of healthcare in the developing world, and then established the concept of primary healthcare. This report is intended to assist in the process of rejuvenating dialogue and partnership with FBOs in the face of widespread health challenges in communities around the world, not least of which is HIV/AIDS. The revival of the primary healthcare model within WHO underscores that if this framework is to be promoted as a more sustainable system of health servicing and delivery, then the inclusion of FBOs will add greater potential for breadth and effectiveness.”

Humanity Care: UPGs and SDGs

CORE Member Care Weblog, 2018



Proposal

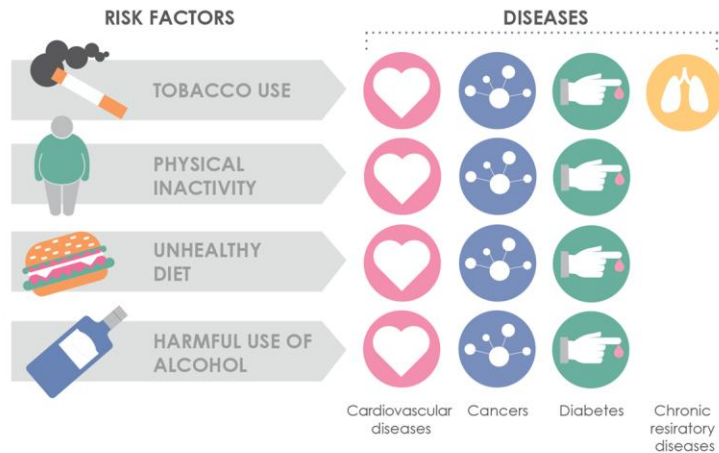
We are considering a new series of blog entries (and/or perspectives/articles from various colleagues) that will look at the relationship between UPGs and SDGs: connecting points for collaboration, issues, and opportunities on behalf of some of the most vulnerable, overlooked, and often resilient people in the world. How does the global Church-Mission Community (CMC) involvement in the good news and good works especially on behalf of UPGs relate to the world community's efforts (spearheaded by the United Nations and Civil Society groups) to promote sustainable development especially via the SDGs? And vice versa. What are some examples of collaboration or non-collaboration, and the results? TBD

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

WHO 5 x 5:

add air pollution(risk factors) and mental health (diseases)

<https://enoughncds.com/the-enough-campaign/>



Humanity Care: CMC-UPGs and SDGs-NCDs



- *"[Non-Communicable Diseases, NCDs] can affect you and me and our loved ones. And they can and do affect mission/aid workers and certainly the people with whom they work. Understanding and preventing NCDs and encouraging healthy lifestyle choices should be a core part of the member care that we provide in mission/aid and in any global health efforts..."*
- *"Take special note that approximately 80% of the [estimated 40 million annual] deaths from NCDs occur among people in low-middle income countries (LMICs). I hasten to add that many of the world's poor live in LMICs and are in fact part of people groups that lack a viable Christian presence (UPGs, LPGs). Who are the people and organizations that are explicitly talking about the epidemic of NCDs in terms of people groups and Christian witness/responsibility? Or for that matter who is addressing the massive untreated mental health disorders in LMICs in view of Christian witness/responsibility? There is a huge opportunity for the church-mission community to confront the NCD epidemic as part of our commitment to bring love and healing to the peoples of the earth."*

Kelly O'Donnell, [Finding our Global Integration Voices](#), CORE Member Care (30 September 2011)



Part Two—Humanity Care
Examples from Our UN and Multi-Sectoral Work
Leaving no one behind

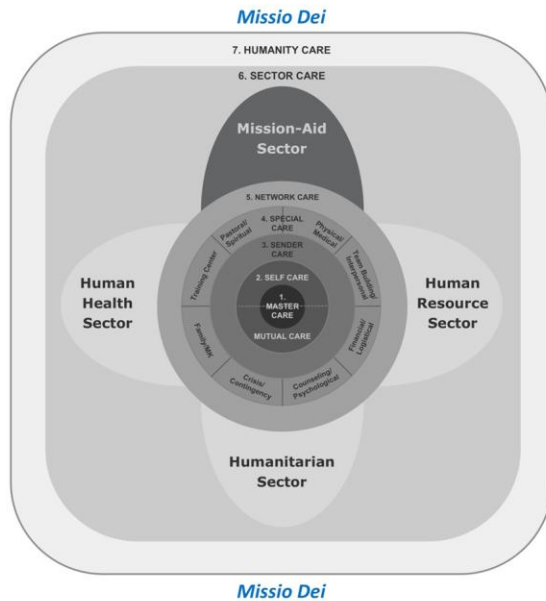
Examples of articles “Sector Connectors”

- [A Summons to a Global Integrity Movement: Fighting Self-Deception and Corruption](#)
Lausanne Global Analysis (March 2018)
- [Integrity and Accountability for United Nations Staff: Part Two—Staying the Course](#)
UN Special (April 2017); pdf version for parts 1 and 2 [HERE](#)
- [Well-Being for All: Mental Health Professionals and the Sustainable Development Goals](#)
Journal of Psychology and Christianity (March 2017)
- [Global Mental Health: Collaborating Across Sectors for Sustainable Development and Wellbeing](#)
Medicus Mundi Switzerland, Bulletin (June 2017)
- [The Missional Heart of Member Care](#)
International Bulletin of Mission Research (April 2015)
- [Unbreakable? Recognizing Humanitarian Stress and Trauma](#)
Global Geneva (October-November 2017)

Missio Dei--Global Member Care Model

Multi-Sectoral Member Care: Engaging Our World as Global Integrators

Journal of Psychology and Theology 44(4), 2016, pp. 303-314. K and M O'Donnell



Model updated in 2016, See Multi-Sectoral Member Care, JPT, December 2016

Five Applications

Missio Dei Model for Global Member Care

see [Sync-Link 2017 entries for examples—CORE Member Care](#)



- Support mission/aid workers in their well-being and effectiveness (i.e. [the core focus of member care](#))
- Equip mission/aid workers with tools and opportunities for their work with others (e.g., [mhpss.net](#) and [www.mhinnovation.net/](#))
- Equip member caregivers who directly work with vulnerable populations and others (e.g. [mhGAP Intervention Guide-MNS](#); WHO, 2016)
- Support colleagues in other sectors via materials in the member care field (e.g., WE: wellbeing-effectiveness to strengthen [CHS](#) Commitment 8)
- Stay informed as global citizens about current and crucial issues facing humanity (e.g., [Gyeongju Action Plan: Education for Global Citizenship](#))

Health for Peace: Contributions from Peace Psychology

(access the powerpoint [HERE](#))



Geneva Peace Week 2018: Building Peace in a Turbulent World

7 November 2018--United Nations, Geneva

Kelly O'Donnell, PsyD, Consulting Psychologist

MCAresources@gmail.com

Representative of the World Federation for Mental Health, United Nations

<https://wfmh.global/>

See the [Peace and Security section](#) on our MCA website



World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH) is an international membership organization founded in 1948 to advance, among all peoples and nations, the prevention of mental and emotional disorders, the proper treatment and care of those with such disorders, and the promotion of mental health. Two examples of its work: World Mental Health Day (10 October, starting 1992) and conferences such as the International Summit on Trauma (November 2018). <https://wfmh.global/>

Dr. Kelly O'Donnell is a psychologist based in Europe the past 30 years. He is the CEO of Member Care Associates, Inc. Emphases for consultation, training, and writing: staff wellbeing, Global Mental Health, and integrity/anti-corruption. He is a Representative of the World Federation for Mental Health to the United Nations. <http://membercareassociates.org/>



Summary of Kelly's Presentation on "Health for Peace: Contributions from Peace Psychology"

Why is it hard to live up to our ethical aspirations and to live harmoniously with others? What can help us to "fulfill our political and moral responsibilities" on behalf of sustainable development and well being for all (paragraph 25, [Ban Ki-Moon, 4 December 2014](#))? These questions were used as a springboard to launch into an overview of the multi-disciplinary field of PP and to feature a few of its many relevant concepts for building peace. Said another way, I had 25 minutes to make the case for PP to a multi-sectoral group of colleagues and graduate-level students.

I described PP as "a field of inquiry and practice dedicated to the creation, maintenance, and restoration of harmonious interpersonal and social relations and inclusive human well-being through the production and utilization of contextually-informed psychosocial knowledge." (Taylor and Christie, 2018/2015). **I highlighted three research-based concepts** to support the peace building efforts of colleagues across sectors: cognitive dissonance (Tavris and Aronson), active bystanders (Staub), and intractable ethnonational conflicts (Rouhana and Bar-Tal). My summary included **three key messages** (take-aways) and a sampling of **core resources** for further insights and applications (books, articles, reports, videos)

Three key messages:

--**Connect/contribute to PP**: Get further informed and include PP in peacebuilding work. It can help to navigate internal/external issues at individual-interpersonal-institutional-international levels. Link PP with SDG 3 (physical and mental health/wellbeing) and SDG 16 (peace, inclusive societies, anti-corruption).

--**Integrity is crucial yet vulnerable**: Political influence, policy development, social action, etc. are susceptible to self-justification/distortions via cognitive dissonance, moral disengagement, willful blindness, etc.). External norms and accountability are needed. Trust yourself but don't always trust yourself.

--**Live in truth and peace**: Cultivate altruism, active bystanders, moral courage, ordinary heroes, virtues, character strengths, responsible local-global engagement, etc. Build the future we want—be the people we need.

"You can't just Pontius Pilate 800,000 people."



- Romeo Dallaire, the Commander of the UN Peacekeeping Force during the Rwandan genocide. He pleaded for UN intervention prior to the genocide—and invented a verb to describe how easy it is to forget about the genocide now and wash our hands of what it represents. Ken Ringle, "The Haunting: He Couldn't Stop the Slaughter in Rwanda. Now He Can't Stop the Memory." *The Washington Post*, Saturday, June 15, 2002, Page C01.

Image: Murambi Genocide Memorial. "Here, on April 21st, 1994, between 40,000-50,000 Tutsis and Hutu sympathizers were murdered. The perpetrators carried out the slaughter in over eight hours. The site is a haunting reminder of what this country has endured and what it is still overcoming." Quote from Letter from Rwanda: A Privileged Engagement (November 2018, *Global Geneva* magazine), Ashling O'Donnell

<http://www.global-geneva.com/letter-from-rwanda-a-privileged-engagement/>

Agenda for Humanity

Five Core Responsibilities



- **1. Political leadership to prevent and end conflict.**
“Preventing conflicts and finding political solutions to resolve them is our first and foremost responsibility to humanity.”
- **2. Uphold the norms that safeguard humanity**
- **3. Leave no one behind**
- **4. Change people’s lives—from delivering aid to ending need**
- **5. Invest in humanity**

Updates on humanitarian action: [Humanitarian Response Plans, UN OCHA.](#)

Trio Gatherings

Trio 13-16--Global Citizens (2016)

Living in Integrity as Global Citizens (#16)

Global Citizenship and Poverty



Leadership in an Age of Turmoil

Global Mental Health



We refer to it as:
“mental health *as mission*”

“GMH is an international, interdisciplinary, culturally-relevant, and multi-sectoral domain which promotes human **well being**, 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 (MNS) 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 well being.”

Updated October 2016; Based on the definition from:

[GMH--Finding Your Niches and Networks](#), *Psychology International*, March 2012

[Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020](#) (2013) World Health Organization

See: [Fact Sheets on Mental Health](#), World Health Organization

[Global Mental Health and Sustainable Development](#); *The Lancet Commission on Mental Health and Sustainable Development* (October 2018). See the [Policy Brief](#) (summary of this report) by Mental Health Innovation Network.

[Turning the Church’s Attention to Mental Health: Binding Up the Broken Hearted](#) (November 2018)

Lausanne Global Analysis, Gladys Mwiti and Bradford Smith


[Global Mental Health: Collaborating Across Sectors for Sustainable Development and Wellbeing](#)

Medicus Mundi Switzerland, Bulletin (June 2017) Kelly O’Donnell and Julian Eaton

[Well-Being for All: Mental Health Professionals and the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Journal of Psychology and Christianity (March 2017)

[Global Mental Health: Sharing and Synthesizing Knowledge for Sustainable Development](#) *Global Mental Health* (September 2016) Kelly and Michele O’Donnell



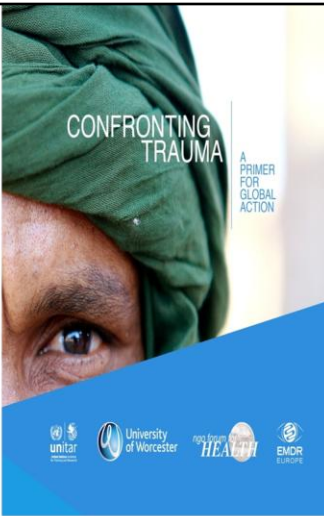
Help
alleviate
the global burden
of trauma.

New opportunities
for governments, UN agencies
and civil society.

06.08
June 2013

Trauma:

*prevention and treatment
multiple sectors*



CONFRONTING
TRAUMA

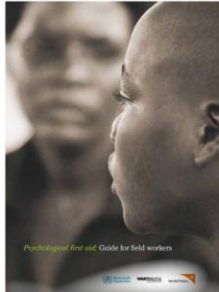
A PRIMER
FOR
GLOBAL
ACTION

Video:
[Living Peace: The Story of Abby and Kyalu](#)
Trauma and treatment in Democratic Republic of Congo, Promundo
[\(watch the overview here\)](#)

GMH work in and from Geneva

Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020

World Health Organization (2013)



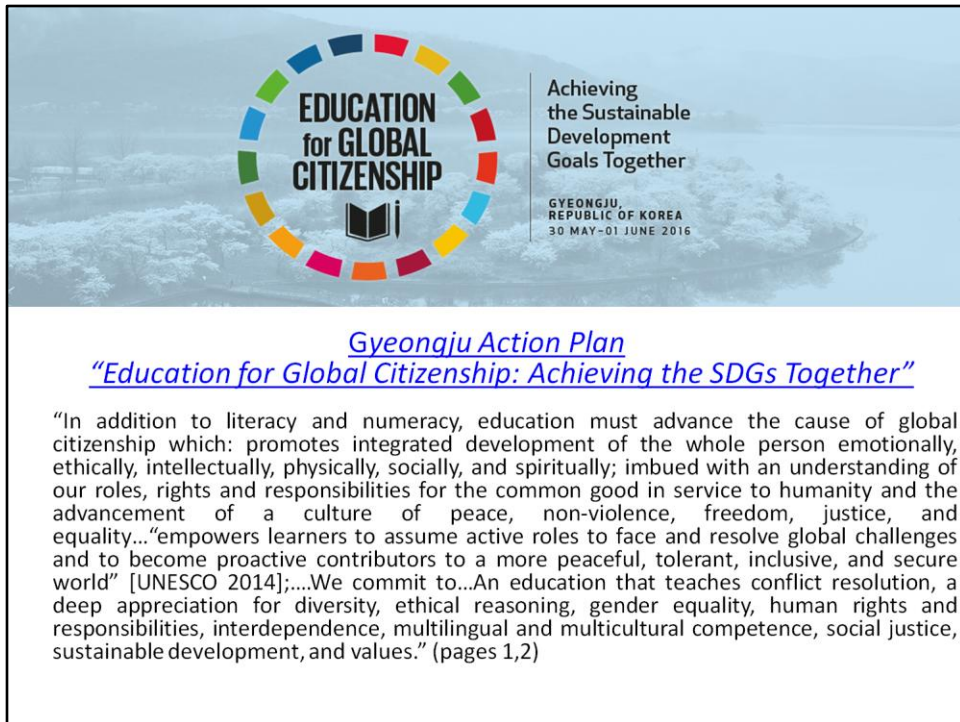
[Psychological First Aid](#) (2011)



[Humanitarian Intervention Guide](#) (2015)

Vision:

“A world in which mental health is valued, promoted, and protected, mental disorders are prevented and persons affected by these disorders are able to exercise the full range of human rights and to access high-quality, culturally appropriate health and social care in a timely way to promote recovery, all in order to attain the highest possible level of health and participate fully in society and at work free from stigmatization and discrimination.”



**EDUCATION
for GLOBAL
CITIZENSHIP**

Achieving
the Sustainable
Development
Goals Together

GYEONGJU,
REPUBLIC OF KOREA
30 MAY-01 JUNE 2016

Gyeongju Action Plan
“Education for Global Citizenship: Achieving the SDGs Together”

“In addition to literacy and numeracy, education must advance the cause of global citizenship which: promotes integrated development of the whole person emotionally, ethically, intellectually, physically, socially, and spiritually; imbued with an understanding of our roles, rights and responsibilities for the common good in service to humanity and the advancement of a culture of peace, non-violence, freedom, justice, and equality...“empowers learners to assume active roles to face and resolve global challenges and to become proactive contributors to a more peaceful, tolerant, inclusive, and secure world” [UNESCO 2014];...We commit to...An education that teaches conflict resolution, a deep appreciation for diversity, ethical reasoning, gender equality, human rights and responsibilities, interdependence, multilingual and multicultural competence, social justice, sustainable development, and values.” (pages 1,2)

UN General Assembly, New York



Opening remarks by UN Secretary-General António Guterres at the [UN General Assembly's High-level Meeting on Sustaining Peace](#), 24 April 2018

"We must recognize that in some fundamental ways, our world is going backwards. More countries are experiencing violent conflict than at any time in nearly three decades. Record numbers of civilians are being killed or injured by explosive weapons in urban areas. Record numbers of people are on the move, displaced by violence, war and persecution. We see horrific violations of human rights, and rising nationalism, racism and xenophobia. Inequalities are increasing; whole regions, countries and communities can find themselves isolated from progress and left behind by growth. Women and girls face discrimination of all kinds. These are all indications that we need greater unity and courage – to ease the fears of the people we serve; to set the world on track to a better future; and to lay the foundations of sustainable peace and development."

UN High Level Meeting on Peacebuilding and Sustainable Peace, 24-26 April 2018

Objectives:

--1) Respond to the renewed emphasis on conflict prevention and on addressing the root causes of conflicts to sustain peace;

--2) Strengthen operational and policy coherence including through accountable leadership, and improved capacity across the United Nations system in support of peacebuilding and sustaining peace;

--3) Increase, restructure and better prioritize funding to United Nations peacebuilding activities;

--4) Strengthen partnerships for peacebuilding and sustaining peace among the United Nations and key stakeholders in the field at the country, regional and global levels;

--5) Enhance and strengthen the role of women and youth in conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts."

- Note: See also the recently published, full version of [Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict](#) (2018, United Nations and World Bank).

--The HL Meeting was called for and convened by H.E. Mr. Miroslav Lajčák, the president of the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly in order to build upon the peace emphases in the UN and especially to follow up a) two 2016 resolutions by the [UN Security Council](#) and the [UN General Assembly](#) on the Review of the United Nations Peace Building Architecture (more information [HERE](#)) and b) many other recent documents/resolutions including the Secretary General's 2015 report the [Future of the UN Peace Operations](#) (implementation of the recommendations of the 2015 [High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations](#)).

--I appreciated listening to many heads of State and Secretaries of State/Foreign Ministers as they shared their concerns, perspectives and yearning for peace in our world. Everyone is pro-peace. Not everyone is willing to openly acknowledge and address, however, some of the underlying "sustainers of conflict and war. Noteworthy for me were the President of Columbia's call to combat trans-national drug cartels and expressing appreciation for the role of the Kroc Institute at Notre Dame's strategic help in bring the two major warring parties together to help end the 50+ year civil war; the Foreign Minister of Turkey's highlighting hypocrisy (e.g., the five permanent nations in the Security Council with veto power); and the Foreign Minister of Peru's emphasis on the devastating role of regional and international corruption. Many speakers emphasized the key-central role of including women and youth in the peace process.

--Above all I was impressed by Dialogue Three, especially by Jeffery Sachs's candid comments on the need for clearer typologies of violent conflict; the reality of major lying; proxy wars, major powers threatening overall world stability via the ongoing covert and overt operations; and the need for honest reporting and real debates regarding the arms trade that feed wars—follow the money and the arms and armies to see what is feeding wars and who is benefitting economically.

Political Declaration on the Prevention and Control of NCDs

27 September 2018, UN High Level Meeting (six languages)

- We, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments, assembled at the United Nations on 27 September 2018 to undertake a comprehensive review of the challenges and opportunities in the implementation of our existing commitments for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and the promotion of mental health, which constitute a major challenge for the health and well-being of our peoples and for sustainable development...
- 11. Recognize that mental disorders and other mental health conditions, as well as neurological disorders, contribute to the global burden of non-communicable diseases and that people living with mental disorders and other mental health conditions may face stigma and discrimination, being more susceptible to having their human rights violated and abused, and also have an increased risk of other non-communicable diseases and therefore higher rates of morbidity and mortality, and that depression alone affects 300 million people globally and is the leading cause of disability worldwide;...
- 17. Strengthen our commitment, as Heads of State and Government, to provide strategic leadership for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases by promoting greater policy coherence and coordination through whole -of-government and health-in-all-policies approaches and by engaging stakeholders in an appropriate, coordinated, comprehensive and integrated, bold whole-of-society action and response;



Part Three—Humanity Care
Global Integration
Leaving no one behind

*Global*Integration



**A framework for
actively and responsibly engaging in our world—
locally through globally-- for God's glory:**

- by connecting relationally and contributing relevantly
- on behalf of human wellbeing and the issues facing humanity,
- in light of our integrity, commitments, and core values
(e.g., ethical, humanitarian, human rights, faith-based).

See [Global Integration: Staying Current and Relevant](#) (Nov 2018)

Global Integration: Staying Current and Relevant (Nov 2018)

Eight points-paragraphs

“3. GI recognizes that our globalizing world community must prioritize wellbeing for all people, lasting peace, justice, prosperity, and the enduring protection of the planet. As Christians, our global involvement includes the central mandate (duty—desire—delight) to share the good news and our good works with all people and all people groups. Further, we see the foundation that underlies GI’s emphasis on “common ground for the common good” as being the historical person of Jesus Christ. We thus also acknowledge the underlying reality of God and His redemptive purposes in Jesus Christ in dealing with the undermining reality of evil and human sin (see [Faith-Based Foundations—Christian Worldview](#), 2015).”

“5. Global integration is not about instigating and imposing a system of global governance, neutralizing national sovereignty, and ushering in an authoritarian world order. Rather it is about fostering cooperation and good governance at all levels, from the local to the global. Nor is global integration about pushing for human homogeneity, cultural conformity, or ethical relativism. Rather it is about embracing our common humanity, prizing our rich variations, and engendering responsible lifestyles. Global integration is a framework to help us invest ourselves in fellow humans in every sphere of influence in which we live.”

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 Personal Emphases (GPE) Examples:
Inter-Governmental Sector <i>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN)</i> 2. Humanitarian Sector <i>One Humanity (UN); World Disaster Reports (IFRC)</i> 3. Economic Sector <i>World Development Reports (World Bank)</i> 4. Development sector <i>Human Development Reports (UNDP)</i> 5. Peace-Security Sector <i>Positive Peace Reports (IEP)</i> 6. Health Sector <i>World Health Reports (WHO)</i> 7. News-Media Sources 8. Other Sectors --Academic-Education --Environment --Faith-Based --Human Rights --Labor --Military --Public Services --Etc.	1. Newsletters and Updates 2. Main Organizations 3. Core Publications (reports, texts, journals) 4. Training Programs and Courses 5. Conferences and Events 6. Key Interdisciplinary Materials 7. Critiques 8. Additional Categories --Affiliations and Partnerships --Advocacy and Rights --Films and Videos --Policy: International and National --Practice Guidelines and Services --Research and Training Centers/Programs --Specific Issues, Populations, Settings --Etc.
Notes --This is a sample template to highlight possible sources of information relevant for your work. It is a global integration grid to stay updated about multi-sectoral issues and personal emphases. Colleagues are encouraged to adjust it according to their different interests and involvements. Developing a strategy to proactively review and update the materials/links in the grid is crucial. --It is also important to identify and track with the regular newsletters by many organizations to help stay updated with sector issues and developments. --The various sectors increasingly overlap in light of the collaborative efforts to address the many global, interrelated issues that know no sectoral or national borders. --Based on Global Mental Health: Sharing and Synthesizing Knowledge for Sustainable Development . O'Donnell and Lewis O'Donnell (September 2016) <i>Global Mental Health</i> .	

[Global Grids: New Strategies for Staying Updated--Applications to SDGs](#)
Global Integration Update, October 2016

Global Integrity

moral wholeness for a whole world



Integrity is moral wholeness—living consistently in moral wholeness. Its opposite is *corruption*, the distortion, perversion, and deterioration of moral goodness, resulting in the exploitation of people.

Global integrity is moral wholeness at all levels in our world—from the individual to the institutional to the international. Global integrity is requisite for “building the future we want—being the people we need.”

Core Resources

[A Summons to a Global Integrity Movement: Fighting Self-Deception and Corruption](#)
Lausanne Global Analysis (March 2018)

[CORE Member Care--25 entries on Global Integrity \(2016\)](#)

“These entries explore the many facets of integrity with a view towards the global efforts to promote sustainable development and wellbeing.”

--[Why Can't Grace Go to School?](#) EXPOSED Campaign (2014); corruption is close/complicated

--[Courage or Cowardice?](#) TedxTalk, Mukesh Kapila (2013); will the UN rep to Sudan whistleblow?



Globe-Bael and Globe-Babel

How far do we go with global integration?

See: CORE MC weblog Nov 2015—Globe-bael and Globe-babel

<http://coremembercare.blogspot.com/search/label/globe-Babel>



Excerpts:

“I am with the world community in its sincere efforts to resolutely **go globable (globe-able) on behalf of the world’s growing globeails (globe-ails)**. We yearn to be **able to address all ails**—to act on the moral imperative to skillfully scale up our global efforts for wellbeing for all people and our planet. So I am in, and I encourage all global integrators to be in too.

Nonetheless I have two cautions, which I share from my perspective as a practicing Christian and a clinical psychologist. They are the Bael and the Babel dimensions (metaphors-realities both reflecting selfishness) that affect global progress. Please note that my thoughts are still in formation as I try to connect my world view with involvement in areas like global mental health and sustainable development.” CORE Member Care weblog, November 2015 Kelly O’Donnell

Seven Directional Commitments

Engaging our World as *Global Integrators*

[Well-Being for All: MHPs and the SDGs](#)

(*Journal of Psychology and Christianity*, Spring 2017)



Commitment 1. We commit to diligently pursue our own journeys of personal and professional growth—to grow deeply as we go broadly.

Commitment 2. We commit to integrate the inseparable areas of our character (resilient virtue) and competency (relevant skills) with compassion (resonant love).

Commitment 3. We commit to go into new areas of learning and work: crossing sectors, cultures, disciplines, and comfort zones.

Commitment 4. We commit to embrace our duty to work in difficult settings, including those permeated by conflict, calamity, corruption, and poverty as those in great need are often in places of great risk.

Commitment 5. We commit to have clear ethical commitments and standards that guide our work, respecting the dignity and worth of all people.

Commitment 6. We commit to working with others to promote wellbeing and sustainable development, building the future we want--being the people we need.

Commitment 7. We commit to base our work on the practice of fervently loving other people—agape. This type of love is the foundational motive and the ultimate measure of our GI work.



Core Readings

Matthew 13: 51-52



- *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (September 2015, six languages) United Nations
[UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform](#)
--See: [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- *World Disasters Report 2018: Leaving No One Behind* (2018) International Federation of the Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies
- *World Development Report 2019: The Changing Nature of Work* (2018) World Bank
- *2018 Multidimensional Poverty Index* (2018) United Nations Development Programme
- *Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace* (18 January 2018) Report of UN Secretary General
- *Political Declaration...on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases* (10 October 2018) United Nations, General Assembly; See the [Response/Statement by the NCD Alliance](#)
- *A Summons to a Global Integrity Movement: Fighting Self-Deception and Corruption* (March 2018) *Lausanne Global Analysis*
- *Global Integration Updates* (Member Care Associates):
--Leaving No One Behind (November 2018)
--Doomsday: Next Stop, Global Dis-Integration? (June 2017)
--Faith-Based Partners in Transformation (August 2015)
- *Global Integrators: Summary and Summons* (31 December 2015)
CORE Member Care
- *Global Integration: Staying Current and Relevant* (November 2018)
Kelly and Michele O'Donnell

Final Thought

The Parliament of Man:

The Past, Present, and Future of the United Nations

Paul Kennedy (2006, pages 279, 289)



- *[Surprises, setbacks, failures of governance, abuses of human rights] should not deter us from responding as best we can, using our talents to improve this always mixed record of trying “to save generations from the scourge of war,” to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights,” and “to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.” The original Preamble in the Charter of the “United Nations had it right. The question is, can we do it?”*
- *“Can we really offer justice and freedom from want to a mid-twenty-first-century earth of perhaps nine billion people, one-third of whom may live in squalor and desperation? . . . The only answer, as I can see it, is by trying . . . and not giving up.”*



**Humanity Care:
Leaving No One Behind**

*"We are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works,
which God ordained beforehand so that we would walk in them."*

[Ephesians 2:10](#)



Member Care Associates, Inc.
mcaresources@gmail.com
www.membercareassociates.org

--**Purpose:** Overview the UN efforts to realize sustainable development and wellbeing for all--"leaving no one behind"—sharing from our work experiences and applications for the Church-Mission Community.

--**Dr. Michèle Lewis O'Donnell** and **Dr. Kelly O'Donnell** are consulting psychologists based in Geneva. Respectively they are the CEO and COO of Member Care Associates, Inc (MCA), an NGO focusing on the wellbeing and effectiveness of staff and their organizations. Their multi-sectoral emphases for consultation, training, and writing include: personnel development, Global Mental Health, and integrity/anti-corruption. Kelly and Michèle are International Affiliates of the American Psychological Association and Representatives of the World Federation for Mental Health to the United Nations. Their publications include over 70 articles and five books in the member care and mental health fields (see [recent publications](#)) as well as ongoing *Member Care Updates* and *Global Integration Updates* (archived on the [MCA website](#)). They did their doctoral training in clinical psychology and theology at Rosemead School of Psychology, Biola University, USA and have two wonderful adult daughters, Erin and Ashling, raised in five countries. MCAresources@gmail.com