

# Environmental peace (*Gaia peace*), premises to develop a model

Roberto Beltrán Zambrano

## Resumen

En América Latina, los conflictos ambientales tienen su propia naturaleza, características y dinámicas, las cuales nos deben llevar a plantear procesos de manejo y resolución enmarcados en un concepto definido de paz: una paz social (*Gaia*) que, a su vez, brinde los suficientes elementos de juicio para que esa construcción sea sólida y perdurable. Debemos reconocer que muchos procesos de resolución de conflictos ambientales han fracasado en su objetivo final: la paz.

Un modelo de construcción de paz ambiental (*Gaia*) debe brindar elementos de fundamentación y actuación en procesos de resolución de conflictos ambientales, de forma que esos procesos sean sostenibles en el tiempo, beneficien a los actores involucrados y garanticen el acceso a los recursos naturales de forma sostenible.

## Abstract

In Latin America, environmental conflicts have their very own nature, characteristics and dynamics, hence the reason why we need to develop management processes and resolutions that are set within a framework of peace, i.e., a 'social peace' (*Gaia*). This, in turn, enables the right elements of justice to be put into place. The peace process is, as a result of this action, both solid and long-lasting. Conversely, we have seen how many environmental conflict resolutions have failed in their final objective in the past, i.e., in not achieving peace.

A peacebuilding model for the environment (*Gaia*) should therefore contain elements of foundational support and action in environmental conflict resolution processes, so that they become sustainable over time, benefit all the parties involved, and provide access to natural resources in a sustainable manner.



ROBERTO BELTRAN ZAMBRANO

Member of the Instituto Iberoamericano de Educación para la paz y la no violencia (IIEPAZ), Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (Ecuador) and P.H. student at Instituto de la Paz y los Conflictos, Universidad de Granada (Spain)

## INTRODUCTION

The current efforts of conflictology and of those working on peace research demand both the application of concepts and the development of new theoretical proposals that provide peace and their study with construction, development, and research. These are the major management elements in order to get new social agents implied for peace.

Latin America is a region with several kinds and degrees of conflicts. Its inestimable natural richness turns it into the region of hope for the world's future but, at the same time, into an attractive place to exploit its natural resources. This combination of needs, together with the slow progress of agreed environmental management, has generated a series of conflicts related with the environment.

Several initiatives on the resolution of environmental conflicts have been developed in several countries of the area<sup>1</sup> with positive results. In spite of that, the degree of conflictivity and violence is worrying<sup>2</sup> and, therefore, it is necessary to go further. That is to say, to develop models of environmental conflicts management based on a Gaia peace concept to grant the initiatives' orientation and the strengthening of a peace culture.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICTS: VIOLENCE, PEACE, AND NON-VIOLENCE

We must add the concept of environmental peace or *Gaia* to those of internal peace and social peace,

since it is the natural or ecological dimension of peace.<sup>3</sup> It is a concept that we must also develop under the perspective of social peace [Galtung, 1998] or neutral peace [Jiménez, 2004], because the Gaia peace must include the different knowledges of “peaces” and incorporate them into everyday coexistence. This is its main challenge.

It is necessary to point out that the resolution of environmental conflicts, from the Peace Research (PR), is in line with the studies carried out on negative peace, positive peace, and neutral peace as well as with the contributions made by Johan Galtung about peace [1985, 2003], of which come out three starting axioms:

a. The “peace” term will be used to refer to social objectives commonly accepted by many people.

b. These social objectives might be complex and difficult, but not impossible to achieve.

c. We take the following statement as valid: “peace” is the absence of “violence”.

As for this work, we will point out the definitions of the three kinds of peace and their relationship with violence in order to show, thus, which is the link with the resolution of border conflicts related with water management. We will use the studies by Jiménez Bautista (2004), who compiles the work on this issue made by other authors.

What we understand by *negative* peace is the absence of war, armed conflicts or explicit violence, from the point of view of war between states or groups of people. What we understand by *positive* peace is the absence of structural or indirect violence, typical of social structures with inequalities of some kind

1 For further detail you can look at the papers by Red Mesoamericana de Manejo de Conflictos Ambientales and by Plataforma de Acuerdos Socioambientales (Ecuador).

2 Salama Pierre, (2008) “Informe sobre la Violencia en América Latina”, Revista de Economía Institucional, Universidad Externado de Colombia, Vol. 10 N° 10, Primer Semestre/pp. 81-102

3 LOPEZ MARTÍNEZ, Mario (ed), (2004). “Enciclopedia de Paz y Conflictos”, Tomo II, Instituto de la Paz y los Conflictos, Universidad de Granada

(social, economic, politic or military). And by *neutral* peace we understand the absence of cultural violence. In these three definitions, the word violence appears in different spheres: direct, structural, and cultural. This is a really useful difference when analyzing conflicts with a view to resolution.

The different peace concepts are related to the different violence concepts. Therefore, direct violence is the one related to visible signs affecting people or things. Structural violence is related to those elements developed by social structures causing inequality. Finally, cultural violence is related to a series of paradigms, behaviours, and social tendencies leading to lack of equity, inequality, and disintegration of coexistence models.

The different kinds of violence, viewed from the research and culture for peace, must be coped with from a non-violent perspective preventing the vicious circle of violence to reproduce and grow.

In some societies, the rise in law regulations on environmental management and govern is being discussed. The question is: are new regulations necessary? Would it be necessary to improve the existing ones? Would it be indispensable to build peace concepts and models including the relationship of humans with the environment and with the management of use and access to the different resources? On the other hand, the conflicts arising from the exploitation of natural resources and from the relationship man-nature, generally have an only way of regulation: the litigious one. Would it be possible to count on alternative tools to deal with border conflicts from the perspective of environmental peace? Is it possible to develop essential elements to build a model of *Gaia* peace?<sup>4</sup>

One of the dangers that environmental government and management has to face is not shortage management, but the intention of a country or a group of countries to dominate or regulate its usage for a particular and restricted purpose. Thus, environmental conflicts<sup>5</sup> with special characteristics arise:

- The first characteristic of this kind of conflict is that it is a process. It has a time line, causes, a place, actors, and consequences. In general, this

kind of conflicts is typically seen with a focus on the consequences, on the analysis of the development of banning regulations, rather than on incentives.

- The second characteristic of this conflict is that the above mentioned process has a public nature, since it includes aspects of public and collective interest (e.g., water as a public good). This is an enormously relevant characteristic when working with a Gaia peace model since several Latin-American countries have developed privatisation policies for the management of natural resources, thus limiting the participation of the State and of the implied communities in the decision making and the management of conflicts. Therefore, the only way left to solve these controversies is the recourse to law (public) or arbitration (private).
- The third characteristic of this kind of conflicts is that they involve collective actions, where groups of people or institutions introduce actions with a public nature. This characteristic, in relation with the previous one, has a problem when setting out a model of conflict management since the parties; generally, react according to their interests without taking into consideration the systematic vision of the problem.
- The fourth characteristic of this kind of conflict is related to the presence of a diversity of values, perceptions or meanings that the implied actors give to the actions or circumstances affecting or able to affect, the management of natural resources (use, access, legislation, administration, limitations, etc.).
- Finally, the fifth characteristic of this kind of conflicts is that they are related to the dynamics of opposition, controversy, argument or protest among those actors and, consequently, there is a recognition of the opposing actors in the conflict, no matter the claims being considered legitimate or worthy of consideration.

Some authors<sup>6</sup> consider that three phases can be established in the search of solutions to environmental problems:

4 JIMENEZ BAUTISTA, Francisco, (2004). "Propuesta de una Epistemología Antropológica para la Paz", CONVERGENCIA, Revista de Ciencias Sociales, January-April, year/volume 11, number 034, Toluca, México.

5 Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental, (2000). "*Manual de Identificación y Caracterización de Conflictos en Áreas Prioritarias para la Conservación*". México.

6 GUTIERREZ PEREZ, José, (2004), in LÓPEZ MARTINEZ, Mario (Dir.), *Enciclopedia de Paz y Conflictos*, Tomo I, A-K. Granada, Ed. Universidad de Granada.

a. Defining the conflict. To state the current situation, people's perception of the conflict, the fears, the wishes, the worries. To understand the conflict's time line: what was the cause? What situation made it grow?

b. Delimiting the conflict. Both in time and magnitude. Affected sectors, natural resources, people, organizations, and groups being involved. In general, the past, the present, and the future of the conflict.

c. Drawing up solutions. As usual, this is the most complex and delicate phase since the solutions must be balanced and conceived as long-term solutions. For the building up of environmental agreements, it is important that everybody has the right information, updated at the moment of making decisions or of choosing the best solution. This is also a complex phase because at this point, the group pressures appear more clearly. This is why it is important to describe the main and the supporting actors. Taking into consideration the legislation of the country and the region as well as the government's official stance contributes to the conflicts having a legal and political support.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PEACE: 'GAIA PEACE'

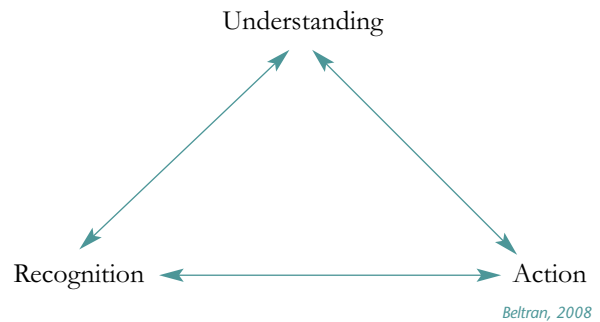
What we try to develop at the Instituto Iberoamericano de Educación para la Paz y la No Violencia (IIEPAZ, Iberoamerican Institute for Peace and Non-violence Education) is a definition more in line with the treatment of environmental conflicts. Our intention is to gather the different researches related to this issue and enlarge, in the first place, the concept of environmental peace applicable to our environment and, secondly, the model of environmental conflicts management in order to make it useful for the implied actors. Environmental law and law regulations are key elements of this task.

We must think of the ecological or natural dimension of peace in order to develop a concept of environmental peace from the environmental ethics (Leff, 1990). Taking as a basis the works done by Lovelock (1979) and Margulis (1989) as well as the peace works by Galtung (1985), the environmental peace or Gaia peace leads us to think about conflicts management not just from a single perspective, but from many. Per-

haps from all the perspectives taking part in conflicts, bearing always in mind that what binds or divides the parties in this kind of conflicts will always be natural resources.

How to solve the conflicts coming out from water management? Our proposal is summarized in the graphic below, which we will try to explain:

### A GAIA<sup>7</sup> peace management model



The premises to build up an environmental peace, through which we will develop conflicts resolution processes, are:

a. Recognition. As a result of a whole process allowing the parties to accept the conflict's presence. In the case of border waters management, for instance:

- Sustainability crisis: led by land defence movements against big hydraulic projects and pollution problems.
- Government crisis: a strong movement defending human and citizens' rights against the privatization of water and drains basic services.
- Food crisis: direct or indirect impacts on the world's food production sources which are induced by the breakdown of the hydrologic cycle and by the sustainability crisis of rivers, lakes and water lands.
- Socio-economic crisis: side impacts related to desertification, migration, land invasion and militarization of agricultural production areas.

b. Understanding. As an element of transition from a negative peace to a neutral peace. It is very important to consider understanding as a premise of Gaia peace since in this phase a series of processes occur that allow having a vision of the conflict free of

7 Beltrán, 2008, based on the work by Lovelock [1983].

paradigms preventing its systemic understanding. From another point of view, the understanding phase allows us to have data about the reality of similar conflicts in other regions, about indicators letting us know about the resources' situation, water in this case, about beneficiaries or affected people, about the results of an appropriate or inappropriate conflict management. It is impossible for the resolution measures to have a positive long-term effect without the complete development of this phase.

c. Action. It is the result of the two previous premises. Although it may not always appear in the last place and we may need the States to act in direct violence cases, action as a premise of environmental peace is the result of the parties' willingness for the good of all (*neutral* peace). In this phase we can find written agreements, law regulations, verbal engagements, behaviours, and changes in societies' legal, social, and environmental culture.

When talking about Gaia peace, we are talking about symbiosis, long-lasting reciprocally beneficial relationship to be visible in the inner and external life of people and societies.

## AS A CONCLUSION

Resolution of environmental conflicts is not only about the application of tools settled by laws or agreements (mediation or arbitration). It is essential to understand the environmental conflicts, its nature, characteristics, and dynamics in order to set out management and resolution processes, which must be based on a social peace concept (Gaia) providing with sufficient information for the construction to be solid and long-lasting. Conflicts resolution, in itself, does not have any sense, if it is not in line with the processes and concepts of social peace (Gaia). Every conflict management must be originated and based on concepts supporting the process in the long run.

The function of environmental peace (Gaia) is to bring foundation and action elements to the processes of environmental conflicts resolution, so that, those conflicts will be sustainable in time, will benefit the involved actors, and will grant a sustainable access to the natural resources. Only in this way the actors of environmental conflicts will see Gaia peace as a credible and long-lasting proposal.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY USED

**AGUILAR ALEJANDRA, PANIAGUA FRANKLIN, GARITA ANA**, Red Mesoamericana de Manejo de Conflictos Socioambientales, (1999). *Conflicto y Colaboración en el Manejo de Recursos Naturales: programa de pequeños fondos para investigación en América Latina - Conflictos socio ambientales en América Latina: una visión desde la Red Mesoamericana de Manejo de Conflictos Socio Ambientales*. Canadá. Centro Internacional de Investigación para el Desarrollo (CIID) - International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

**BELTRÁN ZAMBRANO, ROBERTO** (2001). "Liderazgo y Técnicas de Negociación. Guía didáctica". , Ed. Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja

**BELTRÁN ZAMBRANO, ROBERTO** (2003). "Apuntes para el estudio de los conflictos socioambientales". Text and teacher's book. Escuela de Ciencias Ambientales, Ed. Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja

**BELTRAN ZAMBRANO, ROBERTO** (2004). *Conflictos socioambientales: introducción, manejo y estrategias de intervención*, Cuaderno de Trabajo. Fundación Ecológica Arcoiris - Centro de Análisis y Resolución de Conflictos, CENARC-UTPL. Ed. Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja

**BELTRAN ZAMBRANO, ROBERTO** (2007). *Memoria histórica e impacto socio-político de los Conflictos Medio-Ambientales del Ecuador (último período republicano, 1978-2006)*, dissertation for the Degree on Advanced Studies of the doctorate Peace, Conflicts and Democracy, Instituto de la Paz y los Conflictos, Universidad de Granada. Granada

**BRUNDTLAND**. Colección estructuras y procesos - serie medio ambiente. Madrid-España. Editorial Trotta.

**CARPINTERO REDONDO, ÓSCAR** (1999). *Entre la economía y la naturaleza - La controversia*

- sobre la valoración monetaria del medio ambiente y la sustentabilidad del sistema económico. Madrid-España. 1st edición. Editorial Los Libros de la catarata.
- CENTRO MEXICANO DE DERECHO AMBIENTAL** (2000). "Manual de Identificación y Caracterización de Conflictos en Áreas Prioritarias para la Conservación". México.
- CORREA HERNAN DARIO, RODRÍGUEZ LOKINEZ** (editores), (2005). Encrucijadas Ambientales en América Latina - Entre el manejo y la transformación de conflictos por recursos naturales. 1st edition. San José-Costa Rica. Programa C y C Universidad para la Paz.
- DOBSON, ANDREW** (1997). Pensamiento político verde - Una nueva ideología para el siglo XXI. Barcelona-España. 1st edition. Editorial Paidós Ibérica S.A.
- DRUCKMAN DANIEL, ROBINSON VICTOR** (1998). Curso de Negociación Aplicada: Análisis y Estrategias. Fairfax, Virginia, USA. Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution, George Mason University.
- FERNÁNDEZ HERRERÍA, ALFONSO** (Editor), (1997). Educando para la Paz: Nuevas propuestas. Granada. Editorial Universidad de Granada.
- FISAS, VICENT**, (1998). Cultura de Paz y Gestión de Conflictos. Barcelona. Icaria. UNESCO.
- GALTUNG, JOHAN** (1998). Tras la violencia - 3R: reconstrucción, reconciliación, resolución - Afrontando los efectos visibles e invisibles de la guerra y la violencia. Bilbao. Colección Red Gernika Gogoratuz.
- GALTUNG, JOHAN** (2003). Paz por Medios Pacíficos: Paz y Conflicto, Desarrollo y Civilización. Bilbao-España. Gernika Gogoratuz.
- GALTUNG, JOHAN** (2003). Violencia cultural. Gernika-Lumo: Gernika Gogoratuz,
- GUDYNAS, E.** (1992). Los múltiples verdes del ambientalismo latinoamericano. Nueva Sociedad 122:104-115.
- JAQUENOD DE ZOGON, SILVIA; ZOGON BENCZINK, ESTEBAN** (1990). Evaluación del manejo y explotación de los recursos naturales de uso agrario en Iberoamérica desde la época prehispánica, y sus repercusiones socioambientales actuales: Madrid. Auspiciante Comisión Nacional Quinto Centenario del Descubrimiento de América.
- JAQUENOD DE ZOGON, SILVIA** (2004). Derecho Ambiental. Madrid-España. 2nd edition. Editorial Dykinson, S. L.
- JIMENEZ BAUTISTA, FRANCISCO** (2004). "Propuesta de una Epistemología Antropológica para la Paz", CONVERGENCIA, Revista de Ciencias Sociales, January-April, year/volume 11, number 034, Toluca, México
- KANT, EMMANUEL** (1990). La Paz Perpétua. México. Ed. Porrúa.
- LEDERACH, JOHN PAUL** (1998). Construyendo la paz - Reconciliación sostenible en sociedades divididas. Bilbao-Bakeaz. Colección Red Gernika Gogoratuz.
- LEDERACH, JUAN PABLO** (1992). Enredos, Pleitos y Problemas. Una guía práctica para ayudar a resolver conflictos, Colombia, Clara Semilla.
- LEDERACH, JUAN PABLO; CHUPP, MARCOS** (1998). ¿Conflicto y Violencia?, ¡Busquemos alternativas creativas!, Guía para facilitadores, Bogotá, Ediciones Clara Semilla.
- LEFF, E.** (1990) (Ed). Los Problemas del Conocimiento y la perspectiva Ambiental del Desarrollo - Siglo XXI. Eds. México.
- LÓPEZ MARTINEZ, MARIO** (2004). Enciclopedia de Paz y Conflictos, Tomo I, A-K. Granada, Ed. Universidad de Granada.
- LÓPEZ MARTINEZ, MARIO** (2004). Enciclopedia de Paz y Conflictos, Tomo II, L-Z. Granada, Ed. Universidad de Granada.
- LÓPEZ MARTÍNEZ, MARIO** (2001). La no violencia como alternativa política, en Fco. A. Muñoz (ed.) La Paz Imperfecta. Granada, Ed. Universidad de Granada, pp. 181-251.
- LÓPEZ MARTÍNEZ, MARIO.** La sociedad civil por la paz, en Fco. A. Muñoz Y López Martínez, Mario (eds.) Historia de la Paz. Tiempos, espacios y actores. Granada, Ed. Universidad de Granada, 2000, pp. 291-357.
- LÓPEZ MARTÍNEZ, MARIO.** Métodos y Praxis de la No violencia. International Conference on Peace Building. Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. 2003.
- LÓPEZ MARTÍNEZ, MARIO.** No violencia para generar cambios sociales visibles", Polis, nº 9, San-

tiago de Chile, Universidad Bolivariana, 2004a.  
**LÓPEZ MARTÍNEZ, MARIO.** Noviolencia, política y ética, en VV.AA. El Poder de la Fragilidad. Bogotá, Ed. Kimpres Ltda., 2003, pp. 95-131.  
**LÓPEZ R., FAUSTO** (2002). Ecuador -Perú; Conservación para la Paz. Loja-Ecuador. Editorial Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja.  
**LÓPEZ R., FAUSTO** (2005). El parque nacional Podocarpus: agua y biodiversidad - Usos y beneficios para la región sur del Ecuador. Loja-Ecuador. Impresión Industrial Gráfica Amazonas Cía. Ltda.  
**LOVELOCK, J.** (1983), Madrid: Hermann Blumme  
**RIOJA, G.** (1991). Proyecto Jatata: experiencia pilo-

to de autogestión Chimane. Presencia (La Paz, Bolivia). Domingo 7 de Julio.

**SWAIN, ASHOK** (1993). Environment and Conflict: Analysing the Developing World. Repro Ekonomikum, Uppsala. Report No. 37, Department of Peace and Conflict Research. Uppsala University.

**VINYAMATA CAMP, EDUARD** (2005). Conflictología - Curso de Resolución de Conflictos. Barcelona-España. Editorial Ariel, S.A.

**VINYAMATA CAMP, EDUARD** (2003). Aprender mediación. Barcelona- España. Ediciones Paidós Ibérica S.A. ■



## CURSO DE MEDIACIÓN

Ámbitos de actuación y técnicas aplicadas a la resolución de conflictos

**Título de especialista de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid**

Dirigido a Licenciados y diplomados universitarios.

Curso semipresencial de 350 horas. 35 créditos

Título Reconocido por el FORO EUROPEO DE MEDIACIÓN FAMILIAR  
 Homologado por el CENTRE DE MEDIACIÓ FAMILIAR DE CATALUNYA

Miembro del FORO MUNDIAL DE MEDIACIÓN

- Bolsa de trabajo y Servicio de documentación
- Entrenamientos técnicos en grupos reducidos
- Interdisciplinar. Mediación en distintos ámbitos
- Prácticas personalizadas en Centros externos
- Proyecto supervisado de programa o gabinete de mediación
- Formación continua para antiguos alumnos

**Duración:** Un curso académico. De octubre a junio.

**Preinscripción:** A partir del 25 de febrero de 2009

**Reserva de plaza:** Del 16 de mayo al 15 de junio de 2009

**Matrícula:** 2.480,00 €, Del 1 al 30 de octubre (2 plazas)

**Información:** Escuela Universitaria de Trabajo Social, despacho 2123.

Email: [mediacion.tit@trs.ucm.es](mailto:mediacion.tit@trs.ucm.es)

12<sup>a</sup>

PROMOCIÓN

De octubre  
de 2009  
a junio  
de 2010

Bolsa de  
trabajo

Escuela Universitaria de Trabajo Social  
 Campus de Somosaguas. Pozuelo, 28223  
 Tfno. 91 394 27 72 - 629 98 66 89  
[www.mediacion-ucm.es](http://www.mediacion-ucm.es)

**Where Diversity And Cross-Cultural Issues Are Of Paramount Importance To Us And To Our Students**

◆ **Master of Arts in Negotiation, Conflict Resolution & Peacebuilding**

◆ **Post-Master's Certificate in Conflict Analysis & Resolution**

◆ **Bachelor of Arts in Negotiation, Conflict Resolution & Peacebuilding**

- The **MA in Negotiation, Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding** involves a comprehensive study of applied methods, theory, research, and a choice of various electives covering a wide range of applicable subjects, while the **Post-Master's Certificate in Conflict Analysis and Resolution** enables those with the MA (or equivalent degree) to concentrate on a particular area of interest.
- The **Bachelor of Arts in Negotiation, Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding** is designed to be an interdisciplinary, thoroughly diversity-oriented, undergraduate degree program, with an emphasis on intercultural communication, the role of women in culture, and mediation, and a companion to the graduate program in Negotiation, Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding as a natural degree progression.
- The **master's degree and post-master's certificate are also offered online through distance learning delivery**. Unlike other programs in the field, ours encourages application for admission from non-lawyers as well as lawyers and from the private as well as public sectors to these facilitation-oriented programs where emotions, feelings and diverse cultures are emphasized.
- **Ours is the most diverse campus in the Western United States** and the second most diverse in the entire country. Our on-campus and on-line students come from the United States as well as various other countries. Career paths represented by our students are also diverse. These programs support an active professional alumni association in negotiation, conflict resolution and peacebuilding for both current students and past graduates.

**Our mission has been to provide individuals with a theoretical understanding of human conflict, while acquiring practical skills and techniques for the negotiation, management and resolution of disputes in a wide variety of circumstances. Striving to maintain the highest standards of student accomplishment and integrity, we:**

- emphasize a multicultural, multi-ethnic teaching and learning community with international as well as domestic perspectives
- seek students from many undergraduate majors and universities
- pursue excellence and pluralism in higher education
- enable students to develop intellectually, personally and professionally
- address contemporary social concerns
- offer the degree and/or certificate on campus as well as world-wide through interactive Internet without a residency requirement (for students who reside well beyond the normal commuter boundaries of the University)
- offer courses to both on-campus and online students through interactive Internet during summer sessions
- collaborate with the other four colleges on campus (Business Administration, Public Policy, Education, Health & Human Services, and Natural Behavioral Sciences)

**Full-time faculty expertise spans the perimeters of the field, especially featuring:**

- ◆ Negotiating International Ethnic Conflict
- ◆ Restorative Justice and Peacebuilding
- ◆ Marital and Family Mediation
- ◆ Community Conflict
- ◆ Conflict Resolution and Ethics (the global role of mediation with good governance)
- ◆ Reducing School Violence through Conflict Resolution
- ◆ Providing exciting applied internships for maximum acquisition

★ Faculty have been recipients of several Fulbright awards, one lasting almost two years. Their international experience extends to Cyprus, Israel, Turkey, Norway, India, Nigeria, Canada, Southeast Asia, the former Soviet Union and Chile.

**Why not join us in our quest for a more peaceful, non-violent world?**

**Contact: A. Marco Turk, Professor of Negotiation, Conflict Resolution & Peacebuilding, and program director, at : [amturk@csudh.edu](mailto:amturk@csudh.edu)**