

Peaceful Nations

The Official Report of the
Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations



**By Susan Allen Nan, Joshua Fisher, Saira Yamin,
Daniel Druckman, Danielle Olsen, and Meltem Ersoy**

December 2009

About the Cover Photo

The Peaceful Nation award pictured on the cover was presented to each of the eighteen countries celebrated at the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations in November 2009. Awards were presented by Charles F. (Chic) Dambach of the Alliance for Peacebuilding and Harriet Fulbright of the J. William and Harriet Fulbright Center, and were received by delegates from each nation.

| Photography by Dakota Fine

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express their deep appreciation to the Alliance for Peacebuilding and the J. William and Harriet Fulbright Center for conceiving of the larger Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations project, of which this research is a part. We are very grateful to the John M. Kohler Foundation for supporting the symposium, including this research component. In addition, we want to express special thanks to the Fetzer Institute and the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International for their generous support making the publication and distribution possible.

We would also like to extend our gratitude to staff at the Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution (ICAR) at George Mason University for their invaluable assistance in administrative support for the research.

The CIA World Factbook is the source of all country flags and maps that have been reproduced here.

Table of Contents

Foreword by Harriet Fulbright and Charles F. Dambach	vi
Executive Summary	1
Introduction	3
Learning Peace	4
Defining Peace	4
Studying Peace	5
Measuring Peace: The Global Peace Index	6
Learning from Today's Peaceful Nations	9
Forward Focus on Human Development	12
The GPI and the Peace Dividend	14
Types of Peaceful Nations	15
Paths to Peace: Leadership, Social Justice, and Respectful Engagement	16
Addressing Conflict Early	18
Appreciating Peace Generally and Specifically	19
Country Profiles of the Most Peaceful Nations	21
Central & Eastern Europe and Central Asia	22
Czech Republic	23
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	25
GPI Strongest Indicators	25
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	26
Slovenia	27
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	28
GPI Strongest Indicators	29
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	30
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	30
East Asia	32
Japan	33
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	34
GPI Strongest Indicators	35
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	36
South Korea	38
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	39
GPI Strongest Indicators	40
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	41
Middle East and North Africa	42
Oman	43
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	44
GPI Strongest Indicators	45
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	46
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	46
Qatar	48
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	49
GPI Strongest Indicators	50
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	51

Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	52
North and Central America and the Caribbean	53
Canada	54
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	55
GPI Strongest Indicators	57
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	58
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	58
Costa Rica	59
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	60
GPI Strongest Indicators	60
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	63
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	63
Oceania	64
Australia	65
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	66
GPI Strongest Indicators	67
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	68
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	69
New Zealand	70
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	71
GPI Strongest Indicators	72
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	73
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	74
South America	75
Chile	76
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	77
GPI Strongest Indicators	78
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	79
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	80
Uruguay	81
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	82
GPI Strongest Indicators	83
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	84
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	85
South and Southeast Asia	86
Singapore	87
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	88
GPI Strongest Indicators	89
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	90
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	90
Vietnam	91
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	92
GPI Strongest Indicators	93
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	94
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	95
Sub-Saharan Africa	96

Botswana	97
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	98
GPI Strongest Indicators	99
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	100
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	100
Malawi	101
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	102
GPI Strongest Indicators	103
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	104
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	104
Western Europe	105
Denmark	106
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	106
GPI Strongest Indicators	108
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	109
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	109
Norway	111
Recent Peaceful Accomplishments	112
GPI Strongest Indicators	113
Opportunities for Growth of Peace	114
Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations	115
Conclusion	118
Appendix I - Symposium Agenda	119
Appendix II- Keynote Address by the Honorable Helen Clark	122
Appendix III - Ground Rules for Dialogue	128
Appendix IV - Strangers in the Night: Song adapted for delegates	130
Appendix V – Symposium Participants	132
Appendix VI- About the Authors	133
Notes	134

Foreword

The Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations is a unique and unprecedented celebration. For the first time in history, representatives of the most peaceful nations in the world have been honored for their achievements, and they engaged in a robust analysis of their respective experiences to help inform and lead all peoples and nations on a pathway towards peace.

This entire endeavor is based on The Global Peace Index, the creation of Steve Killelea, an amazing businessman and philanthropist from Sydney, Australia. Steve had contributed large sums for social and economic development programs in the most impoverished places in the world, and he observed the high correlation between persistent violence and intractable poverty. Rather than focus on the places we all know that are mired in violent conflict, however, he began to ask, “What are the most peaceful countries, and what can we learn from them?” No one could answer his question, because no one had ever done the research. So he did it. The Global Peace Index (GPI) ranks 144 countries on the basis of their peacefulness, and for the first time in history, we know which countries are the most peaceful. The GPI also provides an extraordinary analysis of the qualities and characteristics of these peaceful nations.

We produced this event to answer the persistent challenges to those who work for peace. Is peace possible, and how can it be achieved? We invited delegates from the two most peaceful countries in each of nine regions, based on their GPI ranking in 2009, to help answer these questions. The participating countries demonstrate emphatically that peace is possible. According to the Human Security Report, the number of wars has declined by some 40% over the past fifteen years, and casualties have dropped by 80%! Yet, too many wars persist and the threat of a return to large scale and widespread violence is ever present. Much more must be done to assure every citizen in every nation the opportunity to live in safety and security. The Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations took a special moment to recognize the progress that has been made, and to shed light the pathways that build positive momentum towards peace.

This report is a compilation of the information gathered; the analysis of each peaceful country, and the lessons everyone everywhere can learn from them. We urge leaders in government and civil society to study this report, embrace its message, and work together to build a more peaceful world. It can be done, and these nations have taught us how. We look forward to working with you to help make it happen.

Harriet Mayor Fulbright
President
J. William and Harriet Fulbright Center

Charles F. (Chic) Dambach
President and CEO
Alliance for Peacebuilding

Executive Summary

The Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations, produced by the Alliance for Peacebuilding and the J. William and Harriet Fulbright Center in Washington, D.C. November 1-3, 2009, pushed forward our learning about peace and the possibilities of peaceful nations. The stories of the most peaceful nations formed the core of that celebration of peace. The lessons for peace derived from these peaceful nations are presented here. We know that what exists is possible, and these nations prove that peace exists. First and foremost, the peaceful nations of today tell us that peace is possible. Peace is neither a utopian ideal of the future nor a romantic vision of the past. It is a lived reality today.

What is peace as we see it manifest today? Positive peace is more than the absence of violence. The most peaceful nations are both internally and externally peaceful; they meet the needs and respect the rights of their citizens and they also enjoy good relationships with their neighbors and the international community. The Global Peace Index (GPI) innovatively captured a multifaceted approach to peace through a variety of indicators of internal and external peacefulness. Produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), the GPI measures peacefulness, defined as the absence of violence, by compiling twenty-three indicators: wars, deaths from war, percentage of population displaced, organized violence, perceptions of criminality, violent crime, relations with neighboring countries, political instability, likelihood of violent demonstrations, human rights, potential for terrorist acts, homicide rate, per capita incarceration, per capita security officers, per capita armed service personnel, per capita heavy weapons, percent of GDP spent on military, export and import of major conventional weapons, funding for peacekeeping missions, ease of access to weapons of minor destruction, military capability.

The rankings in the 2009 GPI provided comparative data that allowed identification of the two most peaceful nations from each of nine regions of the globe. These nations that lead in peace are: Denmark and Norway in Western Europe; Slovenia and Czech Republic in Central and Eastern Europe; Qatar and Oman in the Middle East and North Africa; Botswana and Malawi in Sub-Saharan Africa; Singapore and Vietnam in South and South East Asia; New Zealand and Australia in Oceania; Japan and South Korea in East Asia; Chile and Uruguay in South America; and Canada and Costa Rica in North and Central America and the Caribbean. Delegates from the two most peaceful nations from nine regions of the world came together at the Global Symposium of

Peaceful Nations in order to celebrate the peaceful accomplishments of these extraordinary nations, learn from their experiences in progressing toward peacefulness, and identify opportunities to contribute to the further development of peace.

By learning from these most peaceful countries' relative success in promoting peace at home and abroad, we learned the paths to peace that are open to every nation today and what individuals, civil society, nations and the international community can do to encourage the growth of peace. No nation has always been peaceful. Wars have ravaged every continent at some point in history, and each society has known some measure of injustice or violence. The nations whose stories are described here have each found their own way out of a troubled past. And each of them continues to build toward an even better future.

Indeed, this forward focus is one of the themes that emerges when we look beyond the concrete characteristics of peace described in the pages that follow, and see the less quantifiable dynamics that drove each nation's path to peace. Peaceful countries tend to focus on building their future, rather than righting past wrongs. They also focus on getting their own house in order, rather than intervening in others' affairs. Regionally and globally, the peaceful nations participate in international governmental organizations to harmonize approaches with their neighbors, but not to impose their ways. These peaceful nations realize they are not perfect, as they see better futures they want to build. Their peace is a process of cooperating to meet common aims, not a static state.

Within each peaceful nation, leaders emerged to shape the nation's culture, conduct, and trajectory. These nations made space for leaders, and responded to new ideas with flexibility and a willingness to innovate. No nation on earth has been without war throughout human history. But, the peaceful nations have allowed leaders for peace to emerge and have institutionalized national structures to continue the dynamics these leaders energized.

The cultures of today's peaceful nations vary, but do share some common traits. Social justice, as culturally defined, is a concept that resonates in the most peaceful nations. For all, there is a commitment to the value and dignity of human life. For some, the egalitarian distribution of wealth is an important part of this. For some, universal access to healthcare and education are the key manifestations of social justice. For all, there is an awareness of the interconnectedness of peace at home and peace abroad, and a commitment to continually strive for both.

The pages that follow offer all an opportunity to join in that journey. Together, we will learn from inspiring examples that peace is possible today, and we will build more peace tomorrow.

Introduction

Ironically, the endeavor to identify peaceful nations is fraught with conflict. Which countries are the most peaceful? Every country today has features that make it less than entirely peaceful, according to the definition of peace inherent in the Global Peace Index (GPI). The GPI, produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) with data collected and collated by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) and methodology guided by an international panel of experts, measures the absence of violence in 144 countries around the world. The research reported here adopts the GPI as a guiding resource to further our understanding of peace and peaceful nations. but it does so with the acknowledgement that, like peaceful nations, no peace research method to date is entirely comprehensive. As with any index, theorists wedded to particular approaches or individuals who see their own country ranked lower than they would like can question the treatment of various characteristics within the index. This report offers the best of current knowledge on peaceful nations today, to lay the groundwork for improvements in both the theory and practice of peace tomorrow.

The next section begins with background on previous studies of peace. It presents first an anthropological study of peace in various societies. In Eastern societies, peace refers to an holistic understanding of unity or completeness, while in Western societies, peace refers to contractual relationships between people. Alternatively, peace psychology focuses on the individual and group experiences of peace and attempts to build peace. There have also been a few efforts to measure peace. The GPI is highlighted as a pioneering attempt to quantify an overall scale of peacefulness of nations.

The background section provides a context in which to appreciate the unique opportunity for learning offered by the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations in November 2009. As detailed below, much research has focused on wars, less research has focused on how to prevent or end wars in conflict areas, and even less has focused on what is working in peaceful societies. This research does the latter. The focus here is on learning from the experiences of more peaceful societies. Appreciative Inquiry is an approach to understanding what is working in human systems and building on those strengths. The Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations succeeded in celebrating positive dynamics in peaceful nations, thus articulating key areas for further development of peace.

Key areas for furthering peace in the world today are discussed in the pages that follow. These draw on background research, the innovative Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations discussions, and comparisons of the stories of today's most peaceful nations. These peace insights focus on the types of peace, the interrelatedness of peace dynamics, and the paths to peace. Peace is presented as a process of forward-looking aspiration to build a better world for all through leadership, respectful relationships, and social justice.

The inspiring stories of the eighteen most peaceful nations today are then presented one by one. Each offers a glimpse into the path one country took to overcome violence at some stage in the past and develop a peaceful society today. Each country profile acknowledges the areas where that country is striving to become more peaceful. Peace is a dynamic process within each of the countries. By considering the cultural, political, and economic dynamics at play in each of the most peaceful nations, we can celebrate their success, learn from their experience, and act to build more peace tomorrow.

Learning Peace

We learn peace by defining it as both an area of study and a dynamic process of engaging in the world. Then, we study peace from a variety of perspectives. The Global Peace Index allows comparative study of a snapshot of the current status of peaceful nations. The stories of each of these nations, explored in-depth at the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations and appearing as country profiles in this volume, allow an appreciation of the particulars of each context of peace, including historical and cultural dynamics. Together, these ways of learning peace bring us insights of the most peaceful nations today and help us build towards a more peaceful tomorrow.

Defining Peace

Despite the universal human desire to live in peace, and the persistence of the concept in political and academic dialogue, there is no universally accepted definition of peace. More than just an intellectual exercise, these definitional issues are important when trying to identify whether, what sort, and to what extent, peace exists. If we want to build peace, we have to know what it is. Within the complexities of the various ways the term peace is used, there are three main distinctions.

The first distinction is between negative peace and positive peace. In its most raw form, peace might be simply the absence of violence. However, this definition is perhaps too narrow, because often the potential for violence can be as damaging as the actual experience of it, and likewise the threat of violence often precludes the act of violence. Such peace is dubbed “negative peace.”ⁱ A more comprehensive definition of peace, then, might include the absence of both the act and the threat of violence. This could be taken further to include that peace should also include the provision of human needs in addition to the absence of violence.ⁱⁱ However, some might argue that this fuller definition still misses the nuance and richness of the idea of peace. For the research presented in this report, peace involves harmony, freedom, and balance in interpersonal or international relationships. In this alternate conceptualization, peace is more than the absence of violence; it is the rejection of it. More than this, however, peace is a way of interacting with yourself and the world around you in a way that allows you, and everyone else to pursue and realize their full potential. Indeed there is a sharp distinction between peace as the absence of violence, or negative peace, and peace as the ability to pursue individual potential unhindered by imposed physical, social, or psychological constraints, or positive peace.ⁱⁱⁱ

The second distinction is between internal and external peace. Countries may be internally peaceful, satisfying the needs of all their citizens and honoring their human rights and dignity. And, countries can be externally peaceful, enjoying constructive relationships with their neighbors and the broader international community. There is no consensus on whether to emphasize one or the other aspect of peace. But, many approaches consider both the internal and the external dynamics as relevant to peace. Indeed, many analyses see the interrelationship of internal and external dynamics.

The third distinction is between traditionally Eastern and Western approaches to the concept of peace. Royce Anderson examines the roots of the word *peace* in different languages.^{iv} He finds that western definitions derived from the word *pax* refer to contractual relationships between people, and form the foundation of a *negative*

definition of peace. In contrast, the word for peace in many eastern languages refers to a more holistic concept where peace means completeness, unity, or simplicity. According to Anderson the words shalom in Hebrew and salaam in Arabic trace back to *shalev*, meaning completeness or undivided. This simple example highlights the cultural complexity of the idea of peace, and the elusive nature of a common definition.

Studying Peace

As might be expected from the variety of definitions of peace, there are multiple approaches to studying peace. Rather than engage in heated debate over which of these approaches is best, we can appreciate the value that each brings. Some approaches are better for some purposes than others, but useful in their own right for different purposes. So, what is the utility of the study of peace in approaches ranging from anthropological to liberal and idealist political science, to realist political science, to peace psychology, and finally to institutionalizing cultures of peace? Each brings its own gift.

The focus on the cultural specificity of peace was popular among groups of anthropologists and sociologists throughout the 1900s. Using ethnographic techniques, several social scientists systematically evaluated the peacefulness of societies around the world in an effort to identify what characteristics, norms, and political structures engendered peacefulness within societies. The criteria for peacefulness varies, but definitions generally include several of these components: 1) the society has no wars in its territory, 2) the society does not engage in wars abroad, 3) there is no internal collective violence, 4) there are limited (or, in very small societies, no) policing organizations or military structures, 5) there is little physical violence, 6) the society is reasonably egalitarian in terms of distribution of social and material resources, 7) social change is undergone peacefully, and 8) the society maintains opportunity for individual development.^v

Anthropological study of peace brings insight into particular societies that are culturally distinct and peaceful. This literature surrounding peaceful societies examines almost every aspect of the physical and social environments in which societies exist, to determine whether and how they fit the above criteria, including among other things economic practices, habitat, proximity to other societies, social institutions, child rearing practices, sexual relationships, and conflict resolution strategies. What emerges from these studies is that there exist between twenty to forty peaceful societies today.^{vi} Most peaceful societies are small, intimate, egalitarian societies with low formal social controls and general economic systems based on reciprocity.^{vii} From child rearing practices and interpersonal disputes through social, economic, and extra-societal conflict, non-violence is a fundamental principal in these societies.^{viii} These societies generally also view competition as counterproductive to personal and social development, a point that reinforces their reticence toward violence.^{ix}

Anthropologists and ethnographers are not the only social scientists interested in peacefulness among cultures. In the political sciences there are many schools of thought on the causes and forms of peacefulness and violence. Realist and neo-realist thinkers focus on a definition of negative peace. For theorists such as Hans J. Morgenthau^x, Kenneth Waltz^{xi}, or John Mearsheimer^{xii}, peace is present in the world to the degree that war is absent. In this view, a country behaves peacefully when it is not actively engaged in or threatening war with another state. Working with the negative peace definition of

peace, countries that consistently refrain from war might then be considered generally peaceful countries. For realists, peace depends on the balance of military, economic, and political power between states to deter potential aggression.

This idea of peace is contrasted in the liberal and idealist schools of political science. These schools define peace as the absence of war, but extend the idea of absolute peace to promoting a set of universal norms around the world. While these norms are difficult to universally define, loosely they center on individual freedoms, gender and race equality, democracy, human rights, and economic development. Further, there is a strong commitment among idealist and neo-liberal thought to international law and international organizations. Under this international legal framework, aggression is acceptable when sanctioned by the international community, and when used to pursue or enforce a universal norm.

The liberal and ideal thoughts on peace and violence very closely parallel the democratic peace theory, which contends that democratic states very rarely go to war with each other. According to democratic peace theory, based on the early work of Immanuel Kant, the values and norms associated with democracy engender cooperation over contention, both inside and among societies. Further, the political structures of democracies require widespread popular support to mobilize aggression, which is difficult to amass.

The field of peace psychology takes a different approach to understanding peace. Here the definition of peace is determined by examining how individuals and collective groups understand, experience, maintain, and propagate peace.^{xiii} Some peace psychologists, particularly those who examine peacefulness in democratic states, focus on the development of attitudes and beliefs around the acceptable use of aggression or force, sometimes referred to as militaristic attitudes.^{xiv}

With the widespread human concern for peace, it is not surprising that groups outside of academic dialogue have focused on learning about and promoting peace. In 1999 the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) launched a program to build a *culture of peace* for the world's children.^{xv} Toward this goal, peace is defined as, "...a set of values, attitudes, modes of behaviour and ways of life that reject violence and prevent conflicts by tackling their root causes to solve problems through dialogue and negotiation among individuals, groups, and nations." (UN Resolutions A/RES/53/13 and A/RES/53/243)^{xvi} Peace in this definition includes sustainable social and economic development, respect for human rights, gender equality, democratic participation, advancing understanding and tolerance, individual freedom and community participation, promoting international peace and security, and the advancement of peace through educational development.

The UNESCO conceptualization of peace is particularly interesting in two respects. First, this type of peace is active and dynamic. It is as much a state of being as it is something tangible to build. Second, the multiple factors that define peace provide elements to observe or measure. This provides a standard, which can be used to identify the strengths of societies' peacefulness, and the areas that need further development.

Measuring Peace: The Global Peace Index

There have been few attempts to systematically measure the peacefulness of countries directly. This is perhaps due to multiple competing definitions of the concept

of peace, and due also perhaps to the difficulty in identifying data on indicators of peace that are standard across countries, cultures, and history. The Global Peace Index (GPI) is in many ways a pioneering attempt at measuring the peacefulness of countries, comparing that peacefulness across the globe, and, by issuing yearly reports, tracking it over time. Produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace and founded by Steve Killelea, an Australian entrepreneur and philanthropist, the GPI has two foci, measurement and drivers. First, the GPI measures the absence or presence of violence with indicators that measure factors both internal to a country and external to it, standard across countries, on annual intervals to develop profiles of global peacefulness that can be tracked each year. The second focus augments that profiling by examining the social, political, and economic factors that drive or influence the creation and progression of peaceful cultures.

In order to conduct the annual peaceful profiling, the GPI defines peace in a measurable way as the ‘absence of violence’..^{xvii} This is referred to as negative peace. The utility in this definition is the ability to identify and measure clear and standard indicators across many countries, whereas culturally relative or nuanced definitions are more difficult if not impossible to measure, and often are mired by inconsistencies across nations. In order to assess the peacefulness of 144 countries, the GPI uses 23 standard indicators of internal and external violence, all arranged on a scale of 1-5, with lower scores indicating less violence, and by implication greater peacefulness. Further, the GPI assigns greater weight to internal indicators, as these are thought to contribute more directly and more heavily than external factors. These indicators range from level of crime and size of the jailed populations, to military spending and participation in external wars. The indicators used are scored for each nation based either on archival data or on consensual expert opinion. The final score for each country is a weighted average of the 23 indicators, with lower scores indicating the greatest degree of peacefulness.

After producing scores and ranks for each country, the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) explores in greater depth the drivers or potential determinants of peace. A secondary dataset is compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) which measures 33 drivers under several broad categories including: level of democracy, efficacy of governance, institutional strength, international openness and integration, demographics, religion and culture, and human development, education, and material well-being..^{xviii} Where the GPI country rankings are conducted to identify the presence of peace or the absence of violence, analysis of the drivers explores a much fuller conceptualization of peace, where peace entails well functioning government, high mean years of schooling, regional integration and low levels of corruption. The definition of peace is similar to those offered by the liberal, peace psychology, and UNESCO approaches.

Additionally, the IEP produces discussion papers with in depth analysis on various subjects including the drivers of peace and the relationship between business, peace and economic development. Some of the recent findings indicate that peaceful societies are more likely to: experience freedom of the press, reject the use of torture, support leaders that seek cooperation and compromise, favor the elimination of nuclear weapons, and be considered by others to have a positive influence internationally..^{xix}

The GPI is not the only attempt to measure peacefulness across countries. The Peace and Conflict Ledger, developed by the Center for Conflict and International

Development Monitoring at the University of Maryland, is a somewhat similar effort to the country profiling of the GPI, in that it tracks the presence or absence of violence in countries across time, and ranks them according to their likelihood of experiencing instability. The Peace and Conflict Ledger measures 7 indicators of countries' capacity for peace-building and conflict management for all countries with a population greater than 500,000.^{xx} The indicators include: level of human security, the success of governments in peacefully managing self-determination movements, discrimination of marginalized groups, regime type, durability of political system, societal capacity for maintaining peace, and neighborhood effects (countries with neighbors at war are more conflict-prone). The latest version of the peace ledger has moved beyond simple ranking of peacefulness, to forecast the likelihood of violent instability inside countries using variations of these indicators.^{xxi}

Alternate approaches to measuring peace use data on smaller sets of countries, but include indicators for a more comprehensive definition of peace. Joseph de Rivera at Clark University has advanced a template for measuring peace according to the UNESCO definition of cultures of peace.^{xxii} That template uses quantitative data for indicators of each of the 8 areas included in the UNESCO definition. These data are available on annual intervals, and can be used to develop a time-sensitive profile of each nation over time. By dividing peacefulness into the 8 UNESCO categories, de Rivera's template identifies which elements of peacefulness are strongest for each country, and which elements need refinement.

Of the various methods for measuring and assessing peace, there are several advantages to the approach used by the GPI. The GPI compiles data for a range of internal and external indicators. This provides a more comprehensive approach to examining societies than relying solely on indicators of either international relations or social structures and internal relationships. Moreover, the data are standardized and available for each of the 144 countries. Thus the GPI is able to develop a consistent and comprehensive profile of peacefulness for each country. When compared against each other, the profiles allow for comparison of all countries in the world. Finally, the use of standard indicators allows peacefulness to be consistently tracked across time. Thus the GPI is able to track the progression of countries toward or away from peacefulness.

There are limitations to the effectiveness of this approach, however. The scores for each indicator are standardized across all variables. This means that certain quantitative indicators must be transformed before they can fit this quintile scale. For example, the GPI measures the estimated number of deaths from armed conflict for each country. In order to fit that variable to the quintile scale, the raw mortality numbers must be re-scaled from a simple count of deaths to a ranking of 1-5 or low to high. These transformations obscure the original form of the data for each indicator, and blur the direct link to the form of peace or violence that they measure. With the example of conflict mortality, the transformed indicator thus does not directly measure number of deaths, but instead ranks the level of conflict mortality.

Similarly, many of the indicators are measured using consensual expert opinion. This adds a degree of subjectivity to the GPI scores. Though controls are in place for inter-reviewer consistency, these are not strictly objective measures of peacefulness. As such, scores for these qualitative indicators are subject to human bias. Further, the indicators are standardized and measured uniformly for all countries. Because of this

standardization the GPI is unable to account for the cultural and social contexts that the indicators exist in. In other words, the GPI assumes that the indicators fill the same role and perform the same function in every society.

This has significant implications on the effectiveness of the GPI in measuring peacefulness. A high availability of small arms in one country may in fact indicate lower peacefulness if the arms are used to commit violent acts as the GPI assumes. However, another country may have the same score on that indicator, but the population might depend on hunting as a significant livelihood strategy. Likewise, certain cultural traditions might involve the presentation or display of small arms. The GPI uses expert opinion to rank the ease of access to small arms and light weaponry. The definitions used are standard across all countries. The thinking behind the GPI is that the more arms available, the higher the likelihood of violence. However, the weaponry that is customary in Oman to wear as part of the traditional dress does not fit the definitions of small arms and light weaponry used by the GPI. Thus, the traditional dress does not diminish the peacefulness score of Oman as measured by the GPI.

When individuals see their country marked lower in particular categories on the GPI, there is a tendency to raise questions about the assumptions of the GPI. Clearly, the GPI represents a very particular understanding of peacefulness, incorporating as it does many interrelated factors of both internal and external peace. As an example, the issue of military spending and technical ability. The GPI measures advanced military capability/sophistication as negatively affecting peace. Some might argue, however, that military strength and capacity can serve as deterrents for potential aggressors, and thus contribute to overall regional peacefulness. Likewise, within the peaceful nations, the countries with the most advanced military capabilities use their militaries, in some cases exclusively, for participation in international peacekeeping operations.

Further, the GPI does not highlight regional or international dynamics that contribute to or detract from the peacefulness of a country, but which may be largely outside the control of a country. It should be acknowledged that these calculations are outside of the scope of the GPI, which sets out to measure the absence or presence of violence within a country. The GPI does not attempt to make any judgments about why a country experiences the level of violence reflected by the ranking. For example, Costa Rica is geographically positioned along major narco-trafficking routes. Illegal trade and transport across the country present significant challenges for Costa Rican peacefulness. These dynamics, however, are largely beyond the control of Costa Rica by itself. The GPI does not attempt to scale peacefulness based on the regional difficulties a country faces.

As we have noted, peace is a difficult concept to define and study. We have not found any measure of peace that would be universally accepted, and find the GPI to be sufficiently sound to guide further investigation. Thus, for this research, the GPI formed the basis for identifying the most peaceful nations today.

Learning from Today's Peaceful Nations

The research presented here builds on the Global Peace Index in two distinct ways. First, this report presents the discussion and the lessons learned during preparation for and discussions during the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations. The symposium offered the opportunity to explore how each nation became peaceful, reflect on the

accomplishments of the eighteen regional leaders of peace, and to seek ways to strengthen these features in the most peaceful nations today and also share those strengths in other societies. Then, profiles of each of today’s most peaceful nations detail the stories of these countries, offering the individual histories and current dynamics of each.

The two post peaceful nations in the 2009 GPI ranking of peacefulness were identified within each of nine regions of the world. These most peaceful nations are listed in the accompanying table, Peaceful Nations by Region.

Region	Two Most Peaceful Nations
Western Europe	Denmark, Norway
Central and Eastern Europe	Slovenia, Czech Rep.
Middle East and North Africa	Qatar, Oman
Sub-Saharan Africa	Botswana, Malawi
South and South East Asia	Singapore, Vietnam
Oceania	New Zealand, Australia
East Asia	Japan, South Korea
South America	Chile, Uruguay
North and Central America and the Caribbean	Canada, Costa Rica

From November 1 - 3, 2009 delegates from these two most peaceful nations in each of nine regions of the world convened in Washington, D.C. for the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations. Sponsored by the J William & Harriet Fulbright Center and the Alliance for Peacebuilding, the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations was convened for three purposes: to celebrate the achievements of the eighteen participating nations in fostering peace, both internally and internationally; to learn from the eighteen nations the historical, political, and cultural aspects that have helped them achieve peace; and to develop avenues for the peaceful nations to lead their regions and the world toward a greater and more comprehensive peacefulness.

To identify regional leaders in peace, the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations examined nine regions of the world: Western Europe, Central and Eastern Europe, Middle East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Australia, East Asia, Southeast Asia, South America, and North and Central America. The countries selected according to the 2009 GPI to represent these regions respectively were: Norway and Denmark, Slovenia and the Czech Republic, Oman and Qatar, Malawi and Botswana, New Zealand and Australia, Japan and South Korea, Vietnam and Singapore, Chile and Uruguay, and Canada and Costa Rica.

For three days delegates from each peaceful nation gathered in focus groups and in public plenary sessions to discuss their country’s path to peace, to identify the characteristics that produced their country’s peaceful trajectory, to share their own personal stories of living in a peaceful society, and to identify opportunities for their respective countries to further advance the cause of peace internally and in their own regions. Several of the delegates expressed a sense of pride and humility to see their

country recognized as one of the most peaceful in the world. The Malawian delegates considered recognition for their peacefulness as a great achievement for a small country in the world's least developed region. These delegates found the symposium an opportunity to send a message to the Malawian people, that by continuing on as a united and peaceful people, Malawi will truly be "the home heart of Africa".

The GPI endorsed the symposium and professionals from the GENESIS GROUP facilitated each session and focus group discussion. A team of expert analysts from George Mason University (the authors of this monograph) prepared documents and research reports prior to the symposium on the history, political characteristics, and opportunities for further advancement of peace for each country represented at the symposium, and a comparative analysis of the types of peaceful nations. In addition to dialogic interaction, the symposium exposed delegates to another form of interactive learning. The facilitation team brought with them the renowned composer and lyricist, Mr. Jan Kortie, to transform the themes and lessons that emerged throughout the symposium into a musical number, and led the delegates in an experiential learning exercise where they performed the song for each other and for the public. This interactive experience gave the delegates a deeper and more intimate appreciation for the themes and ideas they generated through their participation in the symposium.

What are these themes? A forward-focus, human development, getting one's own house in order to enjoy a peace dividend, differing types of peaceful nations, respectful engagement with neighbors, leadership, addressing conflict early, and social justice are key components of understanding peace today. Each is considered in turn below.

Forward Focus on Human Development

A common value among the peaceful nations is building a positive future, as opposed to dwelling on the past. Where some countries are mired in remembering old injustices, or where others revel in past glory, the peaceful nations enjoy looking to the future. By doing so it is possible to work toward a peaceful and productive society. A focus on furthering human development is a key part of the forward focus^{xxiii}.

The Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations opened with a reception and Gala banquet. The Administrator of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Helen Clark, delivered the keynote address that opened the symposium. Prior to her role at the UNDP, Ms. Clark served three terms as Prime Minister of New Zealand from 1999 through 2008. It should be noted that New Zealand ranked first as most peaceful nation globally in the 2009 Global Peace Index. Her remarks at the symposium appear in full in Appendix II. They centered on the mutually reinforcing relationship between peace and human development, noting that, "where violence and conflict rage, development cannot get traction". She presented evidence of this correlation, citing the simultaneous decrease in armed conflict in sub-Saharan Africa between 1999 and the mid-2000s and the dramatic increase of economic growth rates in that region. She further noted that the top ten peaceful countries ranked in the 2009 Global Peace Index also have high levels of human development in the UNDP's Human Development Index. According to Prime Minister Clark the inverse relationship also holds - violent conflict causes both injury and death, but it also destroys human and physical capital. She noted that the Managing Director of the IMF has called this "development in reverse".

After demonstrating the reciprocal relationship between peace and development Prime Minister Clark cited examples of countries and organizations that are working seriously to promote peace and development across the world. UNDP, she cited, supports peacebuilding initiatives and offices in Sierra Leone and in Kenya. Likewise, in both the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Liberia the United Nations helps to “disarm, demobilize, and reintegrate former fighters: assist communities to rebuild their livelihoods: support employment generation; and promote the rule of law.”

The keynote address further highlighted the importance of addressing criminality, sexual and gender-based violence, hunger and poverty, environmental threats, and economic crises in building a more peaceful world. After declaring, “that while peace matters for development, development matters for peace”, Prime Minister Clark demonstrated cases where diminished development progress has led to increases in violence. This, she said underscores the need to act as a global community to provide development support to countries. The closing remarks of the keynote address reaffirm the former Prime Minister and current Administrator of the UNDP’s commitment to peace and development:

“I believe that long term development work is essential for building sustainable peace. It seeks to strengthen those national and local capacities, which will make countries more resilient to shocks whatever their form: and better able to achieve their overall development goals in a sustainable manner... The more seeds of peace which can be sown today, the more we will be able to jointly tackle the problems of the future.”

During closing comments at the symposium, the Vietnamese delegation highlighted their current positive trade and political relationships with former adversaries like the United States of America and France, as examples of the need for countries to look to the future rather than remember past offences. Such an orientation is the cornerstone of Vietnamese foreign policy, and holds important lessons for other nations as they work toward peace.

The concluding comments by delegates also echoed the forward focus and human development. The delegates emphasized the need to invest in peace. Countries need to be aware of the factors that degrade peace, and work to support those that promote it. There is also a need to invest in people. Education and social justice are paramount to the happiness of nations. If countries invest in people, particularly by fostering cultural peace, food security, and employment, they can foster the elements of society that ensure shared benefits, good leadership, and the maintenance of peace. Finally, countries must invest in the future. Countries must look toward the future, and ensure that the world will be better than it is today.

Ms. Clark concluded by encouraging participants of the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations to use the forum to find ways and means of sowing the seeds of peace. And, indeed, that is what the participants did.

The GPI and the Peace Dividend

People in today's peaceful nations recognize the relationship between development and peace, and seek further human development. They also see the connection between peace and prosperity. This was a theme emphasized at the symposium by Mr. Steve Killelea, founder of the IEP and GPI.

Killelea, was invited to open a discussion with the delegates of the eighteen peaceful nations on the afternoon of November 2, 2009 to discuss the purpose, spirit, and methods that led to the creation of the GPI. Mr. Killelea noted that studying peace directly augments global understanding of , violence prevention. His address drew a parallel between medical science and the study of peace, noting that where heart disease was until recently thought to be incurable, today it is a largely treatable condition. Advances in the treatment of heart disease were not made from studying pathology alone, but by also studying wellness and identifying the physiology of healthy hearts. In the same way, preventing conflict depends both on understanding the factors that lead to violence as well as exploring the conditions that foster peace.

In his discussion Mr. Killelea outlined the relationships between economics and peace, both for the global economy and for individual businesses. While peace is valuable for maintaining political stability and preserving human and social capital, the value of peace can also be expressed as potential gains and losses in GDP associated with violence.^{xxiv} In addition to producing the annual ranking of peacefulness and exploring the drivers of peace, the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), in conjunction with the Economists for Peace and Security (EPS), has released an insightful study which assesses the impact of lost peace on the world economy at 7.2 trillion dollars (US\$7,200,000,000,000) annually. This figure is comprised of US\$2.4 trillion annually that would move from industries that create or manage violence to other economic activities and US\$4.8 trillion from additional economic activity that had been suppressed through violence. This study estimates that the global economy could experience a net gain of about 9% of gross world product if the world were completely peaceful. As Mr. Killelea underscored, the annual opportunity cost of not living in a completely peaceful world is conservatively estimated at US\$4.8 trillion. Likewise, IEP has developed the concept of the 'Peace Industry', defined as comprising those companies whose revenue and markets improve with greater peacefulness and diminish with decreasing peacefulness.^{xxv} A number of different indexes correlate highly with the GPI, including the Prosperity Index, the World Economic Forum's Competitiveness Index, and the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index, among others. These studies all demonstrate the direct link between per capita income and the peacefulness of a country. As a nation rises in rank and in score on the GPI it also experiences an increase in per capita income. This translates into increased expenditure on leisure, services, housing, food, and clothing, which opens or expands markets for business.

Mr. Killelea went on to discuss the reasons that peaceful societies are more efficient than violent societies. He stated that peaceful societies all exhibit several common characteristics including leadership that is proactive rather than reactive, a tendency to cooperate and rally together as a nation when crisis occurs, high levels of enrollment in primary and secondary education and low infant mortality rates that expand human capital, egalitarian distribution of wealth across all sectors of society, and higher degrees of tolerance that leads to quicker adaptation to changing realities

As Killelea noted, “There is real money in peace”. Ultimately, the long-term stability and predictability of peaceful societies encourages investment. During concluding symposium statements, the delegation from Slovenia expressed the idea that a country’s success in the world is not only a measure of growth in gross domestic product (GDP). True success depends on coupling economic success with improvements in social justice, the provision of social welfare, and advancements in establishing the rule of law. The Slovenian delegation expressed that measures of peacefulness like the GPI are important for helping countries monitor their progress, and for signaling areas that need further attention.

During the concluding symposium discussion, Costa Rica’s delegation expressed the need for countries to look inside their own social and political systems to ensure that they are providing for the security and wellbeing of all their citizens. Countries must ensure that wealth is fairly equitably distributed, and must work to reduce gaps in the provision of social welfare. Amongst the other benefits of peace, the peaceful nations appreciate the economic benefits of peace as one of the many benefits. This is not to say, however, that all peaceful nations are alike. Indeed, the research team from George Mason University identified four distinct types of peaceful nations.

Types of Peaceful Nations

Each peaceful nation is unique. No two share the same history, culture, or current challenges. The unique aspects of each country are presented in the country profiles that follow in this book. But, even with all the diversity of countries that are peaceful, statistical analysis conducted by the George Mason University researchers (authors of this report) found four distinct types of peaceful nation: externally peaceful, internally peaceful, emerging nations that balance both internal and external peace, and Oman, which defies categorization with any other peaceful nation.

At the symposium, the George Mason University research team presented the results of a statistical analysis they conducted to identify discrete types of peacefulness among the eighteen peaceful nations.^{xxvi} Using Multi-dimensional Scaling, the researchers plotted the peaceful nations in a theoretical 2-dimensional grid according to their individual scores on each of the 23 indicators used to develop their individual GPI rankings. Analyzing the proximity of the various countries in that 2-dimensional grid identified 4 distinct types of peaceful nations. While all countries ranked extremely high on most GPI indicators, variation across a few variables led to the creation of these four clusters. The team’s analysis demonstrated that while no country fits an idyllic mold of a utopian society, each country instead has a unique character comprised of various “pieces of peace”. The clusters represented groups of countries with similar peaceful profiles.

While some countries emphasize external peace, others emphasize internal peace, still others balance between moderate amounts of internal and external peace. There are opportunities for countries within each cluster to move closer to that idyllic utopia by maximizing both internal and external peace. By identifying what “pieces of peace” the various countries have successfully achieved, and by examining the pieces that are still developing, individuals in peaceful nations can consider how to further develop their individual profiles in a way that will move them up the GPI peace scale.

Paths to Peace: Leadership, Social Justice, and Respectful Engagement

Each country has experienced a period of violence, unrest, or political turmoil of some sort, yet the countries represented at the symposium each evolved uniquely to transform their environment and develop a culture of peacefulness.

Among the factors that are commonly important to building and maintaining peacefulness both domestically and internationally, the idea of good leadership emerged again as fundamental to maintaining peace. Good leadership and fair and efficient institutions are essential for building and sustaining peace. Domestically this is important for building consensus within a nation, and likewise for building unity in the face of national challenges. Internationally this is important as a means for maintaining cooperation and ensuring that international laws and norms are adhered to. In both the domestic and the international arena, peace depends on people having trust in leadership and in institutions. This creates a dual responsibility. The people must work together to build institutions that are trustworthy. Leadership and institutions must likewise work to provide equally and with fairness for all people.

Likewise, the importance of efficient and effective institutions was again raised. In this discussion the importance of maintaining and building intra-regional relationships was much more prevalent as a means of maintaining peace. Discussion occurred around the idea that internal strife often has regional dynamics. Human, narcotics, and arms trafficking all are regional phenomena, but the worst effects of those nefarious networks are suffered on local levels. Thus regional networks and regional institutions must come together to address problems that may span international borders.

There is a consensus amongst representatives of peaceful nations that regional and international organizations are fundamentally important for maintaining and brokering peaceful cooperation. This is particularly salient as many internal issues that countries face have broader regional and international aspects. Narco-trafficking networks were cited as one example of regional dynamics affecting criminality and low-level violence inside countries. While the violence is suffered locally, the causes of that violence are regionally disbursed and must be addressed by regional bodies. Further, the delegates expressed that both building new institutions and strengthening existing ones are important.

Leadership for peace and institution building begins at home. Delegates from peaceful nations highlight the importance of building peace at home, before building peace abroad. Framed as the idea of “putting your house in order”, the delegates discussed the importance of ensuring a solid foundation of peace. In order to build a more peaceful region and a more peaceful world, each country must first build peace internally. Once in order, according to the delegates, you can begin to build peace regionally, and then globally. Some of the delegates took this a step further, expressing that peace begins inside each individual, and radiates out to their community, then their country, then to their region, and finally to the world. In this sense, peace is every individual’s responsibility.

Other themes that emerged from the sub-group discussions and during the public plenary session were the importance of the rule of law, social justice, and egalitarian distributions of wealth and resource management for the promotion and maintenance of peace. Countries who dedicate their economic success and who manage their natural resources in a manner that benefits their entire societies have a much better chance at

nurturing peace than those where wealth is disparately distributed. The delegate from New Zealand noted in her concluding comments at the symposium that peace fundamentally depends on ensuring that economic prosperity is extended to all citizens and to all peoples. Likewise, many representatives believe that social services, political rights, and legal protection must be equally provided to all sectors of society. The more inclusive a country is, the more likely it is to foster peace domestically.

The delegate from Denmark shared concluding symposium thoughts focused on the importance of stable and efficient political institutions. This extends from the national level democratic institutions down to the most local institutions, with schools as an example. The farther down democracy and good governance percolate through society the better the chance for peaceful development. Along with governance, national and global distributions of wealth must be distributed equally for peace to take hold.

Multilateralism and respectful participation in regional institutions are additional common cultural values shared by the peaceful nations. During the symposium's concluding session, the Canadian delegate reiterated that Canada's success is owed partly to the geographic and ethnic composition of the country. Canada has been blessed with abundant resources and is comprised of a variety of ethnicities and cultures. This has taught Canadians the importance of tolerance and respect for all cultures. That tolerance and respect are key to improving peacefulness around the world. During the same concluding session, the delegation from Qatar expressed pride in their country's ability to provide free healthcare to all members of society. They emphasized their country's commitment to maintaining open dialogue with neighbors, partners, and potential competitors.

The concluding comments from the Chilean delegates highlighted the benefits of enhancing internal dialogue and building local institutions to protect peace. With that experience at home comes the social responsibility to share it across their region. Similarly, the Uruguayan delegate concluded as the symposium closed that recognition as a peaceful nation is both a reward and a responsibility. The responsibility that peacefulness holds is to work to strengthen cooperation with all countries in the world. As reflected in these concluding comments on paths to peace, the symposium discussions brought out surprising similarities with countries from far-off regions around the world. Many of the delegates' concluding comments stressed the need to foster internal peace in the context of external peace, because the two are in many ways interrelated. As the GPI acknowledges, there internal and external peace have reciprocal effects on each other.

In general, peaceful nations exhibit appreciate opportunities to act jointly under an established framework, versus unilateral action by a strong country. In conjunction with this, however, peaceful nations see that countries are obligated to ensure their own domestic peacefulness before and while they work in multinational organizations. Respectful engagement is necessary for regional economic integration and prudent regional natural resource management also emerged. Countries are part of larger regional dynamics, and must coordinate with other members of their regional communities to ensure mutual prosperity and security.

The people who live in and love their peaceful nations find the peace of their countries a personal as well as national dynamic. Indeed, some see the development of peace as beginning within each person. Peace is a process that builds from the inside-out. The delegation from Oman delivered an eloquent concluding address to the symposium

that detailed the need to nurture peace inside ourselves, and to extend that peace to all peoples. The delegate's words ended with the following blessing to all delegates and to all people:

“Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you:
Enough happiness to keep you sweet,
Enough trials to keep you strong,
Enough sorrow to keep you human,
Enough hope to keep you happy,
Enough failure to keep you humble,
Enough success to keep you eager,
Enough friends to comfort,
Enough faith and courage in you to banish depression,
Enough wealth to meet your needs,
Enough determination to make each day a better day than yesterday.
May peace be upon you, God bless you!”

Addressing Conflict Early

A more country-focused wish shared by peaceful nations is that more countries will develop the capacity to address conflicts early. The peaceful nations are not conflict-free. Conflict is a normal part of human interaction. The peaceful nations tend to manage their conflicts constructively. This requires an early awareness of conflicts as they emerge, and before they become violent. Peaceful nations seek early warning of growing concerns and seek to address these concerns proactively in constructive manners that mitigate against conflict escalation. Mark Schneider highlighted the importance of early warning during a presentation to the delegates.

Mark Schneider, Senior Vice President of the International Crisis Group (ICG), addressed the delegates of the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations on November 3, 2009. Prior to joining ICG Mr. Schneider served as Director of the Peace Corps, The Assistant Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development for Latin America and the Caribbean, and as Chief of the Office of Analysis and Strategic Planning at the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization. ICG is working in many areas of the world as a monitor. ICG currently also works as a policy advocate, and as a watchdog in many conflict and post-conflict countries around the world. Throughout its history ICG has developed a field-based strategy for analyzing the factors that produce conflict, examining successful conflict mitigation strategies, and identifying the factors that contribute to successful conflict resolution and negotiation strategies. As an example of this, Mr. Schneider cited that the ICG has looked at fragile and failed states to determine the underlying factors that drive fragility. The goal in this is to discover what can be done at the earliest stages of instability to enhance social cohesion. He further noted the importance of the rule of law in maintaining peace and order. The international community, he said, is fairly weak in helping countries establish and maintain the rule of law. In future aid and development missions in both conflict prevention and in post-conflict countries, the international community should work toward establishing the rule of law by assisting in the establishment of fair judiciaries, police and security forces that protect the citizenry.

Mr. Schneider discussed some of the lessons that ICG has learned through its monitoring and its research missions. As an example of this, he specifically addressed the lessons learned from failed peace agreements, and suggested that the most important factors for establishing successful accords are the inclusion of all parties to a conflict. Without these, he said, agreements will fail. Not only should warring or conflicting parties be engaged, but also civil society, business leaders, and any other parties with a legitimate or perceived stake in the conflict or its resolution. Additionally, third-party facilitation is fundamental to generating successful peace agreements. Likewise it is important to identify spoilers and potential spoilers in peace negotiations, and to ensure their inclusion but also to plan around the divisive force they may have in talks. He highlighted these points by narrating anecdotes from the 1992 El Salvador peace negotiations, relaying stories of inclusion of various groups at different points in peace talks, and the process of identifying the relevant parties to the conflict.

Appreciating Peace Generally and Specifically

Focusing on the positive peace that exists today by comparing and contrasting the most peaceful nations allows general conclusions on the trends of peaceful dynamics such as leadership, multilateral engagement, social justice, forward-focus, human development, and the peace dividend. But these insights come from a big picture examination of peaceful nations today. There are other lessons to be drawn by studying any one of these nations more in-depth.

Now that we know the common themes and comparative insights from examining the most peaceful nations as a group, what can we learn about each individually? The pages that follow present a snapshot of each of the eighteen regional leaders. This profiling is meant to augment the GPI ranking by examining the cultural, political, social, and historical nuance of each country that contribute to its peacefulness. As noted earlier, the GPI is adept at measuring standard factors across countries, but does not attempt to capture the ways in which various societies uniquely adapt or react to those factors. The profiles included in this report tell the story of the development of peace in each country. Using a case study approach, these profiles discuss the characteristics of each country in order to produce a more nuanced understanding of their peacefulness.

In the pages that follow, we look at the characteristics that make each nation one of the two most peaceful in its region, and we examine its strongest and less remarkable areas of peace today. For each of these nations, there is much to celebrate. And, as people in each of these nations value peace highly, there is a dynamic striving for continually improving peace at home and abroad. Augmenting these findings are results obtained in recent research on peace agreements. When principles of equality are included in the agreements, they last. The equality theme is echoed in many of the comments made by delegates to the Symposium.^{xxvii}

**Country Profiles
of the
Most Peaceful Nations**

Central & Eastern Europe and Central Asia

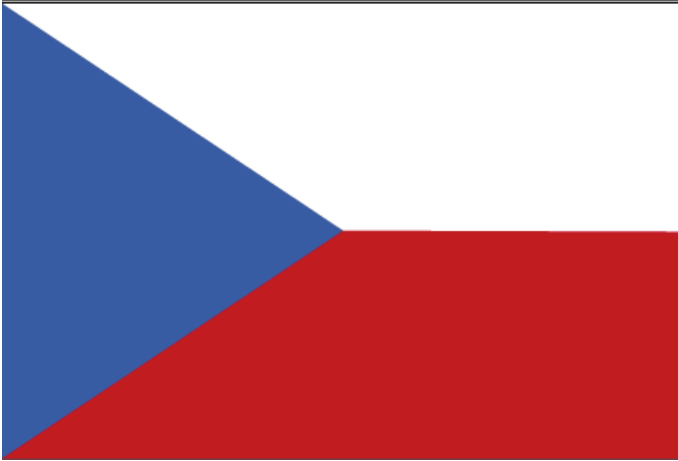
The region of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia comprises the countries Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Lithuania, and Uzbekistan.

Encompassing a large portion of the European and Asian continents, this region is ethnically, linguistically, and religiously very diverse. However many of these countries share a common history of Ottoman rule and Soviet influence. Many were former Communist states, Soviet Republics, or previously part of the Eastern Bloc. The onset of the Cold War ideologically divided Europe by the Iron Curtain between the mainly capitalist Western Bloc and the mainly communist Eastern Bloc. The Eastern Bloc comprised those countries that border with the former Soviet Union, the independent states of former Yugoslavia, the Baltic States, and Albania. As the USSR expanded its scope of influence throughout the region, the countries of Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) came under its authority as well. As former republics of the USSR, many of these countries played a vital role in the collapse of the Soviet Union by summoning popular support for democratization. Strikes, revolts, and demonstrations characterize the many efforts within this region to topple the oppressive socialist regime and achieve independence. Two successful examples of this are the Czech Republic and Slovenia, which are also ranked the two most peaceful nations in this region. Located in a war-torn area that struggled with economic stagnancy, ethnic conflict, and crime, both countries have made great strides toward stable democracy and peacefulness.

The Czech Republic achieved independence from communist rule through the Velvet Revolution in 1989. This nonviolent revolution was the culmination of great efforts to end the single-party state and establish democratic governance. Since achieving independence, the Czech Republic has become a member of NATO, the UN, and the European Union. The Czech Republic is active in sending international peacekeeping troops in many global conflict zones. Although the country still struggles with ethnic tensions from years of ethnic conflict in the region, it continues to work towards greater tolerance and domestic peacefulness.

Slovenia became an independent state after the violent breakup of the former Yugoslavia. From the pieces of this bloody conflict, Slovenia established itself as a democracy with a national identity and a goal to achieve domestic and international peacefulness. Slovenia champions conflict resolution and remains active in international peace efforts as well as working on global education of child rights. Although ensuring human rights remains problematic in the country, through the Ombudsman system, Slovenia continues to work on better protecting human rights and individual freedoms.

Czech Republic



The Czech Republic's notable contributions to peace:

- Maintains a completely democratic regime with a high standard of living.
- Actively participates in international efforts providing peacekeeping troops, and financial and medical aid to regions in need.
- Continually works to establish domestic security.
- Champions freedom of expression.

Section 1-Czech Republic GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.328 GPI Rank: 11			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1.5	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	2
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1.5
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	3
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1
Relations with neighboring countries	1	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1
Perceptions of criminality in society	1	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1.5
Political instability	1.5	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	1.5	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	2	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	1
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	1	Military capability/sophistication	2
Level of violent crime	2	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

The Czech Republic has overcome a long journey to becoming one of the most peaceful countries in the world. Throughout its history, the Czech Republic experienced numerous wars including those among the European empires, the Thirty Years' War, the occupation by Nazi Germany, and the invasion by the former Soviet Union. While the public aspired for peaceful settlement, democracy and human rights, the context did not allow them to pursue the state they desired until the Velvet Revolution of 1989.

The history of the territory on which the Czech Republic is founded dates back to the Great Moravian Empire.^{xxviii} After the reign of various empires and states, the Czechs fell under the rule of the Hapsburg Empire in 1620 at the Battle of White Mountain and for 300 years were governed by the Austrian Monarchy. The Czechs, Moravians, and Slovaks formed a state after 1918, which lasted for 75 years. Czechoslovakia was a parliamentary democracy from 1918 to 1938, yet the German minority posed challenges to the government. In 1938, Germany, France and the United Kingdom pressured Czechoslovakia to surrender Sudetenland to Germany,^{xxix} who occupied the remaining territories of Czechoslovakia in 1939. Finally in 1945, the citizens revolted against the

German forces in the country, and shortly thereafter, the German minorities were relocated.^{xxx}

1968 marks one of the determinative moments in Czech history. The attempts in the country to form socialism with a human face were not approved by the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria and they collectively invaded Czechoslovakia on August 21, 1968, ending the era called the Prague Spring. The Soviets stayed in the country for 21 years. Nevertheless, these years witnessed the formation of a strong opposition movement, known as the Charter 77 movement, beginning in 1977.^{xxxii} The bloody intervention of the Communist Party regime on the student demonstrations in 1989 led to street protests and strikes by the wider public. This eventually led to the Velvet Revolution, which achieved the Vaclav Havel government elected by popular vote in 1990 and a final end to the Communist Party rule. The Czech Republic was founded in 1993, and it became a member of NATO in 1999. It is also a member of the UN, and has sent troops to missions in Iraq, Croatia, Kosovo, Afghanistan and many other countries. In 2004, the Czech Republic became a member of the European Union (EU). After many years of civic resistance and organized opposition, the Czech people have a completely democratic regime and enjoy a high standard of living.^{xxxiii}

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

In the 2009 GPI, the Czech Republic scored highly peaceful in 13 of the 23 factors showing domestic and international peacefulness. The Czech Republic boasts a high rank of 11 among the 144 countries analyzed for GPI. The factors where the Czech Republic scores extremely well are:

- Estimated deaths from external conflict
- Estimated deaths from internal conflict
- Level of organized conflict
- Relations with neighboring countries
- Perceptions of criminality in society
- Number of displaced people as % of population
- Number of homicides per 100,000 people
- Military expenditure as % of GDP
- Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people
- Volume of exports of major conventional weapons
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions
- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people
- Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction

The policy statement of the Czech government that came to power in May 2009 outlines the priorities of the Czech Republic: consolidating democracy and the legal system; preserving domestic peace; and participation in international institutions by working hand in hand with the civil and political society. The government also elevates human rights, climate change and international cooperation as imperative issues. Grappling with the consequences of the current economic crises is also a priority of the

Czech government, and ensuring citizens have sufficient social welfare is another important objective.^{xxxiii}

In line with its foreign policy objectives, the Czech Republic is in favor of a more active EU in world affairs, along with the improvement of a common foreign and security policy. It cooperates with international institutions in a number of areas.^{xxxiv} The Czech Republic gives great importance to the global terrorism threat, and emphasizes the significance of preemptive action on this issue.^{xxxv} As the government declared, the actions of its armed forces are in line with NATO's and the EU's priorities. The Czech Republic participates in international efforts to provide financial and medical aid to regions in need. It also contributes peacekeeping troops,^{xxxvi} most significantly in Afghanistan. Although Czech Republic deploys troops to various international missions, it spends approximately 1.4 percent of its GDP on defense.^{xxxvii}

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

While demonstrating peacefulness in multiple areas, the Czech Republic scores less peaceful on one factor in the 2009 Global Peace Index:

- Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people

The Czech Republic has managed to consolidate its democracy and create the conditions for domestic peace. It has emerged as an internationally responsible actor in the 16 years since its independence. However, it shares a common concern of the Schengen countries, in its vulnerability to global terrorism and drug trafficking due to open borders. Domestic peace in the Czech Republic is also challenged by instances of intolerance and hate crimes.^{xxxviii} Creating a more stable, secure, and tolerant society is a goal for the Czech Republic as it continues to make great strides towards domestic and international peacefulness.

Slovenia



*“God’s blessing on all nations,
Who long and work for that bright day,
When o’er earth’s habitations
No War, no strife shall hold its sway;
Who long to see
That all men free
No more shall foes, but neighbors be,”*

National Anthem of Slovenia

Slovenia demonstrates peacefulness in these ways:

- Champions conflict resolution and is involved in programs to educate on child’s rights.
- Esteems the wellbeing of citizens and domestic peace by providing welfare services.
- Progressively respects minority rights and includes their voices in parliament.
- Incorporates the Ombudsman system to better protect human rights and individual liberties.

Section 1-Slovenia GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.322 GPI Rank: 9			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	2
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	2
Level of organized conflict	2	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1
Relations with neighboring countries	2	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1
Perceptions of criminality in society	2	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1
Political instability	1.25	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	1	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	1	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	1
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	1	Military capability/sophistication	3
Level of violent crime	1	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

Slovene history dates back to the principality of Carantania in the 7th century, which Thomas Jefferson considered an example of a democratic state. Slovenia began to form its national identity in the 9th century. In the 11th century, the region went under German colonization, and in the 14th and 15th century, most of its territory was taken over by the Habsburgs. Napoleon captured the southeastern Slovenian regions and created the Illyrian Provinces (1809 to 1813) adjoined to the French state with Ljubljana as a capital. The first Slovenian political program, called Unified Slovenia emerged in 1848, demanding that all the lands inhabited by Slovenes should be united into one province, called Slovenia. In 1918 at the end of the First World War, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was defeated and an independent state of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs, with its capital in Zagreb was declared. Several months later the states of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs united with the Kingdom of Serbia into the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which was in 1929 renamed the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The Axis Powers divided Yugoslavia from 1941 to 1945 until the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was founded, with the People's Republic of Slovenia as one of its six federal states. In 1991, the Republic of

Slovenia declared independence from Yugoslavia, and in 2004, Slovenia became an EU member.^{xxxix} It is also a member of NATO and the UN.^{xl}

Slovenia was founded as a state that has been dedicated to keeping its domestic affairs peaceful and democratic, while strengthening its national identity as a young country and engaging in international peace efforts. Slovenia emphasizes conflict resolution, international law and human rights as fundamental to its foreign policy.^{xli} Slovenia is involved in international projects of conflict resolution. For instance, the Slovenian government endowed €146,000 to a project initiated by President Danilo Türk providing rehabilitation workshops for twenty one Palestinian child victims injured during the Israeli attacks in January in Gaza.^{xlii}

Slovenia works for the education of children's rights as framed and protected by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, while also ensuring its implementation by the states. Informing children about their rights, and human rights in general is an issue handled with care by the Council of Europe. The Slovenian Chairmanship organized the exhibition "Our Rights," based on a project that used the illustrations of Matjaž Schmidt as a teaching tool in education workshops for 66,000 children in sixteen countries.^{xliii} On June 4, 2009 the Art Centre for Young People in Ljubljana, which operates as part of Pionirski Dom, hosted a painting workshop for children on the theme of children's rights.^{xliv}

For the first half of 2008, Slovenia held the office of the President of the Council of the EU. In preparation of the responsibility, Slovenia together with Germany and Portugal designed an eighteen-month program considering the future of Europe, the Lisbon Strategy, freedom, security, and justice, the EU's role in security, and development in the global arena. Slovenia also aspired to enhance the intercultural dialogue within the EU and consolidate the European Neighborhood Policy.^{xlv}

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

In the 2009 GPI, Slovenia scored very peaceful in 16 of the 23 factors showing domestic and international peacefulness. Slovenia ranks number 9 among the 144 countries analyzed for GPI. The factors where Slovenia scores extremely well are:

- Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007
- Estimated deaths from external conflict
- Estimated deaths from internal conflict
- Number of displaced people as % of population
- Respect for human rights
- Potential for terrorist acts
- Number of homicides per 100,000 people
- Level of violent crime
- Number of jailed population per 100,000 people
- Military expenditure as a % of GDP
- Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people
- Volume of exports of major conventional weapons
- Volume of imports of major conventional weapons
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions
- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people

- Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction

As a state founded 18 years ago, Slovenia ascribes great importance to the wellbeing of its citizens and domestic peace, as well as contributing to international peace. The Slovenian government provides health pension and social insurance to its citizens, and values the importance of protecting the family. It also works for fostering social care institutes and social security founded on the principles of equal access and free choice.^{xlvi} Health care is accessible by all citizens. Furthermore, urgent health care is ensured by the state.^{xlvii}

Slovenia has a decentralized governing structure with strengthened local governments, a successful system for enhancing inclusionary democracy. The 210 municipalities in Slovenia have considerable control for self-governance.^{xlviii} Slovenia respects the rights of minorities and has experienced an increase in population in the last two decades due to immigration from other countries such as Croatia, Serbia, Macedonia and Albania. 83 percent of the population is composed of the Slovenes. Italians and Hungarians are among the minorities, with their rights protected through representation in the parliament.^{xliv}

For human rights issues that arise in the country, Slovenia uses the Ombudsman institution to safeguard those rights and freedoms of the individual. The mechanism helps ensure the implementation of law, as well as drawing government attention to conflict through systematic monitoring. Although instances of human rights violations continue in the country, the Ombudsman's existence illustrates Slovenia's dedication to human rights and freedom.¹

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

As a NATO country, Slovenia is required to maintain a certain level of military expenditure for regional security purposes, which may explain its moderately less peaceful score on the following factor in the 2009 GPI:

- Military capability/sophistication

Slovenia does not have a high crime rate, and most instances reported in 2007 were related to theft and fraud.^{li} Slovenia continues to work towards better preserving human rights, as stated in the annual report in 2008 presented by the Human Rights Ombudsman Zdenka Cebasek Travnik. One of the conflicts Slovenia has been working to resolve is the border dispute with Croatia, which became an issue after the dissolution of Yugoslavia. Recently, the Prime Ministers of Slovenia and Croatia have agreed to settle the dispute through arbitration.

Section 5- Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

Like other small states, Slovenia understands the need to be peaceful in the environment that is neighboring to the region of the Western Balkans. It sees its role as a peaceful state that promotes peace. The Slovene society respects poets rather than generals, with their main square in the capital city of Ljubljana dedicated to a poet. Having emerged after the breakup of Yugoslavia, Slovenia values the security of its people and diversity management. Slovenia considers human development as a long-

term investment in the society; free health care and education are provided to all its citizens. Slovenia works to project peace, prosperity, and democratic values including gender equality, equity, social welfare, tolerance of others, good governance, respect for human rights, rule of law, and nondiscrimination.

East Asia

The East Asian region comprises the countries China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, and Taiwan.

The ancient dynasties of China and Japan greatly impacted the language, culture, religions, and philosophy of this region. Contact with Europe began in the late 15th century as trade routes began to open through Central Asia, giving rise to the age of imperialism. Power struggles among China, Japan and the European powers continued until World War I, when Japan emerged as an imperial power free from Western influence. Japan's invasion of China was a precursor to World War II, which ended in Japan's devastation and occupation. The Chinese civil war, which occurred immediately after World War II, put the communist party led by Mao Zedong in control; China remains a single-party state today although huge political and economic reforms have allowed major economic developments. Japan had occupied Korea for much of the 20th century until Japan's defeat in World War II. Subject to Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union, Korea split after World War II, dividing the peninsula into Communist single-party rule in the North and democratic, and capitalism in the South. The peninsula remains divided; however, South Korea has made significant steps to move towards a peaceful reunification with the North. Today, East Asia is a leader in rapid economic development, with Japan and China holding two of the largest global markets. The region continues to deal with North Korea's attempts for nuclear proliferation, Taiwan's quest for sovereignty from Mainland China, and human rights abuses. However, Japan and South Korea stand out as healthy democratic systems, and have been ranked by the GPI as the two most peaceful countries in East Asia.

After the devastation of World War II, Japan underwent a dramatic shift from an imperialist policy towards the path of peace and democracy. Japan is a leader in numerous regional and international peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts and has initiated youth and professional volunteer programs to help developing nations. Based on the multidimensional scaling analysis comparing the GPI data for all 18 peaceful nations, Militarization is a low priority for Japan, and it also maintains a low crime rate and low involvement in domestic and international conflict. Japan continually works toward greater respect for women and minority rights and has implemented policies to ensure this. Ranked the 7th most peaceful nation in the world, Japan represents an exemplary model of international and domestic peacefulness.

Since the Korean War, South Korea has pursued domestic, regional, and international peace. Although tensions remain, South Korea seeks a peaceful unification with North Korea, and is dedicated to peacemaking efforts more broadly. Domestically, South Korea demonstrates respect for order and rule of law by maintaining a low level of violence. Internationally, South Korea supports developing countries through financial and medical aid as well as deploying military personnel for UN peacekeeping missions. . While continuing to pursue a peaceful foreign policy, South Korea commits itself to bettering its domestic peacefulness and bringing lasting peace to its region.

Japan



Japan's notable contributions to peace:

- Actively engages in peacebuilding and peacekeeping missions in the international arena.
- Promotes respect for human rights, particularly championing women's rights.
- Maintains low levels of military expenditure, crime rate, and low volume of weaponry transfer as a non-nuclear state.
- Is a world leader in environmental protection and is signatory to the Kyoto Protocol.

Japan GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.272 GPI Rank: 7			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	1
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	1
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1
Relations with neighboring countries	3	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1
Perceptions of criminality in society	2	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1
Political instability	1	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	1	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	1	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	1
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	1	Military capability/sophistication	5
Level of violent crime	1	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 -- Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

The end of the Second World War brought a dramatic shift in Japanese society and Japanese foreign policy. Early in the 1900s Japan embarked on a campaign of imperialism, occupying the Korean peninsula as well as parts of China. However, following the devastation wrought by the two nuclear attacks against Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan adopted the so-called Peace Constitution, and pledged an end to aggressive belligerence and a commitment to peace. Several passages in the Constitution highlight that commitment. The Constitution opens with the passage,

“We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government...”^{lii}

It then goes on to voice the Japanese commitment to peace stating,

“We...desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideas

controlling human relationship, and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world... We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want.”^{liii}

Japan has demonstrated a profound and lasting commitment to the ideals espoused in these passages. This commitment is evident in many aspects of Japanese cultural, social, and legal affairs. In addition to promoting women’s rights with the passing of the Basic Law for a Gender-equal Society in 1999, and striving to redress past wrongs done to the Ainu – a people indigenous to northern Japan – by officially recognizing them as an indigenous group in 2008, Japan has actively sought to further the cause of peacefulness both at home and in the greater Asia region by sponsoring a program for peacebuilding. In 2007 Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in partnership with the Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center, established the *Pilot Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding*.^{liv} The program is an effort to train civilian peacebuilders from several countries to actively pursue peace in the wider region.

Japan is also actively engaged in peacebuilding and peacekeeping in the wider international arena. The adoption of the International Peace and Cooperation Law in 1992^{lv} provided a legal framework through which Japan could formally pursue international peace, peacekeeping, and development. This pursuit has taken various forms throughout the last 17 years, and some of the more noted include providing in-kind aid to humanitarian assistance for Rwandan refugees, East Timorese displaced persons, Afghan refugees, and Iraqi refugees and afflicted persons. In addition, Japan has provided election monitors in Bosnia and Herzegovina, East Timor, Kosovo, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.^{lvi} Japan also maintains youth and professional volunteer programs that send Japanese citizens to developing countries around the world, to provide technical assistance and serve as ambassadors of good will.

Section 3- GPI Strongest Indicators

Japan scores extremely well on 20 out of 23 indicators in the 2009 GPI, and moderately well on one of the three remaining indicators. Together, these scores combine to rank Japan as the 7th most peaceful nation in the world. The variables for which Japan scores extremely peaceful are:

- Number of external and internal conflicts
- Numbers of deaths from internal and external conflict
- Level of organized conflict
- Number of displaced people
- Political instability
- Respect for human rights
- Potential for terrorist acts
- Numbers of homicides
- Level of violent crime
- Likelihood of violent demonstrations
- Number of jailed population
- Numbers of internal security personnel and military personnel

- Military expenditure as % of GDP
- Volumes of imports and exports of conventional weaponry
- Funding for UN Peacekeeping missions
- Number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people
- Access to weapons of minor destruction

The excellent scoring on these indicators demonstrates Japan's overall peacefulness both in domestic and foreign affairs. It is clear from the military expenditure, numbers of police and military personnel, and volume of transfers of conventional weaponry that militarization is a low priority for the Japanese people. Likewise, the respect for human rights, the low potential for violent demonstrations, the low numbers of homicides, and the low violent crime, all highlight the Japanese people's commitment to respect and order. Finally, the low levels of organized conflict, the low potential for terrorist acts, and the low involvement in external and internal conflicts demonstrate the Japanese government's commitment to protecting its citizenry.

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

In contrast to the incredibly peaceful profile Japan demonstrates throughout most of its assessment by the GPI, its' peacefulness is slightly undermined by the following indicator:

- Military capability/sophistication

Article 9 of Japan's post-war Constitution prohibits the Japanese government from ever developing a standing military. Instead, defense of the country is jointly the responsibility of the United States and Japan under a series of defense agreements that arose at the end of World War II. There is a caveat however. The Constitution does not prohibit the government from developing a police force to maintain domestic order and police Japan's domestic waters. In the early 1950s this caveat led to the creation of the Japanese Defense Forces. The mission of these forces is to preserve peace, stability, and independence.^{lvii} Over the next 50 years these forces transformed from a policing force into a state-of-the-art defense force with some of the world's most advanced military technology and middle to long- range capability. Under the umbrella of the Ministry of Defense, the Japanese Defense Forces are organized in three branches. The Japanese Maritime Self Defense Force is the naval branch. There is likewise the Japanese Air Self Defense Force, and the Japanese Ground Self Defense Force.

The official position of the Japanese government is that these forces are strictly reserved and maintained for purposes of self-defense.^{lviii} Further, these forces are not to exceed the number, sophistication, or geographic range capability necessary to secure Japan's defense. However, the idea of defense is interpreted in such a way that there is no official limit set on any of these criteria. Rather, Japan maintains its defense forces to respond to individual threats as they may arise, and as such has refined its defense capabilities to respond to local, regional, and global threats. In this sense, the Japanese Self Defense Forces are currently actively deployed in monitoring maritime threats in the Gulf of Aden. During the 1990s the Japanese government reformed its legal system in such a way that they began actively supporting international peacekeeping and

humanitarian relief missions.^{lix} Since the 1990s Japanese Self Defense personnel have participated in 8 peacekeeping missions in Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East, and 5 relief operations in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

South Korea



South Korea demonstrates peace in these ways:

- Seeks reconciliation with North Korea and a peaceful unification of the peninsula.
- Have actively participated in peacekeeping missions around the world.
- Provides humanitarian aid and developmental assistance to many countries.
- Maintains a low level of violence with the country and respects the rule of law.

South Korea GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.627 GPI Rank: 33			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 – 2007	1.5	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	3
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	1
Level of organized conflict	2	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1.5
Relations with neighboring countries	3	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	2
Perceptions of criminality in society	2	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1.5
Political instability	1.875	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	2	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	1	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	1
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	2	Military capability/sophistication	4
Level of violent crime	1	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

The Korean peninsula represents one of the early stages for the ideological divide between Communism and Western liberalism, and it became one of the first casualties of the Cold War. Following the end of World War II the Soviet Union and the United States were charged with liberating the peninsula from Japanese occupation. The two powers set the 38th parallel as the line of demarcation, and this line continues to divide the peninsula between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea). When the Soviet Union rejected United Nations' calls for free elections of a peninsular government, both North and South Korea established independent governments. In 1950 North Korean troops crossed the 38th parallel and the Korean War began. By 1953 the entire peninsula was devastated by war, and a ceasefire was signed, permanently establishing the 38th parallel as the line separating North and South Korea. Throughout much of the rest of the twentieth century relations between the North and South fluctuated dramatically mirroring at times the relations between the Eastern Bloc and the West, and at others following a distinctly Korean path. In the early 1990s relations between the North and South improved following diplomatic interaction

between the two states. However, in the late 1990s relations declined dramatically due to the North Korean nuclear stance.

Huge advances in peaceable relations on the peninsula were made during the Republic of Korea's Kim Dae-jung administration. From 1998-2003 the Republic of Korea pursued the so-called *Sunshine Policy*, aimed at pursuing reconciliation and cooperation with North Korea.^{lx} By 2000 the two countries held the first inter-Korean summit, initiating a period of increased cooperation between the two. This cooperation was highlighted by the reunification of many families that had been separated for fifty years by the division of the peninsula. The Roh Moo-hyun administration followed the spirit of the Sunshine policy, and from 2003-2008 continued to pursue economic cooperation and co-prosperity with the North Korean government. A second inter-Korean summit was held in 2007 to further that work. Despite repeated setbacks over the North Korean nuclear issue, the Republic of Korea under the Lee Myung-bak administration continues to work toward better cooperation and reconciliation with the North.

Since the end of the Korean War, the Republic of Korea has pursued regional and international peace. Indeed, these along with the peaceful unification of the peninsula are fundamental elements of the South Korean constitution.^{lxi} Some of the recent accomplishments toward this goal include the reconnection of the inter-Korean railway system in 2004, the joint pursuit of socio-cultural exchange programs, and joint reunions for separated relatives across the demilitarized zone. In its wider international affairs South Korea has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to peace and peacemaking. Beginning in Somalia in 1993 Korean military personnel have actively participated in peacekeeping operations around the world. Since joining the U.N. in 1991 the ROK military has been deployed on peacekeeping missions in Lebanon, Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia, Angola, Cyprus, Burundi, Western Sahara, and East Timor.^{lxii} Currently, Korean personnel are present in missions in India/Pakistan, Georgia, Liberia, Sudan, East Timor, and Nepal.^{lxiii}

Section 3 - GPI Strongest Indicators

In the 2009 GPI, the Republic of Korea is ranked 33rd out of the 144 countries included. This ranking earns it a place as a regional leader of peacefulness in East Asia. While scoring moderately well on a few indicators, the peacefulness of the Republic of Korea is revealed through the following indicators which all receive the most peaceful scores possible in the 2009 GPI:

- Estimated deaths from external and internal conflicts
- Number of displaced people as % of population
- Potential for terrorist acts
- Level of violent crime
- Number of jailed population per 100,000 people
- Volume of exports of conventional weapons
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions
- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people
- Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction

These scores are largely indicators of internal peacefulness. The low access to small arms and weapons of minor destruction, the low levels of violent crime, a comparatively small jailed population, and relatively few displaced peoples, demonstrate the Korean commitment for order and the rule of law. However, Korean peacefulness extends beyond its borders into the international realm. The low exports of conventional weaponry, the continued financial support for UN peacekeeping, and the low death rate in external conflict all attest to Korean peacefulness in international relations. What the scoring misses, however, is the Republic of Korea's international assistance and commitment to humanitarian efforts. The Republic of Korea supports developing countries by contributing to the efforts of several international and intergovernmental bodies, including the IMF, IBRD, and ADB.^{lxiv} The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) also provides support to many developing countries of the world. This agency implements various programs including providing medical personnel and industry consultants around the world to address the health and economic concerns of many nations.^{lxv}

Section 4 – Opportunities for the Growth of Peace

The peacefulness that the Republic of Korea demonstrates on so many of the internal and external indicators of peace in the 2009 GPI could be further enhanced by its performance on the following three indicators:

- Relations with neighboring countries
- Likelihood of violent demonstrations
- Military capability/sophistication

Since the creation of two separate Koreas, relations between North and South have been strained. Their earliest independent histories were characterized by military contestation and continued military build-up throughout the Cold War. Likewise, North Korea's nuclear aspirations have, in recent years, increased tension between the two Koreas. The relationship between the North and South has affected South Korea's relations with all its regional neighbors. Beginning with the Korean War, and throughout the Cold War, relations with China were strained due to the closeness between China and North Korea. That relationship has warmed significantly in recent years, however, with increased trade and cultural exchanges between China and the Republic of Korea. Despite the warming of this relationship several issues could potentially lead to another cooling, including South Korea's position on Taiwan and Tibet, and the potential for Chinese support of a perpetual two-state Korean Peninsula.^{lxvi}

In addition to regional tensions, the recurrence of violent protests within the Republic of Korea presents a challenge for South Korea's peacefulness. While the rule of law is generally respected throughout the country, occasional protests are marked by the occurrence of violence between police and protesters. To reign in disruptive elements, the Korean administration is pursuing more rigorous policies and interventions.

Middle East and North Africa

The Middle East and North African region comprises the countries Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

This region encompasses the areas of southwestern Asia, and northern Africa. Since ancient times, this region has been the center of world affairs and remains a crucial area in global politics. It is the birthplace of three of the world's most practiced religions: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. Earlier civilizations of this region include Mesopotamia, Ancient Egypt, Israel, Persia, and the Arabian Peninsula. However, it was the birth of Islam and the ruling of the Arab Caliphates that inevitably unified this area as a specific region. The massive expansion of Islam through the Middle East into North Africa affected this region politically, religiously, and culturally. This region became a battleground of competing foreign interests and "spheres of influence" from the colonial period through the Cold War. The United States and Europe exerted its cultural, political, and economic ideologies onto this region, and many of the nations continue to struggle with the effects of foreign interference. The mass amount of crude oil in the Middle East has made it an extremely important region strategically and economically. Current issues pertaining to this area include the Iraqi occupation, the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Iran's potential for nuclear proliferation, radical Islam, and the vulnerability of this region to spreading global terrorism. However, amidst the many issues troubling this region, Oman and Qatar have emerged as a benevolent presence, earning them the rank of the two most peaceful countries in the Middle East and North Africa.

After years of foreign dominance and interference, Oman successfully gained independence and has since worked towards domestic and international peacefulness. Although it possesses a high military expenditure, Oman remains dedicated to the promotion of peace. Through great domestic reform, Oman has integrated into the global economy and boasts stable economic and political systems. Internationally, Oman has embraced a peaceful foreign policy and is an active member in both regional organizations as well as a participant in many multilateral peace talks. Oman continues to work towards greater democratization, including encouraging women's participation in government.

Within its sensitive region, Qatar perpetuates a peaceful foreign policy and respect for rule of law and international governance. Qatar's military expenditure is low and there is no violent conflict within the country. As a very wealthy country, Qatar consistently provides developmental assistance to many nations within and beyond the region. It also supports negotiations working towards peace in the southern Sudan. The country continues to work towards greater domestic stability and societal respect for human rights, particularly with regard to women's integration into society.

Oman



Oman demonstrates peace in the following ways:

- Is an active member of many global and regional organizations, championed a flexible and incorporative foreign policy.
- Successfully integrated into the global economy as is politically and economically stable.
- Encourages women's participation in government and is increasing democratization overall.
- Is a regional voice of peace, winning the nation's leader multiple peace awards.

Section 1-Oman GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.520 GPI Rank: 21			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	2
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	3
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	3.5
Relations with neighboring countries	1	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	2
Perceptions of criminality in society	1	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	2.5
Political instability	2.75	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	1	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	2	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	4
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	1	Military capability/sophistication	3
Level of violent crime	1	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

The region where Oman lies has a 5000 year history and the Omani people were one of the first to accept Islam as their religion in the 7th century and first embraced Ibadhism as a religious sect.^{lxvii} Oman was an important actor in the history of Islam, due to its involvement in many wars and efforts to spread Islam to certain areas in East and Central Africa, China and Asia. Oman fought in the Wars of Apostasy and participated in the Islamic conquests of regions such as Iraq and Persia. Later, the Portuguese occupied Oman in 1508 and ruled for approximately 150 years. During the Ya'ruba period after the Portuguese rule, tribal civil war erupted, creating a power vacuum in the country leading to invasion by Persian troops. Throughout the 18th century Oman was the object of Franco-British rivalry, until finally gaining its independence in the 19th century and eventually becoming a very strong state with presence in East Africa. During the 19th century, Oman and the United Kingdom signed several treaties of friendship and commerce until the 20th century when troubles resumed for Oman.^{lxviii} Oman has also maintained diplomatic relations with the United States since its first treaty of friendship

and navigation in 1833.^{lxi} Later in 1962, oil was first discovered in Oman with its first oil revenue made in 1967.

In addition to many international conflicts, Oman has suffered from internal conflicts as well. The revolts of the Ibadhi sect members, who lived in the interior Oman and wished to be ruled by their *Imam* (religious leader), were first resolved in 1920 with the *Imam* granted autonomy. However, when the conflict resumed and continued for five years, the autonomy of the *Imam* was abolished; yet his efforts to regain his rights with the support of other Arab governments lasted until the 1980s.

The beginning of Sultan Qaboos bin Said's reign on July 23, 1970 faced a fractioned country struggling with rebels, a low literacy rate, a severe economic situation, and endemic diseases. Yet Sultan Qaboos successfully resolved many of the problems Oman faced.^{lxx} Sultan Qaboos demonstrated a desire to establish a modern government and bring about "the immediate abolition of all the unnecessary restrictions" on the Omani people. Sultan Qaboos unified the country, which had been torn into the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in 1861; however, internal factions and revolts continued until 1975.

The rule of Sultan Qaboos transformed Oman drastically, which became a member of the League of Arab Nations, Non-Aligned Group of Nations, World Trade Organization (WTO), Indian Ocean Rim Association, and the UN. Oman embraced a flexible and peaceful foreign policy and took part in multilateral peace talks.^{lxxi} Oman resolved its border disputes with Yemen after the unification of South and North Yemen in 1990 and the UAE-Oman border was finalized in 2003.^{lxxii} UNESCO recognized Sultan Qaboos for his environmental protectionism efforts^{lxxiii}. The Sultan also received an international peace award in 1998 and the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding in 2007.^{lxxiv}

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

In the 2009 GPI Oman performed remarkably in 14 of the 23 factors showing domestic and international peacefulness. Oman ranks number 21 among the 144 countries analyzed for GPI. The factors where Oman scores extremely well are:

- Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007
- Estimated deaths from external conflict
- Estimated deaths from internal conflict
- Level of organized conflict
- Relations with neighboring countries
- Perceptions of criminality in society
- Number of displaced people as % of population
- Respect for human rights
- Number of homicides per 100,000 people
- Level of violent crime
- Number of jailed population per 100,000 people
- Volume of exports of major conventional weapons
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions
- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people

The reforms conducted by Sultan Qaboos involved an ambitious education plan, which drastically increased the literacy rate. Oman's economy recovered with the measures of the Sultan, and Oman quickly integrated into the global economy, becoming an economically and politically stable country.

Oman was selected the World Number One for health system efficiency in the 2000 report by the World Health Organization.^{lxxxv} Its capital Muscat was chosen the cultural capital of the Arab World in 2006.^{lxxxvi} Oman has undertaken some democratization measures as well, such as the foundation of the *Majlis i'Shura*, a consultative assembly formed of elected members to represent the 59 cities. Women's participation is also encouraged since 2003, with women holding some senior positions in government institutions.

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

The GPI indicators reveal somewhat of a paradox in Oman, being that while their scores reveal very low levels of violent crime and jailed population, an indicator of stable domestic peacefulness, Oman scores relatively less peaceful on two factors in the 2009 GPI:

- Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction
- Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP

At first, it seemed this paradox may be explained by a cultural factor particular to Oman. The traditional dress for men in Oman includes wearing a *khanjar*, or a dagger. However, the GPI score for weapons of minor destruction includes only firearms, so the cultural traditional dress does not affect the score.

Oman is ranked number 21 in the GPI - an enviable position. However it is important to note that the country has undergone reforms and managed to resolve its internal and external conflicts. Due to its location in an area wrought with regional conflicts including the Iran-Iraq war, the Gulf War (where Oman sent troops for the UN mission), and the invasion of Iraq, Oman maintains a relatively large defense budget. Oman has a strong military formed with equipment from Britain, the USA, and France. British officers help staff the military, which has recently been decreasing with the nationalization measures of the program Omanization, initiated in recent years.^{lxxxvii} While Oman has worked towards a more internally peaceful culture, its location in a turbulent region makes the country vulnerable to a contagion effect.

Section 5-Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

Oman exemplifies a country that values investing in its people as essential to promoting peace. As recently as the 1970s local communities were schooled under the shade of trees. Modern day Oman demonstrates a transformed environment where the benefit of significant long-term investments have drastically improved the quality of education.^{lxxxviii} Along with education, Oman invests in its people by providing budding entrepreneurs the resources to excel. While many Omanis have the skills for business, they lack the tools. Therefore, the Oman government has created programs conducive to business and increased investment in potential business ventures, with the belief that this will increase prosperity and allow its citizens to fulfill their potential.

Qatar



Qatar's notable contributions to peace:

- Boasts the absence of violent conflict in the country and low military expenditure.
- Working to improve women's rights and steady integration into society.
- Is a peaceful presence within a conflict ridden region and provides financial and medical assistance to many Arab nations.
- Provides social services to its citizens with special attention to improving the quality of life for young people and women.

Section 1-Qatar GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.392 GPI Rank: 16			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	1
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	3
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1
Relations with neighboring countries	1	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1.5
Perceptions of criminality in society	2	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1
Political instability	1.875	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	2	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1.5
Potential for terrorist acts	1	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	3
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	1	Military capability/sophistication	3
Level of violent crime	1	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

Qatar's rich history dates back to 4000 BC and during the 14th century under the Abbasid State rule, the region saw a prosperous era. Then from the 16th century until the early 20th century, Qatar lived under the rule of the Ottoman Empire, after ousting the Portuguese in collaboration with the Ottomans. With the end of the First World War came the end of Ottoman Empire rule in Qatar; however, independence was not achieved as Qatar had made an agreement with Britain in 1916 to have a protectorate in the country.

Sheikh Jassim bin Mohammed Al Thani, who ruled until 1913, is considered the founder of the modern state in Qatar, where Sheikhs from The Al-Thani family have ruled since the early 18th century. Hoping to balance out the British influence in the regions contiguous to Qatar, Sheikh Jassim asked the Ottoman Empire to increase its presence in the country, and as a result of this confidence-building request, was conferred the governor position in 1876. However, the Sheikh's advancement created conflicts with

Britain, who also aspired to have influence over the region. Some Qataris who had not sought for complete control over their territory later fought a war with the Ottoman forces that were looking to increase their presence and influence in the region. Qataris won this battle in 1893, and have since considered this date a sign of national pride and solidarity for the Qatari people. Although Qatar officially declared its independence on September 3, 1971, the national day is celebrated on December 18th, when Sheikh Jassim took office in 1878.^{lxxix}

Oil was discovered in Qatar in 1913 changing the dynamics in the country. The Emir who ruled Qatar since 1972 did not ensure proper distribution of the oil revenues leading to economic difficulties, was toppled by a coup in 1995, by his son, who is still the Emir of Qatar.

Besides the border issues with Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, which were resolved in 2001, Qatar does not have any ongoing regional conflicts or domestic unrest. Since the resistance to the Ottoman rule and the British protectorate, the Qataris managed to found their independent state by mobilizing behind their leader. Also, the diminishing control of Britain and the Ottoman Empire in the region helped Qatar achieve this objective.

The present day Qatar has a balanced foreign policy between different regions, religions, and ideologies in the world. As apparent in Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim's speech in the opening of the Doha Forum for Democracy, Development and Free Trade, Qatar respects and underlines the importance of rule of law and international governance.^{lxxx} Qatar is a member of the UN, the Arab League and the Non-Aligned movement, is one of the founders of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council, and engages in providing aid to developing countries, working in collaboration with their governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and also makes donations to regional and international development funds.^{lxxxi} Qatar provides financial and medical assistance to some Arab countries, and some countries in Asia and Africa. It also supports the negotiations for reestablishing peace in South Sudan.^{lxxxii}

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

In the 2009 GPI, Qatar fared extremely well in 15 of the 23 factors showing domestic and international peacefulness. Qatar ranks number 16 among the 144 countries analyzed for GPI. The factors where Qatar scores extremely well are:

- Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 – 2007
- Estimated deaths from external conflict
- Estimated deaths from internal conflict
- Level of organized conflict
- Relations with neighboring countries
- Number of displaced people as % of population
- Potential for terrorist acts
- Number of homicides per 100,000 people
- Level of violent crime
- Likelihood of violent demonstrations
- Number of jailed population per 100,000 people
- Military expenditure as a % of GDP
- Volume of exports of major conventional weapons

- Volume of imports of major conventional weapons
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions

There is no violent conflict in the country and the military expenditure is low. In 2007, Qatar earned the second highest GDP per capita in the world.^{lxxxiii} The wealthy Qatari state, mostly due to the oil reserves, provides social services to its citizens, such as health care, and has various programs for the enhancement of life quality and rights of young people and women.^{lxxxiv} The government emphasizes the importance of youth education in producing quality citizenship.^{lxxxv}

A special committee works on improving women's integration into the society. While the government works to help women earn salaries on par with men and to provide equal opportunities for their education and employment, women's important role in family responsibilities is also emphasized. An important female figure and wife of the Emir, Sheikha Mozah bint Nasser Al Missne, works for the protection of women's rights, and has sponsored events such as The Woman between the Family and the Workplace conference.^{lxxxvi} The development of women's rights is recent in Qatar; only in 1999 were women granted the right to vote and run for public office. The Emir has been taking some measures to implement democratic reforms, such as decreasing censorship of the media, which is apparent in the success of the Al Jazeera network.^{lxxxvii} Also, Qatar began its environmental efforts rather early, by establishing a permanent committee for environmental protection in 1981.^{lxxxviii}

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

While Qatar's internationally peaceful posture and great strides towards domestic peace are remarkable, Qatar still scores moderately less peaceful on three factors in the 2009 GPI:

- Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people
- Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction
- Military capability/sophistication

Although Qatar maintains a peaceful foreign policy and domestically a low level of violence, it is a militarized country with a relatively high number of internal security officers. Qatar also faces the challenge of illegal immigration in the country, and needs to consider appropriate measures to address the issue.^{lxxxix} The driver information in the GPI also points to room for peaceful growth in Qatar. The country has a relatively high ranking for political culture, 4.8 out of 10, revealing the level of social consensus to strengthen democratization efforts and move to secularization. However, the political participation in the country is ranked lower relative to the political culture, 2.22 out of 10. Also, despite government efforts to emphasize women's rights, no women were elected to parliament in 2007. However, it must be understood that the development of democratic ideals and practice takes times, and these figures show that Qatar's political participation levels may soon catch up with its level of political culture.

Section 5- Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

In terms of Qatar's internationally peaceful posture, the country is dedicated to open and direct dialogue with many different parties. Qatar believes its relationship with its neighbors is important to peacebuilding. It extends this vision by working in Darfur and engaging with Hamas. Qatar invests in its people as a strategy for building peace, through education, healthcare, and enterprise development. Like other countries, a strong and visionary leadership in Qatar made way for positive changes that have modernized and developed the country to increase its domestic peacefulness and be a peaceful presence internationally.

North and Central America and the Caribbean

This region comprises the countries Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States.

This region's social and cultural distinctions are rather well defined. As former British colonies, Canada and the United States are very similar in language, religion, culture, and political systems. As former Spanish colonies, the nations of Central America and the Caribbean share linguistic, religious, and cultural commonalities. French influence is still seen in parts of Canada, the United States and the Caribbean as well. European settlement of this region brought about immense changes in agriculture, trade, religion, and politics. Although a deplorable aspect of its history, the Atlantic slave trade had immense economic and cultural impact and this region remains ethnically very diverse, with a population descended from European, African, and indigenous ancestry. Beginning with the American Revolution of 1776, the various colonies slowly gained independence from Europe and established their own government systems. Canada and the United States became stable liberal democracies, while decolonization of Central America and the Caribbean was more problematic. During the Cold War, this area became an ideological battleground between the United States and the Soviet Union, particularly in regard to Cuba, with whom the United States still maintains no diplomatic contact. Although it suffered an economic crisis, Mexico maintains a stable position in the global market. Throughout the 20th century, Central America was wrought with civil wars, and continues to work towards political stability and eliminating poverty. According to the GPI, Canada and Costa Rica are ranked the two most peaceful countries in this region.

From previous years of militarism and wars, Canada has developed into a nation committed to peace, inclusion, and human rights. As a Western Democracy, Canada possesses sophisticated military capabilities, yet it remains committed to being nonnuclear and promoting human rights. Both domestically and internationally peaceful, Canada maintains low levels of internal violence as well as maintaining friendly relations with its neighbors. Canada remains actively involved in UN peacekeeping and peacemaking missions, working to establish security and prosperity in the world's most needy regions. Canada is a model nation devoted to promoting peace, human rights, and sustainable development.

As a Central American country surrounded by much political instability, Costa Rica stands out for its remarkable peacefulness and democratic governance. Costa Rica, is committed to promoting global peacefulness and economic preservation. While spending none of its revenue on the military, Costa Rica has been able to invest in societal advancements, working to ensure high quality of life for its citizenry. Although a small country, Costa Rica is highly active in the international arena working to promote global peace, and particularly peaceful democratization in Central America.

Canada



“...the best defence of peace is not power, but the removal of the causes of war and international agreements which will put peace on a stronger foundation than the terror of destruction.” Lester B. Pearson, former Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Canada exemplifies peacefulness in the following ways:

- Is a non-nuclear weapon state member of the NPT
- Promotes sustainable development and human security with an endogenous culture of peace
- Leads in protection of human rights
- Actively pursues global cooperation and multilateralism, peacekeeping, and international



Canada GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.311		GPI Rank: 8	
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1.5	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	1
Estimated deaths from external conflict	2	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1.5
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	1
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1
Relations with neighboring countries	1	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1
Perceptions of criminality in society	2	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1.5
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1
Political instability	1	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	1.5	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	2	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	2
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	1	Military capability/sophistication	3
Level of violent crime	1	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

Canada's peaceful position in the global community is attributable to an endogenous culture of peace that permeates its social, political and economic environment. Former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau once referred to Canada as "a refuge from militarism."^{xc} Over the years Canada has evolved as a society that values peace, inclusion, cultural diversity and sustainable development. The country has had a long history of militarism however. Canada's engagement in warfare during a little over the past century, reveals its participation in the South African Boer War in 1899, in the First World War from 1914 to 1918, in the Second World War from 1941 to 1945; and the Korean War in 1950.^{xci} Canada's extensive losses and casualties in the Second World War had a deep impact on Canadian society, marking a turning point in its relations with other countries, and steering its course towards multilateralism and global peace.

In 1947 Canada became one of the founding members of the United Nations Organization (UNO). Protecting and advancing human rights is a cornerstone of Canadian foreign and domestic policy. At the inception of the UN in 1947-1948, Canada played a central role in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It has since been at the forefront in promoting global peace and democratic values. The core principals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights have been integrated in

Canadian law. Key mechanisms to protect human rights in the country include: The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Canadian Human Rights Act, Human Rights Commissions and provincial human rights laws and legislation.^{xcii}

In 1957 former Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, Lester B. Pearson received the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of his tireless efforts in establishing an international police force to resolve the 1956 Suez Crisis.^{xciii} As signatory to all six major international human rights conventions, among many others, Canada's commitment to peace and human security has been exemplary.^{xciv} It takes pride in being a non-nuclear-weapon state member of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and as such has committed not to possess or export weapons or nuclear materials and technology for the development of nuclear weapons.^{xcv} Canada was also instrumental in launching the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction in an effort to deter states and non-state actors from acquiring them.^{xcvi}

At the heart of Canada's progress as one of the world's most peaceful societies, lies its deep commitment to sustainable development and human security.^{xcvii} Canada's relations with its neighbors and peacebuilding interventions around the world demonstrate its contribution to a regional and global culture of peace. Its interventions in conflict hotspots around the world cover a spectrum of activities including negotiation, mediation, peace-keeping and post-conflict reconstruction.

Canada is typically among the first countries to respond to international crises during and after armed conflicts and natural disasters. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) delivers relief assistance in coordination with the United Nations (UN), the Red Cross, local and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other development and aid agencies. In extending humanitarian assistance around the world, Canada is particularly concerned with: protecting civilians and vulnerable populations in armed conflict; addressing the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons; promoting a coordinated civil and military local response; and risk-reduction measures.^{xcviii}

Canada has a track record of over 50 years of active involvement in integrated UN peace operations. It pursues its initiatives with regional or coalition missions mandated by the UN and in partnership with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the EU and the African Union (AU). Diplomatic, humanitarian and military interventions underpin Canada's efforts to promote stability in volatile regions and have included demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration (DDR) in post-conflict societies.^{xcix} In recent years, Canada has actively collaborated with the international community in establishing stability and security in Haiti and Afghanistan and has also committed to a longer-term post-conflict reconstruction effort. Canadian expertise and assistance in state-building in the two states shall be premised upon institutional development, political reconciliation, democratic governance, sustainable peace and security, service delivery and provision of basic human needs.^c

The Canada model in more ways than one upholds Pearson's vision for a peaceful and cooperative world: "The stark and inescapable fact is that today we cannot defend our society by war since total war is total destruction, and if war is used as an instrument of policy, eventually we will have total war. Therefore, the best defense of peace is not power, but the removal of the causes of war, and international agreements which will put peace on a stronger foundation than the terror of destruction."^{ci}

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

Canada rates moderately to exceptionally peaceful in 22 out of 23 indicators of domestic and international peacefulness in the 2009 rankings of the GPI. Canada's performance has earned it the distinction of 8th most peaceful out of 144 countries. It is also one of two most peaceful nations in Central and North America and the Caribbean region per the GPI. While scoring well on nearly every factor, Canada has demonstrated outstanding results in the following 14 areas. They include:

- Number of deaths from organized conflict
- Level of organized conflict
- Relations with neighboring countries
- Number of displaced people
- Political instability
- Number of homicides
- Level of violent crime
- Likelihood of violent demonstrations
- Number of internal security officers and police
- Military expenditure
- Number of armed service personnel per 100,000 people
- Volume of transfers of major conventional weapons, as recipient (Imports)
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions
- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people

The findings of the GPI confirm that Canada is peaceful both internally and externally. Canadian society is distinguishable for its low levels of internal violence and organized conflict. These attributes bode well for Canada's success in maintaining a low rate of homicides and in preventing internal displacement and instability. While violent crime is often a feature of poorly developed nations, over the years it has also become characteristic of highly industrialized nations. Canada must therefore be commended for advancing a system that fosters internal peace, and indeed, political and economic stability.

Canada's successful socio-economic performance is a pull-factor for immigration to the country. The rate of immigration to Canada has outpaced its birthrate enriching its ethno-cultural diversity. To welcome and accommodate diversity, Canada provides equality of opportunity, democratic governance, social, economic, and political interactions and expression, to promote national cohesiveness and a strong sense of Canadian identity.^{cii}

Canada maintains friendly relations with its neighbors and most other states. Canada's military expenditure as a percentage of its national income is evidence of its relatively peaceful posturing in the global security architecture. Canada's nuclear program is dedicated to peaceful purposes such as the generation of nuclear energy and medical research.^{ciii} Canada actively supports regional economic integration through the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). NAFTA was instituted in 1994 and forms the world's largest free trade zone. The mechanism has been pivotal in

strengthening Canadian economy and has been equally beneficial for neighboring USA and Mexico.^{civ}

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

The GPI 2009 findings suggest that Canada could enhance its peacefulness through better performance in a few areas. Of primary concern to the GPI is Canada's military capability and sophistication, which is placed in the middle on a scale of 1 to 5. It is neither significantly high nor low on a global level. However, compared to other states in the Americas, Canada's annual military expenditure is the second highest. Its regional share in the volume of imports of conventional weapons stands at about 12%, which is the fourth highest in the region.^{cv} The Canadian Department of National Defense (DND) is the largest department of the federal government with a budget of 18 billion dollars and 110,000 employees.^{cvi} This is a manifestation of the priority ascribed to defense in the Canadian national security agenda.

The Arctic presents a key foreign policy and domestic priority for Canada which bases its strategy on four pillars: exercising sovereignty; promoting economic and social development; protecting the environment, and; improving and devolving governance. Canada works closely with other Arctic States to promote cooperation in the region through, for example, the United Nations Commission on the limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS). Canada actively supports NATO led International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) in Afghanistan. 2,800 Canadian troops are currently deployed in the war-ravaged nation.^{cvii} Canadian casualties in external conflicts have a bearing on the GPI indicator estimating the number of deaths in organized conflict. While Canada's performance is moderately high in this area, nevertheless, it is one of the factors that in combination with others, place some limitations on Canada's peacefulness.

Section 5 – Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

Canadian society demonstrates its appreciation for cultural diversity and pursues policies that support a multiethnic mosaic. Immigration to the country is encouraged. Canada upholds social democratic values such as equality. Curiosity about diverse groups facilitates dialogue contributing to peace, prosperity and interconnectivity. Canada fosters conditions of peacefulness through institution building. Good leadership has been the key to success. Canada believes that other countries can be inspired by the robust policies of another.

Sound foreign policy and internal growth have contributed to Canada's credibility as a responsible world leader. Canada believes in collaboration with other countries regionally as well as globally and actively pursues partnerships with countries across the world. To mark the Armistice of World War I, Canada commemorates Remembrance Day on November 11 every year. This serves as a reminder to Canadian children that they live in an environment that is peaceful and secure. Canada is rich in national resources and proud of the determination of its people in charting the trajectory towards sustainable peace.

Costa Rica



“Peace...has no finishing line.... Peace is a never-ending process, but the work of many decisions, of many people, in many countries.” President Oscar Arias Sanchez, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Costa Rica demonstrates peace in the following ways:

- Constitutionally abolished its standing army.
- Is amongst the first countries to outlaw capital punishment.
- Showcases a tradition of democracy, global human rights protection, environmental preservation, and sustainable development.
- Upholds global peace as a cornerstone of its foreign policy.

Costa Rica GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.578 GPI Rank: 29			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1.5	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	2
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1.5
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	2
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1
Relations with neighboring countries	2	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1
Perceptions of criminality in society	2	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1
Political instability	1	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	1	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	1	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	4
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	3	Military capability/sophistication	1
Level of violent crime	3	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

“... Even smaller countries can impact peace”^{civiii}

Costa Rica is one of the oldest democratic republics in Latin America and represents an extraordinary success story. Despite the emergence of low levels of criminality, the country’s recent history showcases remarkable peacefulness and stability compared with many other states in Central America. With the exception of two very brief episodes of political unrest and inter-state conflict, Costa Rica demonstrates a long-lasting internal and external peace throughout the 20th century. The six-week civil war in 1948 was a watershed in the country’s trajectory towards peace. Subsequently, under the new leadership of President José Figueres Ferrer, respectfully known as Don Pepe, Costa Rica became the *first* country to constitutionally abolish its standing army in 1949.^{cix} Pepe’s decision to dissolve the army was taken in view of the impediments to democracy posed by militarism.

Pepe was declared “Benemeritus” in 1990 in recognition of his extraordinary social and legal reforms. Much of Costa Rica’s peacefulness and progress as a democratic state is attributable to Pepe’s leadership as three-times President of the

country. Its military expenditure at 0.05% of its GDP is negligible. Costa Rica only maintains domestic security and police forces to preserve law and order internally.^{cx} It is also among the first countries to outlaw capital punishment (in 1877).^{cx1} Thus, Costa Rica's peacefulness is driven to a great extent by leadership attitudes and orientations and relevant policy formulation.

Over the years Costa Rica has evolved a tradition of global human rights protection, environmental preservation, and the promotion of peace and sustainable development. The establishment of the United Nations' University of Peace in 1980 in San Jose is a well-deserved tribute to the Costa Rican spirit of tolerance and peaceful coexistence.^{cxii} The Costa Rican model represents diplomacy, neutrality and rapprochement in dealing with other states and in responding to regional and international conflicts. Costa Rica's former President Rodrigo Carazo was the first to propose a UN resolution marking an annual International Day of Peace in 1981, which is now celebrated on September 21 every year. Costa Rica has been proactive in promoting international human rights instruments such as the American Convention on Human Rights.^{cxiii} The Inter-American Court of Human Rights instituted by the Organization of American States (OAS) is based in San Jose.

Costa Rica is one of the most affluent Central American states. Much of its revenue is generated through tourism and agricultural exports. Economic prosperity and distributive justice have contributed significantly to a stable system of governance and a relatively peaceful society.^{cxiv} Costa Rica boasts the most highly developed welfare state system in Central America. Its domestic policy places high priority on health and education. Access to health care has been provided by the state to all its citizens for over half a century. Elementary education is free and mandatory. Consequently in Costa Rica, life expectancy and literacy levels are on par with those of developed nations. The quality of life accorded to its citizens by the Costa Rican state has earned it the enviable reputation of the "Switzerland of Central America".

Costa Rica continues to strive for greater peace within and without. Its democratically elected leadership such as President Oscar Arias Sanchez, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1987, has provided much inspiration and a practical vision for a global culture of peace and harmony. In the words of Sanchez: "Peace...has no finishing line.... Peace is a never-ending process, but the work of many decisions, of many people, in many countries."^{cxv}

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

In the 2009 GPI Costa Rica rates moderately to extremely well in 20 out of 23 indicators of domestic and international peacefulness. On a global scale Costa Rica ranks 29 out of the 144 countries analyzed by the GPI. While scoring positively in most areas, Costa Rica is distinguishable for its exemplary performance in the following:

- Estimated number of deaths from organized conflict (external)
- Number of deaths from organized conflict (internal)
- Level of organized conflict
- Number of displaced people
- Political instability
- Respect for human rights

- Potential for terrorist acts
- Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP
- Number of armed service personnel per 100,000 people
- Exports of conventional weapons
- Imports of conventional weapons
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions
- Number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people
- Military capability and sophistication

The findings of the GPI suggest that Costa Rica remains peaceful at home and abroad. By electing not to expend its resources on defense, the country has been able to make considerable progress in socio-economic development. People-centered governance has contributed immensely to Costa Rica's commitment to engendering internal peace and stability. In this regard the UNDP's (United Nations Development Program) Human Development Index (HDI) resonates with the GPI's conclusions. The HDI annually examines the educational, health and economic performance of 177 countries and gives Costa Rica a ranking of the 50th most successful in its 2008 Human Development Report. On the same index, Costa Rica ranks 5th among Latin American countries for its performance in human development. UN figures classify Costa Rica as one of the world's most highly developed nations.^{cxvi}

Costa Rica manifests a deep devotion to preserving the global environment. It has come to be known as one of the greenest states on the planet. It has undertaken the monumental challenge of eliminating its carbon dioxide emissions to zero by year 2021.^{cxvii} Understandably the country tops the Happy Planet Index (HPI) prepared by the New America Foundation. The HPI measures a country's ecological efficiency with which human wellbeing is delivered.^{cxviii}

Peacefulness has been the hallmark of Costa Rican foreign policy. Its commitment to peace with its neighbors and other countries of the world goes beyond the eradication of military forces, over a century ago. Despite its small size, Costa Rica has been a prominent advocate and activist in advancing global peace. In 1986, President Oscar Arias Sanchez was instrumental in developing a peace process to end Central American wars and violent conflicts. The peace plan led to the signing of the Esquipulas II Peace Accords in 1987. Among other issues the agreement addressed the following: national reconciliation, end to hostilities, democratization, refugees, and arms control in *all* Central American countries. The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the Costa Rican statesman in recognition of this historic feat.^{cxix}

In documenting Costa Rica's efforts to foster a peaceful environment, it is worth mentioning that a law passed in 1997, makes peace education a required curricular component in every school in the country.^{cxx} Costa Rica's fundamental understanding of peace as a collective national interest is also reflected in a statement by one Costa Rican Foreign Ministry Official "Human Rights *is* our national interest."^{cxxi} To be sure such measures contribute to the evolution of peaceful conditions as well as the cultivation of a peaceful society.

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

Costa Rica's extraordinary capacity to nurture peace and stability has in recent years been challenged by a transnational threat to citizen security including the trafficking of drugs, gangs or *maras* and ease of access to small arms and light weapons (SALW) prevailing in the Central American region. Reportedly, Costa Rica has become a transit point for AK47 assault rifles destined for Colombia and Panama by land and sea routes respectively.^{cxxii} This may explain the rise in youth violence involving small arms in recent years in Costa Rica. 50 percent of homicides in the country are committed with firearms. Costa Rica does not have a known SALW industry, therefore it is safe to assume that most of its arms transfers to other countries have been manufactured elsewhere. Almost half of Costa Rica's small arms are imported from the US, Mexico, Argentina, Czech Republic, Italy, Spain, and Austria.^{cxxiii}

In keeping with the country's track record in human rights and respect for the rule of law, the catalysts for violence and insecurity must be met with a holistic response. Costa Rica may consider more sustainable, prevention-based approaches in navigating its steady trajectory towards *positive peace* – an active and ongoing process of cultivating peaceful values, rather than merely focusing on the absence of violence (*negative peace*). The idea of *positive peace* is evident in the national violence prevention strategy that Costa Rica has adopted in response to the growing rates of criminality in the region. This prevention plan incorporates three distinct modes of prevention – situational, community-based, and social – each with their own specialized programs and initiatives.^{cxxiv}

Sections 5 - Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

Costa Rica's history has been defined by a vision to maximize peace holistically. After abolishing its army in 1949, the former defense budget was transferred to the Ministry of Education. This shift of resources from the military towards education was both a symbolic gesture and a pragmatic action that demonstrates Costa Rica's dedication to enhancing human security through non-violent and sustainable means.

Oceania

The Oceanic region comprises Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and the Philippines.

As a multicultural, multi-ethnic region, Oceania comprises mainly Pacific Islands and continental Australia. European settlement of this region began with the Spanish in the Philippines, the British in Australia, Malaysia and New Zealand, and the Dutch in Indonesia. Muslim traders greatly influenced Indonesia and Malaysia, with Islam being the official religion of both nations. Papua New Guinea came under the control and influence of many different European powers, particularly Germany, and eventually Australia itself. With the end of World War II, many of the settlements and territories in the Pacific Islands began to unite and become independent from Europe. After Malaysia and Indonesia's independence in the mid 20th century, both countries have undergone an economic boom and are both part of the D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation. After many years of instability, the Philippines has returned to democratic governance and continues to work towards economic stability. This region has suffered conflicts relating to indigenous mistreatment and inter-ethnic struggles. While many of the Pacific Islands are continually working to improve their political and economic situations, Australia and New Zealand have become stable, democratic nations in the region. Achieving both domestic and international peacefulness, these two nations are ranked the two most peaceful Oceanic countries according to the GPI.

Australia dedicates itself to domestic, regional, and international peace. Through UN peacekeeping missions and delivering of humanitarian aid, Australia exemplifies a nation committed to promoting global peace. Domestically, Australia has vastly improved its stance towards indigenous rights and is working to redress past mistreatment of the Aborigines. Maintaining low levels of violent crime and conflict, Australia stands out as a nation that respects peacefulness, egalitarianism, equality, tolerance, and individual freedom. Australia continues to promote peacefulness abroad while improving its domestic situation by progressively ensuring indigenous rights.

Renowned for its domestic and global peacefulness, New Zealand is ranked the most peaceful nation in the world according to the GPI. Low levels of crime, excellent relations with its neighbors, and dedication to international peace efforts earned New Zealand this honorable rank. As a multi-cultural society, New Zealand has also made great strides in enforcing gender rights while establishing an egalitarian approach to human development and human rights. New Zealand shines as a leader of peacefulness with low military expenditure yet strong support for peacekeeping missions abroad.

Australia



“Australia makes a very energetic and very substantial contribution to creating greater harmony on our troubled planet, both in terms of promoting international arms control and disarmament measures and through our aid program.” The Hon Kathy Sullivan MP, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. World Peace Day, 15 September 1998.

Australia demonstrates peace in the following ways:

- Has engaged in more than 50 peace operations both independently and in support of larger multinational or UN efforts.
- Works to advance indigenous rights and correct past mistreatment of the Aborigines.
- Maintains a very low crime rate and a relatively small military.
- Values peacefulness, egalitarianism, equality, tolerance, and individual freedom.

Australia GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.476 GPI Rank: 19			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	2.5	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	2
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1.5
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	2
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1.5
Relations with neighboring countries	1	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1
Perceptions of criminality in society	2	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	2
Political instability	1.25	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	1	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	2	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	2
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	1	Military capability/sophistication	4
Level of violent crime	2	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

Throughout their history the Australian people have demonstrated a real commitment to championing the cause of peace and peacefulness around the globe. Since it first deployed peacekeepers to Indonesia in 1947, Australia has engaged in more than 50 peace operations both independently and in support of larger multinational or UN efforts.^{cxxv} In fact, Australia provided personnel to the very first U.N. military observation force in the world in 1947. During this initial effort Australians were the first to be deployed into the field.^{cxxvi} Much of Australia's engagement has been regional, with forces deployed to restore and maintain peace in the Solomon Islands, and in East Timor following Timorese independence in 1999. Australia has likewise supported peacekeeping and humanitarian efforts in several other regions including sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, and the Mediterranean region. Current commitments of military, civilian, and police personnel include Australian support in the UN Truce Supervision Organization in Israel, Lebanon, and Syria; the Multinational Force and Observers in Egypt; the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus; as well as maintaining forces in East Timor, the Solomon Islands, Iraq, and Afghanistan.^{cxxvii}

Australia's commitment to regional and international peace extends well beyond its incredible commitment to peacekeeping. Australia is committed to delivering humanitarian aid and development assistance to the poorest countries in the world. The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) administers many development programs throughout primarily the Asia Pacific region. Recent advancements in Aid commitment and delivery include over \$1 billion in aid to Tsunami affected regions in Indonesia; the commitment to increase official development assistance to 0.5% of gross national income by 2015; as well as leading international crisis and disaster response throughout the region including places in Papua New Guinea and East Timor.^{cxxviii}

Domestically Australia has made great strides in advancing indigenous rights. During its early years as a British outpost and penal colony, and later in the early years of Australian statehood, the indigenous Australians suffered greatly through the loss of lands, rights, and freedom. Early on, indigenous Australians were refused citizenship, and nearly all Aboriginal Australians were wards of the state.^{cxxix} Early policies of 'assimilation' allowed many children to be removed from their families in efforts to culturally assimilate them. However, as early as the 1920s, the indigenous rights movement began to grow and call attention to the plight of Australia's original inhabitants. The movement was overshadowed by the First and Second World Wars. However, the movement made great strides following the end of WWII. During the years 1949 to 1973 citizenship rights, suffrage rights, pay/employment rights, and land rights were progressively awarded to Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islanders. Progress in indigenous rights continues today. While much progress remains to be made, Australians throughout the country continue to push for indigenous rights. Recent advancements include a formal apology from the Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd to the indigenous peoples in 2008, and Australia's adoption of the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in April 2009, overturning its position in 2007 when it rejected the U.N. declaration. While there is still much progress to be made on the issue, great strides have been made across Australia to redress past mistakes in the treatment of indigenous Australians.

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

In the 2009 GPI Australia rates moderately well to extremely well in 21 out of 23 factors that are strong indicators of domestic and international peacefulness. Such scoring earns Australia the rank of 19 out of the 144 countries analyzed by the GPI. While scoring well on nearly every factor, Australia is noted for scoring extremely high in a few key areas. These are:

- Level of organized conflict
- Relations with neighboring countries
- Number of displaced people
- Respect for human rights
- Number of homicides
- Number of armed service personnel per 100,000 people
- Exports of conventional weapons
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions

- Number of heavy weaponry per 100,000 people
- Estimated deaths from internal and external conflict

These factors indicate that Australia's peacefulness is both internal and external. In the domestic context, Australian society stands out for its low rates of violent crime and organized conflict. In many countries violent crime and conflict force millions of people to flee their homes, becoming internally displaced or refugees. Australia's domestic order, however, has attracted rather than displaced many people. In fact, since 1945 over 6.5 million people have migrated to Australia, including approximately 675,000 refugees displaced by violence and natural disasters.^{cxxx} One of the most attractive aspects of Australian society for many of these people is the Australian commitment expectation to uphold the shared values of peacefulness, egalitarianism, equality, tolerance, and individual freedom.^{cxxxii} From its early roots as a far-flung outpost in the British Empire, Australia has grown into a truly cosmopolitan society with more than 200 languages spoken in households across the country.

In its foreign affairs, Australia demonstrates a commitment to international peace. Australia maintains a comparatively small military force compared to the size of its population. When these forces are often deployed, it is typically for major peacekeeping operations either regionally or abroad, or in multi-national coalitions. This is not without certain costs. The total number of Australians who have lost their lives in military service is over 102,000, many during World Wars I and II.^{cxxxii} This commitment to peacekeeping is not only demonstrated by the support of personnel to peacekeeping missions, but also to the financial support of U.N. missions. The high GPI score for this factor is supported by the fact that Australia is currently the 12th largest financier of the U.N. peacekeeping budget.^{cxxxiii}

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

The GPI positions Australia as one of the most peaceful countries in the world in 2009. However, comparative data suggest that Australia's exemplary performance in that index is relatively undermined by two factors associated with peacefulness. These are:

- Military capability/sophistication
- Number of external and internal conflicts fought between 2002 and 2007

As noted in earlier sections of this report, there was concern among delegates to the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations that certain standards employed in the GPI like military capability are not accurate measures of peacefulness. Australia is proud of its military capability, as it has been a major force in many international peacekeeping missions. Likewise, Australia is proud of its research and development branch of the Department of Defence - the Defence Science and Technology Organization (DTSO). This branch is focused primarily on maintaining and supporting Australia's national defense and ensuring that Australia is a smart buyer of military equipment.^{cxxxiv} The branch's 2,300 staff of scientists, engineers, and technicians are responsible for investigating future technologies, developing new capabilities, and enhancing existing

capabilities of the Australian military. The DTSO and the military work closely with private sector firms to ensure that Australia maintains state-of-the-art military capability.

Military sacrifice or the willingness to engage in military activity has been a persistent element of Australian foreign policy throughout its history. The First and Second World Wars were definitive periods, with Australia making major contributions and sacrifices for the allied war efforts. Indeed, over 62,000 Australians were killed in WWI, and nearly 40,000 in WWII.^{cxxxv} In the post-Cold War world Australia has maintained its commitment to military engagements, leading many peacekeeping operations around the globe. Among many others, these commitments include leading operations in Rwanda, Timor L'este, and the Solomon Islands. Currently, Australia maintains forces in Iraq, Afghanistan, Timor L'este, and the Solomon Islands.^{cxxxvi} During the Cold War Australia contributed to many of the major military engagements including the Korean and Vietnam Wars. Every year on April 25th Australians commemorate ANZAC Day in solemn remembrance and reflection on the terrible costs of war and the sacrifices of those who served to defend the country.

Section 5 – Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

Australia thrives as a secular democracy. It appreciates and encourages cultural diversity and has a huge immigrant population. Australian society is based on merit and provides fair opportunities to all its residents. The country's free media is perceived as a useful instrument for ensuring good governance. Australia is proud of its peacekeeping efforts around the world. Australia has cultivated alliances with many great powers of the world including the United States to ensure its own security. However Australia has elected neither to possess nuclear weapons nor aspires to develop them.

New Zealand



New Zealand's notable contributions to peace:

- Demonstrates firm commitment to regional and international peacekeeping.
- Progressively promotes race and gender equality as well as gay rights.
- Maintains low military expenditure and works closely with Australia in promoting regional peace.
- Boasts an extremely admirable human rights record.

New Zealand GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.202 GPI Rank: 1			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	1
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1.5
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	1
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1
Relations with neighboring countries	1	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1
Perceptions of criminality in society	2	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1
Political instability	1.25	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	1	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	2	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	1
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	1	Military capability/sophistication	3
Level of violent crime	2	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

New Zealand is ranked the most peaceful nation in the world in the 2009 GPI. This peacefulness is as much cultural as it is political. Indeed, the peacefulness of New Zealand is best captured in the anthem God Defend New Zealand, which celebrates the nation of “men of every creed and race” living free from “dissension, envy [and] hate”.^{cxxxvii} That anthem goes on to declare the New Zealander pride in peace, and later reinforces the national values of love, peace, and truth.

The peacefulness of New Zealand is exemplified in both its domestic situation and its foreign relations. Internally, New Zealand demonstrates: low levels of crime; tolerance and acceptance of race, class, gender, and ideology; and an orientation for social welfare. Internationally, New Zealand maintains excellent relations with its neighbors, demonstrates a firm commitment to regional and international peacekeeping, and maintains an incredibly open and developed economy.

For much of its history New Zealand had at least two distinct cultures, the Maori (original inhabitants) and the Pakeha (largely of European descent). This has shifted in

recent years however. Following the end of the Second World War New Zealand adopted an immigration policy that directly targeted White/European settlers. Throughout the 1990s this policy shifted, and large numbers of immigrants came to New Zealand from around the Pacific Islands, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. While nearly three quarters of New Zealanders are of European descent^{cxviii}, the demographic character of the country has opened dramatically in recent years. Today, New Zealand is an increasingly multicultural society, with well over half a million of New Zealand's 4.3 million people speaking at least one language other than English.^{cxviii}

The 1980s and 1990s witnessed additional opening of New Zealand society. During this time advances were made in women's rights and sex and gender rights across New Zealand's legal and social systems. Particular advances were made during those years to redress the economic and political disparities between men and women. While there still exist gender differences, particularly in the economic realm, by 2005 women held many key political positions including: the Prime Minister, Governor General, Chief Justice, Attorney General, and Speaker of the House of Representatives^{cxl}. Likewise, gay rights improved significantly from the late 1970's onward, first through decriminalization of homosexual acts, and then later, as laws were passed prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation. In the 2000s openly gay men and women have begun to win seats in Parliament and hold key positions inside the government.

Section 3 - GPI Strongest Indicators

New Zealand scores extremely well on 17 of the 23 indicators of peacefulness in the 2009 GPI. Additionally, New Zealand scored moderately well on 5 of the remaining 6 indicators. These scores set the country apart as the most peaceful nation in 2009. The following indicators from the GPI are New Zealand's most peaceful aspects:

- Number of external and internal conflicts fought between 2002 and 2007
- Estimated deaths from internal and external conflict
- Level of organized conflict
- Relations with neighboring countries
- Number of displaced people
- Respect for human rights
- Number of homicides
- Likelihood of violent demonstrations
- Numbers of internal security and armed services personnel
- Volumes of imports/exports of conventional weaponry
- Funding for U.N. peacekeeping missions
- Number of heavy weapons
- Access to weapons of minor destruction

In the domestic arena New Zealand manifests low levels of violent and organized crime. This is highlighted by the almost static number of registered offenses between 2007 and 2008, which grew by only 0.2% when adjusted for population increases.^{cxli} Its human rights record is also well respected. In both the GPI and other independent rankings, New Zealand consistently scores well for its human rights record. The score of 1 in the GPI is assigned due to the rule of law, legal and political tolerance for individual

views/opinions, and the absence of torture by military or police. In addition to these baseline indicators for human rights, New Zealand is proud of its egalitarian approach to human development. This approach is evidenced in both the ease of access to higher education for all New Zealanders and the social welfare systems that are in place. While there exist disparities among various social, ethnic, and gender groups pertaining to the level of human development currently being achieved, the New Zealand government undertakes periodic reviews of its human rights context in society, identifying groups and areas that are marginalized, and recommending strategies for addressing social disparities.^{cxlii}

In foreign affairs New Zealand also stands out as a leader of peacefulness. Its relations with neighbors are exceptionally strong. Most notable among its regional affairs are its military and economic cooperative relations with Australia. These two regional leaders of peacefulness have committed to mutual protection and maintaining security in the South Pacific. Likewise, under a Closer Economic Relations (CER) agreement and Trans-Tasman Travel agreements, citizens of both Australia and New Zealand are permitted to travel and work in either country.

New Zealand is unique among peaceful nations for its strikingly low military expenditures yet strong commitment to peace and peacekeeping. With a military force of less than 15,000^{cxliii}, and military spending under 1.1% of GDP^{cxliv}, New Zealand supports and maintains personnel in peacekeeping missions or observation roles in Sudan, Sinai Peninsula, the Middle East, Iraq, Afghanistan, Korea, Timor L'este, and the Solomon Islands.^{cxlv}

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

New Zealand scores moderately less peaceful on only one indicator:

- Military capability/sophistication

The New Zealand Defence Act of 1990 charges the New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) with: the defense of New Zealand and its domestic and foreign interests; the contribution of forces to treaties and alliances; and the contribution of forces to U.N. and multinational operations. With these goals in mind the New Zealand government strives to maintain its forces such that they are current with state-of-the-art technology and training. According to the Government's Defence Policy Framework of 2000, this is fundamental for maintaining both its effectiveness in national defense and its interoperability with allies.^{cxlvi}

An additional limit to New Zealand's peacefulness is its moderate score on the jailed population. While crime is very low in New Zealand compared to other countries - prison system can only accommodate roughly 6,000 inmates^{cxlvii} - there is a surprising disparity in the demographic of the jailed population. Approximately half of the jailed population is below the age of 30, and more than 40% of the jailed population is ethnically Maori.^{cxlviii} Thus, while across countries New Zealand scores well for its crime and jailed indicators, it is clear that internally there still exist social and institutional aspects of New Zealand society that marginalize some groups more than others.

Section 5 – Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

Economic prosperity has been an essential ingredient of New Zealand's rise as the most peaceful country in the world. Its internal security environment may partly be attributed to effective environmental resource management. Sustained leadership has been a critical element of New Zealand's success. Under former Prime Minister Helen Clark New Zealand grew as a harmonious and inclusive society. Clark promoted social welfare focusing on health and education, thereby laying the foundation for a sustainable nation. Fundamental values and human rights were upheld, putting the country in a leadership position on the international stage. New Zealand is proactive in advancing its foreign policy of good relations with Australia and Asia and supports the principals of regional and global interconnectedness.

South America

The southern continent of the Americas, the South American region comprises the countries Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

This region expands over vastly different terrains and climates and has a rich history of early civilizations, including the Incan Empire. The colonization by Spain and Portugal greatly impacted this region including its language, culture, religion, and politics. The outcome of interbreeding between Europeans and South American natives continue to shape South American culture. Ethnic relations are a pivotal aspect in many parts of the region where the native class remains politically and economically disenfranchised. Wars of independence occurred throughout the 19th century, resulting in the independence of all the South American nations from Spain and Portugal. Like the rest of the world, South America was greatly affected by the Cold War, and became a political pawn of both the capitalist West and socialist East. The 1960s witnessed many leftist and Marxist guerilla movements throughout South America leading to the right-wing backlash of the 1970s when military dictatorships were imposed in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay. This violent era calmed during the democratic wave of the 1980s; however, some South American nations remain inflicted with government corruption and economic instability. A large income gap between the rich and poor and drug-trafficking are among the issues South America continues to fight. Despite a history of oppressive military regimes, Chile and Uruguay have achieved democratic governance and economic stability, earning them the rank of the two most peaceful countries in this region.

Chile was able to overcome military oppression, restore democracy, and become a stable and peaceful nation in a very short time. Chile maintains one of the highest standards of living in the region, and displays respect for human rights, particularly freedom of the press. Chile contributes to UN peacekeeping missions and as a founding member of the Organization of American States (OAS), contributes to social and economic development in the region. As a transitioning nation, Chile still deals with higher levels of domestic crime and military presence. However, Chile's rapid advancement has allowed it to remain both externally and internally peaceful, as it has refrained from arms trade and works to secure its citizenry.

Uruguay is relatively unique in its commitment to external and internal peacefulness. Its ability to emerge from military rule to a stable democracy with a clean human rights record and maintain healthy relationships with neighbors is commendable. Although its crime rate is higher than other nations, relative to most Latin American countries it is particularly low. As Uruguay continues to display domestic and international peacefulness through its dedication to constitutional democracy, individual liberties, and avoidance of conflict, it is working to reduce crime domestically and maintain an admirable position in the global community.

Chile



“Men and women are born free and equal in dignity and rights.” Article 1 of Chile’s Constitution.

Chile demonstrates peace in the following ways:

- Presents one of the most remarkable cases of democratic transformation in modern history.
- Boasts one of the strongest economies in Latin America with a record of consistently high growth.
- Represents the ideals of egalitarian values for women and men and currently has a woman head of state.
- Strives for domestic stability by focusing on poverty reduction, protection of civil liberties, and relative freedom from crime and corruption.
- Is a key regional and international player, demonstrating strong leadership in regional and global frameworks for peace and development.

Chile GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.481		GPI Rank: 20	
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 – 2007	1	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	3
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	2.5
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	1
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1.5
Relations with neighboring countries	1	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1
Perceptions of criminality in society	3	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1.5
Political instability	1	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	1.5	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	1	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	3
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	1	Military capability/sophistication	3
Level of violent crime	2	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

Chile is a model South American country that has earned the admirable distinction of one of the two most peaceful societies in the region. Given that the country has emerged from oppressive military rule as recently as 1990, Chile has set new standards for achieving socio-political stability and economic prosperity at a remarkable pace.^{cxlix} It may be noted however, that General Augusto Pinochet's dictatorial regime spanning the period 1973 to 1990, was an unusual occurrence in the recent history of Chilean politics. Unlike most of Latin America, Chile has been relatively free of coups and authoritarian regimes. Nonetheless a peaceful and successful transition to democracy is an outstanding feat for any country escaping a long period of arbitrary rule. Chile's experience provides lessons for many states struggling towards representative government, usually amidst throes of violence associated with radical systemic change. The friction between various agents of transformation and the existing order is often so immense that it could take decades for most states to achieve what Chile has, in an incredibly short period of time.

The present Chilean system represents the ideals of egalitarian values for women and men that clearly set it apart from many developed and developing nations of the world. Article 1 of Chile's political Constitution states: "Men and women are born free and equal in dignity and rights."^{cl} True to the spirit of its Constitution, in 2006 the Chilean people elected a woman head of state for the first time in the history of the country. President Michelle Bachelet Jeria, a medical surgeon by profession, had previously served as Minister of Health and Minister of Defense and has been elected for a four-year term.

Military rule between 1973 and 1990 characterized a period of severe human rights violations including the killings and abductions of thousands of dissidents. Today Chile is relatively free from crime and corruption.^{cli} Social reform in the country has brought marked improvements in health care, social protection and equitable employment after the return of democratic rule. Specific accomplishments include Chile's rise to the second highest position in the UNDP's Human Development Index in Latin America, a reduction in the poverty rate by over half, an 80 percent increase in public expenditure on primary healthcare, reductions in age and gender based inequality in employment, and creation of opportunities for public participation - where in the past there were none.^{clii}

Economic reform in the country began with trade liberalism. Credit must be accorded to General Pinochet however, who laid the foundations for greater economic freedoms during the early years of his military rule.^{cliii} By the time democracy was re-established in 1990, Chile recorded the fastest economic growth rate in Latin America and has been consistent in its performance as one of the strongest economies in the region, even today.^{cliv} The country has demonstrated great resilience in the face of the global economic crisis, which speaks volumes to the merits of its economic order.^{clv} For the past three decades Chile has encouraged trade liberalism and an environment of competition to its own benefit. The relatively small South American nation has entered the twenty first century as one of world's most open economic markets. To be sure it provides a glorious example of how a developing country could shun dependence on foreign aid and successfully embark upon a cycle of self-generated growth and peaceful coexistence.^{clvi}

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

Chile rates moderately peaceful to extremely peaceful in 18 out of 23 indicators of domestic and international peacefulness in the 2009 rankings of the GPI. Consequently it has earned an enviable ranking of 20th most peaceful among 144 countries. While scoring well in most areas, Chile's performance is noteworthy in the following:

- Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007
- Estimated deaths from external conflict
- Estimated deaths from internal conflict
- Level of organized conflict
- Respect for human rights
- Relations with neighboring countries
- Potential for terrorist acts
- Number of displaced people
- Number of homicides
- Number of internal security officers per 100,000 people
- Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people
- Volume of exports of major conventional weapons
- Volume of imports of major conventional weapons
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions
- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people

The findings of the GPI suggest that Chile is peaceful both externally and internally. Recent trends reveal that it avoids military engagement with other states and maintains excellent relations within the region. Economic prosperity and human security have had a positive impact on its outstanding performance in keeping low, the rates of displacement, homicide and its vulnerability to terrorism. Regionally, it boasts the best standards of living. Furthermore, it is evident that the country pays adequate importance to ensuring internal law and order. Chile generally displays great respect for human rights and remains distinguishable for its refrain from the arms trade. Freedom of the Press has been provided for by a 2001 legislation that removed many of the restrictions imposed during General Pinochet's era.^{clvii}

Chile is a key regional player and an important international actor. In its relations with the global community, it gives priority to promoting Latin American interests; multilateralism; its trade agreements with the EU, US, and South Korea; and working towards a stronger leadership role in APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum).^{clviii} Chile is one of the founding members of the UN where it remains actively involved. It has contributed peacekeeping troops to UN operations in Cyprus and Haiti. Also, as one of the founding members of the OAS (Organization of American States), it plays a prominent role at this forum for regional social and economic development and cooperation. Presently, the Secretary General of the OAS is Jose Miguel Insulza who has served as Minister of Foreign Affairs; Minister Secretary General of the Presidency and Minister of the Interior of Chile. The OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) in 2007 decided to open discussion with Chile for its accession to the organization.^{clix} Chile is the only Latin America Country, after Mexico, to join the

organization. Further, the OECD membership attests to Chile's economic and political credentials in the international community.^{clx}

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

Although the Chilean model offers tremendous inspiration to other states, the GPI data suggest that Chile has opportunities in some areas to improve its peacefulness. The indicators however, should not be interpreted as a significant threat to the country's stability, and are given below:

- Perceptions of criminality in society
- Likelihood of violent demonstrations
- Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction
- Military capability and sophistication.

Easy access to small arms has contributed to the incidence of crime, although the crime rate in Chile is not particularly high.^{clxi} The country has a small arms industry serving mainly as a supply line for the armed forces and the police. Nonetheless, an *increasing* level of violence perpetrated mostly with imported weapons has been of concern to the Chilean government.^{clxii} Since the restoration of democracy and the associated freedoms of expression, the country has also experienced sporadic protests that often turn to violence.^{clxiii} In view of the rise in proliferation of weapons of minor destruction, the government may consider preventive and community based measures whereby civilian possession of arms is discouraged.

Sections 5 - Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

The Chilean experience demonstrates that improving the quality of life of citizens contributes immensely to cultivating a culture of peace. Ensuring food security, healthcare, and education for its people has been a critical element of Chile's approach towards the welfare of its people. Chile actively pursues community-building approaches centered on human rights. Its political leadership has supported democratic values as the foundation of building a stronger state and institutions and have successfully transitioned to a democratic system. The Chilean police force commands high confidence among its people. The country has demonstrated a strong commitment to eradicating corruption, making responsible economic decisions, and promoting strong relations with its neighbors.

Uruguay



Uruguay's notable contributions to peace:

- Demonstrates a fundamental shift from its erstwhile reputation as “Torture Chamber of South America” as a paragon of domestic human rights protection.
- Provides a highly advanced system of education, social security, and civil liberties.
- Strives for an environment that is free of religious and ethnic conflict and promotes peaceful public participation.
- Upholds the principals of non-intervention, multilateralism, and respect for national sovereignty in its relations with other states.

Uruguay GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.557		GPI Rank: 25	
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	2
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1.5
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	3
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1
Relations with neighboring countries	2	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1.5
Perceptions of criminality in society	3	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1
Political instability	1.5	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	1	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	1	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	3
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	2	Military capability/sophistication	2
Level of violent crime	2	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

Modern day Uruguay provides one of the most peaceful, secure, and calm environments in South America. The country flaunts an absence of religious and ethnic conflicts. Public meetings are generally peaceful.^{clxiv} Uruguay showcases the freest political and labor conditions in the region.^{clxv} Tracing its history during the early 20th century, President Jose Batlle's leadership was a time of widespread social, economic and political reform for this small nation. Many of Batlle's reforms were continued by his successors, however, Uruguay's peace was shattered by a Marxist urban guerilla movement known as the Tupamaros in the 1960s. A period of intense political unrest was followed by the declaration of a state of emergency in 1968 and suspension of civil liberties in 1972.^{clxvi} The following year the ruling regime was overthrown by the military. During the repressive military reign (1973-1985) Uruguay had the highest per capita percentage of political prisoners in the world. The use of authorized torture against dissidents earned Uruguay the reputation of the "Torture Chamber of South America".^{clxvii}

Democratic government returned to Uruguay in 1984, although the outcome of elections held in that year was in favor of Julio Maria Sanguinetti, a civilian Presidential candidate supported by the military.^{clxviii} Eventually, the election of Luis Lacalle in 1989 ushered in an era of economic transformation and stability.^{clxix} Under Lacalle's leadership Uruguay became a founding member of MERCOSUR (the Southern Cone Common Market including Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay), creating the framework for its remarkable economic growth.¹⁶⁸ All of Uruguay's political parties have favored economic development and trade liberalization. Lacalle's economic policies were carried forward by Sanguinetti during his second term that lasted from 1995-2000.^{clxx}

Subsequently, Jorge Batlle, son of former President Jose Batlle was elected by a popular vote in 2000. President, Batlle was instrumental in setting up the "Comision para la Paz". This was a National Peace Commission intended to pay reparations and bring to closure, the sense of injustice among traumatized families of victims, who had disappeared or were killed in the custody of the twelve year long military regime. The National Peace Commission was also instituted to redeem the suffering of families who had been victimized by guerrilla groups in the decades of political turbulence.^{clxxi}

In keeping with their fairly young commitment to peace and human security, Uruguay's modern governments maintain a clean record of human rights with no reports of political prisoners and devoting due respect to the civil liberties of its citizens.^{clxxii} Uruguay's per capita contributions to UN peacekeeping forces are the highest in the world, with 2,538 soldiers and officers in 11 UN peacekeeping missions. It has 1,143 military deployed to Haiti and 1,368 deployed in the Congo in support of UN missions.^{clxxiii} Uruguay's relations with other countries are premised upon the principals of non-intervention, multilateralism, and respect for national sovereignty. Its neutrality in international affairs is often seen as an essential ingredient for leadership positions at international fora.^{clxxiv}

Despite a financial crisis in 2002, the country has pursued important monetary and financial reforms.^{clxxv} Uruguay's annual economic growth rate has steadily improved since the economic crunch, recording an exceptional 8.9% growth in 2008.^{clxxvi} Uruguay has generally been more successful than most South American countries. Its systems of education and social security, and liberal laws governing social issues such as divorce, have been exemplary.^{clxxvii} Uruguay is the smallest country in South America, yet it has emerged as one of the most peaceful ones. It continues to strongly advocate constitutional democracy, political pluralism, and individual liberties.^{clxxviii}

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

Uruguay rates very peaceful in 20 out of 23 indicators of internal and external peacefulness in the 2009 GPI, an extraordinary performance by any measure. It ranks as the 25th most peaceful among 144 countries analyzed by the GPI. While scoring well in most areas, Uruguay's performance has been especially noteworthy in the following:

- Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007
- Estimated deaths from external conflict
- Estimated deaths from internal conflict
- Level of organized conflict
- Respect for human rights

- Number of displaced people
- Political instability
- Potential for terrorist acts
- Number of jailed population
- Military expenditure
- Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people
- Volume of exports of major conventional weapons
- Volume of imports of major conventional weapons
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions
- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people

The GPI suggests that Uruguay is peaceful within and without. It maintains very good relations with its neighbors and other countries of the world. It incurs a minimal amount of annual military expenditure as a percentage of its GDP, illustrative of its commendable peaceful posturing towards the global community. Its diplomatic engagement with other countries is guided by an active pursuit of export markets and foreign investment.^{clxxxix} In recent years, it has restored its diplomatic ties with Cuba, severed during Jorge Batlle's regime.^{clxxx} Multilateralism is one of the cornerstones of Uruguay's foreign policy and is actively pursued. In addition to its membership in MERCOSUR and the OAS, Uruguay is a member of the Rio Group, a Latin American multilateral security arrangement.^{clxxxii} It is also a member of ALADI (Latin American Integration Association). ALADI is based in Montevideo and consists of 10 South American countries, plus Cuba and Mexico.^{clxxxiii}

Although the number of displaced people within the country is low, a factor validating its internal stability, an estimated 500,000 Uruguayans have immigrated to other countries in the past two decades. The most popular destinations for Uruguayan emigrants are Argentina and Spain, and also the United States.^{clxxxiii} In terms of social and economic stability Uruguay maintains a high literacy rate at 98%.^{clxxxiv} Other social accomplishments include a high average life expectancy rate, a large urban middle class, and relatively even income distribution.^{clxxxv} Although the country is recovering from great economic upheaval, the standard of living is competitive along regional lines.^{clxxxvi} The UNDP's Human Development Index ranking for Uruguay is 46th out of 177 countries, a highly distinguishable performance. In an admirable break from its past, the Government of Uruguay demonstrates respect for the human rights of its citizens and its state institutions are effective in maintaining law and order and the provision of justice.^{clxxxvii}

Section 4 – Opportunities for Peaceful Growth

The GPI does not present a single indicator where Uruguay's peaceful performance is unsatisfactory. However the following factors present a window of opportunity for the country to further improve its domestic and global peaceful posturing:

- Perceptions of criminality in society
- Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction
- Number of internal security officers and police

Suicides and accidents, followed by homicides are the cause of the greatest number of violent deaths in Uruguay. Domestic violence followed by robberies is the most common form of violent crime in the country.^{clxxxviii} While the crime rate in Uruguay is not particularly high, especially in comparison with many highly violent Latin American societies. Nonetheless, over the years violence has been on the rise in Montevideo and raises some concerns.^{clxxxix}

To be sure the ease of access to weapons of minor destruction is always a factor in the perpetuation of crime. The implementation of an awareness raising campaign on national disarmament has been a welcome step.^{cx} The Government of Uruguay may consider taking preventive measures in terms of legislation and raising civic awareness to control the spread of small arms and weapons.

Section 5 –Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

Uruguay provides a model of successful transition to democracy from dictatorship. This transition was centered on the participation of people and is one of the most important lessons learned. Its society demonstrates a high respect for law – a value that is embedded in its culture. Uruguay upholds its own Constitution and the instruments of international law. Its leadership ensures that everyone is equal before the law. It is in this spirit of equality before law that those at the helm of affairs in Uruguay invited leaders in exile to return to their country. All electoral processes are held peacefully. Uruguay pursues policies promoting mechanisms for regional and global integration.

South and Southeast Asia

South and Southeast Asia comprises the countries Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Laos, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.

This region has been influenced by many civilizations throughout its history, particularly Chinese, Indian, Persian, Arab, and European. Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam are three religions that have most shaped this region, which is ethnically, linguistically, and geographically very diverse. Almost all of the countries in this region have come under European subjugation, as the region has always been critical for world trade. Imperialist power struggles have taken their toll on many states in South and Southeast Asia, with a history of protracted war and violence. The Vietnam War, fought mainly in Vietnam but also in Cambodia and Laos, resulted in great human casualties and chaos in all three countries. For the past thirty years beginning with the Soviet invasion, Afghanistan has suffered from bloody wars and conflicts for control, and as a safe haven for terrorists. Presently as the Global War on Terrorism continues in the region, Afghanistan remains in turmoil with escalating levels of insurgent violence by the Taliban. Previous British colonies, India and Singapore today boast fast growing markets and economies; although, India still suffers from a major income gap and extreme poverty. While many parts of this region continue to suffer from extreme violence and poverty, Singapore and Vietnam have made great leaps towards domestic and international peacefulness, and have been ranked the two most peaceful nations in this region according to the GPI.

After years of British control and Communist governance, Singapore gained independence and became a multi-party democracy. Singapore is a model for urbanization and development and is involved in many regional and international development frameworks through the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Singapore Cooperation program. Along with cooperating internationally for nuclear disarmament, Singapore sends military and medical assistance for UN missions in many conflict-ridden areas abroad. Singapore continually works to maintain peaceful relations with its neighbors while pursuing an actively peaceful foreign policy dedicated to assistance and aid.

After thirty years of war and violence, Vietnam has made great strides to becoming a cooperative nation seeking political stability and economic prosperity. While still a one-party Communist state, Vietnam has demonstrated steady economic improvement and commitment to social rights. Vietnam refrains from international conflict and actively promotes regional and international peace through its membership in multiple international organizations dedicated to development and security. Vietnam continues to work towards improving human rights and quality of living while remaining domestically and internationally peaceful.

Singapore



Singapore demonstrates peacefulness in the following ways:

- Provides developmental assistance around the world, from humanitarian aid to education funding.
- Works with China to create an eco-city in order to achieve sustainable development.
- Has provided military and police forces to a number of UN peacekeeping missions.
- Works to protect its multi-ethnic society, as protected by law since 1969.

Section 1-Singapore GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.533 GPI Rank: 23			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	1
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	2
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	2
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	2
Relations with neighboring countries	2	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	2
Perceptions of criminality in society	3	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	3.5
Political instability	1	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	1.5	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1.5
Potential for terrorist acts	2	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	2
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	1	Military capability/sophistication	4
Level of violent crime	1	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

The region where Singapore is located has been a battlefield between various regional powers such as the Kingdom of Siam, the Majapahit Empire, Parameswara, through which Singapore became a part of the Malacca Sultanate, and the Sultan of Johor.^{cxci} Afterwards the British colonized Singapore as a trading post, and in 1819, made an agreement with its rulers to take over the island inhabited by 1000 people.^{cxcii}

The British wanted to control Singapore as a port in the region and by 1823 the trade volume in Singapore had increased considerably. The British colonization of Singapore was official by 1824. Singapore developed into a significant port between Europe and East Asia in 1869, which in the following years transferred to further immigration and wealth. The population of one thousand became more than 80.000 in 1860.^{cxci}

During the Second World War Japan targeted Singapore, and occupied the country from 1942 until 1945. After the war, the British resumed control and established a military administration that continued only until mid 1946 when the crowned colony for Singapore began.^{cxci} The first elections in 1948 followed the conflict in which the Communist Party sought to exert its influence over Malaya and Singapore, leading to a

declaration of a state of emergency that lasted 12 years. The Labor Front constituted a coalition government with the United Malays Organization and the Malayan Chinese Association after the 1955 elections, yet the country was not fully independent. In 1958, the new Constitution of Singapore was signed in Britain.^{cxv} The first democratic election was conducted in 1959 when the People's Action Party (PAP) took the office, along with the elected parliament. At that time, Singapore was dealing with issues such as malaria as well as providing health care and education for its citizens.^{cxvi} Singapore became a self-governing state in June 3, 1959.

PAP assumed the government post alongside the Communist Party in an effort to eradicate British colonial settlement, but they experienced internal clashes.^{cxvii} In 1961, a federation was established with Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo, with Indonesia against the federation. In 1963, Malaysia was founded.^{cxviii} Singapore conflicted with the federal government until 1965 when finally declaring its independence on August 9, 1965. Singapore became a member of the UN within a month.^{cxix} Its multi-racial and religious groups were accorded protection by law in 1969.^{cc} In 1967, Singapore founded the ASEAN with Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand. The World Development report in 2009 acknowledges that Singapore is a model for development and urbanization.^{cci}

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

In the 2009 GPI Singapore scored very peaceful in 11 of the 23 factors showing domestic and international peacefulness. Singapore ranks number 23 among the 144 countries analyzed by the GPI. The factors where Singapore scores extremely well are:

- Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007
- Estimated deaths from external conflict
- Estimated deaths from internal conflict
- Level of organized conflict (internal)
- Number of displaced people as % of population
- Political instability
- Number of homicides per 100,000 people
- Level of violent crime
- Likelihood of violent demonstrations
- Volume of exports of major conventional weapons
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions

Singapore is involved in numerous international and regional development projects, as well as international interventions. Singapore offers developmental assistance to other countries through the Singapore Cooperation program. This development assistance involves funding and organizing training courses for officials from all around the world. Sensitive to environmental protection, Singapore cooperates internationally on this issue. Singapore and China work together to create an eco-city in Tianjin to eventually be applied to other cities in China to achieve sustainable development.

Singapore participates in international cooperation for disarmament of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). Also, according to the Memorandum of Understanding on UN

Standby Arrangements, Singapore has military and planning officers and medical employees on standby for UN missions. The country has military and police forces in UN missions in Iraq/Kuwait (UNIKOM), Eritrea/Ethiopia (UNMEE), East Timor (UNMISSET), and UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations in New York. Since 1991, Singapore has participated in 11 peacekeeping missions and has worked for supervising elections in Namibia, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Guatemala, and South Africa. Singapore also delegated a Special Envoy to direct a mission to mediate a peaceful resolution between the Baltic States and Russia.^{ccii}

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

Singapore is a model state for economic growth and dedication to development and prosperity for its citizens and people all over the world. While being a state of stability and growth in its region, Singapore shows room for improvement on a few factors in the 2009 GPI:

- Military capability/sophistication
- Volume of imports of major conventional weapons
- Perceptions of criminality in society

As Singapore has increased peacefulness both domestically and internationally, it continues its work on the protection of individual and political liberties. Singapore's multi-ethnic composition can be a cause for tensions in the society and Singapore may consider appropriate measures in this regard.

Section 5- Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

Concerning its multi-ethnic society, Singapore manages the situation by creating an open and tolerant society. However, "even with tolerance, you can break one day."^{cciii} Therefore the government encourages different ethnic communities to interact and share with each other. Singapore also stresses the importance of economics and regional organizations as paths to peace. As demonstrated by this small country's involvement in regional developmental programs and focus on internal development and economic prosperity, it provides a model that values a high quality of life for all its citizens in order to promote peacefulness and tolerance.

Vietnam



“Viet Nam is willing to be a friend and reliable partner of all countries in the world community, striving for peace, independence and development.” -Vietnamese official motto.

Vietnam’s notable contributions to peace:

- Is presently positioned as one of the most peaceful nations in South East Asia despite a recent history of war and violence.
- Strives for domestic stability through a rigorous agenda of economic development known as the *Doi Moi*, ushering in “change and newness”.
- Advances regional and global peace and security through its proactive participation in multilateral development and diplomatic forums.
- Presents a model of military restraint in navigating international peace.

Vietnam GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.664 GPI Rank: 39			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 – 2007	1	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	2
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1.5
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	3
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	2.5
Relations with neighboring countries	2.5	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1
Perceptions of criminality in society	2	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1
Political instability	2.75	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1.5
Respect for human rights	2.5	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	1	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	3
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	1	Military capability/sophistication	2
Level of violent crime	2	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

Vietnam's ranking as the 39th most peaceful nation in the GPI attests to the great strides the nation has taken towards domestic stability, regional integration and global security. The twentieth century was a period of immense strife for Vietnam. During this time the country witnessed forty five years of foreign domination and thirty years of war and violence. The period was characterized by the struggle against French colonialist rule, American military intervention, internal rifts and intense political unrest that kept the country divided as two separate entities, known as North and South Vietnam, from 1954 to 1975.^{cciv}

The French invasion of Vietnam 1858-1884 led to French rule that lasted through the Japanese invasion of 1940 until Vietnam declared independence in 1945, although France continued to contest Vietnam's sovereignty for nine more years. Subsequently, the Geneva Peace Treaty (July 1954) temporarily divided the country into South and North Vietnam with plans for re-unification in 1956.^{ccv} However political rifts between the two states escalated into a war that was further complicated by US military intervention, driven by Cold War rivalries and in support of South Vietnam.^{ccvi} Direct US military engagement between 1964 -1973, known in the US as the Vietnam War, and in Vietnam as the American war, claimed 58,000 American lives alone.^{ccvii} According to

Vietnamese official estimates, during the 21 years of partition and war between South and North Vietnam, 4 million civilians and 1.1 million fighters were killed in both countries.^{ccviii}

In this backdrop Vietnam has charted a steady path towards internal peace and stability, and as an exemplary member of the global community. The country takes tremendous pride in propagating its motto: “Viet Nam is willing to be a friend and reliable partner of all countries in the world community, striving for peace, independence and development.”^{ccix}

Since its unification in 1975, the country has been successful in establishing friendly and cooperative relations with neighboring and regional countries. Economic partnerships through various collaborative frameworks have contributed immensely to Vietnam’s own progress and development, and its commitment to shared regional prosperity and security. In this regard the *Doi Moi*, which literally means *change* and *newness*, was introduced as a policy for economic reform and development in 1986. The *Doi Moi* was the hallmark of Vietnam’s transition from a centrally planned economy towards market socialism. The strategy favored political stability and economic restructuring over drastic privatization of the country’s assets. The *Doi Moi* era has been crucial in overcoming Vietnam’s erstwhile economic and political isolation from the rest of the world.^{ccx}

Vietnam has actively promoted regional and international development and security through its proactive participation in multilateral diplomatic and development fora, such as the UN, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), ASEAN, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM). Economic diplomacy underpinning socio-economic development has been a key component in advancing Vietnam’s national security and development goals. Economic initiatives are rigorously combined with Vietnam’s political interactions within South East Asia and with key economic and political players in the global community.^{ccxi}

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

Vietnam scores very well in 17 out of 23 indicators of domestic and international peacefulness in the 2009 rankings of the GPI. It is ranked as the 39th most peaceful among 144 countries. Furthermore, Vietnam is one of two most peaceful nations in South and South East Asia, providing a model that many states in the region and elsewhere could emulate. While scoring well in many areas, Vietnam’s performance has been outstanding in the following:

- Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007
- Estimated deaths from external conflict
- Estimated deaths from internal conflict
- Level of organized conflict
- Potential for terrorist acts
- Number of displaced people
- Number of homicides
- Number of armed service personnel per 100,000 people
- Volume of exports of major conventional weapons
- Volume of imports of major conventional weapons

- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people

The findings of the GPI suggest that Vietnam is a relatively peaceful country domestically and in the global context. Its restraint from military engagement in recent years is laudable especially in view of its turbulent past. This assessment by the GPI also validates its findings, in terms of the country's exceptional performance in the estimated number of deaths from conflicts fought externally and internally. Vietnam has made remarkable progress in reducing poverty, human development and quality of life improvement. The Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) reports that since 1990 the Vietnamese standard of living has improved on an annual basis. Between 1990 and 2004 the country's GDP tripled and its annual growth rate remained 7.5%, a benchmark of success.^{ccxii}

Given Vietnam's commitment to the provision of social rights it does not come as a surprise that the country shows extremely low levels of organized conflict and a low homicide rate, evidence of its internal peacefulness, steadily improving development levels, and efficacy in deterring crime. In an effort to boost its economy and ensure human development, 1.5 million jobs were created every year between 2001 and 2008 by the government. Education remains a high priority for Vietnam, having achieved a 94% literary rate by 2008. According to the World Bank the country's accomplishments in healthcare are much ahead of most developing countries.^{ccxiii}

The strikingly low investment in arms imports and an equally low rate of arms transfers to other countries speaks volumes for Vietnam's earnest efforts to root out militarism at home and abroad. Vietnam's domestic, regional and international development agenda resonates with its triumph in shunning the specter of terrorism, a dilemma that increasingly threatens global peace and security.

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

The GPI data reveal that Vietnam does not show any particular inclination to upset international and domestic security. Interestingly, in all of the GPI's 23 indicators of peacefulness there is not one where the country demonstrates poor performance. To be sure however, there are some areas where Vietnam's global positioning is average and where it has opportunities to revisit policy. These include the following in their order of importance:

- Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction
- Number of internal security officers and police
- Political instability
- Respect for human rights
- Military expenditure
- Relations with other countries

To address concerns stemming from the access to weapons of minor destruction, Vietnam's permanent representative to the UN Security Council recently reaffirmed his government's resolve to support the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its aspects.^{ccxiv} Another concern stemming from the threat of political instability in the country may be

attributed to Vietnam's one-party Communist state. In the short-term, a one-party state could potentially ensure regime stability, often translating as political stability in developing countries. In the long-term however such a system may stymie the growth of democratic processes associated with trends in national growth and development, putting the country at risk of significant political unrest.^{ccxv}

Section 5 – Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

“Shelve the past: do not forget, but look forward to the future.”^{ccxvi}

Vietnam is a peace-loving nation. Its one party system has promoted unity within. It aspires to build consensus on issues of national concern. Its domestic policy pursues the provision of food, education, healthcare, human services, and social justice for its citizens. The government seeks to build its local and national institutions and to strengthen them as a high priority. Vietnam's example shows that peace is the result of a long and arduous struggle. Sustainable peace should be the goal. *“Think of the next generation. Educate them about history and the present – and pass on the torch of peace education to younger generations”^{ccxvii}*

Vietnam believes in peaceful relations with its neighbors with great emphasis on reconciliation and moving forward. It demonstrates a preference for active bilateral partnerships with its neighbors, followed by regional and global frameworks for cooperation. Vietnam opted not to develop nuclear weapons during the Cold War through its alliance with the Soviet Bloc. The decision was reached after an internal debate despite the presence of a nuclear reactor in the country. The Vietnamese leadership opposed the value of nuclear weapons as an effective deterrent in favor of a strong economy and an advanced society.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa is the area of the African continent south of the Saharan desert and comprises the countries Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Along with a culturally rich past and endowment of natural resources, a history of slavery and colonization have shaped Sub-Saharan Africa. This region remains one of the poorest in the world, struggling with issues such as economic collapse, government corruption, and ethnic conflict. According to UNAIDS 2008 report, two thirds (67%) of the global total of 32.9 million people with HIV live in this region, and three quarters (75%) of all AIDS deaths in 2007 occurred in this region. As this region struggles to develop amidst enormous setbacks, the countries of Botswana and Malawi have achieved great success in promoting international and domestic peacefulness have been ranked the two most peaceful countries of this region by the GPI.

Botswana has been able to maintain a strong economic growth rate despite the economic turmoil in its region, is the largest exporter of diamonds in the world, and has been deemed the least corrupt African nation. Although the HIV epidemic remains problematic in the Sub-Saharan region, in Botswana there has been a drop in HIV prevalence among pregnant 15–19-year-olds (from 25% in 2001 to 18% in 2006), suggesting a slowing rate of new infections. It continues to work on bettering its internal peacefulness and has not engaged in the many detrimental ethnic conflicts within its region - instead it provides funding for UN peacekeeping missions. While able to achieve democratic governance, stable economic growth, and international peacefulness, Botswana continues to work towards domestic peacefulness as well.

Malawi has successfully initiated much of its own economic development, independent of the World Bank. Further, Malawian society has successfully transitioned from single-party governance to a multi-party democracy. The 2008 UNAIDS report stated that the epidemics in Malawi appeared to have stabilized, including the declining HIV prevalence among women using antenatal services in some urban areas. This greater economic development and democratic governance have allowed Malawi to move towards greater peacefulness despite its hostile region. Malawi displays commitment to promoting democratic values and peaceful relations with its neighbors, and continues to work towards reducing its crime rate and increasing respect for human rights.

Botswana



Botswana's notable contributions to peace:

- Achieved a strong economic growth rate and is also the largest exporter of diamonds in the world.
- Is an active member of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, and the Southern African Customs Union.
- Commits to remaining peaceful within its hostile region.
- Dramatically enhanced its infrastructure, education system, health facilities, and housing facilities.

Section 1-Botswana GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.643 GPI Rank: 34			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	1
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	2.5
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	3
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1.5
Relations with neighboring countries	1	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1
Perceptions of criminality in society	2	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1
Political instability	1.25	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	2	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	1	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	3
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	4	Military capability/sophistication	2
Level of violent crime	3	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

In 1806, Botswana became an attractive site for European hunters and merchants. As in the rest of Africa, colonial powers played a predominant role in carving out its history. The wave of foreign hunters introduced guns to Botswana while the missionaries, who worked as mediators and taught the Batswana Christianity, also greatly influenced Botswana.

Botswana suffered many wars due to the British presence in the area and territorial conflicts with the different peoples of the region. The territory of Mzilikazi's Ndebele has been a particular source of conflict between the Batswana and the Boers in the region. The territory had earlier belonged to the Batswana, yet they later became workers in the farms of Boers. When later a large number of Boers changed their settlement to elude the British bureaucracy, the Batswana helped the British prevail over the territory and in turn became closer to the British authorities. The Boers and the Batswana still experience conflicts over the land.

The borders of Botswana were set in 1885 and the region became independent under the protection of the Boers in the south and the Ndebele in the northeast. Rhodes and Boers clashed over the Transvaal republic while the British had a protectorate over Rhodes for 70 more years until finally gaining independence in 1965. The republic of

Botswana became independent on September 30, 1966, with Sir Seretse Khama as its president.^{ccxviii}

Botswana, from being a poor British protectorate under the name of Bechuanaland, slowly moved toward peacefulness, democracy and economic growth. For the first five years of its political independence, Botswana was financially dependent on Britain; however, the discovery of a huge diamond mine in Orapa in 1967 sparked Botswana's great leap in economic advancement. Since then, De Beers operates the diamond mines in Botswana, sharing a 50-50 joint venture with the country with one third of the GDP coming from the diamond mining.^{ccxix}

Botswana has a much more powerful economy compared to the past, when it had a per capita income of \$80 annually. By the end of the 1960s, Botswana had already improved its position in international politics and was progressing as a liberal democratic country.^{ccxx} Yet, there still exists an income gap between the rich and the poor in this new economy.

The history of Botswana is intermingled with the histories of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, and Zambia. Botswana acted as a "Front Line State" to found a popular government in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. Botswana became a destination for refugees escaping the civil war in Rhodesia and urban uprisings in South Africa. In the early 1970s, Botswana finally began to build its own army, which engaged in regional conflicts. In 1978 during the Rhodesian war that ended in Rhodesia's independence as Zimbabwe, the Rhodesian army killed 15 Botswana soldiers. Also, in the late 1980s, the conflicts in South Africa spilled over to Botswana when the South African army killed 15 civilians in Gaborone; though later Botswana became an important actor in the establishment of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. In 1990, Namibia declared its independence, and in 1994 South Africa followed, finally leading to considerable peace in the region. Botswana became a member of the UN, NAM, the OAU, and the Southern African Customs Union.^{ccxxi}

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

In the 2009 GPI, Botswana scored extremely well in 13 of the 23 factors showing domestic and international peacefulness. Botswana ranks number 34 among the 144 countries analyzed for GPI. The areas where Botswana scores extremely well include:

- Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007
- Estimated deaths from external conflict
- Estimated deaths from internal conflict
- Level of organized conflict
- Relations with neighboring countries
- Number of displaced people as % of population
- Potential for terrorist acts
- Likelihood of violent demonstrations
- Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people
- Volume of exports of major conventional weapons
- Volume of imports of major conventional weapons
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions
- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people

New York Times reporter Alexander McCall described Botswana as “one of the most remarkable countries of Africa.”^{ccxxii} Botswana had a growth rate of 7.7% in 1999/2000, compared to 4.1% in 1998/1999.^{ccxxiii} Botswana's economic growth rate has been high, and the World Bank acknowledges, “Botswana is one of the world’s great development success stories.”^{ccxxiv}

The real GDP economic growth rate is at 6.9% while per capita income is stable at 4.3% annual growth.^{ccxxv} About 60% of the population lives above the international poverty line of US\$1.25 a day.^{ccxxvi} As its economy strengthened, Botswana extended the basic infrastructure for mining development and the basic social services for its population. Botswana is still working on big infrastructural projects, such as the North-South water pipeline, and the Trans-Kalahari road that connects the Walvis Bay in Namibia with Gaborone, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Botswana provides financial assistance for investments in rural areas or regions that have a development potential.^{ccxxvii} Botswana is the largest exporter of diamonds in the world^{ccxxviii} and according to Transparency International Botswana is the least corrupt country in Africa and ranks similarly close to Portugal and South Korea.^{ccxxix}

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

While making great strides towards peacefulness on many factors, Botswana could improve its performance in some domestic areas according to the 2009 GPI:

- Number of homicides per 100,000 people
- Level of violent crime
- Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people
- Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction
- Number of jailed population per 100,000 people

One of the crucial problems Botswana faces is the AIDS rate in the country, which is among the highest in the world; although it has implemented projects to address and mend this problem.^{ccxxx} The Botswana government is committed to managing the conflict with the Bushmen, an economically deprived sector of the population seeking their own land and the right of recognition.^{ccxxxi} While the Botswana government has excelled in its international peaceful posture, it continues to manage and improve the domestic issues it faces.

Section 5-Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

Botswana’s journey to democracy has influenced its respect for institutions and free and fair elections. In democratic politics, Botswana believes stronger institutions, not people, should be the focus and the unit of analysis for government performance. While diamonds have been a source of violence and strife for many of its neighbors, the strong institutions in Botswana allowed for fair distribution of the diamond revenues, which were invested in the betterment of the country’s social sector, particularly education and infrastructure.

Malawi



Malawi's recent peaceful accomplishments:

- Established a multi-party democracy from previous single-state rule.
- Improved economic conditions independent of the World Bank.
- Maintains peaceful relations with its neighbors despite regional conflict.
- Has increased youth education and continues to work towards better security for its citizens.

Section 1-Malawi GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.711 GPI Rank: 47			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	3
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	1
Level of organized conflict	2	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1.5
Relations with neighboring countries	1	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1
Perceptions of criminality in society	3	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1
Political instability	2.375	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1.5
Respect for human rights	2.5	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	1	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	4
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	2	Military capability/sophistication	1
Level of violent crime	3	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

“The home heart of Africa.” ^{ccxxxii}

The region that is now Malawi has historically been a conflict zone due to tribal differences and the impact of immigration, European settlers, slavery, and colonialism. Beginning in 1891, Malawi was ruled by the British and known as the British Central African Protectorate, until 1907 onward when it became known as Nyasaland. In 1953, Britain connected Nyasaland with Rhodesia to be a part of the Central African Federation; however, African nationalists resisted this decision seeking instead to preserve their identity and topple the British rule. Not wanting the internal clashes to harm its interests, Britain allowed Nyasaland to be a self-governing colony in 1953. ^{ccxxxiii}

Essential to the resistance efforts in Nyasaland against British plans for control was the particular opposition of Hastings Kamuzu Banda. After a year in prison, Banda came to Nyasaland to work on the new Constitution that gave the Africans majority in the legislative counsel. Banda became the prime minister of Nyasaland in 1963 when the

federation dissolved and in 1964, Nyasaland declared its independence and was named Malawi. Banda ruled Malawi for over thirty years as a single party state; however, Banda organized a referendum in 1993 as a result of popular discontent with the one party rule as well as pressure from international institutions.^{ccxxxiv} The referendum finally resulted in the establishment of a multiparty democracy in Malawi with a new constitution ending the lifetime rule of a president. In 1994, the first multiparty elections were conducted.^{ccxxxv} On May 19, 2009, the fourth elections were conducted in Malawi where Bingu Mutharika was elected for his second term.^{ccxxxvi}

As a result of long political struggles both domestically to found a democratic regime and internationally to eradicate the colonial settlements, Malawi has become a peaceful country. Malawi dealt with extreme poverty for years, but has managed to generate momentum in its economic development as well.

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

In the 2009 GPI, Malawi performed well in 13 of the 23 factors showing domestic and international peacefulness. Malawi ranks number 47 among the 144 countries analyzed for the GPI. The factors where Malawi scores extremely well are:

- Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007
- Estimated deaths from external conflict
- Estimated deaths from internal conflict
- Relations with neighboring countries
- Number of displaced people as % of population
- Potential for terrorist acts
- Number of jailed people per 100,000 people
- Number of internal security officers and police 100,000 people
- Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people
- Volume of exports of major conventional weapons
- Volume of imports of major conventional weapons
- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people
- Military capability/sophistication

Malawi has been dependent on international financial assistance, from institutions such as the World Bank, African Development Bank, USAID and from Norway. The assistance aims for improvement in health services and the fight against HIV/AIDS, agriculture, education and water. The Malawi government works hand in hand with these organizations to ensure the efficiency of the incoming aid.^{ccxxxvii}

According to an IMF press release, the Malawian economy developed at an admirable rate of 9.7 percent in 2008. The growth rate has been on average 7 percent between 2005 and 2008. Also, inflation has dropped to single digits from the previous 30 percent.^{ccxxxviii} Where in 2005, 13 million Malawians needed emergency food aid, 2007 was a much better year for Malawi which sold the most corn to the World Food Program for South African countries.

There have been some controversies on the development assistance Malawi has been receiving from the World Bank. An article in the New York Times stated that Malawi has managed to create some improvements in its economy by not following the

advice of the World Bank. While the World Bank insisted Malawi had to convert to free market policies and stop subsidizing agriculture, President Mutharika stated that “[a]s long as I’m president, I don’t want to be going to other capitals begging for food”^{ccxxxix} and continued his policies of subsidized agriculture. Malawi attributes much of its economic prosperity to homegrown economic practices, which enabled the country to produce enough food for its people and even to export and donate food abroad.

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

Malawi has demonstrated great efforts to improving the quality of life for its citizens and economic growth for the country as a whole. This has undoubtedly contributed to its internal peacefulness. However as revealed by the 2009 GPI, Malawi could further improve its peacefulness in consideration of the following factors:

- Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction
- Perceptions of criminality in society
- Level of violent crime
- Likelihood of violent demonstrations
- Respect for human rights

The multiparty democracy experience in Malawi is still quite recent, and the country must continue to adapt. Malawi is still a poor country and struggles with a high rate of HIV/AIDS.^{ccxi} While these complex issues will take time and effort to improve and resolve, the seeds of democratic governance and economic prosperity have been planted in Malawi that can help the country continue its peaceful journey.

Section 5 – Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

Malawi has traditionally been a peaceful society, with a culture that values peace, tolerance, and accommodation. While situated in a region of conflict, Malawi maintains a peaceful foreign policy that appreciates and utilizes dialogue and negotiation. Malawi has given refuge to many affected by the violence pervading the region. Also, as tribal differences can be a source of contention in African politics, Malawi places high emphasis on unity, ensuring and adhering to the principle that everyone is a Malawian. This is achieved by including all groups to participate in government, and maintaining a balance of all interests.

Western Europe

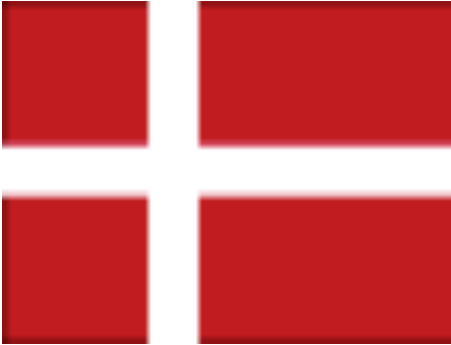
The westernmost half of the European continent, this region comprises the countries Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

This region not only entails a geographic description, but retains a political, cultural, and economic connotation as well. Since World War II, the term “Western Europe” typically refers to those countries of Europe with democratic political systems, capitalist and mixed economies, and member nations of NATO. The changing context of the global system since the end of the Cold War has eased the rigidity of this description. However, this region maintains a common cultural and historical variable that distinguishes it from the rest of Europe. Impacted by the Roman and Greek Empires and the Viking Age, this region has an extensive history of great power struggles and wars over territory and control. In a multi-polar system, the great powers of Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia (Germany) all had their period of dominance either by land or sea during the 16th-21st centuries. World War I’s devastation of Western Europe brought about the rise of Nazi fascism, driving this region and the rest of the world into the most catastrophic war ever seen. The end of World War II and the onset of the Cold War ideologically divided Europe into mainly its Western and Eastern halves, allying Western Europe with the United States. After the reunification of Germany in 1989, the strict separation of Europe faded somewhat, and this region remained prosperous and most influential in world politics, aside from the United States. The creation of the EU further integrated other European countries, promoting regional development, intergovernmentalism, a single market economy, democratic values and human rights. Within this region, the GPI found Denmark and Norway to be the two most peaceful nations, as well as the second most peaceful nations in the world.

After escaping military occupation by Nazi Germany, Denmark became a nation devoted to domestic and international peace. Domestically, Denmark is devoted to individual freedoms, revering freedom of expression and respecting religious and cultural diversity. Gender equality and minority rights are taken very seriously, with gay marriage legalized in Copenhagen. Internationally, Denmark has one of the highest levels of development assistance per capita, offering direct development assistance to 16 nations, and is extremely active in international organizations including the UN, EU, WTO, and NATO.

Following a resistance movement that ended the German occupation, Norway asserted itself as one of the most peaceful nations. As a world model for a welfare state, Norway maintains a sound economy and ensures a high standard of living and income equality for its citizens. Norway’s international interventions on the civilian, military, and political levels reach many needy nations and it actively pursues international peace. Norway is an exemplary nation for its active involvement in international peace efforts and as a welfare state ensuring domestic peacefulness.

Denmark



Denmark's notable contributions to peace:

- Provides the highest development assistance per capita.
- Deploys military forces for peacemaking, peacekeeping and humanitarian intervention.
- Progressively promotes environmental preservation.
- Ensures high living standards for its citizens and is a model welfare state.

Section 1-Denmark GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.217 GPI Rank: 2			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1.5	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	1
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	1
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1
Relations with neighboring countries	1	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1
Perceptions of criminality in society	2	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1.5
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	1.5
Political instability	1	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	1	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	2	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	2
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	1	Military capability/sophistication	3
Level of violent crime	1	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

Denmark, being one of the most peaceful countries in the world with the highest level of life satisfaction in Western Europe, is actively involved in international development assistance and peacekeeping missions. Although the history of Denmark began with the war-prone Vikings and included numerous international wars until the 1920s and World War II, Denmark has since persistently engaged in efforts for contributing to international peace. In fact, Denmark declares its foreign policy priorities as fighting against terrorism, working for peacekeeping, and helping developing countries.^{ccxli}

Denmark, beginning with the Viking Age from the late 8th century to 11th century, followed an aggressive policy of expansion, which allowed it to briefly conquer England. The 14th century witnessed Denmark's control over Norway and some parts of Sweden. However, this expansion policy did not always work in Denmark's favor, and the numerous wars resulted in a loss of territory by 1658. Denmark also fought with Germany for some time, which led to a drastic shrinkage in Denmark's territory in the Schleswig War in 1864.^{ccxlii} These long periods of war and land loss prevented Denmark from continuing an aggressive policy. As a diplomat in Copenhagen reported in 1939, "A few decades of material prosperity and the ministrations of an over-paternal Government

seem to have sapped the spirit of a Viking race which can point to 1500 years of vigorous and independent history.”^{ccxliii} Then in 1940, Germany invaded Denmark and occupied the country until 1945. After this history of wars and occupations, Denmark finally developed into the peaceful nation it is.

A key indicator of Denmark's commitment to promote international peace and prosperity is that Denmark is one of only five countries in the world which exceeds the UN target of providing at least 0.7 percent of GNI (Gross National Income) in development assistance. In 2008 Denmark provided 0.82 % of its GNI in development assistance to various states including its 16 partner countries, 9 of which are in Africa. Support for the promotion of democracy and respect for human rights is a key priority in Danish development cooperation.

Denmark ascribes considerable importance to international organizations, such as the EU, WTO, the UN - of which it was a co-founder, and NATO - of which the Prime Minister Rasmussen has become the new Secretary General. Denmark has been contributing to peacekeeping operations, most notably to the NATO mission in Kosovo in 1999, and the interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq.^{ccxliv} In proportion to its population, Denmark has deployed the most military forces for peacemaking, peacekeeping and humanitarian intervention, which amounts to 87,000 between 1948 and 2007. Also, Denmark has built a rehabilitation center for victims of torture.^{ccxlv}

A development in Denmark that has generated an international controversy has been the publication of a cartoon depicting Prophet Muhammad. The caricature of the revered Prophet is perceived in the Islamic community as a gesture of great disrespect to their faith. The official declarations of Denmark stressed the importance of respect for religious and cultural diversity, while upholding Denmark's ultimate devotion to the freedom of expression.^{ccxlvii} The response of the Danish government to this crisis signified the value of freedom of expression in the country, while aspiring to protect peaceful engagement between different cultures and religions.

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

In the 2009 GPI Denmark ranks scores very peaceful in 20 of the 24 factors showing domestic and international peacefulness. The continuous efforts of Denmark to provide assistance for peacekeeping, development and democratization is reflected in its enviable GPI ranking where it is second only to New Zealand among the 144 countries analyzed for the GPI. The factors where Denmark scores extremely high are:

- Estimated deaths from external conflict
- Estimated deaths from internal conflict
- Level of organized conflict
- Relations with neighboring countries
- Number of displaced people as % of population
- Political instability
- Respect for human rights
- Number of homicides per 100,000 people
- Level of violent crime
- Likelihood of violent demonstrations
- Number of jailed population per 100,000 people

- Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people
- Military expenditure as % of GDP
- Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions
- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people

Besides its contributions to international peacemaking and development, Denmark thoroughly appreciates democratic principles, economic wellbeing and human rights, which is the most important reason for its domestic peacefulness. In Denmark, freedom of expression, association and religion are inviolable rights.^{ccxlvii} Gender equality and tolerance for minority groups are issues handled with sensitivity in Denmark, increasing the quality of life in the country. Gay marriage is legal in Copenhagen, which was selected the most livable city in the world in 2008, among 25 cities.^{ccxlviii}

There are numerous reasons for Denmark's high ranking in the GPI. The welfare state model, referred to as the Danish Model, is centered on decreasing the income gaps among different social classes and provides for the economic and social wellbeing of citizens through free education and medical services.^{ccxlix} Denmark has the fifth highest GDP among EU countries, and the quality of life of citizens is considerably high.^{cccl}

Although Denmark has suffered gang fights that threatened peace, by the year 1997, these violent clashes were successfully managed through police intervention. Yet, Denmark does not violently suppress protestors and street demonstrations in the spirit of freedom of expression and association.^{cccli} Besides these events, crime rate remains very low in Denmark.

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

While Denmark maintains a remarkable peaceful nature on most factors, it scores moderately less peaceful on one factor in the 2009 Global Peace Index:

- Military capability/sophistication

The GPI analysis demonstrates Denmark's relatively high military capabilities. Denmark was aggressive in fighting international wars in its early history; however, the current situation suggests this behavior to be more as a readiness to participate in peacemaking and peacekeeping operations. Yet, a more confident Denmark without the immediate threat of attack from other countries aspires to have a strong military for contributing to peace preservation by assuring security and stability in its surrounding. Nevertheless, this framework of security that gives importance to world peace has an impact on increased military capabilities.^{ccclii}

Reflections from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

Being a social welfare state has promoted strong Danish support for development assistance to others, particularly for Afghanistan. Also characteristic of Denmark is the level of confidence in society among the people. Illuminating this notion was a story of a man who at a train station handed a laptop to a complete stranger going to Copenhagen, asking him to take it to Copenhagen because his daughter needed it for an exam the next

day.²⁵³

Norway



Norway has contributed to peace in the following ways:

- Is a model welfare state ensuring maximum income equality and high standard of living.
- Promotes peace through a great amount of funding to the UN as well as troops for peacekeeping missions internationally.
- Champions welfare, human rights, and democracy as essential to their domestic policies.
- Mediated conflict negotiations and international peace processes of many conflicting parties.

Section 1-Norway GPI Profile			
GPI Score: 1.217 GPI Rank: 2			
Number of external and internal conflicts fought: 2002 - 2007	1.5	Likelihood of violent demonstrations	1
Estimated deaths from external conflict	1	Number of jailed population per 100,000 people	1
Estimated deaths from internal conflict	1	Number of internal security officers and police per 100,000 people	2
Level of organized conflict	1	Military expenditure as % of GDP	1
Relations with neighboring countries	1	Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people	1
Perceptions of criminality in society	2	Volume of exports of major conventional weapons	1.5
Number of displaced people as % of population	1	Volume of imports of major conventional weapons	2
Political instability	1	Funding for UN peacekeeping missions	1
Respect for human rights	1	Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people	1
Potential for terrorist acts	1	Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction	1
Number of homicides per 100,000 people	1	Military capability/sophistication	3
Level of violent crime	1	*All indicators ranked on a 1-5 scale, with lower scores indicating greater peacefulness	

Section 2 - Recent Peaceful Accomplishments

Norway is ranked second in the Global Peace Index (GPI) in 2009, and it was ranked the most peaceful country in 2007. Between 2001 and 2006, Norway ranked the highest in UNDP's Human Development Index. Norway has been especially peaceful since the end of the Second World War.

Following the age of petty kingdoms, Norway experienced the Viking Age, leading many Norwegians to flee the country. In 1319 after many wars, Norway and Sweden were unified, later including Denmark, under the throne of Queen Margrethe I. In the 17th century, Norway lost some of its land to Sweden during the wars between the united Denmark-Norway and Sweden. During this period while Denmark-Norway was weakened with ongoing wars, the United Kingdom attacked Denmark-Norway, causing severe economic circumstances. As a result of these conflicts Norway fell under the rule of Sweden, yet nationalism still thrived in Norway, which led to an independence movement. With a sense of increased national identity, Norway declared independence, subsequently causing a war with Sweden until they decided to unify, with independent governments and a united foreign policy. However, Norway still aspired for complete independence, which was declared in 1905, under the leadership of the Prime Minister

Christian Michelse. Although Norway did not have an aggressive policy of expansion or declaring wars with its neighbours, it was drawn into a series of wars, throughout which it struggled for independence. During both of the World Wars, Norway aimed for a neutral policy, but German expansionism prevented this. In 1940, Germany occupied Norway for five years, giving rise to a resistance movement.^{ccliii} It is this history of war fighting and struggles for independence, followed by the Second World War that led to Norway being one of the most peaceful countries in the world. Economic welfare is another factor that helped Norway become a strong state working for the wellbeing of its citizens and ensuring security and stability.

One of the problems Norway faced throughout its history is the treatment towards the Sámi people, through an assimilation policy in the 19th century which led to a ban of cultural and property rights. This was a successful policy that achieved assimilation of the Sámis, who changed their names or forgot their language to some extent. A conflict over a government decision to build a dam on a region where the Sámis resided and would have evacuated the town gave rise to civil disobedience for their indigenous rights. Thomas Hylland Eriksen, a professor at the University of Oslo, stated that "For my generation of Norwegians, the Sámi struggle for indigenous rights became our issue, and we all got into our vans and went up to Alta."^{ccliv} In 1989, a Sámi assembly was created and cultural rights were presumed.^{cclv}

Norway is one of the biggest providers of funding to the UN, and it was the seventh biggest financial contributor as of 2006.^{cclvi} Norway is one of the founding members of the European Free Trade Area. Norway provided 70 million Norwegian kroner to help with the elections in Afghanistan and Norwegian Foreign Minister Jonas Gahr Støre declared, "Afghanistan will continue to be the primary focus of Norway's international engagement – civilian, political and military – in 2009." Norway's international interventions are not limited to Afghanistan; Sudan is another important region where Norway is active with peace processes. The assistance Norway offers to Afghanistan, Palestine and Sudan total 750 million Norwegian kroner per year.^{cclvii}

As a world model for a welfare state, Norway is one of the countries that have held strong through the 2009 economic crisis.^{cclviii} Since 1970, Norway has built a sound economy based on the large petroleum reserves that were discovered, with policies to ensure maximum income equality and a high standard of living for its citizens.

Section 3 – GPI Strongest Indicators

In the 2009 Global Peace Index (GPI), Norway scored very peaceful in 20 of the 24 factors showing domestic and international peacefulness. Norway ranks second among the 144 countries analyzed for GPI. The factors where Norway scores extremely well are:

- Estimated deaths from external conflict
- Estimated deaths from internal conflict
- Level of organized conflict
- Relations with neighboring countries
- Number of displaced people as % of population
- Political instability
- Respect for human rights

- Potential for terrorist acts
- Number of homicides per 100,000 people
- Level of violent crime
- Likelihood of violent demonstrations
- Number of jailed population per 100,000 people
- Military expenditure as a % of GDP
- Number of armed services personnel per 100,000 people
- Funding for UN peacekeeping missions
- Aggregate number of heavy weapons per 100,000 people
- Ease of access to weapons of minor destruction

Welfare, human rights and democracy are landmarks of Norwegian politics. Social welfare state based on high taxation ensures a high standard of living for the citizens, and a relatively lower income gap. Besides its respect for democratic principles and a peaceful domestic arena with a low crime rate, Norway is an important promoter of peace in the international arena.

Norway is active in numerous avenues for providing international peace, from aid projects to sending troops worldwide. Norway allots a considerable part of its GDP for aid. For instance, Bill Gates suggested that Norway is the best partner in the Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization, which according to the World Health Organization (WHO) saved three million lives around the world. Norway contributes to GAVI alliance 500 million Norwegian kroner per year (\$ 78 million).^{cclix}

Norway has been active in reducing the usage of landmines, with the concrete result of the Mine Ban Convention completed in Oslo in 1997.^{cclx} Norway acted as a mediator between Sri Lanka and the Tigers of Tamil, worked for ensuring international support for the peace process in Sudan, and was active during the Oslo Peace Talks. Norway's active foreign policy and assertiveness in international projects, negotiations and operations reflects its understanding that international conflicts gradually have had more impact on domestic security, due to globalization and the trafficking of crime, people, and increasing terrorism.^{cclxi}

Section 4 – Opportunities for Growth of Peace

As the second most peaceful nation in the world, Norway is an exemplary state that promotes and adheres to a culture of peaceful existence. However, Norway demonstrates room to improve its score on one factor in the 2009 Global Peace Index:

- Military capability/sophistication

To Norway, international peacefulness and international security are not divergent issues and because the country sends troops for international interventions and is keen on providing international security, it has a higher military capability and sophistication. However, Norway is dedicated to being a peaceful country, and the relatively higher scores are only 2 out of 5.

It has been reported that although Norway's crime rates are overall relatively low, the crime rate in Oslo has been increasing in the last couple of years. Oslo has the highest crime rate in Scandinavia, 12 percent higher than Stockholm's crime rate and 45 percent

higher than Copenhagen's.^{cclxii} The police force in Norway has drastically increased since 1960, yet as crime rate is increasing, the police are facing challenges such as fighting organized crime and increased security demands for public figures. This has been criticized as a reason for the police neglecting to solve the petty crimes, and for lack of security on the streets.^{cclxiii}

Section 5-Refelctions from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations

Norway used its increase in wealth from oil to directly invest in its people. Education and social services were the top priorities of the Norwegian government, and it became a model welfare state. The people of Norway are socially democratic, and there remains a small-town feel among society, where you want to help and share with your neighbors rather than surpass them in riches. Internationally, Norway dedicates itself to securing peace and development and maintains an active foreign policy.

Conclusion

Conclusion

Learning from the big picture comparisons of the eighteen most peaceful nations and the more in-depth focus on each one of these nations brings us closer to understanding the possibilities of peace as a nation-building process today. The role that leadership plays in developing peace, and that institutions play in maintaining peace, are striking. We see the unique ways peace manifests in each culture. We also note the tradeoffs between internal and external peace that nations seek to balance. Finally, we find that there is much more to learn and more ways to go about that learning.

There are next steps to further our understanding and action. Delegates to the symposium suggested that major powers and regional players be included in future symposia of peaceful nations. While the symposium was designed to gather insights on domestic and regional peacefulness from the two most peaceful countries in each of nine regions of the world, many delegates felt that without the representation of key players from each region, they were not able to uncover or discuss some of the regional power dynamics that either promote or inhibit regional peacefulness. Two potential revisions were proposed to address this deficiency. One possible solution is to hold regional peace symposia where all members of each region can gather and discuss the regional threats and opportunities for peace. A second solution offered is for future symposia to invite a wider selection of countries, and host symposia on a regular basis.

Another possible follow-up step is to consider the views of less peaceful countries, too, and thus broaden the array of topics and views that are considered. While the symposium format allowed the countries represented to discuss what had worked for them, comprehensive learning about peace must also explore what has not worked in less peaceful countries. While appreciative inquiry is a valuable contribution, more critical examination of problem areas is a valuable complement to that approach. A potential revision to the format of the symposium was advanced wherein not only the most peaceful countries of the world be invited, but also some of the less peaceful societies as well, at least to some of the sessions.

As economic prosperity and a peace dividend resonate loudly in many peaceful nations, further discussions and research could more actively involve industry and business leaders. This would provide an opportunity to explore the avenues for the private sector to more actively contribute to the promotion of peace.

Finally, more multi-method research would bring both the lived experiences and wisdom of people from peaceful nations and the knowledge gained by comparative study together to develop a broadly-informed action plan for increasing peace today and tomorrow. These general conclusions developed here give us guidance. Putting these guidelines into practice will give us more specific direction that will be relevant for each local context.

In conclusion, let us recognize the import of the task before us and invite each reader to contribute to the further development of peace in his or her own personal way.

Appendix I - Symposium Agenda

Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations 1- 3 November 2009 Washington, DC Agenda

The Symposium is designed to produce learning from intense and personal interactions and open dialogue. The outcome is not predefined; it will be the result of the joint effort of all. As such it requires the presence of all participants for the entire time. The process will be professionally facilitated by the Genesis Consulting Group.

Symposium Outcomes:

- Participants will bring the insights, learning and ideas for initiatives to contribute to greater peace for their respective countries and regions.
- Participants will also develop recommendations and plans for further evolving and expanding this Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations initiative.
- The conveners will publish the findings, research and stories from the Symposium that illuminate progress made toward peace. The learning will be shared globally in popular media, academia and with governmental and international bodies.

Sunday November 1, 2009

11:00 - 18:00 Interviews by appointment with research team and documentary film team

CELEBRATE

18:00 Reception
Mayflower Hotel mezzanine

19:00 Dinner and Presentation of Awards Mayflower Hotel Lower Level

Monday November 2, 2009

9:00 Welcome

- **Harriet Fulbright** President, J. William & Harriet Fulbright Center
- **Chic Dambach** President, The Alliance for Peacebuilding
- Ground rules for dialogue (see Addendum 1)
- **Tom Gross**, Genesis Consulting Group
- Agenda review
- **Arri Pauw** and **Kees Bultink**
- Genesis Consulting Group

9:30 LEARN – Understanding the dynamics of peace. Sub-groups as assigned (break to be taken at discretion of sub-group)

- Personal experiences and observations will be shared regarding becoming and living in a peaceful country (from both the macro-country perspective and the personal perspective)
- Personal experiences will be discussed in the context of the Global Peace Index
- Findings and observations will be summarized to share in the afternoon plenary

9:45 Introduction: Answer questions individually which will be handed out in the subgroups. (See Addendum 2.)

10:05 Each person shares answers (max. 15 minutes). While colleagues are sharing, please listen for emergent themes

12:00 Sub-group discussion—what are our emergent themes?

12:30 Lunch

Genesis will consolidate and integrate findings from the sub groups

13:30 Plenary – presentations of findings from sub-groups and open discussion. All Delegates

14:30 Peaceful Nations- Research Report

- Susan Allen Nan and the George Mason University Research Team

15:15 Break

15:45 Plenary

- What was your country’s path to peace?
- How does your country maintain peace?
- Please illustrate with brief stories, where possible.

16:00 Sub-groups - different configuration than morning session

- Take ten minutes and prepare your answers for your country.
- Each individual will present their stories—10 minutes and respond to questions from the colleagues (5-10 minutes)

18:00 Each individual prepare a personal summary of today’s discussion as input for tomorrow

18:15 Concluding remarks from everyone

- 2-3 insights gained from today

18:30 Plenary—Mobilizing Our Voices for Peace, Jan Kortie , musician

19:30 Reception with Steve Killelea, Founder of Global Peace Index and Institute for Economics and Peace

- Presentation of “Peace is Breaking Out” logo design award Escorted departure from Mayflower Hotel to International Student House, 1825 R Street NW

Tuesday November 3, 2009

8:30 Plenary Introduction to the day

- Reflections from yesterday?
- Review of agenda
- Mobilizing our Voices - Jan Kortie

9:00 LEAD –Advancing Global Peace Sub-groups

- What is required to continue my country's progress inside my country and throughout the region?

12:30 Lunch

- Countries delegates are invited to prepare for the afternoon one presentation per country. (See below for the questions)

14 :00 Public Plenary Session

LEAD—Advancing Global Peace

- Preferred next steps for leading the growth of peace in my own country and my own region
- Evaluation of this Symposium and recommendations for the future.

16:00 Press conference

Questions

- Personally, how has this experience been for you?
- What is the value of the Global Peace Index (GPI) and the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations for promoting peace in the world?
- How soon should the next Symposium be convened? 2 years? 3 years? Other?
- Would there be value in convening another Symposium in your region of the world?
- What role, if any, would you like to play in future Symposium – either globally or regionally?
- What personal learning and impressions will you take away from this Symposium?

Appendix II: Address by the Honorable Helen Clark

Remarks by Helen Clark, Administrator of United Nations Development Programme on “Why Peace Matters for Development” at the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations ©^{cclxiv}

**Sunday, 1 November 2009, Washington, D.C.
7:20 pm.**

I am delighted to be with you at this evening’s event, and to support this inaugural Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations.

My thanks go to the J. William and Harriet Fulbright Center and the Alliance for Peacebuilding for organizing this important event, and to their respective presidents, Harriet Fulbright and Chic Dambach, for inviting me to address tonight’s gathering.

The Global Peace Index, established by Steve Killelea, provides a refreshing new perspective. Its logic is simple, and appealing: instead of trying to understand and prevent conflict, why not also search for the characteristics which are associated with peace, and seek to multiply or replicate them?

The eighteen countries to be studied at this symposium have many experiences to share on what makes their nations peaceful within their borders and within their regions.

Learning and applying these experiences is important in today’s troubled world. The 21st century has already been marked by high levels of violence, particularly in the region extending from the Near East to Central Asia.

As well, this century has brought with it other crises: serious food and fuel price spikes; the global recession; an influenza pandemic; and major climatic events and other natural disasters.

These challenges are global in nature, and they require global solutions and partnerships. But our capacity to find those solutions is dissipated when our resources are so often diverted into dealing with conflict and violence in its many forms.

Throughout my many years in public life in New Zealand, and now as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, my commitment has been to economic and social justice, sustainable development, the peaceful resolution of conflict, and reconciliation.

So, I welcome the concept of peace advanced by the Global Peace Index: that a peaceful country or society does not address its internal differences, or differences with others, through violence. This is a state of affairs to which all nations should aspire, and which

gets to the essence of the raison d'être of the United Nations, including UNDP, the organization which I now head.

After all, the preamble to the UN Charter begins with a strong message about the importance of peace: “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.”

These sentiments were heartfelt after six years of the devastating Second World War, which had followed barely two decades after the First World War.

There is clearly a strong correlation between peace and human development. Where violence and conflict rage, development cannot get traction.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the number of conflicts being waged between 1999 and the mid-2000s more than halved. That reduction in the incidence of conflict was accompanied by a dramatic increase in economic growth rates in the region. This cannot be mere coincidence.

It is notable that the countries ranked in the top ten of the Global Peace Index are also ranked as having ‘very high human development’ in the Human Development Index produced by UNDP. That composite index measures average achievement in countries according to three basic dimensions of human development – a long and healthy life; access to knowledge; and a decent standard of living.

Conversely, those societies not at peace, or those affected by violent conflict, are ranked low on the Human Development Index. As the Managing Director of the IMF has said so accurately – war can justifiably be called “development in reverse”.

There is also significant evidence that conflict has long lasting negative impacts on human development; causing not only death and injury, but also destroying physical and human capital, and leading to increases in malnutrition. Conflict has a profound psycho-social impact too as it rips societies apart.

All these consequences underscore the importance of promoting peace and stability if we are also to promote development.

For countries emerging from conflict, this is especially pertinent. If development does not quickly ensue in such settings, that undermines the maintenance of new found stability. If countries succeed in providing tangible benefits to improve people’s lives as early as possible after conflict ends, that substantially increases the chances for sustainable peace — and reduces the risk of relapse into conflict.

While building peace is primarily the responsibility of national actors, the international community, led by the United Nations, can play a critical role.

And there have been successes. For example, after the signing of the Lome peace agreement in 1999 and the arrival of a UN peacekeeping mission, Sierra Leone maintained annual growth rates of between six and ten per cent until the onset of the current recession. In 2007 the country also experienced its first democratic change of power since the civil war after generally peaceful elections.

Even so, Sierra Leone experienced politically motivated violence in its capital, Freetown, in March this year. This highlighted the fragilities in, and the need for ongoing support for, the peace process there. UNDP is working with the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone, assisting dialogue among the political parties, and is helping to lay the foundations for longer term peace and development.

I saw examples of similar recovery work for myself on my first visit to Africa as Administrator. In Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, I was briefed on how we help to disarm, demobilize, and reintegrate former fighters; assist communities to rebuild their livelihoods; support employment generation; and promote the rule of law.

UNDP and other parts of the UN system are also active in helping to tackle sexual and gender-based violence, which causes so much devastation, destruction, trauma, and despair. Ignoring sexual violence in conflict perpetuates a culture of impunity, undermining prospects for peacebuilding and development.

There is now significant international support for and momentum behind finding solutions to the scourge of sexual violence during and in the aftermath of armed conflict. Alas, for far too many women, war does not end when a peace agreement is reached.

Last year the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1820, which states that “rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide.” And just last month the Security Council adopted Resolution 1888 on sexual violence in armed conflict, put forward by the United States, which affirms that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts “can significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security”.

The UN is now on a mission to provide justice and security for women, involve women in peace processes, and promote women as leaders of recovery after conflict.

It is also vital to build the institutions, dialogue, and capacities which lead to the peaceful resolution of conflict and tensions within societies.

The countries at the top of the Global Peace Index are replete with institutions, capacities, and processes - formal and informal, modern and traditional, judicial and restorative, multi-sectoral and conflict-specific - through which emerging tensions and ongoing conflicts are mediated, adjudicated, and reconciled. They allow for the rule of law, civic order, and social relations to be constructively maintained.

One study in India found that the higher the number of cross-religious or cross-ethnic

fora and associations which bring people together across various divides on issues of common concern, the less likely a community or society is to be goaded into violence.

UNDP takes such preventive work very seriously. In the two years prior to the appalling post-election violence in Kenya, UNDP had provided support to local peace committees in parts of the country. When violence erupted, some of the well-established committees managed to keep their localities relatively calm.

Developing these types of capacities for peace also includes the promotion of accountable and transparent governments which are inclusive and responsive to the needs of their citizens.

That is why, as part of its development mission, UNDP works with its partners to strengthen human rights and electoral institutions; support the functioning of parliaments; and expand access to the opportunities and protection provided by the law.

Our work on peace and security is also becoming broader than just a focus on war and conflict. It is also moving to address the serious issue of armed violence more generally.

In the last three decades, the world has seen a decline in inter-state conflicts. The number of civil wars decreased by half between 1992 and 2003 – although it has increased somewhat since. But we are also witnessing a blurring of the line between conflict and crime. The Global Peace Index recognizes this, and has as one of its indicators the level of violent crime in a society.

It has been estimated that, in recent years, every day armed violence has killed more than 2,000 people, most of whom were civilians. Armed violence across our world affects the lives and security of hundreds of thousands of people and threatens peace and security. Globally, the economic losses caused by criminal violence have been calculated to be as high as \$163 billion per year.

In many non-conflict developing countries, violent crime, including sexual and gender-based violence, results in homicide rates which can even be higher than those in countries which are still formally ‘at war’.

Much of this armed violence is random, unreported, and never dealt with by the authorities. Yet it perpetrates fear and terror in society. The UN Secretary-General has recently released a report on armed violence and development which will be debated in the General Assembly later this year. It highlights how the incidence of armed violence undermines a country’s development prospects.

UNDP, together with a number of the UN’s Member States from all regions, has taken the lead in developing international policy in this area. We support the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, which was adopted in 2006 and now has 108 signatories.

We should also be clear that while peace matters for development, development matters for peace.

Nine years ago I was one of those world leaders who travelled to the General Assembly in New York and signed the Millennium Declaration. It was a blueprint for a better tomorrow for billions of people, prioritizing efforts to reduce poverty and hunger, empower women, increase access to essential services like education, healthcare, clean water and sanitation, and forge strong global partnerships for development.

There are barely six years left now until the target date for meeting the eight Millennium Development Goals, and their achievement is more vital than ever.

Yet, worldwide, the number of people who will live in extreme poverty this year is now estimated to be 55 to 90 million higher than was forecast before the recession.

The net overall effect of the recent experiences of increased food and fuel prices was to push as many as 200 million more people into extreme poverty between 2005 and 2008. That was before the global recession hit developing countries.

The 2009 Global Peace Index suggests that the world has become slightly less peaceful in the past year. This may reflect the consequences of the global economic recession, and of the increases in food and fuel prices in the first half of 2008. These shocks were accompanied by riots and instability in several countries.

More generally, profound economic crisis in vulnerable countries can extend into a humanitarian crisis, and at worst precipitate instability and conflict.

This underscores the importance of providing timely support to countries now, to help them navigate through the crisis and maintain traction on meeting development goals. Combined with poor governance and existing ethnic divisions, climate-induced stresses may also tip fragile states towards socio-economic and political collapse. Some have suggested, for example, that the conflict in Darfur has been in part driven by environmental degradation, to which climate change has contributed.

Making sure that a climate deal is reached, and that it is a deal for development too, is therefore of huge importance. It would lead to reductions in emissions; the development of less carbon-intensive production and consumption processes; and setting the world's poorer countries on inclusive and sustainable pathways out of poverty.

I believe that long term development work is essential for building a sustainable peace. It seeks to strengthen those national and local capacities which will make countries more resilient to shocks whatever their form; and better able to achieve their overall development goals in a sustainable manner.

If stakeholders in development can work together effectively, we can help promote virtuous circles whereby peace contributes to development, and development supports the

advancement of peace and stability.

The more seeds of peace which can be sown today, the more we will be able to jointly tackle the problems of the future.

Let us use this symposium to help make that a reality.

Thank you.

Appendix III - Ground Rules for Dialogue

Respect

- Listen before speaking
- Trust each other in the dialogue – we all share the purpose of the Global Symposium of Peaceful nations
- Be curious as to the perspectives of all colleagues/delegates
- Build on the richness of our diversity

Loosen Your Convictions

- Learning requires an open mind set
- Be free of judgments

Be Open

- Only through sharing we learn—individually and together.
- Be aware - living openness may cause a feeling of vulnerability
- Own your contribution

Demonstrate Courage

- Go beyond your obvious, known territory.

Be Confidential

- Never make a reference directly linked to what a person said to anyone outside this group.

Be Present All The Time, In All The Sessions

- We are building our community and ideas together

Accept Our Role As Facilitators and Accept These Ground Rules

- Facilitating requires managing the process. As facilitators, we may interrupt discussions, intervene in your contributions, modify the agenda – never against you personally, always in service of the overall purpose

Practical Matters:

- We are a community for two days – no other people will be allowed to listen to and/or enter our interactions until the final session on Tuesday afternoon which will be open to the public with the following exceptions -
- The research team as observers and the video team for limited times. The video team will only record visual images, not sound. Their interviews with delegates will capture content.
- Interviews - those of you who have signed up for interviews with the video documentary and research teams, please do not be late for our working sessions.
- Mobile phones off - use them please only in lunch/dinner breaks
- Punctuality – please be here a few minutes before a session starts again

**Appendix IV - Strangers in the Night: Song adapted for delegates
Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations
Washington D.C. November 2, 2009**

(Music: "Strangers in the Night" Frank Sinatra)

*Strangers in the night, exchanging glances,
Wond'ring in the night what were the chances
We'd be sharing love before the night was through*

*Something in your eyes was so inviting,
Something in your smile was so exciting,
Something in my heart told me I must have you*

*Strangers in the night, two lonely people we were
Strangers in the night, up to the moment when we said our first hello,
Little did we know
Love was just a glance away, a warm embracing dance away and*

*Ever since that night we've been together,
Lovers at first sight in love forever,
It turned out so right for strangers in the night*

*Strangers in the night, exchanging glances,
Wond'ring in the night what were the chances
We'd be sharing love in such a Global Way*

*Something in Qatar so inviting,
Something in Vietnam is so exciting,
Something in my heart knows Peace is here to stay*

*Join me on this trip
As we're discovering how Peace needs Leadership
I know that what is good for you is good for me
We're One Community
We may seem like Strangers, Others
But in fact we're Sisters, Brothers*

*Ever since today we'll stay together,
Uruguay, Japan in Peace forever,
It turns out so right in Washington tonight*

Doobeedoobedoo

Yes, I sing out loud

If Steve Killelea would hear us he'd be proud
(or if he is present: As Steve Killelea hears us he will be so proud)
And as we Celebrate, and as we Learn, and Lead
We plant a Peaceful seed
With my Neighbours warm Relations
So they'll, too, be Peaceful Nations

Ever since today we'll stay together,
Denmark, Malawi in Peace forever,
It turns out so right for all of us tonight
Here on a Monday night
There is a diff'rent light
There is a diff'rent way
It's gonna change my work
It's gonna change the world
It's gonna change my life
How shall I tell my wife
How shall I tell my dear
About what happened here
In Washington DC
For you as well as for me
For Norway and Chile
For Oman, Canada
And for Costa Rica
And for South Korea
As well as Botswana
New Zealand Singapore
And who could ask for more
'Cause in Australia
And in Slovenia
People are full of hope
People are full of joy
People are full of peace
There's hope for me and you
The Czech Republic, too
Hear everybody sing
A ring a ding dong ding
This really lasts too long
Let's stop this endless song
Just one more line, alright:
It turns out so right, for Peacefulness tonight!

Appendix V: Symposium Participants

Salutation	Name	Country
Mr.	Peter Roggero	Australia
Ambassador	Lapologang Caesar Lekoa	Botswana
Mr.	Hugues Rousseau	Canada
Mr.	Rodrigo Arcos	Chile
Mrs.	Javiera Blanco	Chile
Mrs.	Alejandra Quintanilla	Chile
Mr.	Luis Alberto Cordero	Costa Rica
Ambassador	Luis Diego Escalante	Costa Rica
Mr.	Klavs A. Holm	Denmark
Ambassador	Hawa Ndilowe	Malawi
Colonel	Griffin Spoon Phiri	Malawi
Mrs.	Jane Coombs	New Zealand
Mr.	Mattis Raustol	Norway
Mr.	Nicholas Stivang	Norway
Dr.	Salim Ben Nasser Al Ismaily	Oman
Mr.	Ahmed Al Shanfari	Oman
Ambassador	Hunaina Al-Mughairy	Oman
Mr.	Abdullah Bashir	Oman
Mrs.	Gek Chew Khim	Singapore
Ambassador	Ong Keng Yong	Singapore
Mr.	Matjaz Hanzek	Slovenia
Ambassador	Roman Kirn	Slovenia
Ms.	Silvana Montes de Oca	Uruguay
Mr.	Hong Quang Nguyen	Vietnam
Mr.	Pham Van Chuong	Vietnam

Appendix VI: About the Authors

In collaboration with the J. William and Harriet Fulbright Center and the Alliance for Peacebuilding, an international team of researchers from George Mason University prepared background materials to inform symposium discussion, analyzed discussion sessions during the symposium, and synthesized lessons learned through the dialogic process to prepare this monograph.

Dr. Susan Allen Nan is an Assistant Professor at the Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution at George Mason University.

Mr. Joshua Fisher is a Doctoral Candidate at the Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution at George Mason University.

Ms. Saira Yamin is a Doctoral Candidate at the Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution at George Mason University.

Dr. Daniel Druckman is a Professor in the Department of Public and International Affairs at George Mason University and Distinguished Scholar at the Public Memory Research Centre at the University of Southern Queensland. He is also an adjunct professor at Sabanci University in Istanbul.

Ms. Danielle Olsen is a graduate student at the Department of Public and International Affairs at George Mason University.

Ms. Meltem Ersoy is a Doctoral Candidate in Political and International Affairs at George Mason University.

Notes

-
- ⁱ Galtung, Johan. 1996. *Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace and Conflict, Development and Civilisation*. Oslo: International Peace Research Institute.
- ⁱⁱ Basabe, Nekane and Jose Valencia. 2007. Culture of Peace: Sociostructural Dimensions, Cultural Values, and Emotional Climate. *Journal of Social Issues*, 63(2): 405-419.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Galtung, Johan. 1996. *Peace by Peaceful Means: Peace and Conflict, Development and Civilisation*. Oslo: International Peace Research Institute.
- ^{iv} Anderson, Royce. 2004. A Definition of Peace. *Peace and Conflict. Journal of Peace Psychology*, 10(2) 101-116.
- ^v Fabbro, David. 1978. Peaceful Societies: An Introduction. *Journal of Peace Research* 1(15): 67-83.
- ^{vi} Bonta, Bruce D. 1997. Cooperation and Competition in Peaceful Societies. *Psychological Bulletin* 121(2): 299-320.
- ^{vii} Ibid.
- ^{viii} Bonta, Bruce D. 1996. Conflict Resolution among Peaceful Societies. *Journal of Peace Research* 33(4): 403-420.
- ^{ix} Ibid.
- ^x Morgenthau, Hans J. 1948. *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*. New York: Alfred A Knopf.
- ^{xi} Waltz, Kenneth. 1979. *Theory of International Politics*. New York: McGraw-Hill
- ^{xii} Mearsheimer, John. 2001. *The Tragedy of Great Power Politics*. New York: W.W. Norton.
- ^{xiii} Anderson. 2004.
- ^{xiv} Cohrs, J Christopher, Barbara Moschner, Jurgen Maes, and Sven Kielmann. 2005. Personal Values and Attitudes Toward War. *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*. 11(3): 293-312.
- ^{xv} United Nations. 1999. *Declaration and programme of action on a culture of peace*. Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly (Resolution 53/243). New York: Author.
- ^{xvi} UNESCO. *Culture of Peace: What is it?* http://www3.unesco.org/iycp/uk/uk_sum_cp.htm (accessed September 6, 2009).
- ^{xvii} Global Peace Index. 2009. *Methodology, Results & Findings. Institute for Economics and Peace*. <http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi/documents/results-report.php> (accessed September 7, 2009).
- ^{xviii} Global Peace Index. 2009. 2009 Methodology, Results, and Findings. Institute for Economics and Peace. <http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi/documents/results-report.php> (accessed December 1, 2009)
- ^{xix} Global Peace Index. 2009. Peace, its Causes and Economic Value. Institute for Economics and Peace. <http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi/documents/discussion-papers.php> (accessed December 1, 2009)
- ^{xx} Gurr, Ted Robert, Monty G. Marshall, and Deepa Khosla. *Peace and Conflict 2001: A Global Survey of Armed Conflicts, Self-Determination Movements, and Democracy*. College Park, MD: Center for International Development and Conflict Monitoring.
- ^{xxi} Hewitt, Joseph. *The peace and Conflict Instability Ledger: Ranking States on Future Risk*. In *Peace and Conflict 2008*. J. Joseph Hewitt, Jonathon Wilkenfeld, and T.R. Guff (eds.) Boulder: Paradigm.
- ^{xxii} De Rivera, Joseph. 2004. A Template for Assessing Cultures of Peace. *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology* 10(2): 125-146.
- ^{xxiii} Zartman, W. I., and V. Kremenyuk. 2005. *Peace vs. Justice: Negotiating Forward-and Backward-looking Outcomes*. Rowan & Littlefield.
- ^{xxiv} Global Peace Index. 2009. Peace, its Causes and Economic Value. Institute for Economics and Peace. <http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi/documents/discussion-papers.php> (accessed December 1, 2009)
- ^{xxv} *ibid*
- ^{xxvi} The authors hope to publish the statistical analysis as an academic journal article in the near future. Individuals interested in the receiving the completed article may contact lead author Dr. Susan Allen Nan at snan@gmu.edu.
- ^{xxvii} Druckman, D. and C. Albin (2010). Distributive Justice and Durability of Peace Agreements. *Review of International Studies*.
- ^{xxviii} Czech Republic, the Official Website, *The Great Moravian Empire*, <http://www.czech.cz/en/czech-republic/history/all-about-czech-history/the-great-moravian-empire?i=> (accessed August 21, 2009).

-
- ^{xxix} Czech Republic, the Official Website, *Ideas of the Czech National Revival*, <http://www.czech.cz/en/czech-republic/history/all-about-czech-history/ideas-of-the-czech-national-revival?i=?i=> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xxx} Czech Republic, the Official Website, *The Second World War*, <http://www.czech.cz/en/czech-republic/history/all-about-czech-history/the-second-world-war?i=?i=> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xxxi} Czech Republic, the Official Website, *The Communist Regime*, <http://www.czech.cz/en/czech-republic/history/all-about-czech-history/the-communist-regime?i=?i=> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xxxii} Czech Republic, the Official Website, *The Velvet Revolution and Its Consequences*, <http://www.czech.cz/en/czech-republic/history/all-about-czech-history/the-velvet-revolution-and-its-consequences?i=?i=> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xxxiii} Czech Republic, the Official Website, *Foreign Policy*, <http://www.czech.cz/en/czech-republic/politics/international-relations/foreign-policy?i=?i=> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xxxiv} Government of the Czech Republic, *Policy Statement from the Government of the Czech Republic*, June 1, 2009, <http://www.vlada.cz/cz/media-centrum/dulezite-dokumenty/policy-statement-from-the-government-of-the-czech-republic-58897/> (accessed August 22, 2009).
- ^{xxxv} Czech Republic, the Official Website, *Security Strategy of the Czech Republic*, <http://www.czech.cz/en/czech-republic/politics/international-relations/foreign-policy/security-strategy-of-the-czech-republic?i=> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xxxvi} Czech Republic, the Official Website, *International Relations*, <http://www.czech.cz/en/czech-republic/politics/international-relations/czech-help-abroad?i=?i=> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xxxvii} US Department of State, *Background note: Czech Republic*, July 2009, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3237.htm> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xxxviii} Czech News, *Police charge four people with Vitkov arson attack*, August 14, 2009, <http://aktualne.centrum.cz/czechnews/clanek.phtml?id=644983> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xxxix} Official Gate to the Information on Slovenia, *History*, <http://www.slovenia.si/history/> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xl} Official Gate to the Information on Slovenia, *The United Nations Member*, http://www.slovenia.si/slovenia_in_the_world/the_united_nations_member/ (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xli} Official Gate to the Information on Slovenia, *Slovenia in the World*, http://www.slovenia.si/slovenia_in_the_world/ (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xlii} Government Communication Office, *Children from Gaza come to Slovenia for Rehabilitation*, June 23, 2009, http://www.ukom.gov.si/en/news/press_release/article/243/344/42e3b20223/ (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xliiii} Government Communication Office, *Slovenia on children's rights at the seat of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg*, June 22, 2009, http://www.ukom.gov.si/en/news/press_release/article/243/320/4e91a7197e/ (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xliiv} Government Communication Office, *Painting Workshop for Children on the Theme of Children's Rights*, June 6, 2009, http://www.ukom.gov.si/en/news/press_release/article/243/275/36e8ea2030/ (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xliv} Official Gate to the Information on Slovenia, *Slovenia's EU Presidency (2008)*, http://www.slovenia.si/slovenia_in_the_world/eu_presidency_2008/ (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xlvi} Official Gate to the Information on Slovenia, *Social Security*, http://www.slovenia.si/society/social_security/ (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xlvii} Official Gate to the Information on Slovenia, *Health Care*, http://www.slovenia.si/society/health_care/ (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xlviii} Official Gate to the Information on Slovenia, *Local Self-government*, http://www.slovenia.si/state/local_self_government/ (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{xlix} Official Gate to the Information on Slovenia, *Population*, <http://www.slovenia.si/society/population/> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^l Official Gate to the Information on Slovenia, *Human Rights Ombudsman*, http://www.slovenia.si/state/human_rights_ombudsman/ (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{li} Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, *Demography and Social Statistics: Crime*, http://www.stat.si/eng/novica_prikazi.aspx?id=1913 (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{lii} Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "The Constitution of Japan", *Japan Fact Sheet*, <http://web-japan.org/factsheet/pdf/09Constitution.pdf>, (accessed September 1, 2009).

-
- liii Ibid.
- liv Ministry of Foreign Affairs. “International Seminar Japan’s Contribution to Peace and Human Resource Development: Looking back on the past two years of the ‘Pilot Program for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding’ and the Challenges and Prospects for the Future”, (March 2009), <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/pko/seminar0903.html> (accessed September 2, 2009).
- lv International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office. “Japan’s Participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations”, *Japans Contributions*, http://www.pko.go.jp/PKO_E/cooperation/results_e.html#map (accessed August 31, 2009).
- lvi International Peace Cooperation Headquarters, Cabinet Office. “Japan’s Participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations”, *Japans Contributions*, http://www.pko.go.jp/PKO_E/cooperation/results_e.html#map (accessed August 31, 2009).
- lvii Japanese Air Self Defense Force. *The Roles ‘Defense power and duty*, <http://www.mod.go.jp/asdf/english/mission/index.html>, (accessed August 15, 2009)
- lviii Japan Ministry of Defense. *Constitution of Japan and Right of Self-Defense*, http://www.mod.go.jp/e/d_policy/dp01.html, (accessed September 1, 2009)
- lix Ministry of Foreign Affairs. *Japan’s Contribution to UN Peacekeeping Operations*, <http://www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/un/pko/pamph2005.html>, (accessed August 31, 2009)
- lx Korean Culture and Information Service. “Inter-Korean relations: Historical Background”, *Korea Info*, www.korea.net/, (accessed August 29, 2009)
- lxi Ibid.
- lxii Korean Culture and Information Service, *Facts about Korea* (Seoul: Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, 2008)
- lxiii Ibid.
- lxiv Ibid.
- lxv Ibid.
- lxvi Denny Roy. “China-South Korea Relations: Elder Brother Wins Over Younger Brother”, *Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies*, (October, 2004), <http://www.apess.org/Publications/SAS/AsiaBilateralRelations/China-SouthKoreaRelationsRoy.pdf>, (accessed August 29, 2009).
- lxvii Hilal Plaza, *The Culture of Oman*, http://www.hilalplaza.com/islamic-culture/Oman/Oman_Muslim_culture.html (accessed August 27, 2009).
- lxviii Ministry of Information Sultanate of Oman, <http://www.omanet.om/english> (accessed August 26, 2009).
- lxix U.S. Department of State, *Background Note: Oman*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/35834.htm>
- lxx Ministry of Information Sultanate of Oman, *History*, <http://www.omanet.om/english/history/overview.asp> (accessed August 25, 2009).
- lxxi Ministry of Information Sultanate of Oman, *Tribute to His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said*, <http://www.omanet.om/english/government/hmspage/tribute.asp> (accessed August 26, 2009).
- lxxii <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/35834.htm>
- lxxiii Ministry of Information Sultanate of Oman, *Culture*, November 18, 2005, <http://www.omanet.om/english/culture/article/11.asp> (accessed August 26, 2009).
- lxxiv Ministry of Information Sultanate of Oman, *Culture*, January 26, 2006 <http://www.omanet.om/english/culture/24.asp> (accessed August 26, 2009).
- lxxv Ministry of Information Sultanate of Oman, *Tribute to His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said*, <http://www.omanet.om/english/government/hmspage/tribute.asp> (accessed August 26, 2009).
- lxxvi Ministry of Information Sultanate of Oman, *Culture*, November 18, 2005, <http://www.omanet.om/english/culture/article/11.asp> (accessed August 26, 2009).
- lxxvii U.S. Department of State, *Background Note: Oman*, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/35834.htm> (accessed August 26, 2009).
- lxxviii Statement made by a delegate from Oman at the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations November 1-3, 2009, Washington, D.C.
- lxxix Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Historical Note*, <http://english.mofa.gov.qa/details.cfm?id=8> (accessed August 24, 2009).
- lxxx Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Opening Speech By H.E. Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassim Bin Jabr Al Thani Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs At Doha Forum for Democracy, Development and Free*

-
- Trade*, 3 May 2009, http://english.mofa.gov.qa/minister.cfm?m_cat=1&id=95 (accessed August 24, 2009).
- ^{lxxxii} Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *The March of the Qatari diplomacy*, <http://english.mofa.gov.qa/details.cfm?id=97>; *International issues*, <http://english.mofa.gov.qa/details.cfm?id=96>; *Regional issues*, <http://english.mofa.gov.qa/details.cfm?id=95> (accessed August 25, 2009).
- ^{lxxxiii} Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Arab issues*, <http://english.mofa.gov.qa/details.cfm?id=98> (accessed August 25, 2009).
- ^{lxxxiiii} The World Factbook, *Qatar*, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/qa.html> (accessed August 24, 2009).
- ^{lxxxv} Qatar Government Online, *Health and Environment*, http://portal.www.gov.qa/wps/portal!/ut/p/c1/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3gjAwsDA39311BjPy8jAyNTP-JAKxBLQwMDA_1wkA6zeD9_o1A3E09DQwszV0MDIzMPeyefME8DdxджиLwBDuBooO_nkZ-bqh-pH2WO2x5j_cic1PTE5Er9guzsNOd0RUUAdljzqg!!/dl2/d1/L0lJSklna2shL0lCakFBTXIBQkVSQ0lBISEvWUZOQTFOSTUwLXchLzdfMjA4MDBPR0VVM05KMjAyNU4zUDRUOTEwMDM!/?WCM_PO RTLET=PC_7_20800OGEU3NJ2025N3P4T91003_WCM&WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/wps/wcm/connect/cnt/en/1_home/11_citizens_and_residents/1103_health_and_environment/ctn_1103_health_and_environment_ldpg_en (accessed August 24, 2009).
- ^{lxxxvi} Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Youth Welfare*, <http://english.mofa.gov.qa/details.cfm?id=101> (accessed August 25, 2009).
- ^{lxxxvii} Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Qatari Women*, <http://english.mofa.gov.qa/details.cfm?id=33> (accessed August 25, 2009).
- ^{lxxxviii} Louay Bahry, "Elections in Qatar: A Window of Democracy Opens in the Gulf", *Middle East Policy Council* 6, no. 4 (June 1999), http://www.mepc.org/journal_vol6/9906_bahry.asp (accessed August 25, 2009).
- ^{lxxxix} Qatar Government Online, *Our Environment*, http://portal.www.gov.qa/wps/portal!/ut/p/c1/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3gjAwsDA39311BjPy8jAyNTP-MAKxBLQwMDA_1wkA6zeD9_o1A3E09DQwszV0MDIzMPeyefME8DdxджиLwBDuBooO_nkZ-bqh-pH2WO2x5j_cic1PTE5Er9guzsNOd0RUUAdljzqg!!/dl2/d1/L0lJSklna2shL0lCakFBTXIBQkVSQ0lBISEvWUZOQTFOSTUwLXchLzdfMjA4MDBPR0VVM05KMjAyNU4zUDRUOTEwMDM!/?WCM_PO RTLET=PC_7_20800OGEU3NJ2025N3P4T91003_WCM&WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/wps/wcm/connect/cnt/EN/1_Home/11_Citizens_and_Residents/1103_Health_and_Environment/110306_Our_Environment/ (accessed August 24, 2009).
- ^{lxxxix} The World Factbook, *Qatar*, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/qa.html> (accessed August 24, 2009).
- ^{xc} BBC World News America, *Head to Toe: Refuge for Deserters*, June 11, 2008, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/7444116.stm>
- ^{xcii} Government of Canada, *History*, February 2, 2008, <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=history> (accessed August 19, 2009).
- ^{xciii} United Nations Association in Canada, *Canada and Human Rights*, <http://www.unac.org/rights/actguide/canada.html> (accessed August 19, 2009).
- ^{xciv} United Nations Association in Canada, *UNA-Canada Celebrates the 50th Anniversary of Lester B. Pearson's Nobel Peace Prize (1957-2007)*, <http://www.unac.org/en/projects/pearsonnobel50/index.asp> (accessed August 19, 2009).
- ^{xcv} Government of Canada, *Canada's International Human Rights Policy*, July 22, 2009, <http://www.international.gc.ca/rights-droits/policy-politique.aspx?la> (accessed August 20, 2009).
- ^{xcvi} Ploughshares, "Canada and Nuclear Weapons: Kicking the Nuclear Habit," *The Ploughshares Monitor* Vol. 16, no. 2 (June 1995).
- ^{xcvii} Government of Canada, *Global Partnership Program*, March 9, 2009, http://www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/global_partnership-partenariat_mondial.aspx (accessed August 20, 2009).
- ^{xcviii} Canadian Commission for UNESCO, *Culture of Peace*, <http://www.unesco.ca/en/interdisciplinary/peace/default.aspx> (accessed August 20, 2009).

-
- xcviii Government of Canada, *Humanitarian Affairs*, August 11, 2008, <http://www.international.gc.ca/humanitarian-humanitaire/index.aspx> (accessed August 20, 2009).
- xcix Government of Canada, *Canada and Peace Operations*, May 4, 2009, <http://www.international.gc.ca/peace-paix/index.aspx?lang=en> (accessed August 20, 2009).
- c Government of Canada, *Canada's Contribution to Haiti: Four Years of Progress*, April 6, 2009, <http://www.international.gc.ca/start-gtsr/haiti-progress-progres-haiti.aspx?lang=en> (accessed August 20, 2009).
- ci United Nations Association in Canada.
- cii Government of Canada, *Canadian Human Rights Commission*, February 27, 2009, <http://www.chrc-ccdp.ca>
- ciii Canadian Nuclear Association, "Nuclear Facts: Does Canada Contribute to Nuclear Weapons Proliferation?," <http://www.cna.ca/english/pdf/NuclearFacts/07-NuclearFacts-proliferation.pdf> (accessed August 20, 2009).
- civ Government of Canada, *Canada and the North American Free Trade Agreement*, July 10, 2009, <http://www.international.gc.ca/trade-agreements-accords-commerciaux/agr-acc/nafta-alena/index.aspx> (accessed August 20, 2009).
- cv Mark Bromley, "Arms Transfers to the Americas," *Stockholm International Peace Research Institute*, June 2009, <http://books.sipri.org/files/misc/SIPRIBP0906.pdf> (accessed August 20, 2009).
- cvi Government of Canada, *National Defence and the Canadian Forces*, July 9, 2009, <http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/about-notresujet/index-dnd-eng.asp> (accessed August 20, 2009).
- cvi CBC News Canada, "Soldiers out of Kandahar by 2011: Defence Chief", Nov 10, 2009, <http://www.cbc.ca/politics/story/2009/11/10/natynczyk-afghanistan.html> (accessed Nov 17, 2009).
- cvi Statement during the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations November 1-3, 2009, Washington DC.
- cix Uppsala University, *Uppsala Conflict Data Program: Costa Rica*, http://www.pcr.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=39®ionSelect=4Central_Americas (accessed August 19, 2009).
- cx ³Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, *The SIPRI Military Expenditure Database: Costa Rica*, 2009, <http://milexdata.sipri.org/result.php4> (accessed August 18, 2009).
- cxii Amnesty International, *Death Penalty: Countries Abolitionist For All Crimes*, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/death-penalty/countries-abolitionist-for-all-crimes> (accessed August 18, 2009). <http://www.amnesty.org/en/death-penalty/countries-abolitionist-for-all-crimes>
- cxii University for Peace, Costa Rica, *About Upeace*, 2008, <http://www.upeace.org/> (accessed August 18, 2009).
- cxiii Academy for Peace, Costa Rica, "Rasur's Prophecy of Peace Unfolding in Costa Rica," <http://academyforpeacecr.org/documents/Costa-Ricas-Peace-Story.pdf> (accessed August 18, 2009).
- cxiv UNHCR, *World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People - Costa Rica: Overview*, June 3, 2008, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4954ce31c.html> (accessed August 18, 2009).
- cxv United Nations, <http://www.idpvigil.com/commitments/vigilResults.html>, January 27, 2008, <http://www.idpvigil.com/commitments/vigilResults.html> (accessed August 18, 2009).
- cxvi UNDP, "Human Development Reports," 2008, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/> (accessed August 18, 2009).
- cxvii NPR, *Costa Rica Aims to be a Carbon Neutral Nation*, February 18, 2008, <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=19141333> (accessed August 18, 2009).
- cxviii New America Foundation, *Happy Planet Index 2.0*, 2009, <http://www.happyplanetindex.org/info/search.html?q=Costa+Rica> (accessed August 18, 2009).
- cxix Academy for Peace, Costa Rica.
- cxix Ibid.
- cxxi Brysk, Alison. *Global good Samaritans? Human rights foreign policy in Costa Rica*. Global Governance. Oct. 2008.
- cxvii William Godnick and Ana Yancy Espinoza, *Small Arms Control in Costa Rica*, Monitoring the Implementation of Small Arms Control (London: International Alert).
- cxviii William Godnick, *Consideration for Advancing Small Arms Export, Import, and Transshipment Controls in Central America*. London: International Alert, 2004.
- cxvix *Abrir Espacios a la Seguridad Ciudadana y el desarrollo humano: Informe Sobre el Desarrollo Humano para América Central 2009-2010*. PNUD. 2009.

-
- ^{cxxv} Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. “Defence and Security”, *Australia in Brief/ Defence Security*, http://www.dfat.gov.au/aib/defence_security.html (accessed August 28, 2009)
- ^{cxxvi} Australian War Memorial. *Australians and Peacekeeping*, (2009), <http://www.awm.gov.au/atwar/peacekeeping.asp>, (accessed September 1, 2009)
- ^{cxxvii} Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. “Defence and Security”, *Australia in Brief/ Defence Security*, http://www.dfat.gov.au/aib/defence_security.html, (accessed September 1, 2009)
- ^{cxxviii} Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. “International Aid”, *Australia in Brief/ International aid*, http://www.dfat.gov.au/aib/international_aid.html, (accessed September 1, 2009)
- ^{cxxix} National Museum of Australia, Canberra. “Albert Namatjira and Citizenship, 1958-59”, *Collaborating for Indigenous Rights*, (2007-2008), <http://indigenoustrights.net.au/section.asp?sID=2>, (accessed September 1, 2009)
- ^{cxxx} Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. “People, culture and lifestyle”, http://www.dfat.gov.au/facts/people_culture.html, (accessed September 1, 2009)
- ^{cxxxi} Ibid.
- ^{cxxxii} Australian War Memorial. “Australians at war: casualties as a result of service with Australian units”, *Information Sheets*, (2009), http://www.awm.gov.au/research/infosheets/war_casualties.asp, (accessed September 1, 2009).
- ^{cxxxiii} Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. “Defence and Security”, *Australia in Brief/ Defence Security*, http://www.dfat.gov.au/aib/defence_security.html, (accessed September 1, 2009).
- ^{cxxxiv} Defence Science and Technology Organization. *DSTO: Science and Technology for a Secure World*, (September 23, 2004), <http://www.dsto.defence.gov.au/page/76/>, (accessed September 1, 2009).
- ^{cxxxv} Australian War Memorial. “Australians at war: casualties as a result of service with Australian units”, *Information Sheets*, (2009), http://www.awm.gov.au/research/infosheets/war_casualties.asp, (accessed September 1, 2009).
- ^{cxxxvi} Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. “Defence and Security”, *Australia in Brief/ Defence Security*, http://www.dfat.gov.au/aib/defence_security.html, (accessed September 1, 2009).
- ^{cxxxvii} Ministry for Culture and Heritage, *New Zealand’s National Anthems*, (May 22, 2006) <http://www.mch.govt.nz/anthem/index.html> (accessed August 25, 2009).
- ^{cxxxviii} John Wilson. ‘Society’ - The people of New Zealand, *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, (March 3, 2009) <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/society/1> (accessed September 2, 2009).
- ^{cxxxix} John Wilson. ‘Society’, *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, (November 21, 2008), <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/NewZealandInBrief/Society/en> (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{cxli} John Wilson. ‘Society’, *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, (November 21, 2008), <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/NewZealandInBrief/Society/en> (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{cxlii} Judith Collins. “Statistics show police success in fight against crime”, *The official website of the government of New Zealand*. (April 1, 2009). <http://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/statistics+show+police+success+fight+against+crime> (accessed August 25, 2009).
- ^{cxliii} Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. *New Zealand’s National Human Rights Report, Section 3*, (April 9, 2009), <http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Foreign-Relations/1-Global-Issues/Human-Rights/Universal-Periodic-Review/Final-Report/promotion-and-protection.php#promotion> (accessed August 24, 2009).
- ^{cxliiii} New Zealand Defence Force. *Personnel Summary*, (August 4, 2009) <http://www.nzdf.mil.nz/at-a-glance/personnel-composition.htm>, (accessed August 13, 2009)
- ^{cxliv} Visions of Humanity. *GPI 2009 Methodolgy, Results and Findings* (2009), <http://www.visionofhumanity.org/gpi/documents/results-report.php> (accessed August 18, 2009).
- ^{cxlv} New Zealand Defence Force. *NZDF Deployments*. (August 26, 2009), <http://www.nzdf.mil.nz/operations/deployments/default.htm> (accessed September 1, 2009).
- ^{cxlvi} New Zealand Defence Force. *Military Capability* (August 31, 2007) <http://www.nzdf.mil.nz/at-a-glance/military-capability.htm> (accessed September 1, 2009).
- ^{cxlvii} John Wilson. ‘Society’, *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, (November 21, 2008), <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/NewZealandInBrief/Society/en> (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{cxlviii} John Wilson. ‘Society’, *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, (November 21, 2008), <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/NewZealandInBrief/Society/en> (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{cxlix} Ibid.

-
- ^{cl} Chilean Government, *The Indigenous People*, August 25, 2009, http://www.chileangovernment.cl/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=56&Itemid=32 (accessed August 25, 2009).
- ^{cli} BBC: World News America, *Country Profile: Chile*, August 20, 2009, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1222764.stm (accessed August 26, 2009).
- ^{clii} Carmelo Mesa-Lago, "Social Protection in Chile: Reforms to Improve Equity," *International Labor Review* 147, no. 4 (2008): 377-402.
- ^{cliii} Ana I. Eiras, "Chile 10 Steps for Abandoning Aid Dependency for Prosperity," *The Heritage Foundation*, May 20, 2003, <http://www.heritage.org/research/latinamerica/bg1654.cfm> (accessed August 26, 2009).
- ^{cliv} Central Intelligence Agency.
- ^{clv} BBC: World News America.
- ^{clvi} Ana I. Eiras.
- ^{clvii} BBC: World News America.
- ^{clviii} Foreign and Common Wealth Office, *South America and South Atlantic Islands: Chile*, February 20, 2009, <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/southamerica/chile/?profile=intRelations&pg=4> (accessed August 26, 2009).
- ^{clix} Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Chile, http://www.oecd.org/about/0,3347,en_33873108_39418658_1_1_1_1_1,00.html (Accessed November 9, 2009)
- ^{clx} Foreign and Common Wealth Office.
- ^{clxi} U.S. Department of State, *Chile: Country Specific Information*, August 20, 2009, http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1088.html#crime (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{clxii} Pablo Dreyfus and William Godnick, *Small Arms Control in Chile*, Monitoring the Implementation of Small Arms Control (International Alert), 3.
- ^{clxiii} BBC, *Chile Student Rally Turns Violent*, August 23, 2006, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/5277190.stm> (accessed August 28, 2009).
- ^{clxiv} Embassy of Uruguay, Washington DC,
- ^{clxv} Central Intelligence Agency.
- ^{clxvi} Ibid.
- ^{clxvii} UNHCR, *Freedom in the World 2009 - Uruguay*, July 16, 2009, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/type,ANNUALREPORT,,,4a64527323,0.html> (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{clxviii} Ibid.
- ^{clxix} Ibid.
- ¹⁶⁸ U.S. Department of State, *Background Note: Uruguay*, March 2009, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2091.htm> (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{clxx} Ibid.
- ^{clxxi} The International Center for Transitional Justice, April 10, 2003, <http://www.ictj.org/en/news/newsletter/546.html> (accessed August 30, 2009).
- ^{clxxii} U.S. Department of State, *Uruguay: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*, February 23, 2001, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2000/wha/834.htm> (accessed August 28, 2009).
- ^{clxxiii} Ibid
- ^{clxxiv} U.S. Department of State, *Background Note*.
- ^{clxxv} IMF, *Uruguay's Monetary Policy Effective Despite Dollarization*, August 28, 2008, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2008/CAR082808A.htm> (accessed August 28, 2009).
- ^{clxxvi} U.S. Department of State, *Background Note*.
- ^{clxxvii} BBC News, *Country Profile: Uruguay*, July 29, 2009, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1229360.stm (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{clxxviii} U.S. Department of State, *Background Note*.
- ^{clxxix} U.S. Department of State, *Background Note*.
- ^{clxxx} BBC News.
- ^{clxxxi} U.S. Department of State, *Background Note*.
- ^{clxxxii} Ibid.
- ^{clxxxiii} Ibid.

-
- clxxxiv Central Intelligence Agency.
- clxxxv U.S. Department of State, *Background Note*.
- clxxxvi U.S. Department of State, *Background Note*.
- clxxxvii U.S. Department of State, *Uruguay Country Reports on Human Rights*.
- clxxxviii Uruguay Daily News.Com, *Suicides and Traffic Accidents: Top Causes of Violent Death*, December 17, 2008, <http://www.uruguaydailynews.com/news.php?viewStory=2786> (accessed August 25, 2009).
- clxxxix William Godnick, *Small Arms Control in Uruguay*, Monitoring the Implementation of Small Arms Controls (International Alert).
- cx^c Ibid.
- cx^{ci} Your Official Gateway to Singapore, Pre-Colonial History, <http://app.www.sg/who/31/Pre-Colonial-History.aspx> (accessed August 31, 2009).
- cx^{cii} Your Official Gateway to Singapore, *Founding of Modern Singapore*, <http://app.www.sg/who/32/Founding-of-Modern-Singapore.aspx> (accessed August 31, 2009).
- cx^{ciii} Your Official Gateway to Singapore, *Founding of Modern Singapore*, <http://app.www.sg/who/32/Founding-of-Modern-Singapore.aspx> (accessed August 31, 2009).
- cx^{civ} Your Official Gateway to Singapore, *The Japanese Occupation*, <http://app.www.sg/who/34/The-Japanese-Occupation.aspx> (accessed August 31, 2009).
- cx^{cv} Your Official Gateway to Singapore, *Towards Self-Government*, <http://app.www.sg/who/36/Towards-Self-Government.aspx> (accessed August 31, 2009).
- cx^{cvi} Your Official Gateway to Singapore, *Self-Governance*, http://www.gov.sg/50_selfgovernance.1959.htm (August 31, 2009).
- cx^{cvi} Your Official Gateway to Singapore, *Towards Self-Government*, <http://app.www.sg/who/36/Towards-Self-Government.aspx> (August 31, 2009).
- cx^{cvi} Your Official Gateway to Singapore, *Merger with Malaya*, <http://app.www.sg/who/38/Merger-with-Malaya.aspx> (August 31, 2009).
- cx^{cix} Your Official Gateway to Singapore, *Independence*, <http://app.www.sg/who/39/Independence.aspx>
- cc Your Official Gateway to Singapore, *Self-Governance*, http://www.gov.sg/50_selfgovernance.1969.htm#1 (August 31, 2009).
- cci Your Official Gateway to Singapore, *Development*, <http://app.www.sg/who/40/Development.aspx> (August 31, 2009).
- ccii Ministry of Foreign Affairs, <http://www.mfa.gov.sg/> (accessed August 31, 2009).
- cciii Statement from a delegate from Singapore at the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations November 1-3, 2009, Washington, D.C.
- cciv BBC News, *Vietnam 1945-1975: Timeline*, November 16, 2000, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/1026782.stm> (accessed August 23, 2009).
- ccv Cima, Ronald J. (ed.) Cima, *Vietnam: A Country Study*, 1987, <http://countrystudies.us/vietnam/2.htm> (accessed August 23, 2009).
- ccvi Robert K. Brigham, *Battlefield Vietnam: A Brief History*, <http://www.pbs.org/battlefieldvietnam/history/index.html> (accessed August 22, 2009).
- ccvii BBC News, *Timeline Vietnam*, April 29, 2009, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/country_profiles/1243686.stm (accessed August 22, 2009).
- ccviii BBC News, *Vietnam War: History*, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/asia_pac/05/vietnam_war/html/introduction.stm (accessed August 22, 2009).
- ccix Socialist Republic of Vietnam, *Vietnam 's Foreign Policy*, November 7, 2006, http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page?_pageid=439,1091708&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&pers_id=1091359&item_id=1091524&p_details=1 (accessed August 22, 2009).
- ccx San Jose State University, Department of Economics, *The Political and Economic History of Vietnam*, <http://www.sjsu.edu/faculty/watkins/vietnam.htm> (accessed August 22, 2009).
- ccxi Socialist Republic of Vietnam , *Press Conference on Foreign Policy and International Economic Integration*, November 7, 2006, http://www.chinhphu.vn/portal/page?_pageid=439,1091708&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&pers_id=1091359&item_id=1091815&p_details=1 (accessed August 22, 2009).
- ccxii Human Rights Council, *Universal Periodic Review*, “Guaranteeing the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights “, February 2, 2009,

-
- http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session5/VN/VietNam_UPR_Report_Annex_V_to_OH_CR_02Feb09.pdf (accessed August 23, 2009).
- ^{ccxiii} Ibid.
- ^{ccxiv} Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vietnam, *Vietnam reiterates support for small arms elimination programme*, June 21, 2009, <http://mofa.gov.vn/en/nr040807104143/nr040807105001/ns080505145155> (accessed August 22, 2009).
- ^{ccxv} Amnesty International USA, *Prominent human rights lawyer arrested in Viet Nam*, June 16, 2009, <http://www.amnestyusa.org/document.php?id=ENGNAU2009061610960&lang=e> (accessed August 23, 2009).
- ^{ccxvi} Statement made by a Vietnamese delegate at the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nation Nov 1-3, 2009. Washington D.C.
- ^{ccxvii} Ibid.
- ^{ccxviii} Republic of Botswana: The Government of Botswana Web Site, *History of Botswana*, http://www.gov.bw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=48:history-of-botswana&catid=15:gem-of-africa&Itemid=27 (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{ccxix} Joe Nocera, *Diamonds are Forever in Botswana*, August 8, 2008, http://www.nytimes.com/2008/08/09/business/worldbusiness/09nocera.html?_r=3&scp=9&sq=botswana&st=cse (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{ccxx} Joe Nocera, *Diamonds are Forever in Botswana*, August 8, 2008, http://www.nytimes.com/2008/08/09/business/worldbusiness/09nocera.html?_r=3&scp=9&sq=botswana&st=cse (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{ccxxi} The Botswana History Pages by Neil Parsons, *A Brief History of Botswana*, September 19, 2000, <http://www.thuto.org/ubh/bw/bhp1.htm> (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{ccxxii} Alexander McCall, *Beguiled by Botswana Smith*, November 16, 2003, <http://www.nytimes.com/2003/11/16/magazine/beguiled-by-botswana.html?scp=3&sq=botswana&st=cse> (August 27, 2009).
- ^{ccxxiii} Republic of Botswana: The Government of Botswana Web Site, *Economic Snapshot*, http://www.gov.bw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=62&Itemid=81 (accessed August 28, 2009).
- ^{ccxxiv} World Bank, *Botswana Country Brief*, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/BOTSWANAEXTN/0,,menuPK:322821~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:322804,00.html> (August 27, 2009).
- ^{ccxxv} Republic of Botswana: The Government of Botswana Web Site, *Stability and Financial Strength*, http://www.gov.bw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=43:stability-and-financial-strength&catid=15:gem-of-africa&Itemid=27 (August 27, 2009).
- ^{ccxxvi} Human Development Reports, UNDP, *2008 Statistical Update: Botswana*, http://hdrstats.undp.org/2008/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_BWA.html (August 28, 2009).
- ^{ccxxvii} Republic of Botswana: The Government of Botswana Web Site, *Development Initiatives*, http://www.gov.bw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=47:development-initiatives&catid=15:gem-of-africa&Itemid=27 (August 27, 2009).
- ^{ccxxviii} Republic of Botswana: The Government of Botswana Web Site: *Democracy, Development, Self-reliance and Unity* <http://www.gov.bw/> (accessed August 27, 2009)
- ^{ccxxix} Transparency International, *2008 Corruption Perception Index*, http://www.transparency.org/news_room/in_focus/2008/cpi2008/cpi_2008_table (August 28, 2009).
- ^{ccxxx} CIA World Factbook, *Botswana*, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bc.html> (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{ccxxxi} Suzanne Daley, Botswana is Pressing Bushmen to Leave Reserve, New York Times, July 14, 1996, <http://www.nytimes.com/1996/07/14/world/botswana-is-pressing-bushmen-to-leave-reserve.html?scp=5&sq=botswana%20culture&st=cse> (accessed August 27, 2009).
- ^{ccxxxii} Statement made by a delegate from Malawi at the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations November 1-3, 2009, Washington, D.C.
- ^{ccxxxiii} History World, *History of Malawi*, <http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?historyid=ad48#ixzz0PeaEQdIO> (accessed August 31, 2009).

-
- ^{ccxxxiv} History World, *History of Malawi*,
<http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?historyid=ad48#ixzz0PeaEQdIO> (accessed August 31, 2009).
- ^{ccxxxv} BBC News, *Timeline: Malawi*, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country_profiles/2982250.stm (accessed August 31, 2009).
- ^{ccxxxvi} The World Bank, Malawi: Political History,
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/MALAWIEXTN/0,,menuPK:355882~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:355870,00.html> (accessed August 31, 2009).
- ^{ccxxxvii} The World Bank, Malawi: Political History,
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/MALAWIEXTN/0,,menuPK:355882~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:355870,00.html> (accessed August 31, 2009).
- ^{ccxxxviii} Reuters Africa, *Malawi Economy Grew by around 9.7 pct in 2008: IMF*, April 1, 2009,
<http://af.reuters.com/article/investingNews/idAFJJOE53008220090401> (accessed August 31, 2009).
- ^{ccxxxix} Celia W. Dugger, *Ending Famine, Simply by Ignoring the Experts*, December 2, 2007,
http://www.nytimes.com/2007/12/02/world/africa/02malawi.html?_r=2&scp=2&sq=malawi&st=cse (accessed August 31, 2009).
- ^{ccxl} BBC News, Country Profile: Malawi, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country_profiles/1068913.stm (accessed August 31, 2009).
- ^{ccxli} The Official Website of Denmark, *Denmark & the World*, <http://www.denmark.dk/en/menu/About-Denmark/Denmark-In-Brief/Denmark-An-Overview/DenmarkAndTheWorld> (accessed August 15, 2009).
- ^{ccxlii} The Official Website of Denmark, *From Superpower to Miniature State*,
<http://www.denmark.dk/en/menu/About-Denmark/Denmark-In-Brief/Denmark-An-Overview/FromSuperpowertoMiniatureState> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{ccxliiii} The Official Website of Denmark, *History: An Overview*, <http://www.denmark.dk/en/menu/About-Denmark/History/History-An-Overview/> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{ccxliv} The Official Website of Denmark, *Denmark & the World*, <http://www.denmark.dk/en/menu/About-Denmark/Denmark-In-Brief/Denmark-An-Overview/DenmarkAndTheWorld> (accessed August 15, 2009).
- ^{ccxlv} The Official Website of Denmark, *Denmark & the World*, <http://www.denmark.dk/en/menu/About-Denmark/Denmark-In-Brief/Denmark-An-Overview/DenmarkAndTheWorld> (accessed August 15, 2009).
- ^{ccxlvi} The Official Website of Denmark, *Denmark: An Overview*, <http://www.denmark.dk/en/menu/About-Denmark/Denmark-In-Brief/Denmark-An-Overview/> (accessed August 15, 2009).
- ^{ccxlvii} The Official Website of Denmark, *Denmark: An Overview*, <http://www.denmark.dk/en/menu/About-Denmark/Denmark-In-Brief/Denmark-An-Overview/> (accessed August 15, 2009).
- ^{ccxlviii} “The World’s Top 25 Most Liveable Cities” *Monocle* 15, no.2 (2008): 18.
http://www.denmark.dk/NR/rdonlyres/60B9101D-B656-438E-A755-E441D41E0AA7/0/top_20_cities.pdf (accessed August 15, 2009).
- ^{ccxlix} The Official Website of Denmark, *The Danish Model*, <http://www.denmark.dk/en/menu/About-Denmark/Denmark-In-Brief/Denmark-An-Overview/TheDanishModel/> (accessed August 15, 2009).
- ^{cccl} The Official Website of Denmark, *Denmark in Words and Figures*,
<http://www.denmark.dk/en/menu/About-Denmark/Denmark-In-Brief/Denmark-An-Overview/DenmarkInWordsAndFigures/> (accessed August 17, 2009).
- ^{cccli} The Official Website of Denmark, *The “Free Town” of Christiania*,
<http://www.denmark.dk/en/menu/About-Denmark/Denmark-In-Brief/Denmark-An-Overview/TheFreeTownOfChristiania/> (accessed August 17, 2009).
- ^{ccclii} The Official Website of Denmark, *Defence & Military*, <http://www.denmark.dk/en/menu/About-Denmark/Government-Politics/Politics/Foreign-And-Defence-Policy/Defence-And-Military> (accessed August 17, 2009).
- ²⁵³ Story shared by a delegate from the Global Symposium of Peaceful Nations November 1-3, 2009, Washington, D.C.
- ^{cccliii} Norway the Official Site in the UK, *History*, <http://www.norway.org.uk/history/> (accessed August 21, 2009), Norway Official Travel Guide, *History of Norway*, <http://www.visitnorway.com/en/Stories/About->

-
- Norway/History/ (accessed August 21, 2009), *History of Norway*,
<http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?historyid=ac73> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{ccliv} Warren Hoge, "Inside the Arctic Circle, an Ancient People Emerge, *New York Times*, March 18 2001,
<http://www.nytimes.com/2001/03/18/world/inside-the-arctic-circle-an-ancient-people-emerge.html?scp=5&sq=norway%20culture&st=cse&pagewanted=2> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{cclv} Norway the Official Site, *The Sámi People*, <http://www.norway.org.tr/facts/sami/> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{cclvi} Reform the UN, *Revised List of Top UN Financial and Troop Contributors*, February 2, 2006,
<http://www.reformtheun.org/index.php/articles/1917> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{cclvii} Norway the Official Site, *Foreign Minister's Address 10 February 2009*, February 15, 2009,
<http://www.norway.org.af/norway/Foreign+Ministers+Address+10+February+2009.htm> (accessed August 20).
- ^{cclviii} Landon Thomas Jr, "Thriving Norway Provides an Economics Lesson, *New York Times*, May 13, 2009,
http://www.nytimes.com/2009/05/14/business/global/14frugal.html?_r=2&scp=3&sq=norway&st=cse
(accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{cclix} Norway the Official Site in the UK, *Bill Gates: Norway had become our best partner*,
<http://www.norway.org.uk/policy/news/gavi.htm> (accessed August 20, 2009).
- ^{cclx} Norway the Official Site in the UK, *Norway as a Prime Mover for a Total Ban on Landmines*,
<http://www.norway.org.uk/policy/security/mines/mines.htm> (accessed August 20, 2009).
- ^{cclxi} Norway the Official Site in the UK, *Norway's Peace and Reconciliation Efforts in Different Parts of the World*, <http://www.norway.org.uk/policy/peace/peace/peace.htm> (accessed August 20, 2009).
- ^{cclxii} World Travel Watch, "Norway: Oslo Crime Rate Now Highest In Scandinavia"
<http://www.worldtravelwatch.com/08/03/norway-oslo-crime-now-highest-in-scandinavia.html> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{cclxiii} Nina Berglund, "Police Struggling as Oslo's Crime Rate Jumps", *Aftenposten*, February 26, 2007,
<http://www.aftenposten.no/english/local/article1661877.ece> (accessed August 21, 2009).
- ^{cclxiv} © Copyright United Nations Development Programme, 2009. All Rights Reserved. Used by permission.