

THE INTER-GENERATIONAL GLOBAL PEACE DIALOGUE KENYA REPORT HELD AT MAASAI MARA UNIVERSITY ON 12th october 2019, NAROK COUNTY

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Abstract

With reference to REF: MP/19/Vol 1/001, done in accra | 20.08.2019:(*special request for partnership to host the global peace intergenerational dialogue*), Maasai Mara University in collaboration with Narok county government, Ewaso-nyiro South Development Authority, Narok office of the Kenya Rural roads Authority, Kamwaro and Co. Advocates initiated a global peace dialogue. The event brought together over 300 young upcoming professionals to dialogue with their leaders on a range of global issues that spanned the economy, climate action, health, education, employment and security.

The Kenya, intergenerational dialogue forms part of the collaborative efforts to create social compacts between government, multi-lateral agencies, the private sector and civil society towards creating an innovative solution to ongoing challenges to peace and development. IGD serves as a platform for young people to hold discussions with their countries leaders on the world and future they want and to reflect on how they want to be involved in shaping it

The outcome of the dialogues will serve as the representation of the voices of young people across the world which will be included in the global peace Charter. As part of the outcomes of Maasai Mara University is working toward establishing a global peace initiative chapter within the university to pursue peace related projects for Kenya. Global Peace is a global movement committed to finding innovative solutions to the challenges facing the world & working together to create lasting peace. It is an initiative of the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), a civil society organization working throughout Africa to bring creative African solutions to the challenges posed by conflict on the continent through conflict management, analysis and prevention. It intervenes in conflicts through mediation, negotiation, training and research. Since 1992, ACCORD has played an integral role in conflict resolution activities across Africa by building the capacity of Africa's leaders to resolve conflict and to address the underlying political barriers to growth and stability.

Peace is more than the absence of War... It is also the absence of Poverty, Unemployment and Inequality. Peace in itself does not suffice, in managing conflict there must also be development so as to ensure peace is sustainable. In addressing the triple challenges, Global Peace has identified 4 core area thematic, that serve as our guiding principles in the implementation of our activities: 1. Build co-operation, tolerance and shared values; 2. Build inclusive economic growth; 3. Preserve the environment; and 4. Share Knowledge for Human Progress. Global Peace aims to become a catalyst for these collaborative efforts – from the mitigation of conflict to addressing the root causes of conflict – Global Peace will convene, network, and build collaborative relationships for conflict prevention and sustainable peace. Global Peace is possible, it just requires a global commitment towards working together for a better world.

Global peace begins with individual peace. People often opt to look for peace than work for it. peace is its own reward, it is a result of retaining your mind to process life as it is rather than you think it should. There are two forms of peace: negative (cold war) which is the absence of wide ranging physical violence or the condition of war and positive peace (hot peace) promoting structural and cultural peace as it involves development of a society in which there is no structural violence or social injustice

The roles and contributions of Youth to peace cannot be undermined. Kenya's political history portrays them as energy behind political protest, intergroup clashes, and violent extremism. However consider Youth and the use art, music and drama in peace building, youth sports and peace building eg peace tournament, youth and dialogue and reconciliation, technology and youth empowerment. Specific findings and observations are: Young people recognize and do seize opportunity for peace building in the aftermath of violence, their contribution are financially under- resourced, but driven by volunteerism, signs of increasing female participation and gender sensitivity in youth led peace building. The overview of peace and security challenges in Kenya roll call in this report includes intercommunal violence, election violence, violence extremism, conflicts over land and violence involving state security agencies forming the basis of the IGD dialogue for analysing the underlying causes and drivers, the roles of youth there in impacts on young people and society and the challenges they pose to peace building.

Arrange of impacts relating to strengthening co-existence were identified, include the following: f~Improvement in co-existence relationships , Local education policies with strategic lines relating to the theme of co-existence, Celebration of a social pact between youth gangs ,Strengthened social capital f Consolidation of networks and alliances in different sectors To measure such impacts, however, still requires considerable further development of measurable indicators. The key questions are: how can we overcome interreligious and intercultural misunderstandings and misperceptions

?how can we participate in overcoming these tensions and conflicts ?How can we transform conflicts into opportunities of new collaborations ?Through dialogue we can learn to find similarities unnoticed before and even come to respect and sometimes appreciate differences. Through dialogue, we can come together as human beings to find inclusive solutions to challenges. Dialogue skills and competence enable people actively participate in decision making and resolution of communities issues for sustainable development.

Lastly, from the SDGs, "*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels* How can a country develop-how can people eat and teach and learn and work and raise families—without peace? And how can a country have peace without justice, without human rights, without government based on the rule of law? Some parts of the world enjoy relative peace and justice, and may come to take it for granted. Other parts seem to be plagued by armed conflict, crime, torture and exploitation, all of which hinders their development. The goal of peace and justice is one for all countries to strive towards. The Sustainable Development Goals aim to reduce all forms of violence and propose that governments and communities find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity."

