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Institut International de

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Recherches pour la Paix à Genève

Rue de la Paix, 7Bis - 1202 Genève

Researcher's name and surname: Monica Emmanuel

Citizenship(s): Nigerian

Organization: SAF/MGCI Abuja

Email: monica.emmnuell@yahoo.com

Phone: +2348057766637

WHAT PEACE? WHICH WORLD ORDER?

Questions to the project researchers

1. BIOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS

1.1. What are the main elements of your biography and intellectual development?

- Research Fellow/Scholar, Peace and Conflict Specialist

1.2. What are your specializations? Your research topics?

- International Relations; Peace and Conflict Studies, Peace Building, Development

1.3. How do you define yourself professionally?

- Researcher; Peace Building, Peace and Conflict Studies Specialist

1.4. What major books or articles have you written?

1. Emmanuel, M. (2016), *Federalism in Nigeria: Between Divisions in Conflict and Stability in Diversity*. Publication by Globethics Academic Publishers, Geneva, Switzerland. Print.
 2. Emmanuel, M. (2007). *Policy and strategic studies, uncharted waters of war, and peace in international relations*. Published in *African Strategic Review*, 1(1), and 46-58. Print.
 3. Emmanuel, M, et.al. (2008). *Nationalism, struggle over Bakassi and changing face of diplomacy between Nigeria and Cameroun*. *Journal of the African Center for Strategic Research and Studies*, 4-8(1), 61-86. Print.
 4. Emmanuel, M. (2012). *Nigeria as a force of stabilization in West Africa*. *NSUK Journal of Humanities*, 2(1-2), 71-79. Print.
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5. Emmanuel, M. (2014). Externalities in the Nigeria's Oil Industry, *in Freedom, Self- Determination and Growth in Africa*. Mediateam IT Educational Publishers, Berlin, 2014. 231-246. (Peer-Reviewed Journal). Print

REPORT PUBLICATIONS

6. Emmanuel, M, et.al. (2010). Deterrence, use of force and operational readiness. United Nations Regional Conference, Jaji, Nigeria.
7. Emmanuel, M, (2007). A roundtable on police and gendarmerie women in peace operations: West African solutions to gender mainstreaming. (Contributor). Ottawa, Canada: Canadian Peacekeeping Press.

1.5. Are you involved in any association or civic engagement? If yes, please specify.

- Member: Society for Peace Studies and Practice (SPSP)
- Member: Nigeria Institute of International Affairs
- Member: Peace and Collaborative Development Network
- Member: Winners Chapel International, Abuja, Nigeria
- Member: West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)

1.6. Do you have one or few websites?

1.6. Are you part of a research or action network? If yes, please specify.

- Centre for Strategic Research and Studies, Abuja
- West Africa Network for Peacebuilding
- Society for Peace Studies and Practice

1.8. Have you lived or worked abroad? If yes, please specify how long and where.

- Five Years plus - Geneva, Switzerland.

2. SEMANTIC AND LINGUISTIC QUESTIONS

2.1. How do you define "peace" and "World order" in your language? What do these terms mean?

- Peace: Salama
- World Order: Zaman Lafiya

2.2. What are their synonyms and antonyms?

- Kwanciyar Hankali
- Zaman daya

And

- Damuwa
- Tashin Hankali or Rashin Zaman Lafiyan Kasa

2.3. Do you personally use these concepts? Do you consider them relevant? Are they limited? If yes, please specify.

- Yes, I do use the concepts; they are very relevant and are often used by native speakers of this language.

- They are sometimes limited especially when trying to find the exact right word and expression in certain circumstances.

2.4. What does "harmony", "balance", "disorder", "chaos" mean in your linguistic and cultural area? Are there different interpretations? If yes, please specify.

- Harmony: Zaman Lafiya da Jtuwa or or Zamantakewar Kasa da Kasa
- Balance: Daidai
- Disorder: Rashin daidaitawa, Rashin zaman lafiya
- Chaos: Barkate, rashin salama

2.5. In which languages do you read?

- English
- Hausa
- Fulani
- French (Basic)

2.6. Which languages do you speak?

- English
- Hausa
- Fulani
- French (Basic)

2.7. In which languages can you write?

- English
- Hausa
- Fulani
- French (Basic)

3. CONCEPTUAL QUESTIONS

3.1. Which main concepts do you use in your analysis of power?

- Balance of Power
- World Order
- Nation States
- Sovereignty
- Anarchy
- Idealism
- Realism
- Unipolarity

- Bi-Polarity
- Muti-Polarity
- Exceptionalism
- Manifest Destiny
- Imperialism
- Neo-imperialism
- Capitalism
- Cold War

3.2. Which secondary concepts do you use in your analysis of power?

- Nation States
- Wesphalian and Post-Wesphalian World Order
- Religion
- Extremism
- Socialism
- Unilateralism

3.3. According to you, what is the importance of the differences between “violence,” “force,” “strength” and “power”? Reference is made to the distinctions between auctoritas and potestas, potential and potestas, Macht and Gewalt, power and violence (Hannah Arendt), wealth and power, or economic strength and military strength (Paul

Kennedy), autorité and pouvoir (Aglietta and Orlean see Glossary in progress), pouvoir and puissance? Please comment on similar words that are used in your own language to describe and explain national situations and international relations.

- **Violence, Force:** Mummuna, Muguwa, Dole,
- **Strength, Power:** Karfi, Izini, Yanchi,

These words above are used interchangeably in Hausa language and often times mean the same thing, and depend also on the situation and the context of discussion.

3.4. What concepts do you use when describing international relations?

- Unilateralism
- Bilateralism
- Multilateralism
- Negotiations
- Convention
- Charter
- Treaty
- Engagement
- Diplomacy
- Expansionism

3.5. According to you, what are the main reasons of ongoing conflicts? In specific regions?

In the world in general?

- Ethnic and Religious differences, (West Africa)
- Caliphate Aspiration, Religious Extremism, (Middle East-Syria)
- Territorial Expansionism or Aggression- (Eastern Europe, Ukraine)
- Authoritarianism and disregard for constitutionalism (East and Central Africa)
- Terrorism, Election Violence, Governance Structure, Economic meltdown, cultural exceptionalism (General)

3.6. Within which theoretical framework do you make your analyses?

- Structural Theory
- Conflict Transformation
- Anarchy
- Realist
- Psycho-Cultural

3.7. To which fields of research, other than your own, do you often refer?

- Education
- Community Development
- Water and Sanitation
- Media and Publicity

3.8. Do you think that societies need “totems”, symbolic references, national mottos (*L’union fait la force, In God we trust...*) in order to manage conflicts? Why?

- Yes, I do. This because they could serve as inspiration, a call to patriotic duty an enduring lesson in eternal vigilance, a reminder of indispensability of unity to national development or progress. They may even showcase diverse national endowments which take only unity, trust, peace, et cetera to exploit. However, totems or mottos should be devoid of negativity, which can heighten tensions or promote instabilities.

3.9. If so, do those “totems” seem universal or proper to each culture?

- Yes, they do. They are universal and proper to each culture due to the similarity of purposes or objectives they serve globally.

3.10. If you find the question relevant, to which main symbolic references in your country do you refer in your country? In your culture? What is your culture?

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3.11. Do you think that the concept of Nation-State is an outdated concept? Why? If yes, with what would you replace it?

- No, I do not think Nation-State is an outdated concept. This is because nation consisting of people of either cultural affinity or disparate identities who have chosen or decided to live together in a geographical location, need to be guided, protected or sanctioned by a force of law or other institutional framework to avoid inevitable conflicts arising from human interactions. The state is that legal or institutional framework.

3.12. To which authors do you often refer? In your country? Abroad?

- Gaya Best S.
- Nnoli Okwudiba
- Osaghae E. E
- Awolowo, Obafemi
- Achebe, Chinua
- Albert, Isaac O

Abroad:

- Morgenthau, Hans
- Machiavelli, N
- Coser Lewis
- Ake, C
- Azar, E

3.13. How would you characterize the international system today?

- International system today is riddled with differential or unequal treatment of states. The few powerful (militarily and/or financially) states control the poor majority. The International system today is in a state of flux.

3.14. Which authors and colleagues are closest to you? In your country? Abroad?

Authors in my country

- Okafor, E. E.
- David J. Francis
- Faleti, S, A.
- Shedrack Gaya-Best

Authors Abroad

- Morgenthau H
- Todaro, Michael P. and Smith, Stephen C.

- Chimni, B.S.

3.15. Which authors and colleagues are the furthest from you? In your country? Abroad?

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4. GEOPOLITICAL QUESTIONS

4.1. How could we define the legitimate interests of a State that triggers or gets involved in a conflict outside its borders? What role is played by disinformation, incomplete information, and the manipulation of public opinion in the decision-making mechanisms of government, in regard to initiating, or participating in, armed conflicts, or destabilization, or violence in certain countries?

- Legitimate interests of a state that triggers or gets involved in conflict outside its borders are those interests such as economic, political or internal security interests that are threatened or have the potential to be threatened by the external conflict, and which would, consequently, have adverse effects on the economy of that state.
- Disinformation or incomplete information could be a strategic weapon to confuse enemies, deceive citizens of or induce conflict in new enemy territory.
- Manipulation of public opinion could be used to tilt the support of citizens in favor or against intended actions, depending on the context of government actions or intentions. It could be used to mold the perceptions, interests of citizens of other countries against policies and programmes of those countries.

4.2. What are the “founding documents” of your country? Which dates?

- 1960 Independence Constitution
- The 1963 Republican Constitution
- The 1979 Constitution
- The 1999 Constitution

4.3. What are the major events that shaped the history of your country?

- The 1914 Amalgamation of the Northern and Southern Protectorates
- Nigeria’s Independence in 1960
- First Military Coup d’etat in 1966
- Nigerian Civil War of 1967-1970
- Nigeria's return to Democratic Rule in 1999

4.4. According to you, what are the major historic events of international life? Why?

- Industrial Revolution
- The two World Wars,
- Detonation of Atomic bomb
- The partitioning of Africa
- Colonialism
- Partitioning of Germany
- Evolution of two Economic ideologies- Capitalist and Socialist

- Evolution of Military/Power blocs
 - Arms Race
 - Cold war
 - The Colapse of USSR and Socialism
 - The Re-unification of the two Germany
 - 9/11 World Trade Centre Attacks
 - The advent of Christianity and Islam
- These are historical events that have changed the world forever in terms of ideology, beliefs, socio-economic progress, political relations, Military power alignment and near military confrontation, religious extremism, conflicts and wars .

4.5. To which foreign country do you feel the closest? Why?

Ghana: The two countries are anglophone neighbors in a largely francophone West African region. Their shared British colonial history, education, legal and administrative systems could induce shared or common interests. The two countries are also each other's biggest trading partners in West Africa.

4.6. To which foreign country do you feel the furthest? Why?

- Russia.
- This is consequent upon ideological difference, dated back to the Colonial as well as the Cold War periods

4.7. What are the major internal challenges of your country today?

- Ethnic and Religious Conflicts and divisions
- Political Structure
- Constitution that does not take cognizance of her diversity
- Corruption,
- High Level of illiteracy especially in the northern part of the country
- Economic crisis and high inflation rate
- Youth unemployment
- Maternal Mortality

4.8. In twenty years?

- Ethnic and political divisions
- Political Structure

4.9. What are the main assets of your country today?

- Oil and Gas
- Population
- Intellectual property
- Rich and diverse Cultural
- Fertile Land

- Agriculture

4.10. In twenty years?

- Manufacturing
- Large scale modernized/mechanised agriculture
- Advanced IT
- High local participation in both Up and Down stream Oil and gas sector
- Emphasis on service provision

4.11. On the scale of 1 (minimum) to 5 (maximum) indicate the appropriate position of your country today in the following areas:

Economic	1	2	3	4	5
Financial	1	2	3	4	5
Monetary	1	2	3	4	5
Political	1	2	3	4	5
Military	1	2	3	4	5
Scientific	1	2	3	4	5
Cultural	1	2	3	4	5
.....	1	2	3	4	5

4.12. On the scale of 1 (minimum) to 5 (maximum) indicate the appropriate position of your country in twenty years:

Economic	1	2	3	4	5
Financial	1	2	3	4	5
Monetary	1	2	3	4	5
Political	1	2	3	4	5
Military	1	2	3	4	5
Scientific	1	2	3	4	5
Cultural	1	2	3	4	5
.....	1	2	3	4	5

4.13. What are the major threats for your country today?

- Faulty political structure
- Practice of inappropriate federal constitution or the practice of Unitary constitution in a country with diversity feature.
- Terrorism
- Religious Extremism
- Corruption

- Youth unemployment

4.14. In twenty years?

- Faulty political structure
- Inappropriate constitution
- Religious extremism

4.15. Rank in decreasing order the nations that you consider to be the biggest threats to world peace?

- North Korea
- Syria
- Pakistan
- Russia
- China
- United Kingdom
- France
- America
- Germany

4.16. Which non-state actors are threatening world peace at the present time? Tomorrow?

- International Monetary Fund
- World Bank

- World Trade Organization
- Climate Change
- ISIS
- Al Qaeda
- Drugs
- Food insecurity
- HIV/AIDS

4.17. What are the new forms of war today? Tomorrow?

Today

- Terrorism
- Conventional war
- Insurgency
- Trade War
- Economic War
- Sabotage War
- Proxy War

Tomorrow

- Cyber war
- Terrorism

4.18. Are you familiar with the “non-military war operation” referred to by the Chinese authors Qiao Liang and Wang Xiangsui? If so, what do you think about this concept?

4.19. What are the major threats for your continent?

- Terrorism
- Insurgency
- Climate Change
- Ethnic and Religious Conflicts and Rivalries

4.20. What are the major threats for our planet?

- Terrorism
- Nuclear weapons falling into wrong hands

- Climate Change
- Humanitarian Crisis
- Bad Governance

4.21. Do you consider nuclear weapons as a threat? What are the main actions to be taken against proliferation? At the regional level? Globally?

- Yes, I consider Nuclear weapons a threat.
- Actions to be taken against proliferation should include: strengthening of monitoring framework, imposing stringent sanctions against violations, military actions as a last resort

4.22. How do you assess the threats of cyberwar? For your country? In the world? What solutions would you propose?

- Cyberwar is not really a threat in Nigeria because of its relative underdevelopment
- It is a real threat in the world, particularly in the developed economies because of their reliance on information or computer technology for everyday activities, particularly in defence.

- Like the establishment of the UN -supervised institutional monitoring mechanisms for nuclear proliferation, the global body should also agree on framework for the conduct of cyber initiatives and institution to monitor their operations and compliance with the provisions of that law.

4.23. Do you consider terrorism to be a major threat? How would you define it? What kinds of terrorism can you distinguish? How to prevent or fight them?

- Yes, I do consider terrorism a major threat. Terrorism is a concerted action of a group of extremists, designed to instil fears in people in order to compel them to accept their extremist position or point of view.

4.24. How do you assess the robotization of war?

- Robotization of war as innovation is worth trying, as it could minimize or completely wipe out the human cost of war

4.25. According to you, how important is the growing shortage of water within the next decades? What solutions would you propose?

- The shortage of water within the next decades may be hugely alarming. As solutions, it may be worthwhile considering desalination of ocean water, reduce human as well as industrial activities that contribute to the depletion of ozone

layer, which results in extreme temperatures that dry up waters, conserve or reduce water wastage.

4.26. According to you, who are the main allies of your country? Why?

- The main allies of Nigeria are Britain and the US, The former by reasons of language, trade and economic relations and of being the colonial master while the latter is because of oil and gas that Nigeria supplied her as well as language and economic relationship

4.27. According to you, who are the main opponents of your country? Why?

4.28. According to you, what are the opportunities as well as geopolitical risks related to competition and future rivalries in the exploitation of the seas?

4.29. According to you, what are the opportunities as well as geopolitical risks related to competition and future rivalries in the exploitation of outer space?

4.30. Regarding geostrategy, what are the different schools of thought in your country?

There are no schools of thought regarding geostrategy in Nigeria.

4.31. Who are their leading personalities?

- None

4.32. What are their main characteristics?

- None

4.33. How would you define “leadership”, “unilateralism”, “bilateralism”, “multilateralism”, “unipolarity”, and “multipolarity”? In the context of today’s reality? Ideally?

In the context of today's reality, and ideally,

- Leadership can be defined as the ability or capacity to lead or the totality of those entrusted with leading or the governance of an entity or a nation.
- Unilateralism is the tendency of a nation to act or take decision on its own without consulting or referring to others.
- Bilateralism is the tendency or ability to act on political, economic or other issues with minimal consultation with other nations.
- Multilateralism is a system by which nations consult with one another in matters of foreign policy through international organisations such as UN.
- Ideally, unipolarity is the sole military and economic power. But in reality, there is no nation with or exercising such power.
- Multipolarity is the exercise of military power by as many nations that have the capability. This is what obtains ideally and in today's reality

4.34. Do you believe that the concepts of “power” and “empire” are relevant? Why?

- Yes, I believe that concepts of power and empire are relevant in the political sense or context in the sense that power is the ability to influence or control the behavior of

other people, or act at will, empire represents territories that have consented to be under a sovereign power. Though empire is now outdated.

4.35. Would you suggest additional or alternative concepts? If so, please specify which and why?

4.36. What do you think about the ongoing transpacific and transatlantic trade projects? What implications and consequences for your country?

- Being economic in nature, I think the trade projects will be mutually beneficial. The world is a global village, Nigeria being member will benefit from the trade projects.

4.37. What do you think about the stakes, opportunities and risks related to the exploitation of the Arctic?

- Exploitation of the Arctic, in spite of the high stakes and risks, is worth it. The opportunities will far outstrip the risks.

4.38. How do you conceive the future of Africa?

- Africa's future will be influenced by its attitudes towards governance, leadership and corruption. If there is a clean break of these three factors or parameters from the current, Africa's future will be brighter.

4.39. How do you see the future of Asia?

- The future of Asia will be brighter as Asia will become prominent and indispensable players in economic, technological and military fields. China, Japan, South Korea,

Singapore, Australia, Malaysia, etc are good candidates for big economic and technological performances.

4.40. How do you see the future of Europe? Of the European Union?

- The future of Europe is bright. Much as it is desirable that the European Union stays and is strengthened, I could foresee cracks if the UK exits.

4.41. How do you see the future of the Americas (North and South)?

- I see the Americas having strong political and economic ties through the strengthening of the present politico-economic and 'military' alliance.

4.42. What do you think about the creation of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank? What implications do you see? What are the implications or consequences for your country?

- The creation of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank is a wise decision. Because of the importance of infrastructures to development and the huge financial resources required, it is necessary that there is specialized Bank for financing investment in that sector that will serve the entire Asian continent. The implications are; it will be cost effective, it will speed up the construction of needed infrastructures and it will impact positively on Asian development. It will not have direct implications for my country.

4.43. What do you think about updating the Silk Roads? What would be the impact or consequences for your country?

- Updating the Silk Roads will be helpful and will impact positively on global trade since this is a trade network.
- It will also have positive consequences for my country as a member of the global village.

4.44. Do you know other projects that merit attention and commentary? Which? Why?

- No, I don't know.

4.45. What do you think of politico-military alliances such as NATO, SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation), CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization), OSCE (Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe), and BRICS?

- The abovementioned politico-military alliances are necessary and important for the maintenance of global peace and security.
- BRICS is also of great value to economies of member-countries in their financial and economic . If well implemented, it will complement the financial, economic and development programmes and policy formulation and implementation activities of the UN economic and financial institutions like the present intervention of IMF, WTO and World Bank in the developing world.

4.46. How would you develop or transform them?

- First the present members should be committed in all ramifications to the actualisation of set objectives; should periodically subject the operations to reviews; technical support should be made available and assistance should be sought.
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4.47. Do you think the UN should strengthen its role in the field of peace? How? In security? How?

- Yes, I think the UN should strengthen its role in the field of Security by creating the UN Regional Stand - by Forces that will complement the extant non permanent forces that are only put together in time of need. They forces will ensure security and peace in each of the regions, which by implication will spread to the entire world.

4.48. What other international fields of activity should be developed?

4.49. What do you think about current regional and continental organizations and their probable or desired evolution?

- Regional or continental organisations are necessary; they usually evolved from necessity to serve some purposes

5. SUGGESTIONS

5.1. What theoretical or practical paths do you advocate following in order to allow your country to face its challenges? Do you differentiate “peace” and “security”? In what way?

- The theoretical or practical paths I am advocating in order for my country to face the challenges of political instability and economic underdevelopment are political restructuring through constitutional reforms; less involvement of government in economic activities. Government should have no business in business activities. It should only facilitate smooth running of businesses through sound policies and programmes.
- Peace is the absence of war or conflict while Security is the presence of peace. In a sense security is the objective pursuit of peace while peace is the objective requirement for security; without security, peace is forlorn.

5.2. What do you expect from your country's allies? Which allies?

- Peaceful bilateral relationships; mutually beneficial economic cooperation.
- The allies are UK, USA, France, Germany, China

5.3. What economic reforms (IMF, World Bank, WTO) would you suggest at the international level?

- Headships of these and other UN institutions must be made by the UN to reflect regional or continental composition of membership of the UN.
- Even, at the level of officers, the recruitment must be made to reflect nations who are members of the UN. Currently, the composition or number of employees of these institutions is skewed against developing countries.

5.4. What political reforms (UN...) would you suggest at the international level?

- The veto powers of the five permanent members of the UN must be removed.
-

- Permanent membership of the UN Security Council must be based on continents or even regions. As it is now, though the General Assembly of the UN has the number but no power. It is akin to representation without power of enforcement.

5.5. What reforms would you suggest in the field of security and military at the international level?

- Cross border invasion of other countries must be outlawed. Where and when it is necessary, it must receive the approval of international body like the UN.

5.6. What cultural reforms (UNESCO...) would you suggest at the international level?

- There must be new laws if there none in existence that should make retrieval and return of stolen artefacts to countries where they are stolen with financial reward mandatory. Those responsible for the theft must be subjected to criminal prosecution.

5.7. In your opinion, which international projects should be given priority? In second place?

- Any Climate change project.
- Transpacific and transatlantic trade projects
- The Silk Roads Trade project

5.8. What would be your personal proposals in connection with regional or international reorganization?

5.9. Which language or languages will be dominant in 50 years? Why?

- English and French languages will be dominant in 50 years.
- Reasons for this could range from colonialism, which aided the implanting, and spread of the two languages across the length and breadth of the world.

6. SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PROJECT “WHAT PEACE? WHICH WORLD ORDER?”

6.1. Which books would you recommend to your project colleagues?

- Angie, A. Universality and the the Concept of Governance in International Laws; E. K. Quashgah and O.O Okafor (Eds.), Legitimate Governance in Africa, (1999) and J. Gathii, Good Governance as a Counter - insurgency Agenda to Oppositional and Transformative Social Projects in International Law; 5 Buffalo Human Rights Law Review, 1999.
- Charles Strohmer; Realism and Idealism in International Relations
www.charlesstrohmer.com/internationalrelations/internationalrelations.
- Chimni, B.S. Third World Approaches to International Law: A Manifesto, International Community Law Review, 2006.
- David J. Francis; Peace and Conflict Studies: An African Overview of Basic Concepts in Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa; Edited by Shedrack Gaya-Best; Spectrum Books Limited, 2009
- Faleti, S, A. Theories of Social Conflict, in Gaya Best, S, ed. University for Peace: Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa. Spectrum Books Limited, Ibadan, 2006.
- Hans Abrahamsson: Understanding World Order, Continuity and Change – Security, Development and Justice in the Global Era. Some preliminary reflections for the China – Nordic Peace Research Conference, Beijing 7-9 April 2008 by School of Global Studies Göteborg University, Sweden
Hans.Abrahamsson@globalstudies.gu.se
- Morgenthau H (1973) politics Among Nations; The Struggle for Power and Peace, 5th Edition, New York: Alfred A. Knopf
- Okafor, E. E. *Sociological Implications of Communal and Ethno-Religious Clashes in New Democratic Nigeria*. Journal of Tribes and Tribals Vol. 5 No.1. 2007.
- Ole R. Holsti (2004) "Theories of International Relations" in Hogan and Pater son eds., Explaining the American Foreign Relations
- Robert Jarvis (1999) "Realism in the Study of World Politics" in Katsenstein, Keane abdKrasner eds., Exploration and Ccotestation in the Study of World Politics
- Slaughter, Anne-Marie (2014); How to Fix American Foreign Policy; What Obama should learn from Kissinger
- Smrit Chand, The Concept of Balance of Power in Contemporary International Politics, Advertisement: www.yourarticlelibrary.com/politics/concept-of-in- conflicts...

6.2. Which websites do you recommend about your country? About a foreign country?

Web sites about a subject related to the project?

- www.yourarticlelibrary.com/politics/concept-of-in- conflicts...
- www.charlesstrohmer.com/internationalrelations/internationalrelations.

6.3. According to you, which issues should be discussed with priority at the workshop on peace and world order? Please draft, at your convenience, a table of subjects.

- The issues that should be discussed with priority at the workshop should be: re-organisation of the UN Security Council membership, Nuclear weaponry & acquisition by countries, terrorism, military operations on behalf of the UN, the program and policy interventions of IMF, WTO, World Bank in developing countries

6.4. What type of project, related to the theme of peace, would you like to carry out with which partner?

- I want to carry out as pilot, a community development peace project in the North Eastern part of Nigeria, with three identified cities in Adamawa State, which is one of the Boko Haram, attacked states.
 - This peace project will be focused on provision of portable water and in acquisition of vocational skills for both youths and adults in selected local communities in three main Local Government Areas of Adamawa State which is aimed at promoting peace and peaceful co-existence through common use of shared resources, education and community development. This peace project is called CUPPM3 –WVS. Details of project are available on request by all interested partners.
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- I would like to partner with any of these:
 1. Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC),
 2. Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation
 3. International Labour Organisation (ILO)
 4. United Nations Women (UN Women)
 5. The World Bank