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"Sports for the construction of sustainable peace. Case
Study: *Organization Peres Center for Peace, Israel 2013-2014*"

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DEDICATION

I want to dedicate this thesis to my mother, Rosa Vázquez. She has been an example of struggle and perseverance, a source of inspiration. She has sacrificed all for letting me reach my dreams and who has never stopped believing in me. In addition I wish to dedicate this thesis to my husband, Dani Mor, by their indefatigable love and support. Without their support, this project would not have been possible.

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I am grateful to God, to all those important people in my life, who are always willing to give me all their help, to my family for their constant support, and in particular to my mother and husband, for their infinite love and trust. Finally, to the Organization of The Peres Center for Peace for promoting faith and hope in the Middle East and to all those who collaborate to create a better world.

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ABSTRACT

Sports for building on sustainable peace -Case Study: Organization Peres Center for Peace, Israel 2013-2014, is a thesis motivated in knowing the effectiveness of sports as a tool for building on a sustainable peace. The thesis will be developed through a theoretical and practical analysis of the elements of Sports and the Organization Peres Center for Peace, Israel. Its objectives are to investigate the definition of building on sustainable peace and the key factors of Sports as a tool to reach it, also to present projects from International Organizations using sports as an instrument for social union and specific cases in which sports were successfully applied. The final goal is to analyze the application of Sports in the Peres Center for Peace Organizations as an instrument for conflict resolution between Israel-Palestine. The Center is located in Jaffa, Israel. The type of research applied is qualitative as to acquire appropriate information for the study of terms related to the topic as building on sustainable peace, Sports and its values. The projects carried out by international organizations in the implementation of Sports were investigated through a review of official reports of organizations, published books related to this research, documents, international newspapers and official websites. Additionally, visits were paid to the Organization of Peres Center for Peace located in the city of Jaffa, Israel.

The main conclusion reached from this thesis is the effectiveness of Sport as an instrument for building on peace based on the successful use of it in completed projects and projects under development around the world. Moreover, it has helped thousands of people change their lives positively to a more peaceful life and improved the development of hundreds of communities. Sports allow social union, transmit values, assist adaptation to the environment, cross borders and attract the crowds, and more. Its use for building sustainable peace is highly recommended.

INTRODUCTION

The search for sustainable peace has been one of the main goals of humanity after centuries of conflict and constant wars that only involve poverty and death. Wars affect those involved, dragging within them a globalized and interconnected world. A world that has reached a cultural, technological, social and economic development of its people will be delayed from its advances.

The world has overcome an era in the history of World Wars to a considerable development of peace and arbitration. The population has witnessed the evolution of international organizations that have taken greater initiative in the resolution of conflicts in a peaceful manner. Examples are the increase of multilateral treaties in the search for a world without nuclear weapons, the constant exploration of tools that have helped us build global justice and the protection of human rights in the world. However, we cannot close our eyes to reality to the existence of conflicts that continue claiming thousands of lives every day and requires a solution.

There is a need to find new tools to achieve the so desired peace by everyone. A tool with the power to mobilize masses in the easiest way, containing a universal language and that can be used in a general way. There should be a search for transmitting values that can assist the importance of social, political, racial and religious differences since they could be conducive of the birth of conflicts.

Therefore, from this need a tool has been found, sports. Sports work as a generator of social order and identities that are channeled. It allows bringing out feelings of belonging. Sport contains a set of universal values easily transmissible. It is also used as an instrument of connection between nations and is able to promote social mobility at large levels. Sports encourage a factor of social equality, opportunities without discrimination and strengthen teamwork and support of nations.

The use of sport for peace is not something new. It has already been used successfully in previous years, either by governments or organizations. Some cases will be developed later in greater detail to demonstrate its achievement.

Support from organizations such as United Nations, FIFA, the Olympic Committee and Sports organization in Israel: Peres Center for Peace, to projects with the use of

sport show its contribution as an innovative instrument to promote social coercion and reduction of conflicts at national level and to promote peace at international level.

The present work will carry out an investigation on the definitions of key words such as conflict, types of conflict and its stages, building on sustainable peace and the use of sport and its values as a tool to achieve it. An analysis of the relationship between several international organizations and the use of sport in their projects as a tool for development of peace in different countries will be carried out, in addition to the analysis of specific cases in which sport were successfully applied as a tool for integration. Finally, an examination of the application of sports in the organization Peres Center for Peace located in Jaffa, Israel, to observe the results has been helpful in the integration of this new instrument within their projects to reach peace between Palestinian and Israeli people.

The primary objective of this thesis is to determine the effectiveness of sports as a means for the construction of sustainable peace through theoretical and practical investigation of its elements and the analysis to the Organization Peres Center for Peace, Israel. The information presented in this research allows the study of projects created by organizations and cases implemented by governments. It will be done through official reports, information published in official websites of organizations, articles in international journals, books related to the topic and other sources of information in confidence.

In chapter I: The study will be on bibliographical research on key terms: conflict, types of conflict and its stages, building a sustainable peace, sport and its values and other related words.

In chapter II: There will be a investigation and analysis of secondary sources about international organizations using sport as a instrument for the development of peace with cases specifically and successfully applied in different countries.

In chapter III: The objectives are to analyze the implementation of sport in the organization Peres Center for Peace located in Jaffa, Israel as a means for conflict resolution on Israel- Palestine conflicts, to describe the current situation of the

organization, their scope, internal and external problems, sponsors and national and international partners, international activities through secondary data and interviews.

Finally, the research will propose the conclusions and recommendations, which constitutes the contribution of this research.

CHAPTER I

SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND SPORT

Introduction

Man's need to feel safe has led society to search for tools and means to achieve peace. For some time these tools have evolved in order for avoiding the maximum new wars of world powers or existing conflicts to become violent. A way to resolve or prevent conflicts has been refined through treaties or covenants better drafted looking for a benefit for all parties. Moreover, the creation of organizations that in the majority of them the members are States, giving them a venue for dialogue. Finally the global interest in finding new alternatives has placed sport in the center of attention for being able to mobilize masses and disseminate shared values without relying on geographic boundaries, religion, culture or political positions.

Prior to learn fundamental definitions of construction of a sustainable peace, it must be emphasized the importance of the definition of Conflict and the types of conflict in which sports can be applied. Furthermore the stages of a conflict in which it would be the most effective use of this instrument, own concept of peace, how to build on a sustainable peace and the position and reports related to this by United Nations. Later it will be defined terms in relation to sports. In which it investigates its origin, values, its power as a generator of identities, sports diplomacy applied, and finally the millennium goals raised by United Nations and its relationship with sport. The information will be obtained from books, reports, newspaper reports and articles from official websites.

1.1 CONCEPT OF CONFLICT

The concept of conflict has been studied from several areas such as philosophy, politics, biology, sociology, in different periods of history. As an example in the area of the philosophy we have Plato (437-427 A. C) and Aristotle (384-322 A. C), who discussed the need for order in society. Plato believed that conflict is inevitable due to the tension within society it is only natural. However, he explained that conflicts could be kept to a minimum if there is a proper balance of segments of society. That

is to say, if every segment known the role to be carried out in society and realize the right way, all this through an appropriate leadership (Rahim, 2011).

In *The Republic*, Plato described the need to eliminate private property for the purpose of those who dominate society to carry out their work in a proper manner without being motivated by private interests. That is to say that the need for the elimination of private property falls in the political leaders of society in order to meet the needs of society (Rahim, 2011).

Aristotle, however, disagreed with Plato on the way to lead society describing it as too unifying or communist. He did not see it practical or possible to carry out. However, the two were inconsistent in the need for order within society, describing the order as a sign of happiness and good life being disorder and fight as a negative sign in society. Thus being conflict as an obstacle for achieving the success of a society by what should be kept at the minimum possible or remove it from all (Rahim, 2011).

The following thinkers were Thomas Hobbes and John Locke who differed in points of view on the role played by the government towards society. Being the thought of the first one, Hobbes, that the government in a monarch way should direct society and create laws that society should be governed with or without their consent, while Locke proposed more freedom and a greater consensus between the government and society. The point of consistency between the two was the need for order in society being the government who control the order (Peter R, 2003).

The next great philosophers in this area were G. W. F Hegel, Karl Marx and John Dewey. Dialogue is the most effective way to prevent or resolve conflicts and going through a process of knowledge of the parties was the contribution of Hegel. Marx on the other hand proposed the proletariat class rebellion, which the conflict arose due to economic differences, indicating that a society free from oppression and conflict when it is free and become a new society. Finally, we find Dewey influenced by Darwin's theory of the evolution and adaptation of the species, applies to the conflict by placing man as a being in the face of a conflict must adapt and find new opportunities in the face of obstacles, this being an opportunity to evolve (Manfred B. Steger, 1999).

The greatest contribution in the area of biology related to the concept of conflict belongs to Charles Darwin. He described the natural conflict that species kept between themselves and the environment. Darwin refers to the existence of conflict in society as a positive aspect because it forces society to evolve and overcome themselves. Conflict means a progress of humanity (Browley, 1995).

In the area of sociology there were some contributions given by George Simmel. He defined conflict in a positive and natural way. Simmel said that conflict could be born from the same reason of the unification of the group. He sees conflict as a part of cooperation and interactivity of the parties in a group. Conflict, at moderate levels, stability and order are essential in the operation of a group (Spykman, 2009).

After Simmel several thinkers supported his point of view and others contradicted it. Many of them argued that conflict is negative and prevents the progress of society, while others supported the theory of Simmel after ensuring that conflict can play a very important role and that it could have great potential in society (Spykman, 2009).

There have been several points of view of conflict in society stressing that most of thinkers agree that it is impossible to completely remove it. Conflicts have always been part of society and they will continue to exist. However, conflicts have not always had positive results when they get out of control and become violent. Nevertheless, balance between order and conflict can be achieved within coexistence in society. This balance could promote the development of man to find alternatives and to adapt to new environments without exceeding the limit of this progress with devastating consequences within the society.

The concept given by Michael Nicholson in his book "Rationality and the analysis of international conflict" will be used for the development of this project, "Conflict is a situation in which two or more parties have wishes or obligations to carry out acts that are mutually incompatible. This concept can be applied both for individuals and between States and nations" (Nicholson, 1992).

This concept also presents a brief difference between disagreement and conflict. A conflict does not exist only when violent activities have occurred, or one of the parties chose to hurt the other in order to force them to take favorable decisions for the other party, conflict can also be passively as conflicts of interest. While a

disagreement is the state that is prior to a conflict, i.e. the preconditions are present but they are not available to adopt the behavior of conflict yet.

Conflicts occur in any form of social behavior, such as a divorce between a married couple and strikes within an industry or wars between States. Even though the dimensions of conflict are different, they are based on the same principles and most of them can use the same means or tools to reach a solution, for example dialogue. The difference between the dimensions of conflicts is the external consequences, as an industry affects the economy in the medium term, while a divorce does not affect the entire society. In the highest degree there are the conflicts between nations due to their scope of greater proportion, to the violence that could evolve and to the short-term consequences that may result.

The interests behind conflicts can be very different. There are interests on resources, i.e. when one or more parties wishing to obtain territories, money, and sources of energy or food from another part. Likewise, there are interests on power, as how it is mapped, controlled or involved the political decision-making. There are also on the identity, that means the feeling of belonging to a certain culture or community or social policy that a society has. Finally, there are interests on preserving or imposing values, especially those that are associated with the system of government, religion or ideology.

1.1.1 Types of Conflict

The types of conflict that Christopher Moore has classified are latent conflict, pacific conflict and violent conflict, which will be briefly explained.

- Latent conflict: It is a non-aggressive conflict that it is known that there are conflicting interests, but by lack of information, dialog and other reasons parties don't know these incompatibilities. This becomes apparent once the parties know these incompatibilities.
- Pacific Conflict: Institutions or national and international laws, religious and moral codes and customs regulate this conflict. These can be formal, i.e. written or institutionalized or informal as customs.
- Violent Conflict: It occurs when one of the parties or both seek to achieve their objectives in a violent manner, trying to destroy the

ability of the counterpart to achieve their own interests. Conflicts are inevitable but the violence in them could be. Violence occurs when there are or there are no certain conditions (Moore, 1995).

There are several dimensions to which a violent conflict can be distinguished. It should be emphasized that the same type of conflict can have multiple dimensions at the same time:

- Main interests: they could be the management of natural resources, control of the government, territorial control, or ideologies of the government.
- Parties involved: These could be ethnic groups, religious communities, States, political communities, or regional communities.
- Type of coercion used: These types could be nuclear wars, conventional, terrorism, coups, repression, genocide and human rights violations.
- Scene of violent conflict: The scenes could be conflict that cross-national borders, conflicts between communities, terrorism protected by the State (Moore, 1995).

The type of conflict that is given to a conflict has a great importance to raise strategies for solutions, as each type requires different treatment. For example a violent conflict is the most urgent of heal and requires different measures to any of the types above because its impact on society and economy might be different. However, any kind of conflict must be important to resolve and to prevent it to become in a violent conflict.

1.1.2 STAGES OF A CONFLICT

Conflicts have several stages but it is not necessary that all conflicts should have all the stages, i.e. there are conflicts that do not arrive to stages of violence and are resolved in a friendly manner in the early stages. Several of the terms used are familiar as the Cold War, Hot War, rivalries, Total War, Limited War, Civil War, Guerrilla Wars, armed struggle, Biological Warfare, Chemical Warfare, Holy War, Hostility and Combat. These terms do not always indicate the stage of the conflict. It

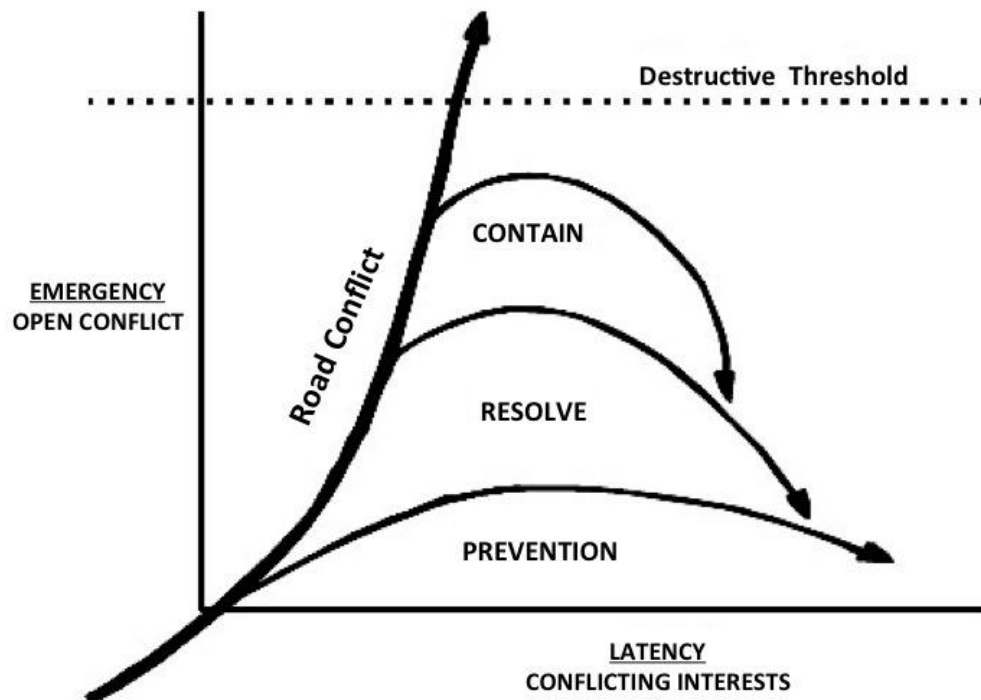
may indicate the instruments that are used in a geographic area, or the interest of the conflict (Ury, 2000).

A conflict has three stages: the latent stage, emerging stage and sustained climbing. It is given by the life cycle of a given conflict by William Ury in his book “to achieve peace”.

- Latent stage: There are conflicting interests but there are no signs of violence, or acts of aggression, even the parties are simply unaware of the conflict. It proves to be the best time to act and to prevent a conflict to become violent.
- Emerging stage: the conflicting interests of the parties are manifested. There are also actions that demonstrate the search for superimpose the interests of one party over the other, either in public lectures, interviews or different actions in which there is already a visibly conflict. At this stage, the existence of a conflict and the interests of the parties are clear. The actions to take are to resolve the conflict, to prevent it from reaching new levels and becoming violent or the parties to take action to force the other party on a compulsory basis to accept their interests. One of the best tools is dialogue, as tensions between the parties are beginning and communication is the best alternative at this stage.
- Sustained Climbing: It is a stage where conflicts could not be resolved in the previous steps and the tensions between the parties have increased. In this stage there could be physical violence or alternative measures such as economic blockades. The conflict must be content so that does not reach the destructive threshold. William Ury describes the destructive threshold as the end of humanity, when violence or destructive acts reach global levels since they couldn't be prevented or resolved (Ury, 2000).

The conflict should not pass this stage, in which there are several examples of conflicts, which are retained in this level due to a number of factors. The main factor is the pressure of the international community on the parties, the establishment of boundaries, protection of third parties. Examples of this are the conflicts in the Middle East, North Korea, Russia, Sub-saharan Africa and Colombia, among others that the threat of Chemical and Nuclear Wars have been disclosed, this would mean the *destructive step at the threshold*.

STAGES OF A CONFLICT



Source: Ury, William. Achieve Peace, 2000

The importance of recognizing the stage of a conflict could make the difference of the future of it. If the conflict is controlled on time in the early stages and there are developed potential solutions, it would be the end of it in a peaceful manner. As this would have consequences, emphasizing the social, economic and political environment in which the conflict unfolds.

1.2 CONCEPT OF PEACE-BUILDING

After understanding the terms regarding to a conflict, we can begin with the basic concepts related to the objective of using sports as a tool for the construction of sustainable peace.

1.2.1 CONCEPT OF PEACE

The term of peace has been used since ancient times and is virtually professed by all nations. However, it is not possible to generalize its meaning for the reason that even within the same nation, city, or family the concept of peace can differentiate between

each member. The meaning of peace depends not only on perceptions, but also of the atmosphere that surrounds it, the culture, traditions, history, etc.

There are two large perceptions of peace. One is related to the absence of public violence, also known as negative peace, and the second refers to the existence of conditions for human progress, or positive peace. These come from the study conducted by Johan Galtung and others who found the need to investigate the perceptions of peace in search of its construction in the sixties. Johan Galtung highlights the major categorizations and concepts of violence:

- Direct violence is related to aggression and its manifestation, is War.
- Structural violence, which comes from the social, political and economic dominating structure. For example, poverty, hunger, lack of access to education or health are all forms of violence.
- Finally, cultural violence that arises from the imposition of values or cultural patterns, rejecting the cultural diversity and legitimizing the use of force as a means of resolving conflicts (Zeeuw, 2001).

The purpose of this study is to try to build peace by reducing manifestations of violence in conflicts. Subsequently Johan Galtung makes a contribution to the concept of peace building that will be detailed later.

In addition to these perceptions, the vast majority assumes a generalized concept of peace mainly taken by states or organizations with greater domain or influence on the rest. The spread of a certain concept of peace that linked to other cultural aspects can lead to the birth of conflicts. For example, imposing a political system in a nation as a symbol of peace. This will bring discomfort within its population and will divide those who agree and those who oppose.

In all the languages and cultures peace acquires different nuances and meanings as a result of historical experiences or the surrounding environment, including the role of religion. For example, within the religious context of Abraham, the Semitic words as *Shalom* and *Salaam* cover a variety of meanings which includes feelings of safety, as well as the good relationship and respect, the welfare and integrity. In south Asia, the Sanskrit word *Shanti* emphasizes the depth of the internal peace in political discourse, provides a philosophy at the domestic level and bring it to their everyday

relationships is involved in external and internal processes of their people (Rueda, 1998). Through these traditional bonds it can verify the authenticity of peace within their communities. So it is important to embrace a greater understanding of the concept of peace within each community, furthermore, the conflict must be handled in different ways and should not impose a concept of peace itself.

In the American context the concept of peace is closely linked with the absence of war or violence. It is attributed to their own political system as a model to follow, free democracy, economic liberalism, constitutionalism and other characteristics of the Western world. It has been seen attempts to overlay the concept to intervene in international conflicts by imposing its concept as single to follow.

Therefore, the importance of intercultural contribution must be emphasized which ideas are complementary to each other and not overlaying them in building a generalized concept of peace seeking to solve or prevent conflicts. The transfer of knowledge must be of double track, i.e. an exchange between the parties in which all have the same opportunity to make contributions and all are willing to receive new knowledge. Modernization, intercultural encounters and international relations have built a bridge of communication that ease the exchange of information. In addition, the coexistence of cultures in the same region shows the effectiveness of an exchange of double track. Peace must be seen as a process aimed at promoting positive and constructive ways to resolve conflicts, contrast to the violence and at the same time developing man to new challenges.

1.2.2 HOW TO BUILD A SUSTAINABLE PEACE

There are several contributions, which have highlighted the one of Johan Galtung, Jean Paul Lederach, and the Secretary of the United Nations through the Agenda for Peace published in January of 1992. Their agenda seeks to provide guidelines to prevent future wars or violent conflicts and to build, with efforts of all members, sustainable peace.

Johan Galtung

Johan Galtung, who was previously mentioned, builds a relationship between the three manifestations of violence previously explained with the known 3R,

reconstruction in the wake of the violence, reconciliation of the parties in conflict and conflict resolution (Zeeuw, 2001).

Within the reconstruction there is a simultaneous process between the rehabilitation that includes the dissolution of the long-term war, and the economic and social reconstruction. The restructuring, that involves the inclusion of a legitimate democracy with the participation of civil society and what he calls the *Re-acculturation*, involves the introduction of knowledge skills in conflict resolution at all levels of education (Zeeuw, 2001).

In the same way explains Galtung two dimensions within the Reconciliation. The behavior is the first, in order to prevent the resumption of hostilities, while the second dimension is linked with the rehabilitation of the affected people (Zeeuw, 2001).

Finally, he emphasizes a way to start the resolution of conflicts in the interior of the democratic structures (parliament) and that is carried out in society through non-violent measures (Zeeuw, 2001).

Jean Paul Lederach

The next important contributor in the definition of the concept of building on peace is Jean Paul Lederach. He describes the construction of peace as a succession of stages and processes necessary to convert the conflicts in relationships that are more peaceful and sustainable (Lederach, 1997). In one of his several works he describes 3 key components for the construction of a sustainable peace:

1.- The construction of peace must be carried out simultaneously on all levels of society

Paul Lederach asserts that all levels of society must be included, not just the political representatives, and only on that way it would be possible to achieve an effective construction of a sustainable peace.

"If we're going to go beyond the arrangements toward reconciliation or toward what I refer to as processes of a sustainable peace, we must not limit our vision only at the highest levels of political actors and the peace

negotiations that are forged. I have plotted this as a pyramid that describes three related processes, but different. The first process is a relationship of top-down carried out by few representatives and usually high visible leaders. The second is the bottom-up approach that includes an understanding of the peace at local levels according to the unique characteristics of each local environment. The third is the focus on the environment that can support both approaches in a unique way and often provides links vertically in the society and horizontally through the lines of conflict" (Lederach, 1997).

Lederach shows the need of full inclusion in society with their political representatives. Achieving a total understanding of the environment in which it seeks to build a sustainable peace, not decreases the power of political representatives as evidenced by the first part of the pyramid, however, emphasizes the power of society by including its environment as part of the understanding of a sustainable peace.

2. - The short-term goals and a long-term vision must be linked

The second component describes the need to build a relationship between short-term needs to be fulfilled and the vision of long-term peace-building.

"I have suggested that a critical change in our way of thinking, one that is evident in peace processes that have been kept to themselves over time, is the ability to develop a strategic framework. This framework provides a space to imagine a desired future, and pushes us to think critically about the nature of the processes of change required to move from the immediate crisis to a hope of long-term. It is only within a framework of work that thinks ahead that we are capable of change from being inductors of crisis to be able to respond to crisis. Responses to crisis means we are able to recognize within any opportunity that is provided to maximize our potential that responds to the immediate need and at the same time increases the overall movement toward the desired change" (Lederach, 1997).

This component shows the advantages of analyzing and relating the immediate needs that arise in a time of crisis with a long-term vision of a sustainable peace. It should create a strategic framework that links both needs and a process that includes the two at the same time. the long-term results will be durable and not only an immediate

response with possibilities to reopen a conflict, or else it does not come to achieve a true sustainable peace by what it is vital to the construction of peace, the relationship between short- and long-term needs.

3.- The critical issues must find an answer while a broader structural change is planned and launched.

The last component of the theory of Lederach, refers to reconciliation, related not only to the solution of the immediate conflict as a new border between states since for him it is not only limited to this but the reconciliation seeks to build better relationships.

"The reconciliation and the strengthening of civil society must think beyond this limited metaphor. I believe that reconciliation requires to think about a way to end the unwanted things, how to find creative solutions to specific problems, and as much as to construct something desired. This thinking is broader to what would be referenced as peace building and conflict transformation. The construction of peace suggests forge structures and processes that redefine the violent relationships in patterns of cooperation and constructive" (Lederach, 1997).

The construction of sustainable peace for Lederach is not only an objective, it is a process of several activities and different goals to be met, both for the conflict itself as for those involved in it. To take advantage of the positive is to find new solutions and alternatives, challenge man to overcome himself, achieve desires and not only put an end to the conflict. Build new peaceful relation is the way to build on sustainable peace.

1.2.3 CONCEPT OF PEACE BY UNITED NATIONS

The concept of peace building that is used by the vast majority of States and organizations is presented by the Secretary General of United Nations Boutros Ghali, who issued in the official discourse of June 1992 in the report *"An Agenda for Peace"*. The different concepts and terminologies and the correct process are a key reference in the construction of a sustainable peace. It includes preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping operations, the operations of peacemaking and peace building (United Nations).

This report aims to present an analysis and recommendations to strengthen the actions of United Nations and be more efficient operating in the international framework. It presents the capabilities of United Nations for the preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and the maintenance of the same.

"The sources of conflict and war are penetrating and profound. Reaching them will require most of our efforts to improve respect for human rights and fundamental freedom, to promote sustainable economic and social development to a broader prosperity, to relieve the suffering and reduce the existence and use of weapons of mass destruction" (United Nations).

Preventive Diplomacy

The best use of preventive diplomacy is when this allows conflicts to alleviate tensions through dialogue, or if the conflict has been unleashed to try to resolve it promptly by diplomatic means. Further more, the use of preventive diplomacy can build trust and also could lead to early warnings through the collection of information, preventive deployment to avoid conflicts from becoming violent or if they have done to safeguard the civil society (United Nations).

The report raises the cooperation of the States to acquire responsibility within their nations and constantly analyze the economic, social, cultural, religious situation, etc., and submit them to the UN in such a way that they can be analyzed in order to prevent future conflicts. States can also count with representatives of the UN to make reports on the situation of their States (United Nations). The purpose of this measure is to prevent and to include the International Community for solutions if necessary.

The United Nations system is a warning system in relation to environmental threats, the risk of nuclear accidents, natural disasters, the massive population movements, the threat of famine and the spread of diseases (United Nations). That is why the United Nations finds it necessary to build links between the different information sources in order to assess whether or not there is a threat to peace and to analyze what measures could be taken by the United Nations to alleviate it.

The preventive deployment of United Nations operations is detailed in this report, on what circumstances should be taken in order to ensure security for the most

vulnerable ones and also to protect the fulfillment of human rights in the populations involved.

Prior to this report the troops were deployed only when the conflict had already taken place by what through this report, the Secretary-general was looking for planning the circumstances that justify the preventive deployment. For example, in situation of national crisis could be the deployment at the request of the government or interested parties (United Nations).

One of the situations in which the presence of United Nations could discourage hostilities is if hostilities were located at the sides of the borders of both countries under consent of the two, or either in a single border to prevent violent attacks to the population. United Nations would act as a symbol of defense. Discussions on additional possibilities of help offered in United Nations to resolve conflicts in peaceful manner or prevent conflicts through dialogue. It also provides a site for dialogue for members of United Nations in which included the same Secretary-general prepared to help the parties find solutions. The report stresses act without violating the jurisdiction of any State. The act must be under the circumstances outlined in the report and with a continuous dialogue between the rests of commissions as the Security Council to ensure always for the welfare of society (United Nations).

Finally within the preventive diplomacy have been included the demilitarized zones. Previously these had been established by agreement of the parties at the conclusion of a conflict. In addition to the deployment of United Nations personnel in areas as part of the peacekeeping operations, the consideration must take into account the usefulness of these areas as a form of preventive deployment, in order to eliminate any pretext for attacks (United Nations). Demilitarized zones would serve as symbols of the concern of the international community to prevent conflicts.

Peacemaking

The report calls for the involvement of all member States in addition to the use of all the agencies that were created with the purpose of preventing new violent conflicts. It suggests granting a greater power to the International Court of Justice. There are fair economic or political sanctions but with the proper analysis and prior agreement

of all parties involved. In addition, the report suggests to keep and increase if needed to be induced economic assistance, social policy or of any State that could need by consequences of conflict. It also details the circumstances under it will use military force and only after all peaceful means have failed. In this area it requires greater care and attention since United Nations is the warrant of international security (United Nations). Making peace is often the beginning of the maintenance of peace, so the deployment of a United Nations presence in the field could develop possibilities of conflict prevention; it also makes the work of peacemaking and in many cases, can be used as a former requirement for the construction of peace.

PEACE-KEEPING

Peace keeping is considered in this report as a creation of United Nations, since it is a term used partly thanks to the stability that the United Nations led after wars and violent conflicts to numerous areas of the world (United Nations).

Boutros Ghali mentions the absurdity that the entire expenditure in war can be invested in prevention, support for the organization and in the costs of the means to achieve peace. This includes the logistics like the staff and the team that this organization needs for the maintenance of peace. It was urged economic and troops or equipment for military interventions to be contributed by nations (United Nations). It should be noted that this report was written in 1992 and the needs and economic resources of the Organization have changed with time, with greater economic contributions and greater action by the international community.

AND POST-CONFLICT PEACE-BUILDING

This stage is achieved through the agreements that are made when the civil conflict ends. These may include the disarmament of the formerly warring parties and the refund of order, guard and the possible destruction of weapons, repatriation of refugees, advice and support the training of security personnel, increasing efforts to protect human rights, the promotion of formal and informal processes of political participation and the reform or the strengthening of the governmental institutions (United Nations).

Simultaneously, the projects that States as a whole contribute are to develop agriculture, improve transportation or share resources such as water or electricity

they need, or joint programs that seek to diminish and eliminate barriers between nations by means of a free movement, cultural exchange and educational projects aimed for mutual benefit of the youth. All this and more can be essential to prevent a recurrence of cultural national tensions that can lead to a resumption of hostilities.

It is important to emphasize other aspects, such as the absolute demining in the conflict zones (United Nations). As in several areas the mines have left causing the death of civilians when the conflict had already ceased.

Peace in each country and the urgency of rebuilding and strengthening their societies requires external peace and cooperation among nations for correct development. It emphasizes the need for contribution and commitment of all members of the Organization. Furthermore, it raises the importance of democracy as fundamental to reach a stage of prosperity and justice (United Nations).

This report gave an important contribution to the creation of a comprehensive policy for conflict prevention and peace-building through the international community. The United Nations plays a significant role to provide tools and support countries affected by war for the establishment of means of durable and sustainable peace.

Later on there were more contributions. For example, the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict was created as a frame of reference based on the report of United Nations mentioned above with the objective of preventing violent conflict, promoting a culture of prevention and not a reaction. This is included in the incentive to use its three principles based on the prompt reaction to early signs of conflict, reducing tensions between the parties and to study and solve the main cause of possible conflicts (The United Nations Security Council, 2001).

Another commission analyzed the exception from the principle of non-intervention through certain situations in which it is essential to act against this principle. When the population is going through serious damage as a result of civil war, repression by the State, and insurrections that this State is unable or unwilling to prevent, the international community must take responsibility to protect the rights of these peoples. International liability is more than preventing, it is also reacting and rebuilding when necessary, being prevention a priority (International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, 2001).

There are more contributions that have worked such as the Brahimi report, the report of the Secretary-general on Conflict Prevention (2001), the proposals of the European Union in the framework of its Common Foreign and Security Policy, as well as some contributions from civil society. They have spread the vision of peace building (Zeeuw, 2001).

The next segment of this chapter is the description of everything related to the tool to be used for the construction of sustainable peace- Sports. Once the terms and definitions related to conflict and peace are understood, building the benefits of this tool can be related to its positive contribution to society and more.

1.3 SPORT

1.3.1 CONCEPT

There is no single definition of sport. The definition that will be used in this thesis is granted by the International Union of Federations, a sport must comply with these requirements to be considered as such with the capacity to be global with their own federation. The objective of this research is to establish the use of this tool for the construction of sustainable peace.

The concept of sport is difficult to quote because it encompasses not only physical capacities, but also mental ones. It may or may not require motorized instruments or the support of animals, the coordination of which is an element of the competition. To be considered a sport within a federation it must contain certain features such as an element of competition. It should not rely on any element of "luck". It may not pose any risk to health or safety of either athletes or participants and must not be detrimental to any living being (International Federations Union). Other regulations are more specific to sports for limited mental and physical activities, which will not be analyzed in this research.

It should also be emphasized that sport can be categorized in another way, i.e. there is educational or pedagogical sport that does not necessarily contain a competitive element (International Federations Union).

Another highly prized concept is granted in the European Sports Charter created in the year 1975 in which laws and regulations for sport in Europe were built for the

best possible integration of society without any discrimination. The concept states "sports include all forms of physical activity through an organized participation or not include as its objective the expression or the improvement of the physical and mental condition, the development of social relations or obtaining results in competition at all levels." This letter was edited again in 1992 for a better adaptation to the new demands of society, however their concept of sport remained the same (Consejo de Europa, 2001). This concept encompasses all the above features and maintains a social approach. It was created to be applied at the level of professional sports as well as in the field of education and standards approach for the inclusion of the whole society.

A broader contribution is given by Bernard Gillet in his History of Sport, in which he closely relates the concept of sport with game. Since both contain some of the same elements in them, he refers to the game as the manifestation of sport itself. This must be free, that is to say, where no one forces a person to engage in such activities. selfless to be performed by its own taste and pleasure and attractive. (Anabel, I have no idea how to fix this.) He also includes in his concept the formalization of rules that must be established in each sport to be practiced, in search of maintaining order and parity in the activity (Gillet, 1971). This concept lacks several features of the previous, as educational elements or competitive, however its simplicity is to conceptualize corruption through the game, could be considered as prior to the development and evolution of sport. It should be noted that Bernard Gillet was the first to include sport within the school curriculum in schools in England.

1.3.2 ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION

There are thinkers who indicate the birth of sport at a certain time or at a certain founders however, to establish an origin is somewhat uncertain, because sport is an activity carried out since our early ancestors through different activities that they learned and perfected over time. They gradually progressed into the sports that we know now. We cannot specify an exact date or a place at which they were born as such. What we can analyze is their rapid evolution, especially during this century. Their development has been greater, due to the development of technologies, communication, and transportation that have helped their rapid spread throughout the

world. Every community, tribe, village or town and even entire States are familiar with any type of sport.

We should thank the donations provided by each time and nation. Certain sports practiced in Egypt such as fight, standing long jump, swimming, and fishing, among others date back to the year 2000 A. C. The Greek contribution and the creation of the Olympic Games or other manifestations of previous practices of sport were in the years 1600 and 1100 A. C. The codification of rules of games such as football occurred in England between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (López, 2000). d One of the most important advances in the modern era was the introduction by the Frenchman Pierre Fredy, Baron de Coubertin, of the modern Olympic Games in 1896 based on the games of ancient Greece (International Olympic Committee, 2013).

Sport evolves according to the environment; therefore, the close link between society and its culture with the evolution of sport cannot be understood or analyzed separately. Anthropologist Kendall Blanchard analyzed in this way and I quote "*...As a general rule, sport reflects the basic values of the cultural context in which it develops, and therefore acts as cultural ritual or transmitter of culture. Even sports introduced from a foreign source, are rapidly changed and adapted to fit with traditional norms and values...*" (BLANCHARD & CHESKA, 1986). Sport is a consequence of its environment; its evolution or change depends on traditions established in the society in which it is going to be used.

The origin of sport was previously referred to by the concept given by Bernard Gillet, who describes the game as a manifestation of sport. It is this same reason that could be assigned the game as the first signs of its ancient origin, in the same way sport researcher Jose Maria Cagigal exposes "*Sport is first and foremost, game, according to philological studies. It cannot delete a concept evolved an original meaning, without full evidence that that meaning has fallen into total disuse. And nobody has accomplished to "demonstrate" such disuse. To go to practice any sport, it is said, "let's play..." An athlete is says "played well" or "juice evil". All these uses and meanings, whose examples could be increased endlessly, are not metaphorical but real...*" (López, 2000). So it is that the game could be considered as t evolved into the sport that we have today. It is an activity carried out with different

creative and constructive purposes, without geographical boundaries or racial or physical limitations. Sport or game has evolved as well as globalization, breaking down barriers of communication, strengthening relationships, attracting masses to an activity with positive purpose.

1.3.3 Olympic Sports Values

"The Olympic Movement aims to contribute to the construction of a better and more peaceful world by educating youth through sport practiced without discrimination of any kind, and within the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding, the spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play." (Comité Olímpico Internacional, 2004).

The use of this tool in the construction of sustainable peace has been mainly based on its values. It has been described previously as an inclusive activity that has evolved to be used as part of the work for a better world. Those who practice sport share the values of fairness and cooperation among members of a team. It is always better to work as a team.

The values that sport promotes contain a sense of accomplishment and can be used as inspiration for young people through role models to follow, such as athletes and professional players.

The values taken from the Olympic Charter are: friendship, loyalty, honesty, fair play, respect, solidarity, modesty in the triumph, value in the loss, pursuit of excellence, sportsmanship, overcoming and equal opportunities (Comité Olímpico Internacional, 2004).

Within the Olympic Games a philosophy that Coubertin decided to call olympism was also founded. It encompasses the values in sports related to the education of young people and the social impact that would have the practice of these values thus becoming also in a moral and lifestyle (Comité Olímpico Internacional, 2004).

Olympism is based on the fundamentals written in the Olympic Charter by Coubertin. It has been directed toward new trends, according to the definition within the letter, Olympism is a "philosophy of life" (Comité Olímpico Internacional, 2004). That is to say, that is not simply a theory, but the practice of these values, the

human being experiences their virtues. Olympic Movement must be reflected in the act and development of human beings in their social environment.

This philosophy of life is to be transmitted in different programs created by the commission of Olympics, in schools and educational centers for the purpose of changing the social environment and little by little contributing to the building of a better world. Some of the universal principles that are shared within and outside of sports, such as in educational and cultural programs are peaceful coexistence, equality of participation, respect for other cultures, respect for the environment and more (Comité Olímpico Internacional, 2004).

Competitors with the knowledge and teaching of the Olympic movement know that to compete in the Olympic games is more than winning a medal or be an elite athlete. It is more than standing in an Olympic podium. It involves a social responsibility and commitment to building a more peaceful world.

Values of Olympism

Sport, culture and education are combined within the philosophy of Olympism in order to achieve a balance between body, mind and spirit. The International Olympic Committee has described three fundamental values on which the Olympic movement is based:

1. Excellence: It should not be confused with the meaning of winning. It is related to the progress and participation within and outside of the playing area. The effort to deliver the best of themselves every day in their environment.
2. Friendship: Through this value the Olympic Games is looking to use sport as a tool to create ties between nations, closer relationships between States and a better understanding of their cultures, thus overcoming political, economic, racial, religious and gender differences.
3. Respect: It is referenced in regard to sport and the daily life, respect for rules, sport itself, to others and themselves. Not carrying out doping and always practicing a clean game is the value of respect in sport. To live an ethical life is to understand the Olympic movement (Comité Olímpico Internacional, 2004).

The Olympic Charter reads as follows: "By associating sport with culture and training, Olympism seeks to create a lifestyle based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example, social responsibility and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles." (Comité Olímpico Internacional, 2004). The need to connect competition and education, individual and team, the positive and constructive role in the society of sport, is manifested in the Olympic Charter to promote the importance and the need for it to be applied in all sports fields.

1.3.4 SPORT: GENERATOR OF IDENTITIES

Sport, without a doubt, has been transformed into a cultural trait that allows to identify a society, or that a State, town, or community to feel identified with sport. For greater understanding one could give examples such as Brazil with football and capoeira, Canada with hockey, New Zealand with Rugby and many other States that feel identified with true sport.

Sport contributes to the identity of a society when individuals join in support of their national or local team, leaving aside rivalries on internal political, racial, economic, or cultural matters. Since they were linked to the representation of all within the same representative this is an individual or a team that becomes the image of all.

This advantage of sport is also used in the political aspect, with the example of South Africa and Nelson Mandela through Rugby. The population of this country was represented by the national rugby team "The Springboks", but in order to arrive at a listing of the whole nation, Nelson Mandela had to overcome the very difficult situation in the post apartheid, in which there still lived ethnic differences and the resentment of the racial segregation. Mandela was instrumental in developing political strategies for the peaceful coexistence of different ethnic groups within sport and within the nation. He was successful and he continues to be recognized in the world after his death. People are rooted to their nation and the support to their representatives in sports competitions is a vivid demonstration of their identity (Carlin, 2009). The social impact that policies such as those mentioned earlier have is great. The power to identify themselves produces that impact on society and its culture.

Another example is when a country has achieved good results during a global competition in a given sport. The process of dissemination of this sport is easier. The population has a greater attraction to the practice of the same, as a result of the social impact that was caused by the good results in some contest (López, 2000). The feeling generated by the victory or international recognition of achievements of representatives from their state causes the population, generally young people and children to gravitate toward more practice and improvement of their abilities in this sport.

Another relevant aspect in the generation of identity with a sport is to become the country or city headquarters of these events (Cagigal, 1979). The spread of a cultural stream to villages can be obtained by being the world host of any discipline and more importantly to be an Olympic city. The effects of that event can last for a long time. Also, the correct administration can generate economic aspects and productive and positive urban development in the area where they are designated as was the case of the 2012 Olympics in London, being at the present time the largest sports area in Europe, thanks to be the headquarters of the event (Blanco, 1994).

Thanks to the strong sense of belonging and identity that it generates, sport could be cataloged as one of the most important in the present that must be taken into account for their better utilization and social and cultural development, with a better coexistence and solidarity within States.

1.3.5 SPORTS DIPLOMACY

Sports diplomacy might be described as the use of a universal language to improve relations between States and peoples, going beyond cultural, social and political differences. It could create propitious spaces for peaceful solution of conflicts (Cancilleria de República de Colombia, 2013).

According to the United Nations the number of countries that are using sport and physical activity as a tool for economic and social development and for the construction of peace is increasing. In effect, the Secretary-general Ban Ki-moon has said that the International Organization is ready to strengthen their partnership and to promote sport in the whole world without any discrimination. A sample of his

interest and support in sport was that he declared the day April 6th as the international day of sport for development and peace (United Nations, 2013).

Sports diplomacy is a form, an expression of public diplomacy. It takes advantage of the value of sport to help in relations of a State with the world, while it may be planned so as to serve internally to the State as given in Colombia (Cancilleria de República de Colombia, 2013). It can precede encounters with other sectors generating development opportunities for the members of programs such as for the State in general. There are several examples to demonstrate that diplomacy sport is not something new, it has been applied since ancient times.

One of the best known is the diplomacy of the ping pong, known by this name because it was this sport which allowed China to plan a strategy to approach the United States in 1970. The team representative of United States was invited to visit the Republic of China while the team was participating in an international competition in Japan. It was a great shock since neither of the high-ranking politicians had been invited or received in this country, because of political differences that characterize both. This led to the subsequent official visit of President Nixon to China and thus relations between these countries began (Cohen, 2008).

The following example is very recent between North Korea and South Korea. The first time that the flag and National Anthem of South Korea were in North Korea occurred during the awards in an international sports event, in which 22 athletes and 19 staff members were found participating in the neighboring country in the Asia Cup in 2013 (AFC) (AFC, 2013). Acts such as these were never imagined possible in any political act, however sport once again demonstrates the power to break barriers.

The ex-basketball player Dennis Rodman made use of sports diplomacy on the visit to North Korean leader Kim Jong-un to propose 2 matches of basketball formed with a group representing the United States against a combined team of his country. The first will be on the day of the birthday of the North Korean leader and the second two days later. This sport is one of the favorites of the leader and in spite of the large restrictions within this country in terms of access to international information, people know of Michael Jordan. Rodman stressed that their presence did not seek to discuss

policies, only to strengthen relations through sports (Sparrow, 2014). However, the approval of the event that occurred in the month of March 2013 is a good sign.

Another example is the case of Armenia and Turkey. They have a history of wars and also the Armenian genocide by Turkey that ended relations between these two countries. They managed the first approach when the Prime Minister of Turkey visited the Armenian capital to attend a football match in qualifying for the 2010 World Cup in South Africa (Bonet, 2008). The meeting was held in 2008 and was one of the greatest advances between these two States, which reflected a sports diplomacy capable of unifying States.

In the project in Colombia the many benefits that can be achieved in an effective planning with sports diplomacy can be appreciated. The project that is in charge of the Colombia Chancellery "promotion plan for Colombia in the outside" since 2011, which has benefited 400 children, and adolescents with the risk of being recruited by paramilitary groups in 16 municipalities belonging to 8 departments of the West of the country. They have visited 29 countries in 4 continents, carrying the message of peace and coexistence to the world. The disciplines that are offered in the project are rugby, football, athletics, basketball, table tennis, baseball, and skating. The objectives of the project are to create bridges of relationship with the international community, open discussions for future trade or political relations, to involve young people in danger of being recruited to a world of peace through sport. The results are evident, the visit of representatives of States to the young people who attended. It creates a sense of confidence between States, and the young participants create development opportunities for themselves and their Country (Cancilleria de República de Colombia, 2013).

Sport should not be insulated from politics, however its use should not be wrong or with goals against the construction of peace. The relationship between them is vital. Sport is an essential part of public policy and therefore it should be used in projects of international relations. Sporting achievements are also a benefit within a country to promote the holistic development of young people. They mark a path to follow, and they become models of life. Also the name of the country they represent is fostered and it encourages the promotion of a country in a world of sports.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE MILLENNIUM FROM UNITED NATIONS ON RELATIONSHIP WITH SPORT

The virtues of sport allow it to be used as an effective tool in projects carried out for the millennium development, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals that were established, following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000 following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to develop a global partnership for development goals such as those relating to education, gender equality, HIV/AIDS and the reduction in the occurrence of serious diseases (The United Nations). The values that Olympic sports have been mentioned that can be easily transmitted between members of a society and between States that are compatible with the values needed for development and peace. However, governments have underestimated the potential of sport and the United Nations after UNICEF presented a report detailing the power of sport for the construction of peace.

The United Nations currently contains certain activities, which include Sports. Its objective is not to create Sports champions, but to contribute to the development of peace and other activities of development (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003).

Sports contribute to the development of economy in direct and indirect ways, such as production of sporting goods, sporting events and necessary services related to Sports that generate jobs. The contribution of sports to the national economy has even been revealed in statistics. For example, in UK the economy cycle of Sports activities is 1.7% of the GDP (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003). Furthermore, the transmission of values as well as teamwork and leadership could be exploited by young people as a source of development and it could open more job positions for them. It also provides recreational activities for young people and children, which could represent a decrease in juvenile crime and child labor.

"Sport can be an ideal forum to reassume a social dialogue and preserve divisions, highlighting the similarities between people and throwing away prejudices" (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003). The mass movement that Sports produce across borders presents a

place for the apolitical contact of individuals. It makes it ideal for the use of this tool for the construction of peace.

The differences between Sports and other tools are the informality and the high ability to attract more young people. It could not be easier, more entertaining, and participatory to teach values and to put them into practice but through Sports. They are a powerful voice of communication, which transcends time, and in the geographical area, Sports can be used in destabilized environments.

UNICEF examines the contribution of Sports as an instrument to achieve the millennium goals in different areas such as health, education, sustainable development, peace, Communication, alliances, HIV-AIDS (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003).

1.4.1 Sport and Health

Sports generate health benefits, like the prevention of diseases of all kinds by means of physical activity. This contributes the state in the financial area since it can reduce the need for the consumption of health resources that are generally found in crisis in developing countries. It also increases productivity and reduces costs of the State in the inactivity of its citizens in regard to medical expense. Sports should also serve as an opportunity to make alliances and create policies and programs for local or global maximum use of the advantages of sports (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003).

1.4.2 Sport and Education

Education is fundamental to the successful achievement of the Millennium Goals and sports should not be unlinked to education. Sports do not only teach values that can be practiced while performing sports activities, but also values applied to the daily life of people. Sports also aid promoting values that help the development of society, such as cooperation, trust, respect, honesty and it is necessary for social union.

Programs related to Sports can achieve full inclusion, especially in areas in which girls are marginalized from education. Sports could be raised as an excellent platform for the initiation of inclusion of girls in school; it could also be applied to people

with different abilities (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003).

In the aspect of the refugee camps, sports and education could be of a great help since they could motivate children to attend schools with permanence and for them to be better integrated inside the classrooms. Sports and education can even contribute with the decline of violent acts or antisocial behavior (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003).

It must be emphasized that the marginalization of Sports within education systems has not changed despite the importance and benefits that sports bring. The time devoted to sports activities is declining; resources are limited and skills are scarce. Studies made of 126 countries demonstrated that the decline in marginalization of Sports is almost worldwide. This is the result of the low importance given to sport for not being "intellectual" (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003).

UNICEF along with other institutions and organizations are calling for all countries to have a greater integration of sports programs into education systems and to rethink on its importance to the development of society and children.

1.4.3 Sport and Sustainable Development

Sustainable development means the satisfaction of needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, promoting a full and long life (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003).

Sports contribute in this aspect to economic and social development and for the protection of the environment. As previously mentioned the benefits of sports programs, thank to its values, represent a great aid for the construction of sustainable development, creating sources of work as for economic development and many other contributions in other areas. In terms of social development, sports programs bring to inclusion, to gender equity, to reduce and to eliminate child labor, and to decrease drug use and crime. In regard to the environment, it is a mutual relationship since the practice of Sports requires a clean environment. The environment can use sports

programs through campaigns of caring for the environment. For example the case of London Olympics 2012 promoted the construction of a green area, it is so far one of the greatest achievements with support for the care of the environment.

1.4.4 Sport and Peace

The advantages of Sports in regard to the link between communities, towns or States represent one of the best ways for the social, cultural and ethnic exchange, thanks to the universal language that sports have. It can also be used to prevent conflicts, through social integration and tolerance in properly directed programs. Sports programs can usually be applied at any stage prior the conflict or post conflict to prevent future rivalries and to encourage dialogue by reducing tensions.

Sports programs can help displaced people or refugees to cope with problems such as violence, discrimination and destabilized and unstructured environments (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003).

In cases of ex child-soldiers who are generally recruited against their will and separated from their communities, living experiences of extreme violence, they need immediate help to re-enter society and to redeem the damage in their childhoods. The process is complicated and includes a variety of work areas as psychological, physical and emotional (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003). Sports in this area have a very important role in development, since through sports programs communities can bring the children back to their childhood, to their full right to play and to interact in recreational activities. Sports also provide a method to channel their energy in a positive way and to control their aggression. Participating within a team helps children to build their skills to socialize with others and gives them a sense of belonging.

"The General Assembly of the United Nations recognizes the potential of sports to support the construction of a peaceful and better world, and since 1993 it has been endorsed by the Olympic Truce before the Olympic Games. throughout the world, there is a growing recognition of the power of sports

as international messenger of peace." (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003)

Sports are an indispensable tool for the construction of peace by helping to find peaceful solutions to problems. Sports contain a global language that must be implemented within projects by all States in the construction of a better world.

1.4.5 Sport and Communication

Sports being a universal appeal are a way of mass communication of high effectiveness. Their convening power allows access to a variety of audiences in different ways. Sports transmit messages of coexistence, respect, solidarity, cooperation and how to accept the victory or defeat in a respectable manner. They may also be used as means of communicating goals and projects of development and peace of United Nations in public sporting events, to convene thousands of spectators and in long-term campaigns (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003).

There are different ways athletes can contribute to build on peace. Athletes can perform as ambassadors of goodwill, spokespersons for campaigns or projects devoted to social development, to participate in the media and including the private sector. These are some of the best systems of communication (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003). The popularity of sports stars enables them to reach viewers and to keep their attention in the message they want to pass on. They also become role models to be followed and admired by young people.

1.4.6 Sport and Alliances

The sports sector gives an opportunity to establish partnerships for the development of the Millennium Objectives, which is looking for a global alliance to better tackle global challenges. Sports are constantly working with international alliances or within communities, including public and private sectors and other sports organizations. Many of sports-related projects are based on alliances between sectors and governments, because they need support to build on sustainable development (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003).

"The world of sports have a natural alliance with the United Nations system and must be included in the cultivation of a "global partnership for development", "the eighth objective of the Objectives of the Millennium" (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003).

1.4.7 Sport and HIV/AIDS

One of the largest and most troubling pandemics in the world that prevents the correct development of society and deteriorates the life style of affected communities in large number is HIV/AIDS. UNAIDS estimates that there are around 42 million people living with HIV/AIDS, of which 90% are in developing countries and 75% of these are in Sub-Saharan Africa (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003). Facing these alarming numbers, and with the importance that was described, there must be a use of all the tools possible to fight in this global battle against HIV/AIDS which includes the use of Sports.

The main pillars in any program against HIV/AIDS must be knowledge, life skills, a safe environment and basic services. For its benefits Sports becomes suitable for support programs based on these pillars. The convening power, and the influence sports have, especially in young people and children, make sports a vital and important tool in the fight against this pandemic.

The relationship that is built between coaches or sports leaders and young athletes is special and of trust through which they can transmit information necessary for sexual protection and care, and early detection and treatment if people already have the disease (Grupo de Trabajo Interinstitucional de Naciones Unidas sobre el Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz, 2003).

HIV-AIDS programs can use the advantages of sports and the communication to transmit sex education campaigns, protection and prevention, with an almost total scope to all the members of the communities

CONCLUSION

The contribution of the definitions and analysis of the terminology related to conflicts and the concept of conflict itself constitute a great help in the framework of the construction of peace. The ultimate goal is to find ways for a peaceful coexistence. Analyzing a conflict even prior to becoming one can develop short-term and long-term strategies in political, economic, social, cultural and other areas. As presented at the beginning of the investigation, conflict is impossible to completely remove; it is part of the society. However, what can be achieved is a balance in the existence of conflict and order by promoting the development of man. The concept of conflict, which this research is based on, refers to a situation in which two or more parties wish to carry out acts inconsistent with each other, and this concept can be applied to individuals, states and nations.

Subsequently different types of conflict, such as latent conflict, pacific conflict and violent conflict, were described. In the last category the following subcategories were presented: interests of fund, parties involved, the type of coercion used and the scene of conflict. The different stages of a conflict, latent, emergent and sustained, were also presented. The description that was presented is vital to differentiate on what types of conflict the application of sports is the most suitable and what types of strategies could be proposed depending on its category.

The following section presented different concepts of peace, from which two perceptions of this project will be emphasized. The first is related to the absence of violence and the second, in a more positive manner, related to human development. These perceptions were submitted to the contributions to the concept of peace-building, from which it can be defined as a process of several activities that involve also individuals not only to the conflict, proving how positive it is to find alternative solutions enabling the development of man and his constant need to be overcome in order to build new peaceful relations. The key elements for building on peace that are presented by the United Nations are the preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping operations, operations of imposition of peace and peace building.

Strategies for building on peace contribute to a decrease in violence and social, political and economic crises that tend to be developed by conflicts, which could have been prevented. The construction of effective strategies to solve and to prevent

new conflicts will make a difference in a world in chaos, in a developed world and in peaceful coexistence. It is also necessary to study everything related to conflict and possible solutions. Each element must be analyzed regardless of the dimension of the conflict because its importance is the same. The contribution of the international community in the subject is vital and the development of this area should have more attention to promote a joint development of all nations.

Therefore, sports, one of the tools that is being analyzed, grant an important contribution to the construction of peace for all the advantages that they represent. The values sports contain promote a peaceful environment for the society and for the union that they promote in communities. There is a noticeable importance from the international community at the time, and various international organizations that have included Sports programs in social projects.

Sports, a vital part of this research, were introduced in the following manner: first, by introducing the concept of sports most applicable in relation to the research. The concept is, that sports are not necessarily a competitive activity, physical or mental impairment that does not discriminate with the individuals, part of sports promote teamwork, organized participation, and development of social relations. Sports are also linked with the concept of games and their origin from it. Sports need of order and rules for them to be governed. In reference to sports origin and evolution, Sports are related to games and for this it could be said that sports are with us from our ancestors and their leisure activities. Sports' evolution is linked with the evolution of environment, the development of technologies and communication.

In the same way, there were very important Olympic sports values in this research that demonstrate the possible effectiveness of the use of Sports in the construction of peace. The values of sports promote a sense of accomplishment in society and these values present the inspiration generated by role models on sports. The concept of Olympism is a philosophy of life that must be practiced not only learned. Also, Olympism presents required values in sports as peaceful coexistence, equality of participation, respect for other cultures, respect for the environment, excellence, friendship and respect. All of these values involve a social responsibility and a commitment to building a more peaceful world.

As for sports diplomacy, it refers as the use of a universal language to improve relations between States and people. Governments use sports diplomacy as a tool for economic and social development for the construction of peace. The relationship presented between the Objectives of the Millenium and sports shows the applications of sports programs in all the fields, such as health, education, sustainable development, peace, communication, HIV-AIDS, and more. UNICEF for United Nations presented a report with the aim of sports to be more inclusive in the projects that are undertaken to achieve the millennium goals.

The next chapter will present cases applied by organizations of greater international impact as a sample of the application of Sports in the international field.

CHAPTER II

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CASES APPLIED

INTRODUCTION

Sport is a tool that should not be restricted only to the use of governments or governmental institutions as its benefits must be for the enjoyment of the whole society. When more people take advantage of this in the pursuit of development and construction of peace, best results will be obtained.

As previously mentioned in Chapter I, Sport is inclusive of communities. Transmitting accepted values globally, breaking down geographic, racial, cultural, economic, religious and other barriers. It is a tool that requires economic resources lower in comparison to other tools that need more costly logistics, such as international arbitration, assistance of international courts, restoration of diplomatic relations, and other wars; and the results are seen in a shorter time and in greater strength.

Important organizations such as the United Nations, International Olympic Committee, FIFA and international governments have demonstrated a belief in the growing importance of sport when linked with the construction of peace. It is still unknown and then discarded by many who do not recognize the great power of a tool as simple as sport. It should be increased and to propagate its value, encourage the use of this within communities, peoples, and States in search of the positive development of the society.

There are international cases that demonstrate the unique power of sport in the restoration of international relations between States where they had stopped relations for decades. This chapter will present projects and points of view of international organizations and their leaders in regard to sports for the construction of a sustainable peace. Among these are United Nations, International Olympic Committee, FIFA, and cases applied that have transcended in history and have had a great global impact as the case of China and the United States in the diplomacy of Ping pong and the case of South Africa with Nelson Mandela.

2.1 Sports Projects of International Organizations

International Organizations of great renown have focused efforts on finding and planning projects for the construction of peace with the use of different tools, which also support the social development of the peoples of the countries in which they are applied. Sports are not a new instrument but if it should be emphasized that its importance in this area has grown significantly along with globalization and the growing interconnections between States. The United Nations is one of the most important organizations in the world, which has already made several appeals to the international community to pay attention to the use of sport within projects for the construction of peace. In addition, other international sports organizations have joined building projects for the construction of a sustainable peace in the world.

2.1.1 UNITED NATIONS

One of the United Nations objectives related to the maintenance and construction of peace is to clearly identify any symptoms that might evolve in conflicts and resolve them by any approachable pacifying means. If the conflict has already occurred, the goal is to participate in the peace process focused on solving the reasons that caused the conflict in general and work in the maintenance of peace (United Nations). It is for this great need that they innovated the resources and tools available to a construction of sustainable peace. The United Nations is the international organization more interested in the use of sport as a new tool.

The UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon expressed his attention on sport and its values by saying that "sport has become the universal language, a common denominator that can break boundaries and barriers" (Servicio de Enlace de las Naciones Unidas con las organizaciones no gubernamentales, 2012). In an event in which several were present such as international sports organizations and representatives of States on May 10th, 2009.

The values that sports transmit are potential catalysts of a better social behavior and values that lead to peace. As well as the General Secretary mentioned, sport can be used without geographic limitations which represents a benefit compared to the complexity of the management of a world with a great cultural diversity which presents limitations compared to the use of tools that may be applicable only to a few

and differently to others. Sports are universal and knowledge even in the mildest form of their values is understood within all societies, communities and States.

The United Nations contains principles on which rest the main values of sport in which it can base programs with the objective to build on a sustainable peace and respect for the opponent, acceptance of rules, team work and justice (United Nations Office for Sport for Development and Peace).

The advantages that United Nations has seen in sport are the ease of fund-raising, promoting projects or disseminate information related to the construction of peace, to mobilize masses, and sensitize the population, through athletes as role models to follow, or by means of sporting events. In addition, it is a tool that allows strengthening of ties and social networks, encouraging values such as solidarity, non-violence and tolerance (United Nations Office for Sport for Development and Peace).

One of the most visible samples in the application of sport by United Nations is the position of observer that it was awarded by the International Olympic Committee at the General Assembly, in addition to the use of prominent athletes as ambassadors of goodwill. The UN is working together with communities to increase knowledge and awareness on a variety of issues, also to become part of the solution by working together. The most relevant topics are HIV/AIDS, gender equality, illegal use of drugs and others (9th World Conference on Sport and Environment, 2011).

2.1.1.1 Projects of United Nations with Sport

The next discussion concerns some of the most important projects that The United Nations have made or are in beginning stages of creating in relation to the construction of peace, using sport as a tool.

- Ivory Coast

The United Nations is present in the Ivory Coast -seeking to deescalate the crisis using sports for reconciliation. UNOIC, United Nations Organization in Ivory Coast, works in activities in pursuit of conveying a message of peace and to include society in activities for them to take action on the crisis (Organización de Naciones Unidas en Costa de Marfil, 2013).

Among the activities that have been done there was the tournament in the stadium of Maracá in which the forces of peace Togolese Maracana UNOCI, the Republican forces in Ivory Coast FRCI and the Association of the youth of the village formed part. It ended with a marathon of peace (Organización de Naciones Unidas en Costa de Marfil, 2013).

The President of the National Assembly, who incited people to forgive; to cultivate love and peace, sponsored a football tournament. He also requested the Ivoirians still in exile in Ghana, return to contribute to the development in the Ivory Coast (Organización de Naciones Unidas en Costa de Marfil, 2013).

For the president of the Youth Division Kong, Mamadou Diawara, sports allow young people of all backgrounds to work together. The women's race and the match between the teams Maracana male cohesion and reconciliation were marked by messages of peace and unity, as well as traditional dances. There have been several events and projects in conjunction with the United Nations (Organización de Naciones Unidas en Costa de Marfil, 2013).

- Liberia

In the 2007 peacekeeping mission in Liberia, The United Nations, together with the International Olympic Commission and the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace UNOSDP, launched in March 2007 for 5 days 39 football games. Volleyball and kickball involving young people and leaders of the Community had been organized throughout the country with an average of 2,000 people in each of these games (Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, 2007).

IOC president Jacques Rogge, said in his message: *"This project is an excellent example of how different organizations and institutions can create synergies to achieve a common goal - the promotion of a peaceful society in Liberia-. Sport is, in essence, the only language understood by all and has an enormous educational impact: sporting activities promote interaction, tolerance and spirit of fair play. If young people learn to respect each other from across sport, they will be well equipped for their role in contributing to a better society"* (Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, 2007).

Due to the large audience this sports tournament also offers a platform for raising public awareness of the social problems. Several community initiatives were aimed at the topics of HIV / AIDS, rape, sexual exploitation and other forms of gender-based violence during this project (Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, 2007).

- Rwanda

A project of cycling seeks to build reconciliation in the country of Rwanda, which is narrated in a documentary entitled "Rising From the Ashes". It was produced in 2011 and has been presented in other countries in Africa in an attempt to represent the ravages that generated the genocide of 1994. The participants are mostly survivors, who were children when it happened. It has had a great impact on their lives. There were around 100 participants, and it must be emphasized that at this time they are still in practice of the sport. Also, 15 of them are representing Rwanda in international competitions. The team's coach in Rwanda is Jock Boyer, the first American to travel in the Tour de France, who in a radio interview, explained the support he wants to give for projects such as this so they will spread through the rest of Africa and the world (United Nations Office for Sport, Development and Peace, 2013).

- Syria

Football helps children in the camp Zaatari to overcome the horrors of the conflict, located in Jordan some 8 miles from the border. The camp has about 120,000 refugees. It has become the second largest of refugee of the world. Bassam is part of one of a series of projects that are trying to use football to help those in the camp. It seeks to transform the situation of Syrian children of the trauma they have experienced through the creation of fun activities for them through the game of football. What we are trying to do is that through the game of football eliminate the sense of fear and give them a little sense of normalcy. Projects such as these have faced obstacles due to religion and the deep disconnectedness of the young girls in this particular project. Therefore; it has been better to adapt these spaces for adults. However, it stands as one of the greatest achievements with the greatest number of girls involved. (Zaatari, 2013).

- Vietnam

The Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace in the UN, Mr. Wilfried Lemke mentions how this nation is using sport to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of the UN, through a visit and interviews with leaders of the projects of sport for development, has stressed the progress in areas such as gender equality and inclusion of people with disabilities. One example is the swimming program for young people in areas of high risk of flooding from high water levels.. He also visited the Festival Fun Football project organized by the Football for All Vietnam (FFAV), again focusing specifically on - non-competitive football for children from 6-15 years of age, with a special vision in children infected/affected by HIV/AIDS, and promotes the development of female soccer (United Nations Office for Sport for Development and Peace, 2013).

The United Nations works through its specialized agencies using sport within their projects, which have specific approaches that collaborate with a total contribution to the final solution which is the construction of peace. Here the agencies that contain sports projects and programs with this goal: Department of Economic Affairs and Social Development, Department of Public Information DPI, Organization of FAO Food and Agriculture, the Global Compact Office, International Labor Organization ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, the UN office of high commissioners for refugees UNHCR, UNICEF, A Peacekeeping, WIPO, Goodwill Ambassadors, United Nations Member States, and other agencies (United Nations Office for Sport for Development and Peace).

The United Nations is working very hard on the development of projects with objectives in building peace, supports, supervises, coordinates, supports among other different activities in projects within their institutions or with external organizations and States. Existing projects are a sample of the importance sports has already won in this field and that attracts more and more players to participate. The joint work is paramount for the United Nations because it requires that the States are more involved and be able to generate bigger and better results.

2.1.2 FIFA

FIFA stands for Federation Internationale de Football Association, and is the most important and largest institution of football in the world. FIFA is responsible for

governing all the football federations at the global level. This was born from the need to regulate a sport specifically in that it grew at high speed. FIFA has become the main and only agency authorized to organize events such as the world cup, audit differences among the members whether clubs, selections, federations, or players, criminalizing acts contrary to the principles and the rules of FIFA or accept new football associations (Federación Internacional de Fútbol Asociación, 2004). Already stressing its importance and global impact, FIFA has decided to make a positive contribution to the world through sport, leading several projects and collaborates with the United Nations and other organizations in programs that include soccer as a tool to build peace and social development. Below you will see the projects of FIFA in relation to the construction of peace through Football for Hope, which is responsible for all social projects of FIFA (FIFA, 2005).

The objectives of FIFA to be achieved by means of Football for Hope are education on HIV/AIDS, conflict resolution, gender equality, and social integration of persons with intellectual disabilities, capacity building and training of work, promotion of peace, youth leadership, and life skills, among others (FIFA, 2005). Based on its objectives, FIFA is a convenient ally for supporting projects with common goals that hope for the construction of a better world. FIFA leverages the power of soccer in massive positive and constructive aspects.

The benefited from the support of FIFA are already more than 200 programs in over 60 countries from all continents, also through the promotion of the World Cup of Soccer seeks to create awareness about the social problems and the development of projects at the same time (FIFA, 2005).

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FIFA and UN

These two organizations share globally important goals such as peace building and social development and the mutual support between them is essential. The Secretary

General has spoken before on the value of sport in an interview prior to the World Cup in South Africa.

"The game of soccer is a sport of the simplicity and delicacy. It has a global reach, it is transcendent in the gender and you can practically play anywhere. Either in a sporting event on a large scale as the FIFA World Cup, or an impromptu game in the street, football has the power to inspire confidence, hope and pride from deep down, and promote teamwork and support ". Ban Ki-moon · UN Secretary General (FIFA, 2010).

The power of soccer in the eyes of the Secretary-General is the attractive power of masses in a positive atmosphere which promotes peace and cooperation, in addition to the power of international sporting events not only to convey messages or projects, but also to have effects within the State in which it is performed. So the world of football is so important to the support of nations, as it was in South Africa and it will be in Brazil.

"It is the passion for football that allows you to have a greater impact on the lives of millions of people around the world, especially children. The football World Cup and the FIFA can promote improved health and education of the children of the world, the prevention of HIV / AIDS and, yes, the right of the child to the recreation ". Kofi Annan · Ex- A Secretary-General (Longman, 1998).

Joseph Blatter, the current president of FIFA commented about the power of soccer and its values. The reason why the social commitment that FIFA has is so important and Football for Hope is one of the best creations, it allows the development of football along with the development of communities, it is a great contribution without doubt to the construction of peace and support to social development.

"The driving force of our social commitment can and should be football itself. With its unique attraction and the fundamental values that have come through the generations and cultures, football provides a common basis to participate in a wide range of activities for social development, including education,

health promotion, social integration and gender equity. This is why Football for Hope is of strategic importance for FIFA. Football is and must continue to be a school for life " Joseph S. Blatter, FIFA President (FIFA, 2005).

2.1.2.1 Projects of FIFA

Some of FIFA's projects segmented by the geographic location will be listed with a brief explanation of each project, which were obtained from the report issued by United Nations for FIFA, football for hope.

Europe, Asia and Oceania

In Europe at the moment there are 38 programs, 19 in Asia and 8 in Oceania. This will highlight the most important:

- Bosnia-Herzegovina /Serbia

Friends of Football

In the republics of the former Yugoslavia, the disturbance and the violence of the nineties had affected the entire world. Football Friends was created to help young lovers of football to transform their lives and bring back together the shattered societies in which they are growing (FIFA, 2005).

- United Kingdom

Street League

Street League uses football in combination with training programs to transform the lives of the homeless and deprived of education. It is based on the principles of inclusion, diversity and sustainability, with the aim of promoting healthy life styles, social integration, crime reduction, non-formal education and long-term employment (FIFA, 2005).

- Palestine / Israel

Al Quds Association for Democracy and Dialog

The Palestinian and Israeli children between the ages of 6 and 14 regularly participate in the mixed football tournaments. During these events, the children are addressing the issues of conflict resolution, dialog and understanding of cultural differences (FIFA, 2005).

- India

Magic Bus

Magic Bus uses football to promote education and as a tool to empower disadvantaged children, especially girls. The organization has managed to increase women's participation in the game to convince the parents or representatives to their daughters participate in soccer activities by its social welfare and development in their communities (FIFA, 2005).

- Cambodia

Spirit of Soccer

Through football, children learn about the dangers of landmines. Spirit of Soccer works directly with children and trained coaches to promote awareness of the safety of landmines and to reduce the number of child victims (FIFA, 2005).

- Australia

Football United

Football United helps young refugees and their families to integrate into Australia through practice-based programs in football made after school and during the holidays. This project also organizes tournaments of football to create alliances between different communities (FIFA, 2005).

Africa

In Africa there are 93 programs, some of which are inputs from FIFA to organizations in their projects and others are projects of its own FIFA World Cup held in various communities, and then appoint some of these (FIFA, 2005).

- Sierra Leone

SLASC

The sports club called the *Single Leg Amputee* is located in Sierra Leone recovery provides trauma for war amputees. Tournaments are organized football throughout the country for war amputees, where they get job training and advice, while the local community is educated on the topic with the aim of improving their integration to the community (FIFA, 2005).

- Namibia

Special Olympics

Special Olympics is dedicated to empowering people with intellectual disabilities to become physically fit, productive and respected members of their society through a sports training and competition (FIFA, 2005).

- South Africa

Grassroot Soccer

Grassroot Soccer has been created to function as a prevention against the spread of HIV / AIDS and to build a curriculum-based life skills program in football. It is offered for young people during and after school hours in various municipalities throughout South Africa (FIFA, 2005).

- Mali

Association of Mali for the Promotion of Youth and Women AMPJ

The AMPFJ organizes soccer tournaments for girls and young women, creating platforms for discussion and exchange in order to strengthen the social position of women in Malian society (FIFA, 2005).

- Kenya

Mathare Youth Sports Association MYSA

MYSA points are awarded for environmental cleanups, awareness or prevention for HIV/ AIDS, leadership training and other activities of community services. These points are then awarded to the football team of the league standings corresponding (FIFA, 2005).

- Rwanda

Esperance

Esperance supports the process of reconciliation through the organization of national events and regional soccer and trains young people to become educators in football for peace in their communities (FIFA, 2005).

- Lesotho

Kick4Life

Kick4Life involves young people in the education of HIV/AIDS through football, to promote healthy behavior. The organization provides a network of support for young people throughout Lesotho, including a system of scholarships to support the orphans and vulnerable children through the secondary education (FIFA, 2005).

America

There are 15 programs in North America and 60 programs in South America, will be appointed the most important.

- United States of America

Star finder Foundation

The foundation combines soccer and academic activities to support and to guide disadvantaged youth and immigrants. It focuses on the skills of decision-making, teamwork and motivation to take responsibility for the outcome of their efforts (FIFA, 2005).

- Chile

People live /CHIGOL

This program hits within the power of football to apply special rules and rituals to help young people develop their identities and resolve conflicts. Abandoned public spaces are for the use of young people so that they can meet to explore their talents, skills and potential (FIFA, 2005).

- Colombia

Colombianitos

Colombianitos uses football as an incentive for children to remain in education and for entertaining children after school. The focus is on teaching children the game as an important direction to follow against drugs and crime (FIFA, 2005).

- Ecuador

Foundation for the Americas for Development

The foundation addresses the unemployed young people through the use of soccer as a tool for training, education and motivation of young people who do not have access to higher education. The discussion of issues such as respect, discipline, teamwork and communication through the game of football is as important as the internships practices organized for young people (FIFA, 2005).

- Brazil

EPROCAD

In EPROCAD children with low self-esteem and negative-self perception are shaping the rules and rituals of their football matches, helping them to build confidence in themselves and take the reins of their personal lives. The organization focuses on young people with criminal records, helping them to understand and optimize their capabilities (FIFA, 2005).

- Argentina

Defensores del Chaco Foundation

As part of their work with young people with limited opportunities, the foundation organizes football matches without referees, looking for the improvement of the ability of children to determine their own rules and resolve the conflicts within the group and with the opponents (FIFA, 2005).

The phase of post conflict must be addressed to prevent possible damage, in addition that the society needs support in order to develop normally after severe crises, so that projects such as these are required in these areas, especially in young people who might be growing up in an environment of rancor and resentment toward society.

Sports Projects are efficient not only in areas that have been developed social crises such as civil wars, but it is also a great tool for the social construction and to provide better opportunities to the community. It will also help all those in its' state to grow, and as mentioned above, is of great support to reduce levels of juvenile delinquency in these communities by providing them with a space and recreational activities to use their free times in better ways or help young people to build a better future for themselves.

Other projects are centers of FIFA Football for Hope. The goal they want to achieve is the construction of 20 schools that promote public health, education and football in disadvantaged communities around Africa. The countries where they are located are Mauritania, Mali, Cape Verde, Ghana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and many more (FIFA, 2005).

In addition to the projects mentioned, FIFA has ongoing campaigns of Anti Racism, Fair Play, and has met with great support of international cooperation of governmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector and State governments (FIFA, 2005).

2.1.3 INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Mario Pescante, representative of the International Olympic Committee spoke about his contribution to the construction of peace in a forum organised by the UN to talk about the importance of sport to which the major international organisations such as IOC, FIFA, and several Member States attended "The sport and peace are a binomial" were the words of Mario Pescante, referring to the need of teamwork and the relationship of double track that these have (Servicio de Enlace de las Naciones

Unidas con las organizaciones no gubernamentales, 2012). The Olympic Games have been a sign of the strength that sport has to break boundaries and to overcome political obstacles that other tools do not have. Sport is of great importance to open dialogues between countries in conflict, as already mentioned above in the first chapter examples of sports diplomacy that is given through Olympic events.

The history of the Olympic Games are born precisely from a peace treaty between communities that allowed their players to attend the games and return to their villages to a truce of peace. In the city of Olympia, peace talks could be opened between peoples during the games that were held in the year 778 AC (James Veal, 2007). With these precedents, many say that the Olympics are born from peace and what lies within their goals is to preserve or build on such peace, existing with the purpose to promote a peaceful environment and a space to be able to develop dialogue between States.

The UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon stressed the importance of a truce in the processes of construction of peace, he emphasized that Olympic sporting events are a great help to give one pause to conflicts and give opportunities for opening dialog. *"These pauses in the struggle are saving lives. They make it possible for humanitarian workers to reach the needy people. Open space and diplomat to negotiate durable solutions. A truce is a prelude to true peace"*. Ban Ki-moon (United Nations Secretary- General, 2009).

When speaking of the Olympics in relation to the construction of peace and its contribution, the direct link is known as the Olympic Truce. The Olympic Truce hopes that within time, the States can leave their differences aside. For example, in the London Olympics of 2012, a major effort was made to involve all nations in the Olympic Truce and some members and non-members signed, such as Greece, Albania, Kosovo an undertaking related to peace efforts in those states that eventually found its way to a UN Meeting in New York.(Walk For Truce Org., 2011). The Olympic Truce does not resolve conflict alone, however, it also gives the opportunity of support with help to needy communities that are in conflict as vaccines for children, food, medical care, among other benefits as mentioned above the opening of the dialog between States.

"With the launch of a bridge over the continents, placing them beyond differences of race, social system or political system, [the Olympic Movement] can bring hope and the union that so often and so deeply are torn apart," said IOC President Jacques Rogge, President of the Olympic Truce Foundation (Olympic Movement Org., 2009).

The projects of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) are closely linked to The United Nations, and their work or proposals are set out in United Nations forums (International Olympic Committee, 2013). The forums mainly take advantage of the assistance of representatives of States and important international organizations to propose policies that can be applied using sport for the construction of peace, in addition to support for the Olympic Committees within their States.

Generally, there are 5 organized annual meetings between the United Nations and IOC which include the use of sport to achieve the millennium goals, projects of peace, conflict resolution, social and economic development, and States to participate more actively in the Olympic Truce (Olympic Movement Org., 2011). The power of these forums will go further than in specific projects organized by the IOC, as the support is more significant and the responsibility is all the more shared between States and organizations. This allows for more effective coordination of construction of State policies that will go beyond small projects and have impacts reaching larger number of peoples with greater physical and financial resources.

*"The sport has become a global language, a common denominator that breaks all the walls, all the barriers...
...It is a worldwide industry, whose practices can have a widespread impact.
Above all, it is a powerful tool for progress and development"* Secretary-general Ban Ki-moon at the end of the second forum in Genoa, 2011 (Olympic Movement Org., 2011).

2.1.3.1 Projects of International Olympic Committee IOC

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) works not only during the organization of Olympic sporting events. Their actions do not end or are limited to sport and competition. They are behind several projects around the world with the objective to contribute to the construction of a better world. It supports the development not only

of athletes, but also of the whole community, not preparation for a single person but for the society to be better and promote a healthy and peaceful life. The following are some of the projects of the IOC at the global level.

- IOC and the Red Cross, Red Crescent

The IOC along with the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies raised a mutual support system with the objectives of promoting peace and the participation of young people in communities at the conference held in Genoa. The IOC provides its support with the objective for helping young people choose a healthier life and become volunteers in campaigns for the Red Cross and Red Crescent and promote values through sport. Many of its projects are seeking to create youth leaders that promote a healthy lifestyle and values of life, which promote peace within their communities. For the same reason, they created the Youth Olympic Games, which have seen their success since the second edition in 2012. They prepare young athletes not only in the field of Olympic competition in their specific sport, but they are also trained in first aid and principles and values of solidarity, respect, collaboration, equality and other values of olympism (Olympic Movement Org., 2011).

One can say “Thank You” to these groups who are promoting peace within younger generations and aiding the construction of a future with leaders prepared for the goals of living in a better world, leaders who are more likely to choose healthy lifestyles and to build non-violent communities.

- World Day of Sport for Development and Peace declared by the UN

United Nations, after a consensus in the General Assembly, declared on April 6 as the world day of sport for development and peace. This date was chosen to be the date for inauguration of the modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896. The General Assembly emphasized the role played by the IOC in promoting peace and the development of healthy lifestyles through sport. *"The true value of sport is not determined by the words on paper, but by the sport. Stripped of its values, sport is fighting with another name. Sport with values is a door to the cultural understanding, education, health, and economic and social development... provides an alternative to crime and conflict. It may want to bring hope and a sense of purpose to the refugees, the impoverished communities and other needy*

persons..."(Jacques Rogge, President of the IOC in the meeting in New York, 2013 (Olympic Movement Org., 2013). With the participation of characters of global importance, such as heads or representatives of member States of the United Nations, and especially the president of the International Olympic Commission, Observer States must demonstrate the importance of sport beyond its own field, the contribution that it produces in the social development and peace building. The declaration of the world day of sport for development and peace seeks to attract the attention of the world in this area, to develop programs and awareness campaigns and promoting this new tool. It is a way to express the importance that sport has gained within the United Nations and the world.

Serbian tennis player Novak Djokovic, who was present at the meeting described how sport played an important role in his life and its development as a person, "The sport has the power to convolve people on a unique way" and added that "when an athlete spoke, he or she arrives at a large public and this is a great responsibility" (Olympic Movement Org., 2013). One of the most recognized players at the global level, in addition to working together with UNICEF and has his own foundation in Serbia, serves as an example to follow. He emphasized it is precisely the value of convening of sport, which means that it could be used to advantage in development and peace and athletes as they can and should collaborate with the construction of a better world.

- The IOC, the FC Barcelona Foundation (FFCB) and the Foundation Olympafrica

After the success of a previous pilot program, the president of the IOC, Thomas Bach, president of the FC Barcelona Sandro Rosell, and honorary member of the IOC and president of the Foundation Olympafrica and the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ACNOA) General Lassana Palenfo signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) at the IOC headquarters in Lausanne, in which they will find a program that seeks to promote the values of sport and education through the use of the network of 39 Olympafrica centers throughout the continent. The goal is to transmit the positive values of sport for the young participants through the taste of playing football. They have organized 26 tournaments, with around 65,000 young participants, in 35 African countries. The

success of the pilot program was given to the economic contribution, logistics and personnel of the three institutions and their collective teamwork within the African society (Olympic Movement Org., 2013).

The President of the club FC Barcelona expressed his gratitude for the project that promotes the use of sport, highlighting football in particular, as an endless source of values and as a universal language, stressing the prior success of this same project in Catalonia, Brazil and the Middle East (Olympic Movement Org., 2013). Other representatives also expressed gratitude and appreciation for the importance of the development of projects of this kind in Africa. By 2014, all of the operating centers Olympafrica will benefit from the Cup schedule Olympafrica FutbolNet, with about 100,000 young participants. The number of regional tournaments also gradually increases, and a continental final was organized starting in 2015 (Olympic Movement Org., 2013).

Africa is one of the most affected continents by different social crises such as famine, HIV/AIDS, lack of education, armed conflicts and others that destroy their communities. There is international community's attention on this continent, however it has been insufficient, and so one of the projects of the IOC in partnership with the football club and the FCB African Olympic Committee working in the construction of a better Africa through football, a game that is easily understood and already known by all its communities. The values of sport, in this case football, serve as a tool to achieve the objectives at the global level with regard to the development of Africa.

- **Programs between the International Olympic Committee and UN Agencies**

Previously we have discussed the teamwork between the IOC and the UN, in particular, the programs IOC has with specific agencies within the UN. The list of programs was obtained in the debate Kick Off organized in New York with the United Nations.

In Burundi, the IOC, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Government have jointly established a multi-sport complex that attracts 10 thousand young people from different ethnic groups, which use the facilities to learn and

practice a wide range of sports. The center is located in the border region with the Democratic Republic of Congo, an area known for tension and violence in addition to the lack of recreational infrastructure. (Olympic Movement Org., 2013)

In Namibia, the IOC and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), together with the local National Olympic Committee (NOC) joined together to implement a program of sport and education of three years for 8000 young people living in Osire, the settlement of refugees in the center of the country. The program has been designed specifically for young people to participate in sports activities in order to mitigate some of the major problems that affect them, such as teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and drug abuse (Olympic Movement Org., 2011).

Another joint project with the UNHCR is "Dar Win", carried out in last three Summer Olympic Games with athletes, staff, partners and supporters of the donation of articles of sports clothing that were distributed to the young refugees by the UNHCR. Since its inception, the campaign has raised more than 170 thousand articles, or about 36 containers, which have come to the refugees in 23 countries (Olympic Movement Org., 2004).

For the moment, the IOC is discussing with the UNHCR what may be the best way to deliver aid to the Syrian refugees, both in Jordan and Turkey (Olympic Movement Org., 2013).

Sports can generate opportunities for development in different areas simultaneously by linking vital projects together with major entities such as UN agencies. It is of great importance to help refugees to give them a moment of peace through recreational activities such as sports due to the crises they have endured when they are displaced outside of their nations. In addition, it may reduce the number of young people who may be attracted to armed groups and recruit them to actively participate in a peaceful manner within the communities.

2.2 Applied Cases

Sport has been a tool used for several decades for diplomatic purposes. Some relevant cases of this sort will be discussed as was done previously regarding sports

and diplomacy. It is important to emphasize the importance of the States through their governments to use sport as a tool within their policies of international relations. Governments by nature have larger organizations on the ground than Relief and Aid Organizations and may have greater resources to focus on creating outcomes.

2.2.1 China - United States and the diplomacy of the Ping Pong, 1972

One of the most well known cases of using sports for diplomacy was re-establishing the relationship between China and the United States in 1972 through the strategic use of sport. The relations between these nations had a history of several previous decades of tensions and different policies including the Cold War.

The emerging conflicts between these nations were seen in 1949 as China's civil war ended with the victory of the communists. The United States, however, expected China to be favorable toward them for all the help provided in earlier times economically and politically, particularly, during World War II. The Democratic Republic of China, which was headed by the new leader Mao Zedong, broke off relations with United States in 1946. Mao ordered a strong campaign against United States, highlighted by many violent acts committed against American citizens in China, including its ambassador. The conflict between North and South Korea developed to be a more definitive example of how far relations between China and The United States had deteriorated. This triggered 20 years of adversity between the 2 nations, with The United States recognizing Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan as the legitimate Government of Republic of China, so that any item that could be treaty between United States and China would be restricted to United States aid to Taiwan.

Starting from the government of Richard Nixon, the United States are beginning to analyze and plan strategies for rapprochement with China by the power that this could represent as support for the war in Vietnam and to slow the growth of Soviet power, is as well as diplomats from United States and diplomats from China are beginning to seek rapprochement (MacMillan, 2008).

Due to these events and the positions of their leaders completely opposite to each other, it was more difficult to find a rapprochement between nations, several

strategies were analyzed by both parties before putting them into action, some were never executed and others were a failure having received no reply from the other party. It is as well that the use of a new tool was used, a national team of Ping Pong (MacMillan, 2008).

In 1971 the development of the third twenty-first World Table Tennis Championship in Japan, which was attended by teams representing United States and China and other classified at the global level and during the same implemented one of the strategies of Zhou Enlai, dealing with the case of China, who decided to invite the tennis team at United States to an official visit to China at the end of the championship in Japan. So it was that on April 10th, 1971, the US team of table tennis was the first team to be in China since 1949. Eleven American citizens were welcome to China for a one-week stay (Rune-Wen Huang, 2008).

The story was refold by the player and champion of the Chinese team was an example of how such an event that allowed the closeness of the players to generate subsequently a political impact. Glenn Cowan, a member of the American ping pong team was delayed from arrival to his bus and looking for another way to get to the place of the competition sought the assistance of the last bus, which was in the parking lot that belonged to the Chinese team. None of the Chinese players on the bus responded to the American player's situation due to old loyalties to their country. It was with this that all the players were surprised when Zhuang Zedong, champion of the world, approached with a small gift to the American athlete. The journalists were waiting for the arrival of the bus and reached to photograph the Athletes together with the gift in the hands of the American athlete. There was a huge outcry to the pictures in the papers and some negative responses to the Chinese player, until progressive minds in China found this to be a door to open better international relations between these nations. Zhuang Zedong, the Chinese player, in a forum on sport and diplomacy related this story (Rune-Wen Huang, 2008).

This event presented a before and after contrast in International Relations between China and The United States. It was followed by an official visit to China by President Richard Nixon and an unofficial subsequent visit by Nixon's Security Advisor Henry Kissinger. Nixon's February 1972 visit demonstrated to the world that two countries with contradictory policies could rebuild relations, stressing that in

this era they had mutual interest in aligning against the great power of the Soviet Union. Sport allowed them to begin an opening in relations without one side feeling or appearing subjected to the other (MacMillan, 2008).

This case is an example of the great significance that sports can have in the world of politics, not only as a modern tool since its use has been demonstrated in previous decades, but also by major world powers. This outcome gives an entirely new meaning to the use of sport such as Ping Pong in comparison to other former tools previously tried to achieve the same ends in the history of politics and international relations.

2.2.2 Rugby South Africa, Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela applied the following political case that demonstrates the successful use of sport within the policy during his time in government using the national rugby team to unite the nation in a single homeland. This case has been an example at the global level of leadership in policies and the good use of tools like the sport to achieve common goals and to build a better country.

"Sport has the power to change the world. It has the power to unite people in a single direction" Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was a political detainee for some 27 years, imprisoned and deprived of his freedom. He has become famous and known as an icon of democracy and social justice among others known for their work addressing racial injustice and improving morality. His popularity was formed not only from his charisma and other physical characteristics, but also for his exemplary policies and ideals (Boehmer, 2008).

On February 11th, 1992 Nelson Mandela, when freed from prison, was ready to lead South Africa in releasing its bonds from apartheid. But how could a boy who was raised in African tribes, and who did not know the world beyond the fields achieve this. It was thanks to the values inculcated from childhood that built a just man and a firm believer in a democratic system, educated in the best schools available for people of black color. And still his tribe, located in the rural area of Transkei, its first

school of values, was known for having contributed to the building of a great man (Boehmer, 2008).

During his childhood Mandela never had to deal with differences based on the color of his skin. They were all equal and only existed in the feelings of cooperation and solidarity; little by little it was integrating to a world increasingly different and distanced himself from his tribe.

One of the first public shows of his strong belief in justice and loyalty to his principles was the rejection of his election as a President of the Student Council of the University. The elections were carried out in an unlawful and undemocratic manner, and Mandela challenged it even at the potential cost of his possible expulsion from the University, Nelson Mandela remained stalwart for what he believed to be fair and correct (Boehmer, 2008).

At 21 years, Nelson Mandela was integrated into the real world of South Africa when he moved to Johannesburg and felt the racial discrimination that all of his country was facing. For the first time, Mandela felt the meaning of being a black man in South Africa as synonymous with abuses. These experiences created within him a desire to create change for his country and his dream of a free and equal South Africa (Boehmer, 2008).

In his early age, Mandela was already part of the sole political party created by blacks in search of that change, the African National Congress (ANC) and in time he began to lead campaigns and to lead the party. His campaigns were scattered over the country and its name won fame, in the same way that his name became as a symbol of rebellion to the government. Over time and after many reprisals by the government, Mandela and many members of his party were imprisoned for life and the political party was banned (Boehmer, 2008).

During his period in prison, Mandela never doubted his objectives. He remained determined in himself as a man in search of equality, even the prison guards respected and admired him as his spirit was not broken within a small cell and splitting stones all day, every day in a burning sun. More severe Governments continued, and led the country into the most extreme levels of apartheid, with

completely unjust laws that violated the rights of every man, but in the same way pushed beyond the limits that people could endure. The internal forces and pressure from the international community had failed to make a change of government and laws will begin to give (Boehmer, 2008).

The government and the minority population's greatest fears were that the long and severely oppressed black majority population would rise in rebellion and massacre the whites in retaliation for the brutal oppression. For this reason the government begins to make decisions that would change the future of South Africa in 1990, some laws were removed and little by little they were releasing political prisoners. The largest step of all was the release of Nelson Mandela on February 11th 1990. Three years later, came the first democratic presidential elections, and the first time that black people could vote. As expected, Nelson Mandela won an overwhelming victory with the new era beginning on May 10th 1994 with the appointment of new president (Boehmer, 2008).

The life of Nelson Mandela has been admired worldwide for his noble character and loyalty to the justice and democracy. His dream was not broken and remained strong to his principles even though this meant a brutal prison life. His legacy will never forgotten; the change that the achievement encourages the entire world to seek and act for a better world, a world of peace and equality. Even the most utopian that seemed to South Africa was achieved, a man could change that, he gave us the hope to all for being the man and achieve changes in our environments. Mandela is simply one of the most honorable men that have ever existed in the world.

Once known as the story of the author of one of the best examples of the use of sport in politics, talk about how he achieved such success and as a nation that was joined into a single heart to support a national rugby team.

Apartheid is lived in the stages as well as on the streets, areas for whites only and places without seats for blacks, and in the parties could be noted as the people related the rugby with their day-to-day life, fans of the Springboks national rugby team in South Africa were only white people while blacks always supporting the opposing team, it was a small sense of glory that could feel to see white men humiliated, beaten and shot by others in the court. Rugby in South Africa was always considered

a sport of white it was also the hatred of blacks toward the apartheid through the hatred of the team (Carlin, 2009).

After several events that exceeded the limits of tolerance, the international community began to build consensus of disagreement with the political system that is being carried out in that country, and even the Rugby team was suspended to participate in international tournaments. So, it was under that internal and external pressure apartheid ended and Nelson Mandela was released (Carlin, 2009).

However, much work remained to be done for Mandela, should he prevent a civil war of the black people finally released, against their oppressors. The majority of the population had great resentment and they felt it was time for revenge, the same way white people began to expect the worst so that resistance groups began to build, bomb attacks on the part of white leaders in schools because they did not accept the fact that black children should be accepted in the institutes were examples of the resistance groups (Carlin, 2009).

The new South Africa was unstable and fearful, so that the political decisions of Mandela were vital to the future of the country. Mandela found in rugby a great tool to unite their nation and winning the acceptance of white people by what they promised that the rugby world cup 1995 would be in South Africa. There were several problems. The team was not ready to make a good performance in international tournaments, and another was the complete displeasure of the black people with the team and what the apartheid represented. Finally, there continued to be the displeasure still latent among white people about mixing with black people (Carlin, 2009).

Mandela took it upon himself to confront this potential. He spoke at a board meeting during discussion of changing the colors and the name of the team. With this intervention, he was able to prevent, at least temporarily, the civil war that may have erupted had the Rugby team retained the old symbols of color and name. He knew that the team needed to understand that they were not just playing for themselves, but were playing for the nation, a new nation tenuously held together.

The support staff and their approach in training and the sample of interest in the team achieved this change of thought in the players, and they realized that it was not only sport, but was also a path to build a nation. They were no longer only rugby players but also political players. Their victories were in a way to collaborate with Nelson Mandela and his dream for a united South Africa and egalitarian ideals. Every party that happened was increasing little by little the national support and the links between intermingled races (Carlin, 2009).

The final of the rugby world cup demonstrated to Mandela that his strategy was still a success. Whites and blacks attending the party to support the same team; whites chanting the name of Mandela, blacks using the jerseys of the team as a show of support; people in South Africa saying now about the day of the final "That day liberated us, we hugged each other". Players exhorting that this "is not a country of white or black, is a country of all South Africans". The victory of the team on and off the field, the victory was for the whole nation, was the dream of Mandela, a fact and a reality. All South Africans held together as one nation, this represented the new beginning for South Africa (Carlin, 2009).

The success of Mandela using Rugby as a tool to unite their nation handover borders and limits of the time, this case never to be forgotten by his success, and it is thanks to him that a new South Africa emerged from a terrible past of oppression. His words have been heard all over the world and its message was as follows:

*"Sport can create hope,
Where before there was only despair,
It is more powerful than governments,
Breaking down racial barriers.
Sport is able to change the world."*

Nelson Mandela, 1995

CONCLUSION

The second chapter reviews work in the field using the tool of sport for the construction of a sustainable peace. The first chapter presented definitions of terms for this subject matter. The most important organizations of the world have already given attention to this and are developing projects in all parts of the world. This tool

does not limit its use or its effectiveness and the projects listed and the large number of beneficiaries is proof of this.

International organizations of great importance that were presented in this chapter are United Nations, FIFA, International Olympic Committee and subsequently political cases applied. Within the section of United Nations demonstrated the importance that sport has gained in the international field through the words of Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-general of the United Nations, who has on more than one occasion spoken in ceremonies of projects that should be posed and called attention of the international community to be active in this proposal. It has been referred to sport as a tool to break down barriers and the use of athletes as ambassadors of goodwill to count with the power of role model that they can contribute and the appeal and awareness that can generate.

The most relevant topics treated by the United Nations with the use of sport are in the fight against HIV/AIDS, gender equality, the illegal use of drugs and more. These were some of the projects of the United Nations that are taking place in States with the highest need for reconciliation, such as Ivory Coast, Liberia, Rwanda, Syria, Vietnam and more. These are in addition to its links with other international organizations for the development of new projects in different areas and the constant appeal to the attention of governments and to generate more and better results.

It was subsequently introduced another organization of international scope, FIFA, the largest and most important institution of football in the world. The closer relationship between this institution and its contribution to peace building is demonstrated with the creation of Football for Hope, through this are responsible all the projects, such as education in different areas such as conflict resolution, HIV- AIDS, gender equality, peace building and more. In addition projects were submitted in conjunction with United Nations and other international organizations and institutions.

The last international organization that was presented in this chapter was the International Olympic Committee, which showed that since its creation has a close link with the contribution of sport to peace. It is from its beginnings with the truce of the Olympics, which is explained as a period of time without wars for the realization of the games that could be beneficial for reconstruction activities in relations between nations, or the planning strategies for resolving conflicts. In addition to this

most important contribution the International Olympic Committee carries out projects in conjunction with the United Nations, the Red Cross and Crescent, with sports club of football FC Barcelona of Spain and more.

As has been demonstrated, the use of sport with positive and constructive purposes in other areas outside of sport is not something new, such as political cases that were presented that there were already a long time ago, and yet its impact has gone beyond time and in the world.

The cases applied were China and the United States with the diplomacy of the Ping Pong and South Africa and Rugby by Nelson Mandela. In the first case, it was shown how it is possible re-establish diplomatic relations between United States and China through the use of sport in international sports competition. In the second case, the former South African President Nelson Mandela, used the sport of Rugby as a tool to unite a nation in healing from the ravages of apartheid with success.

Projects to build peace with the use of sport are benefiting thousands of people around the world. This is a good sign that this is running, the support of world leaders, the declaration of the International Day of sport for development and peace by the United Nations, the approach of the new generations by means of such projects, the numbers of young people choosing sport and not violence are more samples of the positive consequences that arise out of these projects. By the same has been elected to a particular organization for nearest analysis, organization Peres Center for Peace, which will be presented in the next chapter.

CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION PERES CENTER FOR PEACE, ISRAEL

INTRODUCTION

There has been a description of both the fundamental concepts and the practical application of them in both public and private organizations with the objective of building sustainable peace initiatives. It is important to focus on a particular organization, and it is noteworthy that public and private funds, not government funds or policies, provide for this work. The Peres Center for Peace is located in Jaffa, Israel. This organization uses, among other tools, Sports and is one example of successfully working within the long-lived and infamous conflicts in the modern world, that being the one between the Israelis and the Palestinians. It is an organization, that among several of their most successful tools, are Sports. It is one of the examples that are in constant growth and working within the conflict most famous and long-lived of the modern world, Israel - Palestine.

Aspects that will be presented in this chapter are the establishment of the organization and information about the creator, Shimon Peres, projects that are carried out by sponsors and collaborators of the organization at national and international levels, and the international impact of the organization through international activities in which it has participated.

I traveled to Israel to take part in activities and to interview members of the organization to get a first hand understanding of how it works, how it is using Sports and how the organization is being part of the change in the Middle East.

3.1 PERES CENTER FOR PEACE

The Peres Center for Peace was established 18 years ago. It was founded by the current president of Israel, Shimon Peres, a Nobel Peace Prize winner. The center is a non-profit, apolitical organization which is dedicated to the promotion of durable peace and progress in the Middle East through the promotion of tolerance, economic and technological development, cooperation and the wellbeing, all in the spirit of President Peres' vision (The Peres Center for Peace, 2000).

3.1.1 Brief overview

The organization was founded in 1996 by the president of Israel and Nobel Peace Prize winner, Shimon Peres, with the objective of contributing to the construction of peace between Israelis and the rest of the world. Peres especially focused on peace with Palestine, and was concerned with improving relations between Jews and Muslims even, both between nations and within a nation. It is a non-governmental organization that develops and implements a large number of projects with the use of various tools through thousands of participants. Each year they are part of a range of activities, with participants who are Jews, Muslims, Israelis, Palestinians, men, women, young people and adults (Wiestman, 2013).

The areas in which this organization carries out its projects are mainly with the goal to help to the development of the communities so that together they can collaborate in the construction of a true sustainable peace in time. These areas are health and medicine, technology, business, agriculture, environment, education for peace, sports, arts and more (Wiestman, 2013).

The mission of the organization is to promote and to contribute to the construction of peace, promotion of tolerance, economic and technological development, cooperation and welfare to promote progress in Middle East, all of this based on the thought of Shimon Peres. *"Despite our differences, we can build peace, not only negotiate peace. We can create the appropriate environment, and not only be victims of the existing environment"* Shimon Peres (The Peres Center for Peace, 2012).

3.1.2 Shimon Peres

It is important to know who is the person behind the executing of this great idea, and knowing what promoted the creation of this organization.

Shimon Peres was born in Belarus in 1923, and immigrated to Israel at the age of 11 together with his family. He was educated within the labor Zionist youth movement "Hano'ar Haoved" while living in the kibbutz Alumot. Subsequent to this he married Sonia, her friend since adolescence. Peres was incorporated within a military organization prior to the independence known as Haganah, by the order of David Ben- Gurion, and in which he led several missions, in the year 1947 (The Presidency in Israel, 2010).

At the age of 29, he became the Director General of the Ministry of Defense, the youngest in the history of Israel. As Director General, Peres played a key role in the development of military industries of Israel, including an influential role in the creation of the nuclear reactor in Dimona. Since 1959 Shimon Peres held several positions within the Israeli Parliament or Knesset, over the course of 48 years, making him the person with most time working on the Knesset (The Presidency in Israel, 2010).

He was minister for several occasions of various ministries such as Defense, Transport and Communications and Defense again achieving significant changes and greater development of the army after the war of 1973. He was subsequently elected as Prime Minister and later as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Finance (The Presidency in Israel, 2010).

As a Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1992, his work was characterized by the start of negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which led to the creation of the Oslo Accords. It obtained the signatures of Shimon Peres and Abu Mazen on the White House lawn on 13 September 1993. Peres, along with Rabin and Arafat, were awarded with the Nobel Peace Prize in 1994 for their efforts for peace (The Presidency in Israel, 2010).

Due to their success, negotiations with Jordan began and later they ended with official signatures in 1994. After Peres' defeat in the elections of 1996, after having been Prime Minister and Minister of Defense (due to the assassination of Prime Minister Rabin in 1995), Peres was concentrated in the creation of the Organization Peres Center for Peace, which serves in its purposes to demonstrate his vision of cooperation and peace building with all in particular, Palestinian neighbors, and within Israel between Jews, Arabs and Muslims (The Presidency in Israel, 2010).

However, he never ceased to be involved within politics. He continued to play positions in ministries, until June 2007, when Peres was elected as the ninth president of the State of Israel, a charge that currently he occupies. Finally in June 2012, President Barack Obama awarded Peres with the most important prize of the United

States in the area of peace, the Presidential Medal of Freedom (The Presidency in Israel, 2010).

Peres is the author of numerous books and articles, within which some are related to the construction of peace, such as struggling for peace, and cited articles by different authors around the world. For this reason and his prestige and reputation he has earned himself international recognition not only between nations, but also among leaders of the world

3.1.3 PROJECTS

The Peres Center for Peace organizes projects to carry out in order to achieve their goal and to collaborate in the construction of sustainable peace between Israel and its neighbors and within the country between inhabitants of different religions. Projects enable the participation of Israelis and Palestinians, Jews, Muslims and Arabs in Israel, West Bank, Gaza and the neighboring Arab countries. The ages of the participants vary from schoolchildren and college up to young people and professionals, even entrepreneurs and political representatives (The Peres Center for Peace, 2012). The areas of activities in the projects that are carried out are:

- Medicine and health care
- Business and Economy
- Media, Art and Culture
- Agriculture and Environment
- Community programs in Jaffa
- Social Media and technology
- Civilian Leadership
- Sports

Projects receive funding from both the public sector and the private one, which will be explained below. The following section presents some projects in each area; however, in the area of sport it will be outlined in more activities due to the relevance to the theme of this research.

Medicine and Health Care

The health system of Palestine has several gaps in resources both physical and human and its demand is increasing due to daily conflicts that people face. Therefore, the Organization of Peres along with the medical community of Israel are working together to reduce this problem through knowledge transfer and aid in resources, in addition to medical assistance for children as a priority for Palestine. The projects are:

- Saving Children

The objective of the project is to attend Palestinian babies and children in critical situations or with a diagnosis that cannot be treated in the areas of Palestinian authority either by lack of physical or human resources. These children will be treated in Israeli hospitals. The majority of Palestinian population is under 15 years of age therefore the demand in the areas of pediatrics is very high. The project began in the year 2003 and there are approximately 1500 cases per year with medical procedures such as cardiac surgeries, bone marrow transplants, cancer treatments and other conditions. The team involved contains around 60 physicians Palestinians and Israelis and also with the best staff prepared for the attention in reference to the care and attention of children. On the other hand, the project also involves the Palestinian parents of the children with Israelis doctors to form a link with the goal of achieving the well being of their children despite the diseases with which they suffer (The Peres Center for Peace, 2003).

Children are often the most vulnerable part of a society and the first that must be attended; therefore, the necessity to act has to be immediate. The assistance generates a new feeling in the Palestinian and the Israeli communities. It is a new objective that unites them and enables them to look past their differences. This sentiment crosses political, religious or cultural barriers and allows them to feel equal to the other. They feel they are able to work together for the welfare of children.

- Training of doctors

The professional training of doctors is one of the greatest practical and effective ways to help resolve Palestinians medical problems. The Palestinian Authority has

limited medical residencies or fellowships for what this project seeks to strengthen the health system through advanced training of their Palestinian doctors and other staff in Israeli hospitals. This is being done through the reception of Palestinian physicians with medical residencies or fellowships for a maximum of five years in the best hospitals in Israel (The Peres Center for Peace, 2012).

The professional training includes lessons in the Hebrew language since the doctors will reside in Israel. They become part of the doctor's team at the hospitals where they train. After the completion of training, they are returned to hospitals within The Palestinian Authority and they are able to develop their work with greater training and promote the development of the health system in Palestine, in addition to transferring new knowledge to the rest of their team (The Peres Center for Peace, 2012).

The relationships developed between members of the medical team in Israel allow building a bridge between the members of different cultures, communicating in the same language of professionalism and medical ethics. The doctors in training live 5 years in Israel; therefore they can experience another culture and see beyond their borders, and their conflicts. They share these experiences that enrich their lives with the rest of their community in Palestine. The teamwork and the collaboration during long periods of time between Israeli and Palestinian doctors can lead to closer relations between different nations. They can build a better future if the objectives are the same.

The area for the care of children with cancer of Augusta Victoria Hospital was one of the projects that have been completed. This is where the idea of providing medical supports for Palestinian children first took root; in addition, there was the training of staff in the center located in Jerusalem (The Peres Center for Peace, 2012).

"When people ask me how I want to be remembered, it is as someone who has saved the life of a child. I can't think of something more noble or more exciting for me as a person, to save the life of a child ". Shimon Peres

Business and Economy

The Peres Center for Peace builds bridges of relations between entrepreneurs in search of economic cooperation in favor of the development of the communities that

need it most through a program of regional economic cooperation. The participants come from within the areas of conflict. The participants create economic and personal relations between them through economic research, training workshops, and professional networking. The projects that are being carried out and those that have been completed will be detailed below:

- Program of Marketing Penetration

The objective of this program is to expand the economic relations between Palestine and Israel. The project looks to increase the level of exports from Palestine, to strengthen the Palestinian commercial capabilities, and to maximize the economic potential of both sides. This is accomplished through training workshops, meetings B2B, business consulting, visits to trade fairs and events of business networks (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Regional Economic Research

Experts in the area conduct professional research on economic scenarios in the region. The experts also propose recommendations that promote results of mutual benefits for both Palestine and Israel and the Middle East in general. They are not only Palestinians or Israelis; there are also entrepreneurs from other countries around the world congregated to conduct the investigations. Final reports from their social networks and web page of the project are published in the center of Peres, thanks to the collaboration of the Aix Group. The Aix is a group of Palestinian–Israeli–international in joint economic reflection. The AIX group is led by a five member Steering Committee and administered by the Peres Center in Israel. The studies and Data Query are made in Bethlehem and ICMGA in France (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Tourism without borders

This project is currently being implemented by offering an alternative to tourists who visit Jerusalem with a map that includes a variety of sites where they can appreciate both the Palestinian and Israeli cultures. The map is presented to Palestinians, Israelis and foreign tourists to offer a new tourism experience in Jerusalem. It includes the great variety and diversification of the population, mainly by their

religions and place of origin through stories and narrations of each group. The map can be found in digital and print versions (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Impact through technology

This project supports the exchange of knowledge between Palestinians and Israelis through the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) along with the work of USAID and the European Union and the funded programs implemented by Mercy Corps. The companies in Israel are looking for trained and developed skills related to ICTS in young people and Palestinian professionals. Mercy Corps and the Peres Center are working together to organize and host events to exchange business knowledge. Through this the project is consolidating the trade of links between ICT Israeli companies and Palestinian businesses and entrepreneurs, in addition there is the exchange of knowledge and the development of their abilities and the creation of business associations (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Directory of Palestinian Businesses

The presentation of the first Palestinian business directory with over 400 Palestinian lead companies in 14 business sectors was the successful outcome of this project. This directory is intended for the international market and to expand the borders of the marketing of Palestine. The publication was carried out in collaboration with several Palestinian, Israeli and international partners, including the Palestinian-Israeli Chamber of Commerce. Companies were contacted directly by the partners in the course of twelve months to create the publication that favored as a whole the Palestinian community and not only directly to those companies (The Peres Center for Peace, 1999).

- Imports and exports training program

This project was created to promote trade between Israel and the West Bank. The project facilitated with Palestinian contractors, dealers, and financial managers in the areas of import and export with necessary information and skills to improve the business capabilities and to assist in the realization of cross-border trade. This is carried out through training workshops for the Palestinian contractors in the industry of import and export, which work to increase their knowledge and expertise.

The project builds greater confidence in trade relations between Palestinians and Israelis when they are in well-structured professional meetings between Palestinians and Israelis in the same business sector (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Startup weekend

The Peres Center facilitated the inclusion of a delegation of 15 programmers and Palestinian businessmen to participate along with 100 Israeli entrepreneurs on the Startup Weekend. It was an event of 54 hours that was performed throughout the world, facilitating networking, resources, and business opportunities; bringing together entrepreneurs to share ideas, to form teams, to build products and to launch new businesses. This was done with more than 100 entrepreneurs in Peres Peace House, the home of the organization Peres Center for Peace. The event was held for over two days with successful results in the closing night with demonstrations of prototypes, in which the winning team was a partnership between Palestinians and Israelis (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Gaza Round Table

This project was carried out with the aim of investigating and discussing the Israeli policy as it regards to Gaza. The result of this project was to make policy recommendations over the policy on Gaza's economy and its society. The participants were experts from Israel, Palestine and other parts of the world; there were also policy makers, senior officials and bureaucrats, civil society leaders, as well as the main representatives of the EU and other international organizations (United Nations, World Bank and IMF) (The Peres Center for Peace).

The project was carried out through roundtables, economic and policy researches, meetings in closed forums and collaboration among the members with information related to the themes of previous research. The results of the research were published in a position paper entitled "Gaza Strip crossings: Israeli policies in a broader perspective", which was distributed to decision-makers, and it will soon be published in the library of the Peres Center (The Peres Center for Peace).

The participation with projects, the research and other actions in the economic area represent more than just a contribution to the regional economic development. It is a

contribution to the progress of communities due to conflicts that have been adversely affected in more ways than one. The establishment of trade relations allows a strengthening of ties among countries that never thought they could get along. The different policies in the government should not stop the progress of their communities. It is vital to take every opportunity to grow globally. The creation of the director, workshops, research and international trade relations are an advantage for the entire region, and in particular a reason more to promote closeness between neighboring countries.

"The course at the Shenkar Israeli school allowed us to appreciate the importance of design in the increase in sales. I am still in contact with the instructor who offers tips on our new designs for the Israeli market." Shaban, shoe and leather Association Palestine, Hebron.

Media, Arts and Culture

The arts, culture and media are very powerful tools to convey emotions, feelings, values and more with an essence of freedom, surpassing fears and expressing their views in the most creative ways. These tools can pose a great help in projects by joining mutual feelings and collaborating between all in order to create art by contributing with their own culture, as well as providing extra value to the difference between the members and participants.

The Peres Center for Peace uses these tools through the creation or projection of theater, visual arts, film and photography programs that gather adults, youth and children, Palestinians and Israelis, Jews and Arabs, providing an alternative means to cope with challenges of the conflict. Currently they have four projects in process and two finished projects (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Visual contact with the young

The photography project used an educational tool for transmitting messages and opinions of the participants, motivating them for cooperation and teamwork. This project brings together 16 young people between the ages of 15 and 16, Palestinians, Israelis, Jews and Arabs for the period of one academic year, who participate in 25 photography workshops involving activities of education for peace. An Israeli professional and photojournalist education lecturer for Arab-Israeli peace leads the

workshops and projects. The final projects brought the issues of coexistence and tolerance and arouse the feelings of the participants toward them. The series of workshops will conclude with a presentation of the projects to each participant (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Frameworks of Reality

This project brings together documentary photographers and photojournalists in Israel and Palestine to participate together in a series of workshops and to create a final draft, a professional trilingual book and a photo exhibition. This project allowed them to work together and collaborate between Palestinians and Israelis, something that could not happen in reality due to the situation between the countries. It is a great opportunity to be able to observe the same situation from a different perspective and share views. This project lasted for a year and consisted of a series of professional workshops in which the professional participants from Israel and Palestine have worked together to develop their skills of professional photography and opening their minds to new criteria. The final work is available on the web page in Hebrew language, Arabic and English in the following link <http://edutmekomit.co.il/catalog/2012/index.html#/75-74/> (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Coexistence

Visual arts are the tool used in this project. It is used for educational purposes for peace for Jews, Arabs, Israelis and Palestinians children with the goal of teaching values such as respect, mutual understanding and tolerance. The participants in this program were children between the ages of 8 and 12 in workshops such as the presentation of the "Museum of Separation". This workshop promotes messages of respect for those who are from diverse cultures or religions. They discuss the role of Human Rights, respectful communication, and the rejection of violence as solutions to problems. In addition, it encourages children to share their feelings and experiences in the acceptance of others by means of personal works of art that are presented to the rest of the group and it ends with small moderate discussions (The Peres Center for Peace).

- New Beginnings

The theater is the primary tool used in this project. It seeks to teach values of peaceful relations, mutual respect and understanding to children of Israeli Jews and Israeli Arabs. The members perform plays in Hebrew and Arabic as they are shown in schools and kindergartens throughout Israel, but in particular in the Arab Jewish mixed cities. New Beginnings is helping to overcome the emotional barriers and to build personal connections among the children who have limited interaction in spite of their physical closeness (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Points of View

The objectives of the project are to get rid of the negative stereotypes created between Israelis and Palestinians, to change their conceptions of something that in reality they have not been allowed to know, and to have fun in an interactive way through theater. The participants are Israeli and Palestinian teenagers. The techniques that are used are role-playing games, improvisation, humor, dialogue and participation of the audience. This project was developed in several secondary Israeli and Palestinian schools. The work begins with an introduction about the cast and their collective work with the setbacks they faced due to their conceptions. Then they describe and act individual stories showing their conceptions and the reactions of other players and the audience. At the conclusion of the program, members of the cast sit down with the public and facilitate a discussion dealing with issues such as the conflict and its effect on their stereotypes, collective work and their experiences during the project (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Brief impossible - Blood relationships

This project was born in 2010 in the contest led by Saatchi & Saatchi BBR Tel Aviv, which encouraged people from all over the world to think of original and creative ideas to build a link, a step forward towards peace, love and peaceful coexistence between Israelis and Palestinians. Among hundreds of projects, "Impossible Brief" was the project brought to the festival, Cannes Lions International Festival of Creativity (The Peres Center for Peace).

The campaign "Blood Relations" is a result of the cooperation of Saatchi & Saatchi BBR Tel Aviv together with the Peres Center and the Circle of parents - Forum of families (PCFF). This campaign brings the Palestinian families and Israelis who have lost a loved one to donate blood at a designated blood bank. The blood of Palestinian people is carried to Israel and the blood of Israelis is carried to hospitals in Palestine. The slogan of the campaign achieved a strong reaction in the society and calls to peace "How could you harm someone who has your blood running through their veins?"(The Peres Center for Peace).

In June of 2012, the campaign Blood Relations was awarded the Golden Prize of United Nations. In addition, the World Council Creative of Saatchi & Saatchi was also awarded the campaign with Idea of the Year. Blood Relations is now on the agenda of the UN and continues to gain momentum throughout the world (The Peres Center for Peace).

To learn a little more about the stories, readers can be redirected to this link with a video of the campaign (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LXqxIFtRRYo>)

The scope of these projects is immeasurable. The workshops, photo projects, and projects such as Blood Relations that have impacted not only the local communities in which they are performed. They are seen throughout the world. They are an example of actions that may seem simple but they carry a far deeper meaning. The books published with the photographic works have sold more than 3,000 copies and have been admired by thousands in exhibitions throughout the world. The projects will not only make a change in the perspective of the participants toward reality, but they will also have an impact on their wider communities. The new generations can and will mark the change in the negative stereotypes between cultures and religions. They will demonstrate that the positive work in team is better than working only in conflict with the rest.

"I see this experience as an opportunity to go within the Israeli society, within their classrooms, and tell this story and give them a little bit of hope. As two people, we have a real wall between us, but we are all human beings, and we can be partners"
The actor in game Palestinian coexistence, Jerusalem.

Agriculture and the Environment

The geographical location of Palestine and Israel share the pampering benefits and drawbacks such as climate, geography, pests and others. However, the advances the agricultural sector in Israel is a world-class. For example, other countries with larger resources admire the work of Israel with crops and how to capitalize on their resources more effectively. It is a great idea to plan a mutual collaboration with other countries. For all this transmits knowledge and more joint development between nations.

The Peres Center for Peace implements programs that facilitate the cross-border research, building capacity and cooperation with a view to improve the practice of crop management, protection of the environment and the quality of water (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Management of pests without Borders

This project targets promotion in the use of pesticides that are not detrimental to the health of populations, or their food or water, and the environment. These principles are being applied to Palestinian farms. Israelis and Jordanians are developing regional support for the struggle against pests with friendly with the environment and health pesticides. This project was created in 2009 with the collaboration of farmers in the region by providing them with new methods to combat the pests without the use of toxic pesticides. These methods are aggressive against pests such as the red beetle, the olive fly and field and rodents that attack crops. The damage they cause to the crops is significant each year (The Peres Center for Peace).

There are established demonstration sites in Israel, Jordan, and the West Bank where farmers attend workshops to learn how to apply better pesticides and to be able to transmit the new techniques to their communities. In addition, the plan is to work in altogether with authorities in the region to implement policies that regulate the use of pesticides and to encourage the use of methods of biological control of pests (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Production of profitable crops

This project is being implemented for the West Bank with the objective of promoting profitable agricultural production through technical consultations, vegetable seeds

and training in agricultural practices to the Palestinian agricultural cooperatives. The training in new techniques and cultivation practices and new genetically modified seeds and crops could help to generate larger yields. The project began in 2011 with contributions of cherry tomatoes seeds and pepper seeds that were donated by Syngenta - Zeraim Gedera to an agricultural cooperative in Jenin, Palestine to produce high-quality vegetables (The Peres Center for Peace, 2011).

- Entrepreneurship for aquaculture

The objective of the project is to establish fish farms in the West Bank through some training in the establishment of the aquaculture system and opportunities for business cooperation between Palestinians and Israelis. The workshops include lectures and visits to fish farms in operation in Israel and in the West Bank. It is of great importance because, in the West Bank, this area is virtually unknown and represents new opportunities for economic development, and nutritional contribution within their community (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Regional Water Research

This project involves an investigation with the cooperation of a team of Palestinian and Israeli researchers of the Al-Quds University and the Institute of Technology. They are working in the elimination of the pharmaceutical materials of treated wastewater, for which the water can safely be applied as irrigation water. The two-year action research program investigates the elimination of processes of selected medicines that come from domestic sources and industrial waste in aquatic environments. The project combines and brings together researchers to share their findings and work together within conferences (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Olive oil without borders

The olive farmers groups are found in the rural areas. They are looking for a rapprochement with purposes of apolitical collaboration between Israel and Palestine. They seek to build relationships of trust, mutual understanding and collaboration through economic cooperation between various sectors of olive oil. The activities that are performed in this project include training, technical assistance

and material support and more in relation to the protection of their crops (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Strawberry Fields for peace

This project was carried out since 2009 and it was completed in 2011, accomplishing its purpose. The objectives were to introduce and to develop the cultivation of strawberries in Gaza. It was developed in the West Bank and little by little it has been extended from Qalqilya to Jenin / and Qabatiya Auja where camps were established for training and demonstration. Workshops and activities were offered to deal with pests and to develop the best possible harvest of strawberries. It became one of the events performed in the establishment of the Organization Peres and accounted for the largest number of entrepreneurs and Palestinian farmers of 120 in total. It showed the development and the progress they have had (The Peres Center for Peace, 2009).

At the end of the project it produced about 70 tons of strawberries as long as the project lasted, from the planting of 2.6 million plants of strawberries. This has not only provided the Palestinians with the means to increase their economic productivity, but it has also generated the border communication and cooperation, for the benefit of both Palestinians and Israelis (The Peres Center for Peace, 2009).

- Advanced development of water and nanotechnology

Water scarcity in the region of Middle East led to the planning and development of projects, one of them was carried out by Peres Center for Peace in 2003. Nanotechnology research can be applied to the treatment of water to the benefit of the consumer, and irrigation in the region as a whole. Six Israeli universities and other specialized agencies participated in the investigation. The main directions of research were: the control of aquifers, the recovery of contaminated surface and groundwater, and fresh water production through desalination of seawater (The Peres Center for Peace, 2003). Water is necessary and vital for the development and sustenance of the communities, which brings the need for collaboration between Arabs and Israelis for the general well being of the entire region.

- Development of Palestinian agricultural exports

This project was carried out through a research study that analyzed the demand of the Israeli market for agricultural and processed products that are cultivated in the Tubas region (Jordan). The project included a series of workshops for farmers in the Tubas region in marketing and sales to Israeli clients, as well as tours of the main Israeli farms. The research study was conducted using primary sources, interviews with the parties involved, as well as the previous investigations carried out by the Peres Center. The study focused on the Tubas region to increase the possibility of exports abroad including the Israeli market (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Entrepreneurs for peace

This project was conducted with the objective of promoting and cooperating with the economic growth in the agro-industry sector of Palestine promoting relations and border partnerships between Israelis and Palestinians. Palestinians and Israelis agribusiness entrepreneurs were brought together to develop and to market innovative food markets denoted as "products for peace". All aspects were carefully analyzed, both as logistics for the transportation of products, the producers of the products, the legal approval for the trans boundary transport of the same and to make the time for getting all of this done as short as possible (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Care of forest sustainability

The project began in 2010 and it was completed in 2011. It was to conduct technical training workshops in the care of forests for both Palestinians and Israelis. The workshops consisted of lectures, visual and practical training on how to combat forest fires. The talks in this workshop were about the equipment, staff and resources needed, and the importance of teamwork for fighting fires across borders effectively. Unconditional support of both parties is vital in order to protect the shared environment (The Peres Center for Peace, 2010).

- Integrated crop management

The program was dedicated to representatives of Israel, Palestinian Authority, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, France and Malta, thereby benefiting the agricultural sectors of the Middle East, the Mediterranean and North Africa. The program involves elements such as the improvement of crop

characteristics, production, pest control, marketing strategies, and attention post-harvest. They promote methods to reduce negative environmental impacts to benefit agricultural markets of countries involved in the project and to encourage dialog and international collaboration through peaceful relations (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Olives, a symbol of peace.

One of the most successful projects in the area of agriculture was the use of the olive as a symbol of peace. It included farmers of olives from sectors of Palestine and Israel to form an association, to work as a group to develop the market of olives and to win position in the international market. The projects transmitted knowledge about cultivation, crop protection and types of pest of olives. More than 75 Palestinians and 45 Israelis participated in meetings and courses for trainers and farmers, with additional benefits to more than 250 families. The Peres Center is working with boards of Palestinians and Israelis Olive farmers to put 2,000 ecological traps for olive flies through 200 thousand square meters of land in Israel and in the Palestinian Authority (The Peres Center for Peace).

The two Boards of olive growers and the Peres Center produced a manual in Arabic that describes the best practices for the cultivation and processing of olives. This manual has been used throughout the region. Additional activities of this project included a workshop on marketing of olive oil in France in 2007, a joint Palestinian-Israeli delegation attended the annual exhibition of olive oil in Italy in 2005 and 2007, and the planting of seedlings of olive tree in Palestinian communities in 2006 (The Peres Center for Peace).

Knowledge and agricultural techniques should not be hoarded but rather, shared among all countries and communities without prejudice. The sharing of this knowledge would not only reduce malnutrition and starvation but would it also promote regional economic development. In addition, there is the contribution to the environment and to care for their own health with the use of techniques, which do not contaminate vital resources such as water. It is a collaboration to fight against global pollution. It is not only looking for businesses that generate economic profits but also it is also looking to work in a team as a single region and promote the development of collegiality.

"We do not need more cemeteries and deaths as well as I decided to work for peace, there are people willing to work together in all fields - Agriculture, computing, industry -. In all the fields we can help each other" Amin, Israel Olive Oil Seal

Community programs in Jaffa

The Peres Center established its House of Peace in the city of Jaffa in Israel. The city has a history of great importance for Israel and the Jewish, Muslim and Christian community. The city's transcendental history led to the division and the creation of new communities; and it was left as a city for the Muslims. After some years, others returned of different religions but in lesser proportion, but the city remained in crisis. The indices of poverty, lack of medical care and school are very high in comparison with its neighboring cities such as Tel Aviv and Bat Yam (The Peres Center for Peace).

As a result, the municipal welfare services must provide resources for three times more families than what they used to before, while the supply of aid is still scarce. Since the Organization Peres opened its doors in this city, it has worked with local non-governmental organizations to provide essential programs and services for the local community. The programs conducted by the organization are directed to encourage residents to take an active role in the development of their community and to provide services and facilities otherwise unaffordable (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Legal Aid

This project provides free legal services to the residents of the city with the collaboration of the Ministry of Justice and the legal department of the University of Tel Aviv. The services that are offered are in areas of housing, family, labor and financial problems. The residents of this area often faced with obstacles of language, mobility, cultural barriers and more, which prevent them from accessing to the help of the government and municipal services offered (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Children and young people

In this project, courses are offered to young people throughout the year, with the hope of keeping children out of the streets and the dangers that rise from unstructured free time such as participating in crime and violence. One of the several programs offered is Perach, which is connecting youth with a big brother or big sister. It provides tutoring for forty children, each paired with an Arabic student at a local university. The students meet with their friend once a week in the House of Peace Peres and receive help with homework, counseling in general and more. Other programs include photography workshops for the students of high school and Arab sculpture workshops for local children in the community (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Community Empowerment

The objectives of these programs are to promote responsibility and leadership in the local community and to enable members to learn how to effectively solve their community's problems, such as violence, crime, unemployment and poverty. This project works with the collaboration of the University of Tel Aviv, the municipality of Jaffa and 15 members of the local community. Together, they offer help in answering the need for solutions to their problems with the collaboration of experts in the area. It also offers a program called "Access for all" that provides access to higher education to residents and members of the board of the local community in Jaffa. The results are acquired skills, thanks to an education that can focus their knowledge, and to develop their skills through leaders in their communities (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Community activities in the Peres Center for Peace

Peres Center offers programs and recreational activities that have been hampered by a lack of logistical or physical support. The organization provides its center to host events like carnival for children, film screenings in the Auditorium Marc Rich, various shows and performances for children and their families, school events and ceremonies and local community organizations. This project provides easy access to culture, a limited resource available to the residents of this community due to significant poverty (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Program for women's empowerment

This project was developed in the area of telecommunications and informatics. It aims to improve working skills of Arab women. They had a cooperative alliance with CISCO Corporation for three years. Approximately, 20 women have participated each year by attending weekly training courses, as well as practical work experience. In addition, the participants received advice and assistance in obtaining employment at the end of the course (The Peres Center for Peace).

The best results are those closest to be seen and admired; therefore, the sector that surrounds the town of the Peres Center is one of the fields where it can be of immediate assistance for the location with the Organization. The projects that are carried out in this place show what little might be required for all the work needed for the development of communities, and neighborhoods. The collaboration of citizens resident in the area is a great contribution to the improvement of their conditions.

"The Peres Center helped me and my children to receive government services that I didn't even know that we had right to." Amal, of 35 years, Jaffa

Social Media and technology

Technological advances have enabled the world to interconnect without thinking in terms of borders and have shrunk geographical distances. They continue to expand knowledge and transmit it more quickly than ever, and to enable the sharing of ideas and to allow people to learn about different cultures. This will be a very effective tool to use to improve relations between peoples located in nearby countries, which are in conflict despite their physical closeness. Programs that use new technologies of mass communication create opportunities for development of friendly relations, to know more of others and to clear stereotypes that inhibit communities and religions from being open to others.

The Organization of Peres designs programs that allow the people of the Middle East, especially the young, to participate in dialogues on the long standing conflict and to share their lives in a secure and encouraging virtual environment. (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Photo Workshop in Jaffa

This project integrated 12 participants, Jewish and Arab children, who are working in mixed teams with the objective of carrying out an exhibition of photography in Tel Aviv, Jaffa. The exhibition is made from the point of view of the children to the public in the organization of Peres. Children are trained in the use of cameras through 12 sessions of workshops that take place in the Organization of Peres, in which they learn not only photography but also to work as a team. The children come from "School for All", organization Kiryat Shalom and community centers in the city of Jaffa (The Peres Center for Peace, 2012).

- Hanging out for peace

Hanging out for Peace is a partnership with Google Israel and the schools network, Arab Israeli and Jewish Israeli university students. The project offers to Jewish and Arab students the opportunity to get to know each other in a safe environment through a series of dialogue sessions using the virtual platform of Google + Hangout @. The participants come from different high schools all around Israel in order to promote friendly relations between Jews and Arabs and to break barriers imposed by stereotypes. The students gather to meet face-to-face and work on joint projects that culminate in the production of an integrated video that presents their everyday life and the many things they have in common (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Educational Workshops for peacemaker's boards

This project uses resources as such Internet technology and video games as to have young Israelis and Palestinians participate dynamically in peace-building activities. This is accomplished by means of a project divided into two stages. In the first stage, the students in grades 9-12 attend separate workshops in their own schools, and in the second stage, students meet and attend bi-national workshops together. The professional moderators in the field of conflict management and the Middle East

conduct the workshops. It allows the students to develop a balanced position on the Israeli- Palestinian conflict, identifying its many complexities, and to understand the challenges and constraints facing the Palestinians and the Israelis (The Peres Center for Peace).

- “YALA” YOUNG LEADERS ON FACEBOOK

The Yala young leader is a movement based on-line on Facebook. Its purpose is to promote dialogue and participation as a means to ensure a productive, secure and peaceful region. The movement was born in 2011 and has already reached 100 thousand members, thus, being the online movement of broader regional change in the present. The most famous projects of Yala online are the creation of joint delegations to football matches in collaboration with the FC Barcelona, a summer camp of technology in cooperation with Microsoft, photography competitions and more. The future projects that have been planned are the Academy Yala, the project leader of Yala, in cooperation with academic institutions and regional and international IT companies of the private sector and more. The Academy will offer courses in line with the best teachers and experts in their fields, in a wide range of topics dealing with the problems and urgent needs of the region (The Peres Center for Peace, 2011).

- Centers of computers of peace

This project implemented classrooms in the West Bank and Israel with as to develop this unique program for supervised virtual communication, which allows participants, young Israelis and Palestinians, to get to know young people on the "other side", in most cases for the first time. This is given by the period of a school year culminating with the presentation in person of the participants in moderated meetings, thus personalizing a friendship already built, further strengthening the understanding and mutual connections formed. The objective of this project is to break off little by little the stereotypes that have been created by societies in which they live and are supported by the world in general. The participants go through a process of humanization, i.e. they begin to see their counterparts for the first time as human beings and not as the "enemy" (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Peacemakers

This program of education for peace, based on the Peacemaker© game developed by Impact Games, allows players, young Israelis and Palestinians, to assume the role of Palestinian or Israeli leaders in order to resolve the conflict through tools such as diplomacy, the development of infrastructure and more. This is accomplished through educational workshops implemented in high schools in Israel and Palestine. The participants then analyze the complex reality of this region and understand the limitations and obstacles faced by each society (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Internet ambassadors of peace

This project was based on the use of the current and most popular social networks of communication such as Skype, Messenger and others. The objective is to encourage young Jews of Israel high schools to use these networks in their free time to communicate with Arabs from all over the world, including Palestine, becoming ambassadors of peace. This project was developed with weekly workshops in which young people were in online discussions in which they could learn more about Arab culture and about the countries in which the other young people live, learning that they have many similarities in interests and aspirations. All these experiences are shared in the workshops with the rest of young participants (The Peres Center for Peace).

Tools of massive reach with its greatest impact at the time it must be used at its best. A world so connected by social networks should not have exclusions and must promote opportunities for change. The correct use of these tools can promote great advantages in the construction of peace between societies that are surrounded by conflict and negative stereotypes constantly raised to young people as a unique way of getting to know their environment.

"The program is very good for peace, I learned that the whole world, both us and them, have a normal life and talk of peace all the time, everyone wants to live in peace." Bad, 15, a participant in the Computer Schools of Peace, Bethlehem

Civilian Leadership

In the construction of sustainable peace is essential to have a strong civil society. In

order to be able to overcome obstacles and to find solutions, one must be working in teams with good leadership. Leaders in the civil society can collaborate to create positive change, to encourage their communities to move toward peaceful interaction and greater productivity, to influence the way people think and to pave the way for a real social change.

The Organization Peres generates channels for dialogue between Palestinians, Israelis, Jews and Arabs inside Israel, through involvement in professional fields. It permits participants to be role models of coexistence and of Palestinian-Israeli cooperation (The Peres Center for Peace).

- International Exchange of youth

The program was targeted to young Israelis and Palestinians. It consists of recreational and educational activities that are reinforced by a cultural exchange program on the outside and a reciprocal visit by adolescents of the host country. The program promotes global friendship and to change the perception of the "other" and the conflict. In addition, they are able to recognize their similarities aside from the negative perceptions and stereotypes they previously had of the other participants (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Professional leadership program for young people

Due to the conflict between Palestine and Israel, there is a professional disconnection and lack of cooperation in this area. The Organization is looking to overcome these difficulties involving professional Palestinians and Israelis from different fields and professions in development programs, professional dialog and overcoming stereotypes and fears to form relationships that help them in their future professional careers. The program has duration of one year, in which it involves the formation of leadership skills, professional development and meetings with high-level regional and international professionals in their respective fields (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Forums for public debates

It is a vital part of a democracy to be heard, to express ideas and curiosities. It is for this reason that the Organization Peres offers events for the diplomatic community.

The media and Israeli public collaborate with Israeli society providing a forum for participation in led and organized discussions, a place to stay informed and updated on the transformations of the Middle East, a place to expand the understanding and perspectives of the complex issues involved in the conflict (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Journalism for peace

This project conducts workshops that seek closer ties between Palestinians and Israelis media professionals. It looks for the participants to interact together and to gain better knowledge of the other side of their published stories and to expand their criteria and offer a neutral journalism. The project explores ways in which media can help to promote values of respect, coexistence and cooperation between Palestinians and Israelis, and to promote a peaceful solution to the conflict. Values such as freedom of the press have strengthened and improved, challenging journalists and other media professionals to expand their minds and interact with the "other side" (The Peres Center for Peace).

No one has to be president of a nation to have power and influence in the environment. The development of leadership skills correctly focused can be generators of a positive change with considerable scope. A true leader is to be an example for a community, to be the person able to propose solutions and not problems, able to establish positive relationships with those who are categorized as the enemy. These skills can be developed and implemented in any society. We must be conscious of the power of our actions and lead them in positive results. A great contribution to our communities and for peace is helping to build better-educated generations and oriented to peace.

"I never had the opportunity to participate in a meeting with Palestinians, and less to be part of a relationship so significant that really allows us to address the basic issues and subject to the Palestinian side." Itai 28, Director of the Student Union at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

3.1.4 SPORTS PROGRAMS

The focus of this research is to find the power of sports as a tool to build peace and its use by the Organization Peres Center for Peace. There were projects previously

mentioned carried out in different areas, however, one of the areas in which there have been more projects is the sporting competition. Shimon Peres strongly believes in the capabilities of sports to build on a sustainable peace, and it is seen through the organization he founded with its projects and alliances with international sporting bodies such as Barcelona Football Club of Spain, FIFA and others. The projects will be referred to both those who have already completed and those that are in development now. Their own positive results have encouraged the organization to move ahead with more projects and to bring in peace building in this sector of the world where there are high levels of conflict.

"From values of teamwork and common goals, shared struggles and victories, sports have the power to unite young people from different cultures and backgrounds. Through an understandable language to all players, and the Israeli Palestinian children, Jews and Arabs, uniting under the common flag of sports, perking up each other, helping to win each other and creating lasting friendships is as sporting projects in the Peres Center work"

- Twin sports schools of peace

This project was launched in 2002. It brings boys and girls, Jews and Arabs, Israelis and Palestinians, between the ages of 10 to 18 years, from pairing communities of similar and different backgrounds through Israel and the Palestinian Authority, focusing not only on sports activities, but also in the combination of peace-building activities that are designed to break down barriers and stereotypes among the participants, and to change attitudes towards improving coexistence and promoting peace. The program brings together more than 1500 children each year. This program encompasses several programs listed below and it is explained in detail later (The Peres Center for Peace, 2002).

- Girls Football
- Kids Soccer
- Girls Basketball
- Cricket for peace
- Basketball in wheelchair

- Girls Football

This project allows Israeli and Palestinian, Jewish and Arab girls to participate in after-school activities, two times per week in their own communities and monthly joint activities with their counterparts from the other side of the border. The project is being developed in conservative and in less privileged communities that tend to be less receptive to the activities of reconciliation and peace building. The aim is to develop through sports closer ties based on values of companionship and to get to know each other by building bonds of friendship through sports. Activities include playing football in mixed teams, activities for peace education and peer learning language. The project culminates at the end of the school year with an event of "Mini World Cup" in which all the girls meet to play in their mixed teams in a football tournament inspired by the World Cup (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Boys Soccer

This project started in 2002 with children between the ages of 6 to 14 in disadvantaged communities. The same children are participating in football training twice a week in their communities and in monthly joint activities with children within the program with other communities on the other side of the border. The activities are similar to the female program mentioned above. What they are looking for is that boys continue to assist with frequency over several years to achieve foster in the values of peace and coexistence transmitted by sports. Also because of their early age they may develop a different way of thinking about people from different religions or cultures. It is the close link between Israelis and Palestinians from very small ages that will be the difference by contributing to a peaceful generation (The Peres Center for Peace, 2002).

- Girls Basketball

This project started in 2005 with the aim of providing an opportunity, which many times is the only available option to participate in sports activities for Israeli, Palestinian, Arab and Jewish girls. They come from traditional or conservative communities. Every 2 weeks they conduct training in their communities and with monthly joint activities with the rest of Israeli and Palestinian communities that are made mixed parties, to exchange knowledge of the languages, in addition to the benefits of sports both physical and mental. It gives them a great opportunity to visit

and for interactions between the girls from Palestine and Israel (The Peres Center for Peace, 2005).

- Cricket for peace

The first draft of trans-boundary peace in development using the sport of cricket in the context of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict has been developed by this organization. This project brings together Israeli and Palestinian children from disadvantaged communities by teaching them a new sport, as well as transmitting values of peace and tolerance. The organization has seen the use of this sport in other regions and the results uniting people of different backgrounds, cultures and religions together for which they are trying to see the same result in this region (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Basketball in wheelchair

This project goes beyond the previous mentioned projects, since it promotes equality, not only in reference to beliefs but also in skills and physical abilities, and it does so through inclusion. Palestinian and Israeli boys and girls with disabilities between the ages of 12 to 18 are trained equally as are the other sports projects, however this mixture in addition to the participants is not only between Israelis and Palestinians, but also with different capacities, teaching children the value of equality and cooperation between all without consideration of physical or cultural differences (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Table Tennis

This project brings together Israeli Jewish, Israeli, Arab and Palestinian children, teaching values of tolerance and team work, enabling the children to get to know each others' culture, language, customs and holidays. Local coaches trained by the Foundation for the Development of Table Tennis in Israel are training communities of children of 10 to 13 years of age. Each participating community is provided the proper equipment, which includes tennis tables, racquets and balls. Once a month they develop games in the Peres Center in Jaffa with mixed teams to promote collaboration and teamwork beyond the competitiveness. The language teaches basic

manners to facilitate the integration and development of joint activities (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Kicking for the understanding, playing for peace

This project is an exchange between the German organization KICKFAIR and Peres Center since 2010. Its aim is to share knowledge and experience among organizations using football as a tool of peace building and to develop young leaders in order to spread the message of peace. Together, the organizations have submitted a paper that summarizes the background of the project, some exchange challenges, lessons learned, and the common goals for the future. The document will be available to the public in the library of the Peres Center (The Peres Center for Peace, 2010).

- Youth Leadership through sport

This project promotes young Israelis and Palestinians, Jews and Arabs, from 15 to 18 years of age to become volunteers in their communities and to become young leaders in their locality. The apprentice coaches have participated in a leadership course from 2010, which is designed to teach advanced techniques of sports training and leadership skills. In 2013, Laureus Sport for Good Foundation supported the pilot project with the participation of 16 boys and girls from the school "Neve Major Yonatan" in the city of Ramle, a mixed city culturally and religiously. The children went through an intense process to get to know each other, learning about the power of sports and how they can use it to make social change. Young people will put into practice the activities of sports education and peace in their community throughout the project and after it. (The Peres Center for Peace, 2010).

- Coexistence of kindergarten

This project which has been developed since 2004 brings together Arab and Israeli children between 4 to 6 years of age from different culturally diverse cities in all of Israel, for example Jerusalem or Jaffa, that despite having a lot of diversity within them, the interaction between them is limited. The Tennis Center of Israel has cooperated with this project since its inception. It aims to improve the basic motor skills of the participants and to encourage cooperation and teamwork, inspiring trust

and confidence in them, sportsmanship, discipline and understanding in a young age (The Peres Center for Peace, 2004).

- AFL team of Peace

The use of Australian Football is the tool used in this project to unite Israeli and Palestinian young men in a not so familiar to the Middle East sports. The project successfully started in 2008 with the association of the Australian Council of The Peres Center and the Palestinian organization Al Quds Association for Democracy and dialog succeeded in building the first peace team AFL Palestinian-Israeli. It is composed of men from all over Israel and the West Bank 18 to 35 years of age. It is a team traveling to Australia to compete in an international football competition. Thanks to this success another team was created in 2011 that contains new players and some from the previous team. After six months of intensive training and group dialoging, the team flew back to Australia for the dissemination of the message of cooperation and dialog between Israelis and Palestinians through sports. In addition, they went to show the world that such teamwork is not only desirable but also possible. The team continues to spread the message of cooperation through the AFL. They also continue to meet to train and keep alive the morale of the team, as well as to educate children from their own communities through the program Twinned Peace Sports Schools (The Peres Center for Peace, 2008).

- Peace Camp

The project consists in the creation of a camp that welcomes approximately 100 Israelis and Palestinians children in ages between 10 to 14 years of age. The project is being conducted every year. They offer sports activities, social, recreational, excursions and more targeted by male and female coaches. The activities are to promote understanding, cooperation and friendship between them. The intensive experience, which includes eating, sleeping, swimming and playing together, leaves a significant mark on the children, who are returning to their country to spread the message of peace, tolerance and understanding within their families, friends and communities (The Peres Center for Peace).

- LongBoarding4Peace Young Leadership Program

This project fosters values of peace and coexistence among young Jews and Arabs in Jaffa, by improving the attitudes toward the "other" and the dissemination of stereotypes with long boarding. Participants develop skills of cross-cultural communication, to learn the language of the members and to participate in workshops for young leadership. Students in tenth grade in schools in Jaffa, of Arab and Jewish origins, take part in building the skill of long boarding with professional trainers. In addition to this training, there are workshops and community leadership. After completing this program, participants are invited to join the department of sports of the Peres Center for young leaders (The Peres Center for Peace).

- FAIR PLAY

This project is the result of cooperation between the organizations "street football world" created in Colombia with "KICKFAIR" that operates in Germany, with the goal of strengthening the values of equity in football and the level of individual responsibility of players towards a fair game and to be more respectful with the opponent (The Peres Center for Peace, 2010).

This program has been implemented in the Peres Center since the World Cup in South Africa, 2010. It is developed in all the programs and activities within the program Schools sporting twin of peace. This works as follows, the results of the game is based not only on annotations or goals, but also in the behavior just by giving points of equal value to the points by annotations (The Peres Center for Peace, 2010).

Matches are done without referees because the players are those who assume the responsibility for themselves and each other to carry out a fair game. They are responsible for enforcing rules and monitoring their behavior independently without the need to become a professional football player. In addition, this allows the participation of players in the election of rules of the game and to play by the rules. Thanks to the implementation of this program, the rest of sports in the programs of the Peres Center provide a way to win fairly, playing in a way that is honest but also a way in which they can also be victorious, regardless of the type of sports (The Peres Center for Peace, 2010).

- Through life with a ball

The project is the creation of 11 posters that show 11 different girls and young women from different countries and cultures, sharing their stories of life and their love for football and how this sport change their lives positively. Their stories are distinguished not only by their love for football, but also by active participation in their communities and considerable experience as leaders of social change (The Peres Center for Peace, 2011).

This project was developed parallel to the Women's World Cup in Germany in 2011, with the inspiration of the event that decided to carry out workshops in which the stories are exhibited. In addition, the participants made dialogs about the stories and how this can inspire a change in their lives and the global problems facing the girls and women around the world. It also explores the differences and similarities between them, both as a multicultural group and as individuals in society (The Peres Center for Peace, 2011).

During the course, participants will learn how football in particular and sports in general can influence and effect a positive change and promote values such as patience and tolerance, acceptance of others, equal rights, leadership and empowerment. The courses are in Hebrew, Arabic and English according to the needs of the participants (The Peres Center for Peace, 2011).

- SONY SIYAKHONA

In the framework of the project "Siyakhona", lies phrase from South Africa that means "CAN DO", in which there are 6 young Israelis and Palestinians who are trained in digital media and the making of films. With this training, young people are going to document the lives of the participants in the project Twin Sports Schools of Peace (The Peres Center for Peace).

This project uses the power of a simple image to tell stories of young Israelis and Palestinians on both sides of the wall, which are a part of the Sports Twin Schools of Peace project, and portray a reality of how the other side of the wall lives. The result of this project, movies and photos, will serve as an integral part of the peace building workshops and activities that are equipped through sports programs. The latest

movies and pictures will be presented in the Football for Hope Festival, in Brazil in 2014 (The Peres Center for Peace).

Sports can be a tool used with widespread goals in a complex environment. We cannot set aside cultural differences in the course of building a union because it would force restrictions on the participants and they would not successfully meet the goals. Because of this, some of the projects of the Peres Center are tailored to their environment, such as basketball for girls and girls' football. It recognizes the cultures and their standards with respect to the coexistence with children. They were not excluded; they are included with their own rules of life.

The projects seek to promote friendship and better understanding of their situations and to analyze the situation in an objective manner to not further generalize negative stereotypes. Sports have the ability to find these common values, the desire to live and to have fun, to share and to grow, all this and more. Sports build positively in their participants and society in general with the proper handling and guide of the projects.

3.1.5 Sponsors and National and International Partners

The scope of the results of projects and organizations are not only measured in the work that is performed within them but also depends on other variant such as the economy. The needs to include more participants, to develop more programs, to extend the limits and capabilities of an organization are not only in domestic labor areas, or the quality of the project to be developed, but it is also on the vital economic contribution for the development of these. The desire and the ideas are necessary but are useless without economic resources for its development. People around the world want peace and they want peaceful and positive changes in the world. However, nothing is done to make it happen. There is no need to build organizations where they already exist, but there is need for economic contributions and it requires accountability in the management of the contributions.

The responsibility of donors, partners, or sponsors goes beyond the provision of money. They must follow closely the projects in which these are being used. They have the right and obligation to see the development and success in what they make

their donations, what they have in exchange is an aid that shows changes and contributions to building on peace. They are part of the positive change they seek.

The Peres Center for Peace is dependent on donations as it is not governmental and not aligned to State policies for its operation. This organization has created ways to make contributions to the cause that will be detailed below with the advantage of their status as tax deductible in the United States, United Kingdom and Italy. Subsequently, the sponsors will be appointed for specific projects that are developing programs.

- Donations on-line: This option offers any amount of money desired by the donor. The donation can be anonymous, once or frequently given as monthly, quarterly or annual and it can be done through Pay Pal or by means of bank debit. This option grants is tax deductible in the United States (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Bank Transfers or checks: The web page of the organization contains all details needed for this option of contribution. It contains the bank account details or trade name that should be directed the checks. This option offers a tax deduction for the United States and United Kingdom (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Tributes or special events: the Peres Center for Peace offers the use of its local and open spaces around for the realization of business or social events, in exchange for donations to the Organization. The Organization also offers to send personal recognition of the donation in honor of the special event (The Peres Center for Peace).

- In memory of loved ones: This option offers to make donations in a meaningful way recalling to a loved one. The donation is done on their behalf. The Peres organization sends a personalized card in the name of the donor to the family of a person whose memory they want it to be honored, or, alternatively, there are several available names in the Organization Peres as well (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Make a tax deductible gift: the Peres Center has tax deductible status in the United States and United Kingdom, and in some cases in Italy through the

Association program International Friends. This program is detailed below (The Peres Center for Peace).

Association of International Friends: The Peres Center is assisted by a network of associations of international friends in several places around the world that serve to promote activities of building on peace of the Peres Center and to raise funds that are critical to the continuity of this type of activities. Community leaders who share the vision of the Peres Center to create a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and wish to promote this vision within their communities lead associations of friends. The Peres Center currently has associations of friends who offer the tax deduction in the following countries: United States, United Kingdom, and Italy. In addition, they have begun with associations of friends in Denmark and Luxembourg (The Peres Center for Peace).

One of the areas that are most important in the funding of the organization Peres is the international network of donors and sponsors. The Association of International Friends is just one of the several programs that enable the Peres Center account for their financial support to continue to operate and to develop more projects of greater magnitude. The other programs of international network are:

- International Board of Governors, which contains the Honorary Council, and an active Board. The first is the representation of the Peres Center by a group of renowned people throughout the world. All of who believe in the vision of President Peres and the daily work of the Peres Center for Peace. The Honorary Council seeks to promote the work of the Peres Center and its mission, adding a great value and credibility to the importance of the construction of peace of the Peres Center (The Peres Center for Peace).

The Honorary Council has 67 members, which includes the former president of United States Jimmy Carter, former UN Secretary General Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, novelist Brazilian writer Paulo Coelho, former president of South Africa and Nobel prize winner Frederick Willem de Klerk, the former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and other members of equal renown (The Peres Center for Peace).

The Active International Board of Governors is composed of international supporters, which will play in promoting the organization of Peres Center for Peace in their countries of origin. The Board is divided on class members of platinum, gold and silver, with about 40 members who are in a favorable economic position for the economic support for the Organization (The Peres Center for Peace).

- Membership and international networks: The organization is part of international networks that benefits in the transfer of information, such as shared projects, techniques applied or training. This type of network is an important platform for the exchange of knowledge and capacity building at international level. The membership that the Organization belongs to are: NGO Forum of Peace between Israel and Palestine, Alliance for Peace in the Middle East, Clinton Global Initiatives, One Day Peace, street football world, International Platform for the development and sport, beyond the world of sport, a Forum for Peace and sport (The Peres Center for Peace).

Below are mentioned the projects with their respective sponsors or supporters:

Projects

Sponsors

Saving Children

Hassenfeld Family Foundation, the Region of Tuscany and Umbria Region

Training of doctors

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
The Italian region Marche, the Foundation San Paolo in Turin, Italy, the Government of Denmark, the Bank of San Miniato and Ishmael and Isaac group of Cleveland, USA.

Augusta Victoria

IRESPECTU and in collaboration with the Couture Museum

Coexistence

Frameworks of Reality

Freedom to Create and Local Testimony
Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Ministry of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs

New Beginnings

Visual contact to the youth	IRESPPECTU, German organization
Fair Game (Fair Play)	Kick Fair, Street football world
SONY SIYAKHONA	SONY and the FIFA and has been implemented in the framework of the Football for Hope.
Passing the time for peace	Google Israel and the ORT schools network
Computer Center for Peace	ENI
Peacemaker	Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Ministry of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs, and is run in collaboration with the Fetzer Institute
Photo Workshop in Jaffa	Boeing
	Eranda Foundation, Adidas, Keren Hayesod, the Beracha Foundation. The border pass is supported by USAID; the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington in partnership supports the
Twin sports schools for peace, (football)	Jewish component-Arab-Israeli with the mate of the Regional Council and Yehuda Association 2000. The Mini World event is supported by Adidas and Jafora and implemented in collaboration with Athena
Table tennis for peace	Chinese Embassy in Israel, LG, KIA, and the Group of HY, and will be implemented in collaboration with the Foundation for the Development of table tennis in Israel
Girls Basketball	Foundation Laureus Sport for Good
Basketball in wheelchair	Fund for Peace and Reconciliation, in collaboration with the Lifegate

Kicking by the understanding, playing for peace	Rehabilitation Center and the Center of sport for disabled Palestinian Israeli Was supported by Adidas and is currently supported by the German Ministry of the Interior Foundation and the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation Laureus Sport for Good since 2013, and is operated in collaboration with "Neve Major Yonatan" Junior High located in Ramle.
Youth leadership through sport	Tennis Center of Israel
Coexistence in kindergarten	Australian Council of the Peres Center for Peace
AFL team of peace	This project was funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ireland and was initiated by Ophir Zardok, and is currently supported by Adidas.
Peace Camp	Saachi &Saachi
Blood Relations	Association of the European Union for Peace, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway and the GTZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)
Partners in business, partners in peace	Norwegian Embassy in Israel
Program of marketing penetration	SANOFI
Regional Water Research	Pratt Foundation
Undertaking of aquaculture	USAID, and is being implemented in collaboration with the foundation of the Near East and the Palestinian Center for the Research and Development
Olives without borders	Zeraim Gedera, and Fund for Reconciliation, Tolerance and Peace.
Production of profitable crops	Tel Aviv University, the Amman Center
Pest Control without borders	

	for Peace and Development, and a Palestinian partner, funded by the Association for the European Union for Peace
Impact through technology	USAID, MercyCorps and the European Union
Entrepreneurs for peace	The former Hanson Peace Foundation in cooperation with the San Diego State University
Palestinian business directory	The trust of Portland, and Victor Berger, Sydney, Australia, and is run in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce Palestinian-Israeli.
Development of Palestinian agricultural exports	Action against Hunger (Spain)
Forest Care for sustainability	In cooperation with the Civil Administration, JNF-KKL and MASHAV - Center for International Cooperation.
Plantations of strawberries for peace	Flemish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Training Program for import and export	Foundation Guilford Glazer and Diane.
Weekend of start	Mercy Corps
Round Table Gaza	Unity of the EU response to the crisis and peace-building
Advanced training in business	Israel Association of Coaching (ICA) with the support of the Foundation Levi Lassen

The table has been done with the information presented in each project in the organization Peres

This table shows the names of recognized companies of international reputé, also the important contribution of embassies and foundations in different countries, mainly in Europe and United States, and Israelis institutions and foundations. The sponsors

contribute to specific projects that match their principles or ideals to be able to work in a team in a better way.

3.1.6 International Scope

Organizations with impacts outside of their area of action, on a regional basis or even international prove how the work they are doing is making changes in the world. The interest of governments, international artists, and global institutions gives it more credibility and strength to the projects and the objectives of the organization. It shows that there are more people who believe that it is possible to achieve a positive change. This can contribute in building on peace in a region marked by their historically conflicts.

The awards and accolades that the organization has received are a sample of the achievements and the appreciation of the great effort that the organization makes in their projects by the construction of peace.

- Gold Award of the United Nations - Campaign Blood Relations
- Wingate Award - Best of the NGOS in the field of peace and Sport 2010
- Ashoka Entrepreneurship Award
- Peace Prize and Sport, Monaco - Best NGOS 2011
- The Global Sports Forum Barcelona - Best Project 2010 (The Peres Center for Peace).

The international activities that the organization makes related to sports aim to raise the profile of this tool for the construction of peace. Among the activities are appointing ambassadors of sport at the service of peace to several athletes from all over the world who collaborate with the work and the dissemination of the positive power of this tool.

Sports in the service of Ambassadors of Peace:

- Omri Caspi, 2010
- Samuel Eto, 2006
- Jordan Farmer, 2008

- Jose Mourinho, 2006
- BJ Armstrong, 2008
- Tiki Barber, 2006
- Rio Ferdinand, 2008
- Sharon Stone, 2006
- Daniel Passarella, 2008
- Sven Goran Eriksson, 2006
- Luis Felipe Scolari, 2007 (The Peres Center for Peace)

Among other international activities there are the conferences and delegations seek to promote the Organization's projects, in addition to raising awareness in the audience and participants and to continue to transmit the message of peace in more communities.

Delegations and Conferences:

- Street football world Festival, Berlin, July 2006
- Delegation's girls football, Nova Scotia, September 2007
- Next Generation Initiative - Med Sister, Greece, October 2008
- Inter Campus International Cup, October 2009
- Forum of sport and peace, Monaco, November 2010
- FIFA, football for Hope Festival, Johannesburg, June - July 2010
- Visit of Real Madrid, Madrid, May 2009 and March 2010
- Discover Football, Berlin, June 2010
- AFL International Cup, Sydney - Melbourne, August 2011
- Basketball Tournament wheelchair, Malle, July 2011
- Peace Cup, Augsburg, June 2011
- International Festival KICKFAIR, Stuttgart, June - July 2011
- Delegation's girls football, Washington DC, March 2012
- Beyond the Summit Sport, London, July 2012
- Annual Meeting of Cruyff Foundation, Amsterdam, March 2012
- The youth leaders of exchange with KICKFAIR, Stuttgart, July 2012
(The Peres Center for Peace)

The organization Peres participates in football matches of exhibition for peace in several countries. These matches are played between professional football teams and the teams of peace of the programs of the organization formed by Israelis and Palestinians players.

- Barcelona vs. Peace Team, Spain, 2005
- Bayern Munich vs. Peace Team, Germany, 2005
- Seville vs. Peace Team, Spain, 2006
- Real Madrid vs. Peace Team, Israel, 2007
- FC Barcelona Middle East Tour for Peace, 2013 (The Peres Center for Peace).

Finally, the visit of celebrities have contributed in the relevance of projects and the success of the organization Peres at the global level, in addition to the contribution they make to projects that they attend.

Between the celebrities are Brett Kirk team captain Sydney swans in the football league of Australia, Sir James Galway flutist of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, the orchestra of Oxford, Brian Scalabrine basketball star in the NBA, Mira Awad actress and songwriter who offered a show sung in Hebrew, Arabic and English, Mark Ronson Band DJ and musician, Alicia Keys accompanied by her family, Daniel Shapiro ambassador of the United States, Johan Cruyff and the basketball team Maccabi Tel Aviv, Francesco Toldo player of the Italian team of football Inter-Milan, Omri Caspi first Israeli basketball player to belong to the NBA, and Wilfred Lemke special adviser to the UN in peace and Sport (The Peres Center for Peace).

3.2 ANALYSIS

The Peres Center for Peace is experiencing great success and is growing due to several characteristics that distinguish it from other organizations such as the fact that the founder is a winner of the peace Nobel prize: Israel's President Shimon Peres. For this reason the organization was able to overcome many obstacles such as State policies or rules that could block programs, it does not lack for

economic support, and the image of the organization already possessed of global recognition due to its creator.

The variety of areas in which the organization's projects are carried out show the construction of peace in the region depends on more than a single action, or in a specific sector, it shows that it can work in all areas. All the projects contribute significantly to a positive change in communities, each contribution that is performed either as small as a theatrical work in schools or more complicated such as trade directories to increase the international market, produce a crucial impact on the participants' lives. The use of several tools for the same objective in general promotes a greater development in communities. The objective has been achieved each time that a friendship is built, or that negative stereotypes of another change.

The monetary contribution that this organization receives is one more of the characteristics that mark its success. It means there are more people with more social benefits, assisted communities, a region becoming increasingly in peace. The collaboration of organizations such as USAID facilitated the implementation of development programs such as the transfer of the participants from Palestinian areas to sports courts in Israeli cities, or the transfer of information and techniques practiced by organizations in Germany, are a great aid for the Peres organization.

The impact at the international level has been mainly thanks to one tool in particular among the several that have been used: Sports. This is because sports are already a world attraction, however, the impact on other areas in which the organization has worked does not seem to have spread in the same way, even within Israel its activities are limited to only the communities in which they work. In general, the projects of this organization do not gain much publicity.

There are certain activities such as the visit of the Spanish soccer team FC Barcelona that was exclusively for participants of the sports programs of the Organization. An event such as this could have attracted a large number of

stakeholders. This could expand the impact of the sports programs and the knowledge of the other activities performed within the Organization.

The organization has reached a great level of development in 18 years of operation and with the support of businesses and organizations as important as the above named should have a greater impact within Israel, and spread as well more efficiently to other parts of the world by now.

CONCLUSION

The third chapter brings together all the necessary information to learn about the operation of an organization that uses sports and other tools for the construction of peace. The organization selected is The Peres Center for Peace. Visits to this organization were made in the city of Jaffa, Israel. The organization has 18 years of existence, and its objectives that were submitted are to promote peace building in the area of the Middle East, especially with Israel and its neighboring countries, in addition within Israel between Jews and Muslims.

Also presented are the most important events in the life of the founder and creator of the Peres organization, Shimon Peres, the current President of Israel and Nobel Peace Prize winner. During his life he was able to learn from the devastating effects of wars, and the social, economic and cultural impact of the conflict. In addition to his experience in the area of international diplomatic relations, he knew how to establish the bases and foundations of an organization that works for the good of the whole society both Arab and Jewish, Israeli and Palestinian and other neighbors of Israel.

Subsequent to this there were presented the projects of the organization with different tools other than Sports, which likewise have proved success in the areas where they have been applied. The areas presented were: medicine and healthcare, business and economy, media, art and culture, agriculture and environment, community programs in Jaffa, social media and technology, civilian leadership and Sports.

The use of a greater variety of available tools represents advancement in the rapprochement of the construction of a sustainable peace in the region. The number of beneficiaries is more extensive and participants enjoy a greater range of activities and projects in which they can participate.

The project area that is of greater importance to the topic of this research was Sports. In this area, there are presented all available details of the programs conducted by the organization, joint projects with organizations in other countries, thus demonstrating once again that teamwork is more productive, such as the German organization KICK FAIR, private companies such as Sony, and embassies in several countries. The projects aim to cover the largest coverage in Sports area as possible, thus increasing the number of beneficiaries.

Then, there were the forms of collaboration and the monetary sponsors or partners of the organization, followed by the international activities and their impact in the world. This was reflected in international awards that have been obtained for its projects and for the organization. Among these are the contribution of companies such as Adidas, Sony, Google Israel, LG, KIA, Boeing, several foundations such as the Hassenfeld Family Foundation, USAID, embassies and ministries of countries such as Denmark, Luxembourg, Germany, China, Australia, and Spain.

The international recognitions that has obtained are the Gold Prize of the United Nations, Wingate Award, The Nobel Peace Prize and Sport Monaco. International actors that help in raising awareness and support the goals of the Peres Center for Peace include: Sharon Stone, Samuel Eto, Jose Mourinho and other personalities. In addition to this, it is mentioned the conferences that have taken place in other parts of the world such as in Berlin, Athens, Nova Scotia, Monaco, Sidney, Washington D. C, London and more. Last, there were the football matches of exhibition in conjunction with sports clubs such as FC Barcelona, Real Madrid and others in Spain, Bayern Munich and more in Germany and another match in Israel, more than this the visit of celebrities to the center such as Alicia Keys, Brian Scalabrine, Brett Kirk and more.

The chapter ends with a brief analysis of the organization in which certain benefits and disadvantages are presented such as the support of the founder Shimon Peres, organizations and embassies, and some disadvantages it faces such as a lack of popularity in relation to its time of existence and the lack of centers in other parts of the world.

The presentation of developed programs allows us to know the ease with which it can change the life of someone with something as simple as a puppet show theater, a football match, or a business meeting. There is the need to open our heart for a better world, to start learning about our similarities and to accept the differences of those around us. These can make a positive difference in the lives of all.

For the completion of the research is presented the conclusion of the thesis "Sport as a tool for the construction of a sustainable peace and the analysis of case study: The Peres Center for Peace, Israel 2013-2014" and continuation of the bibliography of the research.

FINAL CONCLUSION

At the end of the investigation of sports as a tool to build on sustainable peace and the analysis of the Organization Peres Center for Peace we learned about the effectiveness of sports as a mean for the construction of sustainable peace. The research was carried out through analysis of theoretical and practical elements of and the examination of Organization Peres Center for Peace, Israel. It can be concluded that the objectives previously raised have been achieved. It has achieved the necessary knowledge of all aspects related to conflict as both the type of conflict as the concept, and the state in which it is better to raise the best strategy and use the more suitable instruments for solutions. Knowing well that a conflict is part of society and what is important is not to try to eliminate it completely, for that would be impossible, but to be able to create a balance between order and conflict. In addition, conflict can apply troubleshooting strategies at any stage and of different types, preferably avoiding that a conflict will become violent by taking measures in previous stages.

Subsequently sports are considered for all the features establishing great advantages in its use. The values of sports were described and clearly its knowledge and universal fitting makes it one of the best options to unite societies regardless of their differences in a single nation. Teamwork is clearly one of the key points that allow the use of sports to be applied to the teaching of coexistence. The first objective was achieved through secondary research, through bibliographic material duly listed at the end of this research.

The programs presented by international agencies of great importance in the international community shows that the shift is giving a positive change in communities and nations. The world is becoming involved in sports for peace. The words of the president of The United Nations, FIFA, professional players, and artists on the theme of sport for peace are spreading increasingly through the world. The declaration of the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace by the United Nations stands as a reminder to the world that peace is possible in the world and stresses how close we are to that peace. It is so that the second objective was accomplished by presenting the projects of international organizations using sports as a mean of social coercion and specific cases in which was successfully implemented sport.

Finally, this thesis studied and researched the last aimed analyzing the application of sports as an instrument for the resolution of Israel Palestine conflict by the organization Peres Center for Peace, located in Jaffa, Israel. It has allowed proving those achievements more nearby, the effort of each day to bring peace and hope in children, youth and adults, for that it is never too late to change. The goal has been achieved every time a participant of projects positively changes his life for peace with its neighbors Israelis or Palestinians. The Organization has brought peace in someone's life and this person will transmit the positive message of peace to the rest. It is a chain of actions that will change the world in which we all live.

Sports are effective to unite people, to transmit values beyond geographical borders. Sports are easily adaptable to environment and are very easy to

implement in the construction of a sustainable peace. Sports are an option for achieving large goals of peace and development in any community, at all times.

For all of us want to live in a world of peace, the search for tools should never cease. Everything that could help change positively by the cherished should never be dismissed. All efforts are valid and they bring us closer to the goal of peace, even though if for some people is utopian. However, in many nations the most unlikely has happened, the unions of ethnic groups which have become a single nation.

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