



MEDICAL PEACE WORK

Medicine and Conscience
Nuremberg 15 October 2016

Can health professionals bring about a more peaceful society?

Stefi Barna

Eva-Maria Schwienhorst

Klaus Melf

Aims

This workshop will explore the following questions:

1. Why should we strengthen health professionals' capacity in violence prevention and peace-building?
2. How can it best be done?

Outline

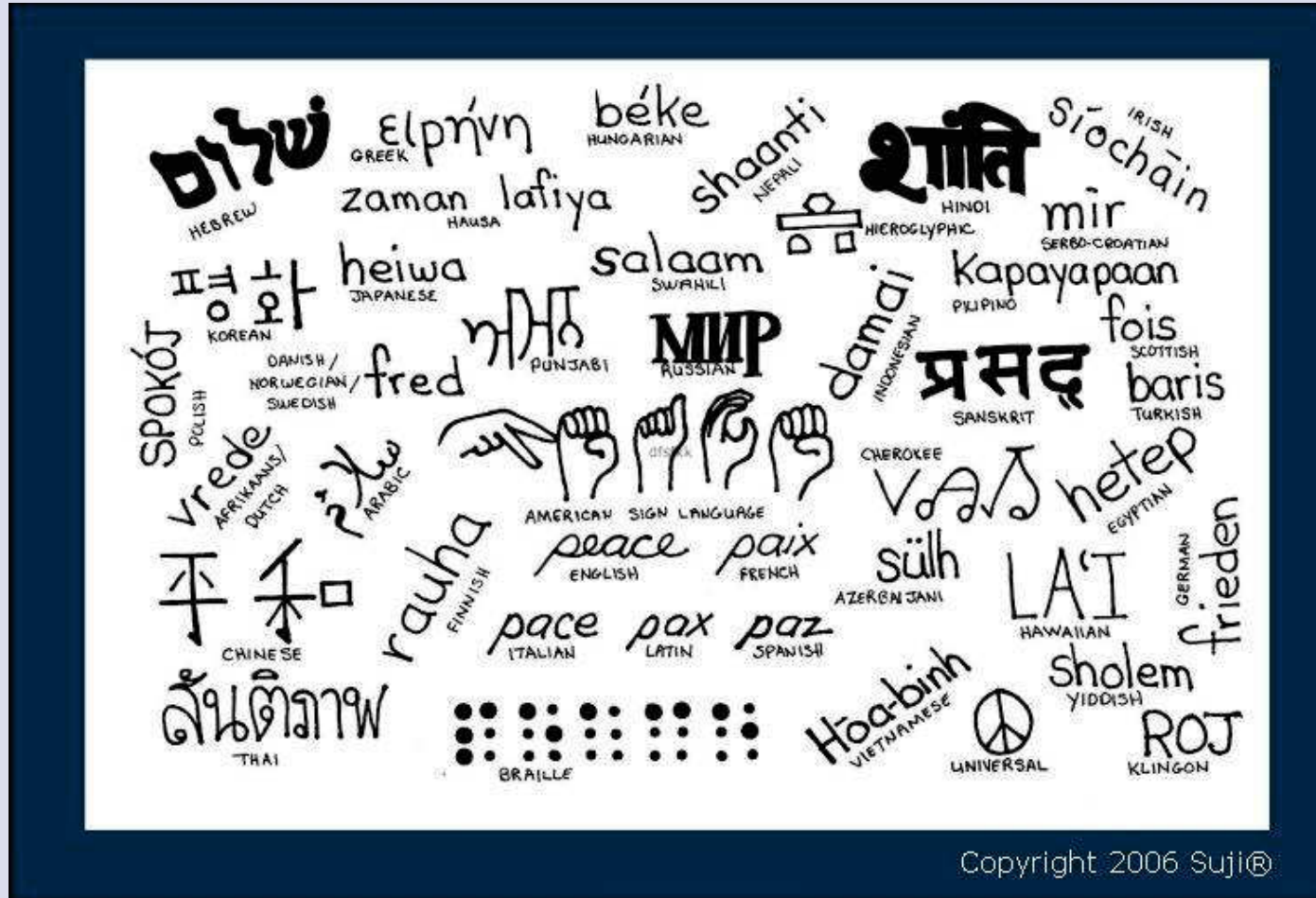
- **Introduction** – Stefi Barna
- **History and theory of the peace health field** – Klaus Melf
- **Is peace education important for health professionals?** Activity
- **Medical Peace Work** – Eva-Maria Schwienhorst-Stich
- **Group work**
 - Educator group – Eva-Maria Schwienhorst-Stich & Stefi Barna
 - Practitioner group – Klaus Melf & Stefan Kolb

A close-up photograph of several walnuts. One walnut in the foreground is cracked open, showing the light-colored, textured nutmeat inside the dark brown, wrinkled shell. Other walnuts are visible in the background, slightly out of focus.

PART 1: PEACE SCIENCE IN A NUTSHELL

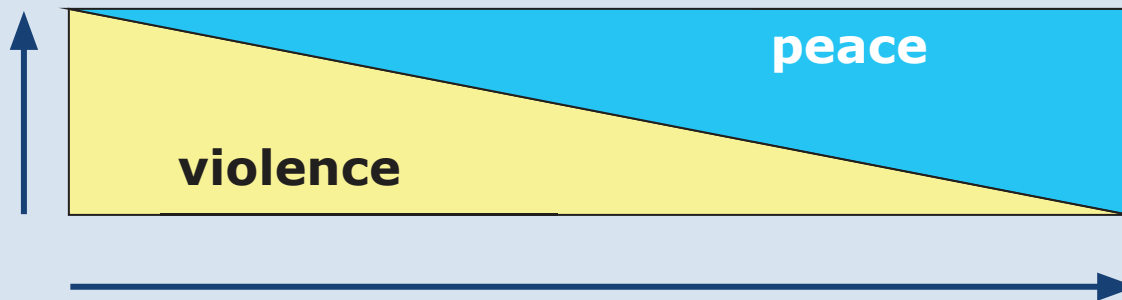
- Defining peace
- Defining conflict
- Defining violence

What is peace?



Defining peace

1. Peace as a negation of violence



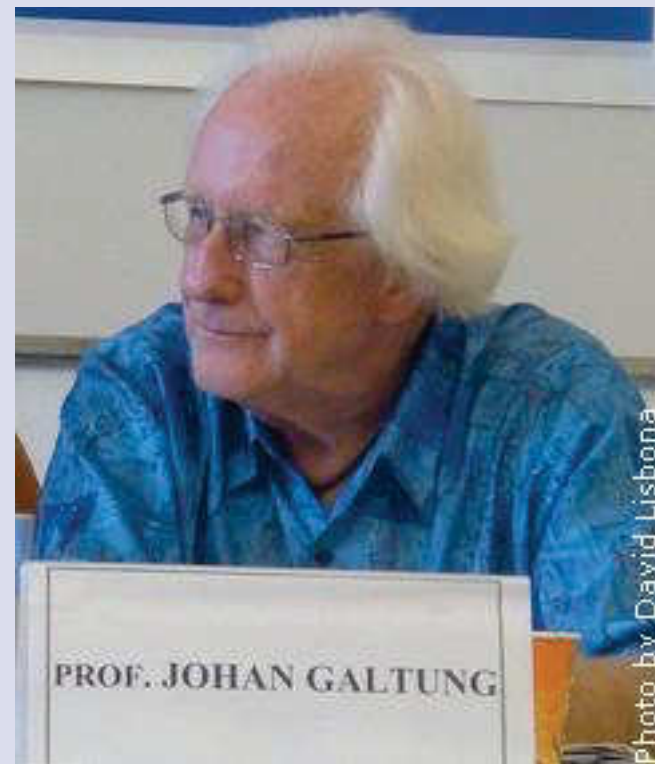
- Is this a “negative” definition?
- “Health is to disease as peace is to violence”

A holistic concept of violence

Violence is the unnecessary insult of basic needs.

(Galtung 1996)

- Survival needs
- Well-being needs
- Identity needs
- Freedom needs

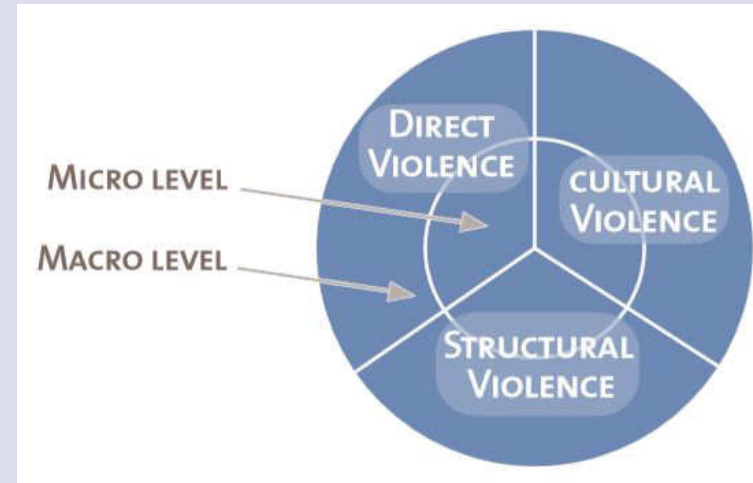


- **Different forms of violence**

- **Direct:** use of physical or mental power
- **Structural:** socioeconomic or political system
- **Cultural:** justifying parts in religion, ideology, art, science and language

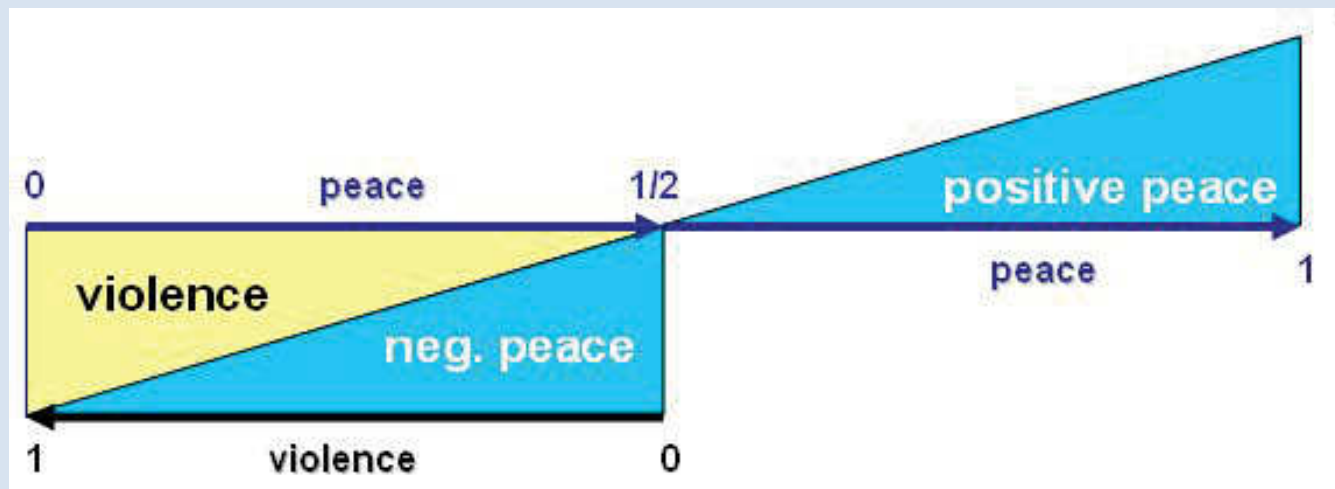
- **Different levels**

- Collective, interpersonal, and self-induced (WHO)
- Mega, macro, meso, and micro (Galtung)



Defining peace

1. Peace as a negation of violence
2. Peace as a state of harmony



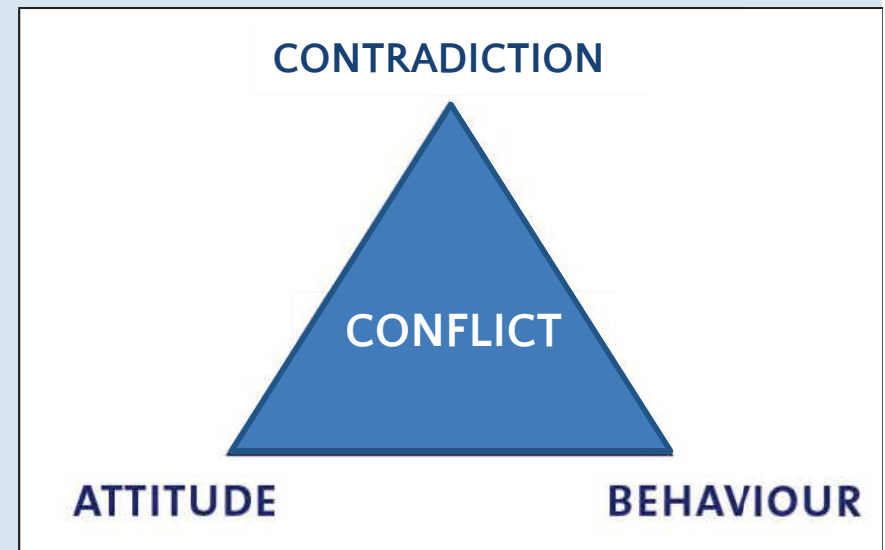
A more positive or holistic definition ... Too aspirational? Too utopian? Is it achievable?

Defining peace

1. Peace as a negation of violence (negative peace)
2. Peace as a state of harmony (positive peace)
3. Peace as the capacity to handle conflicts
 - with empathy, creativity, and by non-violent means

Defining conflict

- clash of incompatible goals
- neutral, potential to positive change
- always and everywhere
- from micro to macro level
- **The ABC of conflict (Galtung)**
- **Conflict \neq Violence**



What Medical Peace Work is NOT:



DEPRESSURE
MIGRATION
CONCEPT
WITH
WAR
PROFESSIONALS
DISARMAMENT
PRACTICE
MILITARY
JOURNEY
EDUCATION
RESPECT
EMOTION
CAPACITY
POVERTY
WELLBEING
WORLD
PSYCHOSOCIAL
MEDICINE
LAW
LOYALTY
ATTITUDE
CASE

PEACE

TRANSFORM
CONFLICT
FORCES
TRUTH
BELIEF
CALM
LITIGATION
REPAIRING
RACE
BARRI
DILITATION

IMPA
SOCIETY
FOOD
ACTIVISM
MIND
REFUGEE
CHALLENGE
HEALTH
RISK
PACT
TRUCK
HEARS
GOVERNMENTS
RIGHTS
DUTY
TRANQUILITY

HEALTH

RISK

PACT

TRUCK

HEARS

GOVERNMENTS

RIGHTS

DUTY

TRANQUILITY

CONTRIBUTE
DILEMMA
ASSISTANCE
INITIATIVES
WEAPONS
OPPRESSION
TRAUMA
CONNECTION
MILITARY
AGREEMENT
CULTURE
SAFETY
PREVENTION
VIOLENCE
HEALTH
WAR
VIOLATION
HUMAN
ADVOCACY

MEDICAL

ORGANIZATIONS
PROFESSIONALS
DIFFERENCE
APPROACH
LIMITS
RELATIONSHIPS
RELATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
MUTUAL

ADVOCACY

RELATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
MUTUAL

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DEVELOPMENT
MUTUAL



Medical Peace Work

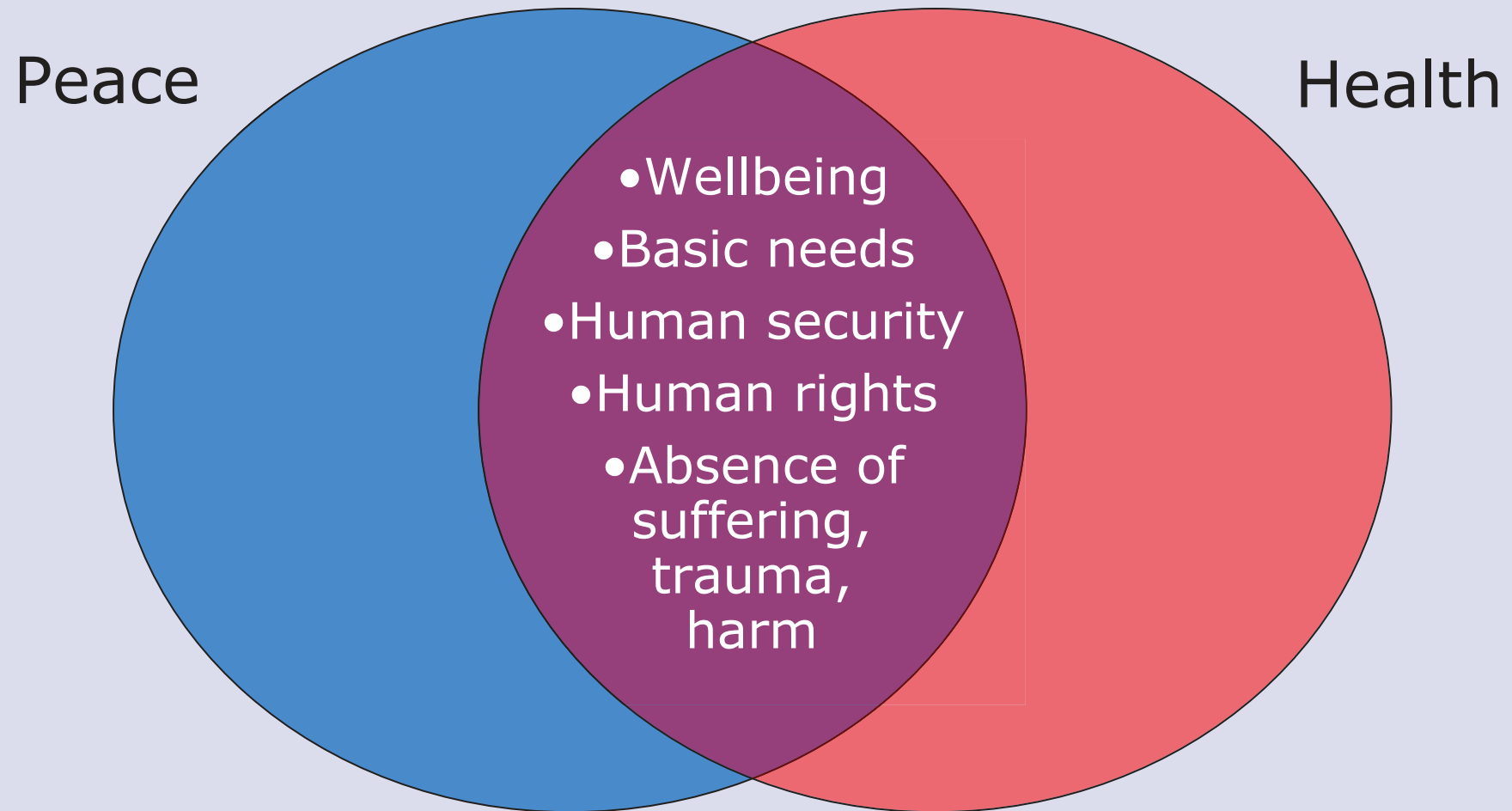
Interactive online courses for health workers



Leonardo da Vinci
Education and Culture

www.medicalpeacework.org

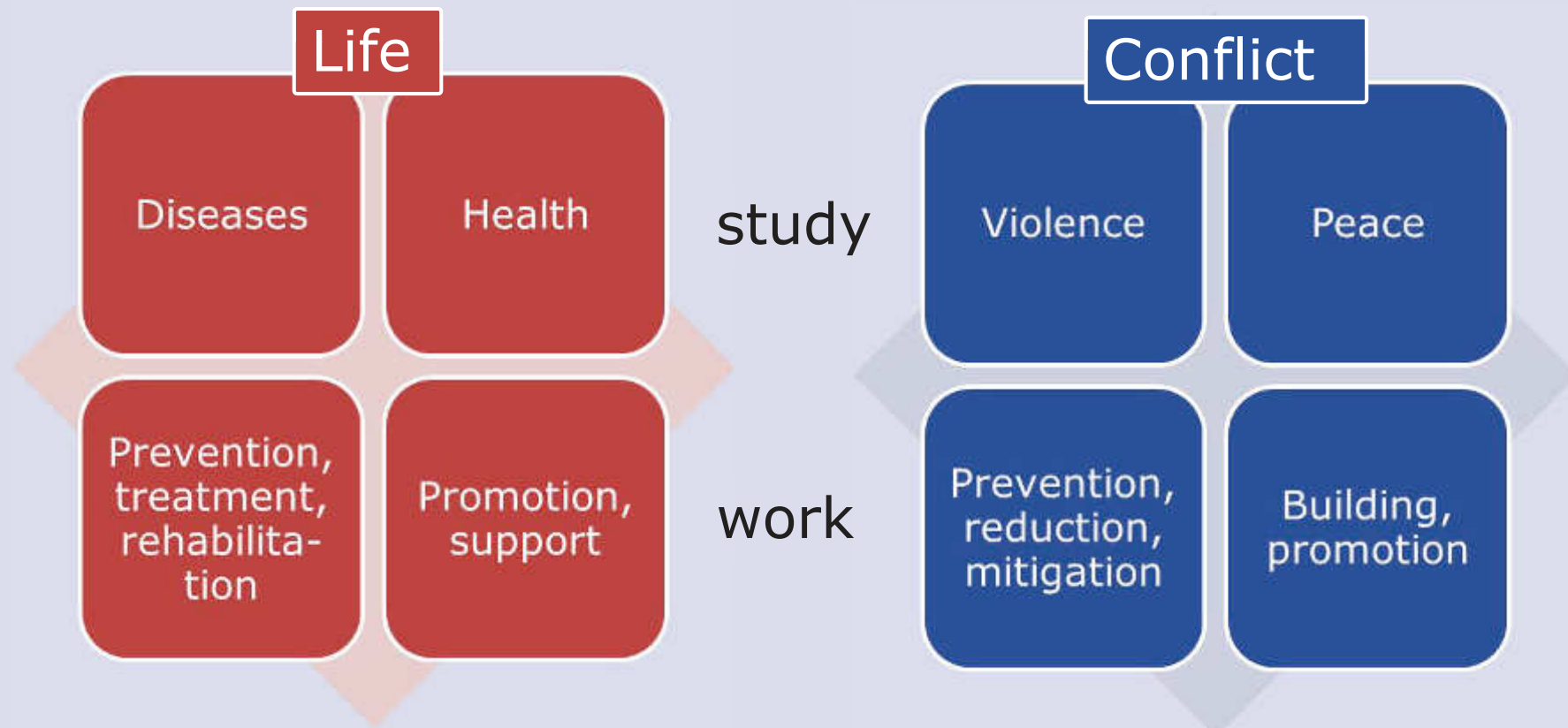
Holistic concepts of peace and health overlap



What does peace education contain?

Medicine/health science

Peace science



PART 2: THE MPW PARTNERSHIP



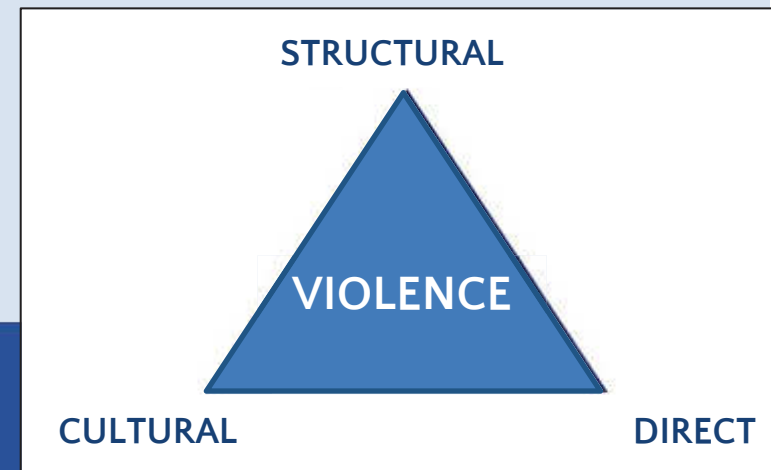
What is Medical Peace Work?

- Network of partner organisations across Europe (educational institutions & non-government organisations)

	The Centre for International Health – University of Bergen		Norwegian Physicians against Nuclear Weapons
	Medact		
	The Case Centre		Samaritan Austria State of Styria
	IPPNW Germany		4change
	Medical Mission Institute Würzburg		Nuremberg General Hospital

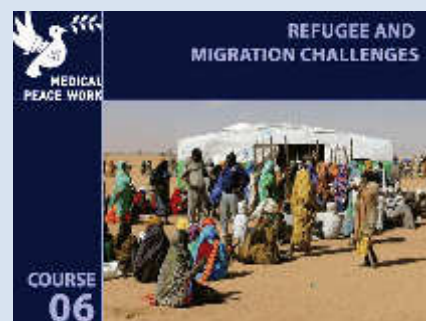
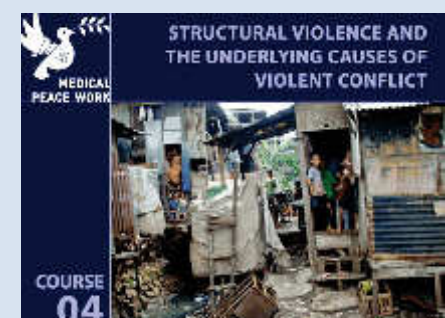
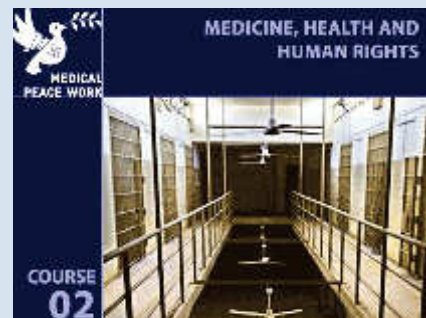
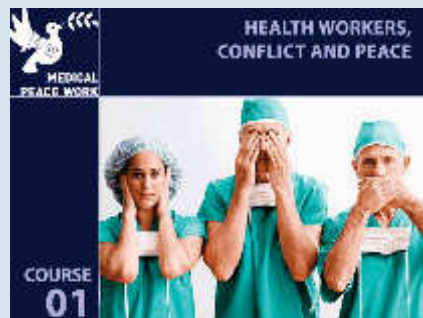
Why do we need Medical Peace Work?

1. **Violence has a huge impact on morbidity & mortality**
2. **Health professionals are often instruments of violence**
Involved overtly or covertly; can inflict or perpetuate
3. **Health professionals have a great potential to both treat and prevent violence**
Act as healers, mediators, bridge builders, advocates, educators...




MPW 1 2005-2008

Online self-study modules (Moodle LMS)




MPW 2 2009-2012

Textbook with teaching notes and handouts



MEDICAL PEACE WORK

MPW Course 1: Health workers, conflict and peace



General objectives
This course is an introduction to medical peace work. It provides an overview of the role and potential of health workers in preventing violence and building peace; summarizes terminology and concepts; and describes some useful peace skills.



**Medical Peace Work
student handbook**
Author: K. Melf, editor: M. Rowson



Leonardo da Vinci

Course 7: Prevention of interpersonal and self-directed violence Chapter 1: Preventing interpersonal violence

Exercise 1: Different forms of interpersonal violence - brainstorming
In groups: the participants are asked to write down different forms of interpersonal violence, taking into consideration where it takes place, who is the perpetrator and the victim, and the nature of the violence.

Exercise 2: Typology of interpersonal violence
In plenary: the trainer presents WHO's figure on typology of violence. Each group of students adds their identified forms of violence, and reflects where these forms would fit into the typology.

Exercise 3: Interpersonal violence as a human rights problem
In plenary: discuss why interpersonal violence is seen as a human rights problem, and discuss what the implications for states are of seeing interpersonal violence as a human rights problem.

Exercise 4: Scale of interpersonal violence
In groups: discuss which forms (see typology presented in exercise 2) and which outcomes of

MPW 3 2014-2016

Case-methodology, peer-learning

- 12 narrative teaching cases
- 6 audio-visual teaching cases
- Case-based online course / MOOC

12 Case Studies for group work and peer learning

at: www.medicalpeacework.org

Teachers/trainers can access accompanying teaching notes.



Cultural awareness in times of Ebola

Structural violence: Understanding mother & child health and Ebola in Sierra Leone

Addressing domestic violence: The Bascomb Street surgery in transition

Under pressure: A different story about relief work in post-earthquake Haiti

Encountering victims of torture in a GP's surgery

Is climate change the biggest threat of the 21st century?

Leadership for sustainable healthcare



Case 04

The day of the Berlin explosion:
The humanitarian impact of
nuclear weapons



Case 4 The day of the Berlin explosion



Initial situation

You have heard that a nuclear war heads has exploded in the centre of Berlin. You saw a news video showing a disaster management. You live in the outskirts of Berlin and can see the mushroom cloud above the city centre from a distance. What is your next step?

A

You decide to go to the hospital as quickly as possible – just get the help.

B

You try to call your doctor, but you can't reach him. You decide to go to the hospital.

C

You go to the hospital where you work to help there.

D

You go to the Red Cross and try to help there. Maybe you can help there.



London, England – 10th October 2014

At the end of a long working day Dr. Talbot sat at his desk and watched as Peace Ndirose and her friend Mrs. Jones entered the surgery.

Case 10 Encountering victims of torture
in a GP's surgery

At the end of a long working day Dr. Talbot sat at his desk and watched as Peace Ndirose and her friend Mrs. Jones entered the surgery.

In fact, it was a woman who was just a few months pregnant. He had not heard of her for years. He knew full well why they were there.



MPW 3 – Output 3

- Output 3: Massive Open Online Course
- **Call for collaboration**
 - This is where you (workshop participants) come in!
 - What is a MOOC?
 - How can you help?
 - Institutions
 - Individuals



What else do we do?

- **MPW Workshops: Nairobi, Thailand, Balkans**
 - 2 Nairobi universities, 60 students completed 7 online MPW courses prior to workshop
 - Workshop with MPW mentors to develop concrete projects to address structural violence. Certification from MPW



What else do we do?

- **International Medical Peace Award**
 - Recognises an individual or organisation in the health sector who has made an outstanding contribution to the prevention of violence and the promotion of peace
- **Dissemination conferences**

medicalpeacework.org/mpw-award



Bergen, Wurzburg, London, Nuremberg



PART 3: WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES

Group 1: Educators
(Stefi & Eva-Maria)

Group 2: Practitioners
(Klaus & Stefan)



Group 1: Educators

- ❖ Where have the materials been used (10 mins)
 - Online courses – Germany, Norway, Kenya
 - Narrative cases - UK and India: public health, medicine, nursing
- ❖ New AV cases (20 mins)
 - B. Refugee health
 - F. Identifying victims of torture
 - C. Nuclear explosion
 - D. Climate change and structural violence
- ❖ Feedback/brainstorm on value/new uses of the materials

7 Online courses

Group 2: Practitioners

Aim:

1. to deepen the understanding of health workers' peace capacity
2. to engage health professionals in different forms of medical peace work

Practitioner exercise

Activities:

1. Presentation: 10 core operations in MPW (Klaus)

Discussion: What is the role of MPW for you or colleagues?

2. Brainstorm: What can health workers contribute to peace in their daily life, and when going abroad (to conflict areas)?

3. Brainstorming: What can be your role in MPW from your background?

Core MPW functions / operations

1	Surveillance of violence and assessment of health impact
2	Bridging the divide, peace-health collaborations
3	Preparedness and planning for peace breakdowns (violent events)
4	Enforce laws and regulations that protect peace
5	Violence prevention and control
6	Peace promotion, social participation and empowerment
7	Human resource development and training in MPW
8	Evaluation of access and promotion of equitable access to health services
9	Non-violent communication and respectful health care
10	MPW-related research