The Qualifying Exam is in a three-day, non-proctored format. Students will be able to access the exam at 9:00 am East Coast time on September 17, 2013. You will have 72 hours to submit your answer. The assignment box will remain open until 9:00 am East Coast time on September 20, 2013. This will enable you to plan your time, prepare a draft, edit, and submit your final response.

You may use whatever materials you choose, but you are expected to work alone. You are expected to write the exam answers in your own words and to support your analysis with appropriate references. All references cited in your answer must appear in the reference pages. You should include a reference page in addition to citing within the body of your answer. You may use either APA or Chicago citation styles, but you must be consistent and choose only one style. We strongly urge you to submit your answers first to the turn-it-in box so that you can make sure you do not have plagiarized material in your answer. The final submission is to Blackboard Assignment Box area.

You will notice that following the exam question (see next page) is a grading rubric. The grading rubric shows you the expectations of the faculty graders. Please review the rubric carefully. It will assist you in planning and executing your answer. The grading rubric will also be used by the faculty graders in assessing your answer.

It is your responsibility to submit the response prior to the assignment box closing. The assignment box will close at 9:00 am (East coast time) on September 20, 2013. If you miss the deadline, your response will not be considered. Therefore, please plan accordingly. We suggest you do not wait until the last few minutes to submit your answer.

Do not include your name in any part of the document.

Please submit your file in a Word document; do not submit in PDF format.

We all wish you great success!
Ph.D. Qualifying Exam
September 2013

Choose ONE of the two cases provided. Then, write an essay showing that you can connect theory, research and practice. You may focus your approach on any level of conflict (interpersonal, organizational, or international) you are most confident with. You are not required to do outside research on the background of the case you select.

This question has three integral parts that address theoretical analysis, research and practice. The first part is focused on analyzing and understanding the conflict and includes both theory and research elements. Provide the context for the case analysis and then present three fully explained relevant theories that are useful in this case. Include an explanation of the theories you have chosen and why they help us understand the conflict. Cite major thinkers in the field regarding those theories and connect the substance of the theory to specifics of the conflict.

In the second part of your paper, develop a plan to research some aspect of the above conflict. Include a problem statement related to the context and identify a research methodology appropriate to address that problem. Select one of the research methods you’ve been taught here at DCAR (e.g., phenomenology, case study, grounded theory, survey research, experimental, and so on). Explain what that method is and why you have selected it to help us better understand the nature of the conflict. Be sure to include the research steps you would include. That is, formulate a research question, describe your sampling strategy, as well as how you would collect and analyze data. For example, for a quantitative study, what are your hypotheses, what are the independent and dependent variables and how will you operationalize those variables? What statistical test might you run and why? If you are taking a qualitative approach, how would you collect data (interviews? focus groups? participant observation?) How would you analyze the qualitative data? Why is this the choice that makes the most sense? The gist of this part of the essay is to communicate how you would go about understanding or “diagnosing” the conflict.

In the third part of your paper, provide a practice application related to this issue, including appropriate practice model/s and sample scenarios to show you understand and know how to apply the model/s. Would you facilitate? Mediate? Negotiate? Advocate for policy changes? Employ dispute systems design or non-violent direct action? Describe in detail why you have chosen the practice application that you have chosen and cite major thinkers associated with that method. Discuss how you would go about implementing your chosen method. For example, if you’re choosing mediation, you might cite Ken Cloke. If you have decided on nonviolent action, you might cite someone like Gene Sharp. The idea here is to convey, now that you diagnosed the conflict above, what you think should be done to resolve or transform it.
You can do the three parts in any order, and, if you choose, base the research on the practice application. Please note that each part of your response is worth roughly 30% of the final grade, with roughly 10% of the remainder of the evaluation devoted to how well you address the following: organization and structure of ideas and arguments, grammar and mechanics of writing, and proper APA citation.

This exam is pass/fail. 70% is considered passing. There are five (5) sections to the integrated essay which you will write: an introduction, a theory section, a methods section, a practice section and a conclusion. Approximately 25 pages is an expected length, plus references. Rubric for Assessment (assumes pass/fail approach where pass is 70%)

An EXCELLENT exam essay (90-99 %)

- Was written with voice and grace
- Was uniformly coherent—ideas flowed logically and the author did not stray off topic
- Was nearly free of grammar errors/typos
- Cited correctly as appropriate using APA or Chicago style nearly 100% of the time
- Described, detailed and applied a research method that can help us understand the conflict well enough to intervene
  - Explained why this was the chosen method
  - Described the steps the author would take in implementing this method, including but not limited to: formulating a research question/hypothesis, sampling, collecting data, analyzing data.
- Thoroughly and convincingly described in detail and applied three theories which can help us understand the conflict well enough to intervene
- Thoroughly and convincingly described in detail and applied a practice method which harmonizes with and makes sense in light of the student’s conflict analysis
  - Described the steps the author would undertake in implementation and explains why.
- Synthesized theory, research and practice—that is, the student explicitly makes links between the analysis piece and the proposed intervention

A SUCCESSFUL exam essay (70-89%)

- Demonstrated unity and coherence
- Demonstrated strong organization—ideas flowed logically
- Was nearly free of grammar errors/typos
- Was written clearly and smoothly
- Cited correctly as appropriate using APA or Chicago style at least much of the time
• Sufficiently described, detailed and applied a research method that can help us understand the conflict well enough to intervene
  o Explained why this was the chosen method
  o Described at least three steps the author would take in implementing method
• Sufficiently described in detail and applied two or three theories which can help us understand the conflict well enough to intervene
• Described in detail and applied a practice method which harmonizes with and makes sense in light of the student’s conflict analysis
  o Described at least two steps the author would undertake in implementation and explains why
• Synthesized theory, research and practice—that is, the student explicitly makes links between the analysis piece and the proposed intervention

An UNSUCCESSFUL exam essay (0-69%)

• Did not address significant aspects of the question
• Was too often unclear and difficult to read
• Did not cite major thinkers associated with the practice methods and/or theories the author was addressing
• Did not provide an adequate or convincing rationale for the chosen theories and/or practice methods as applied to the conflict case
CASE 1
Fast-food workers strike to protest low wages at McDonald’s, Taco Bell, other chains

From New York City to Seattle, workers push for a boost in salary to $15 an hour, more than double the federal minimum wage.

BY EDGAR SANDOVAL, BARRY PADDOCK AND LARRY MCSHANE / NEW YORK DAILY NEWS


Fast-food workers rally for higher wages and union protection at the McDonalds at 34th St. early Thursday.

They want a raise with those fries.
New York fast-food employees joined thousands of colleagues from across the country in a Thursday strike aimed at boosting their salaries to $15 an hour — more than double the current minimum rate.

“I’m not going to stay quiet,” said Shaniqua Davis, 20, a Bronx resident and McDonald’s worker. “I’m going to continue to fight. ... I’ve got a daughter to take care of. I struggle to make ends meet.”

Paying the bills is tough for employees who typically earn the minimum wage of $7.25 an hour. The nationwide walkout, including 60 cities nationwide, is targeting chains like McDonald’s, Taco Bell and Wendy’s.

Protest organizers expect Thursday’s staged walkouts to be the largest nationwide strike by fast-food workers.

“The other day, I got my paycheck for $215,” said McDonald’s worker Elva Godoy, 44, the married mom of a teenage daughter. “My electric bill was $218.”

Organizers billed the McJobs strike as the largest ever by fast-food workers.
Davis joined several hundred fellow fast-food workers at a Fifth Ave. rally outside a McDonald’s near the Empire State Building.

Shenita Simon, 25, of Brooklyn, echoed Davis’ complaints about the need for a living wage.

A customer continues to eat his breakfast as fast-food workers rally inside McDonalds.

The married mother of three and her husband both work, but still share an apartment with her mom and fight to put food on the table.

In fact, she said, the family could only recently afford to buy a kitchen table.

“My kids were eating on the floor,” she said. “Things like that shouldn’t happen.”

KFC employee Simon — who earns $8 an hour — said the request for a raise was reasonable.
New York City Council Speaker and mayoral candidate Christine Quinn (center) joins protest organizers outside the McDonald's restaurant on Fifth Avenue.

“We don’t think it’s too much to ask,” said Simon. “We’re still going to struggle on $15 an hour.”

The one-day walkout, she added, was “definitely empowering.”

The fast-food companies said doubling their workers’ salaries would simply be bad for business.

The raises “would potentially have a negative impact on employment and business growth in our restaurants, as well as value for our customers,” read a statement from McDonald’s.

Scott DeFife, spokesman for the National Restaurant Association, said fast-food operations were already facing higher costs for ingredients as well as health care.

The minimum wage was last raised in 2009. President Obama hopes for a boost to $9, which is well below what the workers are seeking.
In New Wave of Walkouts, Fast-Food Strikers Gain Momentum

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE

As a wave of one-day walkouts by fast-food workers gains momentum in a push for a $15 hourly wage, the movement has been notable both for the prominence of young faces and for the audacity of their demand.

On Thursday, the protests involved workers at nearly 1,000 restaurants in more than 50 cities, organizers said, spreading to areas of the South and West including Atlanta, Los Angeles, Memphis, and Raleigh, N.C.

The Service Employees International Union has provided financial support to the one-day walkouts since they began a month ago at restaurants of McDonald’s, Burger King and other chains in seven cities. Many and perhaps most of the workers have been in their 20s.

Jake Rosenfeld, a sociology professor and labor expert at the University of Washington, said the strikes could elevate the union movement’s standing among younger workers who have grown up in an era when unions have steadily lost membership and power.

“It should reinforce the labor movement as something new and relevant to the young workers of today,” Professor Rosenfeld said. And pointing to the use of the Internet to spread the strike call, he added, “The combination of old and new organizing strategies really seems to have paid off here.”

But even with the attention the strikes have drawn, the big question remains whether the walkouts can achieve any traction on the main demand — the wage increase to $15 an hour in an industry in which many of the 2.3 million fast food workers earn the federal minimum of $7.25 an hour.

Arne Kalleberg, a sociology professor at the University of North Carolina and author of the book “Good Jobs, Bad Jobs,” said: “The strikes are an indication of a great frustration that’s been building up over a long time. It reflects the fact that people are really concerned with increasing inequality.”
One such frustrated worker was Roberto Tejada, who earns $8 an hour at a Taco Bell in Los Angeles. “People can’t survive on the minimum wage,” he said. “Nobody who works full time should live in poverty.”

Labor Secretary Thomas E. Perez has pointed to the strikes as evidence that the federal minimum wage should be increased. President Obama has proposed a $9 minimum wage, but many Republicans have denounced the idea, saying it would eliminate jobs.

Steve Caldeira, president of the International Franchise Association, warned that a raise to $15 an hour would hurt franchisees – and would result in less hiring. “Mandating increased wages would lead to higher prices for consumers, lower foot traffic” and lost jobs, he said.

And a corporate-backed group, the Employment Policies Institute, ran a full-page advertisement in The Wall Street Journal, saying that a $15 wage would mean “fewer entry-level jobs and more automated alternatives – even in the kitchen.”

The strike’s organizers have had feverish discussions – including a meeting with academics in Las Vegas – to figure out how to attain their goal. One idea is to persuade city councils to pass a $15-an-hour minimum wage for fast-food workers. Another is not to hit up hard-pressed franchisees for the raises, but instead to get the chains to channel some of the fees they obtain from franchises into higher wages.

Mary Kay Henry, president of the Service Employees International Union, said the expansion of the strikes was helping to persuade government officials and community groups that the demand was not unrealistic.

“It’s moving people to understand that $15 is increasingly reasonable,” she said. “It’s becoming crystal clear to a lot of people that if these workers who earn $9,000 a year could earn $18,000, that could make a big change in their neighborhoods.”

But Professor Kalleberg acknowledged that the chains would not be so easily persuaded.

“You’ll have to put consumer pressure on the companies,” he said. “The consumer is the lever here. I don’t know how about $15. Obama is having a problem getting to $9. I think something in between may be realistic.”
McDonald's CEO: We've 'Always Been An Above-Minimum Wage Employer'


McDonald's CEO Don Thompson appears to disagree with many policy experts and even some of his employees about one thing: He doesn't exploit his workers.

McDonald's has "always been an above-minimum wage employer," Thompson said Wednesday in an interview on Bloomberg Television's "In The Loop."

"We're about providing opportunity," Thompson said. "When we can help people to be able to have viable income, we're going to continue to do that and we are going to provide opportunities so that a person can rise through the system and gain greater and greater wealth."

So how much does the average McDonald's worker make? The problem is the company has never been transparent about its wages, National Employment Law Project Policy Analyst Jack Temple said in an interview with The Huffington Post.

We can examine overall wages in the fast-food industry to get a sense for what McDonald's pays. The median hourly wage for fast-food cooks, cashiers, and other crew members is $8.94 per hour, according to recent NELP projections. That's more than the current federal minimum wage of $7.25 an hour. However Temple said the median wage for the entire fast-food industry would be much higher if McDonald's actually paid its entry-level employees more than the minimum wage as it claims.

Thompson's interview come in the wake of controversy surrounding an online budgeting tool for McDonald's employees that many said proved the fast-food giant pays its entry-level workers too little. The budget assumed that employees would need to get a second job just to earn a little more than $24,500 per year. The tool also left out essential expenses like food, water and clothing.

McDonald's did not respond immediately to a request for comment by HuffPost.

Here is a picture of the budget in question:
Since the McDonald's budget made headlines, some McDonald's workers came forward to show how their spending measured up to McDonald's sample. A majority of the workers' annual incomes totaled up to roughly the equivalent of the federal minimum wage or lower.

Thompson called the arguments against the McBudget "interesting," but said it was meant to be nothing more than a way to help employees plan out their finances.

Thompson's comments also come on the four year anniversary of the last time the federal minimum wage was increased. If President Barack Obama does not act, he stands to be the first president since Ronald Reagan not to raise the minimum wage.
CASE 2
Syria conflict: Both sides 'committing war crimes'

Massacres are "perpetrated with impunity" in Syria, the report says

The latest report on Syria for the United Nations Human Rights Council says all sides are committing war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Government forces massacred civilians, shelled hospitals and used cluster bombs extensively between May and July, a commission of inquiry found.

Rebel fighters were increasingly guilty of summary executions, the report says.

The perpetrators of the crimes did not fear accountability and referral to justice was imperative, it adds.

The report comes a day before US Secretary of State John Kerry is due to meet Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov in Geneva to discuss a response to the use of chemical weapons on the outskirts of Damascus last month.

Hundreds of people were killed in an attack which the US, UK and France insist could only have been carried out by Syria’s government. Syria strongly denies it was to blame.
'No military solution'

The Independent Commission of Inquiry on Syria was set up by the UN Human Rights Council in 2011 to monitor a conflict that has left more than 100,000 people dead.

Its investigators, who have been denied entry to Syria, based their latest report covering 15 May to 15 July on 258 interviews with eyewitnesses, video recordings and satellite imagery.

They found that Syria was a "battlefield", with millions of people displaced, cities and towns suffering "relentless shelling and sieges", and massacres being "perpetrated with impunity".

"Government forces have committed gross violations of human rights and the war crimes of torture, hostage-taking, murder, execution without due process, rape, attacking protected objects and pillage," the report says.

Hospitals have also been bombed, crops burnt, and water denied to desperate communities.

"Anti-government armed groups have committed war crimes, including murder, execution without due process, torture, hostage-taking and attacking protected objects. They have besieged and indiscriminately shelled civilian neighbourhoods," the report adds.

In one incident in June, a 15-year-old boy was executed by jihadist rebels, who accused him of blasphemy, in the northern city of Aleppo.

Rebel and Kurdish militia fighters have also been using child soldiers.
Mohammed Qataa’s mother tried to stop armed men shooting her son

The report says that since the uprising against President Bashar al-Assad began in March 2011 there had been a total of at least eight massacres perpetrated by government forces and supporters, and one by rebel fighters. Nine further mass killings are being investigated.

The investigators say allegations were received regarding the use of chemical weapons, but that on the evidence currently available they were unable to identify the agents used or the perpetrators.

However, they say they now have a long list of individuals known to have committed war crimes and that they must be brought to justice.

"The perpetrators of these violations and crimes, on all sides, act in defiance of international law. They do not fear accountability. Referral to justice is imperative."

And, in a message to US and Russian diplomats preparing to meet in Geneva, the investigators insist: "There is no military solution to this conflict. Those who supply arms create but an illusion of victory."
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State John Kerry headed late Wednesday to Geneva with a team of arms control experts for intensive talks with his Russian counterpart, Sergey V. Lavrov, to try to reach an agreement on how to secure and ultimately destroy Syria’s chemical weapons.

Mr. Lavrov, the Russian foreign minister, was taking his own arms control experts to the negotiations, holding out the possibility that there would be depth and detail to the talks. But sharp divisions remained between the two powers less than 24 hours after President Obama said he would hold off on an American military strike on Syria and gave a qualified endorsement to a Russian proposal for international monitors to take over the country’s chemical arsenal.

The Obama administration is pressing for a “self enforcing” resolution in the United Nations that would authorize military action if President Bashar al-Assad of Syria balked at turning over his nation’s huge chemical stockpiles. But the Russians want a nonbinding statement and say the United States has to withdraw the threat of force. Mr. Obama said in a speech to the nation on Tuesday that naval forces would remain in the region in case Mr. Assad backed away from a vaguely worded commitment to cooperate.

As Mr. Kerry left, lawmakers on both sides of Capitol Hill offered a collective sigh of relief as they returned to more prosaic work, having so far dodged a political confrontation with Mr. Obama that no one in Washington appeared eager to have. The Senate ended its consideration of a resolution authorizing military force against the Syrian government, moving on to an energy-efficiency bill and putting a potentially historic showdown over American military intervention on hold, at least for now.

American officials said the Syria debate would now unfold largely in Geneva, where the United States wants the talks to focus not only on Syria’s chemical weapons but also on securing munitions like bombs or warheads that are designed for chemical attacks. The officials acknowledged that securing the delivery systems for attacks goes far beyond what Mr. Lavrov has offered or is likely to agree to in Geneva this week.

Adding to the complexity of the diplomatic task is the reality that even if a deal is reached, it would take a year or more to destroy Syria’s chemical stores. One estimate by Pentagon officials determined that Mr. Assad has 1,400 tons of sarin, VX and mustard agents, and that it would
take at least 200 to 300 days to take control of the weapons and, short of destruction, to make them unusable.

“But we don’t have ideal conditions — far from it,” said one senior official who has studied the problem intensively, referring to the raging civil war in Syria. Until the chemical weapons are neutralized, they would have to be heavily guarded to keep both Mr. Assad’s forces and rebel groups from seizing them. But it is unclear who would be willing to take on that task in the midst of the fighting. Mr. Obama repeated on Tuesday that there would be no American “boots on the ground” in Syria.

On Wednesday, White House officials refused to set a timeline for any agreement in Geneva or for a subsequent action by the United Nations on a resolution to enforce the deal. The Russians in the meantime have sent the Americans a written proposal on how to handle Mr. Assad’s chemical weapons, but administration officials said it lacked detail on how the stockpiles would be secured, verified and destroyed.

“This is a process that will take a certain amount of time,” said Jay Carney, the White House press secretary. “But it needs to be credible. It needs to be verifiable. And we will work with our allies and partners to test whether or not that can be achieved.”

Even as Congress turned to other business, several prominent lawmakers said Wednesday that the threat of force should be maintained alongside the diplomatic efforts. A bipartisan group of senators continued talks on revisiting a resolution to authorize force in Syria if international monitors could not secure the chemical weapons within a matter of days, not weeks.

“If they’re committed to removing Bashar Assad’s chemical weapons stocks, we know how to do that,” Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona, said in an interview. He said he “would love” to see a resolution of force “back on the floor, sooner rather than later.”

Some Democrats echoed Mr. McCain. “If there is any indication that negotiations are not serious or will not effectively prevent further atrocities, the Senate will act quickly to give the president the authority to hold the Assad regime accountable,” said Senator Harry Reid of Nevada, the majority leader.

Other lawmakers continued to express skepticism about any attack, saying the president failed in his speech on Tuesday to provide enough information about the diplomatic efforts. Mr. Obama did not say how long he would wait for diplomacy to work, what evidence of compliance he would demand from Syria, or how essential he deemed action by the United Nations.

“A diplomatic resolution is always preferred over military action, but what would that resolution entail, and who will broker it?” Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, said in a statement after the speech.
Senator Rand Paul, Republican of Kentucky and the leader of the opposition to the use of force in Syria, predicted that the Senate may soon be confronted with the issue again if diplomacy fails. “I’m hoping we find a diplomatic solution,” Mr. Paul said. “Ultimately, people realize a diplomatic solution where chemical weapons went under international control is better than any military effort could have ever gotten.”

Another option involves support for rebel fighters. Mr. Obama recently indicated that a covert effort by the United States to arm and train Syrian rebels was beginning to yield results: the first 50-man cell of fighters, who have been trained by the C.I.A., was beginning to sneak into Syria.

In London, the spokesman for Prime Minister David Cameron of Britain said discussions were under way at the United Nations among the United States, France and Britain over a resolution to secure Syria’s chemical weapons, and that the text would later be circulated among Russia and China, the other two permanent members of the Security Council.

In Germany, there was skepticism about the latest diplomatic proposals. “It is important that Syria cannot play for time,” said Steffen Seibert, a government spokesman. “The Syrian government must not just make statements, it must act.”

Reporting was contributed by Jonathan Weisman and David E. Sanger from Washington, Victor Homola from Berlin, and Steven Erlanger from London.
Gordon Brown's school plan for Syria's refugees

Syria's refugee crisis is threatening to become a long-term education disaster. There will soon be 500,000 refugee children in Lebanon, with few having access to school. But Gordon Brown, former UK prime minister and UN special envoy for global education, says that lessons could be in place in weeks.

"A few days ago, global education campaigner Malala Yousafzai was able to speak over Skype to Zahra and Om Kolhtoum Katou, teenage Syrian twins exiled in Baalbeck in East Lebanon.

As they talked, the three girls realised that they shared something in common. All three are victims of violence that threatened to destroy their youth and their future, and all three cannot do what most other girls and boys do every morning: leave the home in which they grew up and go to school.

Now there is a plan that could help the biggest single group of Syrian child refugees - 300,000 of those exiled to Lebanon - which could see them in school and being fed within weeks.

“The cost of inaction for young people deprived of an education, destroyed by anger, restlessness, and desperation and sentenced to tents and camps often for years, will haunt us for generations”

It has been prepared by Kevin Watkins of the Overseas Development Institute for the charity, A World at School, which campaigns to get an education for the millions of children without access to school.
But this plan can only be put into practice - and this seems unlikely today - if the international community, which is financing just 2% of schooling needs in humanitarian crises, offers an additional $500m (£319m).

The plan involves keeping Lebanese schools open day and night in a double or even triple shift system; hiring Syrian refugees as teachers in Arabic in community colleges; providing school meals to tackle hunger as we tackle illiteracy.

This strategy is also rooted in the realistic presumption that the plight of the Syrian children is more than a short-term emergency: their exile could last years. It has the active support of the Lebanese government, but it is an open question as to whether the world community will put up the funds.

Education emergency

Children are always the most neglected and forgotten victims of conflict. Already deprived of food and shelter, boys and girls are also denied their right to education, condemned to forfeit a childhood that, once lost, can never be re-run or re-lived.

What is the future for this family arriving at the Turkish border this weekend?

The one million Syrian children, who make up half of that country's refugees, are simply the most recent victims of this monumental gap in our global system. They are among 28 million children worldwide now being denied their right to schooling in conflict zones and under broken-down regimes.

Soon small, unstable Lebanon will have absorbed 500,000 Syrian boys and girls. Already in just a few months, the refugees have grown in number to an astonishing 25% of Lebanon's child population.

But today, and for the foreseeable future, there are school places for only a small fraction of them - just 30,000. If they suffer the typical exile of children in conflict they could spend 10 years in camps and without schooling.
The traumas engulfing Syrian children underscores an enduring global failure. One hundred years ago, through support for the Red Cross, the world decided it would meet people's basic health needs, even in theatres of war.

Forty years ago Médecins Sans Frontières established that healthcare should be available across the most dangerous and violent of war zones.

Today, the concept of "Education Without Borders" still remains an unfamiliar idea, a concept yet to be built into our system of humanitarian relief.

Conflict zones

Yet the cost of inaction for young people deprived of an education, destroyed by anger, restlessness, and desperation and sentenced to tents and camps often for years, will haunt us for generations.

Only a small fraction of refugee children currently have school places

Because these millions of young unemployed will become the adult unemployable, and many will graduate not into jobs but into violence.

On 23 September in New York, organisations that have for years fought valiantly to deliver education in emergencies will build on pioneering work by UNICEF, UNHCR, UN Refugees and the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) to bring to life the Education Without Borders initiative for Lebanon's Syrian refugees.

In New York, young people from conflict zones around the world, joined by Malala and backed up by a petition presented to the UN Secretary General, will lead an appeal for funds.

It will show that while we cannot do everything we can do something, that hope can survive even amid horror and that good can yet triumph over the worst evils, even in the most troubled and desperate parts of the world."