



Peace Building and Conflict Transformation

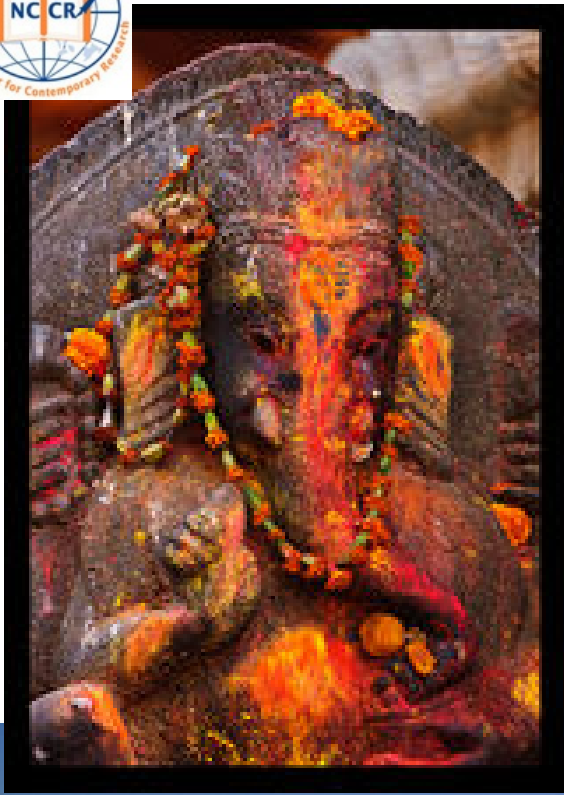
Perspectives shared at the training course entitled ADVANCE COURSE ON GOVERNANCE AND STATE MANAGMENT organized by Nepal Administrative Staff College to under secretaries of GoN on 24 July 2017 at NASC Jawolakhel

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Nepal Known for:

Positive:

- Birth place of lord Buddha
- Country of Mount Everest
- Cities of temples
- NA → UK PKOs



Negative:

- Earthquake
- Corruption
- Conflict
- Remittance based



Outline of the presentation

- 1. Session objectives**
- 2. Understanding peace building**
- 3. Current state of peace in Nepal**
- 4. Conflict and conflict transformation**
- 5. Conclusions**
- 6. Reference (BU work)**



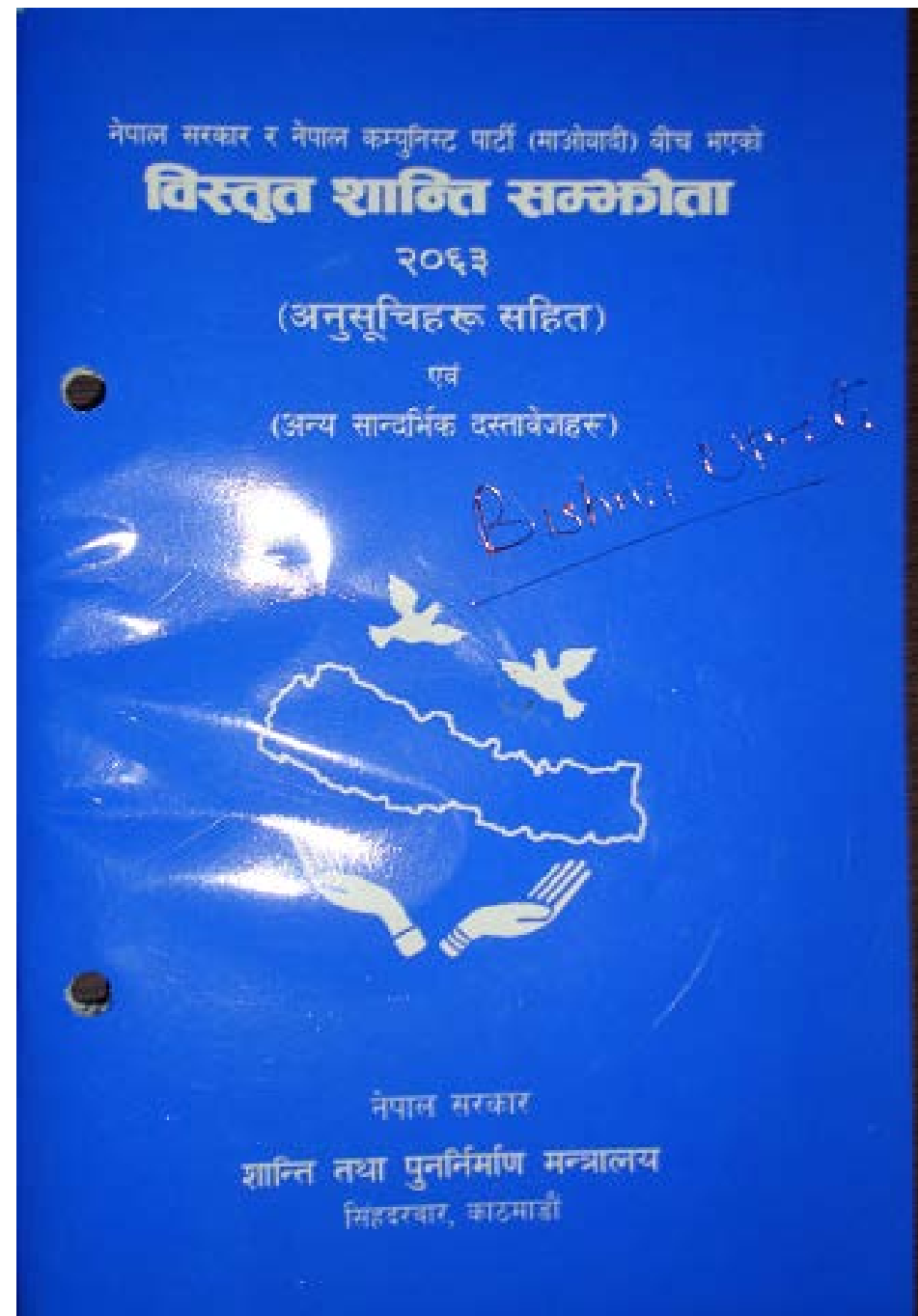
Session objectives

- **Analyze the process of peace building**
- **Describe key approaches of conflict transformation**

CPA

→ basis for peace building and conflict transformation

→ Guiding framework
→ source of Interim Constitution, CA, the New Constitution (2072), government and the Presidency



2. Understanding peace building

Peace:

- A state of mind.
- End of conflict is not state of peace.
- Peace: situation in which a person feel secure and free from any psychological, physical, political and livelihood threats.
- the state of being free from risk or danger; safety, doubt, anxiety, or fear.

PB:

- In the context of bloody conflict, peace building aims at preventing outbreak, recurrence or continuation of armed conflict, violence or social tensions and therefore encompasses a wide range of political, developmental, humanitarian and human rights program and mechanisms (UN-Brahimi Panel Report 2000)

2. Understanding peace building-2

Difference between PM-PK-PB

1. **Peacemaking:** Diplomatic and strategic efforts to influence the outcome of conflicts.
2. **Peacekeeping:** Military or mobilization force in order to affect the outcome of conflicts in a desired way (e.g., UNPK).
3. **Peace-building:** establishing a web of interventions to address the causes of and negative effects of conflict

2. Understanding peace building-3

Peace building debate

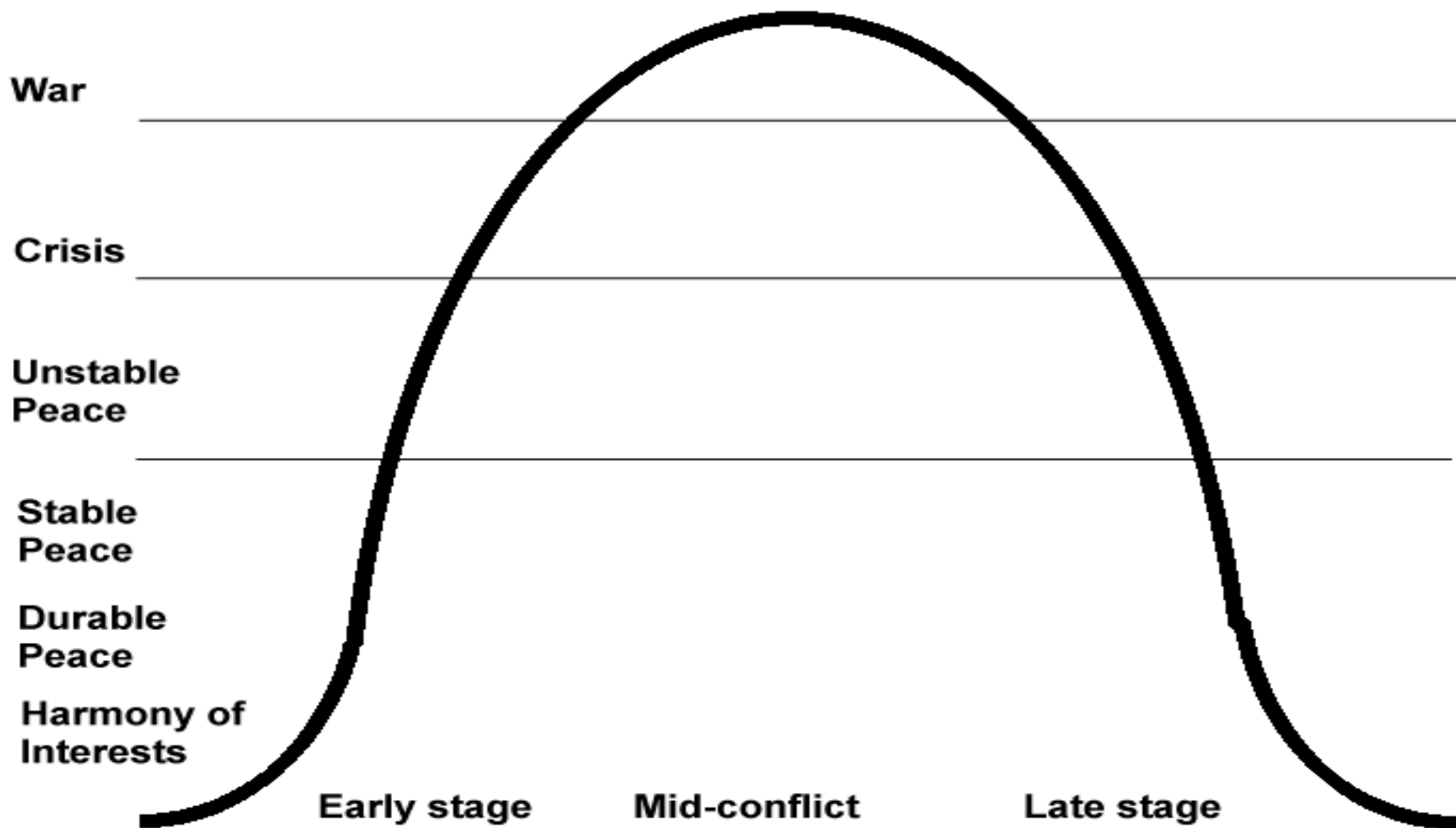
- **Conventional (narrow focus, earlier approaches of UN/ UNPKOs, post conflict activities, etc)**
- **Unconventional or comprehensive (peace building as umbrella concept, not limiting post conflict activities)**
- **Environmental peace building**
- **Human security approach of peace building**
- **Peace building is an inclusive approach with underlying objective of preventing, social tension and violent conflict**

2. Understanding peace building-4

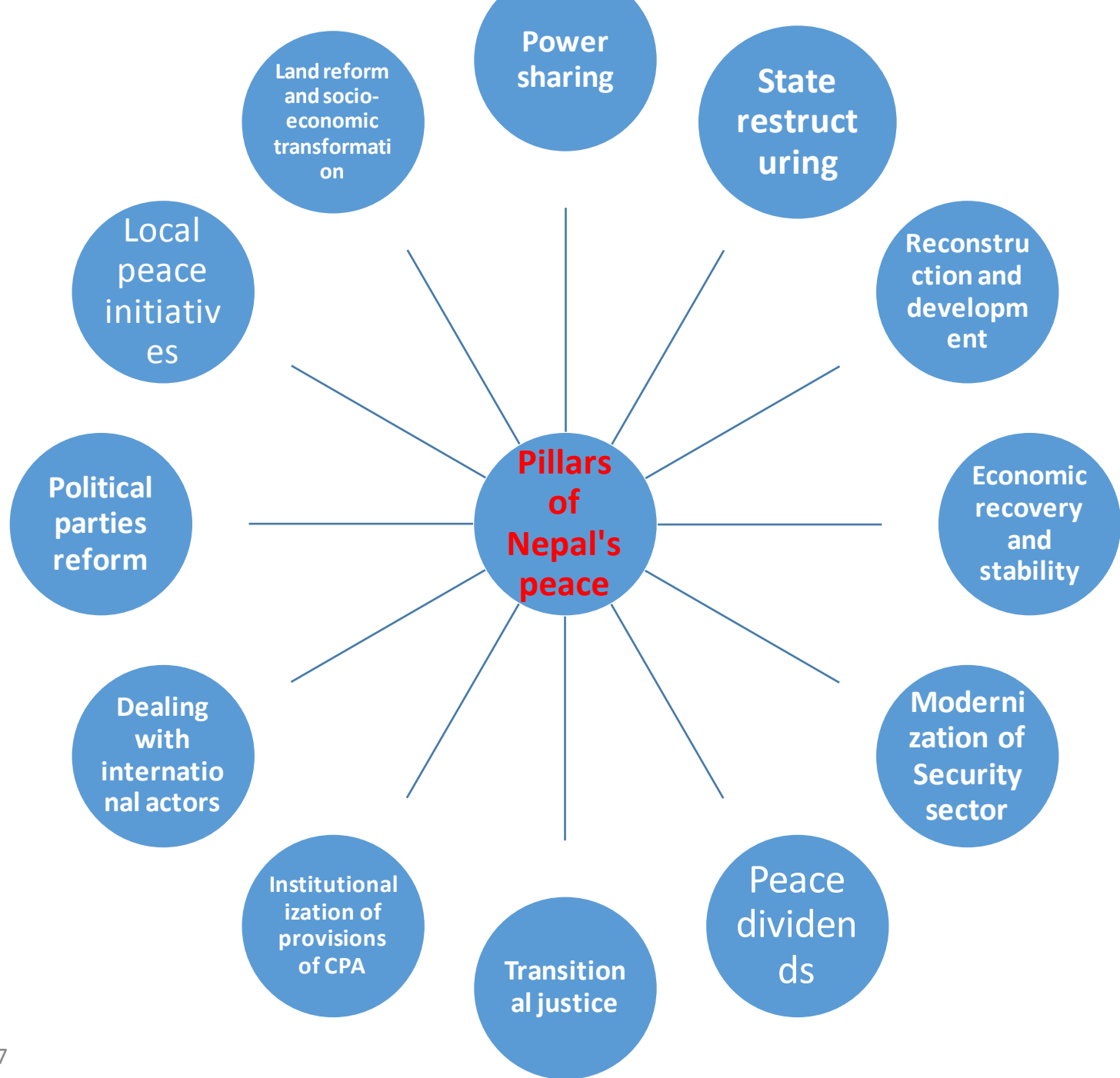
— Non-violent approaches of peace

- M.K. Gandhi and Indian political change
- Martin Luther King and minority rights
- John Galtung and conceptual reorientation in academic debate
- Work of many religious, philanthropic and humanitarian organizations (e.g., Quaker Peace & Social Witness, Rotary International, etc.)
- Academic programs (e.g., Bradford University)

6. Life Cycle of a Conflict



Strategies of dealing with conflict depends upon the different stages of conflict



3. Current state of peace in Nepal

1. Unique at the beginning (Maoist largest party, peaceful republic, relations among leaders)
2. High political commitment to low delivery
3. High public expectation to growing frustration
4. Growing mistrust and distrust with leaders
5. Negative social psyche
6. Heavy prevalence of external interests
7. Failure in providing peace dividends to people
8. Medium to high risks of protracted conflict



4. Conflict and conflict transformation

Understanding conflict:

- Cause by feeling of injustice
- Access to and control of power, position and resources
- Conflict is integral part of society and therefore inevitable
- Conflict is not always pathological/dysfunctional
- Conflict can be a constructive means for social change and progress of individual, group and community

4. Conflict and conflict transformation -2

Causes of conflict:

- **Structural: poverty; unemployment; inequalities (caste, class, gender, geographical), etc.**
- **Individual greed, ambition, mistrust and perceived Risks**
- **Bad governance: faulty policies, weak implementations, centralisation, corruption, abuse of authority, etc.**
- **External : strategic, economic, political interests of external actors**
- **Knowledge and information gap**
- **Rapid changes: IT, commercialisation of CP resources, privatisation of public services, growing consumerism,**

4. Key approaches to deal with conflict-3

Approaches	Conceptual focus	Dominant conflict behaviour
Conflict management	Power	Contain conflict/maintain peace by constraining aggressions and violence by using different deterrence mechanisms like alliances, balance of power, coercive conflict behaviours, collective security, border sealing,
	Values	Encourage and promote execution of ethical and legal norms and provisions such as Geneva convention and other international human rights laws and conventions, economic and social justices, principled or moral conflict behaviour, RoL, etc.
Conflict resolution	Needs	Encourage to respect other party's needs, seek to identify and acknowledge the legitimacy and relevance of needs, explore alternatives
Conflict transformation	Relationships	Develop empathy for other party's needs by transforming stereotypes and perceptions about self and other party. Empathetic and transformative conflict behaviour
Conflict prevention	Human dimension	Looks at phenomenon of conflict and its human dimensions Not merely the conditions that create an environment of conflict and the structural changes required for removing it, but more importantly, the promotion of conditions that create <i>cooperative</i> relationships.

4. Key approaches of conflict transformation -4

Human relations

Develop empathy (ability to understand and share the feelings of another) for other party's needs by:

- transforming stereotypes and perceptions about self and other party.
- Promoting empathetic and transformative conflict behaviour
- According to [Berghof Foundation](#), conflict transformation means:
 - Comprehensive term refers to actions and processes to alter characteristics and manifestations of violent conflict by addressing the root causes of conflict.
 - It aims to transform negative destructive conflict into positive constructive conflict and deals with structural, behavioural and attitudinal aspects of conflict.
 - Covers both process and outcomes.
 - It incorporates activities of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and conflict settlement

4. Conflict transformation-5

Conflict transformation: deals on relationships between the parties in conflict by understanding the need of other side and by changing the perceptions.

Transformation covers

Actors transformation

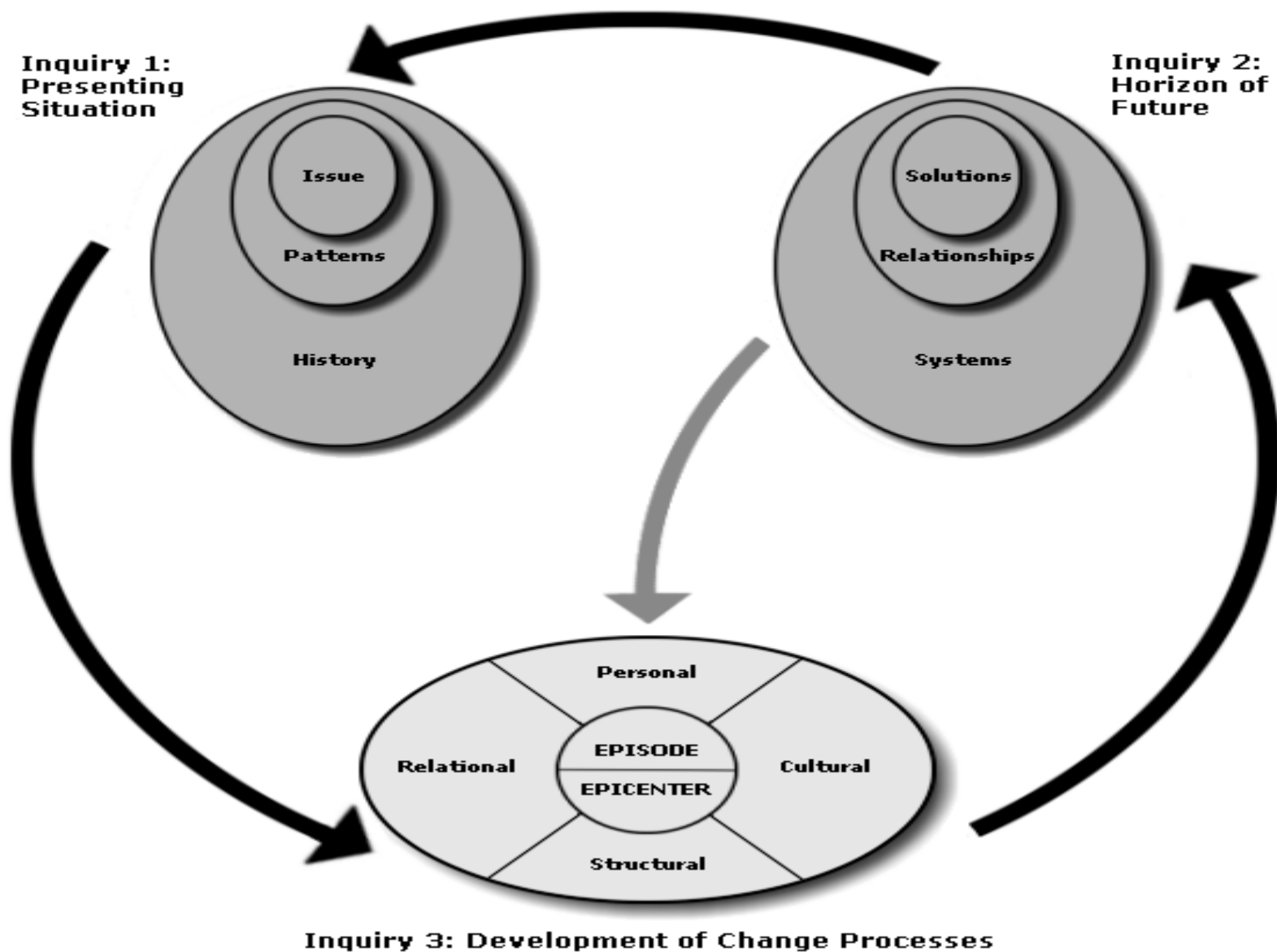
Rules transformation

Elite transformation

Context transformation

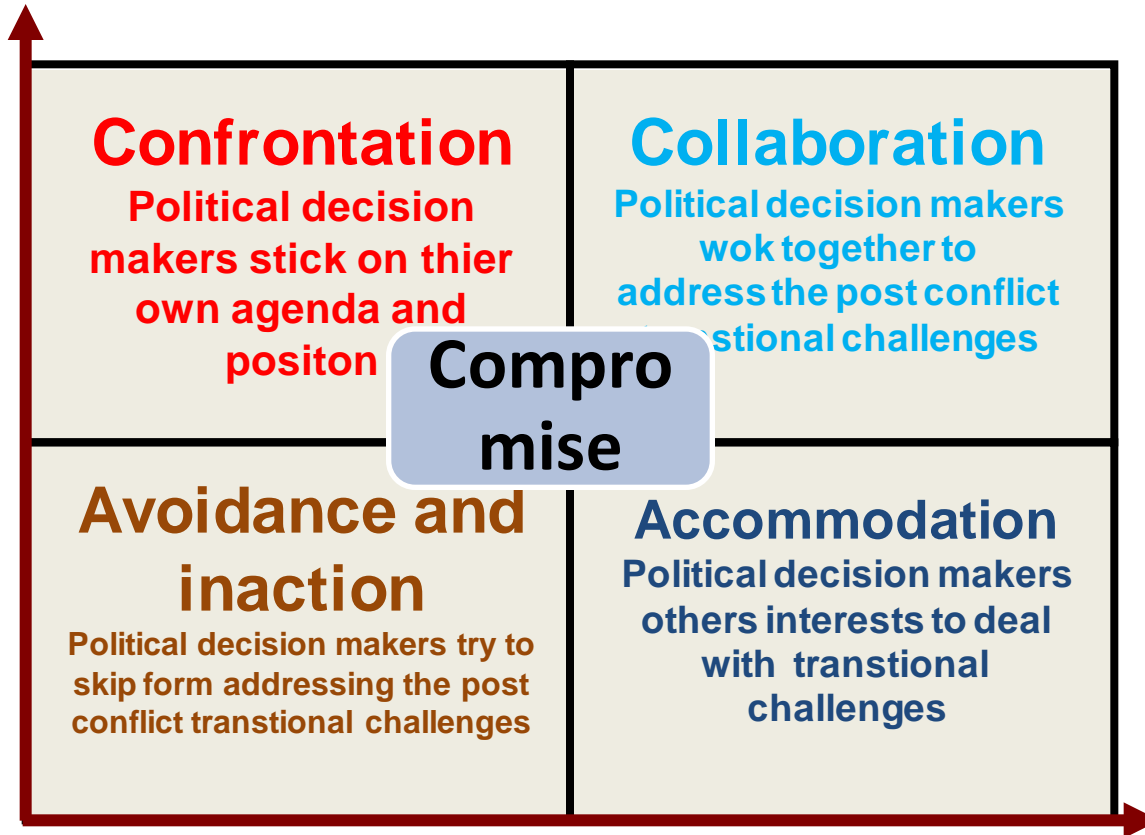
Issues transformation

The Big Picture of Conflict Transformation



4. Options for political decision makers

Priority to objectives



Priority to relations

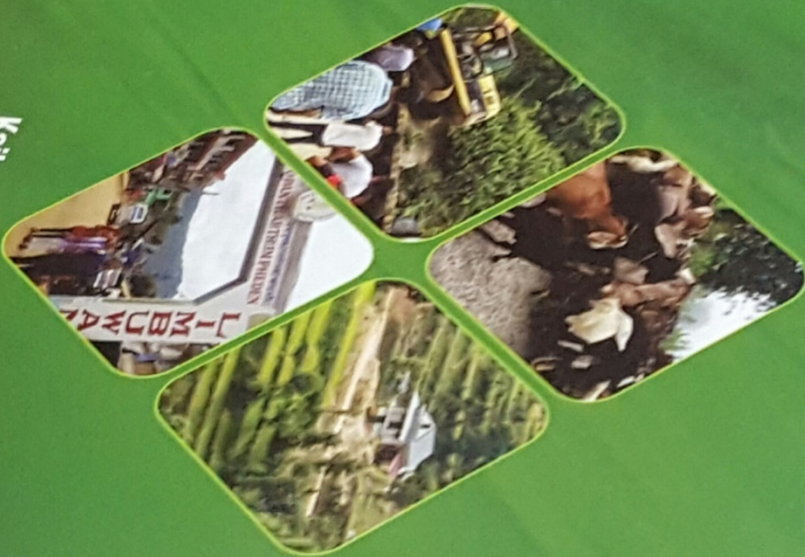
5. Conclusions

1. Nepal's peace process is still in crossroad, can go to protracted if not handled the situation properly
2. Current understanding of peace building and conflict transformation of political decision makers is fragmented, partial and guided by the power centric strategies
3. Main threats from:
 1. External interests (never forget the 3 times blockade by India; Sin-Indian tension, Tibet centric sponsored activities by Europe/N. America)
 2. Internal vested interests (supporting readical agenda and separatist voices)
 3. Manipulation of federalism
4. Efforts: new leadership/young generations; concerted efforts from private sector, civil society, academia, media and others to change dynamics

List of references



Land, Agriculture and
AGRARIAN
TRANSFORMATION



Kailash N Pyakuryal
Bishnu Raj Upreti

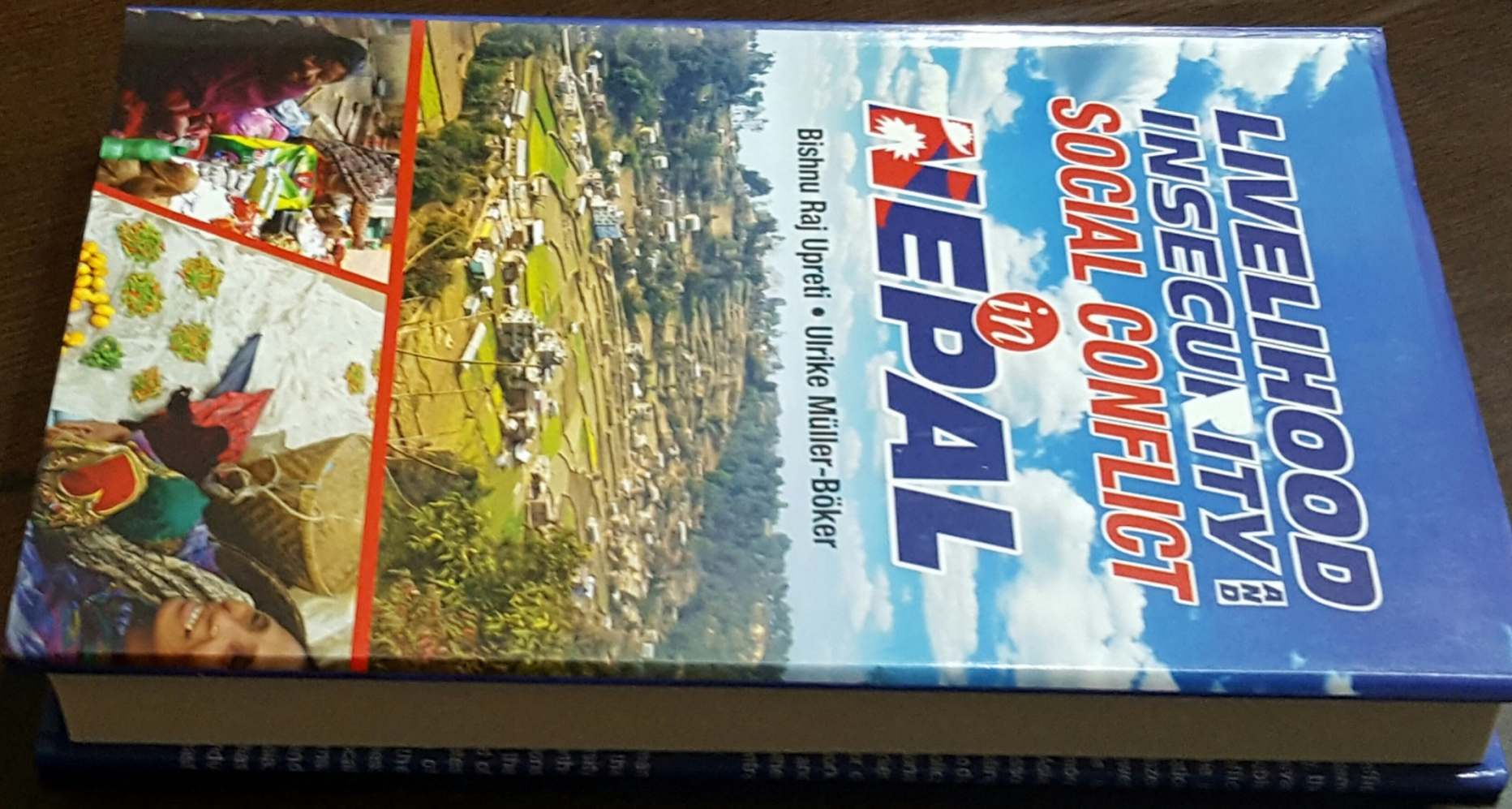
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Count for Peace:
Reflections from
Tourism Sector**

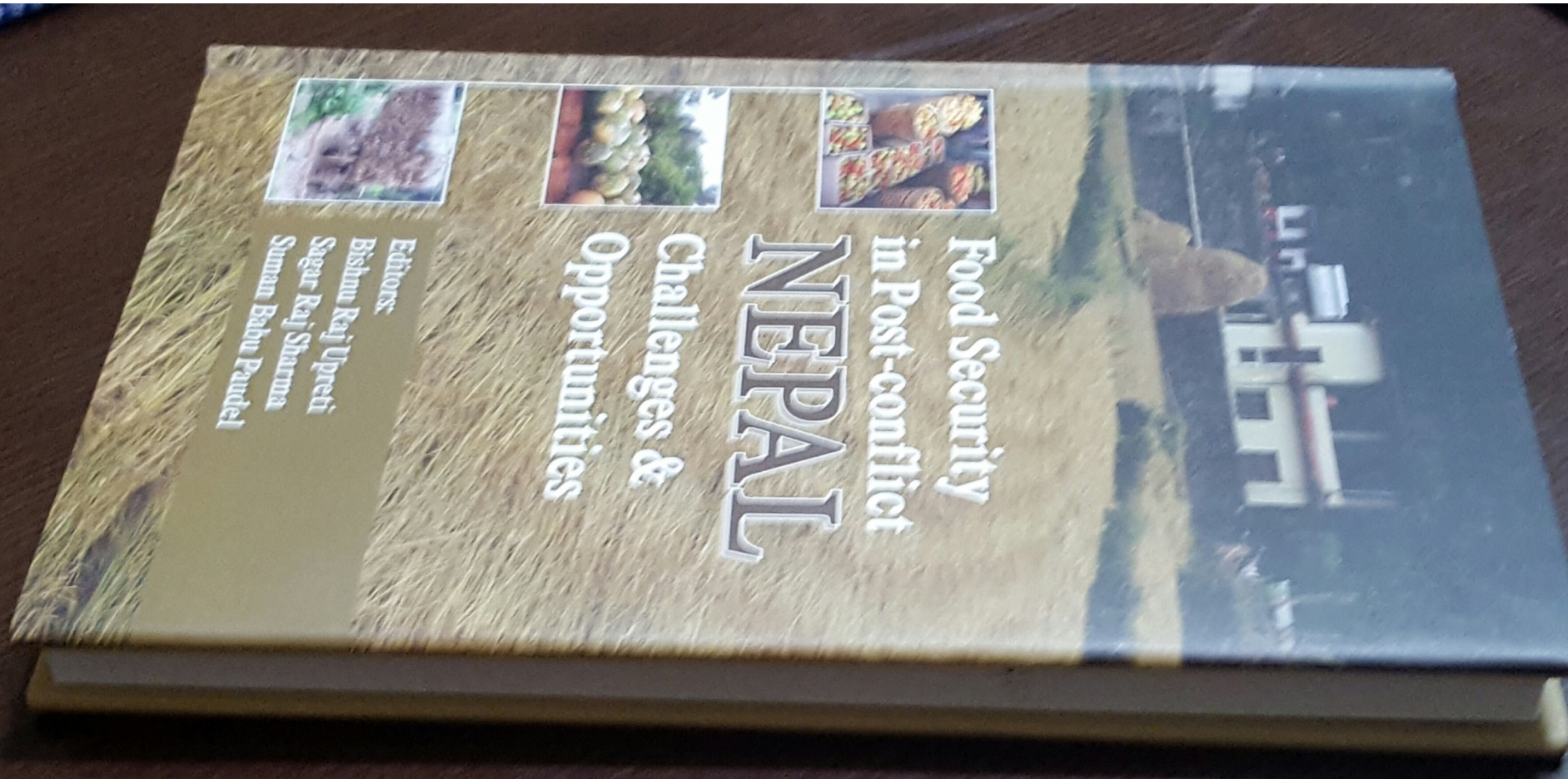
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■ ANDREA IFF

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Food Security
in Post-conflict
NEPAL
Challenges &
Opportunities

Editors:
Bishnu Raj Upreti
Sagar Raj Sharma
Suman Bahu Paudel

डा. विष्णुराज उप्रेती

द्वन्द्व व्यवस्थापन

द्वन्द्व व्यवस्थापन विश्व डा. विष्णुराज उप्रेतीले सन् २००९ मा मेघदूतवाचकता हागेनभेगन विश्वविद्यालयबाट द्वन्द्व व्यवस्थापनमा विद्याकरीति गरेका छन् । उनी द्वन्द्व व्यवस्थापन र सामाजिकबन्धी अनुसन्धान तथा अध्यापनमा क्रियाशील छन् । एकतीस वर्षे इमो पैसागत संलग्नताका कारण उनी समुक्त अधिराज्य नेतागतको लम्कन विश्वविद्यालय र सरे विश्वविद्यालयमा अध्यापन तथा अनुसन्धानमा पनि संलग्न रहे ।



डा. उप्रेती काठमाडौं विश्वविद्यालयअन्तर्गत डिपार्टमेन्ट अफ डिनेलपमेन्ट इटलिय र व्यवस्थापन सदाकायमा अध्यापन कार्यमा संलग्न रहँदै आएका छन् । नेतागत कर्मचारी, स्रोत व्यक्ति तथा परामर्शदाताका रूपमा उनले विश्व सरकार विकास नियोग, नेतागत अन्तराष्ट्रिय विकास नियोग, निदरल्यान्ड विकास नियोग, विश्व कन्सलनु कोष, विश्व संरक्षण सङ्घ, डेनिस अन्तराष्ट्रिय विकास संघयोग, एक्सन एड, विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम, विश्व खाद्य तथा कृषि सङ्गठन, समुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घीय विकास कार्यक्रम, एसियाली विकास ब्याङ्क जस्ता विभिन्न अन्तराष्ट्रिय संस्थाहरू तथा सरासरी बलको स्वेकताधिक नियन्त्रण (डेभेलपमेन्ट कन्ट्रोल अफ जर्नल पोर्स - डिजिटल) सँग सम्बद्ध रही गहन अनुसन्धानमा संलग्न गरेका छन् । लोक सेवा आयोगबाट छनिएर केही वर्ष सरासरी कृषि आयोगको कार्यमा संलग्न उनले काम गरेका थिए । उनी अहो वर्षसम्म अनुसन्धानमा ब्याताका लागि विश्व राष्ट्रिय केन्द्र (एन्थ्रोपिडियाम्स-सायन्स) को ब्यातामाजीगिता टेलिग एसिया संयोगन केन्द्रमा केहीव संयोगको रूपमा कार्यरत रहे भने हाल मेघात सन्टा फार कन्टेन्टेररी विश्वबल निदेशकका रूपमा कार्यरत रहेका छन् ।

डा. उप्रेतीले द्वन्द्वसम्बन्धी ३३ जीटा पुस्तकको लेखन तथा सम्पादन गरेका छन् । विभिन्न राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय पत्रपत्रिका र जर्नलहरूमा उनका लेखहरू प्रकाशित छन् ।



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Nepal 2030: A Vision for Peaceful and Prosperous Nation



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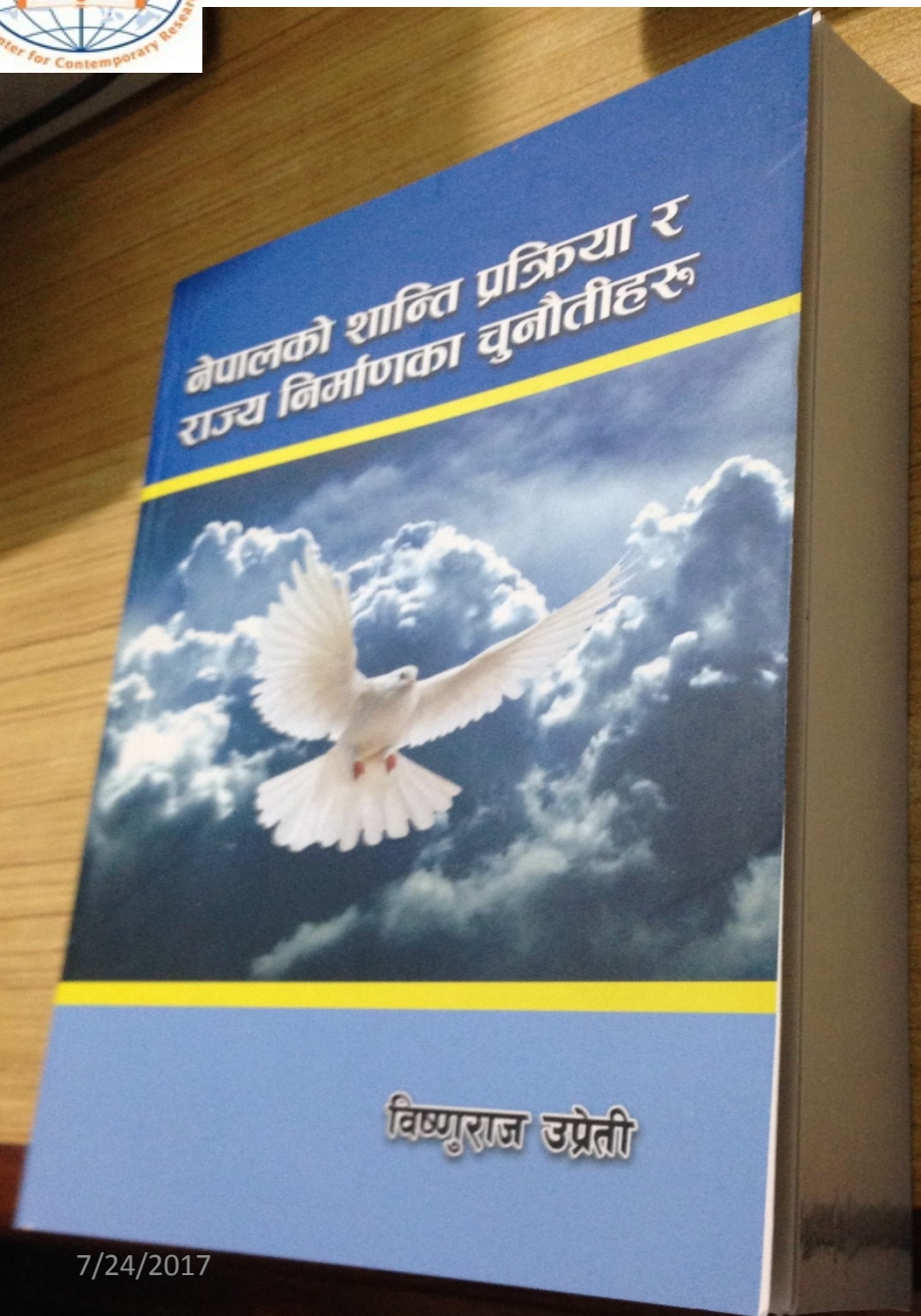
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Climate Insecurity & Conflict in South Asia

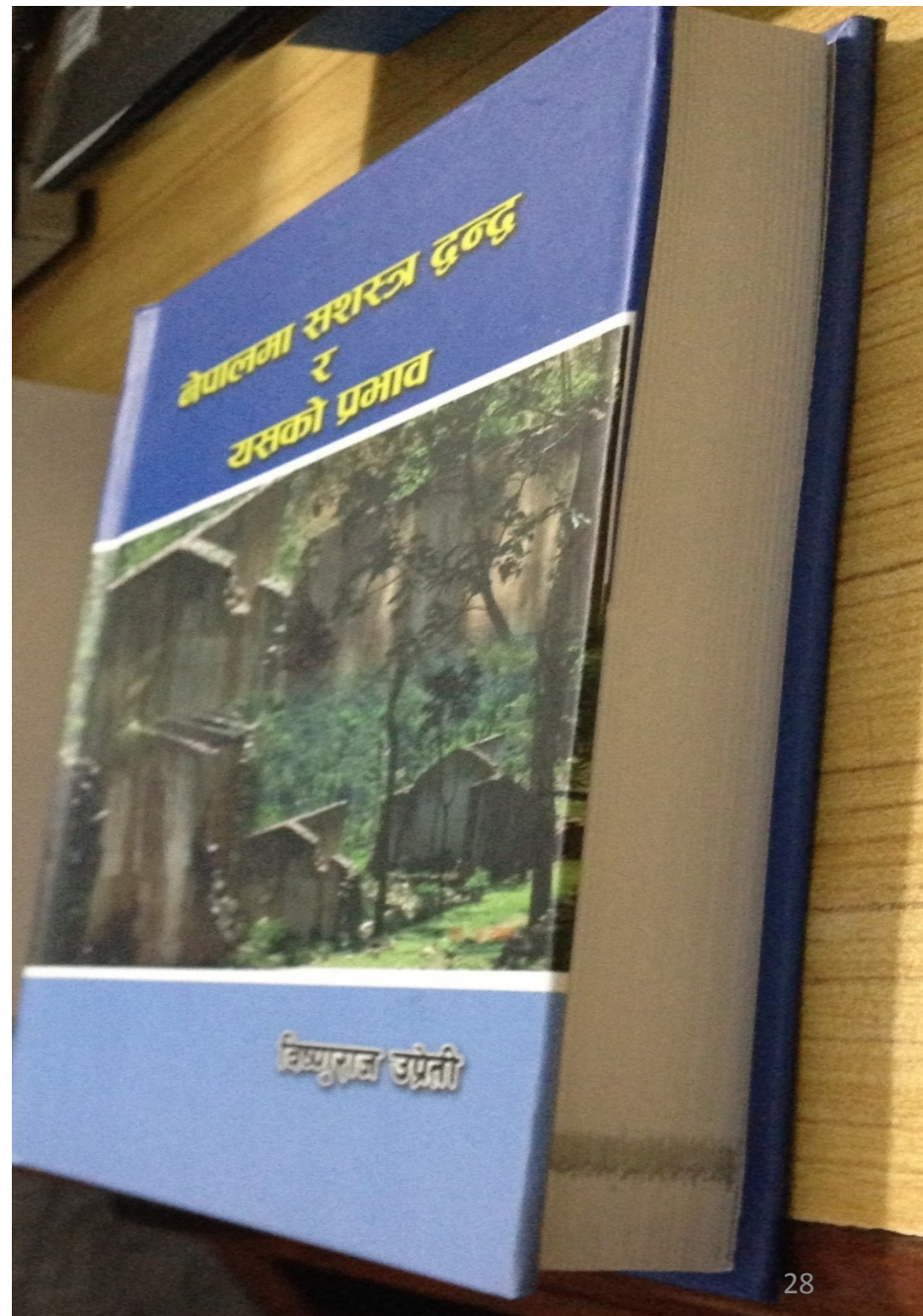
Climate stress as a catalyst for social
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Bishnu Raj Upreti, PhD
Christopher Butler, PhD
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सम्पादन

विष्णुराज उप्रेती
सागर राज शर्मा
कैलाशनाथ प्याकुर्खाल
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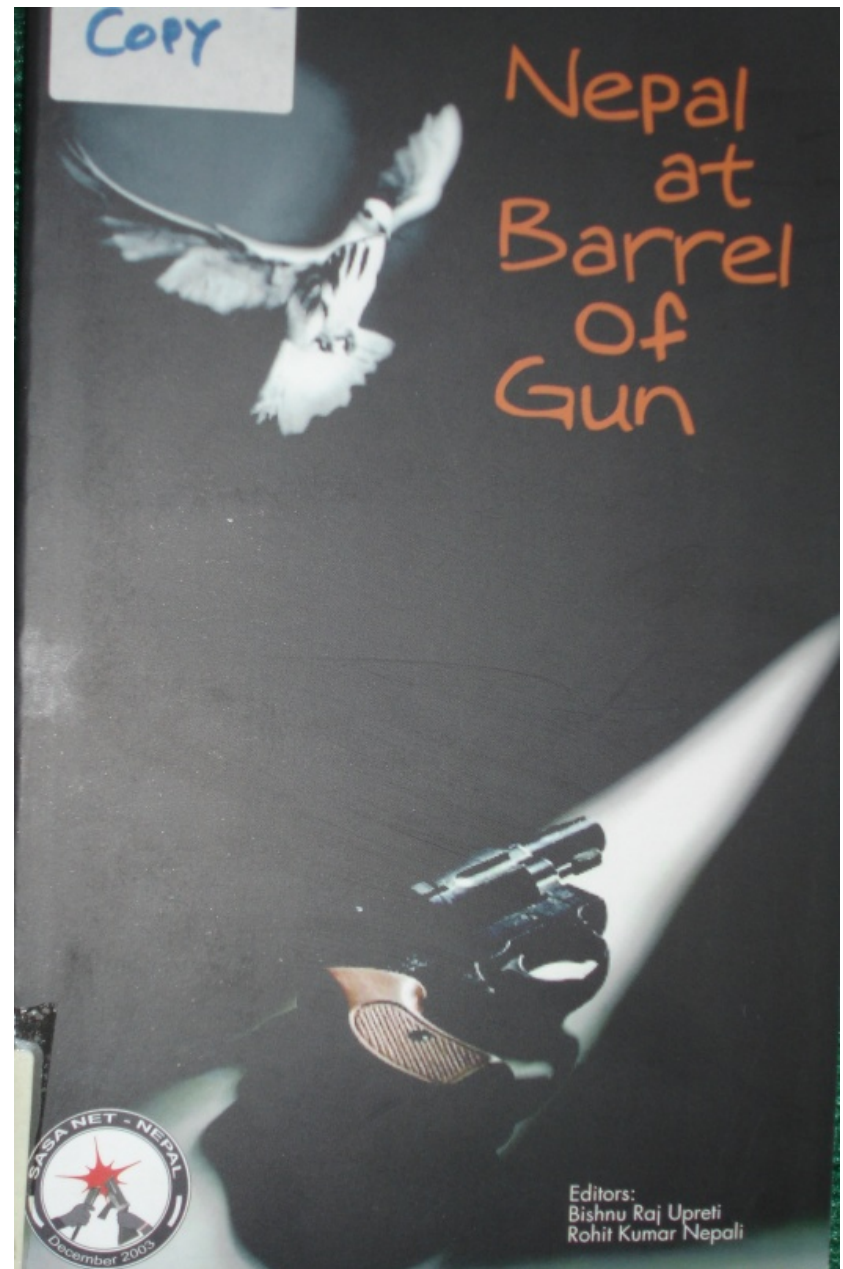
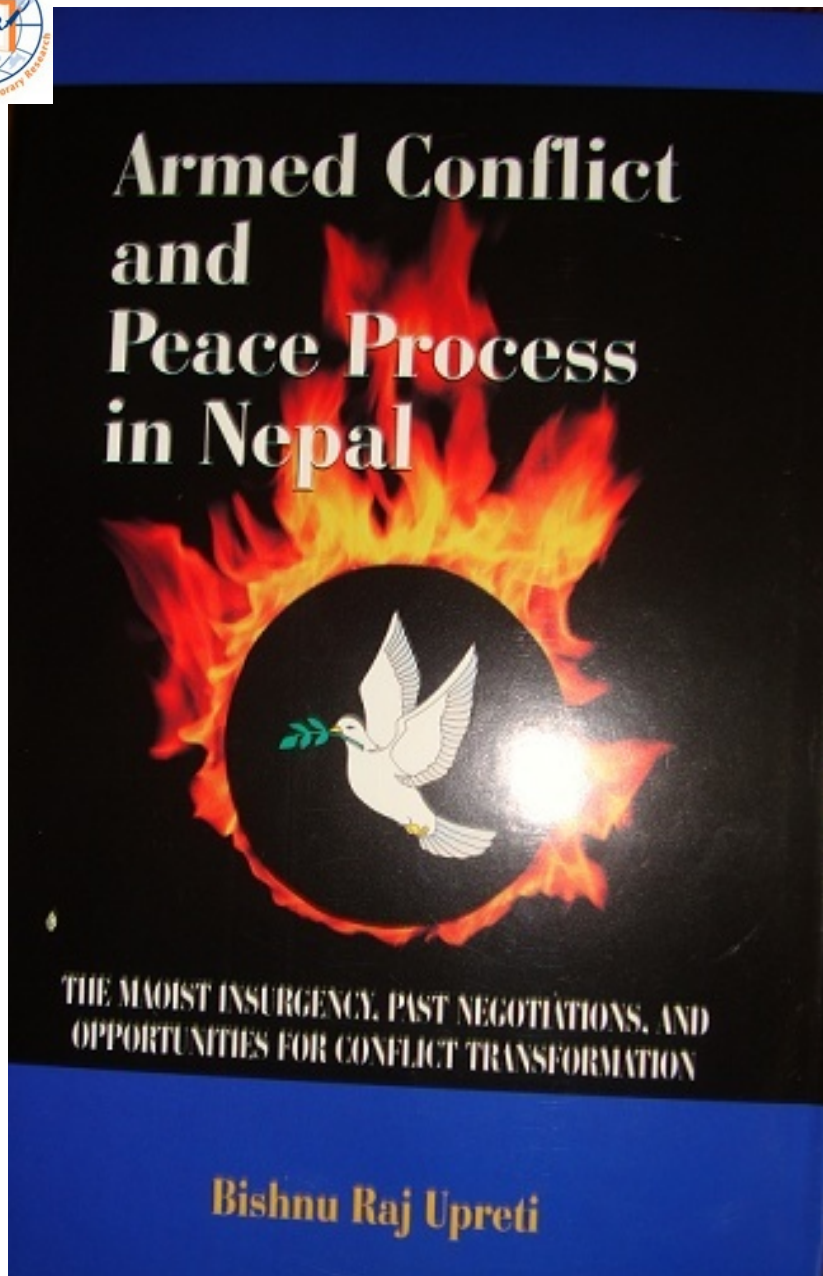
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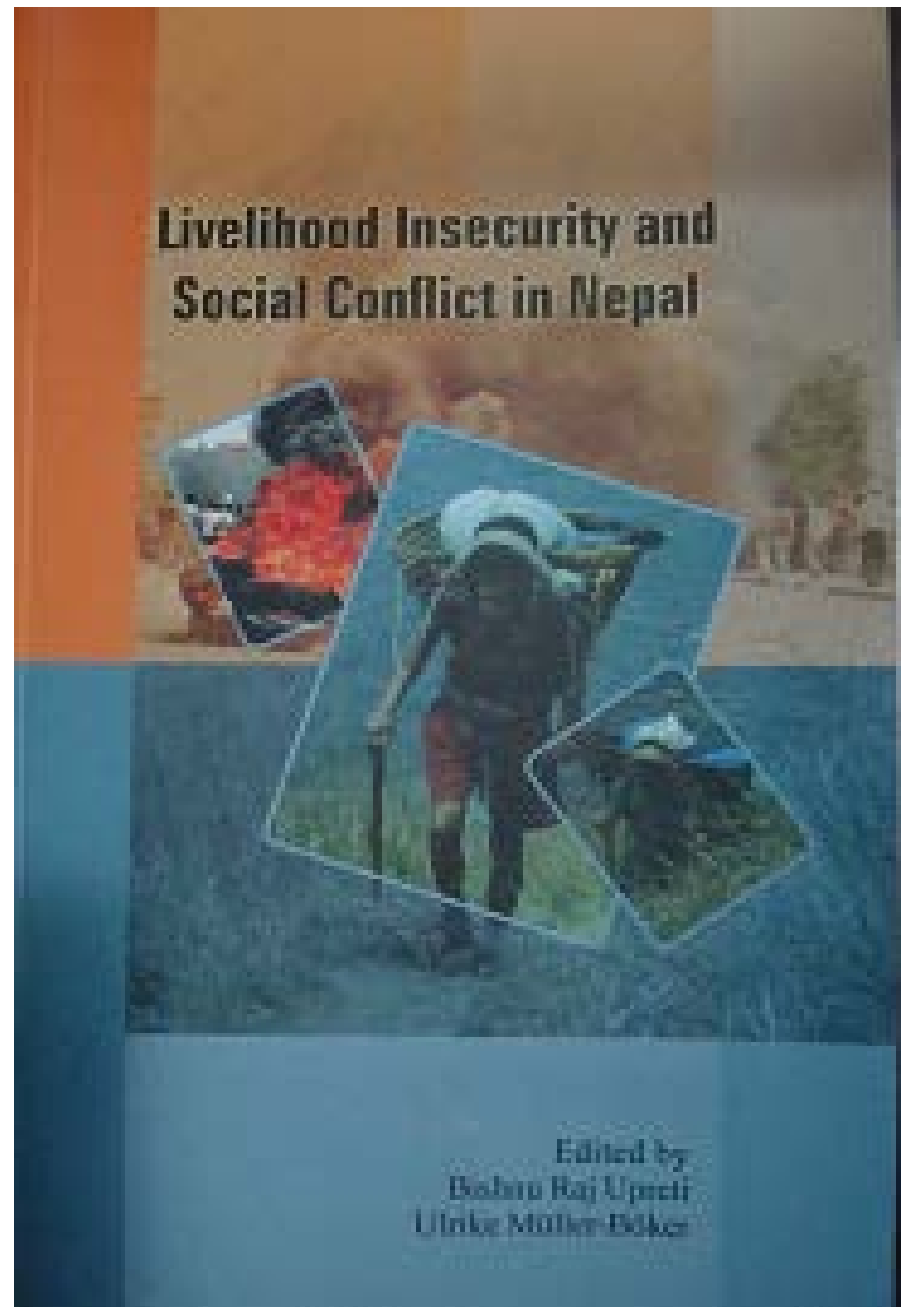
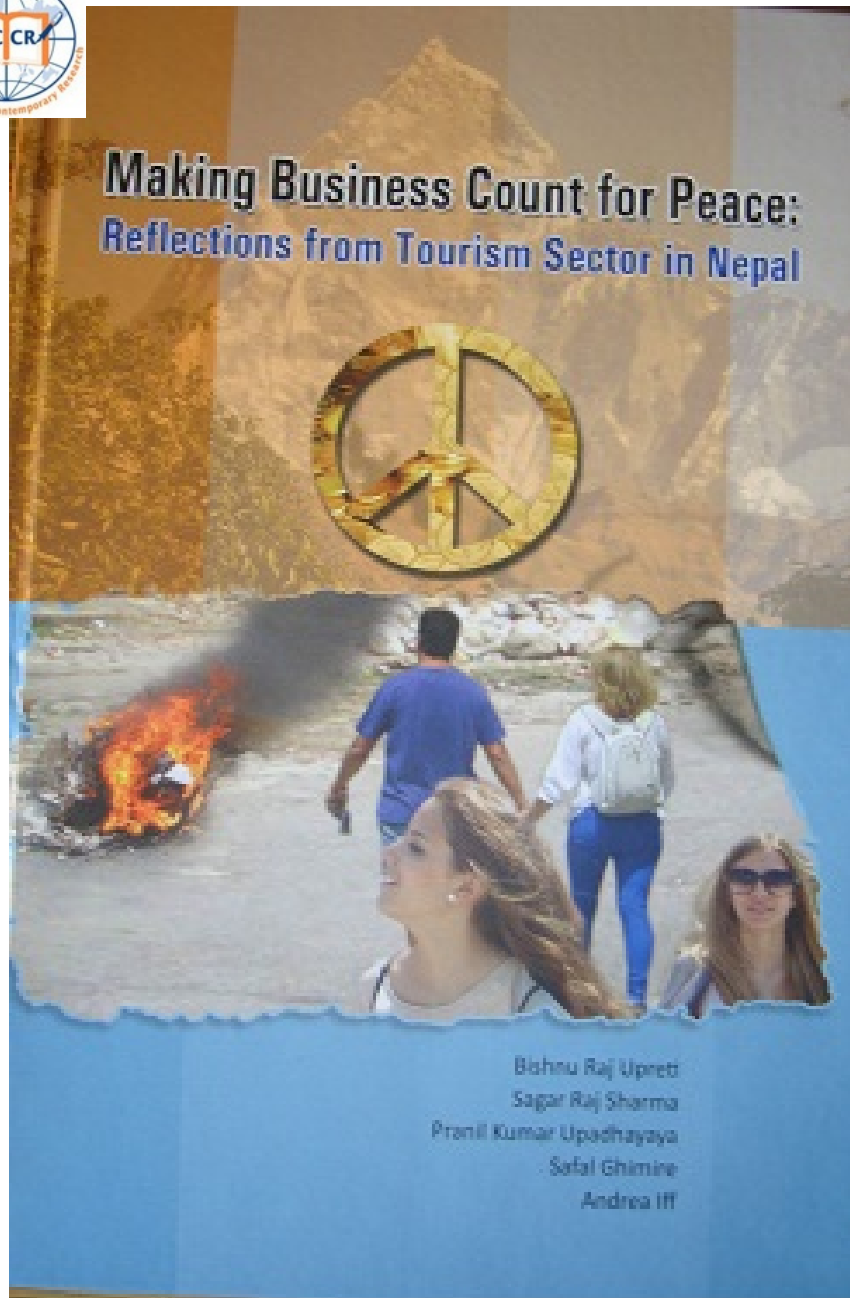
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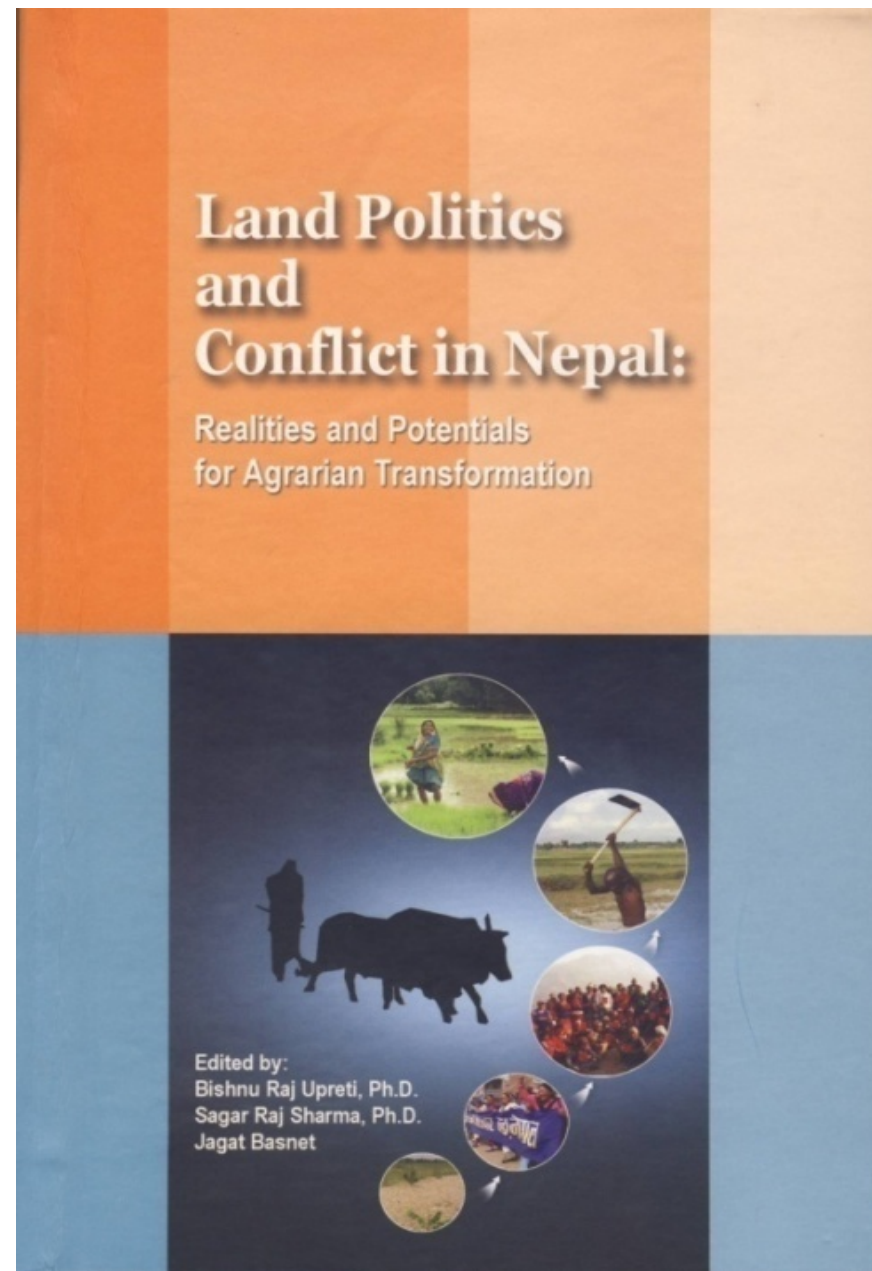
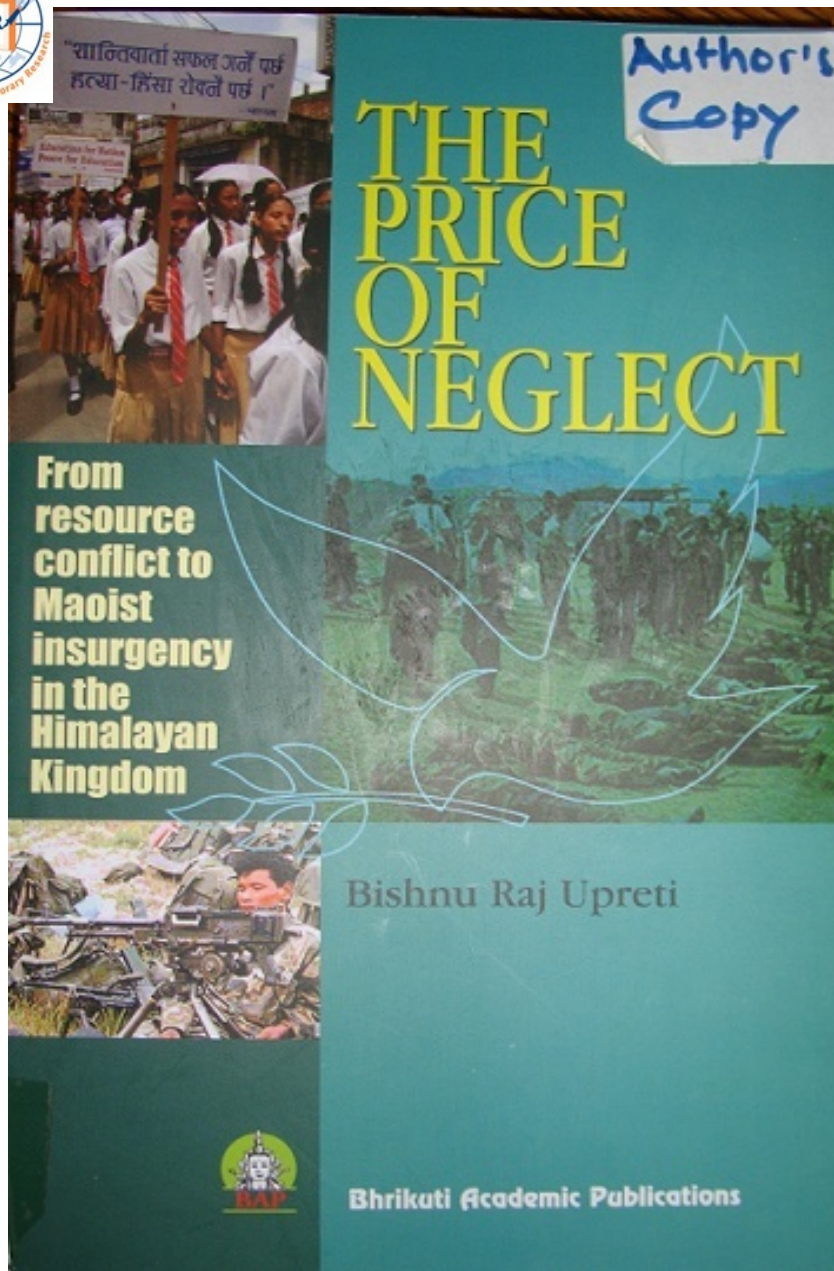
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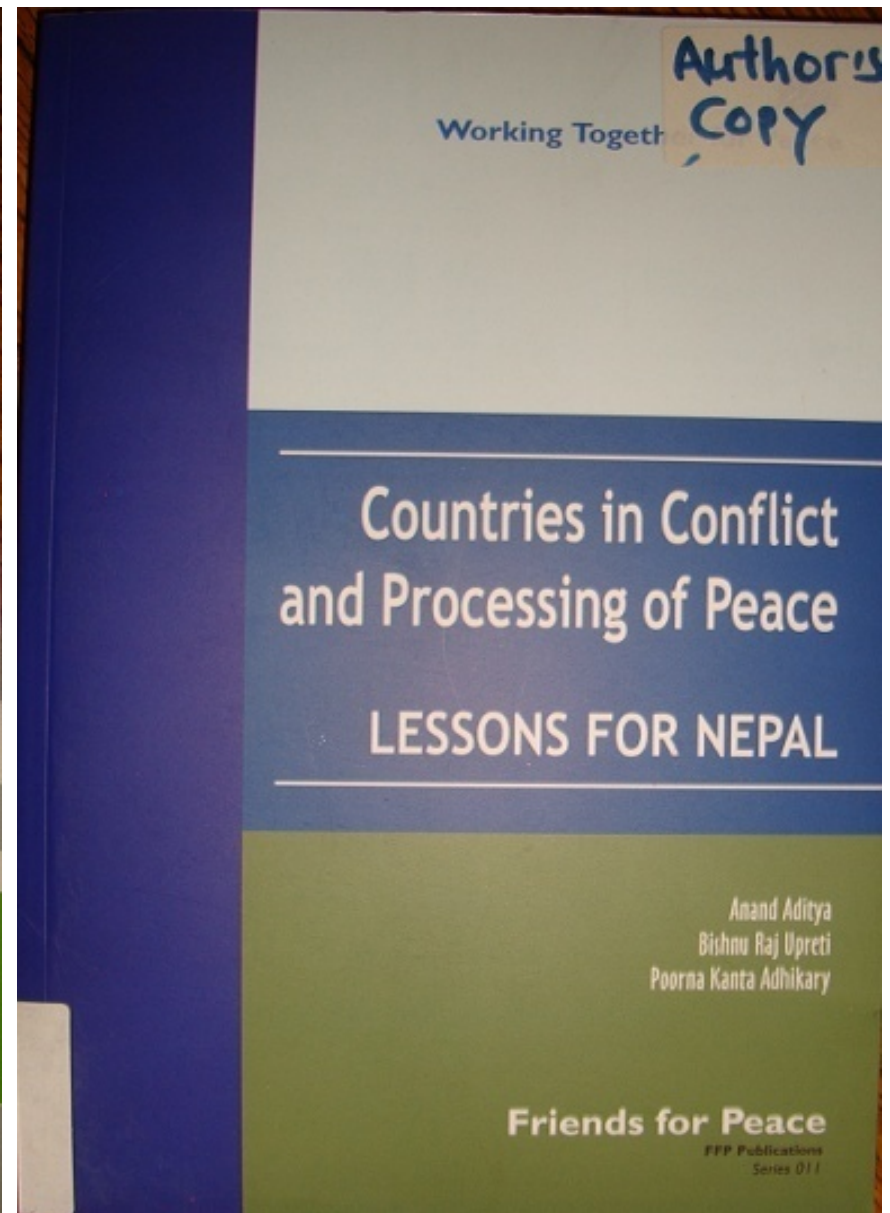
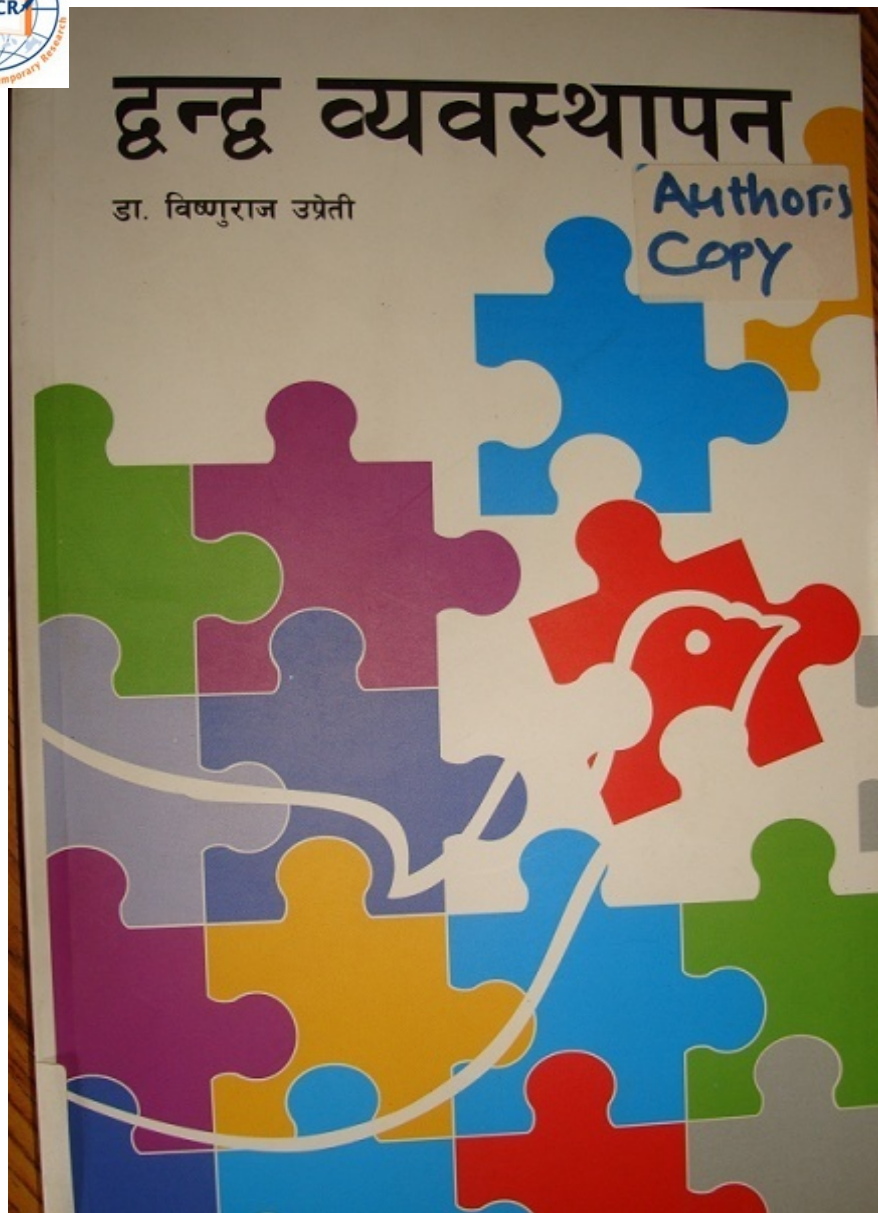










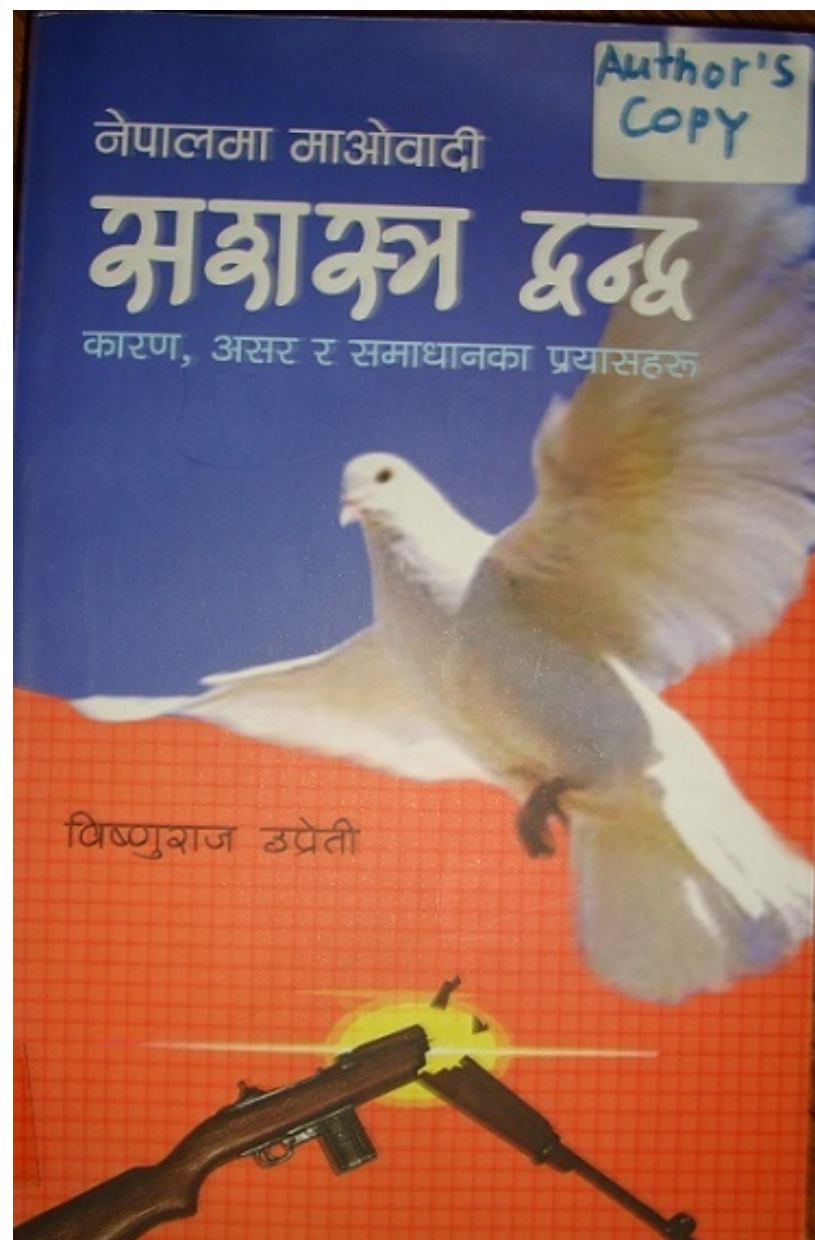


Management of Social and Natural Resource Conflict in **Nepal**

Realities and Alternatives

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Thank you

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