

# Peace building and conflict transformation

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# **Overview of the presentation**

- Concept of peace building and conflict transformation
- Peace building initiative in Nepal
- Role of UN and other International Agencies in Nepalese Peace Initiative
- Problems in implementing Peace Process
- Challenges of Conflict Transformation

1. “Peace cannot be kept by force it can only be achieved by understanding.”

- Albert Einstein

2. “Peace is not merely distant goal we seek, but a means by which we arrive at the goal.”

- Martin Luther King Jr.



**"Peace can be achieved by peaceful means."**



**- Lord Gautam Buddha**



21 Nov, 2006, a moment of signing CPA

# **Concept of Peace building and conflict transformation**

- **Peace building** is an intervention that is designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating a sustainable peace. Peace building activities address the root causes or potential causes of violence.

# Concept..

- Peacemaking involves stopping an ongoing conflict, whereas peace building happens before a conflict starts or once it ends.
- Peacekeeping prevents the resumption of fighting following a conflict; it does not address the underlying causes of violence as peace building does. It also differs from peace building as it only occurs after conflict ends, not before it begins.

# Concept..

- In 2007, the UN Secretary General's Policy Committee defined peace building as: "Peace building involves a range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels".
- Norwegian sociologist [Johan Galtung](#) first created the term peace building in 1970.



# Concept..

- Peace building has since expanded to include many different dimensions, such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and rebuilding governmental, economic and civil society institutions.
- Even though the definition of peace building includes pre-conflict interventions also, in practice, most peace building interventions are post-conflict.

- Normally, post conflict peace building initiative is divided into three dimensions:
  - Activities within the first dimension reinforce state stability in post-conflict and discourage former combatants from returning to war.

# Concept..

- Second dimension includes build state capacity to provide basic public goods and increase state legitimacy.
- Programs in the third dimension include build a post-conflict society's ability to manage conflicts peacefully and promote socioeconomic development.

# Concept..

- a successful case of conflict transformation is one where the parties, the issues, and the expectations are changed so that there is no longer a fear of war in anyway.
- Transformation advocates and practices peace at all levels, including the very grass roots, implementing several activities ensuring a lasting peace.

# **Peace building initiative in Nepal**

- Establishment of Peace coordination and management centre in Falgun 2059.
- Peace talk coordination secretariat establishment in Jestha 2060.
- High level peace committee chaired by the Prime Minister in Shrawan 2061.
- Peace committee secretariat chaired by the chief secretary in Bhadra 2061.
- Name of high level peace committee was changed into Peace secretariat in Kartik 2061.

# Peace ..

Twelve points Memorandum of Understanding between seven political parties and then Nepal Communist Party (Maoist) in 2062/8/7 B.S.

Similar second MoU between those parties.

# Peace ..

Ceasefire code of conduct between GoN and then NCP(Maoist) in 2063/2/12 B.S.

Eight points MoU between Top most leaders of seven parties and then CPN(Maoist) in 2063/3/2 B.S.

Ceasefire code of conduct National Monitoring Committee's ToR and Rights, in 2063/3/12 B.S.

# Peace ..

Five points letter exchanged by GoN and then CPN(Maoist) in 2063/4/24 B.S.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement between GoN and then CPN(Maoist) in 2063/8/5.  
Weapons and combatant management and monitoring agreement between GoN and then CPN (Maoist) in 2063/8/22.



# Peace ..

Directives regarding Maoist combatants supervision, control and code of conduct in 2067/5/31.

Declaration of Maoist combatants brought under Special Committee on 2067/10/8 etc.

Special committee decided to integrate with NA in April, 2012.

Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction established with 18 points mandate by the cabinet decision in 2063/12/18.

# Peace ..

The peace process has been moved forward by the Ministry with its peace related various infrastructures, Legal instruments and Institutions.

# Peace ..

Negotiations and Agreement with the conflicting Groups and Parties of various nature e.g. Political, Ethnic, Regional along with Underground groups and Groups related to certain class etc. started by MoPR,

- 74 agreements with 56 Groups/Parties concluded till now.

A Commission headed by former Appellate Court's Chief recommended to the GoN for the implementation of the agreements.

# Peace ..

Immediate relief to the conflict affected victims through various Directives started.

- Deceased person's nearest kin 14,201 out of about 17886 @ Rs. 5 lakhs
- Disappeared person's nearest kin 1530 @ 5 lakhs
- Displaced persons 25,000 out of about 79571 up to NRs. 25 thousands.

# Peace ..

- Injured/ disabled persons 7996 out of 8191 get lumpsum support
- persons who suffered of kidnapping 3405 out of 3142 also received support
- Martyrs of People's Movement II 26 supported
- Orphans, widows etc. received support

# Peace ..

Truth and Reconciliation commission  
and Commission on Enforced Disappeared  
Persons' bill passed and implemented in  
Baishakh, 2071.

These two commissions formed by the Govt on  
Magh, 2071.

# Peace ..

## Peace Mechanisms and Sustainable Peace:

- Local Peace Committees in 75 districts, Municipal Peace Committees in 46 municipalities and about 2600 Village Peace Committees to work on conflict resolution and peace building, monitor projects and recommend the statement of victims of the conflict.

# Peace ..

Reconstruction of about 3500 damaged Govt infrastructures out of reported 8900 completed.

Development for Peace and conflict affected Area special program also implemented to transform the peace.



# Peace ..

**Nepal Peace Trust Fund**, a funding mechanism established by the Govt of Nepal and group of donors in 2007, supports following activities:

- Support to Constituent Assembly I & II election.
- Support for construction of combatants' cantonment infrastructures
- Preparation of National Action Plan for UN Security Council resolution no 1325 & 1820 on conflict affected women, and children and its implementation.
- Psychosocial support for CAPS.

# Peace ..

- Construction of damaged police posts 300 completed and 50 units to be constructed.
- Support to constitution making process peace building initiative.

## Integration of Maoist Combatants:

- Total combatants 17502
- Integrated into Nepal Army 1460
- Self retirement 15585

# **Role of UN and other International Agencies in Nepalese Peace Initiative**

- UNMIN was established in Jan, 2007, as requested by then Seven-Party Alliance, Government and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist).
- UNMIN's mandate were:
  - monitor the management of arms and armed personnel of the Nepal Army and the Maoist army, in line with the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

# Role of UN..

- assist the parties through a Joint Monitoring Coordinating Committee in implementing their agreement on the management of arms and armed personnel
- assist in the monitoring of ceasefire arrangements
- provide technical assistance to the Election Commission in the planning, preparation and conduct of the election of a Constituent Assembly in a free and fair atmosphere
- UNMIN stayed until 15 Jan 2011.

# Role of UN..

- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) was established in Nepal in 2005 as requested by the Govt. Its mandate were:
  - Monitor the observance of human rights and international humanitarian law throughout the country, including by carrying out investigations.
  - Advise the authorities on protect of human rights policies, programs and measures
  - Submit analytic reports to the Human Rights Council and UN General Assembly.
  - Provide support to the NHRC, other national institutions and civil society

# Role of UN..

- The Comprehensive Peace Agreement also includes an provision whereby OHCHR will continue to monitor the human rights components of the peace agreement .
- UN Peace building fund is available in Nepal since May, 2007. Supporting through 12 UN agencies as a complementary to NPTF.

# Role..

- Other countries supporting Nepal through NPTF were USAID, EU, DFID, Norway, GIZ, Switzerland, Denmark till April 2015. Now USAID and EU are continuing.
- Those countries which left NPTF had difference over transitional justice mechanism.
- USAID and will support Nepal's peace process through NPTF till July, 2017.

# **Problems in implementing Peace Process**

- Importance was given to political process only, not other areas.
- No provision for independent peace monitoring body.
- Because of the lack of consensus there were problems in implementation of the provisions of CPA and interim constitution.
- Other agreements also not implemented.
- Pledge for consensual politics was broken after first CA election.



# Problems..

- Appointment in important posts were distributed among Political parties.
- The signatories themselves did not own the agreement in a correct manner.
- There were some such agreements in pasts which were not implementable and now are the major headache for the Govt and political parties themselves.

# **Challenges of Conflict Transformation**

- Promulgating new constitution.
- Implementation of the recommendations made by the committee on the past agreements with dissident groups.
- Making the job of both the commissions a success on transitional justice.
- Building confidence with international communities on human rights and transitional justice mechanism

# Conflict..

- Inadequate data base of conflict affected people.
- Maintaining rule of law and control of impunity.
- Land seize issue.
- Management of ex-combatants.
- Maintaining cordial relation with the neighbors.
- Enhancing morale of Govt employees.

# conflict..

- Effective mobilization of Local Peace Committees.
- Healing the wound of conflict.
- Maintaining social harmony among all ethnic groups.
- Reconstruction of damaged Govt. properties during conflict.
- Addressing the socio-economic development agenda.

# Conflict..

- Management of IDPs.
- Maintaining practical relation among political parties especially on national issue.
- Addressing the issue of sexual violence during conflict remains big challenge to the Govt.

# Cost of peace process in Nepal till now

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Thank you.