

Peace Building : Transforming Conflict

For

M.A. In Security and Defense Laws

(Paper International Security, Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution)

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PEACE BUILDING:NEGOTIATING WITH CONFLICT

- Conflicts are inevitable but violence need not be inevitable. Disagreements which may turn in to escalated insecurities are the roots of any conflict and hamper peace.
- In its broader scene peace is a harmonious relationship between the Human, non human life and non sentient (but quintessential) nature .
- Peace is closely associated with justice as it is ideated and practiced be it at local, national or international level.

Thus comes the realist statement

- There is scarcely any peace so unjust, but it is preferable, upon the whole, to the just war.'-Desiderius Eramus,

DEFINING PEACE IN AMORE HOLISTIC FASHION

As Peace, am I not praised by both men and gods as the very source and defender of all good things? What is there of prosperity, of security, or of happiness that cannot be ascribed to me? On the other hand, is not war the destroyer of all things and the very seed of evil? Desiderius Erasmus, The Complaint of Peace.

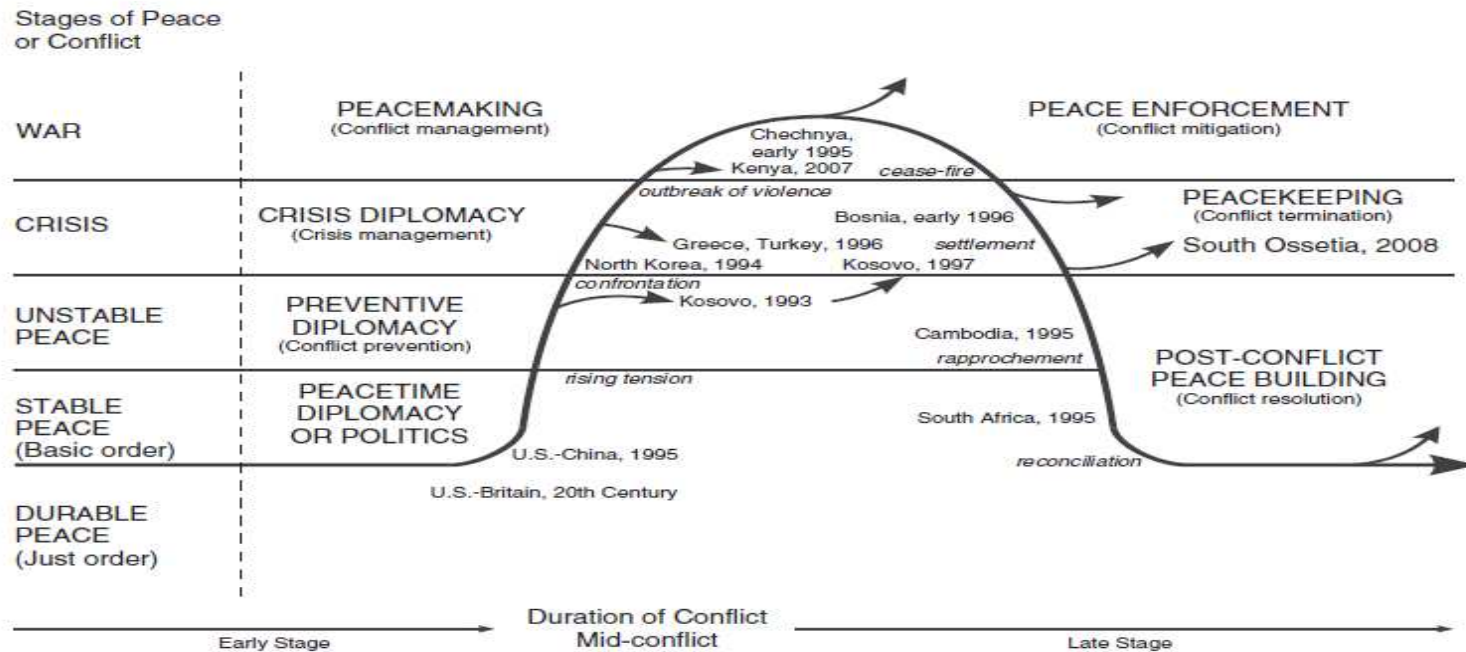
Three types

‘negative peace’ is the aim of narrow versions (which would be a good description of the failed peace treaty after World War I),

‘positive peace’ the aim of broader versions (which may well explain the European Peace after World War II).

‘hybrid peace’, is the amalgam of multiple approaches (as may be emerging in places such as Timor Leste or Kosovo after the conflicts there in the late 1990s)

LIFE CYCLE OF A CONFLICT MICHEL LUND



Graph 15.1 Basic life-history of conflicts and the phases of engagement

THREATS TO PEACE THE WAY ONE SEES



THREATS TO PEACE BREACH OF PEACE

- Failed and Fragile States
- Displaced People
- Active and Frozen Conflicts
- Energy Insecurity
- Climate Change
- Weapons of Mass Destruction Nuclear Proliferation
- Terrorism
- Economic Crisis

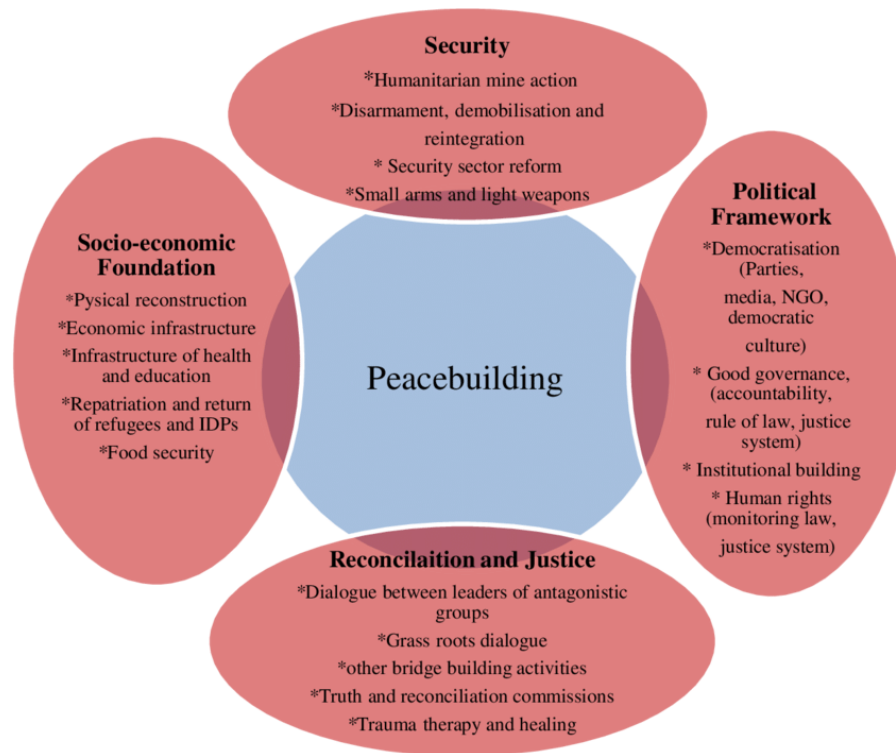
WORK AT VARIOUS LEVELS FOR PEACE





WHEEL OF PEACE EXPLAINING THE VARIOUS CORE AND CONNECTED AREAS OF PEACE BUILDING

PEACE BUILDING



CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

APPROACHES OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

	Conflict Settlement	Conflict Resolution	Conflict Transformation
Orien tation	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Process</i>	<i>Process and Structure</i>
Actor s	<i>Political and Military Leaders as Mediators or representatives of conflict parties</i>	<i>From private individuals, academics, professionals, 'civil mediation', 'citizens diplomacy' to NGOs</i>	<i>Local grassroots organizations to local and international development agencies, human rights organizations</i>
Strat egies	<i>From official and coercive measures like power mediation to non-coercive measures like facilitation or dialogue</i>	<i>Non-official and non-coercive measures like facilitation, consultation</i>	<i>Capacity building, grassroots training, development and human rights work</i>

III. THE NECESSITY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

CHANGING NATURE OF CONFLICT EFFORTS FOR PEACE

- Peace building from late 19th century the Hague to Geneva peace
- As we can see since the second world war to the end of cold war the threats to peace and breach to peace are inflected by the bipolar ideologically divided world order. Conflict resolution efforts between the Powers was a priority .
- Since the end of cold war peace is threatened by internal conflicts within a severing country clash between the sovereignty and the protection of people.

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT R2P-1

International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) published its report, *The Responsibility to Protect*, in 2001

The responsibility to protect embraces three specific responsibilities:

- A. The responsibility to prevent: to address both the root causes and direct causes of internal conflict and other man-made crises putting populations at risk.**
- B. The responsibility to react: to respond to situations of compelling human need with appropriate measures, which may include coercive measures like sanctions and international prosecution, and in extreme cases military intervention.**
- C. The responsibility to rebuild: to provide, particularly after a military intervention, full assistance with recovery, reconstruction and reconciliation, addressing the causes of the harm the intervention was designed to halt or avert**

RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT R2P-2

The Responsibility to Protect populations from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing has emerged as an important global principle since the adoption of the UN World Summit Outcome Document in 2005.

The Three Pillars

Every state has the Responsibility to Protect its populations from four mass atrocity crimes: genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing.

The wider international community has the responsibility to encourage and assist individual states in meeting that responsibility.

If a state is manifestly failing to protect its populations, the international community must be prepared to take appropriate collective action, in a timely and decisive manner and in accordance with the UN Charter.

SECURITY COUNCIL AND PEACE

the Security Council began with primary responsibility, under the UN Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security. When it receives a complaint about a threat to peace, the Council first recommends that the parties seek an agreement by peaceful means.

In some cases, the Council itself investigates and mediates. It may appoint special representatives or request the Secretary-General to do so, or to use his good offices. It may set forth principles for a peaceful settlement.

When a dispute leads to fighting, the Council's first concern is to end it as soon as possible. On many occasions, the Council has issued ceasefire directives, which have helped to prevent major hostilities. It also deploys *UN Peace Keeping Operations* to reduce tensions in troubled areas, keep opposing forces apart, and create conditions for sustainable peace after settlements have been reached.

The Council may decide on enforcement measures and economic sanction (such as trade embargoes) or collective military action.

UNGA MANDATE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY

The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN. Through regular meetings, the General Assembly provides a forum for Member States to express their views to the entire membership and find consensus on difficult issues. *It makes recommendations in the form of General Assembly Resolutions. Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security.*

UNITING FOR PEACE RESOLUTION OF UNGA

General Assembly resolution 377(V) is known as *the Uniting for peace* resolution. Adopted in 1950, the resolution resolves that if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility to act as required to maintain international peace and security, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with the view to making recommendations to Members in order to restore international peace and security. If not in session, the General Assembly may meet using the mechanism of the emergency special session.

To date, 10 Emergency Special Sessions have been convened.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY - EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSIONS(ESS)

1. ESS Suez 1956
2. ESS Hungary 1956
3. ESS on Lebanon 1958
4. ESS on Democratic Republic of the Congo 1960
5. ESS on the Middle East 1967

6. ESS on Afghanistan 1980
7. ESS on Palestine 1980-1982
8. ESS on Namibia 1981
9. Occupied Arab Territories (Golan Heights) 1982
- 10 . ESS on Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem 1997-2009, 2017,2018

UN AND PEACE BUILDING ARCHITECTURE

The Peace Building Commission (PBC) is an intergovernmental advisory body that supports peace efforts in conflict 31 member body

<https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/>

The UN Secretary-General's Peace Building Fund (PBF) is the organization's financial instrument of first resort to sustain peace in countries or situations at risk or affected by violent conflict

In 2019 The Department of Political and Peace building Affairs (DPPA) is established . It brought together the former Department of Political Affairs (DPA) ,the United Nations Peace building Support Office(PSBO) and Department of Peacekeeping Operations

DPPA plays a central role in United Nations efforts to prevent deadly conflict and build sustainable peace around the world. <https://dppa.un.org/>

UN Peacekeeping helps countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace. Deploys troops and police from around the world, integrating them with civilian peacekeepers to address a range of mandates set by the UN Security Council and General Assembly. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en>

THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND PEACE BUILDING AFFAIRS



The Department of Political and Peace Building Affairs (DPPA), established in 2019, plays a central role in United Nations efforts to prevent deadly conflict and build sustainable peace around the world.

DPPA monitors and assesses global political developments with an eye to detecting potential crises and devising effective responses. The Department provides support to the Secretary-General and his envoys in their peace initiatives, as well as to UN political missions around the world.

DPPA is also an agile platform for crisis response, capable, with the assent of countries concerned, of rapidly deploying mediators and other peacemaking expertise worldwide and cooperating closely with regional organizations on the frontlines of conflicts.

DPPA provides staff support to the UN Security Council

UNITE NATIONS PEACEKEEPING

The Charter gives the United Nations Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Security Council may adopt a range of measures, including the establishment of a United Nations peacekeeping operation. The legal basis for such action is found in Chapters VI, VII and VIII of the

Charter. While Chapter VI deals with the “Pacific Settlement of Disputes”, Chapter VII contains provisions related to “Action with Respect to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression”. Chapter VIII of the Charter also provides for the involvement of regional arrangements and agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security, provided such activities are consistent with the purposes and principles outlined in Chapter I of the Charter.

DISARMAMENT AS PEACE

In its landmark resolution 1653 of 1961, “Declaration on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons,” the UN General Assembly stated that the use of nuclear weaponry “would exceed even the scope of war and cause indiscriminate suffering and destruction to mankind and civilization and, as such, is contrary to the rules of international law and to the laws of humanity”

Thus peace got a stronger disarmament connotation.

The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs had originally been established as a department in 1982 upon the recommendation of the General Assembly's second special session on disarmament (SSOD II).

In 1992, it became the Centre for Disarmament Affairs, working under the Department of Political Affairs. At the end of 1997, it reverted to being the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

Supports disarmament through the work of the General Assembly and its First Committee, the Disarmament Commission, the Conference on Disarmament and other bodies
<https://www.un.org/disarmament/>



UNADO WORKING AREAS

Weapons of Mass Destruction

Conventional Arms

Regional disarmament

Transparency and Confidence Building

Other Disarmament Issues

UNGA AND DISARMAMENT

First committee : The Disarmament and International Security Committee

United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC): Discusses disarmament questions. It convenes each year for a three week period in April and May.

Special Sessions on Disarmament (SSOD): SSOD-I in 1978, SSOD-II in 1982 and SSOD-III in 1988. Since 1995, the General Assembly has been calling for a fourth session on disarmament.

Open-Ended Working Group on an Arms Trade Treaty

The United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

GA RESOLUTIONS ON DISARMAMENT

Ammunition

An Arms Trade Treaty

The Biological Weapons Convention

The Chemical Weapons Convention

Counter Terrorism

Military Spending

Missiles

Regional Disarmament

Small Arms and Light Weapons

UN Register of Conventional Arms

GA Resolutions and Decisions Database

DISARMAMENT IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On 28 April 2004, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1540 (2004) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter which affirms that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

Small Arms: Report of the Secretary-General.

Thematic Debate on strengthening collective security through general regulation and reduction of armaments since 2008.

Summit-level meeting chaired by United States President.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT GENEVA

The Conference on Disarmament (CD), was recognized by the first Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly (SSOD-I) (1978) as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community.

It succeeded other Geneva-based negotiating fora , which include the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament (1960), the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (1962-68), and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (1969-78).

As originally constituted, the CD had 40 members. Subsequently its membership was gradually expanded to 65 countries.

The CD meets in an annual session, which is divided in three parts of 10, 7 and 7 weeks, respectively. The first week shall begin in the penultimate week of the month of January.

THE CD AND ITS PREDECESSORS HAVE NEGOTIATED

Major multilateral arms limitation and disarmament agreements

- **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,**
- **The Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques,**
- **Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil thereof,**
- **The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction,**
- **The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction**
- **Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.**

UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT COMMISSION UNDC

In 1952, the General Assembly, created the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) under the Security Council with a mandate to prepare proposals for a treaty for the regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments, including the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction. However, it met only occasionally after 1959.

In 1978, the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament established a successor Disarmament Commission as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, composed of all Member States of the United Nations. (Successors to the Adhoc Disarmament Bodies)

It was created as a deliberative body, with the function of considering and making recommendations on various issues in the field of disarmament and of following up on the relevant decisions and recommendations of the special session. It reports annually to the General Assembly.

UN INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

Operating since 1980, UNIDIR is an autonomous institution within the United

Nations that conducts independent research on disarmament and related problems ,particularly international security issues .

Within the United Nations system UNDIR enables us to engage with and support Member State deliberations. Our role is to provide ideas and advice and to facilitate dialogue that can advance multilateral arms control and disarmament.

Core Programmes :

- 1. Weapons of Mass Destruction and Other Strategic Weapons**
- 2. Security and Technology**
- 3. Conventional Arms**
- 4. Gender and Disarmament**
- 5. Middle East Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone**

ATOMIC POWER AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS : A CLASS APART

International Atomic Energy Agency

<https://www.iaea.org/>

Nuclear Test ban Treaty

Comprehensive Test ban treaty Organization. <https://www.ctbto.org/>

HOLISTIC WAY OF LOOKING AT PEACE BUILDING

Monitoring the possible sources of conflict and their gravity.

Preventing the conflict with foresight and preventive diplomacy .

Intervening with force if needed to stop the conflict .

If conflict amounts to war then using various process to stop the war .

Rebuilding tranquility and trust between the disputing parties

Emphasis on Making Peace

Working on disarmament with a deeper and wider vision across the parties and also across the globe.

Mitigating the problem of weapons of Mass Destruction which changed the nature of the war in a worst way by not distinguishing between the combatants and non combatants.

Emphasizing on disarmament from the perspective of development.

Emphasis on Disarmament

HOLISTIC PEACE BUILDING AND RESTORATION: A GLIMPSE

Rebuilding peace in case of a conflict requires multiple actors here is an small example .In a trouble torn area following UN agencies function depending on the complexity

UNICEF,UNWOMEN
,WHO,WFP,UNHCR,UNDP,OCHA,

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POINTS TO PONDER

How to understand conflict and how to resolve it ?

What does it take to comprehend the relationship between insecurity , Conflict, Peace Building ?

Can we think about peace and security beyond war and use of force?

Peace building or transforming the conflict involves peace making and peace building, In these process what is the possibility of employing force?

What does it mean by responsibility to protect or R2P who will take the responsibility and how?

What is the connection between disarmament and peace?

How are the Institutions work to build peace in multiple dimensions ?

Can we link and think in the terms of Global Justice and Peace and Reduction and Mitigation of conflict .

PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND TRAINING CENTERS

Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) The Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) conducts research on the conditions for peaceful relations between states, groups and people.

<https://www.prio.org/>

Stockholm International Peace research Institute, is an independent international institute dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament

<https://sipri.org/about>

The University of Notre Dame's Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, part of the Keough School of Global Affairs, is one of the world's leading centers for the study of the causes of violent conflict and strategies for sustainable peace. <https://kroc.nd.edu/about-us/what-is-peace-studies/>

Danish Institute for International Studies (Copenhagen Peace Research Institute (COPRI) merged in to it. <https://www.diis.dk/en>

<https://www.upeace.org/>
(University of peace Costa Rica) 1980

<https://unu.edu/>
(United Nations University 1970s)

<https://unitar.org/> (United nations Institution for Training and research)
MASTER IN CONFLICT, PEACE AND SECURITY AND RELATED QUALIFICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY FOR PEACE BUILDING

Caritas from 1951 working for Peace <https://www.caritas.org/>

CARE is a leading humanitarian organisation

<http://www.careinternational.org.uk/>

Action Aid <http://www.actionaid.org.uk/where-we-work/liberia>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/>

Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP) <https://gnwp.org/>

The International Crisis Group conducts independent research and analysis on conflicts around the world.

<https://www.crisisgroup.org/en/>

Inter peace is an international organization that prevents violence and builds lasting peace <https://www.interpeace.org/>

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY FOR PEACE BUILDING

Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre

<http://www.peacebuilding.no>.

Oxfam International <https://www.oxfam.org/en/>

Pax Christi International human rights, human security, disarmament, de-militarisation, just world order, religion and violent conflict. working on <http://www.paxchristi.net>

Swiss peace is a practice-oriented peace research institute.

<http://www.swisspeace.ch/>

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY FOR PEACE BUILDING

Alliance for Conflict Transformation (ACT) US based NGO
<http://www.conflicttransformation.org/>

Alliance for Peacebuilding (AfP) ,A collective of 180 USA
organisations <https://www.allianceforpeacebuilding.org/>

Peace Building International An Indian Initiative Located in
Belgium . <https://www.peacebrigades.org/>

Mediators Beyond Borders International (MBBI) US based
training Institute and net work of organisation for Mediation
<https://mediatorsbeyondborders.org/>

SOME OTHER WEB SOURCES FOR PEACE AND SECURITY

<https://www.globalr2p.org/> (A must visit site to understand responsibility to protect)

<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/> (To get deeper understanding of the concept of R2P and recent developments along with key documents)

<https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/about-responsibility-to-protect.shtml>

UNO office on Genocide Prevention and Responsibility to protect..

<https://www.ohchr.org/> (UN High Commission on Human Rights)

<https://www.unocha.org/> (UN Office on Coordinating Humanitarian Affairs OCHA coordinates the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. We advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.

<https://www.unhcr.org/> UN High Commission on Refugees .

SELECT READINGS

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- Charles A. Kupchan (2010) *How Enemies Becomes Friends*, Princeton University Press
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- Tony Fry (2019) *Unstaging War, Confronting Conflict and Peace*, Palgrave Macmillan
- Charles Webel and Johan Galtung (Ed) (2007) *Handbook of Peace and Conflict Studies* .Routledge,U.K.
- Jacob Bercovitch Et al (Ed) (2009) *Sage Hand Book of Conflict Resolution* ,Sage
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Peace Building is a complex but fulfilling project, Know about it, spread word about it, If have a chance involve in it. Peace is nothing but harmonious connection between The human, non human life and nature. Understand the depth and width of Peace and Violence which are out there and also within.

