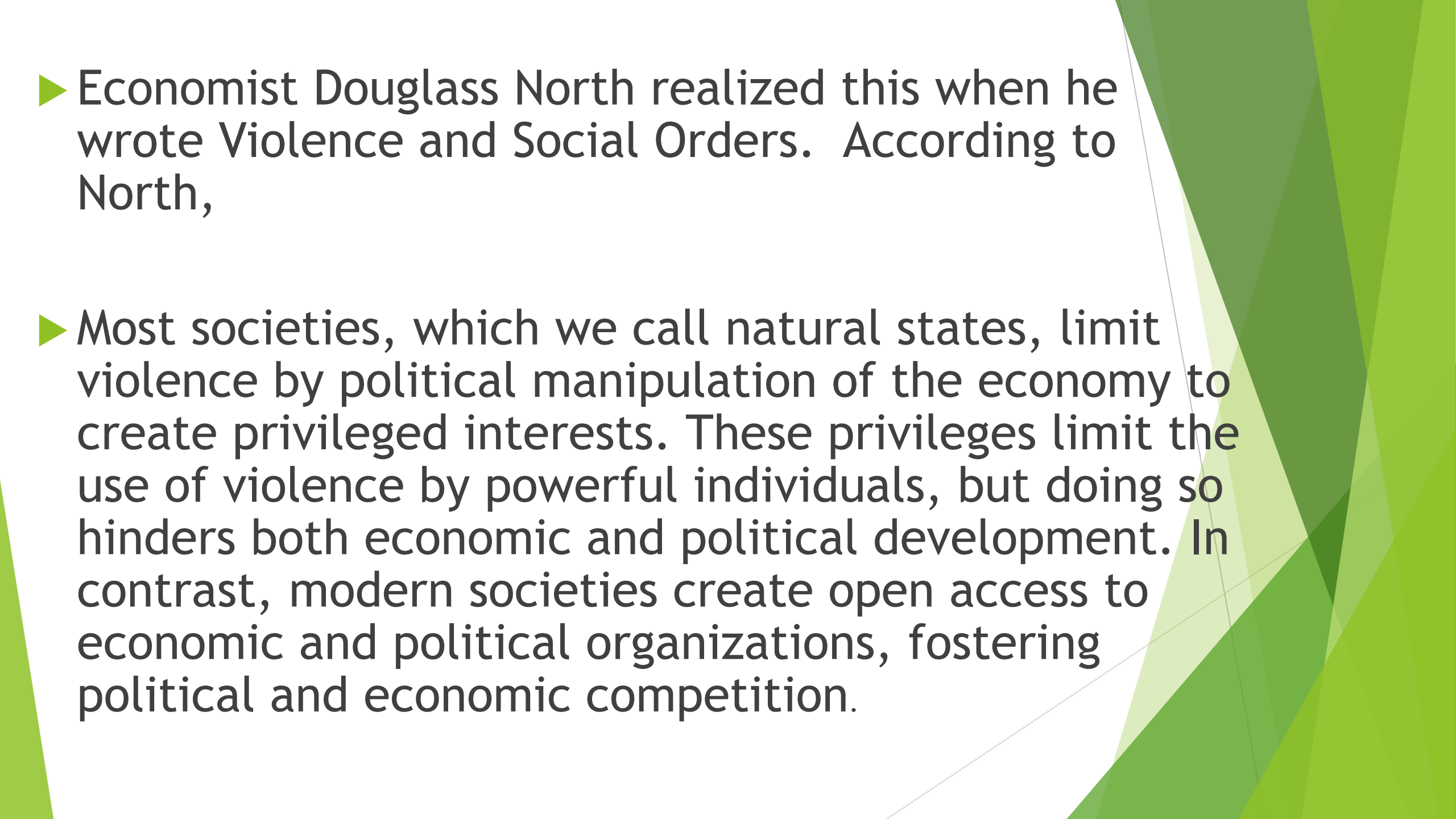


CONFLICT PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT AND PEACEKEEPING

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- ▶ *garigisri90@gmail.com*

CONFLICT

- Conflicts are inherent in human relations occur between individuals or groups over issues such as
religion, race, language,
beliefs, values, identity, scarcity
or unequal distribution of resources, contestation
of central power, or
peoples' quest for self-determination

- 
- The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.
- ▶ Economist Douglass North realized this when he wrote *Violence and Social Orders*. According to North,
 - ▶ Most societies, which we call natural states, limit violence by political manipulation of the economy to create privileged interests. These privileges limit the use of violence by powerful individuals, but doing so hinders both economic and political development. In contrast, modern societies create open access to economic and political organizations, fostering political and economic competition.

- ▶ Conflicts are inevitable but violence need not be
- ▶ Disagreements escalate in to insecurities and are the roots of any conflict .
- ▶ In Its broader scene , peace is a harmonious relationship between the human , non human and non sentient (but quintessential) nature .
- ▶ Peace – Justice closely associated
- ▶ Ideated and practiced at local, national and international levels.
- ▶ Realist Statement –
- ▶ *There is scarcely any peace so unjust , but it is preferable upon the whole , to the just war.*
- ▶ *-Desiderious Erasmus*

Tools for Conflict Resolution

UN and Regional Organization Conflict Resolution	Peace Processes (Negotiated or Mediated)	Sanctions and Negotiation Prevention			
		Inducements		Prevention	
		Early warning		Prevention	
		Precursors, Ripeness		Prevention	
		Arms embargoes	Trade sanctions	Positive inducements—aid, membership in IGOs, etc.	Aid to strengthen local conflict resolution capacity
		Ceasefires	Declarations of principles	Interim agreements	Comprehensive agreements
		Peacemaking (mediation to prevent or resolve)	Military observer missions and peacekeeping forces (interposition of neutral forces)	Peace enforcement (combat)	Preventive deployment

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.

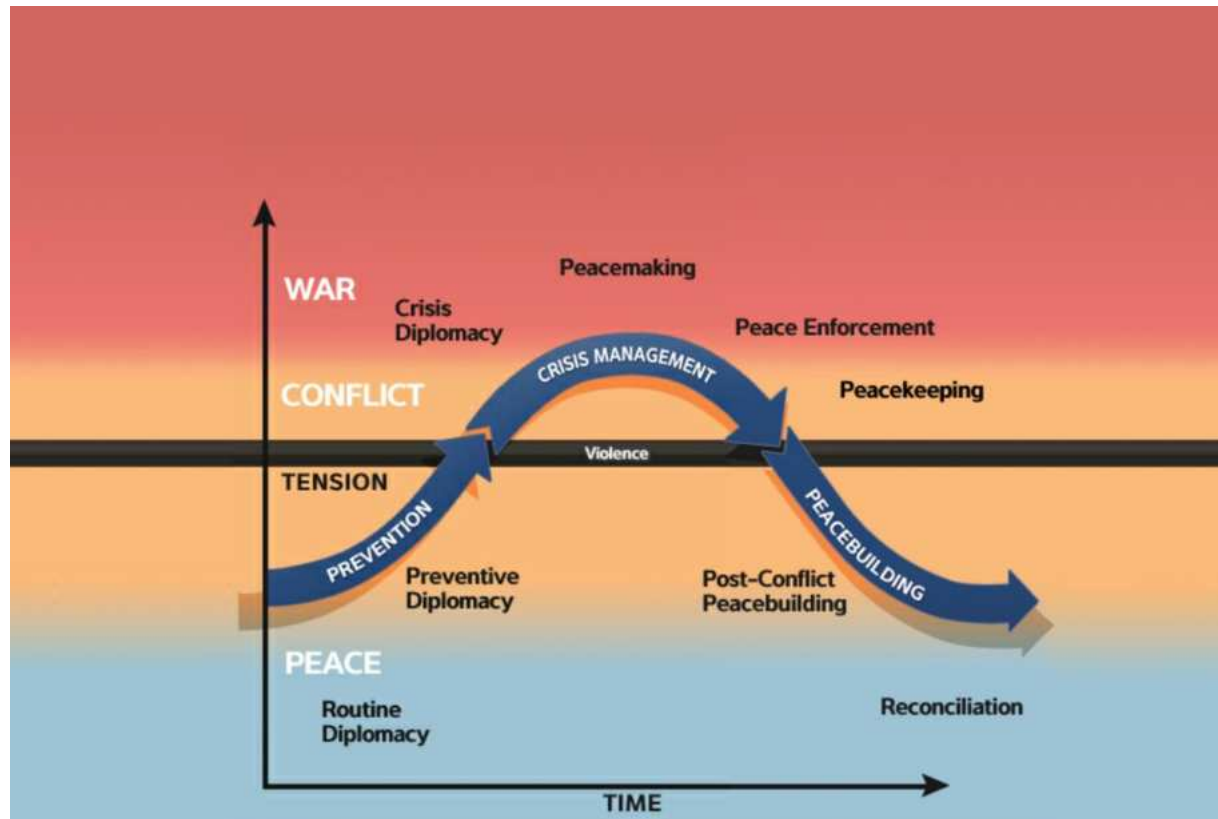
Three types

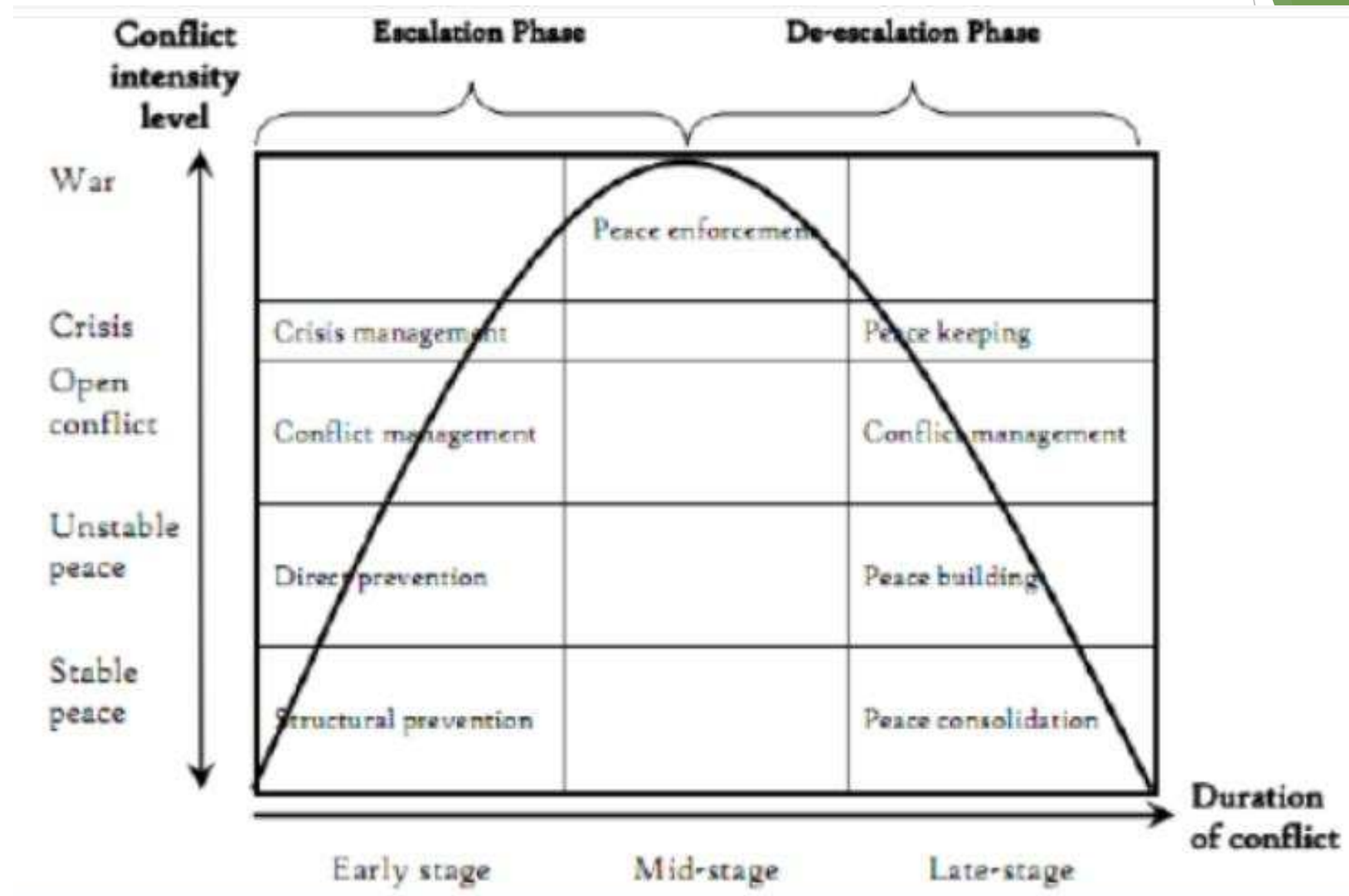
'negative peace' is the aim of narrow versions (which would be a good description of the failed peace treaty after World War I),

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

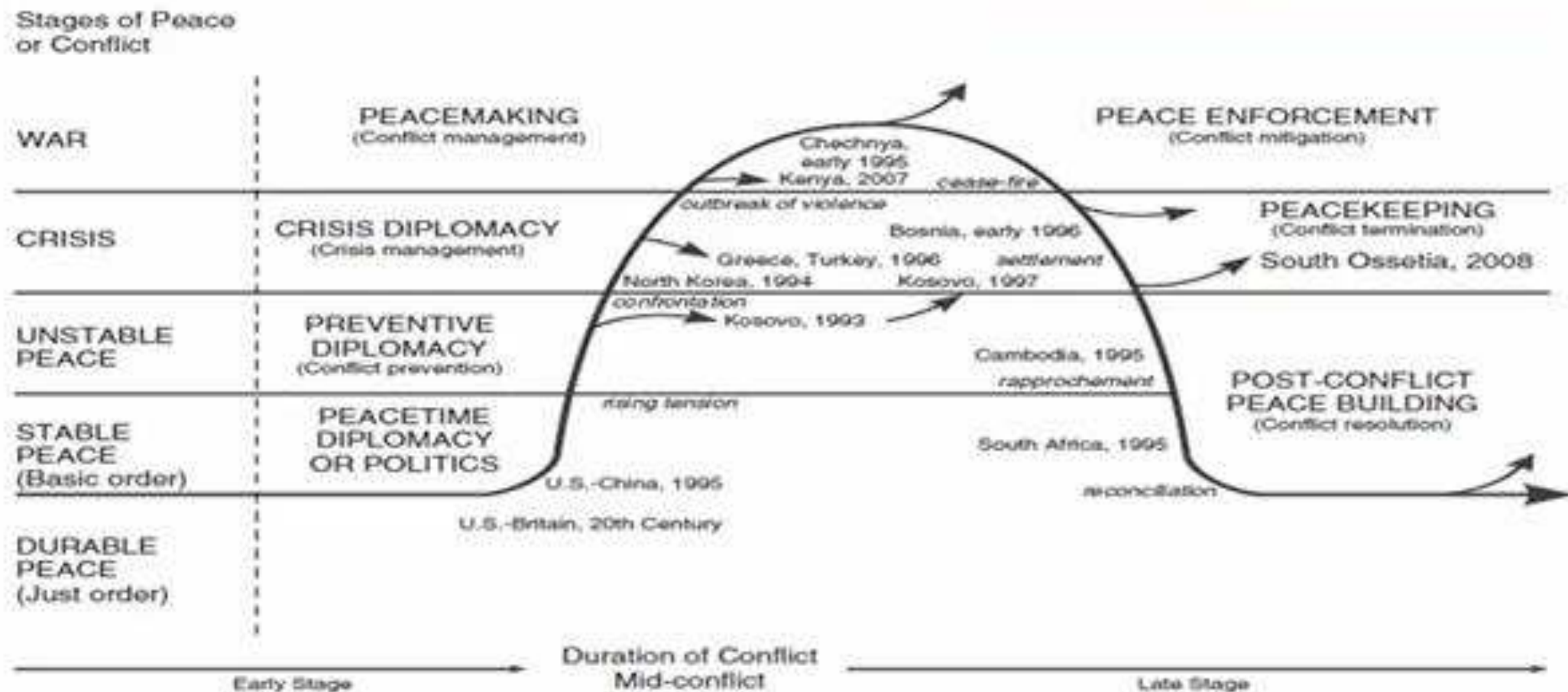
'hybrid peace', is the amalgam of multiple approaches (as may be emerging in places such as Timor Leste or Kosovo after the conflicts there in the late 1990s)

Conflict Life cycle





LIFE CYCLE OF A CONFLICT MICHEL LUND



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

- ▶ Conflict prevention
- ▶ - Direct Prevention
- ▶ prevents short term /imminent escalation
- ▶ - Structural prevention
- ▶ long term measures economic development political participation

Michael Lund defines preventive diplomacy as-

"actions taken in vulnerable places and times to avoid the threat or use of armed force and related forms of coercion by states or groups to settle the political disputes that can arise from destabilizing effects of economic, social, political, and international change."

The World Wars of 20th Century

- The 20th Century marks intense global inter-state violence which is also a 'total war'
- Technological advancement lead to enhancement in capacity to inflict violence
- Communities were forced to establish International law and global diplomacy
- The trauma of the First World War together with the demand for democratic control of foreign policy, stimulated the public urge for better understanding of foreign relations.
- Eg. League of nations after WWI and UNO after WWII
- Recognised the Massive capability of building weapons with advanced technology developing (NBC)
- ~~Wave of 'decolonisation'~~

Cold war era

- Bipolar system and alliance structure has emerged with the US and Soviet Union as major players
 - Distrust and hostility in relations and the world is at brink of nuclear war
 - Several proxywars and interventions
 - Arms race and arms proliferation globally
 - Shaped every decision made in international arena (1940-1990)
-

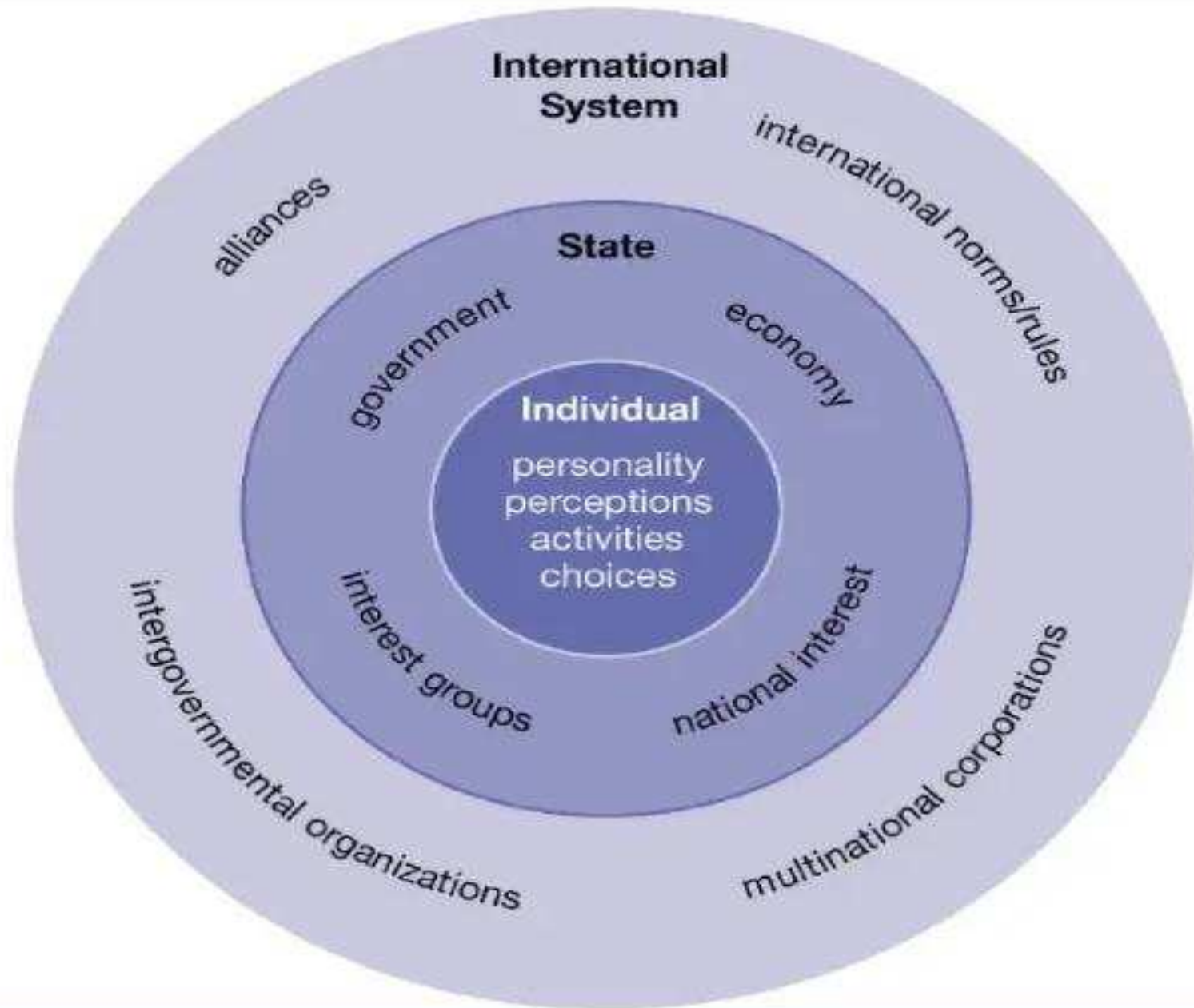
THREATS TO PEACE BREACH OF PEACE

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



The Arab Spring

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=87P-QGloUUQ>



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>

Conflict Management

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

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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.



Peace Keeping

- ▶ .To Help resolve and control armed conflict
- ▶ -first peace keeping mission in 1920s after the WW-I
- ▶ United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO) first operation- un-armed military observers
- ▶ to Palestine in 1948 for Israel Arab and then to Kashmir
- ▶ 1956-1974 total 10 missions
- ▶ The Congo Operation of 1960-64 a high cost mission
- ▶ -peace keeping turned peace enforcement

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.(Emergency Special Sesion)

To date, 10 emergency special sessions have been convened.

10 CONFLICTS TO WATCH IN 2022

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M-mymUJRULs&list=TLGGrLaWyjguupcxNjExMjAyMg>

UNGA- Emergency Special Sessions

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 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.

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>



UN- DPPA

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

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

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

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.



Thanks

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