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# Peacebuilding and Reconciliation



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# **Peacebuilding: Why and How?**

# WHY?

• **WAR**

**SUSTAINABLE  
PEACE**



**Humanitarian  
Grounds**

**Peace  
making  
(Mediation)**

**Peace  
keeping**

**Peace  
building**

**Development**

**PB is important to prevent relapse and failed states**

# Violence disrupts development

- × **1.5 billion people** live with violence and conflict
- × **42 million people** are displaced as result
- × **Poverty is 20% higher** in conflict countries
- × Countries with negligible or no violence - major decline in poverty between 1981 and 2005; **in conflict-affected countries, poverty remained constant** over the same period. Most post conflict countries have not achieved a single MDG (Millennium Development Goals)!

# What is the biggest challenge in front of Peacebuilding?

- Gender
- Government involvement
- Weather and access



**Conflict**

# What is Conflict ?

The word conflict is basically derived from *conflictus* of Latin. In fact it appeared in the English vocabulary at the end of the fourteenth century or in the early years of the fifteenth century AD. The basic idea in the root of this word is disharmony, generally between two individuals or groups of individuals who indulge in violence-based activities to serve their interest; for this, they continuously try to establish their superiority on others by different ways.

**Oxford online dictionary defines the term as** “situations in which people, groups or countries are involved in a serious disagreement or argument.



# The Concept of Conflict

- Conflict refers to some form of
  - Friction
  - Disagreement
  - Or discord

Arising within a group when the beliefs or actions of one or more members of the group are either resisted by or unacceptable to one or more members of another group.

It can be about a situation or type of behaviour.

# **John Burton's View on Conflict**

**There are not good guys**

**There are not bad guys**

**There's only you and me**

**And we just disagree some  
time .**

# Causes of Conflict?

- Personality** : During IIInd world war , between Resowoualt and Stalin
- Ideology** : Cold War (USA- USSR)
- Interest** : Suez Crisis (1956)
- History** : India- Pakistan and Israel and philistine
- Misunderstanding** : Cuba Crisis(1962)
- Security** :India did interfere in Pakistan 1971
- Culture** :ISIS- Europe
- Religion** :Partition of India
- Caste** : institute for Conflict Management 2007 report describes that 27000 criminal cases registered in India , which were based on casteism

# James A. Shellberg's

James A. Shellberg discovers three fundamental needs of the individuals that should be satisfied. These are **identity, recognition and security**. If human needs get no satisfaction at all, their inner tendency awakens and expresses itself in somewhat, violent and notorious manner.

So aggression is an outcome of frustration and frustration generates violence. A number of times, it is seen whenever a family does not fulfill the needs of a family member then the member goes in frustration and after some time his/her frustration outcomes in the form of violence. In the same way, a group of people feel that present system or scenarios will disturb their identity and does not recognize them and also afraid that in this system they are not secure, then they will definitely revolt against the system or state or even society. For example Sri Lankan's terrorist group LTTE (Liberation of Tiger Tamil Elam, even Naxalism in India

**Conflict Resolution: Theory ,Research and Practice**

# Morton Deutsch's View

Described constructive and destructive processes in the resolution of conflict, summarized the position as follows: “If one want to create the conditions for a destructive process of conflict resolution, one would introduce into the conflict the typical characteristics and effects of a competitive process: Poor communication; coercive tactics; suspicion; the perception of basic difference in values; an orientation to increasing the power differences; challenges to the legitimacy of the parties and so forth. On the other hand, if one wants to create the conditions for a constructive process: **good communication:** the perception of similarity in beliefs and values; full acceptance of another's legitimacy; problem centered negotiations; mutual trust and confidence; information sharing and so forth.

**A Theoretical Perspective on Conflict and Conflict resolution**

# Analyze the Conflict

- 1. Analyze it with the context.**
- 2. Find out its causes**
- 3. Find out more than three solutions**
- 4. Select best option**
- 5. Treat a conflict as temporary issue**

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# **Some Thinker's Views on Conflict resolution**

# Father of Political Philosophy



**427-347 BC**

- 1. The Republic**
- 2. The statesman**
- 3. The Laws**

**Plato said that when a person interfere in the work of another person , then conflict opens in the society, so for the conflict resolution , he divided society in three groups :**

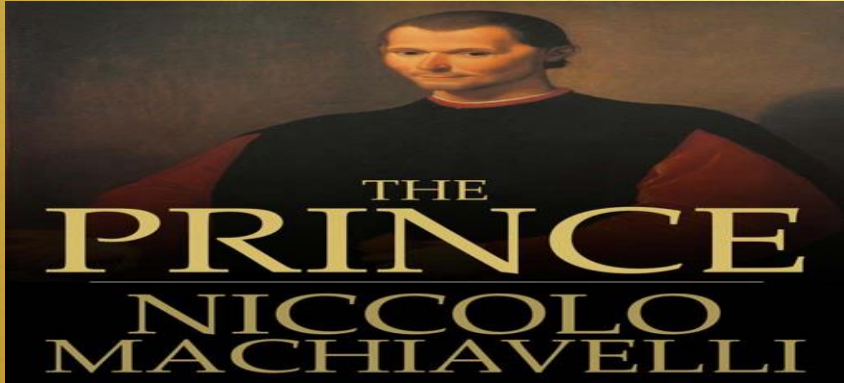
**Productive Class- Will Power**

**Army- Braveness**

**Ruling- Sound Mind, Philosopher, king**



# Father of Modern Politics

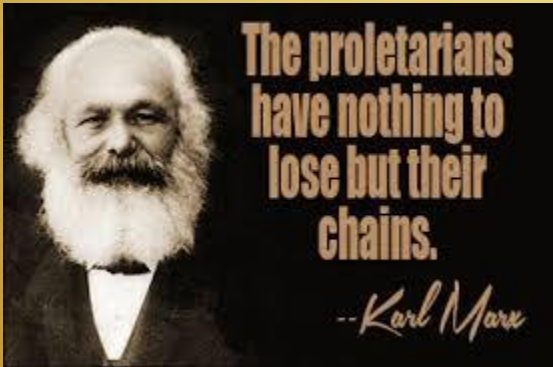


1469-1527 A. D.

## The Discourse

Human Nature was the main reason of conflict , because human nature features are- coward, egoistic , jealousy, corrupted, aggressive, selfishness, so to resolve any conflict , a powerful king is needed.

# Communism



5 May 1818, Trier, Germany

Died: 14 March 1883, London, United Kingdom

Das Capital  
Communist Manifesto

Property , class and state are the causes of conflict, if we want to resolve conflict then we should revolt against powerful class , and use some sort of violence

# According to Gandhiji

1. According to Gandhi, all conflicts rise in society due to violence and lie statement.

So, According to Gandhian method we should use Satygraha to resolve all conflicts, if it does resolve a conflict then it will not rise in future.

2. Gandhi argued in Hind Swaraj that violence never works as a response to violence. It usually generates more violence as a result and precipitates a seemingly endless litany of tit-for-tat militant engagements. Such as example, it was the event of 9/11, which led to George W. Bush declaring a war against terror, transforming his policy into one of global projection and intervention on a scale not seen since the high of the cold war to confrontation with the Soviet Union.

# II

- ✦ In the case of Iraq, it is stated that USA did invasion in Iraq on the ground that it was supporting terrorist groups and terrorists and another ground at that it had weapons of mass destruction (WMD). May be both grounds were true at that time but the at methods of conflict resolution were used by American's group. They did not work that time, and today world is facing more and more violence based problems. Such as ISIS (Islamic States for Iraq and Syria) is a product of that destructive conflict.
- ✦ So this example do justice to the views of Gandhi that violence generates more violence.

# Gandhi's Satyagraha

*Satyagraha* is one of the greatest contributions of Gandhi to Indian history, in particular and world history, in general. It was coined by Gandhi to express the nature of his action against the 'racial discrimination' in South Africa. The technique of *Satyagraha* was used for the first time during the resistance of Indian workers of South Africa against the Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance of 1906.

It is based on the principle of love and believes in '*love for all*' and '*suffer for all*'

# What is peace ?

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

— Albert Einstein



- Peace is not just the absence of conflict; it is the ability to handle conflict by peaceful means.

-Roland Reagan

- An eye for an eye will only make the world blind.

-Mahatma Gandhi

# Peacebuilding is a schlep or how?

<b>S</b>	<b>Safety and human security</b>	<i>Security sector reform (SSR), disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), Rule of law, human rights...</i>
<b>C</b>	<b>Civil society</b>	<i>Civil society mobilisation and civic education, civilian oversight of army</i>
<b>H</b>	<b>Healing</b>	<i>Reconciliation, mediation, transitional justice, protection, psychosocial therapy, IDPs and returnees/integration, SGBV, reparations</i>
<b>L</b>	<b>Livelihoods</b>	<i>Job creation, short-term employment generation, youth, public works</i>
<b>E</b>	<b>Empowerment of women and youth</b>	<i>Restarting economic activities, resettlement and shelter, land reforms, natural resources,</i>
<b>P</b>	<b>Public administration and accountability</b>	<i>Re-establishing state authority, basic services provisions, institutions and local governance, constitutional reform, electoral reform processes, civil service reform, public finance management</i>



# Root causes and solutions

Simmering hatred, **ethnic divisions**



National Dialogue, **reconciliation**

Lack of understanding of  
**democratic norms and practices**



**Civic education**

Sense of **injustice and inequality**



**Rule of law**, anti-corruption, human rights

**Military dominance**



**Security Sector Reform (SSR)**

Lack of **civilian oversight and accountability**



Rule of law, **institution-building**

**Former combatants** left to their own devices



**Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)**

**Poverty** and lack of livelihoods



Public service delivery, employment creation,  
**peace dividends**

# Peacebuilding through Reconciliation

Reconciliation should be accompanied by justice, otherwise it will not last. While we all hope for peace it shouldn't be peace at any cost but peace based on principle, on justice.

The practice of peace and reconciliation is one of the most vital and artistic of human actions.

-  
Nhat Hanh



**There is no way to peace. Peace is the only way.**

# THANK YOU

