



## **Key Insights**

### **Four Key Insights of the Seminar**

#### **“Inclusivity in Rebuilding States: Focusing on Inclusivity of Political Negotiations and its Impact on Post-Conflict Peace-building”**

**6 June 2013**

The seminar was co-organized by the Permanent Mission of Japan to the UN and the Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania on 6 June 2013 at the Permanent Mission of Japan to the UN. There are four key insights discussed in three and half hours of active discussion between panelists and participants:

#### **1. Simple and Bold Formula on Inclusivity in Peace Negotiations:**

- Inclusion and participation create legitimacy.
- Exclusion can create spoilers.
- In reality, it is not that simple. Each case should have detailed understanding and mappings of political dynamics to decide who should be included or excluded. A political judgment has to be made on who must be included because his/her participation is critical.
- For the UN, inclusivity is crucial as the currency of the UN is “impartiality,” while states often use inclusion or exclusion for political power or leverage. The UN is better positioned to take further steps to ensure more inclusion.

#### **2. Timing and Process:**

- Peace is not an event but a process. Thus, it is important for peace custodians to judge when some enemies or potential spoilers can be included in the peace process. In some occasions, it might be difficult to include some insurgent groups when a peace agreement is reached; but it would be crucial to include them in the political and state-building process right after the implementation of the peace agreement starts.

### **3. Importance to Include “Those without Guns” into Political Process:**

- It is crucial to include “people or groups without guns” such as women, civil society, and peaceful opposition who have not fought wars into the political process, because they can become strong groups that can lobby to defend peace.
- Even if a peace agreement is achieved or signed by major fighting parties, the agreement should give peace-dividends to all people in a conflicted country so that they become defenders and beneficiaries of peace.

### **4. Framework to Include both “Domestic Groups” and “External Groups (Outsiders)”**

- There is always a dilemma between “respecting local ownership” for the peace process and the “need to include some regional or outside parties” to create sustainable peace, because domestic and outside powers are often interlinked.
- It is critical for peace negotiators to design a multi-layered framework in which stakeholders within a conflicted country can keep their legitimate rights to determine their future while also allowing regional (and outside) powers to engage in the peace process so that they become a part of solution, not part of the problem.
- It is important for outside powers not to fragment insurgency.