## **European Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation**

# **European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation**

The I	Role	of	Victi	ms'	Orga	nisat	ions	in	Transition	from
Confl	ict: F	am	ilies	of th	ne Dis	sappe	eared	l in	Nepal	

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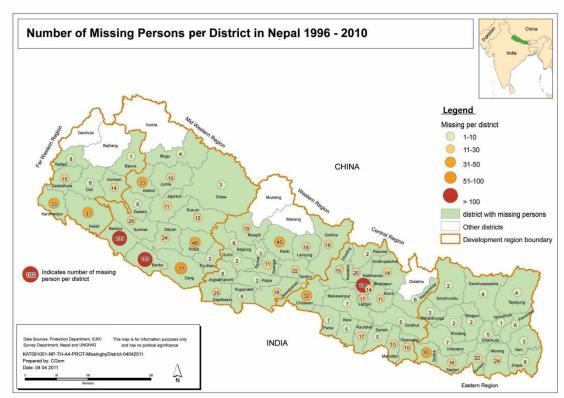
The support of victims' leaders and members of the Conflict Victims' Committee in Bardiya is greatly appreciated. I was in close contact with many family members of the disappeared, whose kind responses to the goal of this study have allowed me to produce my work in this form. I have learned first-hand about every-day experiences from the families with whom I have shared tears, suffering, solidarity and a hope for future. Thank you to all members and leaders of the Conflict Victims' Committee, with whom I am able to share my experiences, act and gain solidarity for the victims' movement in Nepal. Thank you to Simon Robins, my guardian and source of inspiration, for all his care. Thank you to Beatrix Austin for academic insights and worthy comments. Thank you to Kunda Dixit and Dr. George Varughese for encouragement and kind support throughout my programme. Thank you to Robert Godden, Govinda Bandi, Reshma Thapa, Ekraj Bhandari, Sabitra Dura and Janak Raut for useful feedbacks. Thank you to Erik Wilson and Amy Hunter for editorial support.

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#### **Abstract**

Nepal's armed conflict (1996-2006) may be over, but victims and their families continue to suffer the effects of past violations. While unaddressed grievances live on, the post-conflict agenda has been dominated by national and international human rights agencies that lead the discussion through their own agendas. Limited progress has been made at the political level, but peace and reconciliation remains elusive at the local level; hundreds of families are still waiting to learn the truth about their loved ones. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement that ended Nepal's conflict contains commitments to create both a Truth and Reconciliation Commission and a Commission for Disappearances; however, in the five years since the conflict neither has been created. Lack of consultation with victims' communities has left campaigning and advocacy fragmented and useful only as tools to serve elite interests. Victims' organisations, such as the CVC, represent the most effective way for victims to contribute to Nepal's transitional justice process. The primary challenge for those trying to advance a transitional justice agenda is to ensure that advocacy represents an agenda rooted in the experience of those who need truth, justice, livelihood support and sustain peace, not a prescriptive global agenda divorced from victims' realities.



Source: International Committee of The Red Cross, ICRC Kathmandu, April 2011

## **Acronyms**

AF Advocacy Forum

AI Amnesty International

AWC Accountability Watch Committee

CA Constitutional Assembly

CDO Chief District Officer

CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement

CPN-M Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)

CSJ Committee for Social Justice

CVC Conflict Victims Committee

CVSJ Conflict Victims Society for Justice

DC Disappearance Commission

FGD Focus Group Discussion

HRW Human Rights Watch

ICG International Crisis Group

ICJ International Commission on Jurists

ICTJ International Centre for Transitional Justice

ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross

INSEC Informal Sector Service centre

LPC Local Peace Committee

MoPR Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction

MVA Maoist Victims Association

NEFAD National Network of Families of the Disappeared and

Missing, Nepal

NGO Non-Government Organisation

NHRC National Human Rights Commission

OHCHR Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights

PGSD Pressure Group of Searching for the Disappeared

PSTD Post-traumatic Stress Disorder

SC Supreme Court

SOCAJ Solidarity Campaign for Justice

SoFAD Society of Families of those Disappeared by the State

TJ Transitional Justice

TRC Truth and Reconciliation Commission

UN United Nations

# **Contents**

Chapter	1 Introduction
1.1	Political and Social Context
1.1.	.1 Disappearances in Nepal
1.1.	.2 Who is a victim; who represents victims?2
1.2	Objectives of the Study
1.3	Personal Motivation
Chapter	2 Transitional Justice: the Need to Focus on Victims
2.1	The Transitional Justice Process and Victims in Nepal
2.2	Victims and Conflict Transformation
2.3	Research Question
2.4	Methodology3:
2.4.	.1 Semi-structured Interviews
2.4.	.2 Focus Group Discussions
2.4.	.3 Participant observation
2.4.	.4 Secondary sources
Chapter	The Role of Victims' Organisations in Nepal
3.1	Victims' Organisations: Scope, Agenda and Activities

3.1.1 A Victims' Agenda41
3.1.2 Understanding post-conflict transition
3.1.3 Victims' Organisations and Advocacy44
3.1.4 Diverting the Victims' Agenda: Politicisation and Manipulation45
3.1.5 Victims' Orientation
3.1.6 Expectations of Families towards a Disappeared Commission49
3.1.7 Challenges of Victims' Organisations
Chapter 4 Victims' Organisations: a Case Study of the Conflict Victims Committee (CVC) 55
4.1 The selection of the case study55
4.2 Origin and objectives55
4.3 Partnership and challenges
4.4 CVC as a Change Agent
4.4.1 From suffering to activism60
4.4.2 The Effects of Victimhood
4.4.3 Victims' organisation and the psychosocial needs of victims63
4.4.4 Deepening solidarity through organisation
4.5 Voices of the Disappeared Families: Findings and Discussion

	4.5.1	Victims' needs and priorities	.66
	4.5.2	Truth and Justice	. 67
	4.5.3	Responses to Today's Transition	. 68
	4.5.4	Reparations	. 69
	4.5.5	Peace and reconciliation	.70
	4.5.6	Victims' Role and Participation	.72
	4.5.7	Relations with Other Actors	.74
	4.5.8	Challenges and Perspectives in Victims' Campaign	.75
۷	4.6 NO	GOs' Behaviour and Victims	.77
۷	4.7 Vi	ctims' Organisations and Internal Discussion	.79
Ch	apter 5	Conclusion and Recommendations	.81
4	5.1 Ga	aps in the Current Process	.83
4	5.2 W	ays Forward for Victims' Organisations in Nepal	. 84
4	5.3 Re	ecommendations	.86
	5.3.1	Government	.86
	5.3.2	Civil Society/NGOs	. 86
	5.3.3	Donors & International Organisations	. 87

5.3.4	Researchers	87
5.3.5	Victims' Groups	88
	ohy	