THE CONFLICT OF COMPONENTS ANALYSIS: ISSUES IN THE CONFLICT

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Abstract

With regard to various issues in dealing with conflict, it is important to bear in mind not just overt, physical violence, but also the sometimes subtly disguised forms of structural and cultural violence. As to the components of conflict, the focus should not only be on hostile behaviour, but also on prejudiced attitudes and incompatible interests. From such wider perspectives meaningful insights may be developed about cultural values underlying conflicts, and power issues in the field of mediation. More attention may be given to the effects of changes in leadership on conflicts and their resolution, and to several constitutional and procedural ways of promoting post-conflict confidence building. During the crucial stage of monitoring and managing the implementation of an agreement, the various forms of violence and the different components of conflict should seriously be taken into account. Such a comprehensive understanding can even lead to a wider application of certain conflict resolution and restorative justice methods, so that they can contribute to conflict prevention. Diversified knowledge, insight and expertise can indeed improve the quality and effectiveness of present-day conflict resolution.

***Key words**: Conflict, conflict analysis, issues*

INTRODUCTION

Conflict management in general, and conflict resolution in particular, is almost entirely determined by our understanding of the composition of a conflict, and not only by its symptoms. In the same breath a critical look at the core issues in the conflict will help to avert a serious physical violence. In some instances the study of conflict (and its resolution) is limited to instances of physical violence, in others a broader approach is adopted in terms of peace. Without further belabouring the point, it could be accepted that studies in conflict resolution or peace are diverse in their approaches, and therefore a summation of issues in conflict resolution is an ambitious undertaking. For the purpose of this discussion and as one of the points of departure, it is useful to note Johan Galtung's additions of structural and cultural violence to physical violence. Approaches and techniques in conflict resolution can greatly benefit from Galtung's description of conflict in terms of the following three necessary components: firstly, incompatibility of interests (or a contradiction), secondly, negative attitudes in the form of perceptions or stereotypes about others; and thirdly, behaviours of coercion and gestures of hostility and threat. Competition is, therefore, inevitable, whether it is between two or more individuals, groups or even states. Conflict can be prevented or managed if those involved are parties to a figurative agreement about the "rules" in terms of which the competition is managed an example of such an agreement being the "social contract". In the absence of such a consensus, conflict becomes prolonged, unresolved and harmful.

Galtung's triangle provides guidance to conflict resolution practitioners and researchers for understanding the root causes and basic nature of a conflict situation. Many mediation processes have concentrated mainly on the behavioural aspect. Then the objective of a cease-fire, for example, is paramount, but the other two components are not addressed

In discussing the aforemention topic above, we try to take into account the special issues that are involved in the conflict. Conflict analysis is the systematic framework for gaining a deeper understanding of the origin and nature of a conflict, by uncovering the core issues at the root of

It, A wide range of conflict analysis methods and some of the tools which can be used for conflict analysis are mention in the first part of the chapter, "Conflict in concepts". The second part of the chapter is "Conflict in dynamics". Conflict is an ever-changing process and all our judgments about it have to carefully take into account the passage of time. The balance of power and available resources, actors or the components of a conflict can change dramatically as time goes by. Conflict analysis, therefore, has to be an ongoing process. Linked to this is the idea that dealing with conflict is a longterm process.Conclusion and recommendations were made to address the situation.

CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

CONFLICT

Galtung (1969) describes a conflict as being the interplay between 1) the issue of contention 2) attitudes and 3) behaviour (the parties' actions). The issue is thus a central element of an armed conflict (Galtung 1969, Wallensteen 2002, 34-37). However, it should be noted that rather than answering the question *why* parties to a conflict fight, which would be the explanation; we deal with the question *over what issue* they fight. An issue is here conceived as "a disputed point or question, the subject of a conflict or a controversy" (Randle 1987; Diehl 1992). Causes and issues should not be confounded.as cited in Best 2012.

The word "conflict" is derived from the Latin word *confligere*, meaning to "strike together." Lexically, according to *Webster Dictionary, Vol. 1, (1971),* conflict means: to strike, to dasy. A fight, struggle or battle, clash, contention, confrontation, a controversy or quarrel, active opposition, strife or incompatibility, to meet in opposition or hostility, to contend, to be contrary or to be at variance. Conflict also means contradiction arising from differences in interests, ideas, ideologies, orientations, beliefs, perceptions and tendencies.

Although, conflict is a normal, natural and inevitable phenomenon in any interactive situation of human life, contradictions exists at all levels of the society – intra – psychic/personal, interpersonal, intra – groups, inter – group, institution, intra – national and international. Conflict is not necessarily negative in itself. It is often a by – product of social change and may lead to constructive transformation. Nowadays, many scholars have come up with different definitions, concepts, views or school of thoughts of conflicts from a more intellectual platform all over the world.

Coser, (1956) Conceptualised conflict as "as struggle between individuals or collectivises over

value or claims to status, power and scarce resources in which the aims of the opponents are to neutralize, injures or eliminate their rivals; social conflict is not only negative in the sense of tearing apart, social conflict may contribute to the maintenance of group boundaries and prevent the withdrawals of members from groups.

Quicy (1990:19) sees conflict as opposition among social entities directed against one another, it distinguished competition and defined it as opposition among social entities independently striving for something of which the resources are inadequate to satisfy all. Competitors may not be aware of one another, while they are parties to a conflict. In this vein, two points which are directly related to conflict analysis and management can be deduced from this definition. One is that contrary to the old perspective which regards conflict as national, it is not inevitable, only competition can be so regarded.

Ross looks at conflict as "…a situation in which two or more human beings desire goals which they perceived as being obtainable by one or the other, but not both… each party is mobilising energy to obtain a goal, a desired object or situation, and each party perceives the other as a barrier or treat to that goal." Ross (1993 6:xiv) notes opined that: "If disadvantaged groups and individuals refuse to consider open conflict, they deny themselves what sometimes is their most effective means for bringing about needed change". Rose therefore saw nothing wrong in conflict, he saw it as a natural and inevitable human experience and as a critical mechanism by which goals and aspirations of individual and groups are articulated, it is a channel for the definition of creative solutions to human problems and a means to the development of a collective identity. What Ross is trying to infer is that without conflict we cannot have change. Similarly, tries to disabuse our minds about the dysfunctional perception of conflict. He notes that: conflict is not deviant, pathological, or sick behaviour per-se. It is not the opposite of order….. There is orderliness in conflict, although conflict can become disorderly. And it can be a very helpful and useful part of society. What to be feared is destructive conflicts (that is, conflict that have started producing negative results) rather than conflict itself. Action Aid (1994) sees conflict as "incompatible behaviour between parties whose interests are or appear to be, incompatible or clashing.

CONFLICT ANALYSIS

Simon Fisher (2000) describes conflict analysis as that activity that taken by any persons doing anything, either directly or indirectly to know as much as possible about what is going on in a given conflict.

Conflict analysis is seeking for and creating relevant framework and paradigms for explaining the causes of conflict and the range of methods available for its management, resolution and transformation (Best, 2012).

DYNAMICS

Certain events, actions, and decisions could well serve as accelerating or **trigger factors**, leading to an increase in negative attitudes and violent behaviour. These factors obviously can both heighten the risk of violent conflict and insecurity and continue driving an ongoing violent conflict. Such factors may include rapid economic decline, changes in the degree of state cohesion, shifts in internal control on the part of the central authority, and shifts in the distribution of power. Thus it is vital that such trigger factors be identified.

Questions to ask:

• What events, actions, and decisions can be identified as actual or potential trigger factors?

• What consequences have these trigger factors had or will they have on structural causes and key actors?

• What is/are the main mechanism(s) driving the conflict: for example, structural instability, struggles for power and influence, security dilemmas, or a combination of the above? What is/are the main mechanism(s) driving the conflict: for example, structural instability, struggles for power and influence, security dilemmas, Having identified and analysed the effects of structural factors, actors' interests and power bases, and institutional responses, you should be able to define the mechanisms driving the conflict. This can be helpful when it is time to determine appropriate forms of development cooperation and humanitarian assistance or interventions to promote peace and security. Note that in most cases more than one mechanism will be in play.

METHODS OF CONFLICT ANALYSIS

Some methods may be used to improve analysis of conflict; for instance: (i) conflict mapping, which describes what is happening in the conflict; (ii) the Doughnut or onion method, which helps to discover hidden elements of conflict, (iii) the ABC (attitudes, behaviors and

context) method, which stresses the interrelation of three main parts of conflict in the form of a triangle; (iv) the conflict tree, helpful to analyze specifically intergroup conflicts; and (v) the pyramid or island method, which facilitates the distinction between underlying causes of conflict and positions and interests of parties (Best, 2006). As such, conflict analysis applies to various stages during a conflict management process.

Conflict analysis is a critical review, interpretation and explanation of what is observed, recorded about the conflict situation. Alternatively, conflict are examined, reviewed and unravelled through the use of various mechanisms for proper and better – understanding of the conflict from several perspectives.

CAUSES OF CONFLICT

As earlier mentioned, conflict is inevitable and it keeps occurring in every individual life, either at home, work, social outings or even when we sleep in our bedroom without interacting with anyone. Although, we are familiar with those inexhaustible things that cause conflicts, but in this context, they can be categorised into four namely: conflicts over resources; conflicts over psychological needs; conflicts involving values and conflicts over inadequate information.

CONFLICTS OVER RESOURCES:

These types of conflicts are usually easy to identify because they can be seen and are more potentially easy to resolve. This conflict occurs when two or more people are competing for inadequate (or perceived to be inadequate) resources over a period of time. The competition may assume negative or destructive dimension when the available resources are not evenly and judiciously distributed. The relatively deprived would always struggle to improve their lot. This view agrees with the Marxian theory of conflict, which posits that the more the rate of unequal distribution of scarce resources in the society, the greater is the basic conflict of interest between its dominant and subordinate segments. He also says that when practices of dominant segment create “alienation dispositions” the more the subordinate segments of a system become aware of their collective interests and question the distribution of scarce resources, the more likely they are to join in overt conflict against dominant segment of a system. Resources that cause conflict include landed properties, money, vehicles, and company ownership/shares among others.

CONFLICT OVER PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS

Conflicts over psychological needs of groups and individuals are conflicts which cannot be seen but affect the psyche of the individual and group self-actualisation, need for individual and group respect, attempt to project one's group to be better than the others. With particular reference to Maslow's theory, he points out that when an individual psychological need is achieved or satisfied, such an individual becomes dominated by a drive for the other unsatisfied needs through a process he calls "Fulfilment Progression". Example includes structural factor, politics, personality clash, and ethnicity.

CONFLICT INVOLVING VALUES

Contradicting value systems such as religious beliefs, ideological positions, and general world view is another factor responsible for social conflict among the interacting parties. Conflict involving values are the most difficult to understand and resolve because most times people could die for what they believe in. According to Weaver, who likens culture to an iceberg, he says "internal culture", is implicitly learnt and difficult to change. That is part of culture that is below the waterline in the iceberg analogy. It includes some of our beliefs, our values and thought patterns, attitudes, non-verbal communication and perception. Beliefs are interrelated and form "belief system", which because they are learnt in life, are difficult to change. Examples of values laden conflicts include the Cold War, terrorism (suicide bombing), religious conflicts such as 1980 Maitatsine crisis, the 1991 Bonnke crisis in Kano, the 2002 Beauty Pageant crisis.

CONFLICT OVER INFORMATION

The last but not the least of the factors causing conflict in any society is "manipulation of information". The pivotal role of information in societal conflict cannot be over-emphasized, they can either be manipulative or constructive. Especially in a widespread conflict situation, the role of information becomes more crucial, difficult and dangerous. When the information system in a society is tampered with, there is bound to be conflict. The information system can be tampered with in different ways. This can be either by feeding people with lies or giving the right information at the wrong time. In our contemporary societies, the quantity and quality of information vary dramatically and are dependent on wide range of factors, from level of literacy to social cohesiveness and stability to available technology. Central to the availability and quality of public information is the media (print, audio and audio-visual). Also, in deeply divided

societies, the media can also shape opinion and decisions related to the nature and scope of conflicts, as well as the potential alternatives to conflict, where social, political and economic conflict have degenerated into widespread violence, the role of information in mitigating the effects of violence or in presenting alternatives can be crucial. Because communication is an integral part of conflict, it comes as no surprise that those participating in organised violence often use the media to attack opponents, and "spread disinformation or misinformation" and "rally external and internal support." Some of the communication barriers that are capable of distorting meanings are physical distance, language, and the listener's value judgment.

ISSUES IN THE CONFLICT

Issue can be regarded as a point of disagreement to be resolved, thus revealing what the conflict is about. Issues may revolve around specific concerns that are associated with interests and values, or around the general relationship founded on long-standing grievances. New complaints can also emerge from mistreatment of each other in the course of a conflict. The complexity of the conflict will be increased if there are large numbers of issues with different significance to the multiple parties in contention. Different layers of concerns can be divided into main issues and sub-issues that are analogous to the relationship between the trunk and branches of a tree. Some issues may reflect the roots of the conflict, while others might reflect symptoms, being manifested in behaviour. Highly specific positions are separated from those that are more ambiguous or symbolic. The matters of contention can be identified and grouped according to factual differences (clarified by objective criteria), interests (related to the distribution of positions, money, and resources), value differences (with stakes in prestige and meaning of life), and emotional disturbance (touching upon relationships). Issues need to be examined beyond the surface phenomena, since the contention is likely to be attributed to more than one source. Specific issues, such as police brutality against minority youth, can escalate into a national struggle surrounding core identity and self-esteem. The issues of police cruelty are a specific manifestation of the larger substantive matter of how each society treats their minority population. The same issues may be articulated at different levels, involving deeper relational implications. At a local level, demand for ethnic autonomy might be expressed in terms of maintaining cultural traditions, but the main stake at the national level might be a lack of power sharing arrangements in a government (Jeong,H 2008) Map the conflicts and/or potential

conflicts in order to understand the causes, dynamics, and forces promoting either violent conflict and/or peace,

STRUCTURAL/SYSTEMIC

Understand the sources of tension and **structural causes/root causes** of the tension/conflict as well as factors contributing to peace. Crucial structural factors that should be analysed include economic development and equity of distribution, the political system, democratic structural causes, respect for human rights, natural resources, the environment, and other sources of violent conflict or positive structural influence. The ability (strengths and weaknesses) of institutions to address grievances. What are the key sources of tension and the underlying structural causes that could lead to structural instability in the society (e.g., poverty, economic inequality, poor governance, lack of democracy, uncontrolled spread of small arms, human rights violations, and scarcity of natural resources)?

• What structural factors can be regarded promoting peace (e.g., low levels of corruption, functional social safety nets, independent judiciary, and military forces under civil democratic control)

TRIGGERING FACTORS

1. A regime enacts new discriminatory or restrictive policies such as abuses of human rights.

2. Clashes occur between regime supporters and targeted groups.

3. Politically active groups receive external material or rhetorical support.

4. Sudden economic events such as price drops affect large numbers of people.

5. Political leaders call openly to overthrow the government or expel certain groups.

POVERTY AS TRIGGER

Most writers on the Boko Haram conflict have argued that central to the emergence of the Sect is the pervasive poverty of the Nigerian masses especially in the core Northern

Nigerian States. Onokerhoraye posits that "two issues have been consistent in attempts to define poverty: who are the poor and at what level is poverty defined?" (Shija 2006:126) This suggests that poverty is an economic phenomenon measured either in terms of the minimum flow of real income per capita, or as a bundle of basic needs which may be qualified. Further, the Copenhagen Declaration of 1995, as quoted by Edoh (2003:106) stated that; *Poverty has various manifestations, including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods: hunger and malnutrition, ill-health, limited or lack of access to education and other basic services, increased morbidity and mortality from illness, homelessness and inadequate housing, unsafe environments, social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterized by a lack of participation in decision and in civil, social and cultural life* (2003:106). The phenomenon of poverty has been identified as the major cause of conflict and discord in human societies everywhere. In the opinion of Pwul (2004), it is "a vicious circle and is at the root of terrorism, corruption, fraud, and embezzlement in the society". Scholars who identify poverty as the root cause of insurgency in Nigeria often observe that the actualization of a free, peaceful and developed society is impossible where majority of the citizens live below the poverty line. This is because poverty reduces people's capacity to enjoy their civil, political and socio-economic rights. Edoh (2003:68) argued that "poverty is very real in Nigeria…over the years the quality of life of the Nigerian citizen has progressively nosedived".as cited in Ofongo 2015

PROXIMATE

Sources are problems in the social, political, and communications processes and institutions that mediate the effect of systemic conditions on peoples' lives and behavior. Proximate factors are crucial influences on whether systemic conditions give rise to violent reactions or to more peaceful ways of dealing with conflicting interests. The linkage between proximate determinants and manifestations of violent conflict are easier to discern and their effect is more direct. Government policies, social organization, economic reform programs, the problems of political liberalization, militarization and external military aid can all be proximate sources of conflict.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES: ACTS AND EVENTS

The most ***immediate*** and direct causes of violent conflict are found in actions and events that trigger violent actions—for instance, a government cracks down on an oppressed group which prompts a rebellion. Because they are more visible, these factors may be relatively easier to influence.

PROXIMATE FACTORS

1. Governing elites express exclusionary ideologies (beliefs that elevate some ethnic group or class to a position of superiority over other groups).

2. Competition occurs among governing elites in a context in which the state security apparatus has few constraints.

3. A charismatic leadership emerges that attracts a mass following through abstract appeals to a group's destiny.

4. Severe economic hardship or differential treatment occurs for certain ethnic or other groups. Scapegoats are sought.

5. Provision and distribution of public services decline.

6. Government responds to threats by enacting emergency measures or suspending rule of law.

7. Paramilitary organizations and militias grow or conduct training exercises.

8. Arms flows increase.

9. Politically active communities are increasingly polarized.

10. The state's perceived legitimacy appears to erode.

ETHNO-RELIGIOUS READINGS OF BOKO HARAM CONFLICT

In Nigeria, the relationship between religion and ethnicity is likened to that of Siamesetwins' reciprocating gestures (Akov, 2012). The roots of violent conflicts have been linked to

colonialism and the Cold War (Machava, 2008; Nnoli, 1978). Others perceive it as a function of bad governance, politicization of ethnic and religious identities, the competition and conflict for political power (Anarfi, 2004; Conversi, 1999, Ekanalo, 2006). Deeply divided states polarized along ethnic and religious fault lines often tend to be fragile and unstable resulting in violent clashes example, Ife, and Modakeke in 2001, also the Jos crisis between the Christians indigene and the Muslim settlers. This is because almost by definition, there are fewer points of convergence and consensus among the constituent groups that are required to effectively mitigate or contain the centripetal forces that tear the society Olusegun Anthony Ofongo: The Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria: What could have been the precursors? apart (Nnoli, 1978). In this context, the emergence of the Boko Haram Sect in Nigeria's northeastern region has been linked with peoples' attempts at the mobilization of ethnic and religious identity to gain an advantage in the country. Indeed, as Osaghae and Suberu (2005) note, religion and ethnicity are the most politically salient identities and the main basis for conflict throughout the country. Best, also argues that religion and ethnicity, given the necessary conditions, can be and often are a source of conflict in terms of identities, religious issues and the role they play in conflicts (Best, 2001) as cited in Ofongo (2016).

ETHNICITY

The ethnic base of groups affects their relationship to the government and to each other. For example, the dynamics and solution to sons-of-the soil conflicts over land, involving indigenous groups and alleged foreigners, are likely to be different from other conflicts over land. Moreover, links to other actors, and contagion effects are likely to be shaped by ethnicity. For example,Sambanis (2001) suggests that conflicts in neighbouring states primarily increase the risk of identity-based/ethnic wars rather than non-ethnic wars. However, as the ethnic base of actors involved in non-state conflict is coded in other ongoing projects (Fjelde & Forsberg 2013), we have not included ethnicity in the dataset for now.as cited in Uexkull 2013.

EXTERNAL SUPPORT

Government bias is named as a very important factor in the dynamics of inter communal conflicts (Brosché 2012; Fjelde & von Uexkull 2012; Raleigh 2010). In rebel against rebel violence we also observe that the government may side with one of the groups. This was the case in for instance Sudan where the Sudanese government supported the SSDF (Southern Sudan

Defense Force) in its non-state conflict against the SPLM/A (Sudan's People Liberation Movement/Army). Building on the definitions of the UCDP External Support Dataset we code measureable external support in the forms of weapons, military aid, training, intelligence, logistics and provision of safe havens (Högbladh et al. 2011). Admittedly, relying on these concepts we cannot capture more subtle bias, in the form of granting land rights in a biased manner, for example. This would be a very ambitious endeavor, which would, however, be plagued by more problems with arbitrary coding decisions. Focusing on relatively hard and relatively objective facts, such as weapons, we can at least capture severe government bias and support by other groups. .as cited in Uexkull (2013).

LIVELIHOOD

Competing livelihood requirements can lead to disputes and at times to violent conflicts. Here we find distinct patterns in the relationship between settled farmers and pastoralist communities (Turner 2004; Turner et al. 2011; Benjaminsen & Ba 2009). For example, in her study of violent land-use conflicts between farmers and herders in West Africa, Eck (2011) finds that conflicting sources of legal authorities heighten the risk of land-use conflict. In that case, both the livelihood of the warring parties and the conflict issue mark important differences to other kinds of violent conflict. There is also a distinct literature on inter-pastoralist violence that often, but not always, evolves around cattle raiding (Meier et al. 2007; Butler & Gates 2012; Schilling 2012; Hagmann & Mulugeta 2008). Where the actors of the non-state conflict belong to informally organized groups ("organization type 3") in the UCDP non-state dataset we therefore add a variable noting the main livelihood of the group (pastoralist, farmer or agro-pastoralist, with the latter being groups that combine agriculture with livestock keeping (OWUOR et al. 2011) .as cited in Uexkull (2013).

RELIGION

A third actor characteristic that has received attention is whether the actor identifies itself along religious lines (Basedau et al. 2011; Svensson 2007). Religious identity is coded for both formally organised groups (often rebel groups) and informally organised groups (often communal groups). The ARC/UIC (Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia/Union of Islamic Courts) is a prominent example. The identification of religious actors allows us to study religious actors and religious issues separately, as has been done on the state-based level (Svensson 2007).

DYNAMICS

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a. **Armed Conflict/War:** Conflicts fought between enduring, organized and armed parties who have publicly proclaimed goals that are seen to be incompatible. In most cases at least one government is involved as a primary party. In addition to whatever other issues may be involved, armed conflicts and wars are usually fought for the control of or jurisdiction over territory or influence over or control of the government of a state. An armed conflict is a conflict of the type outlined above that causes at least 25 battle-related deaths in the space of a year; a war is an armed conflict that claims 1,000 or more battle-related deaths within one year. **Confrontational Actors and Non-Confrontational Actors:** In a conflict analysis, it is easy to overlook actors who are not taking part in the fighting. To make other types of actors stand out, we make a simplifying distinction between confrontational and non- confrontational actors. Confrontational actors are those

who are willing to threaten or use lethal force to advance or protect their position in a specific conflict. They are thus willing to confront their adversary with violence. Non-confrontational actors are those who are not willing to threaten or use violence (although they may be willing to confront their opponent in other ways). Note that over time actors may change in this regard.

b. **Connectors and Dividers:** Connectors are those factors that actors have in common and therefore can have a positive impact on a conflict situation because they strengthen adversaries' common identities or interests, such as societal structures, marketplaces, bridge clubs, language or religion. Dividers are those factors that can be exploited by confrontational actors to separate "us" from "them".

c. **Submerged Tension:** Submerged tension refers to underlying conflict motives, which can be caused by structural instability in a country or region. These often appear as greed or grievances from various population groups and elites in the society. In the long run, these grievances can increase the risk of political instability and armed conflict.

d. **Rising Tension**: Rising tension refers to a situation in which grievances increasingly are accompanied by violent demonstrations and open protests. Often an open political power struggle is underway, and political violence has increased. The situation often includes gross violations of human rights and/or threats of violence. This situation entails the risk of armed conflict

e. **Violent Conflict**: Incompatibilities or differences between groups of people that result in organized violence. This can range from violent confrontations and manifestations in society, such as violent riots and massive crackdowns on protestors, to wars, genocide and massacres.

f. **Post-Conflict**: The situation following open confrontation. Post-conflict need not be the end of the conflict, as it can also entail the beginning of a new conflict if developments do not move in a favorable direction.

Promotion of Peace and Security: Include all activities, within the specific framework of development co-operation, that consciously target the attitudes and behaviour of parties to a conflict as well as the structural instability, and that have the primary or secondary goal of increasing security, preventing violent conflict or contributing to its

resolution. There are three types of activities: promoting dialogue, promoting security and promoting structural stability. Promotion of peace and security includes activities carried out at any stage of a conflict, that is, submerged tension, rising tension, violent conflict or post-conflict. It includes conflict Prevention, conflict resolution and peace-building activities.

g. **Security Dilemma:** The security dilemma is a mechanism through which fear can lead to violent conflict or war. In a security dilemma, two sides are mutually vulnerable and fearful and, as a result, may contemplate or even initiate pre-emptive strikes, though their differences in terms of incompatible goals are manageable. It is one of the two main mechanisms driving armed conflict, the other being the power struggle.

h. **Structural Instability:** When one or several serious conflict motives, such as poverty, economic inequality, ethnic discrimination or lack of democracy, are present in a society, that society is afflicted by structural instability. In other words, the society contains conflict motives that could be embraced and contested by force, leading to violent conflict or war. In contrast, structural stability is defined as "social peace, respect for the rule of law and human rights, social and economic development, supported by dynamic and representative political institutions capable of managing change and resolving disputes without resorting to violent conflict".

i. **Struggle for Power and Influence:** This is a mechanism by which ambition, grievance or greed can lead to violent conflict or war. It can be defined as incompatible positions plus military overconfidence. It entails a situation in which the parties to a conflict not only differ greatly on one or more issues (incompatibility is great) but also hold divergent expectations about the likely outcome of a violent confrontation, so that at least one side is underestimating its adversary's relative strength. The power struggle is one of the two main mechanisms driving violent conflict, the other being the security dilemma.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION

Conflict is characterized by perceived differences and negative emotional states. The issues in conflict can be thought of as tangible and intangible, as needs or beliefs. Conflict often results in destructive ends but it does not have to. Collaboration and compromise are usually available as alternatives in a conflict situation. Pursuing these ends in conflict is called conflict resolution.

To manage conflict successfully, we propose that the negative emotions that accompany conflict be managed by the strategic use of reflective listening. The differences in needs that underlie the conflict can best be dealt with by interest-based negotiation. Solutions are found when conflicting parties surface the interest behind their positions. The problem solving process is used to allow the free creation of ideas that will best meet the needs to the two parties.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

• ***Promoting structural stability****:* Conflict analyst must be patience and enduring to access the activities that consciously target, as their primary or secondary goal, structural, or root, causes of violent conflict and insecurity. To achieve this, a situation of real or potential violent conflict or insecurity must have been identified. In a given context, it is also necessary to have identified which factors constitute structural (root) causes through a conflict analysis. promoting structural stability are initiatives to control conventional and small arms and light weapons and security system reforms. Other programmes and projects can have a more indirect impact and be designed specifically to promote structural stability and thereby promoting peace and security, such as:

– House or road construction in post-conflict societies can be designed also to improve inter-group relations.

– Good governance and democracy initiatives can include marginalized groups that might otherwise rebel.

– Trade can be promoted also as a means to improve relations between different groups or countries.

– Projects training journalists in countries affected by violent conflict and insecurity can include components of conflict sensitive reporting.

– Agricultural programmes can be expanded to address land rights disputes.

Promoting dialogue*:* Efforts to change attitudes and promote or create conditions for dialogue negotiation and peaceful conflict resolution between primary and secondary parties to conflicts.

For example, activities dealing with the culture of violence, education, media, reconciliation, mediation and other activities aimed at forming public opinion, increasing awareness and addressing violent behaviour, incompatibilities and structural instability.

j. ***Promoting security:*** Activities primarily addressing behavior and that can give individuals and groups affected by violent conflicts or insecurity a greater degree of protection. For example, civil peace monitoring, observer functions, distribution of relevant and accurate information, monitoring and documentation with the aim of stabilising a conflict situation, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants (ddr), collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons and de-mining.

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