



Conflict Resolution

By

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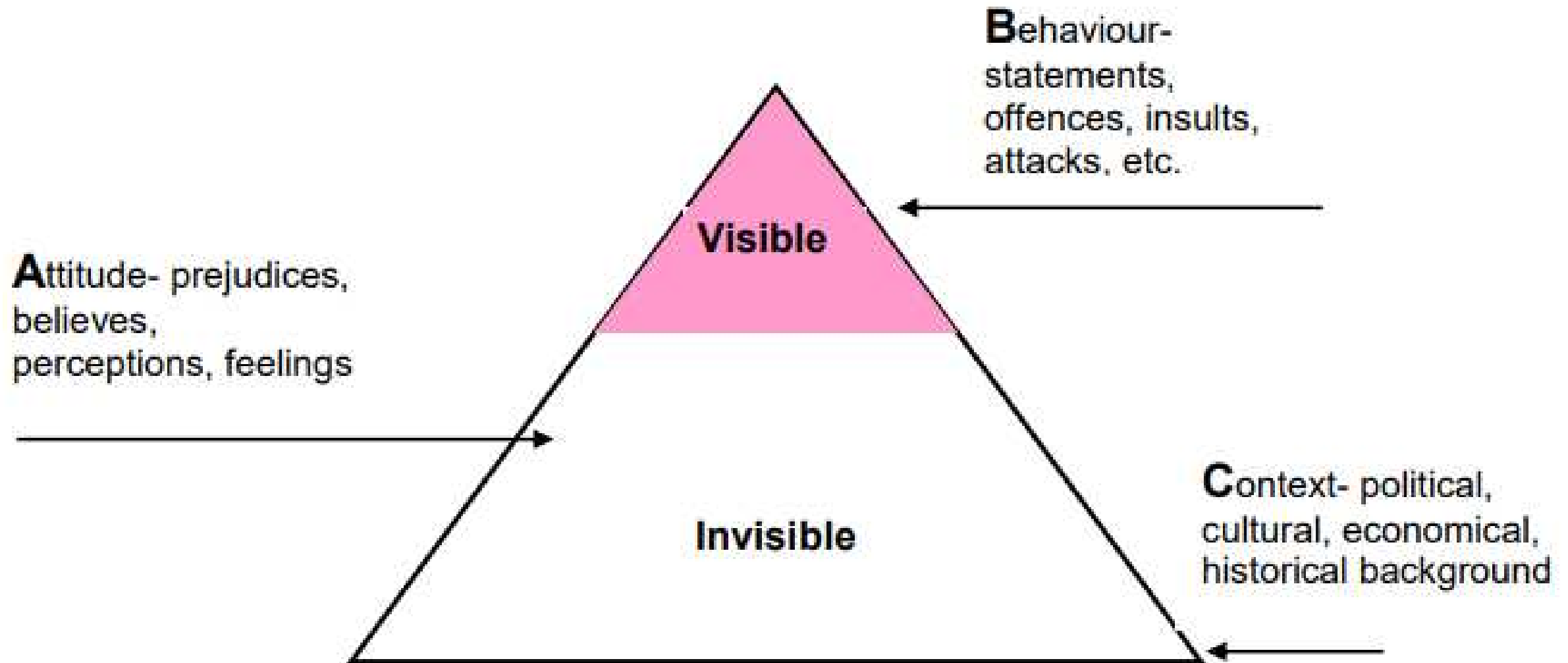


Conflicts are inherent in human relations
occur between individuals or groups over issues such
as

religion, race, language,
beliefs, values, identity, scarcity
or unequal distribution of resources, contestation of
central power, or
peoples' quest for self-determination

The Conflict Triangle

The conflict triangle highlights all the aspects playing a role in a conflict situation.



- **Perception of mutual interference**
- **A process that begins when goals of one party are frustrated by another**
- **Requires interdependence/interaction**

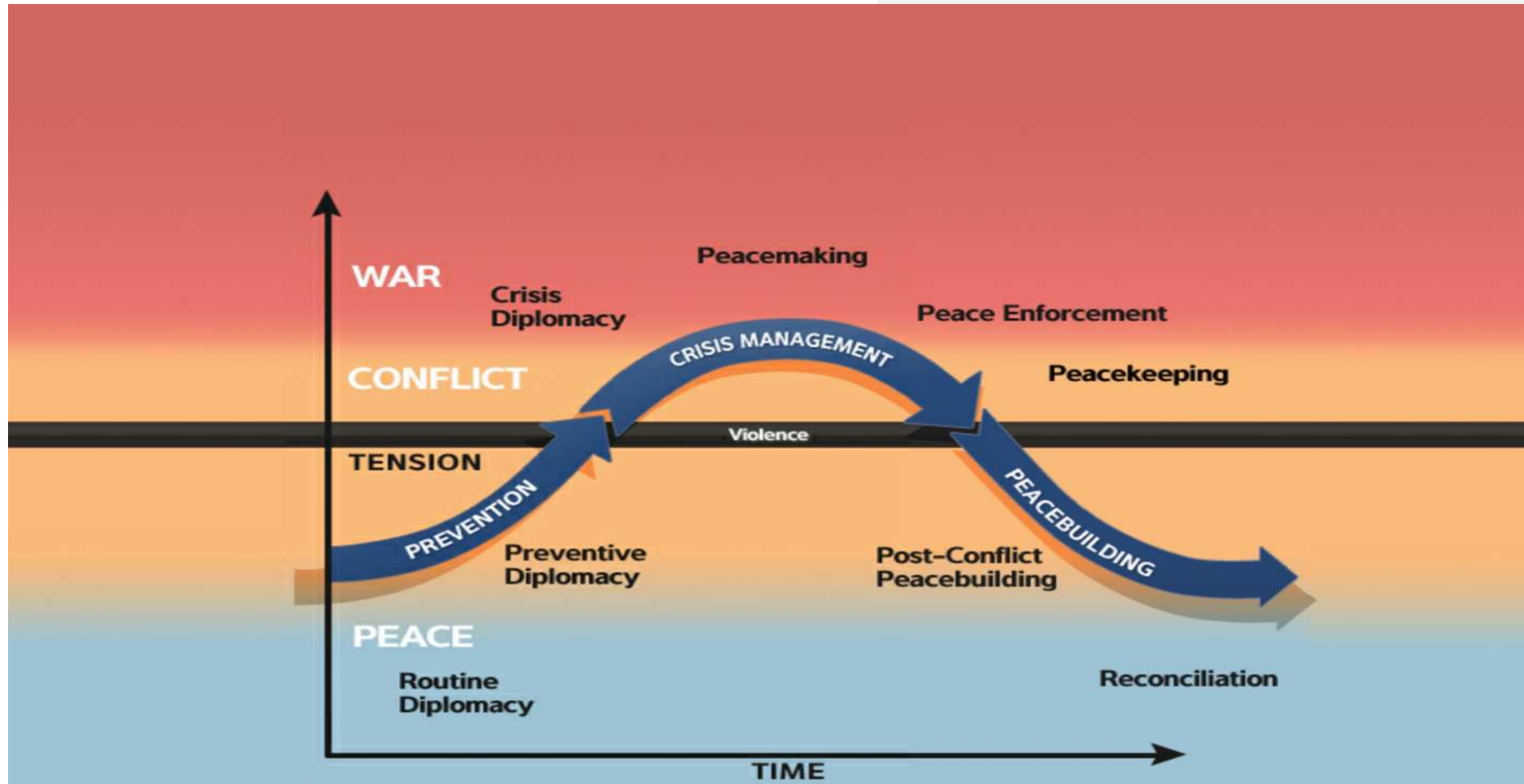
Conflict is Good (interactionist view)

Conflict is Natural (human relations view)

Conflict is Bad (traditional view)

Conflict must be managed

Conflict Life cycle



Sources of Conflict



- Resource scarcity
- Incompatible goals
- Structural factors (size, routinization, specialization, reward systems)
- Conflicting perceptions, ideas, or beliefs
- Differences between people
- Conflicting thoughts/needs within an individual
- Lack of communication (maybe)

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP 2009)

- Environmental resources such as land, fish, water, timber, plants, and minerals are sources of medicine, food, and fundamental raw materials for production of basic goods and services, and hence is essential for social and economic growth.
- If these resources become scarce as a result of population growth, unfair sharing, and degradation and if people cannot meet their needs because of failed social, economic, and political systems, conflicts might arise.

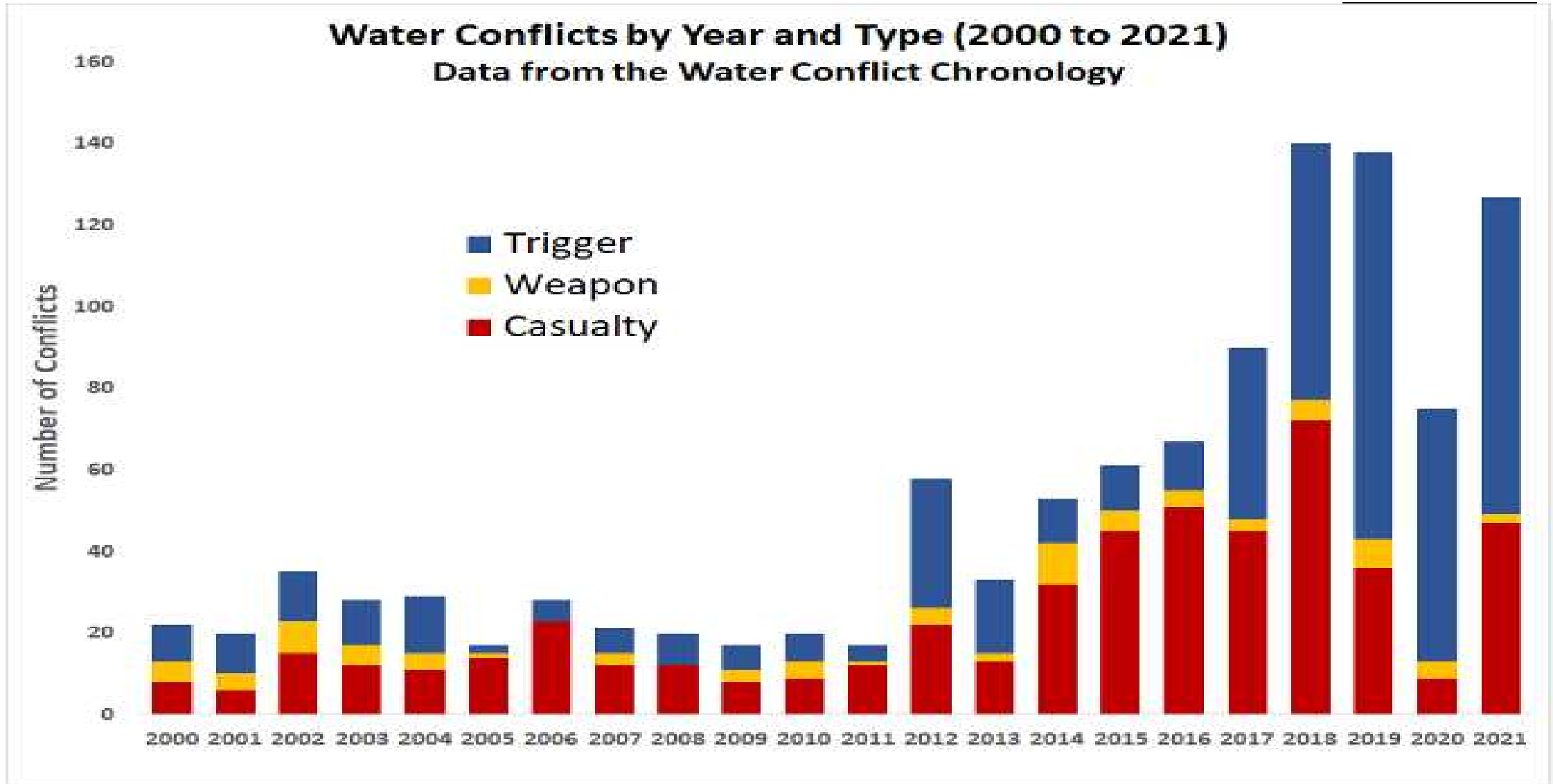


Trans Boundary Water Conflicts

- The current interstate conflicts occur mainly in the Middle East
- Euphrates and Tigris Rivers among Turkey, Syria, and Iraq
- Jordan River conflict among Israel, Lebanon, Jordan and the State of Palestine
- Africa Nile River-related conflicts among Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan
- In Central Asia ,the Aral Sea conflict among Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan
- A comprehensive online database of water-related conflicts—the Water Conflict Chronology—has been developed by the Pacific Institute.



Trans Boundary Water Conflicts



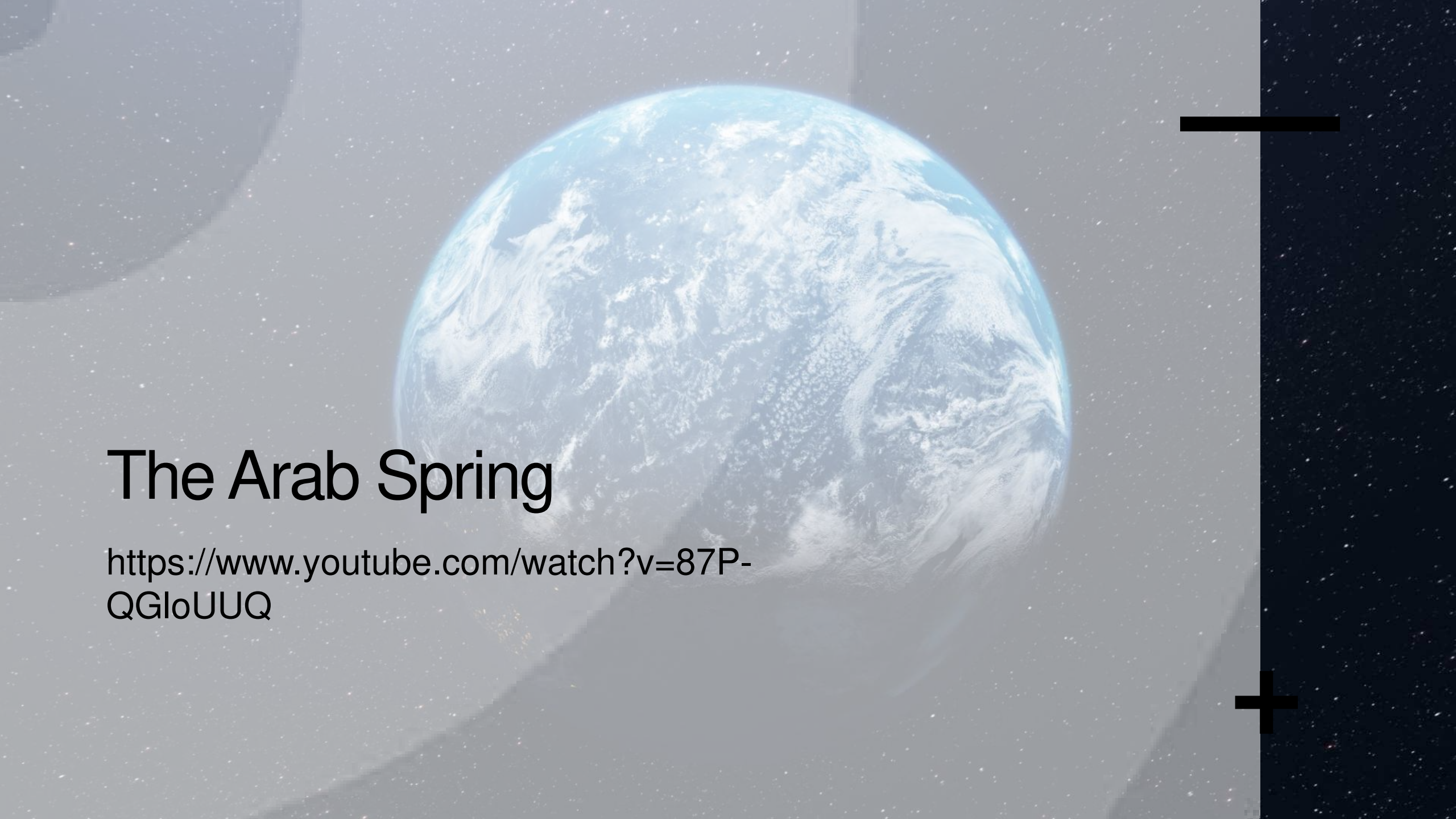


CAUSES OF WAR AND PEACE

- Ancient Hatreds
- Poverty and conflict
- Empires, Colonies and Cold war Dynasties
- Grievances
- Weak States as Conflict opportunities
- Ideologies and Beliefs
- War breeds War

Causes of war

<i>Underlying Cause or Condition</i>	<i>Causal Pathway</i>
Cognitive processes Ethnic mobilization	Symbols, exclusive identities taken to extremes Interactions between ethnic groups and the state (e.g., differential political treatment or rights, different rates of development)
Poverty	Ambiguous: Ease of rebel recruitment? State weakness? Becomes grievances?
Disintegration of empires or large, multiethnic states	Contestation of new boundaries, fear of domination by one ethno-national group over another, conflicting promises, unrealistic expectations of nationalism
Grievances	Disparate or unfair political or economic treatment by the state relative to expectations
Economic opportunities of warfare	Corruption, organized crime, or sale of valuable resources by warring parties; financing of warring groups by outsiders; weapons trade; pools of young unemployed, failed demobilization and reintegration of combatants
Weak states	Lack of legitimacy, lack governing capacity, lack of effective mechanisms for peaceful resolution of differences, inability to manage or defeat rebellion
Ideologies and belief systems	Absolute, uncompromising goals; heightened motivation; support from strong outside actors
Wars themselves	Increased polarization, economic deterioration, militarization



The Arab Spring

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

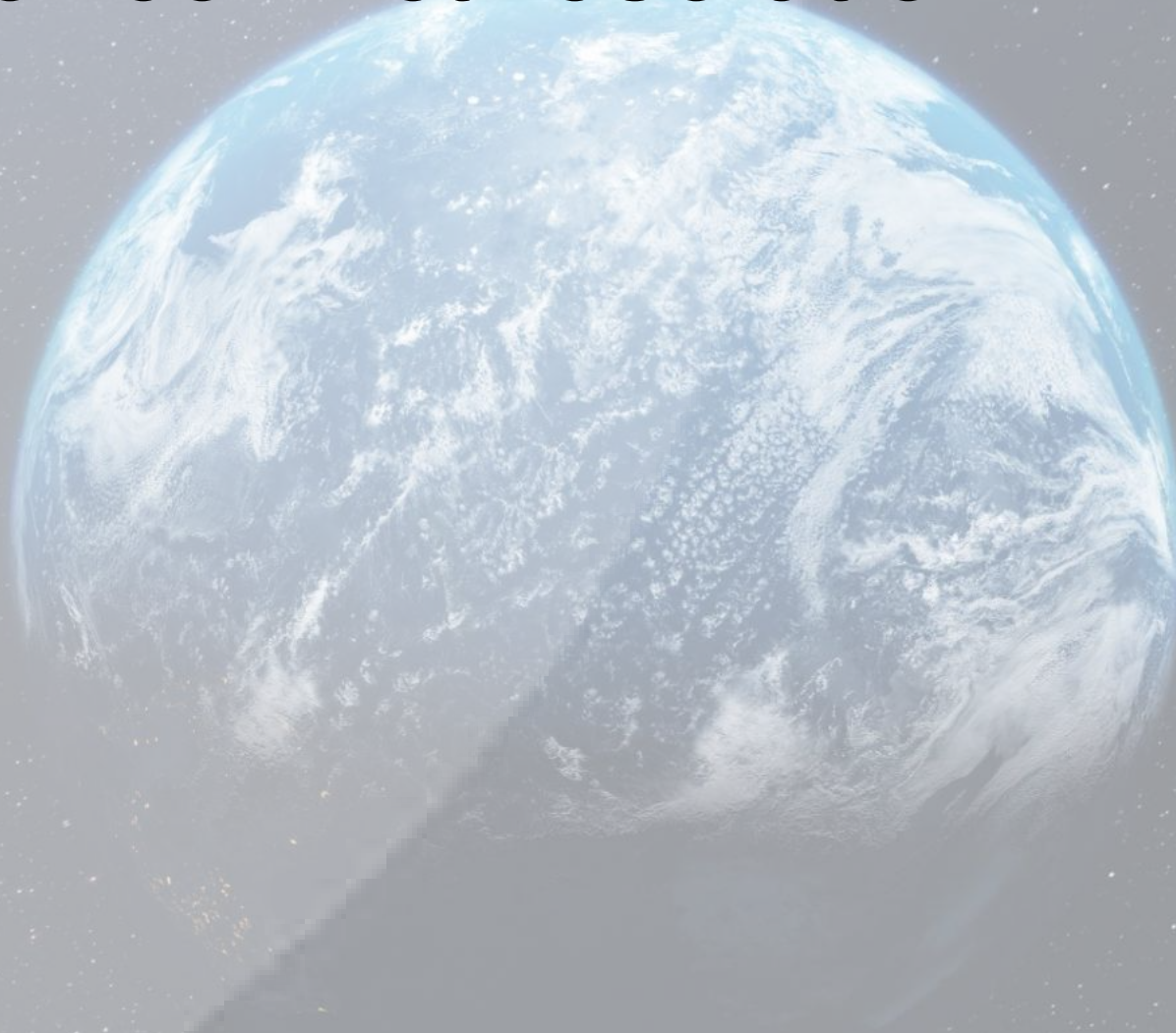
Model for conflict resolution

L- Listen

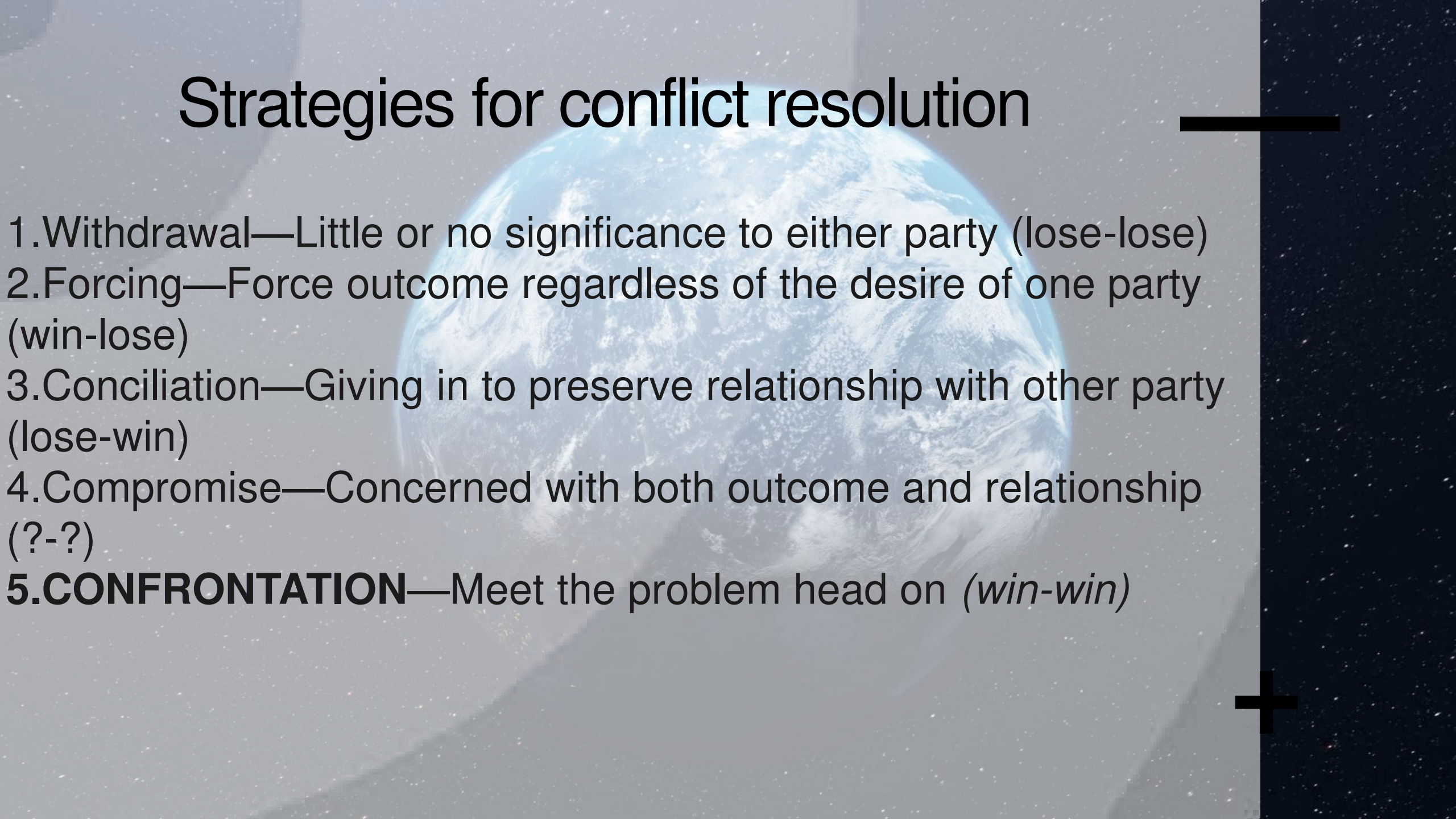
E- Empathize

E- Explain

N- Negotiate



Strategies for conflict resolution



1. Withdrawal—Little or no significance to either party (lose-lose)
2. Forcing—Force outcome regardless of the desire of one party (win-lose)
3. Conciliation—Giving in to preserve relationship with other party (lose-win)
4. Compromise—Concerned with both outcome and relationship (?-?)
- 5. CONFRONTATION**—Meet the problem head on (*win-win*)

International conflict resolution is -
that body of knowledge, practices, norms, and institutions
that seeks the prevention, reduction, and transformation of
potential or actual violent conflict within and between states.

Ancient narratives such as the Mahabharata and Iliad offer brief glimpses of divine and human mediation. Contemporary approaches trace their origins to the two European state-centric attempts to create regional orders that would not decay into a war among major powers. (Wanis-St. John, 2012)

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The fragmented Westphalian peace that followed the Thirty Years War
and the balance of power inaugurated by the Concert of Europe system that followed the Napoleonic Wars





Two more modern attempts to prevent armed conflict globally also emerged from wars that began in Europe:

the League of Nations following World War I and
the United Nations system following World War II.

The invention of strategic nuclear weapons shaped the evolution of the Cold War inspired policymakers and theorists, as well as many lay-persons, to think about how superpower wars involving nuclear weapons might be avoided

and how local conflicts could be at least contained or managed without risking potentially world-ending total war between the superpowers

To avoid wars, or keep wars limited (and thus non-nuclear) using deterrence, tacit bargaining, and signaling many concerned that failures of deterrence could lead to total nuclear war.

-other means had to be found for organizing our world than a mutual balance of terror among superpowers.



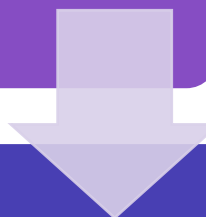


Disarmament through negotiation raised new possibilities of international cooperation, even among rivals.

Intensive nuclear diplomacy from the 1970s onward helped make Europe less of a potential nuclear.



Battleground for NATO and the Warsaw Pact in case of a superpower war, while also paving the way to the end of the Cold War and a new era of cooperation between the United States and the Russian Federation. (Dougherty and Pfaltzgraff, 1996)



UN Security Council's five permanent members are largely immune from the controls of the UN system, and as the recent wars in Afghanistan and Iraq show, they can and do make war unilaterally on other states. As the two wars in Chechnya demonstrated, they can wage war internally without fear of concerted multilateral intervention.





Peace making is also no longer a task left entirely to sovereign states and multilateral organizations. Civil society groups within countries and trans-national movements can and do play roles in the resolution of international conflicts.

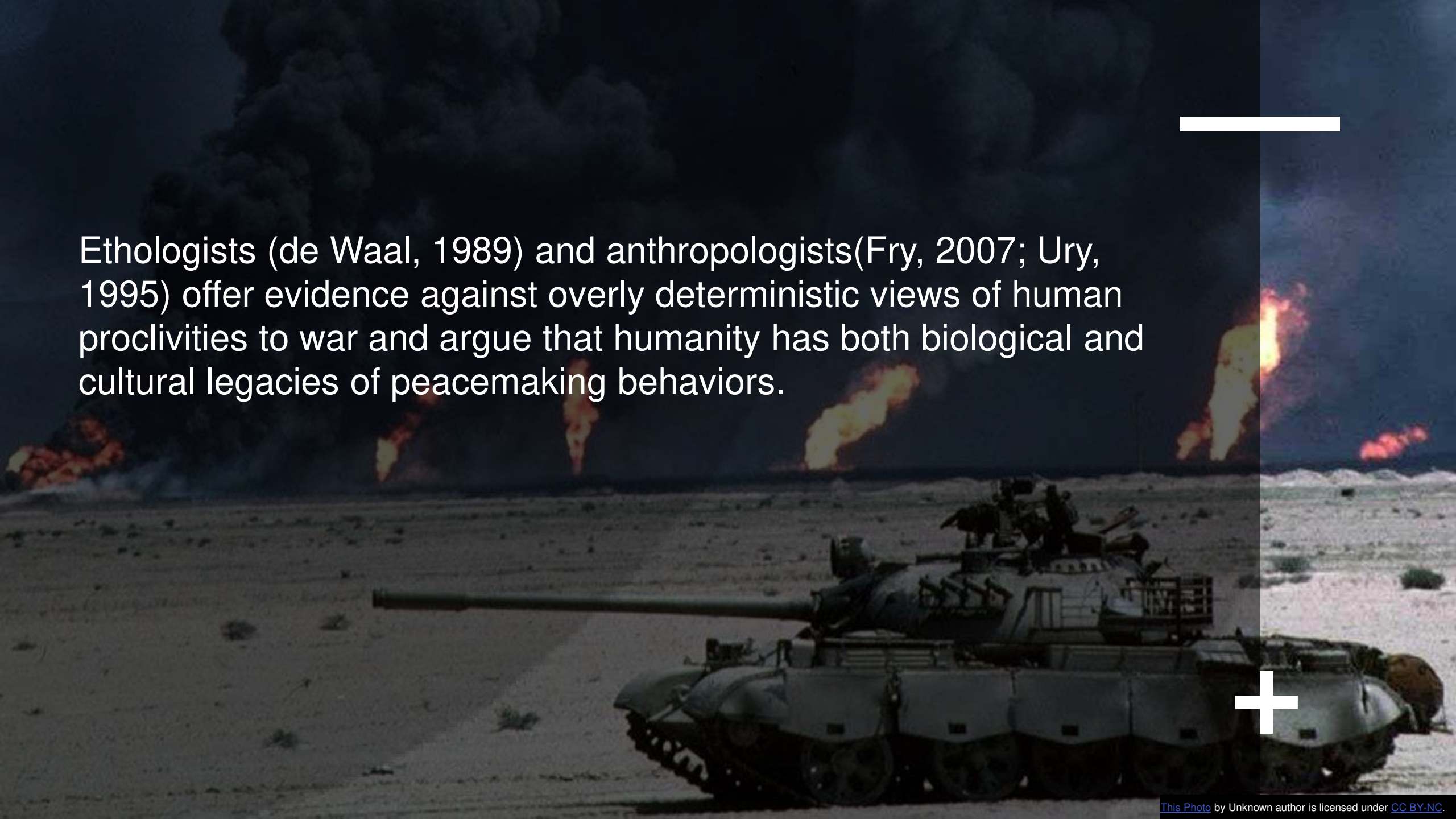


States are no longer the only cause of conflict, and the systems we have created to preserve stable global order can no longer be the sole means of creating peace.



Tools of international conflict resolution are still among the tools of statecraft, some that we discuss here, such as mediation, problem solving, and negotiation, are practiced by experts without diplomatic credentials

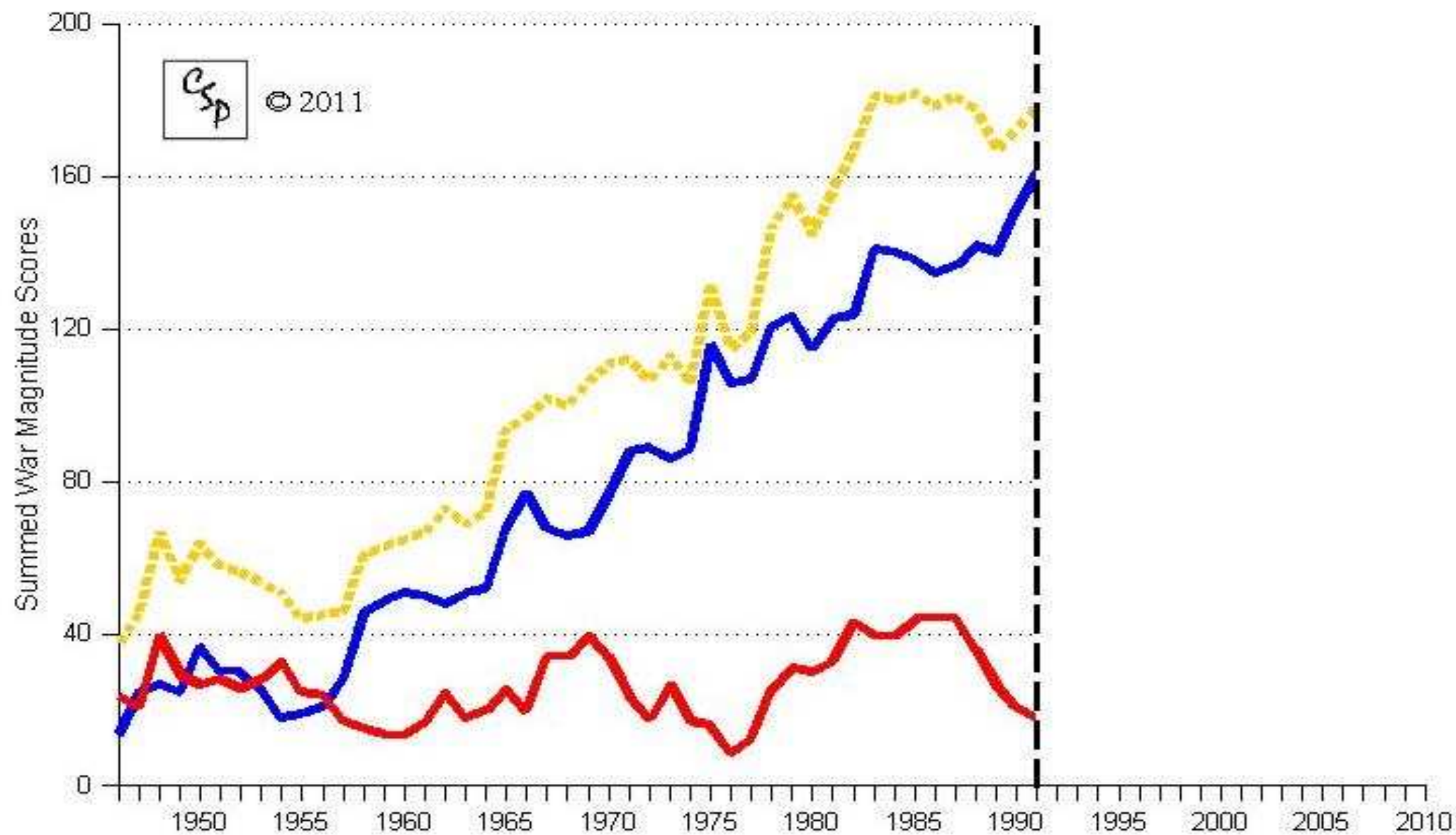


A photograph of a military tank in a desert environment. In the background, there are several large, bright orange and yellow explosions or fires, with thick black smoke rising into the sky. The tank is in the foreground, facing left. The overall scene is dark and dramatic, suggesting a conflict zone.

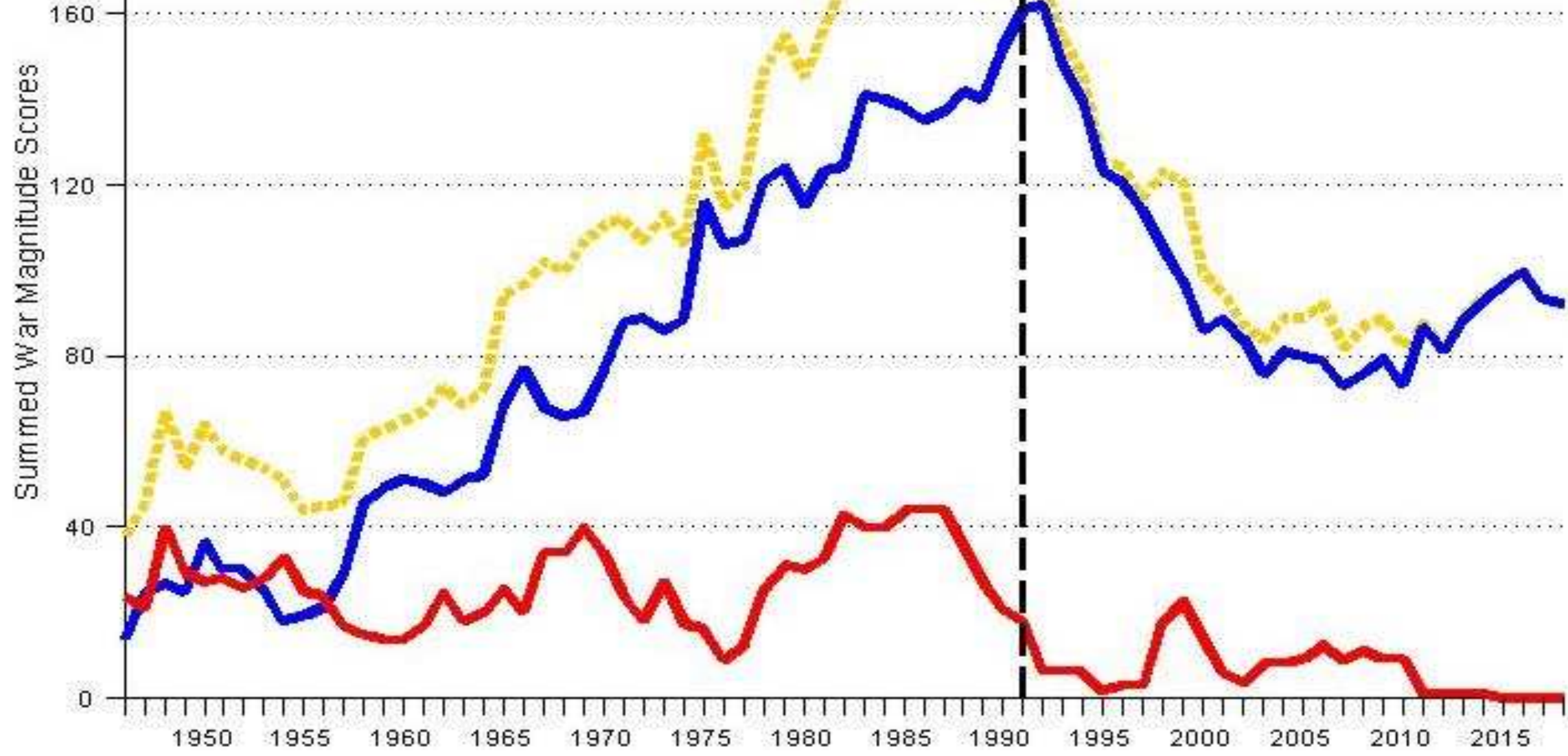
Ethologists (de Waal, 1989) and anthropologists (Fry, 2007; Ury, 1995) offer evidence against overly deterministic views of human proclivities to war and argue that humanity has both biological and cultural legacies of peacemaking behaviors.

Tools for Conflict Resolution

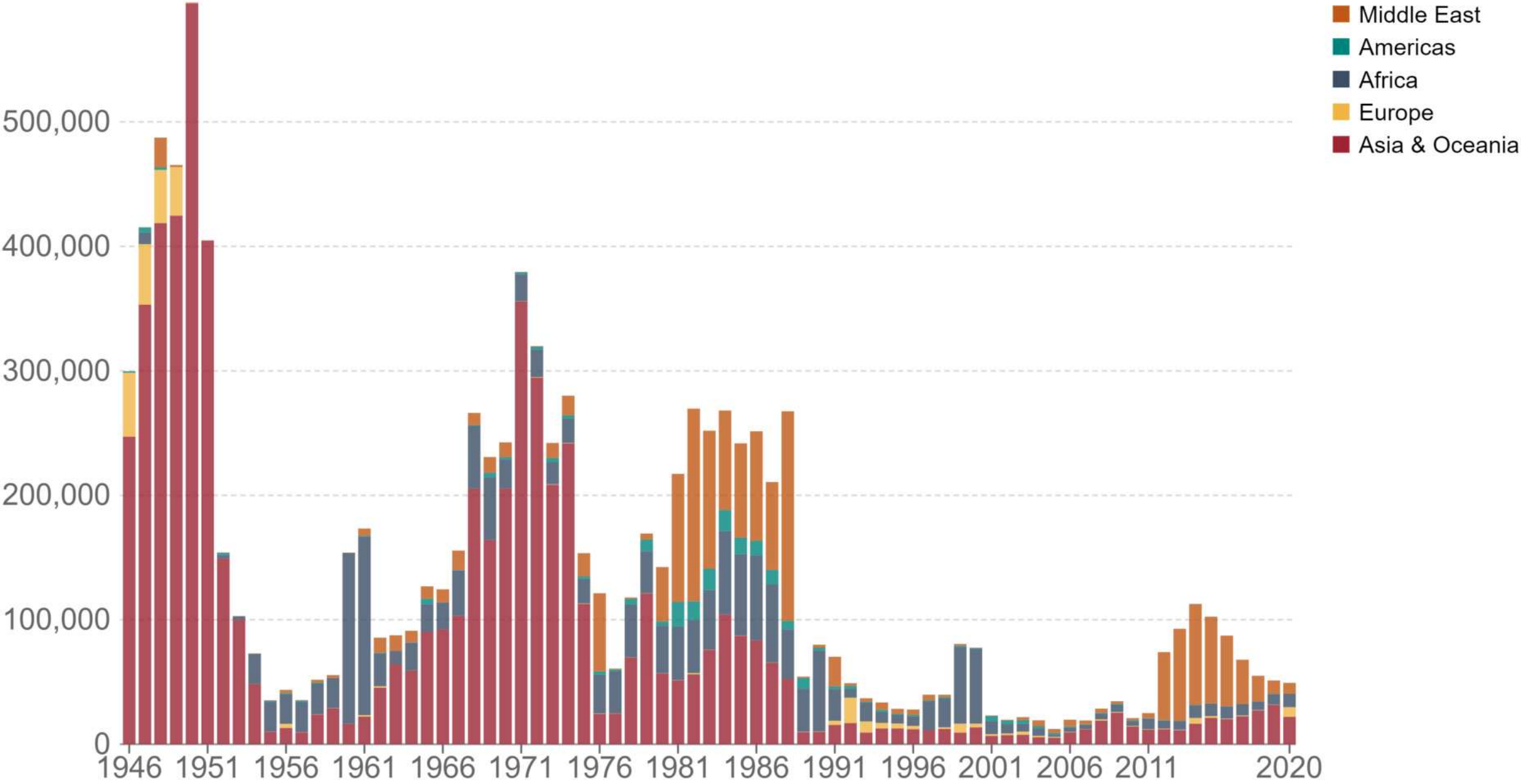
UN and Regional Organization Conflict Resolution	Peace Processes (Negotiated or Mediated	Sanctions and Negotiation Prevention			
	Inducements				
		Early warning	Conflict-sensitive aid delivery	Economic development as prevention	State capacity building
		Precursors, Ripeness	Pre-Negotiation, Problem- Solving, Back Channels	Negotiation per se	Implementation and renegotiation
		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



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data counts only direct violent deaths (i.e. excluding deaths from disease or famine).



10 CONFLICTS TO WATCH IN 2022

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

THANK YOU

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