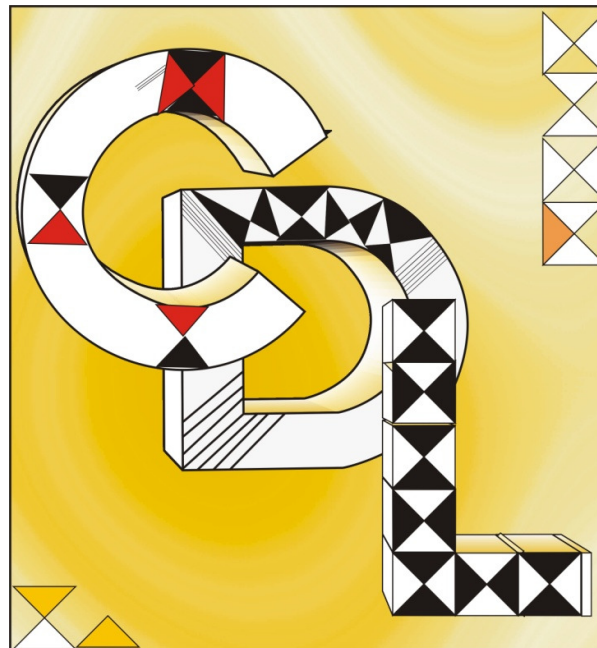




**UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI**  
**Maiduguri, Nigeria**  
**CENTRE FOR DISTANCE LEARNING**

**GENERAL STUDIES**



**GST 224 : Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution** UNITS: 2

## **STUDY GUIDE**

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

Course Code and Title: GST 224: Peace Studies & Conflict Resolution

Credit Unit: 2

Year: 2015

Total Hours - 28 hours @ two per Week of Study.

For any queries or Questions contact the Course Lecturer Using your email through the Centre for Distance Learning Portal.

You are welcome to this study Unit. Each Unit is arranged to simplify your study. In each topic of the Unit we have introduction, learning outcome, in-text information, in-text questions and answers, summary and self assessment exercises. In-text questions and answers serve as motivation for your reading and to encourage to pay attention to major points in the text. Tutors will be available at designated contact Centre for Tutorial. Meet them to resolve your questions and other guide. The Centre expects you to plan your work well. Should you wish to read further you could supplement the study with more information from the list of references and suggested reading available in each study Unit.

#### **PRACTICE EXERCISES**

##### **SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISES (SAES)**

This is provided at the end of each topic or Study Session. The exercises can help you to assess whether or not you have actually studied and understood the topic/study session. Solutions to the exercises are provided at the end of the Study Unit for you to assess yourself.

##### **HOW TO PREPARE FOR EXAMINATION**

To prepare for the examination you should read and understand the Study Materials provided for you on C.D.ROM, prints or downloads from the Portal.

Other things you need to prepare for examination include understanding all sample questions at the end of every Study Session/topic Reading the suggested/recommended reading texts.

##### **ASSESSMENTS**

- The continuous assessment for all courses consist of 30%.
- The Examination shall make up 70% of the total Marks.
- Feedback and advice is a component of the continuous assessment

The Examination shall be conducted at the Centre for Distance learning (Centre). Students are to come to the Centre on the Examination date with all the necessary requirements. The Examination is Computer based or e-testing one.

## **Study Session 1 Peace studies and Conflict Resolution**

### **Introduction**

The course GST 224: Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution (2 Units) is specifically designed to develop the intellectual capacity of individuals to understand, appreciate and promote peaceful co-existence. The course will enable students to inculcate moral traits and attitudinal disposition that will promote positive social changes, a non-violent culture of conflict settlement and peace building.

At the end of the session you should be able to:

- 1.1) define the basic concepts of peace, conflicts and violence
- 1.2) discuss specific cases of conflict and violence
- 1.3) describe diverse mechanism of peace making, peace keeping, peace building and promotion
- 1.4) Illustrate various methods/strategies of conflict management, as well as diverse mechanisms of conflict resolution and transformation.

### **1.1: Basic Concepts**

#### **1.2: Introduction**

Basic concepts in peace studies and conflict resolution are considered to be the foundation of the study. It is an instrument that helps students to have a better comprehension of the concept peace and its importance to human existence, as well as the implications of violent conflict to human and societal development. The significance of these concepts cannot be over emphasized because they serve as precursor to understanding this course.

#### **1.3: Objectives**

At the end of this topic you should be able to:

- (a) Know the meaning of peace and conflict
- (b) Understand the need for peace and implications of violent conflict

### 1.4: Meaning of peace

Peace is generally seen as the absence of war, crisis, upheavals, riot, anxiety, threat, fear, instability, justice etc. Scholars of peace studies see peace as a basic phenomenon that is primarily concerned about providing justice and order in society and the resolution of conflict through a non-violent means. Peace is an insatiable phenomenon but yet the most elusive, still is the prime value in our contemporary global world. Religion, culture and civilisation have given different interpretations to the concept of peace. For example, the religion of Islam derives its name from the word 'SALAM' meaning peace. In Jewish 'SHALOM' means peace. 'AHIMSA' 'UBUNTU' and 'KILEWA' mean peace in Hindu, Bantu and Kanuri languages respectively.

### 1.5: Meaning of Conflict

The word conflict originated in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, from the Latin word 'conflicts' being the past participle of 'conflict' meaning to 'strike together' or 'fight'. However, in modern usage conflict has been broadened to assume a multi-disciplinary dimension, cutting across the fields of English language, politics, military, psychology, sociology, administration and literature. Conflict is certainly an intrinsic and inevitable part of human existence. It is also the pursuit of incompatible interest and goals by different groups. Conflict sometimes resorts to the use of force and violence in the pursuit of incompatible and particular interest and goals. The worst form of conflict is the armed conflict which includes mass murder and genocide against unarmed civilians. Conflict can be constructive (positive) in the form of social conflict or destructive (negative) in the form of armed conflict. Peace and conflict are two sides of the same coin. It is the absence of peace that ushers in conflict and vice versa.

### Conclusion

The concepts of peace and conflict are inextricably related and exist side by side in accordance with the prevailing circumstances. Peace and conflicts have never prevail at the same moment. Peace exists when there is no conflict while conflict also exists when peace is absent. Peace and conflict as a concept has been the bedrock of peace studies since its emergence as an academic discipline at both local, national and international levels. Therefore better understanding of the concept of peace and conflict will further widen the horizon of students who want to embark on studies related to the concepts.

ITQ: What is peace?

ITA: peace is seen as absence of war, crisis, riot, anxiety, threat, fear, instability, and justice. it is concerned with providing justice and order.

## Summary of study session 1

In study session 1, you have learnt the concept of peace and conflict in relation to human beings and their existence.

## Self-Assessment Questions (SAQs) for Study Session 1

At the end of the study you should be able to answer the following questions.

### SAQ 1.1 (test learning outcome 1.1)

- What is the meaning of peace?

### 1.2 (test learning outcome 1.2)

- Explain the meaning of conflict

### 1.3 (test learning outcome 1.3)

- What is the relationship between peace and conflict?

## References/Further Reading

Francis, D; Murithi, T. et al (2004) "Peace and Conflict Studies in Africa: Basic Concepts" *Issues in Peace Research*, Bradford, University of Bradford Press

Miller, C. A. (2003) *Glossary of Terms and Concepts in Peace and Conflict Studies*. University for peace, Africa programme. Geneva.

Scarborough, I. J. (2003) *Conflicts and Peace: Motive of Global Acceptance*. Macmillan, London.

## **Study Session 2: Major Types of Conflict in Nigeria**

### **Introduction**

Conflict is inevitable when there is existence of injustice and lack of freedom. Conflicts occur when two or more people engage in a struggle over values and claims to status, power and resources. Conflict emerges whenever one party perceives that one or more goals or purposes or means of achieving a goal or preference is being threatened or hindered by the activities of one or more parties.

### **Learning Outcomes for Study Section 2**

At the end of this study you should be able to:

- 2.1) understand the types of conflicts in Nigeria
- 2.2) how are these conflicts manifested
- 2.3) Identify types of conflict

#### **2.1:Ethnic Conflict**

Ethnic conflicts are also communal conflicts in the same sense that they are conflicts usually between neighbouring communities. Many of the intra and inter village conflicts in Nigeria are communal in nature. Jega (2002) reveals that major aspects of ethnic dynamics is the massive mobilisation of identities as a basis for contesting hegemonic power which is often used in igniting the embers of negative ethnicity with accompanying violent conflict. Certainly, there is proliferation of ethno-religious movements with pronounced political agenda in some parts of Nigeria. These are associations found largely to promote the interest of ethnic groups. Examples of such movements include Movement for the Actualisation of Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) in Eastern Nigeria, Movement for Survival of Ogoni People (MOSOP) and Ijaw National Congress (INC), both in the Niger-Delta area of Nigeria. While in Western Nigeria we have the Oodu'a People's Congress (OPC). In northern Nigeria, we have the Arewa Consultative Forum (ACF) . In many cases, ethnic militias have been formed, further complicating the political landscape with far- reaching implications.

#### **2.2:Political Conflict**

Nigeria is a colonial state cobbled by the British in 1960. Since then incidence of political violence has been associated with the electoral process in Nigeria. The bone of contention has always been over perceived rigging and other election malpractices as well as sharing of political gains. For instance, in the 1983 general election, the victory of the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN), was greeted with a lot of political violence and protest. Since then, political violence has assumed an ever more worrisome dimension and sophistication, including

assassinations. In addition, the country has witnessed political crises on some government policies such as protest against Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), protest over increases in the prices of petroleum, strikes etc.

### **2.3: Religious Conflict**

Nigeria is a multi-religious society but the most dominant religions are Islam and Christianity. Nigeria has experienced incessant clashes between Muslims and Christians in many parts of this country. Religion is being manipulated in so many ways for selfish gains.

### **2.4: Economic Conflict**

Nigeria's economic crises have long been implicated and complicated by the tangles of debt trap, corruption, mismanagement, advance fee fraud, Niger-Delta crises, resources allocation and several economic doldrums.

### **2.5 Conflict involving values**

Conflict involving values are the most difficult to understand and resolve. Values are the basis of one self. They are our belief system and what we often not prepared to negotiate. When people in conflict talk about transparency, honesty, fairness, equality, they are talking about different values. We often see parties involved in conflict over values defending their positions strongly. These types of conflicts are more likely to be resolved when the parties understand and respect each other's values. Nigeria, which is a segmented society with varieties of conflicting interest, values and preferences provide ground for conflict.

## **Conclusion**

Though there are many types of conflict, these are some of the major types of conflicts in Africa. Religious conflicts are faith based conflicts that have to do with religious beliefs, while some are value based conflict that have to do with land, cultural norms and values, traditional beliefs and other related issue. However, the recent case of xenophobia and increasing indigene/settler conflicts has added a new dimension to the existing types of conflict.

ITQ: Mention any three types of conflict

ITA: There are Ethical conflict, political conflict and conflict involving value

## **Summary of study session 2**

In the study session 2, you have learnt that: there are four major types of conflicts we have in Nigeria but there are other conflicts such as conflict over values, land matters, inheritance etc. which are very common in the rural areas.

## **Self-Assessment Questions (SAQs) for Study Session 2**

At the end of the study you are expected to have read and understood

### **SAQ 2.1 (test learning outcomes 2.1)**

- What are the major types of conflict in Nigeria?
- Distinguish and discuss the types of conflicts that you

know

### **References/Further Reading**

Aderjoh, P. E. (2005) *Ethnicity, Marginalisation, Integration and Development in Nigeria*. Kraft books, Ibadan.

Asaju, T. Killing in the name of God: *Newswatch magazine*, October 8, 2001.

Ayinla, S. A. (2001) *Issues in political violence in Nigeria*. Hamson printing, Ilorin.

Diamond, L. (2001) *Ethnicity and Democracy in Nigeria: The failure of the First Republic*. Macmillan Press, London.



## **Study Session 3: ROOT CAUSES OF CONFLICT IN NIGERIA**

### **Introduction**

As earlier pointed out conflict is inevitable and it exists alongside human beings. Every society has its own peculiar causes and nature of conflict which differ from one society to another. In Nigeria today, there are many causes of conflict but this are some of the root causes of violent conflict.

### **Learning Outcomes for Study Section 3**

At the end of this topic you should be able to:

- 3.1) Understand the root causes of conflict in Nigeria.
- 3.2) To know their peculiarity to that of other societies.

#### **3.1 Indigenes versus Settler Conflicts**

The manifestation of indigenes versus settler's crisis in recent times is the question of land ownership and the right of occupancy generated by unprecedented migration of people from one place to the other due to 'push' and 'pull' factors. The push factor is as a result of socio-economic situations that compel people to move, such as war, famine, diseases and other disasters. While the pull factors are those related to economic opportunities such as employment, trade etc.

#### **3.2 Farmers versus Pastoralists**

Conflict between farmers and pastoralists is one of the root causes of conflict in Nigeria, predominantly in the north eastern region of the country where there is large concentration of cattle and herdsmen. According to Hagher, (2003) the nomads constantly traverse the nation in search of pasture for their cattle and are willing to sacrifice their own lives in defence of their herds. So too are the farmer's attitude to protecting their crops. The increasing violent overflow of brutal wars between nomads and farmers according to him can be attributed to state collapse, injustice etc.

#### **3.3 Minorities versus Majorities Domination**

Some ethnic groups feel dominated and marginalised by other ethnic groups. Domination in this context, according to Okafor, et-al (1997) refers to the superior and advantageous position occupied by some ethnic groups to the detriment of other ethnic groups who are deprived of or discriminated against in the distribution of national wealth, offices, resources, opportunities and sharing of political power. Some ethnic groups have long lamented their relegated position in

the affairs of Nigeria. These ethnic minorities feel cheated, neglected and marginalised by the government in collusion with the larger ethnic groups.

### **3.4 Religious Domination**

Some politicians use religion to generate conflict for their own selfish gains. Over the years there has been an incessant clash between two most dominant religions of Islam and Christianity. Where Muslims are dominant Christians suffer and vice versa. This can be attributed to religious intolerance among both religions.

### **3.5 Power Struggle**

The proliferation of political associations provided an opportunity for promoting and protecting parochial interest rather than the purpose to which these associations were established.

## **Conclusion**

The root causes of conflict and violence in Nigeria are numerous but the above causes are the major ones. Many researchers in Nigeria have indicated that factors such as poverty, underdevelopment, redundancy are some of the remote causes of violence and conflicts in Nigeria.

ITQ: What are the root causes of conflict in Nigeria?

ITA: The root causes of conflict in Nigeria include: indigenous versus settlers conflict, farmers versus majority domination, religious nomination and power struggle.

## **Summary of the study session 3**

In the study you have learnt that most root causes of conflicts in Nigeria are primarily influenced by ethnicity, resources, religion and other limited opportunities.

## **Self – Assessment Questions (SAQs) for Study Session 2**

At the end of study session 3 you should be able to answer the following questions

### **SAQ 3.1 (test learning outcomes 3.1 & 3.2)**

- Enumerate any five root causes of conflict in Nigeria?
- Explain any four causes of conflicts in Nigeria.

### **References/ Further Reading**

Dogo, B. (2005) ed *Crisis and conflict management in Nigeria since 1980: governance and conflict management*, NDA press, Kaduna.

Hagher, I. (2003) ‘the nomads Vs the farmers in attainment of rural peace in Northern Nigeria’ in Yakubu, A. M. et-al *Management of social conflict in plural society*. Arewa Consultative Forum, Kaduna.

Okafor, F. U. (1997) ‘A new approach to an old problem ‘ in Okafor F. U. (ed) *New strategies for curbing ethnic and religious conflict in Nigeria*. Fourth Dimension Publishers, Enugu.

## Study Session 4: Theories of Conflict

### Introduction

Theories are ideas or beliefs about something arrived at through assumption and in some cases a set of facts, prepositions, or principles analysed in their relation to one another and used especially in science to explain phenomenon. (Encarta, 2006)

### Learning Outcomes for Study Session 4

At the end of this topic you should be able to:

- 1.1) Understand the positions of various schools of thoughts on conflict
- 1.2) Analyse the differences and similarities of these schools of thought.

### 4.1 – Theories of Conflict

#### Structural conflict theory

The exponents of the structural conflict theory such as Marx, Engel, Lenin etc. argued that conflict is built into the particular ways societies are structured and organised. The theory looks at social problems like political and economic exclusion, injustice, poverty, disease, exploitation, inequity etc. as sources of conflict. They maintain that conflicts occur because of the exploitative and unjust nature of human societies, domination of one class by another etc.

#### Realist theory

Realist theory originates from classical political theory and shares theological and biological doctrines about an apparent weakness and individualism inherent in human nature. Realism highlights inherency and traces the root of conflict to a flaw in human nature which is seen to be selfish, and engaging in the pursuit of personalised self-interest defined as power. This explanation has 3 components: (a) Descriptive realism – which sees the world as an arena of conflict (b) Explanatory realism – which seeks to show that there are genetical defects which push humankind into behaving negatively and that wars become inevitable because there is no mechanism to stop them from occurring. (c) Prescriptive realism – says that decision makers (individuals, groups or nations) have a moral justification to defend their basic interest and ensure self-preservation using any means necessary.

#### Biological theory

This theory believes that since our ancestors were instinctively violent beings, and since we evolved from them, we too bear the violent genetic makeup. Classical theorists like Hobbes, Augustine, and Malthus etc believe that human beings are driven by a natural instinct to self-preservation. The biological theories have given rise to what may be referred to as the innate theory of conflict which contends that conflict is innate in all social interactions, and among animals including human beings.

#### Frustration - aggression theory

This theory appears to be the most common explanation for violent behaviour arising from inability to fulfil needs. The proponents of this view include Ted Robert Gurr, Leonard Berkowitz and Aubrey Yates. The main explanation that the theory provides is that aggression is not just undertaken as a natural reaction or instinct as realist and biological theories assumed, but it is the outcome of frustration and that in a situation where the legitimate desires of an individual are denied either overtly or the covert consequences of the way the society was structured, the feeling of disappointment may lead to such a person to express his anger through violence that will be directed at those he holds responsible or people who are directly or indirectly related to them.

### **Economic theory**

For economists across the ages, conflicts have come to be seen as having a 'functional utility' and are embedded in economic disparities. War periods, the crisis stage of internal conflicts, have sometimes become a vast private and profit making enterprise. Paul Collier, David Malone and Bredal Mats are some of the proponents of this view.

### **Conclusion**

The essence of theory in social sciences is to help in further explanation and understanding of a phenomena. The above theories are selected to better understand the concept of peace and conflict. There are many theories of conflict, few selected theories above because of their relevance and lucid understanding of the causes of conflict in Africa.

ITQ: Mention any five social conflict theories you know

ITA: These are structural conflict theory, realist theory, Biological theory, Frustration-aggression theory and Economic theory

### **Summary of Study Session 4**

In study session 4, you have learnt that most theories of conflict emphasised on two conditions of human behaviour that precipitates conflicts. These are: natural instinct and manmade inventions which drive mankind to behave violently.

### **Self – Assessment Questions (SAQs) for Study Session 4**

At the end of study session 4, you should be able to answer the following questions.

#### **SAQ 4.1 (test learning outcomes 4.1)**

- Do these theories explain the scenario of violent conflict in Nigeria?
- Explain the nexus between poverty and conflicts in Nigeria?

### **References/Further Reading**

Aronson, E. (1988) *The social Animal*. New York: W. H. Freeman & Co. Pp 22 – 33.

Faleti, S. A. (2006) (ed) *Theories of Social Conflict, Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa*. Ibadan, Spectrum Books. Pp 35 – 60

Gurr, T.R. (1970) *Why Men Rebel*. Princeton, Princeton University Press

Yates, A. (1962) *Frustration and Conflict*. London, Methuen.

## Study Session 5 Conflict Analysis

### Introduction

Fisher *et al*, (2000) described conflict analysis as those activities that are undertaken by any person doing anything either directly or indirectly to know as much as possible about what is going on in a given conflict.

### Learning Outcomes for Study Section 5

At the end of this topic you should be able to:

- 5.1) Understand what is happening in a particular conflict
- 5.2) Provide the causes and parties to a particular conflict.

#### 5.1: Conflict Analysis

There are three different ways of conflict analysis. These are:

(a) *Case Study*: – many conflict workers embarked on case studies which entailed study of a particular conflict. A case study is specific rather than general research that is subjected to the methodology and procedure of conflict research. The study will bring out different peculiar properties of conflict such as primary and secondary parties, the needs and interest of the parties and suggest method of intervention etc. In Nigeria for example, a Non – Governmental Organisation called the Academic Associate Peace Works (AAPW) embarked on several case studies in many communities in Nigeria.

(b) *Fact finding*: – Is another method of gathering information about a conflict and analysing such information. Fact findings are less thorough and could be done over a shorter period of time than case study researches. It gives quick information to interveners to clarify the conflict issues.

(c) *Analysis meeting*: - this is yet another method of conflict analysis used by many non – governmental organisations and other conflict interveners by organising workshops to ascertain the situation.

### Conclusion

The above session discusses concept of conflict analysis and stages of conflict analysis.

ITQ: Mention any three ways of conflict analysis

ITA: There are several ways of conflict analysis. These include the following:

- 1- Case study
- 2- Fact findings
- 3- Analysis meeting

### Summary of study session 5

In study session 5, you have learnt that all the conflict analysis strategies are aimed at achieving one goal but they only differ in terms of approaches, methodology and application to conflict issues.

## **Self – Assessment Questions (SAQs) for Study Session 5**

At the end of the session you should be able to answer the following questions.

### **SAQ 5.1 (test learning outcomes 5.1)**

- How do you think these methods of conflict analysis can help you analyse conflict in your community?
- Mention and explain any two methods of conflict analysis you know

### **References/Further Reading**

Azar, E.(1990) *The Management of Protracted Social Conflict: Theory and Cases*. Worcester, Darmouth

Coser, L. A. (1976) 'The Functions of Social Conflict' In *Sociological Theory: A Book of Readings*. L. A. Coser and Bernad, R. (Eds)  
Macmillan Publishing, New York.

Richard, L. (1989) 'Elite Conflict and State Formation in the 16<sup>th</sup>  
And 17<sup>th</sup> Century England and France' in *American Sociological Review*. Pp 141- 162 .

## Study Session 6 Conflict Circle

### Introduction

Simon Fisher et al in the year 2000 identified five (5) stages of conflict which explained how manifest conflict in stages of vicious circle.

### Learning Outcomes for Study Section 5

At the end of this topic you should be able to:

- 6.1) understand the various stages of conflict
- 6.2) also understand how conflict manifests at each stage.

#### 6.1: Stages of Conflict

- **Pre - conflict stage** – At this stage, conflict is not well known because parties try to hide it from public view but communication is undermined between these parties.
- **Confrontation** – This is the second stage of conflict which becomes open and manifest, characterised by occasional fighting, low levels of violence, search for allies as parties etc.
- **Crisis stage** – Is the third stage in conflict which represents the peak of the conflict. This is the stage of war and intense fighting, leading to killings, injuries, displacement, use of small arms and light weapons etc.
- **Outcome stage** – In violent conflict there must be a loser and a winner or a cease fire may be declared. One may surrender, or the government or other third party intervening forces stronger than the warring parties intervene to impose a solution and stop fighting. At this stage violence has decreased and a room has been opened for discussion to commence.
- **Post – conflict stage** – At this stage violence has either ended or significantly reduced and the parties has gone. Its a time also to address the causes, goals that created the conflict such as needs and fears of the parties. If there are not talks at this stage, the conflict circle will be re-enacted back to pre-conflict stage.

## Conclusion

Conflicts manifest from small to a larger extent depending on the circumstances. The stages of conflict above manifest from pre-conflict stage to a crisis level to post conflict stage. These stages are complete circle of conflict phenomenon.

ITQ: Identify any five stages of conflict you know

ITA: Simon Fisher et al (2000) identified five stages of conflict. These are: pre-conflict stage, confrontation stage, crises stage, outcome stage and post-conflict stage.

## Summary of Study Session 6

From pre – conflict to post conflict stage, all levels of conflict are inter related and dependant on each other. If conflict is not resolved at the outcome stage, conflict will be re - enacted back to pre – conflict stage and the vicious circle continues.

## Self – Assessment Questions (SAQs) for Study Session 5

At the end of the session 5 you should be able to:

- Examine crisis stages of conflict and relate it to any conflict in your community?
- Identify and explain any four stages of conflict you know

## References/Further Reading

Albert, I. O. (1999) 'New Directions in the Management of Community

Conflicts in Nigeria: Insights from the Activities of AAPW'. In *Onigu Otite et al (eds) Community Conflict in Nigeria: Management, Resolution and Transformation*. .Pp 34 – 63 Ibadan, Spectrum Books Ltd.

Donald, H. L. (2000) *Ethnic Groups in Conflict*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Gaya, S.B.(2007) *Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa*, (ed) Ibadan, Spectrum Books

Lederach, J.P. (1995) *Preparing for Peace: Conflict Transformation across Cultures*, New York, Syracuse University Press



## Study Session 7: Conflict Management and Resolution

### Introduction

In nearly all African societies there exist ways of managing and resolving conflict using non-violent methods. These methods are mostly prescribed by sanctity of tradition and values of that community. These methods are available at the individual, family, group, community and international levels. Peaceful methods exist in two categories: first the proactive method (preventive) and the second method is called reactive method (curative e.g. mediation, reconciliation, litigation etc).

### Learning Outcomes for Study Section7

When you have studied the session, you should be able to:

- 7.1) Know the meaning of conflict management, resolution and transformation.
- 7.2) Understand the difference between the three concepts above.

### 7.1 Conflict Management and Resolution

#### Conflict Resolution

Miller, (2003), defined conflict resolution as a variety of approaches aimed at terminating conflicts through the constructive solving of problems, distinct from management or transformation of conflicts.

#### Conflict Management

Conflict management is sometimes called conflict regulation. It is a process of reducing the negative and destructive capacity of conflict through a number of measures and by working with and through the parties involved in that conflict.

Conflict transformation – conflict transformation goes beyond conflict resolution to build longer standing relationships through a process of change in perception and attitudes of parties.

#### Conflict suppression

In this situation, instruments of power or force are used to intervene in order to bring to an end a particular conflict.

#### Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

Is a search for, and application of ‘non – conventional’ peaceful methods of settling dispute and resolving conflict situations using the least expensive methods and in ways that satisfy the parties as well, as ways that preserve relationship after settlement might have been reached. ADR is specially meant to serve as an alternative to the official conventional means of settling

disputes, mainly through litigation and the courts. There are two options for nonviolent management of conflict. These are:

- (a) Voluntary processes – are those that parties have some control over the outcome. They include fact finding, in-depth research, case studies, facilitation, negotiation, conciliation, mediation and brokerage.
- (b) Involuntary processes – on the other hand are outside the control of the parties to the conflict. Though it may be non – violent but by legislation, adjudication and coercive apparatus of the state.

## Conclusion

In any given conflict management and resolution of conflict is the ultimate and product of a conflict situation. No society has hundred per cent level of peace and conflict is an inevitable phenomenon. Management and resolution of any conflict is not only necessary but is also a precondition for peace building.

ITQ: What is conflict management?

ITA: Conflict management is a process of reducing the negative and destructive capacity of conflict through a number of measures and by working with the hatches involved in that conflict.

## Summary of study session 7

Conflict resolution is the end of the conflict or conflict has been terminated, while conflict management is a way of reducing the negative consequences of conflict but is not (?) a total termination of conflict.

## Self – Assessment Questions (SAQs) for Study Session7

At the end of the study of session 7, you should be able to answer the following questions.

### SAQ 7.1 (test learning outcomes 7.1)

- Apart from the conventional means of settling conflict, discuss other Alternative ways of conflict resolution.
- Compare and contrast conflict resolution and conflict management.

## References/ Further Reading

Albert, I. O. (1999) 'New Directions in the Management of Community

**GST224 : Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution** UNITS: 2

Conflicts in Nigeria: Insights from the Activities of AAPW'. In: *Onigu Otite et al (eds)Community Conflict in Nigeria: Management, Resolution and Transformation*. (.Pp 34 – 63 Ibadan Spectrum Books Ltd.

Ayinla, S. A. (2001) *Issues in Political Violence in Nigeria*.  
Hamson printing, Ilorin.

## Study Session 8: Case Studies

### Introduction

The topic highlights cases of conflict in Nigeria, such as Tiv-Jukun crisis, Zangon Kataf crisis and Kano riot of 1953.

### Learning Outcomes for Study Section 8

At the end of the topic, you should be able to understand the nature and causes of conflict in the above mentioned case studies. You should be able to explain:

- 8.1) Tiv-Jukun Crisis
- 8.2) Zangon Kataf Crisis
- 8.3) The Kano 1953 Ethnic Violence

#### 8.1: Tiv-Jukun Crisis

Conflict situations in Nigeria have had devastating effects on the national security of the country in the last two decades. The prolonged conflict being analysed here was the prolonged dispute that Jukun and Tiv communities in Taraba state had over land, traditional rulership, political authority and differences, and fears of domination and marginalization (Best et al 2004: 83). This conflict burst out in 1990, and lasted for almost two years. It left exceptionally high death toll and destruction of property. The carnage associated with the conflict was also probably unprecedented in the history of communal conflicts in Nigeria.

Although it was known that the Tiv-Jukun conflicts were perhaps the most violent and well organised ever witnessed since the Nigerian civil war, no data existed about the exact figure of casualties in this clash.

#### Causes of the Conflict

- *The political dimension of the conflict:* The political issues in the conflict were in two parts: traditional and modern. The first had to do with political participation, and control of Wukari local government council as well as political appointment and over resources. The second was about membership of the Wukari Traditional council, i.e the desire of the Tiv to be a part of this council, given that they considered themselves to be a part of this council, not only as residents of the local government area but the majority numerically, claim that was rejected by the Jukun.
- *Political control of Wukari local government:* This was the vexed of all issues. Party politics always caused distress time for group relations in Wukari particularly between the

Tiv and the Jukun. The Tiv also complained of marginalization in appointive and elective offices because only once did a Tiv man serve as Chairman of Wukari Local Government council (Bilkisu, 2003:40). It was at such times that the attempt by each of the main ethnic groups to prove that they were the majority resulted in conflict, often bloody. The control of the local government council was only an instrument which both groups sought to use to achieve other broader goals. For instance, employment in the council generated trouble.

- *Tiv representation in Wukari traditional council:* The Tiv insisted that they must be appointed into the Wukari traditional council, since they were residents of the local government area who paid tax. The Jukun however, rejected the idea of the Tiv people being granted representation within a traditional council that was essentially Jukun. The Jukun explained that their culture was different from that of the Tiv which was a colonial innovation to bring the people under one traditional administration. They concluded that it is in conflict with the Jukun tradition.
- *Land as a factor:* The land question also touched on territoriality. Each group sought to lay claim to jurisdictional authority on the ownership of Wukari as claimed by both groups in the conflict. Land was used as an instrument of political control and prestige. It was used to remind the settlers that they were only immigrants who lived at the pleasure of the indigenes (Best 2004:104). It did not matter how long these so-called settlers had settled in these lands. In conflict situation, land was an important factor.

## 8.2: Zangon Kataf Crisis

Zangon Kataf is situated in the south eastern part of Kaduna State. In 1992 a riot broke out in Kataf area of Kaduna state. The Kataf people had lived side by side with the Fulanis. The Zangon Kataf crisis was a deep-rooted conflict imbalance in the distribution of resources as well as conflict over land. The riot which was believed to be religious spread to Kaduna city and some other parts of the state with loss of many lives and property. It was gathered that the riot broke out as a result of an order to relocate the market in the area. In 1988 the then Kachia Local Government of Kaduna state passed a resolution on the relocation of the Zangon Kataf district market from its old site to a new and more spacious site. Reasons adduced for this decision were that the old site was encroached upon by residential houses which made it difficult for any form of expansion. There was also lack of public conveniences and accessibility in the old site (Akinteye, A *et al* 2004:222). The local government area council felt that the relocation of market would further enhance revenue generation.

However, the decision could not be executed until the local government was divided and Zangon Kataf was created out of it in 1989. In 1992 the new local government chairman ordered the clearing of the new market site and announced February 6<sup>th</sup> as the official take-off date of the new market. This did not go down well with the Hausa community in Zango town where the market was originally located. In compliance with the local government directories, some Kataf women went to the new market site for business transactions on the 6<sup>th</sup> February 1992. To their dismay, they were harassed and assaulted by the Hausa community in Zango town. This action infuriated the already embittered Kataf men, hence the outbreak of the crisis that claimed many lives and property. The immediate cause of Zango Kataf crisis can be reduced to the following:

- **Socio-Economic/Cultural Disparity:** The pattern of settlement of Zango town rendered the community unique in relation to the surrounding villages since the inhabitants of ZangoKataf urban town, remained an exclusive reserve of the Hausa over a long time. The Hausa did not interact with the indigenes other than market place. Hence there was absence of communal integration. While the Hausa were into commerce the Kataf were hunters and farmers. The Hausa of Zango town controlled the economic well-being of the Kataf as a result of north/south trade in the Zango urban township. They determined the price of farm produce to their advantage. These were then bought and sold at higher price in international markets. This created disparity between the Hausa and the Kataf, which contributed as an economic dimension is also apparent in the conflicts.
- **Religious and ethnic disparity:** Since the introduction of Islamic religion in Nigeria the Hausa/Fulani were regarded as its custodian. This was the belief that the Hausa/Fulani are immediately taken to be Muslims. The Kataf held this view (Akinteye et al 2004:233). The Kataf on the other hand were Christians as a result of the advent of mission schools and the subsequent establishment of churches. Thus, due to historical and anthropological factors, the two groups also happen to belong to different religions; the conflict between them has a religious colouration.

### 8.3: The Kano 1953 Ethnic Violence

Kano, the most populated in the country and industrialized in northern Nigeria is one of the hottest spots of ethnic and religious conflicts in Nigeria. The problem can be easily explained within the context of migration into the city - since its occupation by the British in 1903 - by the Christian dominated southern Nigeria (Albert 2004:274). Before then, Kano was an important

Islamic urban centre in western-central Sudan playing active role in pre-colonial trans-Saharan trade and also hosting many northern African merchants and Islamic scholars.

The 1953 ethnic conflict was fuelled by the existing local grievances against the Sabon Gari settlers in Kano. A motion was moved on the floor of the Federal House of Representatives Lagos by Chief Anthony Enahoro, a member of the Yoruba-dominated Action Group (AG) calling for Nigeria independence in 1956. Members of the Hausa-Fulani dominated Northern people's (NPC) opposed the motion claiming that Nigeria was not ripe for independence. They were openly insulted as stooges of the British in Nigeria not only by their colleagues in the parliament but also by the Yoruba and Igbo people on the street of Lagos, Albert (2004:281). By May 1953 members of the AG tried to take their campaign for Nigerian independence in 1956 to the north. Kano was chosen as the first place to visit. The way the southern press promoted the proposed AG visit to Kano compounded the crisis.

On 15 May 1953 a mass demonstration broke out in Kano against the tour of Kano and the demonstrators went straight to Sabon Gari where they believed the kinsmen of the Yoruba and Igbo collaborators could be found. Lots of lives and property were lost during the crisis. The victimisation of the Igbo during the riot was mainly because, unlike the Yoruba, the Igbos had little or nothing to do with Islam, of which the local Kanawa people were strong adherent. The Igbo immigrants were Christians. They were therefore seen as complete strangers who were not prepared to integrate into their host community.

## Conclusion

The study identified few selected case studies of violent conflicts in Nigeria; these include Taraba state, Kaduna state, Kano state and plateau state. The study also identified causes of violent conflicts in Nigeria. They include material/resources, values and psychological needs.

ITQ: What are the causes of TIV-Jukun Crisis?

ITA: Four factors were advanced as causes of TIV-Jukun Crisis:

- 1- Political dimension
- 2- Political contrast of the wukari local government
- 3- TIV representative in Wukari traditional council
- 4- Land as factor

## Summary of study session 8

In study 8, you have learnt that, the topic identified three case studies of selected conflict situations in Nigeria. These are the Tiv-Jukun, Zangon Kataf, and Kano 1953 ethnic conflicts. It also captured some causes of these conflicts.

## Self – Assessment Questions (SAQs) for Study Session 8

At the end of study session 8, you should be able to answer the following questions.

**SAQ 8.1 (test learning outcomes 8.1)**

- What are the commonest causes of conflicts in Nigeria?
- Mention and explain any four factors responsible for the Tiv-Jukun

Crisis.

**SAQ 8.2 (test learning outcomes 8.2)**

**SAQ 8.3 (test learning outcomes 8.3)**

**Reference/Further Reading**

Akinteye, A. & Wuye, J.M. & Ashafa, M.N. (2004) “ZangonKataf Crisis: A Case study” in Otite, O. & Albert, I.O. *Community Conflict in Nigeria: Management, Resolution, and Transformation* (ed), Ibadan, Spectrum Books

Albert, I.O. (2004:281) *Community Conflict in Nigeria: Management, Resolution, and Transformation* (ed), in Otite, O. & Albert, I.O. *Community Conflict in Nigeria: Management, Resolution, and Transformation* (ed), Ibadan, Spectrum Books

Best, S.G. *Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa*, Ibadan, Spectrum Books.

Bilkisu, H.(2003) “Myth and Realities of Land, Culture and religion as source of communal conflict in Nigeria” in Yakubu, A.H.; Nda-Isaiah,S.;Zarma,B.(ed) *Management of Conflict in Plural Society*, Ibadan, Spectrum Books

Best, S.G; Idyorough, A.E; Shehu, Z.B.(2004) *Communal conflict and the possibilities of conflict resolution in Nigeria: A case study of the Tiv-Jukun conflict in Wukari Local Government Area, Traraba state* in Otite& Albert, I.O. *Community conflict in Nigeria; Management, Resolution, Transformation* (ed), Ibadan, Spectrum Books

Burton, J.W.(1987) *Resolving deep rooted Conflict: A handbook*, Lanham, Maryland University Press America

Lederach, J.P.(1997) *Building peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in divided Societies*, Washington D.C.

Otite, O. & Albert, I.O. (2004) (ed) *Community conflict in Nigeria: Management, Resolution, and Transformation*, Ibadan, Spectrum Books

**Study Session 9: Peace Building**

**Introduction**



The topic examines of peace building and the attainment of some strategies in order to maintain peaceful co-existence

## **Learning Outcomes for Study Section 9**

At the end of the study you should be able to explain

9.1 Peace Building

9.2 Highlight some strategies of peace building.

9.3 Types of peace building

### **9.1: Peace Building**

In 1992, the Agenda for Peace, published by the then United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, defined peace building as the medium- to long-term process of rebuilding war-affected communities. It defined peace building as 'action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace to avoid a relapse to conflict'. Over time the definition of peace building has 'gradually expanded to refer to integrated approaches to address violent conflict at different phases of the conflict cycle'. Peace building therefore includes the process of rebuilding the political, security, social and economic dimensions of a society emerging from conflict. At a fundamental level peace building involves addressing the root causes of the conflict and enabling warring parties to continue to find solutions through negotiation and when necessary through mediation. Peace building includes overseeing the process of demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration (DDR) as well as security-sector reform. Building peace requires the promotion of social and economic justice as well as the establishment or reform of political structures of governance and the rule of law. These activities are ultimately striving to bring about the healing of a war-affected community through reconciliation. Reconciliation however is not sustainable without socio-economic reconstruction and development, neither of which can be done without the mobilisation of resources. Peacebuilding is effectively a political activity but it is such that seeks to unify the social and economic spheres. (Murithi, 2009)

Peace building is seen as a comprehensive peace process in addressing challenges at different levels. Peace building is about the attempt to overcome the structural; relational and cultural contradictions which lie at the root of conflict in order to underpin the processes of peacemaking and peace keeping (Ayuba, H. *et al* 2007: 494). According to Lederach (1997) peace building is linked to an appropriate time frame such as concentrating on mid-term steps to build peace constituency, while at the same time embracing a vision of the desired future and an awareness of the current crisis.

Peace building comprises the identification and support of measures needed for transformation toward more sustainable, peaceful relationships and structures of governance, in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. The four dimensions of peace building are: socio-economic development, good governance, reform of justice and security institutions, and the culture of justice, truth and reconciliation.(Halle, 2009)

Peace building can be realized/achieved from two angles: and is divided between two schools. On the one hand is the top-down peace building, referring to the conflict intervention effort by powerful outsiders acting as experts, importing their own conceptions and prescription, and ignoring local cultures and capacities. On the other hand is 'peace building from below' which favours the respect, promotion and use of local human and socio-cultural resources in building the peace (Ayuba H, 2007;494). It is a means of anticipating and evaluating the impacts of proposed and completed development interventions on the structures and processes that strengthen the prospects for peaceful coexistence and decrease the likelihood of the outbreak, recurrence, or continuation of violent conflict (Bush, R.D. 1998). In a similar perspective, Adetula (2007) posits that peace building refers to bridging security and development at the international and domestic levels to offer an integrated approach to understanding and dealing with full range of issues that threatened peace and security.

Peace building involves at first level, conflict prevention, peace promotion and conflict managers should concentrate at putting in place the building blocks for societal peace and harmony through examination and system correction. When Martin Luther King Jr said conflict is not absence of war but the presence of justice, he was emphasising a major aspect of building blocks for the promotion of peace. Other aspects involve the whole gamut of conflict prevention measures, such as equity, accountability, democratic practice, human rights observance, basic needs provision, rule of law, equality before the law among others. Any neglect of these building blocks would be an invitation for conflict and the erosion of peace within the affected society, (Fwa, 2004:23).

Peace building comprises strategies to address the root causes of deadly conflicts, so as to ensure that crises do not arise in the first place, or that if they do, they do not recur. These strategies include the following:

- (i) Dispute resolution mechanisms and cooperative arrangements.
- (ii) Business or peacemaking through commerce or peacemaking through private involvement.
- (iii) Meeting people's economic, social, cultural and humanitarian needs.
- (iv) Peacemaking through advocacy
- (v) Communication and the media or peacemaking through information.
- (vi) Religion or peacemaking through faith (mosque and churches).

- (vii) Funding or peacemaking through providing resources.
- (viii) Leaders of social organisations
- (ix) Elite and leaders/decision makers
- (x) Grassroots community leader

It goes without saying that one cannot conduct peace building without including local populations in the design, planning and implementation of peace building initiatives. Specifically, one cannot conduct peace building only from the top down. If there is any activity that should be conducted from the bottom up it is peace building. It is therefore important for local actors to take ownership of peace building initiatives and to identify priorities which external actors can assist with and support. (Murithi, 2009)

The Geneva Peace building Platform, (2015) have identified the following Challenges for peace building practice

**Challenges:-**

- 1) Many peace building professionals observe a reduction of operational space to build peace.
- 2) There has been a shift towards a securitization of peace and development work.
- 3) The absence of a shared perception of what constitutes 'peace building practice' remains a challenge.
- 4) The institutionalization of peace building within the UN has yielded limited practical results.
- 5) The emergence of 'peace industries' has changed incentives for peace building practice in many regions.
- 6) The number of NGOs has risen, but their contribution to peace building is not always clear or effective.
- 7) Peace building practice does not sufficiently address the role of actors and institutions based in developed economies in shaping conflict and peace dynamics.

## Conclusion

Peace building requires proactive measures such as justice, equity, fairness as good leadership that will sustainably enhance development.

ITQ: Identify any five strategies of peace building

ITA: There are several strategies of peace building. These include the following:

- 1- Dispute resolution mechanism and cooperative arrangement
- 2- Business or peacemaking through commerce private or peacemaking through private involvement
- 3- Meeting people's economic, social and cultural and humanitarian needs
- 4- Peace making through advocacy
- 5- Funding or peace making through providing resources

## Summary of Study Session 9

In study session 9, you have learnt that the topic describes peace building as well as strategies through which peace can be assured.

## Self – Assessment Questions (SAQs) for Study Session 5

At the end of study session 9, you should be able to answer the following questions.

### SAQ 9.1 (test learning outcomes 9.1)

- What is Peace building?
- Mention and explain any four strategies to address any deadly conflict
- Identify any two types of peace building?
- List challenges of peace building

## Reference/Further Reading

- Adetula, V.A.(2007) “ Development, Conflict and Peace Building in Africa” in Best, S.G. *Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa*, Ibadan, Spectrum Books.
- Ayuba, H. *et al* (2007) Basic Concepts in Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution, in D.S.M. Koroma, S. U. Bulakarima and B.M. Bello, (*eds*) *Student Companion: Readings in General Studies*- Division of General Studies University of Maiduguri.
- Bush, K.D. (1998) A Measure of Peace: Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) of Development Projects in Conflict Zones. Peace Building and Reconstruction Programme, International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada, Working Paper.
- Barhar, B.R.(1984) *Strong Democracy: Participatory Politics for a new age*, Los Angeles, University of California Press

**GST224 : Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution** UNITS: 2

- Fwa, K.L.(2004) "Towards Building a Sustainable Peace in Nigeria" in Briggs, D.A. and Sanda, J.G. (ed) *Issues of Peace and Security; Essay in Honour of Major Gen. Charles B. Ndiomu*, Published by National Institute and Strategic Studies, Kuru-Jos.
- Gaya, S.B.(2007) *Introduction to peace and conflict resolution in West Africa*, (ed) Ibadan, Spectrum Books
- Geneva Peace building Platform, (2015), [White Paper on Peace building, Geneva 2015](#), Geneva Peace building Platform, 2015, accessed at Website: <http://www.gpplatform.ch>
- Halle, Silja (2009) *From Conflict to Peace building: The role of natural resources and the environment*, United Nations Environment Programme
- Lederach, J.P. (1995) *Preparing for Conflict Transformation across Cultures*, New York, Syracuse University Press
- Murithi, Tim (2009) *The Ethics of Peace building*, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press
- Zacher, W.M.(1979) *International Conflictive and Collective security*, New York, Praeger Publishers

## **Study Session 10: The Role of International Organisations in Peace Keeping Operations**

### **Introduction**

The topic highlights the role of international organisations in peace keeping operations

### **Learning Outcomes for Study Section 10**

At the end of the study you should be able to:

- 10.1) identify the role of international organisations in peace keeping operation.
- 10.2) explain the role of international organisations in peace keeping operation.
- 10.3) List roles of international organizations in Peace keeping operation.

#### **10.1: The Role of International Organisations in Peace Keeping Operations.**

The role of international organisations in peace keeping operation at both external and internal level cannot be overemphasized. These organisations include United Nations (UN) African Union and Economic Community of West African Countries (ECOWAS). Their role in conflict situations is to bring peace and harmony among the communities to provide co-operation and development in all fields of socio-economic and political activities. Their main aim is to enhance and maintain economic stability to strengthen relations between its members and contribute to progress and development of the entire world.

#### **10.2: International Organization (ECOWAS)**

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was established by the Lagos Treaty in 1975 for the purpose of economic development and integration of its fifteen member states. Specifically ECOWAS was charged to provide cooperation and development in all folds of economic activity, the purpose of which is to increase the standard of living of its people, to enhance and maintain economic stability, strengthen relations between its members and to contribute to progress and development on the African continent (Iheme 2007:252).

The resulting lessons on the symbiotic relationship between peace and economic development as well as the lessons learnt from the community's military intervention in the Liberian war by the ECOWAS monitoring group, ECOMOG, (a peace-making force charged with the responsibility of restoring laws and order and with creating fair elections) are both instrumental to ECOWAS' decision to introduce several protocols and declarations, including a legal framework for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.

As a result of conflict/civil war that broke in Liberia in 1997 and later Sierra Leone about two years later, ECOWAS protocol was provided for peacekeeping in the region. The

ECOMOG force landed in Monrovia on 24 August 1990 under heavy attack from Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). ECOMOG fought its way into Monrovia to create a beachhead that enabled the evacuation of many trapped civilians of various nationalities. Within a month of landing, ECOMOG's strategy had evolved into conventional offensive with the aim of driving Taylor's troops out of Monrovia and creating a buffer zone around the capital city. The ECOWAS protocol relating to the mechanism on conflict prevention, resolution, management, peacekeeping and security was signed in Lome, Togo on 16<sup>th</sup> December 1999. The mechanism represents the most comprehensive and perhaps the most ambitious legal framework by any sub-regional organisation in Africa to guide its peace and security operations which include conflict prevention, management, resolution, peacekeeping, humanitarian activities and peace building.

### **10.3: International Organization (African Union OAU/AU)**

The African Union was developed from pan Africanism; first conceived by Afro-American and Afro-Caribbean intellectuals like Du Bois, Casey William, Edmond Blyden and Marcus Garvey. Pan Africanism has as its goal, the fostering of unity among the people of the African continent and all people of African descent throughout the world.

The African Union had played an important role in peacekeeping in many parts of Africa. OAU/AU had through its protocol participated in peacekeeping in Liberian crisis, Sierra Leone, decolonization process, fight against apartheid and recently Darfur crisis. By 1961 OAU/AU was divided into three distinct camps, Casablanca, the Monrovia and the Brazzaville groups. The OAU now AU had the task of conflict resolution but did not have the capacity and financial means to conduct major peace operations. However, OAU/AU undertook peacekeeping operation in Chad 1981, Burundi in 2001, Sudan in 2004 among others.

The aim and objectives of OAU/AU are:

- I. To promote unity and solidarity of the African states
- II. To coordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for the people of Africa
- III. To defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence
- IV. To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa
- V. To promote international cooperation, having due regard to the United Nations (UN)

### **10.4: International Organization (The United Nations)**

The chapter 1, article 1 of the United Nations charter provides the purpose for which the United Nations was established. These include first maintaining international peace and security by “taking effective and collective measures” to prevent or remove threat to peace.

The UN charter stipulates that all members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice are not endangered (Ologbenla, 1994:71).

In article 2 (3) of UN charter it provides that:

*The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall first of all seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their choice*

By the terms of the charter, the General Assembly is assigned a relatively subsidiary role in the maintenance of international peace and security. It serves as a forum for public discussion and multilateral diplomacy designed to achieve the peaceful adjustment of unsatisfactory situations and acceptance of the principles of cooperation. Although the Assembly can discuss any question relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by a member state, the assembly is prohibited from making recommendations while the Security Council is dealing with the issue. Through the Security Council and the General Assembly the UN has active role such as in Darfur, Iraq etc in the maintenance of international peace and security (Ologbenla 1994:72). The UN has launched quite a number of peace operations in Africa. These include United Nations operation in the Congo in 1960, in Somalia 1992 Mozambique 1992, Cote D'Ivoire, 2003, Rwanda 1993, among others.

## **Conclusion**

There are many international organizations across the globe; for the purpose of this study we selected the United Nations Organization, African Union and the Economic Community of west Africa (ECOWAS) through ECOMOG. These International Organizations have played formidable roles in international peace keeping, peace enforcement and peace building in Africa. They have maintained and sustained peace in civil war infested areas in Liberia, Mali, Sudan and Somalia

ITQ: What are the roles of international organizations in peace keeping operation?



ITA: The role of international organizations in conflict situations is to bring peace and harmony among the communities affected by it and to provide cooperation and development in all fields of socio-economic and political activities. Their main aim is to enhance and maintain economic stability to strengthen relations between its members and contribute to progress and development of the entire world.

## Summary of Session 10

The topic identified three international organizations-United Nations, African Union and Economic Community for West Africa and their role in peace keeping.

## Self – Assessment Questions (SAQs) for Study Session 10

It is assumed that you have completed this study session 10; you should be able to answer the following questions.

### SAQ 10.1 (test learning outcomes 10.1)

- Explain the role of international organizations in peace keeping operations

### SAQ 10.2 (test learning outcomes 10.2)

- Explain the role of ECOWAS in peace keeping operations in Africa

### SAQ 10.3 (test learning outcomes 10.3)

- Explain any four objectives of O.A.U./AU

### SAQ 10.4 (test learning outcomes 10.4)

- Explain the role of the United Nations in peace keeping operations

## 10.6 – REFERENCES/SUGGESTED FURTHER READING

Gaya,S.B.(2007) *Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa*, (ed) Ibadan, Spectrum Books

Iheme F. (2007) “The role of ECOWAS in Conflict Management” in

Best, S. G *Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa*, (ed) Ibadan, Spectrum Books

Lederach, J.P. (1995) *Preparing for Peace: Conflict Transformation across Cultures*, New York, Syracuse University Press

Ologbenla, D.K. (1994) “The United Nations system for maintaining international peace and security; its relevance and response to the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait” in *Nigerian Journal of International Affairs*, Vol,20. No.2,

Rupensingle, K.(1995) *Conflict Transformation*, London, St. Martins Press

## **Study Session 11: Peace as a Vehicle for Unity and Development**

### **Introduction**

The topic tries to situate the relevance of peace to attainment of unity and development. In other words peace is a prerequisite for unity and development.

### **Learning Outcomes for Study Section 11**

At the end of the study you should be able to:

- 11.1) List effects of violence on national development
- 11.2) Explain relations between peace and development
- 11.3) Explain relations between unity and development

### **11.1- Peace as a vehicle for unity and Development**

Conflict is not necessarily a negative or destructive phenomenon. Unity is a condition of being one that is the state or condition of being one. While development is a process of change; the process of changing and becoming large, stronger, or more impressive, successful, advanced or of causing somebody or country to change in this way. In essence, unity and development in this context is inevitably conflictual, destabilizing and subversive because it challenges established economic, social or political power structures which inhibit individuals and groups from pursuing their full potential. Hence there is a need to maintain a clear distinction between violent and nonviolent conflict although our concern in this study focuses more on violent conflict.

Conflicts have the capacity to severely constrain unity and development endeavours by destroying infrastructures, interrupting the production process and diverting resources away from productive uses. In Africa, for example, civil wars in the 1980s and 1990s hindered developments by affecting not only state structures but also other sectors. In three decades life expectancy went down by 10-20 years; per capita income decreased by 50 percent; famine became endemic and other welfare indicators such as health and education were worsened, (Adetula 2007:385).

According to World Bank report, resources diverted by conflict away from development use are estimated at \$1 billion a year in central Africa and more than \$800 million in West Africa. Donors and development agencies have argued that development assistance projects have suffered in many African countries due to incessant conflicts. The concern is that resources that are originally planned for the funding of development projects are increasingly diverted to conflict management and peace-keeping activities, (Adetula (2007).

Therefore, there is a need to approach the subject of peace from a fresh angle to transform the mind-set of individuals from imbibing values of violence to those of peace. The transformation from a culture of peace requires the imbibing of values, attitudes and behaviours that reflect and inspire social interaction and sharing based on the principles of freedom, justice, and democracy, all human rights, tolerance and solidarity that reject violence and endeavour to prevent conflicts by tackling their root causes to solve problems through dialogue and

negotiation that guarantee the full exercise of all right and the means to participate fully in the development process of their society, (Fwa, 2004:21).

## **Conclusion**

Peace is a precondition for national development; hence it is difficult for a nation to develop at the peak of violence and war, in the same way the imperative of unity for national development cannot be over emphasized. Hence peace and unity are good ingredients of national development.

ITQ: What is the implication of conflict on unity and development?

ITA: Conflict has the capacity to severely contain the unity and development endeavours by destroying infrastructure interrupting the production process and diverting resources away from prospectus infrastructure and poor health and education facilities

## **Summary of Study Session 11**

The topic captured the effect of conflict on national development. It also stated that change in attitudinal behaviour of parties to the conflict is central.

## **Self – Assessment Questions (SAQs) for Study Session 11**

At the end of the study session you should be able to answer the following:

### **SAQ 11.1 (test learning outcomes 11.1)**

- What are the preconditions for the attainment of peace?
- What is the negative consequence of conflict?

### **REFERENCES/SUGGESTED FURTHER READING**

- Fwa, K.L.(2004) “Towards Building a Sustainable Peace in Nigeria” in Briggs, D.A. and Sanda, J.G. (ed) *Issues of Peace and Security; Essay in Honour of Major Gen. Charles B. Ndiomu*, Published by National Institute and Strategic Studies, Kuru-Jos.
- Adetula, V.A.(2007) “ Development, Conflict and Peace Building in Africa” in Best, S.G. *Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa*, Ibadan, Spectrum Books.
- Lederach, J.P. (1995) *Preparing for Peace: Conflict Transformation across Cultures*, New York, Syracuse University Press
- Tammuno,T.N. (1991) *Peace and Violence in Nigeria, Panel on Nigeria since Independence*, University of Ibadan
- Padan, J.(1973) *Religion and Political Culture in Kano*, Berkeley, University of California Press

## **Study Session 12: Consequences of Violent Conflict**

### **Introduction**

The topic identified consequences of violent conflict on the communities. The topic captured socio-economic and cultural impact of violent conflicts in African countries. It specifically covered human and material lost resulting from violent conflicts.

### **Learning Outcomes for Study Section 12**

At the end of the study you should be able to:

- 1.1) identify some consequences of violent conflicts.
- 1.2) identify the rate of violent conflicts in Africa

#### **12.1. Consequences of Violent Conflicts**

Violent conflicts have caused untold suffering in Africa .There are many cases of violent conflicts in Africa at varying degrees of form and intensity.

- (i) In Sudan, over two million people have lost their lives since the early 1980s and the country has been in conflict since 1956 with only brief period of peace that followed the 1972 peace accord. The conflict is largely between Islamic and Arab oriented government in the north and the Sudanese People Liberation Movement (SPLM) in the south who are mostly black Africans and Christians (Mutunga 2007: 366). The crisis in Darfur region of Sudan has attracted external attention but to no avail.
- (ii) Somalia is a case in point of a collapsed state. After the fall of Said Barre in 1991 the different factions that brought him down failed to agree on a power structure, leading to a civil war that has made the rebuilding of the state a near impossibility. The decade long civil war has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives, while there were over 800,000 refugees and over 1 million internally displaced persons (Mutunga 2007:366).
- (iii) The violent ethnic conflict in Rwanda that resulted in the genocide of 1994 with the killing of over half a million persons from one ethnic group resulted to untold consequences.
- (iv) Burundi has faced internal conflicts since the 1960s which resulted in loss of hundreds of thousands of lives and also rendered as refugees over half a million.
- (v) The conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea reached a crisis stage in 1998 to 2000, with about 70,000 people killed during that time.
- (vi) Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau witnessed civil wars that have brought untold hardship to millions of people and destruction of property and infrastructure in the 1990s.
- (vii) Nigeria after worrisome hardship and loss of lives and property during civil war in the late 60s has continued to witness series of ethno-religious conflicts in different parts of the country such as Tiv-Jukum crisis, Kano riot of 1953, Ife-Modakeke crisis and Zangon Kataf among others.

These conflicts have varied in scope intensity and the nature in which they have taken immeasurable proportion on human lives leaving many dead, maimed and numerous others displaced. Therefore the conflicts have had devastating effects on the already poor economy of the African state.

## Conclusion

There are numerous consequences of violence and war in Africa. Prominent amongst these are destructions of lives and properties, refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), high mortality rate, orphanage, child soldiering, rape, criminality, disease and poverty.

ITQ: What are the consequences of violent conflicts?

ITA: There are several consequences of violent conflict prominent among these are: destruction of lives and properties, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) high mortality rate, orphanage, child soldiering, rape, criminality disease and poverty.

## Summary of study session 12

The topic captured instances and consequence of violent conflicts in some selected areas.

### Self – Assessment Questions (SAQs) for Study Session 12

#### SAQ 12.1 (test learning outcomes 12.1)

- With the aid of examples and case studies explain the consequences of violent conflicts
- Describe the rate of violent conflicts in Africa

#### References/ Suggested Further Reading

Berman, B; Kymlicka, W. & Eyoh, D (2004) *Ethnicity and Democracy in Africa*, (ed), Ohio, Ohio University Press

Golgwa, J.H.P. & Ojiji, O.O. (2008) (ed) *Dialogue on Citizenship in Nigeria*, , Published by Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Abuja-Nigeria

Koroma, D.S.M; S.U. Bulakarima & Bello, B.M. (2007) (eds) *A Student Companion; Readings in General Studies*, Vol. Two, Division of General Studies, University of Maiduguri.

Mutunga, E. (2007) "Gender and Peace process in Africa" in Best, S.G. (ed) *Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies in West Africa*, Ibadan, Spectrum Books.