

GST 224

29-6-19

Peace

peace is a concept i.e. absence of crises, ^{of} threat, fear and anxiety etc.

Conflict is the present of crisis

2-Types of conflict

1- Social conflict

2-

+ve peace:- we pursue it through the use of dialogue, proactive measures, it encourages.

Basic Theories of conflict : 6-7-19

→ structural conflict theory :- i.e. our behaviour our attitude of doing things

- Realist study of conflict :- It's originate from classical political theory, it combines theoretical and biological theory of conflict they inherent it.

- Biological theory of conflict :- It's says that conflict is a natural phenomenon (All human beings has the natural phenomenon genetic violence)

- Functional Agitation Theory :- either individual or groups that agreed about so many things like political issue. Every human being has needs & wants to achieve on what he want. This may lead to functional. They said that some benefit from violence.
- Economic theory of conflict :- It says that conflict is functional utility. i.e. it is a winning affair.

12-7-19

Major forms of conflict

- 1) Ethnic & cultural related conflict!
- 2) Economic & resource base form of conflict :- for example, the issue of Niger Delta in Nigeria because of the resources and the resources are of 2 kind :-
 - Renewable resources :- e.g. water, glass, wood
 - Non-Renewable resources :- e.g. petrol, gold
- faith base form of conflict :- These are of different believers (religions).
- Political base form of conflict :- These are purely political issues e.g. manipulating election

Types of conflict

- 1) Ethnic Conflict :- is a conflict that involves from ethnic differences. It is the one of the major conflict here today in Nigeria.
- 2) political conflict
- 3) Economic conflict

Basic causes of conflict & violence in Nigeria

- Indigene settler problem.
- Farmers & herders forms of conflict : it exist for a long period of time.
- Religious Domination :- is one of the conflict that is happening - right of confidence b/w the religious.
- political power struggle :- with the return of democracy in 1999 there is high level of struggle b/w an American.
- The issue of corruption :- corruption can be defined in many ways. corruption is the mother of all crisis we are having today.

1. PEACE BUILDING

Concept of peace Building :- Peace building comes into existence or use after 1990 when the UN secretary general Boutros Boutros Ghali when he had announce his agenda for peace. peace building is associated with post war reconstruction.

Peace Building can be defined as actions to identify and support structures which would tend to strengthened and solidify. Peace building includes building legal and human right institutions as well as fair and successful governance.

Peace building involves a full range of processes and stages needed for resolution toward peaceful relationships.

In order to be successful, peace building process needs participatory planning and co-ordination among various efforts/continuous obligations by local & international.

Peace Building is sustainable reconciliation individual societies.

Peace building is made up of (3) categories. These categories is made up of:

- (1) Top
- (2) Middle
- (3) Bottom / grass root

- Top level comprises of the top political military & religious leaders in the society. They are the primary representation of their population, and they are highly visible.

- The middle level include Non-governmental organisations & government organisations and those who occupy leadership positions.

but are not associated with the government. The middle level has lower visibility & has more freedom & flexibility to function than the top level. The middle level serves as an important link between the top & the grass root. The middle level is the key to creating an infrastructure for achieving long lasting peace.

Bottom / the grass root level includes: local communities, health care officials, IDPs and refugees camp leaders. Grass root level leaders represent a majority of those who live in hand to mouth existence and struggle access food, water, shelter & safety. The people at the grass root level witness and personally experience deep rooted conflict. Grass root level programs are essential / important in helping people deal with the quality of life associated with war & rebuilding broken relationships.

The Role of women in Peace Building.
The major role of women in peace building

is rising awareness & education of particularly women against

- (1) Operation
- (2) Legalization
- (3) Threaten security.

Despite they are being left out (women) at the public arena, women's peace building has had significant impact in restoring normalcy within post war countries. Women act as intermediaries in conflict situations they facilitate communications and peace negotiations. They serve as bridge building links between fighting communities through inter-communities marriages. Women also have best interest in preventing violent conflict because of gender specific consequences. Women & girls are often forced to migrate and subjected to gender based crime like rape.

The role of women in the education of children as instrument for peace building.

Women play a greatest part by far in the education of children, the management & organisation of anything connected with the home. It was primarily the mother that has responsibility for the up bringing the children. In the interest of a stable society, parents had a duty to be examples to their children. Women have always been at the centre of peace processes across different pre-colonial African societies. However, women in neo-colonial African states appear to have lost peace awareness that surrounded their being and social existence. In pre-colonial Africa, Africa is a great present a major challenge and fertile ground for conflict and peace studies because it has been more bedeviled by violent internal and inter-state government of various kind since the 1960's than any other continent in the world.

The role of traditional institution in peace building

Traditional institutions simply refers to the indigenous political arrangement which people with proven track records are nominated, appointed and installed in accordance with the sanctity of their nation laws and customs. Some basic rules of traditional institutions in peace building includes:

- 1- They settle several conflict matters arising or between their subject. conflict or communion conflict over land matters, marriages and other minor crimes are mostly resolved at the community level.
- 2- They provide local intelligence on the activities of their communities
- 3- Through the instrumentality of traditional sanctioning mechanism, they sanction erring members when found to be guilty and always serves as deterrent to others.
- 4- They provide awareness, education and advocacy campaigns as strategies for conflict prevention

Traditional institution serve as intermediaries between the government and the people at the grass roots.
The

The role of Non-governmental organisations (NGO) and civil society organisations (CSO) in peace building.

Civil society refers to the system of social relations based on the association of people independently of the state.

The functions of civil societies are

- 1- protection of citizen against violence from all parties
- 2- monitoring of human right violations and the implementation of peace agreement
- 3- Advocacy for peace and human right
- 4- facilitation of dialog at the local and national levels between all kinds of ~~actors~~ actors
- 5- Service delivery to create entry point for peace building

The role of Religion and Religious leaders in peace building

Religion, above all, is an influential ingredients of peoples values because it addresses

the issues of human life.

Religion is deeply concerned about the individual and social origins of peace. Religion has an important role to play in peace building. The moral principles and values enfold in the knowledge of great religious teachers are critical to eliminate the root causes of conflict.

The role of the media in peace building

In the 1950's and 1960's, the medium of communication was the telegram, the radio, news paper, magazines and television. This development makes daily human activities like education, health care, personal relationship among other more central to what people read, hear and see. The media can incite people leading to violence and can equally disseminate message of peace to the public. This can be a weapon of violence when message of misinformation or hatred is being propagated leading to manifestation of public sentiment.

On the other hand, the media can be an instrument for conflict resolution and peace building when information is authentic, reliable with respect for human right

The roles of international organisation in peace keeping in Africa

Africa has been described by defraction as a continent whose people are always on the move. This is non-unconnected to the numerous conflict that raged the continent of Africa. Because of weak economies inherited from the colonial masters, African government were unable to resolve or support any peace keeping initiative in Africa. Because of the foregoing reason it left the international organisation with no options than to intervene in African ~~conflicts~~ conflicts.

The UN security council is responsible for the decision as to whether unknown UN

CP forces should embark on peace keeping or peace enforcement. An example of U.N. peace keeping operation in Africa is in the Liberian civil war, where they took over from ECOWAS Monitoring Group which was sponsored by ECOWAS.

From the African year of independence in 1960, there was a need for the establishment of an international organisation that will take care of issues such as the political and economic development of African state, ensure total eradication of apartheid of southern African, ensure independence for all African states and also to resolve conflict on the continent. Despite the establishment of O.A.U in early 1960, the organisation only had its first practical experience in peace keeping in Chad in 1982. The primary reason why the economic community of West African state (ECOWAS) was established was to ensure the economic development of member countries in the sub-

region. With the escalation of Liberian civil war, the organisation thought it wise to establish ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) which was to serve as a mechanism for conflict resolution in the sub-region.

MANAGING THE CONSEQUENCES OF POST CONFLICT HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

In most post conflict humanitarian crises non-governmental organisations are found everywhere. In most post conflict countries NGOs are found everywhere there. Peace is often ^{not} maintained. A post conflict context can be conceptualised as a transitional period bounded by past war and future peace. Humanitarian aid is a material or logistical assistance provided for humanitarian purposes, typically in response to humanitarian crises.

Humanitarian aid can also be defined as an action design to save ~~lives~~ lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during an in the aftermath

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at man made crisis and natural disasters. Humanitarian aid is also defined as help rendered to conflict adversely affected civilians both directly and indirectly. In the immediate area of conflict, the primary aim of humanitarian agencies is preventing human casualties and ensuring access to the basic for survival like, water, shelter, food, health care and sanitation. One way of conceptualising this transitional period is through the concept of Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD). The relationship between humanitarian International Non-governmental organisations (INGOs) and state is particularly problematic when negotiated against the politically sensitive background of civil conflict.

REFUGEES

A refugee is a person who has fled his/her country of origin in order to escape persecution, other violations of human rights or the effect of conflict. In international

law, the fact of having cross or not cross and international boundary is critical. Going by the 1951 convention and 1967 protocol relating to the status of refugees defines a refugee as a person who not only has a well founded **fear** persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion but is also outside his country of nationality.

Internally Displaced Person's (IDPs)

An internally displaced person is someone who has moved within the bounds of his or her own country; either for some reason of refugee type reasons.