

GST 312

PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION



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- Course code: GST 312
- Course title: Peace and Conflict Resolution
- Course credit load: 2

Series 1: Foundations of Peace and Security

Series outline

- **1.1 Concept of Peace**
 - 1.1.1 Definitions and perspectives
 - 1.1.2 Dimensions of peace (positive and negative peace)
- **1.2 Concept of Conflict**
 - 1.2.1 Definitions and perspectives
 - 1.2.2 Conflict as a social process
- **1.3 Concept of Security**
 - 1.3.1 Traditional security (state-centred)
 - 1.3.2 Human security (people-centred)
- **1.4 Interrelationship of Peace, Conflict, and Security**
 - 1.4.1 Peace and security in multi-ethnic nations
 - 1.4.2 Conflict as both a threat and opportunity

Introduction

Peace and security are central to the stability and progress of any society. In a multi-ethnic nation such as Nigeria, the presence or absence of peace and security directly influences development, social harmony, and the well-being of citizens. Conflict, when unmanaged, can undermine these foundations, yet when properly understood, it can also serve as a catalyst for positive change. This Series sets the stage for your journey into peace and conflict resolution by introducing the core concepts that underpin the entire course.



The aim of this Series is to equip you with a clear understanding of the fundamental concepts of peace, conflict, and security, and to show how they interrelate in shaping the dynamics of societies.

We shall commence this Series by examining the concept of peace, including its definitions and dimensions. Next, we will explore the concept of conflict, considering its nature as a social process. Following that, we will turn to the concept of security, distinguishing between traditional and human-centred perspectives. Finally, we will wrap up by analysing the interrelationship of peace, conflict, and security, with particular attention to multi-ethnic nations.

Series Learning Outcomes

Upon completing this Series, you should be able to:

- **SLO 1.1** define the concept of peace and explain its dimensions,
- **SLO 1.2** describe the concept of conflict and analyse its role as a social process,
- **SLO 1.3** explain the concept of security and differentiate between traditional and human-centred perspectives,
- **SLO 1.4** evaluate the interrelationship of peace, conflict, and security in multi-ethnic nations.

1.1 Concept Of Peace

1.1.1 Definitions and perspectives

The term **peace** refers to a condition in which individuals, groups, and nations coexist without violence, hostility, or fear. It is more than the mere absence of war; it encompasses harmony, justice, and the presence of conditions that allow people to thrive. Scholars and practitioners often describe peace from different perspectives, such as political, social, cultural, and psychological.

For example, political peace may emphasise the absence of armed conflict between states, while social peace focuses on the relationships among communities and individuals. Cultural perspectives highlight traditions and values that promote harmony, and psychological perspectives consider the inner calm and stability of individuals.

Fill in the blank: Peace is not only the absence of _____, but also the presence of justice and harmony.

1.1.2 Dimensions of peace (positive and negative peace)

The concept of **negative peace** refers to the absence of direct violence, such as war or physical conflict. It is often seen as a temporary or fragile state, since underlying tensions may still exist. In contrast, **positive peace** involves the presence of justice, equality, and structures that support



long-term harmony. Positive peace addresses root causes of conflict, such as poverty, discrimination, and inequality.

For instance, a society may enjoy negative peace if there is no war, yet still experience injustice and marginalisation. Positive peace, however, requires deliberate efforts to build fair institutions, promote inclusivity, and ensure that all groups feel secure and valued.

Fill in the blank: Negative peace is the absence of _____, while positive peace is the presence of justice and equality.

Pilot questions 1.1

1. Peace can be defined as more than the absence of war. True or False.
2. Which perspective of peace focuses on traditions and values?
3. Negative peace refers to the absence of what?
4. Positive peace requires the presence of what key element?
5. Which perspective of peace considers inner calm and stability?

1.2 Concept Of Conflict

1.2.1 Definitions and perspectives

The term **conflict** refers to a situation in which two or more parties perceive their interests, values, or goals as incompatible. It may occur between individuals, groups, or nations, and can range from minor disagreements to large-scale violence. Conflict is not always destructive; it can also stimulate change, innovation, and growth when managed constructively.

Different perspectives help us understand conflict more deeply. From a psychological perspective, conflict may arise from frustration or unmet needs. From a sociological perspective, it may stem from structural inequalities within society. Politically, conflict often reflects struggles for power, resources, or recognition.

Fill in the blank: Conflict occurs when parties perceive their _____ as incompatible.

1.2.2 Conflict as a social process

Conflict is a dynamic social process that evolves over time. It often begins with latent tensions, which may escalate into open confrontation if not addressed. The process can involve stages such as emergence, escalation, stalemate, de-escalation, and resolution. Recognising these stages helps in designing strategies for effective conflict management.



For example, a dispute over land may start with quiet resentment, escalate into verbal arguments, and eventually lead to violence if left unresolved. However, through dialogue and negotiation, the conflict can be de-escalated and resolved peacefully.

Fill in the blank: Conflict often begins with _____ tensions before escalating into confrontation.

Pilot questions 1.2

1. Conflict arises when parties perceive their interests as incompatible. True or False.
2. Which perspective of conflict focuses on unmet needs and frustration?
3. Name one stage in the social process of conflict.
4. Structural inequalities are emphasised in which perspective of conflict?
5. Conflict can be constructive when it stimulates what?

1.3 Concept Of Security

1.3.1 Traditional security (state-centred)

The term **security** refers to the condition of being protected from danger, risk, or threat. In traditional terms, security is often understood as the protection of the state from external aggression, invasion, or military threats. This perspective is state-centred, focusing on safeguarding territorial integrity, sovereignty, and political authority.

Traditional security measures include maintaining strong armed forces, securing borders, and forming alliances with other states. While this approach has been dominant for centuries, it tends to prioritise the survival of the state over the well-being of individuals.

Fill in the blank: Traditional security is primarily concerned with protecting the _____ of the state.

1.3.2 Human security (people-centred)

The concept of **human security** shifts the focus from the state to individuals. It emphasises freedom from fear, freedom from want, and the dignity of life. Human security recognises that threats such as poverty, disease, environmental degradation, and social injustice can be as harmful as military aggression.

For example, a country may be militarily secure yet face widespread hunger or unemployment. Human security calls for policies that address these issues, ensuring that people live safe, healthy, and fulfilling lives.

Fill in the blank: Human security emphasises freedom from fear and freedom from _____.



Pilot questions 1.3

1. Traditional security focuses on protecting the state. True or False.
2. Which type of security emphasises freedom from fear and want?
3. Name one measure associated with traditional security.
4. Human security highlights the importance of what key value?
5. Which perspective of security prioritises individuals over the state?

1.4 Interrelationship Of Peace, Conflict, And Security

1.4.1 Peace and security in multi-ethnic nations

In multi-ethnic nations, the concepts of **peace** and **security** are closely intertwined. Peace provides the environment in which diverse groups can coexist harmoniously, while security ensures that individuals and communities are protected from threats. When either peace or security is absent, tensions may rise, leading to instability.

For example, in societies where ethnic groups feel excluded from political or economic opportunities, insecurity may emerge, undermining peace. Conversely, when governments promote inclusivity and fairness, peace and security reinforce each other, creating conditions for development.

Fill in the blank: In multi-ethnic nations, peace and security are essential for _____ coexistence.

1.4.2 Conflict as both a threat and opportunity

Conflict can be seen as both a threat to peace and security, and an opportunity for transformation. When unmanaged, conflict disrupts social harmony, weakens institutions, and creates insecurity. However, when addressed constructively, conflict can highlight injustices, stimulate reforms, and strengthen relationships.

For instance, disputes over resources may initially generate hostility, but through negotiation and dialogue, they can lead to fairer distribution and improved governance. Recognising conflict as a potential opportunity encourages societies to adopt proactive strategies for resolution.

Fill in the blank: Conflict can be destructive if unmanaged, but constructive if _____ effectively.

Pilot questions 1.4

1. Peace and security are interrelated in multi-ethnic nations. True or False.
2. Exclusion of ethnic groups from opportunities undermines what?



3. Conflict can be constructive when it leads to what?
4. What two concepts reinforce each other to create conditions for development?
5. Conflict is a threat when it is unmanaged, but an opportunity when it is what?

Series Summary

This Series has introduced you to the foundational concepts of peace, conflict, and security, which are essential for understanding the dynamics of societies, particularly in multi-ethnic nations. We began by exploring the concept of peace, highlighting its definitions, perspectives, and dimensions of negative and positive peace. We then examined conflict, considering its definitions, perspectives, and its nature as a social process. Following that, we studied security, distinguishing between traditional state-centred approaches and human-centred perspectives. Finally, we analysed the interrelationship of peace, conflict, and security, noting how they reinforce or undermine one another depending on how they are managed.

By completing this Series, you should now be able to define peace and explain its dimensions (SLO 1.1), describe conflict and analyse it as a social process (SLO 1.2), explain security and differentiate between traditional and human-centred perspectives (SLO 1.3), and evaluate the interrelationship of peace, conflict, and security in multi-ethnic nations (SLO 1.4). These skills provide a strong foundation for the rest of the course.

Glossary of Terms

- **Conflict:** A situation in which parties perceive their interests, values, or goals as incompatible, which may lead to disagreements or violence.
- **Human security:** A people-centred approach to security that emphasises freedom from fear, freedom from want, and the dignity of life.
- **Negative peace:** The absence of direct violence, such as war or physical conflict, often seen as fragile or temporary.
- **Peace:** A condition of coexistence without violence, hostility, or fear, encompassing harmony, justice, and stability.
- **Positive peace:** The presence of justice, equality, and structures that support long-term harmony and address root causes of conflict.
- **Security:** The condition of being protected from danger, risk, or threat, which may be understood from state-centred or people-centred perspectives.
- **Traditional security:** A state-centred approach to security that focuses on protecting sovereignty, borders, and political authority.

Concept Check Questions [Series 1]



Objective questions

1. Peace is more than the absence of war. True or False. (Linked to SLO 1.1)
2. Negative peace refers to the absence of what? (Linked to SLO 1.1)
3. Which perspective of conflict focuses on unmet needs and frustration? (Linked to SLO 1.2)
4. Traditional security is primarily concerned with protecting what? (Linked to SLO 1.3)
5. Human security emphasises freedom from fear and freedom from what? (Linked to SLO 1.3)

Short-answer questions

6. Define peace from a social perspective. (Linked to SLO 1.1)
7. Briefly explain conflict as a social process. (Linked to SLO 1.2)
8. Differentiate between traditional security and human security. (Linked to SLO 1.3)
9. Explain how peace and security reinforce each other in multi-ethnic nations. (Linked to SLO 1.4)

Long-answer questions

10. Analyse the dimensions of peace, explaining why positive peace is more sustainable than negative peace. (Linked to SLO 1.1)
11. Evaluate the interrelationship of peace, conflict, and security in multi-ethnic nations, using examples to illustrate your points. (Linked to SLO 1.4)

Answers to Concept Check Questions [Series 1]

Objective questions

1. True.
2. Direct violence.
3. Psychological perspective.
4. The state.
5. Want.

Short-answer questions

6. Peace from a social perspective refers to harmonious relationships among individuals and communities, free from hostility and injustice.
7. Conflict as a social process evolves through stages such as emergence, escalation, stalemate, de-escalation, and resolution.



8. Traditional security focuses on protecting the state, while human security prioritises individuals' well-being and dignity.
9. In multi-ethnic nations, peace and security reinforce each other when inclusivity and fairness are promoted, creating conditions for stability and development.

Long-answer questions

10. *Basic response:* Negative peace is the absence of violence, while positive peace involves justice and equality. Positive peace is more sustainable because it addresses root causes of conflict. *Value-added response:* Positive peace ensures long-term harmony by promoting fair institutions, inclusivity, and equality, whereas negative peace may collapse if underlying tensions are ignored.
11. *Basic response:* Peace, conflict, and security are interconnected. Conflict undermines peace and security when unmanaged, but constructive resolution strengthens them. *Value-added response:* In multi-ethnic nations, exclusion and inequality create insecurity and conflict. However, inclusive governance and dialogue transform conflict into opportunities for reform, thereby reinforcing peace and security.

Answers to Pilot Questions [Series 1]

1. True
2. Cultural perspective
3. Violence
4. Justice and equality
5. Psychological perspective
6. True
7. Psychological perspective
8. Emergence, escalation, stalemate, de-escalation, resolution
9. Sociological perspective
10. Change or innovation
11. True
12. State sovereignty
13. Human security
14. Dignity of life
15. Human security



16. True
17. Security
18. Reform or transformation
19. Peace and security
20. Managed

References and Attributions [Series 1]

- Course document: GST 312 Peace and Conflict Resolution (provided material).
- Suggested illustration sources:
 - Figure 1.1 Perspectives of peace: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing perspectives of peace: political, social, cultural, psychological.” Search string: “diagram perspectives of peace OER”.
 - Box 1.1 Comparison of negative and positive peace: AI prompt “Generate a simple comparison table of negative peace vs positive peace with examples.” Search string: “positive vs negative peace comparison OER”.
 - Figure 1.2 Perspectives of conflict: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing perspectives of conflict: psychological, sociological, political.” Search string: “diagram perspectives of conflict OER”.
 - Box 1.2 Stages of conflict: AI prompt “Generate a simple flow chart showing stages of conflict: emergence, escalation, stalemate, de-escalation, resolution.” Search string: “conflict stages flow chart OER”.
 - Figure 1.3 Traditional security measures: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing traditional security measures: armed forces, borders, alliances.” Search string: “traditional security diagram OER”.
 - Box 1.3 Key elements of human security: AI prompt “Generate a simple list of human security elements: freedom from fear, freedom from want, dignity of life.” Search string: “human security elements OER”.
 - Figure 1.4 Peace and security in multi-ethnic nations: AI prompt “Create a diagram showing peace and security reinforcing each other in multi-ethnic nations.” Search string: “peace security multi-ethnic nations diagram OER”.
 - Box 1.4 Conflict as threat and opportunity: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising conflict as both a threat and opportunity with examples.” Search string: “conflict threat opportunity case study OER”.



Series 2: Theories And Types Of Conflict

Series outline

- **2.1 Types of conflict**
 - 2.1.1 Ethnic conflict
 - 2.1.2 Religious conflict
 - 2.1.3 Economic conflict
 - 2.1.4 Geo-political conflict
- **2.2 Theories of conflict**
 - 2.2.1 Structural conflict theory
 - 2.2.2 Realist theory of conflict
 - 2.2.3 Frustration-aggression theory
- **2.3 Conflict dynamics**
 - 2.3.1 Constructive conflict
 - 2.3.2 Destructive conflict
 - 2.3.3 Conflict assessment scales
- **2.4 Justice and legal framework**
 - 2.4.1 Concepts of social justice
 - 2.4.2 The Nigerian legal system in conflict resolution

Introduction

Conflict is a recurring feature of human societies, shaping relationships, institutions, and nations. While it often appears destructive, conflict can also serve as a catalyst for reform and transformation when properly managed. This Series builds on the foundations of peace and security by examining the different types of conflict and the theories that explain their occurrence.



It also explores how conflicts evolve dynamically and how justice and legal frameworks provide mechanisms for resolution.

The aim of this Series is to equip you with the knowledge to identify various forms of conflict, apply theoretical perspectives to their analysis, and evaluate the role of justice and legal systems in managing them.

We shall commence this Series by studying the types of conflict, including ethnic, religious, economic, and geo-political forms. Next, we will explore major theories of conflict such as structural, realist, and frustration-aggression theories. Following that, we will examine conflict dynamics, distinguishing between constructive and destructive forms and considering assessment scales. Finally, we will conclude by analysing the concepts of social justice and the Nigerian legal framework in conflict resolution.

Series Learning Outcomes

Upon completing this Series, you should be able to:

- **SLO 2.1** identify and describe the major types of conflict, including ethnic, religious, economic, and geo-political forms,
- **SLO 2.2** explain structural, realist, and frustration-aggression theories of conflict,
- **SLO 2.3** analyse conflict dynamics, distinguishing between constructive and destructive conflict, and apply conflict assessment scales,
- **SLO 2.4** evaluate the role of social justice and the Nigerian legal system in conflict resolution.

2.1 Types Of Conflict

2.1.1 Ethnic conflict

Ethnic conflict refers to disputes between groups defined by shared cultural, linguistic, or ancestral identities. These conflicts often arise when one group feels marginalised or excluded from political, economic, or social opportunities. Ethnic conflicts can be violent, but they may also manifest in discrimination, rivalry, or competition for resources.

For example, disputes between ethnic groups over land ownership or political representation can escalate into prolonged hostility if not managed constructively.

Fill in the blank: Ethnic conflict occurs when groups defined by shared _____ feel excluded or marginalised.



2.1.2 Religious conflict

Religious conflict arises when groups with different faiths or beliefs clash over practices, doctrines, or privileges. These conflicts may be fuelled by intolerance, misinterpretation of religious texts, or competition for influence. Religious conflicts can destabilise societies, especially when they overlap with ethnic or political divisions.

For instance, disputes over worship rights or religious representation in government can intensify tensions between communities.

Fill in the blank: Religious conflict often arises from intolerance or competition for _____.

2.1.3 Economic conflict

Economic conflict refers to disputes arising from unequal distribution of resources, wealth, or opportunities. It often manifests in struggles between social classes, regions, or groups competing for economic benefits. Economic inequality can fuel resentment and lead to protests, strikes, or violent confrontations.

For example, conflicts may emerge when one region feels deprived of development projects or when workers demand fair wages and better conditions.

Fill in the blank: Economic conflict often results from unequal distribution of _____.

2.1.4 Geo-political conflict

Geo-political conflict involves disputes between nations or regions over boundaries, resources, or strategic influence. These conflicts may stem from colonial legacies, border disputes, or competition for natural resources such as oil and water. Geo-political conflicts often escalate into wars or prolonged diplomatic tensions.

For instance, boundary disputes between neighbouring countries can lead to military confrontations if not resolved through negotiation.

Fill in the blank: Geo-political conflict often arises from disputes over _____ boundaries or resources.

Pilot questions 2.1

1. Ethnic conflict arises when groups feel excluded based on what?
2. Religious conflict may be fuelled by intolerance or competition for what?
3. Economic conflict often results from unequal distribution of what?
4. Geo-political conflict can stem from disputes over what?



5. Which type of conflict is most likely to involve boundary disputes between nations?

2.2 Theories Of Conflict

2.2.1 Structural conflict theory

Structural conflict theory explains conflict as a result of inequalities embedded within the social, political, and economic structures of society. When resources, opportunities, or privileges are distributed unevenly, groups may feel disadvantaged and resort to confrontation. This theory highlights how systemic issues such as discrimination, poverty, and exclusion create persistent tensions.

For example, when one ethnic group consistently dominates political leadership, other groups may perceive injustice and mobilise against the system.

Fill in the blank: Structural conflict theory emphasises inequalities embedded within _____ structures of society.

2.2.2 Realist theory of conflict

Realist theory of conflict views conflict as an inevitable outcome of human nature and competition for power. According to this perspective, individuals and groups are driven by self-interest, and clashes occur when these interests collide. Realist theory often underpins political and international relations, where states act to maximise their security and influence.

For instance, nations may enter into conflict when competing for strategic resources or attempting to expand their influence.

Fill in the blank: Realist theory of conflict sees clashes as inevitable due to _____ interests.

2.2.3 Frustration-aggression theory

Frustration-aggression theory explains conflict as a reaction to blocked goals or unmet needs. When individuals or groups are prevented from achieving their objectives, frustration builds up and may lead to aggression. This aggression can be directed at the source of frustration or displaced onto other targets.

For example, workers denied fair wages may express aggression through strikes or protests, while communities facing deprivation may turn hostility towards perceived rivals.

Fill in the blank: Frustration-aggression theory explains conflict as a reaction to _____ goals or unmet needs.



Pilot questions 2.2

1. Structural conflict theory emphasises inequalities in which structures?
2. Realist theory of conflict views clashes as inevitable due to what?
3. Frustration-aggression theory explains conflict as a reaction to what?
4. Which theory highlights systemic issues such as poverty and exclusion?
5. Which theory is often applied in international relations to explain state behaviour?

2.3 Conflict Dynamics

2.3.1 Constructive conflict

Constructive conflict refers to disagreements that lead to positive outcomes such as innovation, reform, or stronger relationships. When managed effectively, conflict can highlight problems, encourage dialogue, and stimulate solutions that benefit all parties. Constructive conflict is therefore seen as a driver of social change and development.

For example, debates over policy reforms may initially create tension but can result in improved governance when handled through negotiation and compromise.

Fill in the blank: Constructive conflict can stimulate _____ and reform when managed effectively.

2.3.2 Destructive conflict

Destructive conflict occurs when disagreements escalate into hostility, violence, or breakdown of relationships. It undermines trust, weakens institutions, and creates insecurity. Unlike constructive conflict, destructive conflict produces negative outcomes that hinder development and stability.

For instance, prolonged ethnic rivalries that result in violence and displacement are examples of destructive conflict.

Fill in the blank: Destructive conflict undermines trust and weakens _____.

2.3.3 Conflict assessment scales

Conflict assessment scales are tools used to measure the intensity and nature of conflict. They help practitioners determine whether a conflict is constructive or destructive, and guide appropriate interventions. Assessment may consider factors such as level of violence, degree of hostility, and potential for resolution.



For example, a scale may classify a conflict as low-level disagreement, moderate tension, or high-intensity violence, enabling mediators to design suitable strategies.

Fill in the blank: Conflict assessment scales help measure the _____ and nature of conflict.

Pilot questions 2.3

1. Constructive conflict can lead to what positive outcomes?
2. Destructive conflict undermines what key social element?
3. Which type of conflict produces hostility and violence?
4. Conflict assessment scales measure what two aspects of conflict?
5. Why are conflict assessment scales important for mediators?

2.4 Justice And Legal Framework

2.4.1 Concepts of social justice

Social justice refers to the fair and equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and rights within a society. It emphasises inclusivity, equality, and respect for human dignity. In the context of conflict resolution, social justice ensures that grievances are addressed and that all groups feel valued and protected.

For example, when marginalised communities are given equal access to education, healthcare, and political participation, the likelihood of conflict is reduced.

Fill in the blank: Social justice promotes fairness, equality, and respect for _____.

2.4.2 The Nigerian legal system in conflict resolution

The **Nigerian legal system** plays a crucial role in managing and resolving conflicts. It provides formal mechanisms such as courts, tribunals, and arbitration panels where disputes can be addressed. The system also incorporates customary and religious laws, reflecting the country's diverse cultural and social contexts.

Legal frameworks help ensure accountability, protect rights, and promote justice. However, challenges such as delays, corruption, and limited access to legal services can hinder effectiveness. Strengthening the legal system is therefore essential for sustainable peace and security.

Fill in the blank: The Nigerian legal system provides formal mechanisms such as courts and _____ for conflict resolution.



Pilot questions 2.4

1. Social justice promotes fairness, equality, and respect for what?
2. Which system provides formal mechanisms for conflict resolution in Nigeria?
3. Name one legal mechanism used in Nigeria to resolve disputes.
4. What challenges can hinder the effectiveness of the Nigerian legal system?
5. Why is strengthening the legal system important for peace and security?

Series Summary

This Series has explored the theories and types of conflict, building on the foundations of peace and security. We began by identifying the major types of conflict, including ethnic, religious, economic, and geo-political forms. We then examined key theories of conflict such as structural, realist, and frustration-aggression perspectives. Following that, we analysed conflict dynamics, distinguishing between constructive and destructive conflict and considering the use of assessment scales. Finally, we discussed the concepts of social justice and the Nigerian legal system as frameworks for conflict resolution.

By completing this Series, you should now be able to identify and describe types of conflict (SLO 2.1), explain major theories of conflict (SLO 2.2), analyse conflict dynamics and apply assessment scales (SLO 2.3), and evaluate the role of social justice and the Nigerian legal system in conflict resolution (SLO 2.4). These outcomes provide you with both theoretical and practical tools for understanding and managing conflict.

Glossary of Terms

- **Constructive conflict:** A form of disagreement that leads to positive outcomes such as reform, innovation, or stronger relationships.
- **Destructive conflict:** A form of disagreement that escalates into hostility, violence, or breakdown of relationships.
- **Economic conflict:** Disputes arising from unequal distribution of resources, wealth, or opportunities.
- **Ethnic conflict:** Disputes between groups defined by shared cultural, linguistic, or ancestral identities.
- **Frustration-aggression theory:** A theory explaining conflict as a reaction to blocked goals or unmet needs.
- **Geo-political conflict:** Disputes between nations or regions over boundaries, resources, or strategic influence.



- **Realist theory of conflict:** A perspective that views conflict as inevitable due to self-interest and competition for power.
- **Social justice:** The fair and equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and rights within society.
- **Structural conflict theory:** A theory that explains conflict as a result of inequalities embedded in social, political, and economic structures.

Concept Check Questions [Series 2]

Objective questions

1. Ethnic conflict arises when groups feel excluded based on what? (Linked to SLO 2.1)
2. Religious conflict may be fuelled by intolerance or competition for what? (Linked to SLO 2.1)
3. Structural conflict theory emphasises inequalities in which structures? (Linked to SLO 2.2)
4. Realist theory of conflict views clashes as inevitable due to what? (Linked to SLO 2.2)
5. Constructive conflict can lead to what positive outcomes? (Linked to SLO 2.3)

Short-answer questions

6. Define geo-political conflict and give one example. (Linked to SLO 2.1)
7. Briefly explain frustration-aggression theory. (Linked to SLO 2.2)
8. Differentiate between constructive and destructive conflict. (Linked to SLO 2.3)
9. Explain the role of social justice in conflict resolution. (Linked to SLO 2.4)

Long-answer questions

10. Analyse the causes of economic conflict and suggest strategies for resolution. (Linked to SLO 2.1)
11. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Nigerian legal system in resolving conflicts, highlighting both strengths and challenges. (Linked to SLO 2.4)

Answers to Concept Check Questions [Series 2]

Objective questions

1. Ethnic identity.
2. Influence.
3. Social, political, and economic structures.
4. Self-interest.



5. Innovation, reform, stronger relationships.

Short-answer questions

6. Geo-political conflict involves disputes over boundaries or resources between nations.
Example: boundary disputes between Nigeria and Cameroon.
7. Frustration-aggression theory explains conflict as a reaction to blocked goals or unmet needs, leading to aggression.
8. Constructive conflict leads to positive outcomes like reform, while destructive conflict results in hostility and breakdown of relationships.
9. Social justice ensures fairness and inclusivity, reducing grievances and promoting peace.

Long-answer questions

10. *Basic response*: Economic conflict arises from unequal distribution of resources and opportunities. Strategies include fair policies, equitable development, and dialogue. *Value-added response*: Beyond redistribution, long-term strategies involve institutional reforms, transparency in governance, and inclusive economic planning to prevent recurring disputes.
11. *Basic response*: The Nigerian legal system provides courts, tribunals, and arbitration panels for conflict resolution, but faces challenges such as delays and corruption. *Value-added response*: While the system ensures accountability and incorporates customary laws, reforms are needed to improve access, efficiency, and trust, making it more effective in sustaining peace.

Answers to Pilot Questions [Series 2]

1. Ethnic identity
2. Influence
3. Resources
4. Boundaries
5. Geo-political conflict
6. Social, political, and economic structures
7. Self-interest
8. Blocked goals or unmet needs
9. Structural conflict theory
10. Realist theory



11. Innovation, reform, stronger relationships
12. Institutions
13. Destructive conflict
14. Intensity and nature
15. To guide interventions
16. Human dignity
17. Nigerian legal system
18. Courts
19. Delays, corruption, limited access
20. Sustainable peace and security

References and Attributions [Series 2]

- Course document: GST 312 Peace and Conflict Resolution (provided material).
- Suggested illustration sources:
 - Figure 2.1 Causes of ethnic conflict: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing causes of ethnic conflict: marginalisation, resource competition, political exclusion.” Search string: “ethnic conflict causes diagram OER”.
 - Box 2.1 Examples of religious conflict: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising examples of religious conflict in multi-ethnic societies.” Search string: “religious conflict examples OER”.
 - Table 2.1 Economic conflict examples: AI prompt “Generate a table listing examples of economic conflict and their causes.” Search string: “economic conflict examples OER”.
 - Figure 2.2 Causes of geo-political conflict: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing causes of geo-political conflict: boundary disputes, colonial legacies, resource competition.” Search string: “geo-political conflict causes diagram OER”.
 - Figure 2.3 Structural conflict causes: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing causes of structural conflict: economic inequality, political exclusion, social discrimination.” Search string: “structural conflict theory diagram OER”.
 - Box 2.2 Key assumptions of realist theory: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising key assumptions of realist theory of conflict.” Search string: “realist theory conflict assumptions OER”.



- Table 2.2 Frustration-aggression examples: AI prompt “Generate a table listing examples of frustration-aggression conflict with causes and outcomes.” Search string: “frustration aggression conflict examples OER”.
- Figure 2.4 Outcomes of constructive conflict: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing constructive conflict outcomes: innovation, reform, stronger relationships.” Search string: “constructive conflict diagram OER”.
- Box 2.3 Features of destructive conflict: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising features of destructive conflict: hostility, violence, breakdown of relationships.” Search string: “destructive conflict features OER”.
- Table 2.3 Conflict assessment scales: AI prompt “Generate a table showing conflict assessment scale categories: low-level disagreement, moderate tension, high-intensity violence.” Search string: “conflict assessment scales OER”.
- Figure 2.5 Elements of social justice: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing elements of social justice: fairness, equality, inclusivity, dignity.” Search string: “social justice diagram OER”.
- Box 2.4 Legal mechanisms in Nigeria: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising legal mechanisms for conflict resolution in Nigeria: courts, tribunals, arbitration panels, customary laws.” Search string: “Nigerian legal system conflict resolution OER”.

Series 3: Root Causes And Case Studies

Series outline

- **3.1 Root causes of conflict**
 - 3.1.1 Political exclusion and marginalisation
 - 3.1.2 Economic inequality and resource competition
 - 3.1.3 Social injustice and discrimination
 - 3.1.4 Weak institutions and governance failures
- **3.2 Case studies of conflict in Nigeria**
 - 3.2.1 Niger Delta conflict
 - 3.2.2 Jos crisis



- 3.2.3 Boko Haram insurgency
- **3.3 Comparative case studies from other regions**
 - 3.3.1 Rwanda genocide
 - 3.3.2 Sudanese civil war
 - 3.3.3 South African apartheid conflict
- **3.4 Lessons learned and implications**
 - 3.4.1 Key lessons from Nigerian conflicts
 - 3.4.2 Global lessons from comparative case studies
 - 3.4.3 Implications for peacebuilding and policy

Introduction

Conflicts rarely emerge without underlying causes. They are often rooted in political exclusion, economic inequality, social injustice, or weak institutions. Understanding these root causes is essential for designing effective strategies to prevent and resolve disputes. This Series builds on the theories and types of conflict by examining the deeper drivers that sustain them, and by analysing real-world case studies from Nigeria and other regions.

The aim of this Series is to help you identify the root causes of conflict, apply theoretical insights to practical examples, and draw lessons from both Nigerian and global case studies that can inform peacebuilding and policy.

We shall commence this Series by exploring the root causes of conflict, including political exclusion, economic inequality, social injustice, and governance failures. Next, we will examine case studies of conflict in Nigeria, focusing on the Niger Delta, the Jos crisis, and the Boko Haram insurgency. Following that, we will consider comparative case studies from other regions such as Rwanda, Sudan, and South Africa. Finally, we will conclude by highlighting lessons learned and their implications for peacebuilding and policy.

Series Learning Outcomes

Upon completing this Series, you should be able to:

- **SLO 3.1** analyse the root causes of conflict, including political, economic, social, and institutional factors,
- **SLO 3.2** describe and evaluate case studies of conflict in Nigeria,
- **SLO 3.3** compare Nigerian conflicts with selected international case studies,



- **SLO 3.4** assess lessons learned from case studies and explain their implications for peacebuilding and policy.

3.1 Root Causes Of Conflict

3.1.1 Political exclusion and marginalisation

Political exclusion refers to the denial of participation in governance and decision-making processes, while **marginalisation** means sidelining certain groups from access to power or resources. These conditions often generate resentment and fuel conflict, particularly in multi-ethnic societies where groups demand recognition and inclusion.

For example, when minority groups are denied political representation, they may feel alienated and resort to protests or violence to assert their rights.

Fill in the blank: Political exclusion and marginalisation deny groups access to _____ and decision-making.

3.1.2 Economic inequality and resource competition

Economic inequality refers to disparities in wealth, income, and opportunities, while **resource competition** occurs when groups struggle over access to natural or economic assets. These factors often create tension, as disadvantaged groups perceive injustice and demand redistribution.

For instance, disputes over oil revenues in resource-rich regions can escalate into violent confrontations if communities feel deprived of benefits.

Fill in the blank: Economic inequality and resource competition often lead to disputes over _____.

3.1.3 Social injustice and discrimination

Social injustice refers to unfair treatment of individuals or groups, while **discrimination** involves denying rights or opportunities based on identity factors such as ethnicity, religion, or gender. These practices undermine social cohesion and create fertile ground for conflict.

For example, when certain groups are denied access to education or employment, resentment builds and may manifest in hostility towards perceived oppressors.

Fill in the blank: Social injustice and discrimination undermine _____ cohesion and stability.



3.1.4 Weak institutions and governance failures

Weak institutions are organisations that lack the capacity, transparency, or legitimacy to enforce laws and deliver services. **Governance failures** occur when leaders are unable or unwilling to manage resources, resolve disputes, or uphold justice. These conditions often create insecurity and fuel conflict.

For example, corruption in public institutions may erode trust, while failure to enforce laws can embolden groups to pursue violence.

Fill in the blank: Weak institutions and governance failures erode public _____ and fuel conflict.

Pilot questions 3.1

1. Political exclusion denies groups access to what?
2. Economic inequality often leads to disputes over what?
3. Social injustice undermines what key social element?
4. Weak institutions erode what essential public value?
5. Which root cause of conflict involves corruption and poor service delivery?

3.2 Case Studies Of Conflict In Nigeria

3.2.1 Niger Delta conflict

The **Niger Delta conflict** is rooted in disputes over oil resources. Communities in the region have long complained of environmental degradation, poverty, and lack of development despite the wealth generated from oil. Militancy, sabotage of pipelines, and kidnappings have been common tactics used to press demands for resource control and compensation.

Fill in the blank: The Niger Delta conflict is primarily driven by disputes over _____ resources.

3.2.2 Jos crisis

The **Jos crisis** refers to recurring violent clashes in Plateau State, often between Christian and Muslim communities. These conflicts are fuelled by ethnic, religious, and political divisions, as well as competition for land and resources. The crisis has led to loss of lives, destruction of property, and displacement of communities.



3.2.3 Boko Haram insurgency

The **Boko Haram insurgency** is an armed conflict in north-eastern Nigeria, driven by extremist ideology and opposition to Western education. The group has carried out bombings, kidnappings, and attacks on civilians, schools, and government institutions. The insurgency has caused widespread insecurity, displacement, and humanitarian crises.

Fill in the blank: Boko Haram insurgency is driven by extremist ideology and opposition to _____ education.

Pilot questions 3.2

1. The Niger Delta conflict is primarily driven by disputes over what?
2. The Jos crisis is fuelled by ethnic, religious, and what divisions?
3. Boko Haram insurgency is driven by opposition to what?
4. Name one tactic used by Niger Delta militants.
5. What major impact has the Boko Haram insurgency caused in Nigeria?

3.3 Comparative Case Studies From Other Regions

3.3.1 Rwanda genocide

The **Rwanda genocide** of 1994 was one of the most tragic conflicts in modern history. It was driven by deep ethnic divisions between the Hutu majority and the Tutsi minority, exacerbated by political manipulation and historical grievances. Over a period of 100 days, hundreds of thousands of people were killed, and the country was left devastated.

Fill in the blank: The Rwanda genocide was driven by deep _____ divisions between Hutu and Tutsi groups.

3.3.2 Sudanese civil war

The **Sudanese civil war** was a prolonged conflict between the northern and southern regions of Sudan. Root causes included religious differences, ethnic divisions, and disputes over resources such as oil. The war lasted for decades, leading to massive displacement, humanitarian crises, and eventually the independence of South Sudan in 2011.

Fill in the blank: The Sudanese civil war was fuelled by disputes over resources such as _____.



3.3.3 South African apartheid conflict

The **South African apartheid conflict** was rooted in racial segregation and systemic discrimination against the black majority by the white minority government. Apartheid policies denied basic rights, restricted movement, and entrenched inequality. Resistance movements, protests, and international pressure eventually led to the dismantling of apartheid in the early 1990s.

Fill in the blank: The South African apartheid conflict was rooted in racial _____ and systemic discrimination.

Pilot questions 3.3

1. The Rwanda genocide was driven by deep divisions between which groups?
2. The Sudanese civil war was fuelled by disputes over what key resource?
3. The South African apartheid conflict was rooted in racial what?
4. What major outcome resulted from the Sudanese civil war in 2011?
5. Which conflict was eventually dismantled through resistance movements and international pressure?

3.4 Lessons Learned And Implications

3.4.1 Key lessons from Nigerian conflicts

Conflicts in Nigeria, such as the Niger Delta crisis, the Jos clashes, and the Boko Haram insurgency, reveal that exclusion, inequality, and weak governance are major drivers of instability. These cases highlight the importance of inclusivity, equitable resource distribution, and strong institutions in preventing violence. They also show that neglecting grievances can escalate disputes into prolonged insecurity.

Fill in the blank: Nigerian conflicts highlight the importance of inclusivity and equitable _____ distribution.

3.4.2 Global lessons from comparative case studies

Global case studies such as Rwanda, Sudan, and South Africa demonstrate that unresolved grievances, systemic discrimination, and resource disputes can lead to devastating conflicts. They also show that reconciliation, justice, and inclusive governance are essential for sustainable peace. International pressure and local resistance movements played critical roles in resolving these conflicts.

Fill in the blank: Global case studies show that reconciliation and _____ are essential for sustainable peace.



3.4.3 Implications for peacebuilding and policy

The lessons from Nigerian and global conflicts have clear implications for peacebuilding. Policies must prioritise inclusivity, justice, and equitable development. Strengthening institutions, promoting dialogue, and addressing root causes are critical for preventing future conflicts. Peacebuilding strategies should combine local initiatives with international support to ensure long-term stability.

Fill in the blank: Effective peacebuilding requires strong institutions, dialogue, and addressing _____ causes of conflict.

Pilot questions 3.4

1. Nigerian conflicts highlight the importance of inclusivity and equitable distribution of what?
2. Global case studies show that reconciliation and what are essential for peace?
3. What role did international pressure play in resolving apartheid in South Africa?
4. Effective peacebuilding requires strong institutions, dialogue, and addressing what?
5. Why is inclusivity important in peacebuilding policies?

Series Summary

This Series has examined the root causes of conflict and illustrated them through case studies from Nigeria and other regions. We began by analysing political exclusion, economic inequality, social injustice, and weak institutions as key drivers of conflict. We then studied Nigerian examples such as the Niger Delta, the Jos crisis, and the Boko Haram insurgency, before moving on to comparative global cases including Rwanda, Sudan, and South Africa. Finally, we drew lessons from these experiences and considered their implications for peacebuilding and policy.

By completing this Series, you should now be able to analyse root causes of conflict (SLO 3.1), describe and evaluate Nigerian case studies (SLO 3.2), compare Nigerian conflicts with international examples (SLO 3.3), and assess lessons learned with implications for peacebuilding and policy (SLO 3.4). These outcomes strengthen your ability to connect theory with practice in conflict resolution.

Glossary of Terms

- **Boko Haram insurgency:** An armed conflict in north-eastern Nigeria driven by extremist ideology and opposition to Western education.
- **Economic inequality:** Disparities in wealth, income, and opportunities that can fuel resentment and conflict.



- **Jos crisis:** Recurring violent clashes in Plateau State, Nigeria, often between Christian and Muslim communities.
- **Marginalisation:** The sidelining of groups from access to power, resources, or opportunities.
- **Niger Delta conflict:** A resource-based conflict in Nigeria centred on oil exploitation, environmental degradation, and lack of development.
- **Rwanda genocide:** A mass killing in 1994 driven by ethnic divisions between Hutu and Tutsi groups.
- **Social injustice:** Unfair treatment or denial of rights and opportunities based on identity factors.
- **Sudanese civil war:** A prolonged conflict between northern and southern Sudan, fuelled by ethnic, religious, and resource disputes.
- **Weak institutions:** Organisations lacking capacity, transparency, or legitimacy, often contributing to governance failures.

Concept Check Questions [Series 3]

Objective questions

1. Political exclusion denies groups access to what? (Linked to SLO 3.1)
2. The Niger Delta conflict is primarily driven by disputes over what? (Linked to SLO 3.2)
3. The Rwanda genocide was driven by divisions between which groups? (Linked to SLO 3.3)
4. Effective peacebuilding requires strong institutions, dialogue, and addressing what? (Linked to SLO 3.4)
5. Which Nigerian conflict is driven by opposition to Western education? (Linked to SLO 3.2)

Short-answer questions

6. Define economic inequality and explain how it can lead to conflict. (Linked to SLO 3.1)
7. Briefly describe the Jos crisis and its root causes. (Linked to SLO 3.2)
8. What major outcome resulted from the Sudanese civil war in 2011? (Linked to SLO 3.3)
9. Explain why inclusivity is important in peacebuilding policies. (Linked to SLO 3.4)

Long-answer questions

10. Analyse the root causes of the Niger Delta conflict and suggest strategies for resolution. (Linked to SLO 3.2)



11. Compare the Rwanda genocide and the South African apartheid conflict, highlighting lessons for peacebuilding. (Linked to SLO 3.3, SLO 3.4)

Answers to Concept Check Questions [Series 3]

Objective questions

1. Power and decision-making.
2. Oil resources.
3. Hutu and Tutsi.
4. Root causes.
5. Boko Haram insurgency.

Short-answer questions

6. Economic inequality refers to disparities in wealth and opportunities. It can lead to conflict when disadvantaged groups perceive injustice and demand redistribution.
7. The Jos crisis involves violent clashes between Christian and Muslim communities, fuelled by ethnic, religious, and political divisions.
8. The Sudanese civil war led to the independence of South Sudan in 2011.
9. Inclusivity ensures all groups feel valued and represented, reducing grievances and preventing exclusion-driven conflict.

Long-answer questions

10. *Basic response:* The Niger Delta conflict is caused by oil exploitation, environmental degradation, and lack of development. Strategies include equitable resource distribution, environmental protection, and dialogue. *Value-added response:* Beyond redistribution, long-term solutions involve institutional reforms, corporate accountability, and community-driven development to address systemic grievances.
11. *Basic response:* The Rwanda genocide was driven by ethnic divisions, while apartheid in South Africa was rooted in racial segregation. Both highlight the dangers of systemic discrimination. *Value-added response:* Lessons include the need for reconciliation, justice, and inclusive governance. Rwanda's post-genocide reconciliation and South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission demonstrate how societies can rebuild after deep divisions.

Answers to Pilot Questions [Series 3]

1. Power and decision-making
2. Resources



3. Social cohesion
4. Trust
5. Weak institutions and governance failures
6. Oil resources
7. Political divisions
8. Western education
9. Sabotage of pipelines
10. Displacement and insecurity
11. Hutu and Tutsi
12. Oil
13. Segregation
14. Independence of South Sudan
15. South African apartheid conflict
16. Resources
17. Justice
18. International pressure
19. Root causes
20. To reduce grievances

References and Attributions [Series 3]

- Course document: GST 312 Peace and Conflict Resolution (provided material).
- Suggested illustration sources:
 - Figure 3.1 Political exclusion causes: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing causes of political exclusion and marginalisation.” Search string: “political exclusion marginalisation diagram OER”.
 - Table 3.1 Economic inequality and resource conflicts: AI prompt “Generate a table listing examples of economic inequality and resource conflicts with causes and outcomes.” Search string: “economic inequality resource conflict examples OER”.
 - Box 3.1 Forms of social injustice: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising forms of social injustice and discrimination.” Search string: “social injustice discrimination examples OER”.



- Figure 3.2 Weak institutions causes: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing weak institutions and governance failures.” Search string: “weak institutions governance failures diagram OER”.
- Figure 3.3 Niger Delta conflict causes: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing causes of Niger Delta conflict.” Search string: “Niger Delta conflict causes diagram OER”.
- Box 3.2 Jos crisis features: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising key features of the Jos crisis.” Search string: “Jos crisis conflict features OER”.
- Table 3.2 Boko Haram insurgency impacts: AI prompt “Generate a table listing impacts of Boko Haram insurgency.” Search string: “Boko Haram insurgency impacts OER”.
- Figure 3.4 Rwanda genocide causes: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing causes of Rwanda genocide.” Search string: “Rwanda genocide causes diagram OER”.
- Box 3.3 Sudanese civil war features: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising key features of the Sudanese civil war.” Search string: “Sudanese civil war features OER”.
- Table 3.3 Apartheid conflict impacts: AI prompt “Generate a table listing impacts of apartheid conflict in South Africa.” Search string: “apartheid conflict impacts OER”.
- Figure 3.5 Lessons from Nigerian conflicts: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing lessons from Nigerian conflicts.” Search string: “lessons Nigerian conflicts diagram OER”.
- Box 3.4 Global lessons: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising global lessons from Rwanda, Sudan, and South Africa.” Search string: “global conflict lessons case studies OER”.

Series 4: Strategies For Conflict Resolution

Series outline

- **4.1 Principles of conflict resolution**
 - 4.1.1 Dialogue and negotiation



- 4.1.2 Mediation and facilitation
- 4.1.3 Reconciliation and trust-building
- **4.2 Approaches to conflict resolution**
 - 4.2.1 Traditional approaches (customary and religious methods)
 - 4.2.2 Modern approaches (legal and institutional mechanisms)
 - 4.2.3 Hybrid approaches (combining traditional and modern methods)
- **4.3 Techniques and tools**
 - 4.3.1 Communication strategies
 - 4.3.2 Problem-solving and consensus-building
 - 4.3.3 Use of conflict resolution frameworks
- **4.4 Challenges and prospects**
 - 4.4.1 Common obstacles in conflict resolution
 - 4.4.2 Prospects for sustainable peace
 - 4.4.3 Policy implications for Nigeria and beyond

Introduction

Conflict resolution is the process of addressing disputes in ways that reduce hostility and promote peace. It requires understanding the principles that guide resolution, the approaches available, and the techniques that can be applied in practice. This Series builds on earlier discussions of conflict theories and case studies by focusing on practical strategies for resolving disputes.

The aim of this Series is to provide you with the knowledge and skills to apply conflict resolution strategies effectively in diverse contexts. You will explore principles such as dialogue, mediation, and reconciliation; approaches ranging from traditional to modern methods; specific techniques and tools; and finally, the challenges and prospects for sustainable peace.

We shall commence this Series by examining the principles of conflict resolution, including dialogue, negotiation, mediation, and reconciliation. Next, we will study approaches to conflict resolution, comparing traditional, modern, and hybrid methods. Following that, we will explore techniques and tools such as communication strategies, problem-solving, and frameworks.



Finally, we will conclude with an analysis of challenges and prospects, considering obstacles and policy implications for Nigeria and beyond.

Series Learning Outcomes

Upon completing this Series, you should be able to:

- **SLO 4.1** explain the principles of conflict resolution, including dialogue, negotiation, mediation, and reconciliation,
- **SLO 4.2** compare traditional, modern, and hybrid approaches to conflict resolution,
- **SLO 4.3** apply techniques and tools such as communication strategies, problem-solving, and frameworks to conflict situations,
- **SLO 4.4** evaluate challenges and prospects for conflict resolution, including policy implications for sustainable peace.

4.1 Principles Of Conflict Resolution

4.1.1 Dialogue and negotiation

Dialogue involves open communication between parties to clarify issues, build understanding, and reduce hostility. **Negotiation** is the process of reaching agreements through compromise and mutual concessions. Together, they form the foundation of peaceful conflict resolution.

For example, community leaders may use dialogue to ease tensions, followed by negotiation to agree on resource-sharing arrangements.

Fill in the blank: Dialogue and negotiation help parties reach agreements through _____ and compromise.

4.1.2 Mediation and facilitation

Mediation involves a neutral third party helping disputants reach a resolution, while **facilitation** focuses on guiding discussions to ensure fairness and inclusivity. These methods are particularly useful when parties struggle to communicate or trust each other.

For instance, mediators may help conflicting communities identify shared interests and propose solutions acceptable to both sides.

Fill in the blank: Mediation involves a neutral _____ party helping disputants reach resolution.

4.1.3 Reconciliation and trust-building

Reconciliation seeks to restore broken relationships by addressing grievances and fostering forgiveness. **Trust-building** involves creating confidence between parties through transparency,



fairness, and consistent actions. These principles are essential for long-term peace, beyond immediate resolution.

For example, truth commissions and community dialogues are often used to promote reconciliation after violent conflicts.

Fill in the blank: Reconciliation and trust-building aim to restore _____ relationships and confidence.

Pilot questions 4.1

1. Dialogue and negotiation help parties reach agreements through what?
2. Mediation involves a neutral what?
3. Facilitation ensures fairness and what in discussions?
4. Reconciliation seeks to restore what kind of relationships?
5. Name one strategy used for trust-building after violent conflicts.

4.2 Approaches To Conflict Resolution

4.2.1 Traditional approaches

Traditional approaches rely on customary and religious methods of resolving disputes. Elders, chiefs, or religious leaders often mediate conflicts within communities, drawing on cultural norms and values. These approaches emphasise reconciliation, respect, and communal harmony.

For example, village elders may settle land disputes through dialogue and consensus, ensuring that relationships remain intact.

Fill in the blank: Traditional approaches rely on customary and _____ methods of resolving disputes.

4.2.2 Modern approaches

Modern approaches involve formal mechanisms such as courts, arbitration panels, and institutional frameworks. These methods emphasise legality, rights, and accountability. They are particularly useful in complex disputes requiring enforceable decisions and protection of individual rights.

For instance, labour disputes may be resolved through arbitration panels that enforce fair agreements between employers and workers.

Fill in the blank: Modern approaches emphasise legality, rights, and _____.



4.2.3 Hybrid approaches

Hybrid approaches combine traditional and modern methods to create inclusive and effective resolution mechanisms. They recognise the value of cultural practices while ensuring legal protection and institutional support. Hybrid approaches are particularly effective in diverse societies where both customary and formal systems coexist.

For example, community disputes may be resolved through traditional mediation, with agreements later formalised in legal documents.

Fill in the blank: Hybrid approaches combine traditional and _____ methods of conflict resolution.

Pilot questions 4.2

1. Traditional approaches rely on customary and what methods?
2. Modern approaches emphasise legality, rights, and what?
3. Hybrid approaches combine traditional and what methods?
4. Who often mediates disputes in traditional approaches?
5. Why are hybrid approaches particularly effective in diverse societies?

4.3 Techniques And Tools

4.3.1 Communication strategies

Communication strategies are essential for resolving conflicts. They include active listening, empathy, and clarity in expressing ideas. Effective communication reduces misunderstandings and builds trust between parties.

For example, mediators often encourage disputants to use “I” statements (e.g., *I feel excluded*) rather than accusatory language, which helps reduce defensiveness.

Fill in the blank: Communication strategies such as active _____ and empathy reduce misunderstandings.

4.3.2 Problem-solving and consensus-building

Problem-solving involves identifying the root causes of conflict and generating solutions that address them. **Consensus-building** ensures that all parties agree on the chosen solution, fostering ownership and commitment. These techniques are vital for sustainable peace.



For instance, community disputes over land may be resolved by jointly agreeing on boundaries and compensation measures.

Fill in the blank: Consensus-building ensures that all parties _____ on the chosen solution.

4.3.3 Use of conflict resolution frameworks

Conflict resolution frameworks provide structured approaches to managing disputes. Examples include negotiation models, mediation processes, and peacebuilding frameworks. These tools help practitioners systematically analyse conflicts and design appropriate interventions.

For example, the Harvard Negotiation Project framework emphasises separating people from the problem, focusing on interests rather than positions, and generating options for mutual gain.

Fill in the blank: Conflict resolution frameworks provide _____ approaches to managing disputes.

Pilot questions 4.3

1. Communication strategies such as active listening and what reduce misunderstandings?
2. Consensus-building ensures that all parties do what on the chosen solution?
3. Conflict resolution frameworks provide what kind of approaches?
4. Give one example of a communication strategy used in mediation.
5. What is the purpose of consensus-building in conflict resolution?

4.4 Challenges And Prospects

4.4.1 Common obstacles in conflict resolution

Conflict resolution often faces obstacles such as lack of trust, entrenched positions, cultural differences, and limited resources. These challenges can prevent parties from engaging constructively and may prolong disputes.

For example, when communities distrust mediators or perceive bias, they may refuse to participate in dialogue.

Fill in the blank: Common obstacles in conflict resolution include lack of trust and entrenched _____.



4.4.2 Prospects for sustainable peace

Despite challenges, there are strong prospects for sustainable peace when inclusive policies, effective institutions, and reconciliation efforts are prioritised. Building trust, promoting dialogue, and ensuring justice can transform conflicts into opportunities for growth.

For instance, peace agreements that include all stakeholders and address root causes are more likely to endure.

Fill in the blank: Prospects for sustainable peace depend on inclusive policies and effective _____.

4.4.3 Policy implications for Nigeria and beyond

For Nigeria and other diverse societies, conflict resolution policies must emphasise inclusivity, justice, and equitable development. Strengthening institutions, promoting dialogue, and integrating traditional and modern approaches are essential. Globally, lessons from past conflicts show that peacebuilding requires both local ownership and international support.

Fill in the blank: Effective conflict resolution policies must emphasise inclusivity, justice, and equitable _____.

Pilot questions 4.4

1. Common obstacles in conflict resolution include lack of trust and entrenched what?
2. Prospects for sustainable peace depend on inclusive policies and effective what?
3. Why are inclusive peace agreements more likely to endure?
4. Effective conflict resolution policies must emphasise inclusivity, justice, and equitable what?
5. Why is local ownership important in global peacebuilding efforts?

Series Summary

This Series has focused on **strategies for conflict resolution**, moving from principles to approaches, techniques, and finally challenges and prospects. We began by examining dialogue, negotiation, mediation, facilitation, reconciliation, and trust-building as guiding principles. We then compared traditional, modern, and hybrid approaches to conflict resolution. Next, we explored techniques and tools such as communication strategies, problem-solving, consensus-building, and frameworks. Finally, we analysed common obstacles, prospects for sustainable peace, and policy implications for Nigeria and beyond.



By completing this Series, you should now be able to explain the principles of conflict resolution (SLO 4.1), compare different approaches (SLO 4.2), apply techniques and tools (SLO 4.3), and evaluate challenges and prospects for sustainable peace (SLO 4.4).

Glossary of Terms

- **Consensus-building:** A process of ensuring all parties agree collectively on a solution.
- **Dialogue:** Open communication aimed at clarifying issues and reducing hostility.
- **Facilitation:** Guiding discussions to ensure fairness and inclusivity.
- **Hybrid approaches:** Conflict resolution methods that combine traditional and modern systems.
- **Mediation:** Intervention by a neutral third party to help disputants reach resolution.
- **Negotiation:** Reaching agreements through compromise and mutual concessions.
- **Reconciliation:** Restoring broken relationships through forgiveness and addressing grievances.
- **Trust-building:** Creating confidence between parties through transparency and fairness.

Concept Check Questions [Series 4]

Objective questions

1. Dialogue and negotiation help parties reach agreements through what? (Linked to SLO 4.1)
2. Mediation involves a neutral what? (Linked to SLO 4.1)
3. Traditional approaches rely on customary and what methods? (Linked to SLO 4.2)
4. Consensus-building ensures that all parties do what? (Linked to SLO 4.3)
5. Common obstacles in conflict resolution include lack of trust and entrenched what? (Linked to SLO 4.4)

Short-answer questions

6. Define facilitation and explain its role in conflict resolution. (Linked to SLO 4.1)
7. Briefly describe modern approaches to conflict resolution. (Linked to SLO 4.2)
8. What is one example of a communication strategy used in mediation? (Linked to SLO 4.3)
9. Why are inclusive peace agreements more likely to endure? (Linked to SLO 4.4)

Long-answer questions

10. Analyse the strengths and weaknesses of traditional approaches to conflict resolution. (Linked to SLO 4.2)



11. Evaluate the challenges and prospects of conflict resolution in Nigeria, highlighting policy implications. (Linked to SLO 4.4)

Answers to Concept Check Questions [Series 4]

Objective questions

1. Compromise.
2. Third party.
3. Religious methods.
4. Agree collectively.
5. Positions.

Short-answer questions

6. Facilitation is guiding discussions to ensure fairness and inclusivity. It helps disputants communicate effectively and prevents domination by one side.
7. Modern approaches involve courts, arbitration panels, and institutional frameworks, emphasising legality, rights, and accountability.
8. Active listening is a communication strategy used in mediation to reduce misunderstandings.
9. Inclusive peace agreements endure because they address grievances of all stakeholders, reducing exclusion and resentment.

Long-answer questions

10. *Basic response:* Traditional approaches are culturally rooted and emphasise reconciliation, but may lack enforceability and protection of individual rights. *Value-added response:* While they foster communal harmony, they can perpetuate bias or exclude minority voices. Strengthening them with legal safeguards can enhance their effectiveness.
11. *Basic response:* Nigeria faces challenges such as weak institutions, corruption, and entrenched divisions. Prospects include inclusive policies and stronger governance. *Value-added response:* Policy implications include integrating traditional and modern approaches, promoting dialogue, and ensuring equitable development. International support combined with local ownership can sustain peace.

Answers to Pilot Questions [Series 4]

1. Compromise
2. Third party
3. Inclusivity



4. Broken relationships
5. Truth commissions
6. Customary methods
7. Accountability
8. Modern methods
9. Elders and chiefs
10. Diversity of systems
11. Positions
12. Institutions
13. Inclusivity
14. Development
15. Local ownership

References and Attributions [Series 4]

- Course document: GST 312 Peace and Conflict Resolution (provided material).
- Suggested illustration sources:
 - Figure 4.1 Dialogue and negotiation process: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing dialogue and negotiation steps.” Search string: “dialogue negotiation process diagram OER”.
 - Box 4.1 Roles of mediators and facilitators: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising roles of mediators and facilitators.” Search string: “mediation facilitation roles OER”.
 - Table 4.1 Reconciliation strategies: AI prompt “Generate a table listing reconciliation and trust-building strategies.” Search string: “reconciliation trust-building strategies OER”.
 - Figure 4.2 Traditional approaches: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing traditional approaches.” Search string: “traditional conflict resolution methods diagram OER”.
 - Box 4.2 Modern approaches features: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising features of modern approaches.” Search string: “modern conflict resolution features OER”.



- Table 4.2 Hybrid approaches examples: AI prompt “Generate a table listing examples of hybrid approaches.” Search string: “hybrid conflict resolution examples OER”.
- Figure 4.3 Communication strategies: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing communication strategies.” Search string: “communication strategies conflict resolution diagram OER”.
- Box 4.3 Problem-solving steps: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising steps in problem-solving and consensus-building.” Search string: “problem-solving consensus-building steps OER”.
- Table 4.3 Frameworks examples: AI prompt “Generate a table listing examples of conflict resolution frameworks.” Search string: “conflict resolution frameworks examples OER”.
- Figure 4.4 Obstacles in conflict resolution: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing obstacles in conflict resolution.” Search string: “conflict resolution obstacles diagram OER”.
- Box 4.4 Prospects for sustainable peace: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising prospects for sustainable peace.” Search string: “prospects sustainable peace OER”.
- Table 4.4 Policy implications: AI prompt “Generate a table listing policy implications for conflict resolution.” Search string: “conflict resolution policy implications OER”.

Series 5: Roles In Peace Building

Series outline

- **5.1 Roles of individuals and communities**
 - 5.1.1 Citizens as agents of peace
 - 5.1.2 Community leaders and grassroots organisations
 - 5.1.3 Youth and women in peacebuilding
- **5.2 Roles of state institutions**
 - 5.2.1 Government and policy frameworks



- 5.2.2 Security agencies and law enforcement
- 5.2.3 Judiciary and legal mechanisms
- **5.3 Roles of international actors**
 - 5.3.1 United Nations and regional organisations
 - 5.3.2 Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)
 - 5.3.3 Donor agencies and development partners
- **5.4 Collaborative approaches and challenges**
 - 5.4.1 Multi-stakeholder collaboration
 - 5.4.2 Challenges in coordination and sustainability
 - 5.4.3 Prospects for inclusive peacebuilding

Introduction

Peacebuilding is a collective effort that requires the active participation of individuals, communities, state institutions, and international actors. Each plays a distinct role in preventing conflict, fostering reconciliation, and sustaining peace. This Series builds on earlier discussions of conflict resolution strategies by highlighting the specific responsibilities of different actors in peacebuilding.

The aim of this Series is to help you understand how diverse stakeholders contribute to peacebuilding, the importance of collaboration, and the challenges that arise in coordinating efforts. By examining roles at the local, national, and international levels, you will gain insights into how peace can be nurtured and sustained in Nigeria and beyond.

We shall commence this Series by exploring the roles of individuals and communities, including citizens, grassroots organisations, youth, and women. Next, we will examine the roles of state institutions such as government, security agencies, and the judiciary. Following that, we will consider the contributions of international actors, including the United Nations, NGOs, and donor agencies. Finally, we will conclude with collaborative approaches, challenges, and prospects for inclusive peacebuilding.

Series Learning Outcomes

Upon completing this Series, you should be able to:

- **SLO 5.1** explain the roles of individuals and communities in peacebuilding,



- **SLO 5.2** analyse the roles of state institutions in promoting peace,
- **SLO 5.3** evaluate the contributions of international actors to peacebuilding,
- **SLO 5.4** assess collaborative approaches, challenges, and prospects for inclusive peacebuilding.

5.1 Roles Of Individuals And Communities

5.1.1 Citizens as agents of peace

Citizens play a vital role in peacebuilding by promoting tolerance, rejecting violence, and engaging in dialogue. Everyday actions such as respecting diversity, resolving disputes peacefully, and participating in civic activities contribute to a culture of peace.

For example, neighbours who choose dialogue over confrontation during disputes help prevent escalation into larger conflicts.

Fill in the blank: Citizens contribute to peacebuilding by promoting tolerance and rejecting _____.

5.1.2 Community leaders and grassroots organisations

Community leaders such as elders, chiefs, and religious figures, alongside **grassroots organisations**, are central to resolving disputes and fostering reconciliation. They often mediate conflicts, mobilise communities, and advocate for justice. Their legitimacy and closeness to the people make them effective peacebuilders.

For instance, grassroots organisations may organise peace campaigns or provide platforms for dialogue between rival groups.

Fill in the blank: Community leaders and grassroots organisations often mediate conflicts and foster _____.

5.1.3 Youth and women in peacebuilding

Youth and **women** are increasingly recognised as key actors in peacebuilding. Youth bring energy, innovation, and a stake in the future, while women often play crucial roles in reconciliation, caregiving, and community mobilisation. Their inclusion ensures that peacebuilding is more representative and sustainable.

For example, women-led organisations have successfully mediated local disputes, while youth groups have promoted peace through arts, sports, and social media campaigns.

Fill in the blank: Youth and women are key actors in peacebuilding because their inclusion makes peace efforts more _____.



Pilot questions 5.1

1. Citizens contribute to peacebuilding by promoting tolerance and rejecting what?
2. Community leaders and grassroots organisations often mediate conflicts and foster what?
3. Why are youth considered important actors in peacebuilding?
4. Women-led organisations often play what role in reconciliation?
5. How does inclusion of youth and women make peace efforts more sustainable?

5.2 Roles Of State Institutions

5.2.1 Government and policy frameworks

The **government** plays a central role in peacebuilding by creating policies that promote inclusivity, justice, and equitable development. Effective governance ensures that grievances are addressed and that institutions are strengthened to prevent conflict.

For example, governments may establish commissions for reconciliation or enact laws that protect minority rights.

Fill in the blank: Government policies promote inclusivity, justice, and equitable _____.

5.2.2 Security agencies and law enforcement

Security agencies and **law enforcement** are responsible for maintaining peace and protecting citizens. Their role includes preventing violence, enforcing laws, and ensuring accountability. However, misuse of power or corruption can undermine trust and fuel conflict.

For instance, impartial policing during elections can prevent violence and build confidence in democratic processes.

Fill in the blank: Security agencies maintain peace by preventing violence and enforcing _____.

5.2.3 Judiciary and legal mechanisms

The **judiciary** ensures justice by resolving disputes fairly and upholding the rule of law. Legal mechanisms provide avenues for redress, protect rights, and strengthen confidence in institutions. A strong judiciary is essential for sustainable peace.

For example, courts may adjudicate land disputes, ensuring fairness and preventing escalation into violence.

Fill in the blank: The judiciary upholds the rule of _____ and ensures justice in disputes.



Pilot questions 5.2

1. Government policies promote inclusivity, justice, and equitable what?
2. Security agencies maintain peace by preventing violence and enforcing what?
3. What role does impartial policing play during elections?
4. The judiciary upholds the rule of what?
5. Why is a strong judiciary essential for sustainable peace?

5.3 Roles Of International Actors

5.3.1 United Nations and regional organisations

The **United Nations (UN)** and **regional organisations** such as the African Union (AU) play critical roles in peacebuilding. They provide mediation, peacekeeping forces, and frameworks for dialogue. These organisations also support post-conflict reconstruction and monitor human rights.

For example, UN peacekeepers have been deployed in conflict zones to protect civilians and support peace agreements.

Fill in the blank: The United Nations and regional organisations provide mediation, peacekeeping, and frameworks for _____.

5.3.2 Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)

NGOs contribute to peacebuilding by providing humanitarian aid, advocacy, and grassroots support. They often work directly with communities, addressing immediate needs and promoting long-term reconciliation. NGOs also raise awareness and mobilise resources for peace initiatives.

For instance, NGOs may organise trauma-healing workshops or provide education programmes in post-conflict areas.

Fill in the blank: NGOs contribute to peacebuilding by providing humanitarian aid, advocacy, and grassroots _____.

5.3.3 Donor agencies and development partners

Donor agencies and **development partners** support peacebuilding by funding projects, rebuilding infrastructure, and strengthening institutions. Their financial and technical assistance helps societies recover from conflict and build resilience.



For example, donor agencies may fund vocational training programmes to empower youth in post-conflict regions.

Fill in the blank: Donor agencies support peacebuilding by funding projects and strengthening _____.

Pilot questions 5.3

1. The United Nations and regional organisations provide mediation, peacekeeping, and frameworks for what?
2. NGOs contribute to peacebuilding by providing humanitarian aid, advocacy, and grassroots what?
3. Donor agencies support peacebuilding by funding projects and strengthening what?
4. Give one example of how NGOs support reconciliation in post-conflict areas.
5. Why are donor agencies important for post-conflict recovery?

5.4 Collaborative Approaches And Challenges

5.4.1 Multi-stakeholder collaboration

Multi-stakeholder collaboration brings together individuals, communities, governments, and international actors to work jointly on peacebuilding initiatives. This approach ensures inclusivity and leverages diverse strengths. Collaboration helps align local needs with national and global support.

For example, peace committees may include community leaders, government officials, and NGO representatives working together to prevent violence.

Fill in the blank: Multi-stakeholder collaboration ensures inclusivity and leverages diverse _____.

5.4.2 Challenges in coordination and sustainability

Peacebuilding faces challenges such as duplication of efforts, lack of coordination, limited resources, and short-term interventions. These issues can weaken impact and reduce sustainability. Effective coordination mechanisms are needed to ensure long-term success.

For instance, overlapping projects by NGOs and government agencies may waste resources if not properly coordinated.

Fill in the blank: Challenges in peacebuilding include duplication of efforts and lack of _____.



5.4.3 Prospects for inclusive peacebuilding

Despite challenges, prospects for inclusive peacebuilding remain strong when collaboration, inclusivity, and accountability are prioritised. Building trust among stakeholders, ensuring transparency, and integrating local voices into decision-making enhance sustainability.

For example, inclusive peacebuilding initiatives that involve youth, women, and marginalised groups are more likely to succeed.

Fill in the blank: Prospects for inclusive peacebuilding depend on collaboration, inclusivity, and _____.

Pilot questions 5.4

1. Multi-stakeholder collaboration ensures inclusivity and leverages diverse what?
2. Challenges in peacebuilding include duplication of efforts and lack of what?
3. Why is coordination important for sustainable peacebuilding?
4. Prospects for inclusive peacebuilding depend on collaboration, inclusivity, and what?
5. How does involving youth and women strengthen peacebuilding initiatives?

Series Summary

This Series has explored the **roles in peacebuilding**, showing how individuals, communities, state institutions, and international actors contribute to building and sustaining peace. We began with the roles of citizens, community leaders, youth, and women, highlighting their grassroots impact. Next, we examined the responsibilities of state institutions such as government, security agencies, and the judiciary. We then considered the contributions of international actors including the UN, NGOs, and donor agencies. Finally, we analysed collaborative approaches, challenges, and prospects for inclusive peacebuilding.

By completing this Series, you should now be able to explain the roles of individuals and communities (SLO 5.1), analyse the roles of state institutions (SLO 5.2), evaluate the contributions of international actors (SLO 5.3), and assess collaborative approaches, challenges, and prospects (SLO 5.4).

Glossary of Terms

- **Community leaders:** Elders, chiefs, and religious figures who mediate disputes and foster reconciliation.
- **Donor agencies:** Organisations that provide financial and technical support for peacebuilding projects.



- **Grassroots organisations:** Local groups that mobilise communities and advocate for justice.
- **Judiciary:** Courts and legal systems that uphold the rule of law and resolve disputes fairly.
- **Multi-stakeholder collaboration:** Joint efforts by diverse actors to achieve inclusive peacebuilding.
- **NGOs:** Non-governmental organisations that provide humanitarian aid, advocacy, and reconciliation support.
- **Peacekeeping:** Deployment of forces by international organisations to protect civilians and enforce peace agreements.
- **Youth and women:** Key actors whose inclusion ensures sustainability and representation in peacebuilding.

Concept Check Questions [Series 5]

Objective questions

1. Citizens contribute to peacebuilding by promoting tolerance and rejecting what? (Linked to SLO 5.1)
2. Government policies promote inclusivity, justice, and equitable what? (Linked to SLO 5.2)
3. NGOs contribute to peacebuilding by providing humanitarian aid, advocacy, and grassroots what? (Linked to SLO 5.3)
4. Multi-stakeholder collaboration ensures inclusivity and leverages diverse what? (Linked to SLO 5.4)
5. The judiciary upholds the rule of what? (Linked to SLO 5.2)

Short-answer questions

6. Explain one role of community leaders in peacebuilding. (Linked to SLO 5.1)
7. Why is impartial policing important during elections? (Linked to SLO 5.2)
8. Give one example of how NGOs support reconciliation in post-conflict areas. (Linked to SLO 5.3)
9. What is one challenge in coordinating peacebuilding efforts? (Linked to SLO 5.4)

Long-answer questions

10. Analyse the roles of youth and women in peacebuilding, highlighting their contributions to sustainability. (Linked to SLO 5.1)



11. Evaluate the challenges and prospects of collaborative peacebuilding in Nigeria. (Linked to SLO 5.4)

Answers to Concept Check Questions [Series 5]

Objective questions

1. Violence.
2. Development.
3. Support.
4. Strengths.
5. Law.

Short-answer questions

6. Community leaders mediate disputes and foster reconciliation, using cultural legitimacy to build trust.
7. Impartial policing prevents violence, builds confidence in democratic processes, and ensures fairness.
8. NGOs may organise trauma-healing workshops or provide education programmes in post-conflict areas.
9. Duplication of efforts is a common challenge that reduces efficiency and sustainability.

Long-answer questions

10. *Basic response:* Youth contribute energy and innovation, while women foster reconciliation and community mobilisation. *Value-added response:* Their inclusion ensures representation, sustainability, and addresses marginalisation. Youth-led campaigns and women-led mediation initiatives demonstrate their transformative impact.
11. *Basic response:* Collaborative peacebuilding in Nigeria faces challenges such as weak coordination and limited resources. *Value-added response:* Prospects remain strong if inclusivity, accountability, and local ownership are prioritised. Integrating grassroots voices with state and international support enhances sustainability.

References and Attributions [Series 5]

- Course document: GST 312 Peace and Conflict Resolution (provided material).
- Suggested illustration sources:
 - Figure 5.1 Citizens as agents of peace: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing citizens’ roles in peacebuilding.” Search string: “citizens roles peacebuilding diagram OER”.



- Box 5.1 Community leaders and grassroots organisations: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising roles of community leaders and grassroots organisations.” Search string: “community leaders grassroots peacebuilding roles OER”.
- Table 5.1 Youth and women roles: AI prompt “Generate a table listing roles of youth and women in peacebuilding.” Search string: “youth women peacebuilding roles OER”.
- Figure 5.2 Government and policy frameworks: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing government roles in peacebuilding.” Search string: “government peacebuilding policy diagram OER”.
- Box 5.2 Security agencies roles: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising roles of security agencies and law enforcement.” Search string: “security agencies law enforcement peacebuilding OER”.
- Table 5.2 Judiciary roles: AI prompt “Generate a table listing judiciary roles in peacebuilding.” Search string: “judiciary legal mechanisms peacebuilding OER”.
- Figure 5.3 UN and regional organisations: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing roles of UN and regional organisations.” Search string: “UN AU peacebuilding roles diagram OER”.
- Box 5.3 NGO roles: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising roles of NGOs in peacebuilding.” Search string: “NGOs peacebuilding roles OER”.
- Table 5.3 Donor agencies roles: AI prompt “Generate a table listing roles of donor agencies and development partners.” Search string: “donor agencies development partners peacebuilding OER”.
- Figure 5.4 Multi-stakeholder collaboration: AI prompt “Create a labelled diagram showing multi-stakeholder collaboration in peacebuilding.” Search string: “multi-stakeholder collaboration peacebuilding diagram OER”.
- Box 5.4 Challenges in coordination: AI prompt “Generate a box summarising challenges in peacebuilding.” Search string: “peacebuilding coordination challenges OER”.
- Table 5.4 Prospects for inclusive peacebuilding: AI prompt “Generate a table listing prospects for inclusive peacebuilding.” Search string: “inclusive peacebuilding prospects OER”.



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