Environmental Peacebuilding Skills Building Session: Conflict Analysis

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WHAT IS CONFLICT?

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Conflict occurs when two or more parties (individuals or groups), have — or think they have — incompatible goals

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CONFLICTS OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

- Extractive Industry-Mining
- Small scale illegal mining
- Land tenure and governance
- Deforestation
- Wildlife Trafficking
- Illegal Fishing

WHAT IS PEACEBUILDING?

- According to the Alliance for Peacebuilding,

  - Peacebuilding is the process that facilitates durable peace

  - and prevents recurrence of violence by addressing the root causes and effects of conflict,

  - through reconciliation, institution building and political and economic reform
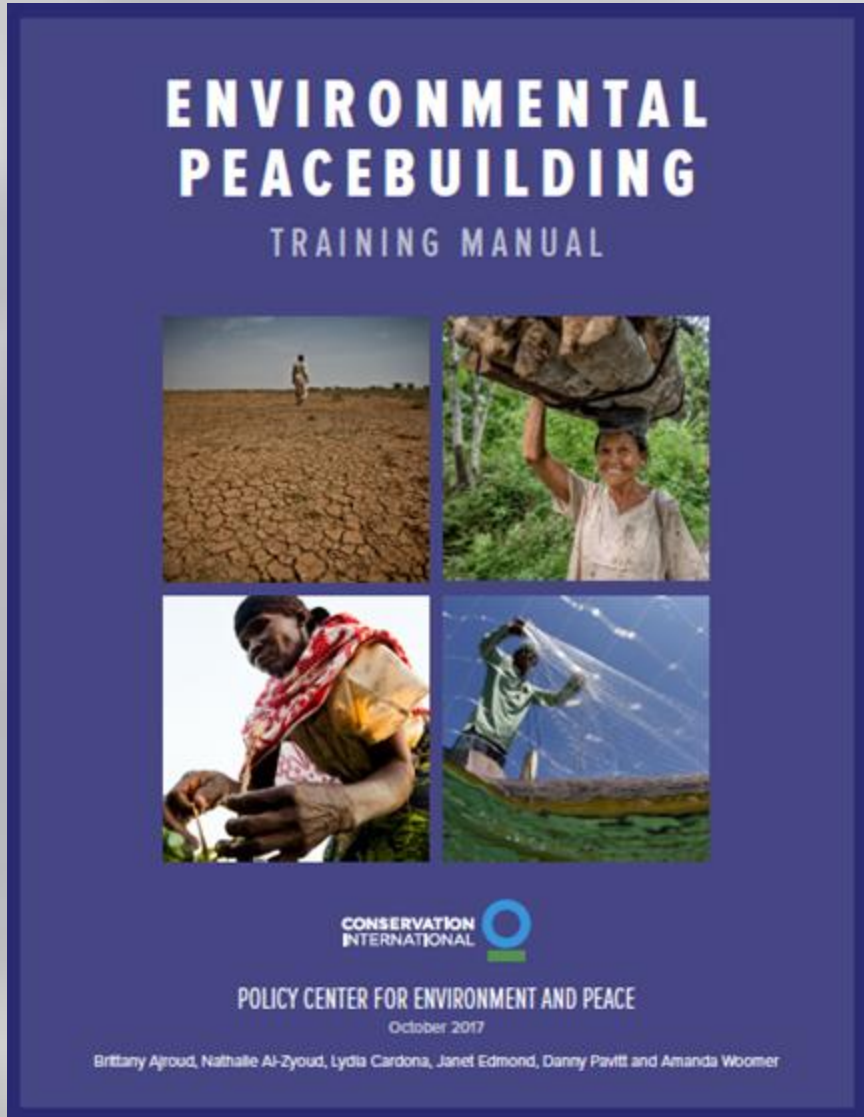
WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL PEACEBUILDING?

An opportunity to use **active cooperation over environmental issues**, natural resource management and protected areas

to foster **frameworks for collaboration at local, regional, national and international levels** between all stakeholders including governments, corporations, NGOs and local communities

CI's TRAINING MANUAL

ENVIRONMENTAL PEACEBUILDING
TRAINING MANUAL

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

POLICY CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND PEACE
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MODULES:

1. Peace and Conservation
2. Stakeholder Engagement
3. Conflict Analysis
4. Increasing Conflict Sensitivity in Conservation
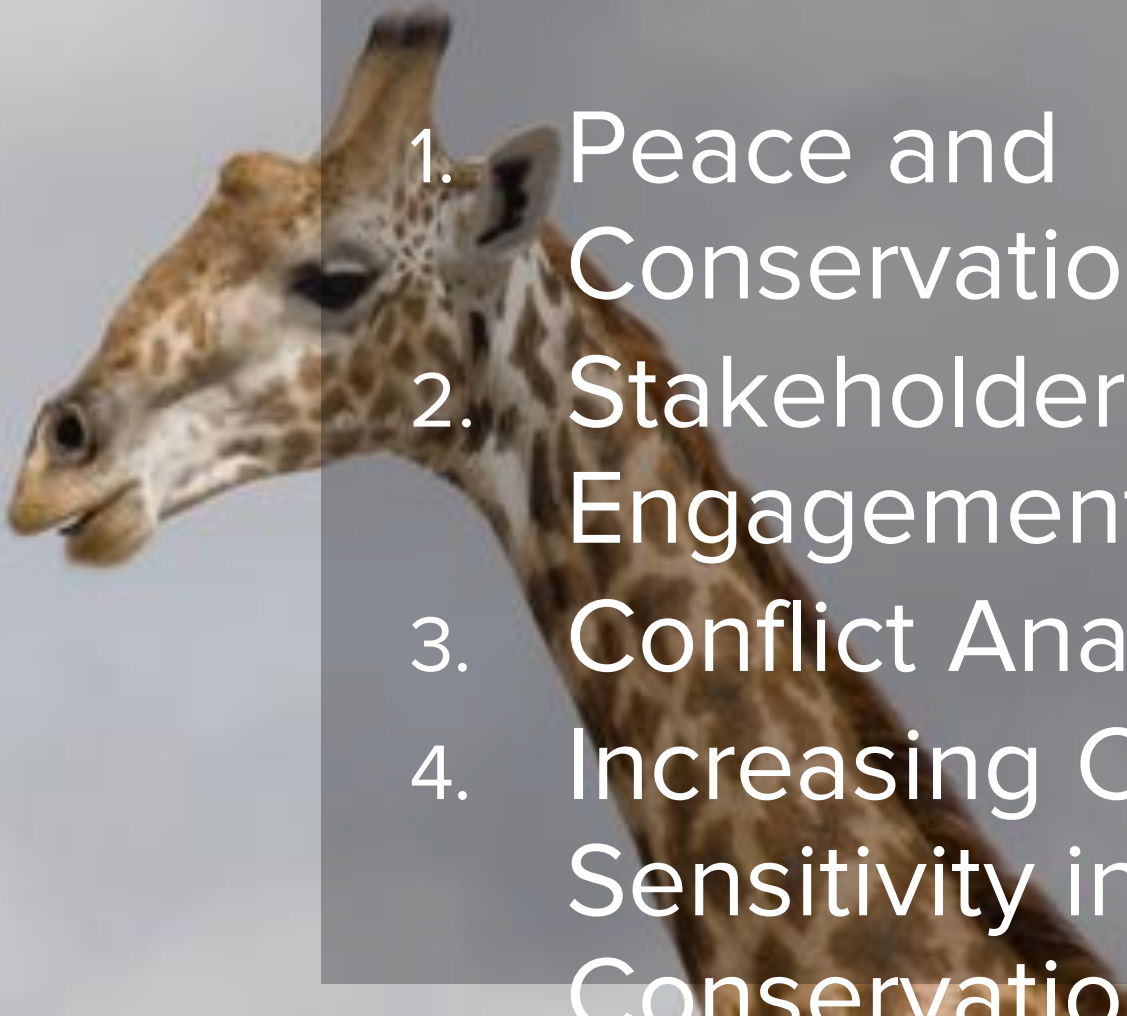
CONFLICT ANALYSIS

WHY CONDUCT A CONFLICT ANALYSIS?

- **What is it?**
  - The systematic study of the causes, actors, and dynamics of conflict

- **Why is it important?**
  - Through examining the core drivers of the conflicts encountered, we can coordinate a series of programmatic efforts to address these issues and potentially contribute to peace
  - Avoid causing harm through fueling conflict drivers where we work

THE CONFLICT TREE

What does it do?

- Helps identify root causes and consequences of a conflict
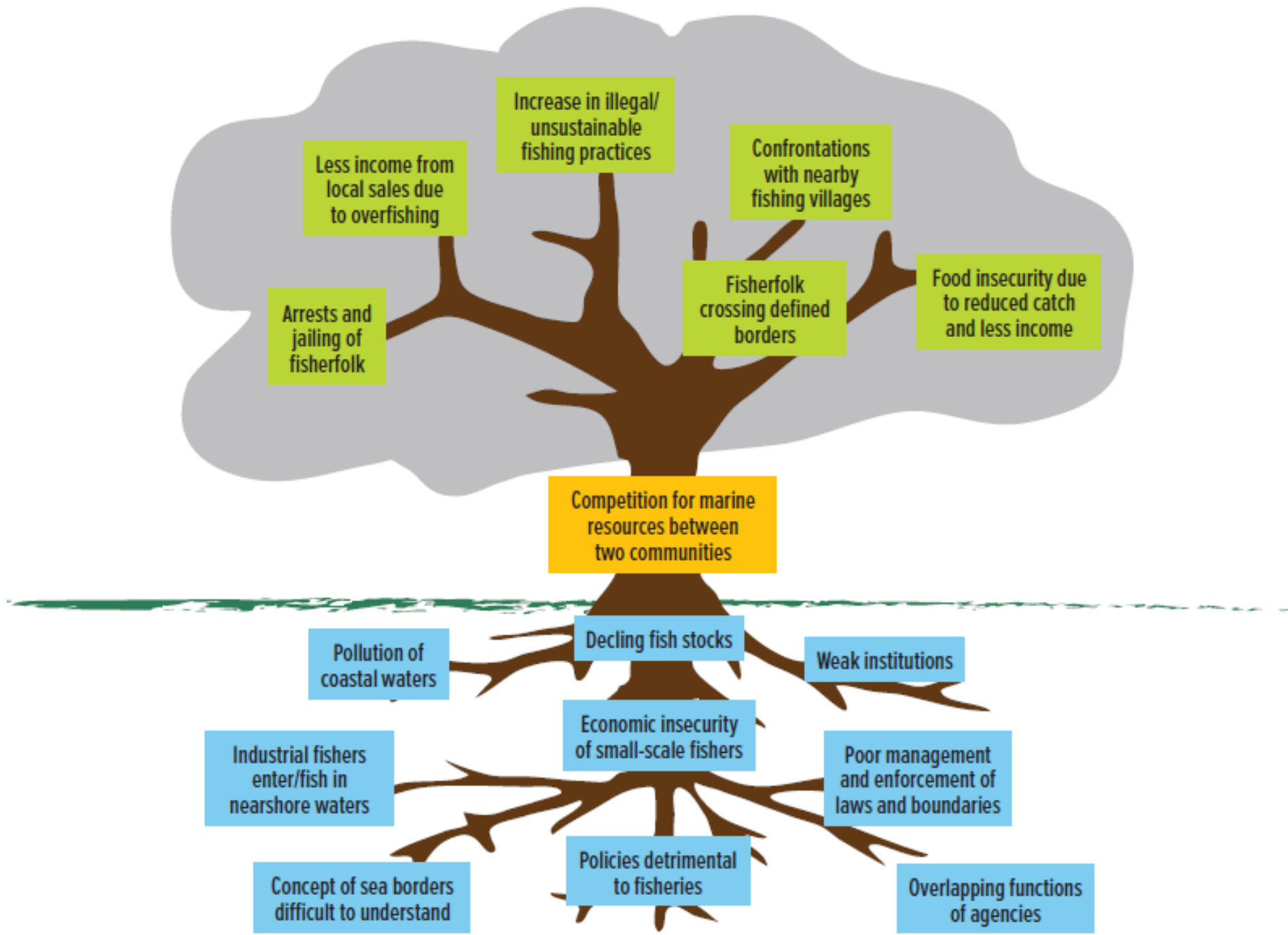- Generates discussion on priority conflict issues to be tackled through organization's work

EFFECT

STEP 2: BRAINSTORM ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONFLICT. WRITE ON POST-ITS.

STEP 3: PLACE THE POST-ITS IN THE PART OF THE TREE THEY CORRESPOND TO—EITHER AS A CAUSE OR EFFECT (OR BOTH). LINKS PROXIMATE OR STRUCTURAL CAUSES.

STEP 4: IDENTIFY WHERE YOUR WORK FALLS OR MIGHT TOUCH ON PARTS OF THE TREE .

STEP 1: IDENTIFY

CORE CONFLICT

CAUSE

Branches (effects):

- Less income from local sales due to overfishing
- Increase in illegal/unsustainable fishing practices
- Confrontations with nearby fishing villages
- Arrests and jailing of fisherfolk
- Fisherfolk crossing defined borders
- Food insecurity due to reduced catch and less income

Trunk (core problem):

- Competition for marine resources between two communities

Roots (causes):

- Decling fish stocks
- Pollution of coastal waters
- Weak institutions
- Economic insecurity of small-scale fishers
- Industrial fishers enter/fish in nearshore waters
- Poor management and enforcement of laws and boundaries
- Concept of sea borders difficult to understand
- Policies detrimental to fisheries
- Overlapping functions of agencies

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

What does it do?

- Highlights the interactions and existing communication between stakeholder groups and issues that exist within a conflict
- Conveys perceptions around power—particularly who has little power and who has the most
- Identifies partners, alliances and broken relationships among stakeholders, along with potential alliances and entry points for action

STEPS FOR DEVELOPING A STAKEHOLDER CONFLICT MAP

1. Brainstorm to identify a list of actors involved in the conflict

2. Write out each conflict actor on a circle that correlates with their level of power

3. Draw lines based on the type of relationship or interaction that exists (see Key)

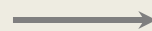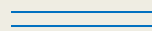4. Label the lines with issues that exist between the various conflict actors

KEY
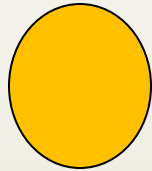
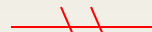◯ Actors involved in conflict; size of circle correlates with extent of power

— Regular contact or relationship

→ Direction of influence

═ Alliance

⫲ Broken relationship

∿ Conflict

REPORT BACK & DISCUSSION

QUESTIONS?