AHA! Awareness with Human Action

Module 1 - Conflict Analysis

Welcome to Module 1 on Conflict Analysis!

Objectives

To approach the concept of conflict in the context of a global pandemic; and

To analyze the current conflicts related to violent extremism, discrimination and hate speech and their root causes and impacts.

Themes

Root causes, interlinkages, hate speech, discrimination, violent extremism, COVID-19 crisis, conflict and its types, Conflict Tree, ABC Conflict Triangle, Conflict Mapping, Onion Model, Inclusive/Participatory Conflict Analysis, Conflict Analysis using storytelling.

Expected results

Participants have understood the difference between conflict and violence, the visible and invisible dynamics of conflicts in the COVID-19 context.

Participants have understood how to use different conflict analysis tools in light of the current context and interlinkages between discrimination, violence, hate speech and global pandemic.

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Sessions in Module 1

0. Creating a safe space

1. What is Conflict?

2. Approach to conflict

3. What to approach in conflict - the roots and interlinkages

4. Inclusive/Participatory Conflict Analysis

Session 0. Creating a safe space.

40 Minutes

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What will happen in this session?

Learning objectives

Introductions

Breakout groups time

What did we learn?

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Learning Objectives

To foster a safe space for participants to start opening up on sensitive issues around conflict, violence, peace.

To foster team-building among the participants.

Introductions

TRAINERS AND GROUP.

MAIN PROGRAMME AND ITS OBJECTIVES, INCLUDING FORMAT AND METHODOLOGY.

LOGISTICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

GROUP AGREEMENTS.

Breakout groups time!

Let's get to know each other

Session 0: Creating a safe space
What did we learn?

End of
Session 0: Creating a safe space

Session 1. What is conflict?

45 Minutes

What will happen in this session?

Learning objectives

Paper activity

Debrief discussion

Conflict is….?

Additional resources

Learning Objectives

To create a common understanding around the concept of conflict.

To discuss conflict in the context of COVID-19 pandemic.

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Paper Activity

- Kindly switch your cameras on (if you feel comfortable and if your bandwidth allows).
- Come in front of the camera so that you can see each other. Free your hands and have only one A-4 sized paper with you for this activity.
- We will do a brief exercise. For this, you will have to keep your eyes closed during the activity and follow the steps as you hear, without asking any question.

(Listen to the instructions and do as asked..)

Debrief Discussion

- Who thinks that s/he/they has done it correctly?
- Why are there multiple right or wrong ways of doing this exercise when the instructions were the same for everyone?
- How did you feel during the exercise and also when you saw each other's paper in the end?
- Let's consider that the paper represents your opinion or perspective, what does the exercise tell you about conflict?
- How does this relate to conflicts which got escalated due to COVID-19 pandemic in your communities?

Ideas

Conflict is…..?

- Conflict is different from violence. Conflict is a *disagreement between two parties (can be two persons, two groups, two countries, etc.) or more, or a "perceived or actual contradiction in goals"*

  (UNOY Youth4Peace Training Toolkit p6)

- A conflict is not, per se, positive or negative. How we deal with conflict is what makes the difference - we can either transform it into something positive (i.e. in elections and adversarial legal processes) or not (i.e. in war).

  (Designing Learning for Peace, 2016, p7)
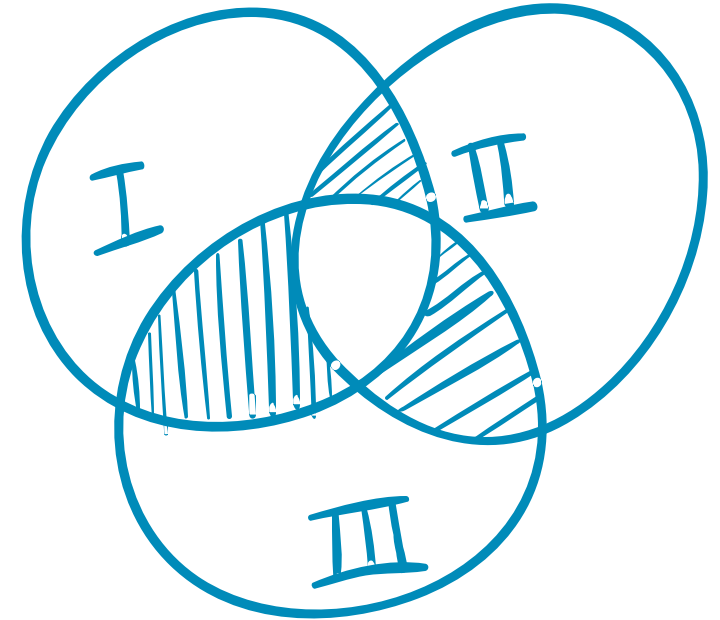
Additional resources

- Paradigm of Violence (Mainstreaming Peace Education)
- Peace and Violence (Compass)
- Violence theory and practice (Conflict Transformation by Peaceful means - the Transcend Method & Seville Statement on Violence)
- Conflict and Violent, Conflict prevention (USIP Peacebuilding Toolkit for Educators - High School Edition)
- Conflict theory and practice (Conflict Transformation by Peaceful means - the Transcend Method)
- Definition of conflict (Youth Transforming Conflict, Council of Europe Toolkit, p. 55)

Session 1: What is conflict?
What did we learn?

End of
Session 1: What is conflict?

Session 2. Approach to Conflict

90 Minutes

What will happen in this session?

Learning objectives

Post-it activity

Debrief discussion

Additional resources

Learning Objectives

To understand the different approaches to conflict.

To make visible the interlinks between the approaches to conflict and sustainable peace.

To promote an approach to conflict that supports peacebuilding.

Post-it Activity

- Access the jamboard and write the first word (maximum one sentence) that comes to your mind when you hear the three different approaches (Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution and Conflict Transformation)
- Three breakout groups (one for each conflict approach) to discuss the "post-it" under one of the approaches. In your group, read the post-it and discuss a shared definition of the approach.
- Groups share their main discussions in the plenary after returning from the breakouts. 5 minutes per group to present and 5 minutes for comments from the other groups.

Debrief Discussion

- Conclusions on necessity to approach conflict from a transformative approach.
- A quick video to view:

  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yvzMlffKMH

- Interlinks with peacebuilding: peace (as positive peace) or peacebuilding as a process to "address the roots of conflict, at preventing and mitigating all forms of violence and at working towards the construction of just and inclusive societies"

Additional resources

- [Designing Learning for Peace](#), 2016
- Perspectives on peace, perceptions of peace, expressions of peace ([PeaceBag](#))
- Culture of Peace, True Peace, Peace Education ([Mainstreaming Peace Education](#))
- Peace transformation ([Conflict Transformation by Peaceful means - the Transcend Method](#))
- Peace Education ([Training Manual GPPAC](#))
- Definitions of peacebuilding ([Conciliation Resources](#))
- [Berghof Handbook for Conflict Transformation](#)

Session 2: Approach to Conflict
What did we learn?

End of
Session 2: Approach to Conflict

Session 3. Conflict Tree

75 Minutes

What will happen in this session?

Learning objectives

Understanding conflict analysis and conflict tree

Practicing conflict tree tool

Debriefing discussion

Additional resources

Learning Objectives

To understand the importance and the need to analyse conflicts.

To practice the conflict tree as a tool to analyse a conflict of their choice.

Understanding Conflict Analysis

- Conflict analysis is key when it comes to conflict sensitivity and being more aware of when and how to address or intervene in a conflict.
- Conflict analysis can be used as a pre-assessment tool before starting any project and be more conscious of the type of intervention to be implemented.
- Conflict is dynamic as it changes quickly. One might actually need to re-do their conflict analysis during different moments of their project.

Understanding Conflict Analysis

There are multiple conflict analysis tools. Different tools provide different types of information; some tools can be more reflective on the actors involved, while others on the root causes or on the phases of the conflict. In this session, we would explore one of the most basic conflict analyse tools; **Conflict Tree**.

This tool primarily provides information on the root causes and effects of the conflict. The message to pass on is to focus on roots when addressing that conflict.

Conflict Tree

Effects

Core issue/problem

Root Causes

Practicing Conflict Tree

Three conflicts:

1. Specific hate speech escalated due to COVID-19.
2. Specific discrimination during COVID-19 situation.
3. Violent extremism escalated due to COVID-19.

Debrief Discussion

- Groups share their analysis
- Which were the challenges faced while analyzing the conflict with the conflict tree tool?
- How useful was this tool? What did the group realize?
- Any doubt?

Ideas

Additional resources

- Conflict analysis ([HD Centre, Conflict Analysis: the foundation for effective action](#)).

- [Conflict analysis framework (GPPAC).](#)

Session 3: Conflict Tree
What did we learn?

End of
Session 3: Conflict Tree

Session 4. ABC Conflict Triangle

75 Minutes

What will happen in this session?

Learning objectives

Understanding conflict analysis and ABC conflict triangle

Practicing ABC conflict triangle tool

Debriefing discussion

Additional resources

Learning Objectives

To understand the importance and the need to analyse conflicts.

To practice the ABC conflict triangle as a tool to analyse a conflict of their choice.

Understanding Conflict Analysis

- Conflict analysis is key when it comes to conflict sensitivity and being more aware of when and how to address or intervene in a conflict.
- Conflict analysis can be used as a pre-assessment tool before starting any project and be more conscious of the type of intervention to be implemented.
- Conflicts are dynamic and can change quickly. One might actually need to re-do their conflict analysis during different moments of their project.

Understanding the ABC Conflict Triangle

The behaviours are the actions that the groups/persons in conflict are taking. This is the most visible form of the conflict/violence.

B
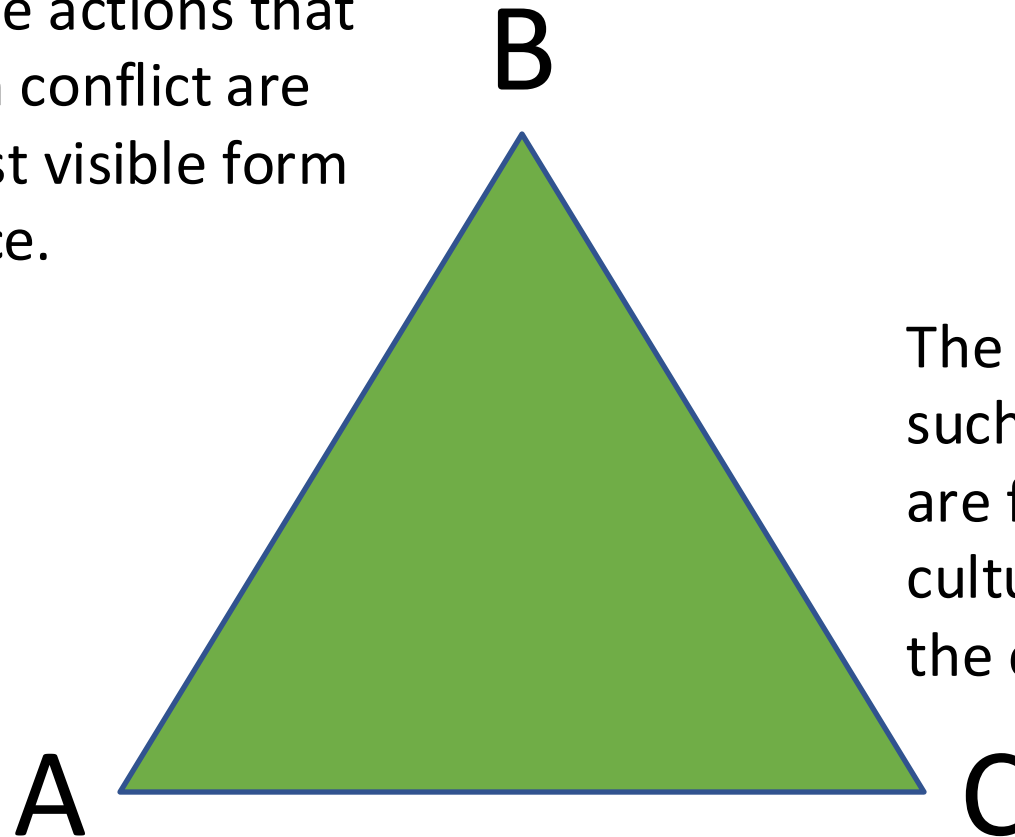
The context that is sustaining such conflict (perhaps there are forms of structural or cultural violence that allows the conflict to last).
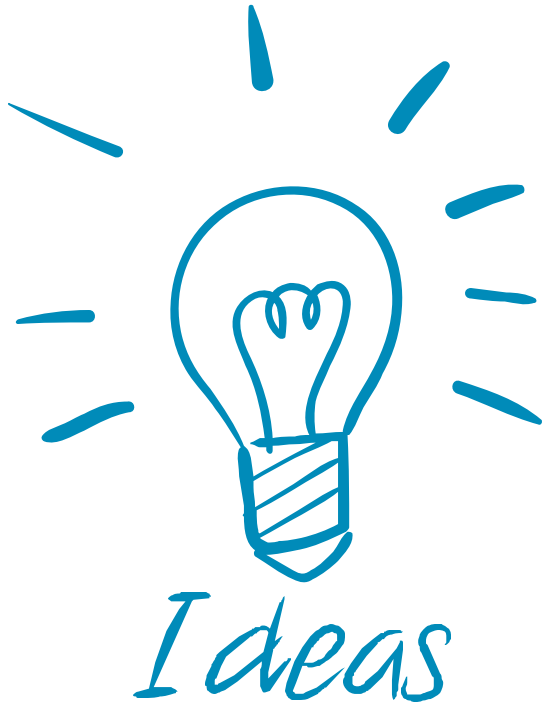
Attitudes are what they think and their mental mindset.

A

C

Practicing ABC Conflict Triangle

Three conflicts:

1. Specific hate speech escalated due to COVID-19.
2. Specific discrimination during COVID-19 situation.
3. Violent extremism escalated due to COVID-19.

Debrief Discussion

- Groups share their analysis
- Which were the challenges faced while analyzing the conflict with the ABC conflict triangle tool?
- How useful was this tool? What did the group realize?
- Any doubt?

Additional resources

- Conflict analysis (HD Centre, Conflict Analysis: the foundation for effective action).

- Conflict analysis framework (GPPAC).

Session 4: ABC Conflict Triangle
What did we learn?

End of
Session 4: ABC Conflict Triangle

Session 5. Onion Model

75 Minutes

Learning Objectives

To understand the importance and the need to analyse conflicts.

To practice the Onion Model as a tool to analyse a conflict of their choice.

Understanding Conflict Analysis

- Conflict analysis is key when it comes to conflict sensitivity and being more aware of when and how to address or intervene in a conflict.

- Conflict analysis can be used as a pre-assessment tool before starting any project and be more conscious of the type of intervention to be implemented.

- Conflict is dynamic as it changes quickly. One might actually need to re-do their conflict analysis during different moments of their project.
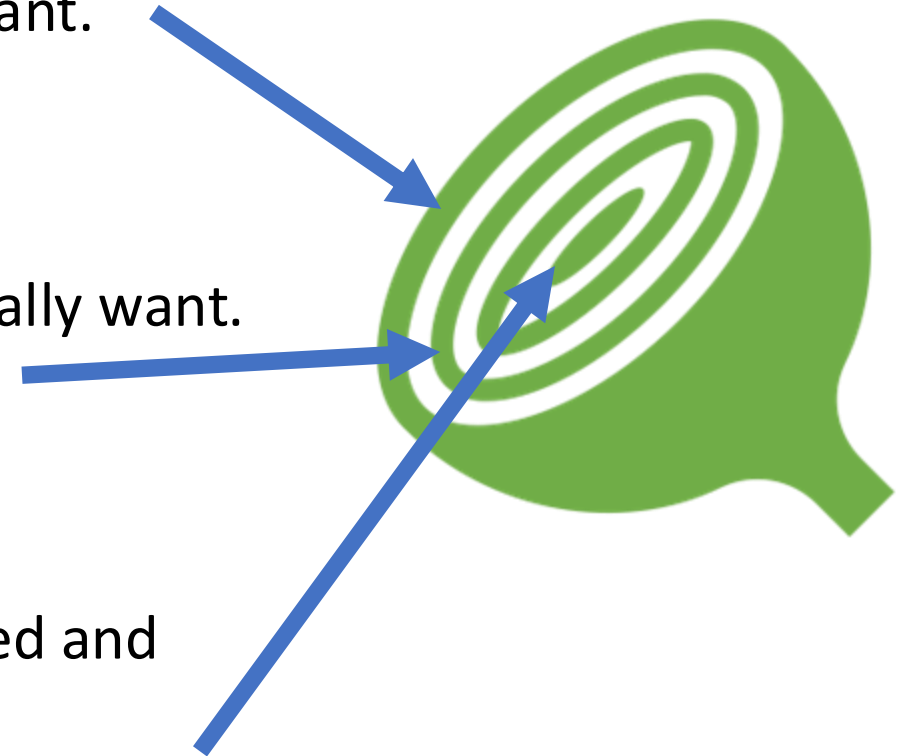
Understanding Onion Model

Position

The topmost layers are the most obvious or visible. These are the positions; what the person/parties in conflict say they want.

Interest

The middle level layers are the interests; what they actually want.

Need

The final/innermost layers are the needs; what they need and something that's non-negotiable.

Practicing Onion Model

Three conflicts:

1. Specific hate speech escalated due to COVID-19.
2. Specific discrimination during COVID-19 situation.
3. Violent extremism escalated due to COVID-19.

Debrief Discussion

- Groups share their analysis
- Which were the challenges faced while analyzing the conflict with the Onion Model tool?
- How useful was this tool? What did the group realize?
- Any doubt?

Additional resources

- Conflict analysis ([HD Centre, Conflict Analysis: the foundation for effective action](#)).

- [Conflict analysis framework (GPPAC).](#)

Session 5: Onion Model
What did we learn?

End of
Session 5: Onion Model

Session 6. Conflict Mapping

90 Minutes

What will happen in this session?

Learning objectives

Understanding conflict analysis and conflict mapping

Practicing conflict mapping tool

Debriefing discussion

Additional resources

Learning Objectives

To understand the importance and the need to analyse conflicts.

To practice the Conflict Mapping as a tool to analyse a conflict of their choice.

Understanding Conflict Analysis

- Conflict analysis is key when it comes to conflict sensitivity and being more aware of when and how to address or intervene in a conflict.
- Conflict analysis can be used as a pre-assessment tool before starting any project and be more conscious of the type of intervention to be implemented.
- Conflict is dynamic as it changes quickly. One might actually need to re-do their conflict analysis during different moments of their project.
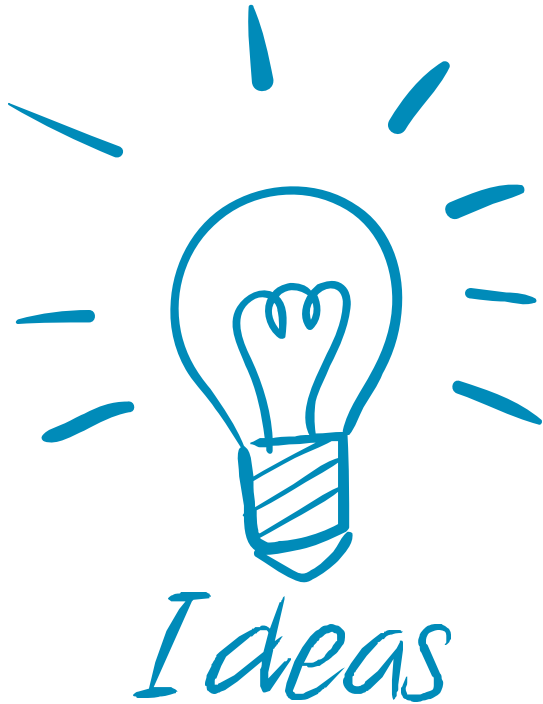
Understanding Conflict Mapping

From Youth4Peace Training Toolkit, 2018, page 18.
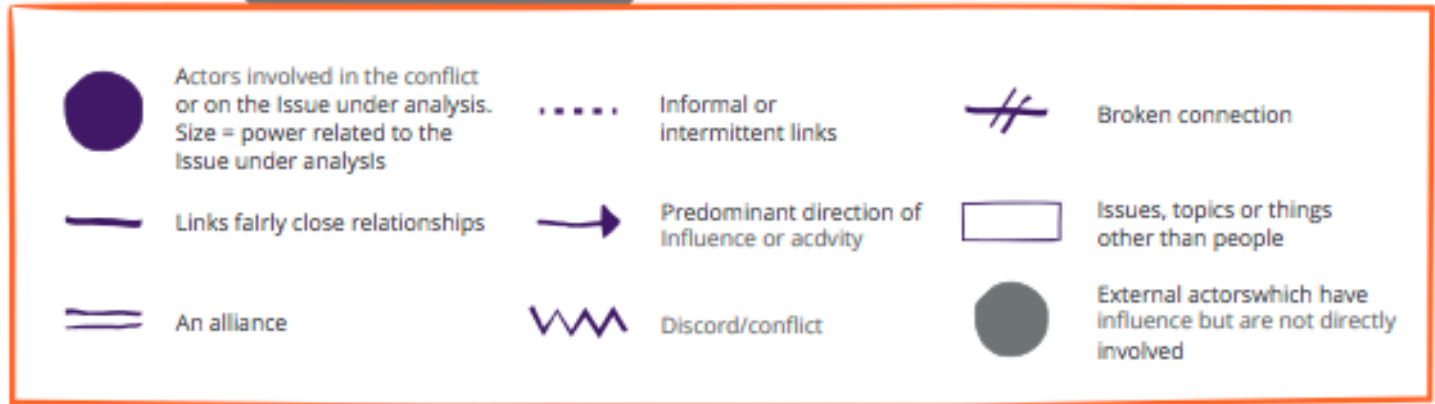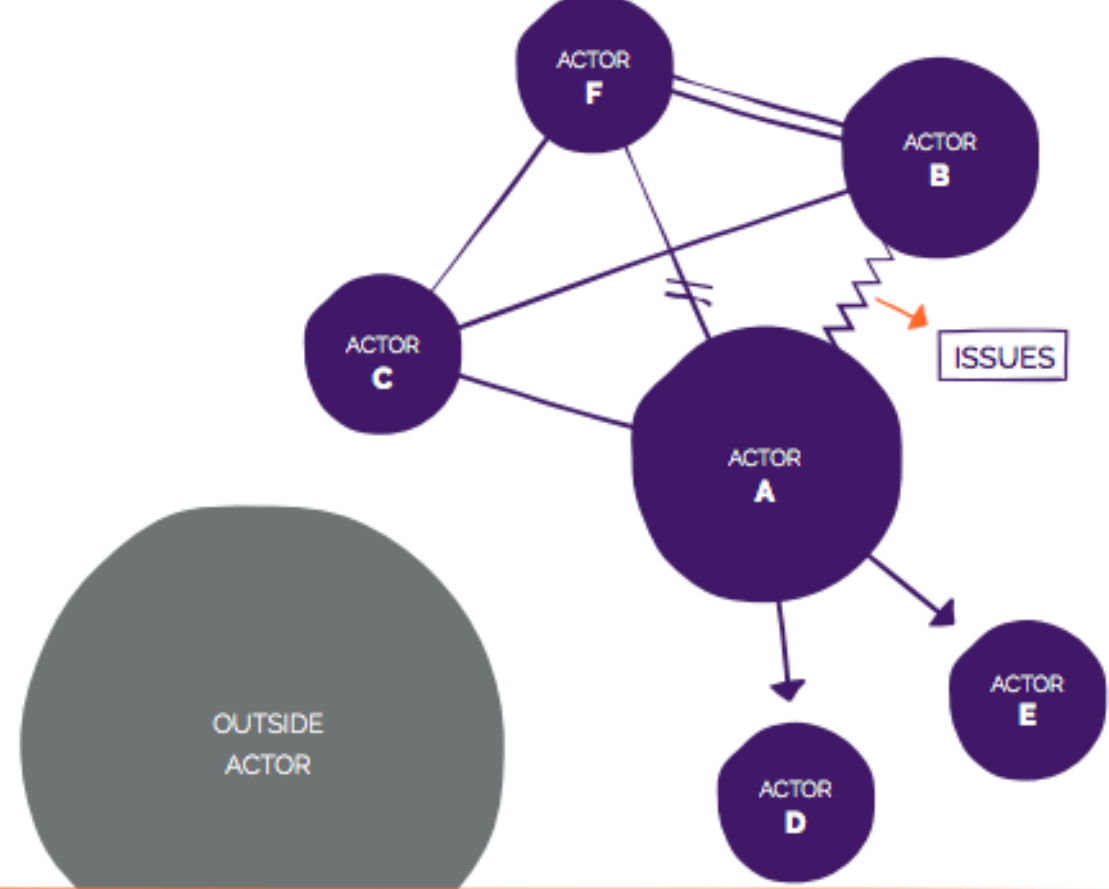
**Practicing
Conflict Mapping**

Three conflicts:

1. Specific hate speech escalated due to COVID-19.
2. Specific discrimination during COVID-19 situation.
3. Violent extremism escalated due to COVID-19.

Debrief Discussion

- Groups share their analysis

- Which were the challenges faced while analyzing the conflict with the Conflict Mapping tool?

- How useful was this tool? What did the group realize?

- Any doubt?

Ideas

Additional resources

- Conflict analysis ([HD Centre, Conflict Analysis: the foundation for effective action](#)).
- [Religious Peacebuilding Action Guides](#)
- [Conflict analysis framework (GPPAC).](#)
- General example explanation of a conflict mapping: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iywM-o-ym1Y

Session 6: Conflict Mapping
What did we learn?

End of
Session 6: Conflict Mapping

What will happen in this session?

Learning objectives

Understanding conflict analysis

Re-writing a story activity

Debriefing discussion

Additional resources

Learning Objectives

To understand the importance and the need to analyse conflicts.

To practice storytelling as a tool to analyse a conflict in the community

Understanding Conflict Analysis

- Conflict analysis is key when it comes to conflict sensitivity and being more aware of when and how to address or intervene in a conflict.
- Conflict analysis can be used as a pre-assessment tool before starting any project and be more conscious of the type of intervention to be implemented.
- Conflict is dynamic as it changes quickly. One might actually need to re-do their conflict analysis during different moments of their project.

Listen to the story and…

1. In smaller groups, re-write the story from a different perspective.

2. Each group re-writes the story on behalf of a character of the story, for instance… the sister, the neighbour,…

3. Time: 20 minutes.

Debrief Discussion

The groups read their stories to the rest of the group.

- How did you feel when re-writing the story?
- How different was the new story(s)?
- How important was it to have invisible narratives?
- Did your perceptions change on the original version?
- How similar you feel this is happening in real life?
- Share some real life examples, related to inter/intra faith conflicts.

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Until the lion learns how to write, every story will glorify the hunter (African proverb)

- The **difference between story and narratives** is that narratives can be defined as the way you tell (and keep telling) a particular story. How you decide the order of the story, how much importance you provide to certain characters in front of others, how you emphasise certain actions to the detriment of others.

- Narratives are an important element in the field of **transforming conflicts**, as these are powerful tools to shape minds, attitudes and behaviors, as well as transmitting values and emotions.

- **Narratives, just as conflicts, are neither positive or negative**, but the way we present, reproduce, promote or silence them has a large impact on fostering peace or fueling violence.

Stories, narratives …

Until the lion learns how to write, every story will glorify the hunter (African proverb)

- Many times, a **predominant view of a subjective story** becomes the only story or truth to be considered "normal" by certain society. These are **dominant stories**, mostly told by dominant groups and majority. Since they usually come from a dominant group, most of the time they keep them in a certain power relation with other groups.

- While if we ask the other group, they might have faced oppressive/discriminatory situations in the same story, mostly overlooked. These are **forgotten or concealed stories**. These stories actually challenge the assumptions created by the dominant stories and bring a different perspective on that narrative.

- Further, **resistance stories** are the stories of people who have challenged and resisted the dominant stories. These stories are important as they might come as guides and inspiration for conflict transformation and peacebuilding.

Additional resources

- Narratives
- Counter and Alternative Narratives (WE CAN! Taking Actions against Hate Speech through Counter and Alternative Narratives, Council of Europe)

Session 7: Conflict Analysis using storytelling
What did we learn?

End of
Session 7: Conflict Analysis using storytelling

Learning Objectives

To reflect back on how participatory and inclusive their conflict analysis has been.

To review their stakeholder mapping by incorporating the gender, age and religious perspective by using storytelling.

Activity: reviewing the conflict mapping

1. Present your conflict mapping to an "observer" and receive their feedbacks (20 minutes).
2. Now apply the "multiple narrative in a story" tool (30 minutes).

Debrief Discussion
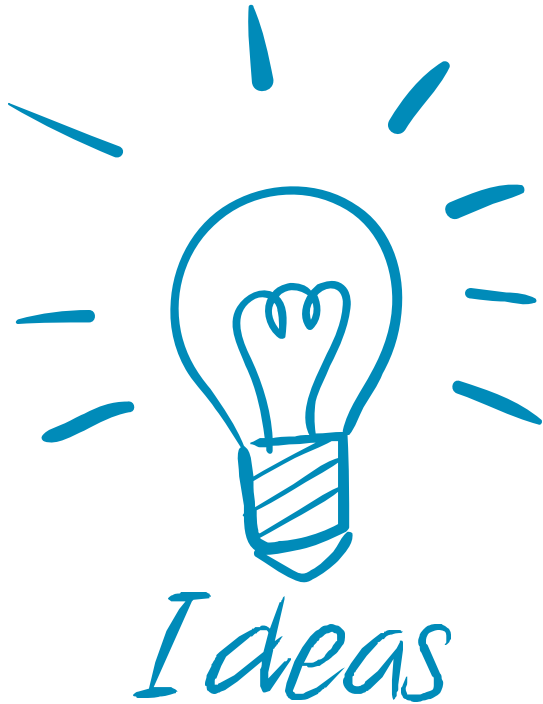
- Have you missed on certain stakeholders? Why do you think that happened?
- Which are the main risks when we "forget" to map some actors?
- What is the added-value to incorporate an age/gender/religious perspective into your mapping analysis?
- How do you see this happening in real life?
- How would you imagine doing such mapping in a participatory way? Which are the pros and cons?

Session : Inclusive/Participatory Conflict Analysis
What did we learn?

End of
Session 8: Inclusive/Participatory Conflict Analysis