

CDSn4001: Conflict Analysis

Conflict resolution

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Agenda

- Final exam: dates and guidelines
- How do we end wars? How *should* we end wars?

Final exam

- a written test (online)
- five questions - answer four of your choice
- short answers
- Concepts, theories, linkages
- Each answer will be worth 10 points for a total of 40 points. The exam will cover the required (not recommended) literature and lectures.

Final exam

- Answer the question
- Explain your answer (don't assume the reader knows what you are talking about)
 - If you make a statement, explain its logic, why you believe the statement is true
- Define key terms
- Correctly link the authors to their theories/arguments
- Provide accurate examples and explain how the examples fit the theory
- **Do NOT copy/paste text into your answers and reference your sources!**
- **Answer the question**

Exam rubric

- **9-10:** Extraordinary answers—will include everything in a '7-8' answer but there is something 'extra' that really sets it apart (e.g., making links between themes/weeks/concepts from other courses, incredible balance/presenting of both sides of argument evidence of engagement with literature, etc.).
- **7-8:** Solid answers—key terms defined, question answered in a clear and structured way with evidence of an analytical approach of some kind (engaging in a critique of practice using concepts/ideas from class—not just saying 'it didn't work' if discussing a policy but bringing in concepts from class). Links to cases (if relevant) clearly explained. For example, don't just say 'negotiated settlements don't work as happened in country X'. You should explain why the settlement didn't work in that particular context.

Exam rubric (cont.)

- **5-6:** Answer is mostly descriptive. Key terms are provided and, if applicable, the case study is evidence of these ideas, but there is no analysis of any of the types described above OR the analysis really doesn't make sense.
- **3-4:** No real answer to the question and no analysis. The student has primarily just written down everything they know about the topic. There are some inaccuracies and/or gaps.
- **1-2:** No real answer to the question. Many or most terms are incorrectly defined if used at all. Inaccuracies in theories, authors, concepts, etc.
- **0:** No answer.

Conflict resolution

- Why do we study causes of conflict?
- How do we bring on peace?



Achieving negative peace

- **Peacemaking**

- Efforts to bring the conflict parties to a peace settlement – through negotiations, mediation, etc.

- **Peacekeeping**

- Deployment of peacekeeping forces to separate and monitor the conflict parties

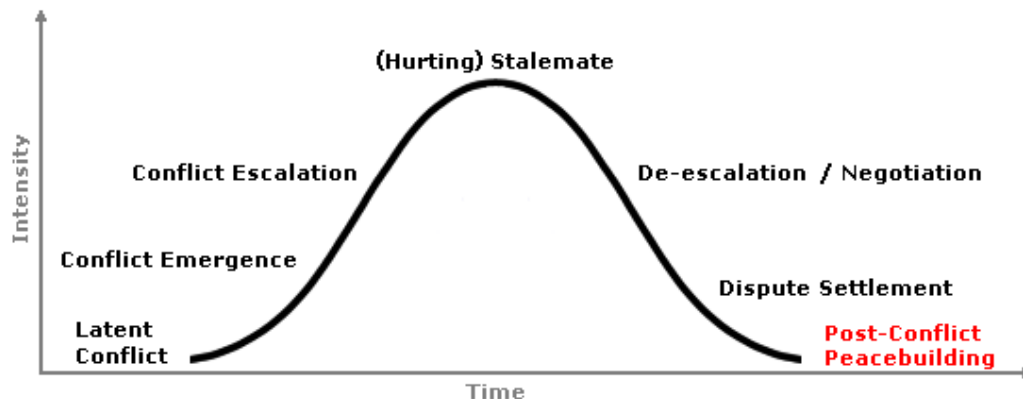
- **Peace enforcement**

- The use of force or threat of force, which will force the states or groups to stop fighting.

Achieving positive peace

• Peacebuilding

- Focus on social, political and economic structures that cause conflict
- Goal is to build a constructive relationship between conflict parties to prevent the return of violence.
- Many different strategies: partition, powersharing, cooptation, atd'.



Discussion

- Peacekeeping: good or evil? Needed or not?
- What's the difference between ending international vs civil wars?

Credible commitment theory

- Parties don't reach cooperative solutions, because they can't commit themselves credibly to act (in advance) in agreed ways.
 - Actor's promise to behave cooperatively might not be believed by others if promises cannot be enforced.
 - Actors make promises but have no intention of upholding them, or
 - An actor may sincerely want to promise to cooperate, but in the future, it may be rational to break a promise if an opportunity arises.

How to make commitments credible?

- Make renegeing on the agreement costly by raising the political costs of defection
 - Audience costs – sovereign states raise their audience costs if they want to increase the credibility of their commitments