Conflict Management

Causes of Conflict

- Demographic changes
- - Natural resources competition
- - Development pressures
- Structural issues

Types of Conflicts

<u>Intra Micro-Micro Conflicts</u> (Among communities or villages)

- Disputes over land and resource ownership e.g between private and communal land owners
- Disputes over land boundaries between individuals or groups
- Latent family and relationship disputes
- Disputes due to CBNRM projects being captured by elites and/or those who happen to own the resources of a higher quality
- Breaking of CPR constitutional or operational rules
- Disputes over unfair distribution of work and profits

Types of Conflicts

<u>Inter Micro-Micro Conflicts</u> (Between communities and villages or clusters)

- Conflict between land owners and resource users
- Conflict between indigenous CPR groups and more recent settlers
- Wealth related disparities
- Lack of co-operation between different community groups
- Disputes over renewal arrangements for leased land
- Speculation activities of commercial companies
- Resentment due to lack of representation on village committees

Types of Conflicts

<u>Micro-Macro Conflicts</u> (Between communities or villages and State

- Cultural conflicts between community groups and outsiders
- Project management disputes between community groups and outside project-sponsors
- Disputes by political influence
- Disputes arising from differences between the expectations of community groups, NGOs or commercial companies

Conflict Management

Objectives are as follows:

- To transform or mitigate conflicts brought about by externally induced changes
- To contain latent structural conflicts such that they do not interfere with the equitable, efficient and sustainable management of the project

CMA aims to acknowledge potential conflicts, manage their excesses and transform the residual into a positive force

- Focus is on Community Based Natural Resource Management

Scenarios

- to determine whether the benefits of 'doing nothing' outweighs 'doing something'

- if there is a need for intervention, what is the best way to support management of conflict

`Do Nothing' Scenario

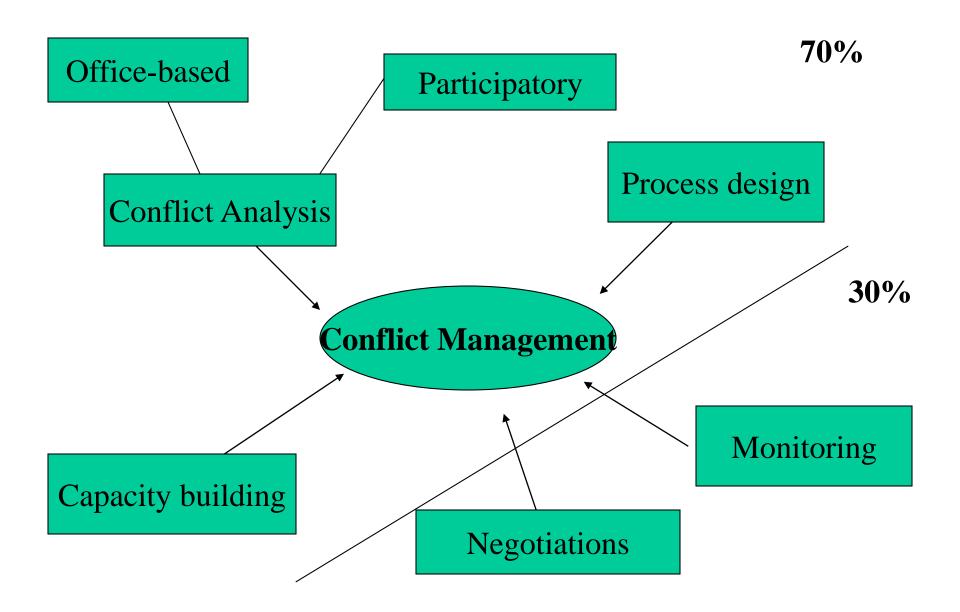
 if the existing customary, institutional and legal mechanisms fail

- organizational restructuring
- cost-benefit analysis of doing nothing

'Do Something' Scenario

- Force
- Withdrawal
- Accommodation
- Compromise
- Consensus

CMA – the Process (Key Components)



CMA – the Process

Conflict Analysis – office based or participatory

- mapping of the conflicts (magnitude and connectivity)
- geographical distribution of conflict
- prioritization of conflicts
- accordingly identification of stakeholder groups, their motivating objectives, underlying needs and fears

CMA – the Process

Process Design

- Overall strategy of conflict management
- How rapport and communication can be strengthened and maintained?
- How capacity will be built to support the process of conflict management?
- How negotiations will be handled (face to face or thru third party facilitation)?
- What are the logistical requirements for future, human resources, timing of workshops?

CMA – the Process

Capacity Building, Negotiation and Monitoring

 done after CMA has taken place and after conflict analysis and process design agreed

efforts at building stakeholder <u>negotiations</u>

Consensual Negotiations

• Includes conflict resolution, alternative conflict management, principled negotiation and conflict transformation

• Aim is to achieve 'win-win' solution

Consensual Negotiations

Management of Community Based Conflicts

 Options for strengthening existing approaches to conflict management through consensual negotiations

• Options for developing independent mechanisms of consensual negotiation

Conflict Management

CMA can be used as a tool:

• Crisis management of 'live' conflicts during project implementation and the process of project planning

 Consensual negotiation is not the solution to conflict management – it can only the show the way