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PREFACE

Global Academic Research Institute is proud to present 02ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEACE AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT 2018, which is a series of successful research symposium. The Inaugural Session and the Technical Sessions were conducted on 25th & 26th October 2018 @ Protea Hotel by Marriott Port Elizabeth Marine, South Africa. The conference was organized into Peace and Conflict Management discipline which empirical, conceptual and methodological papers were received from academics, practitioners and public policy makers were accepted paying austere attention to the academic standards of the papers. To maintain consistency, authors were prescribed to follow the academic writing format of the GARI Publishers. The reviewing process was apparently transparent where papers underwent a double blinded review process by eminent subject specialists in respective areas. Thus refereed full papers selected to be presented at the conference were published here. We do not assume any responsibility for any errors or omissions in the research papers which rests solely with the authors.

Special thank goes to key note address & Co-chair made by Mr. Siyabulela Z. Mandela (Association Lecturer of Politics and Conflict Studies, Nelson Mandela University) as session chairs Dr. Thandolwethu Nomarwayi & Dr. Savo Heleta from Nelson Mandela University. The organizing committee specially thanks to our Journal Publications GARI Publishers and GARI International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, SAP publisher, Further the support given by GARI Tours as Travel partner, Sri Lankan Air-line as our international Air-line partner, Official Creative Partner Sameera Artco & Sri Lanka Convention Bureau. The conference committee expresses deep gratitude to the panel of reviewers for the priceless service rendered. Finally the committee extends sincere thanks to the presenters and participants for the valuable contribution and active participation.

Conference Committee
ICPCM 2018

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JOURNEY TO PEACE: MIGRATION AS A PANACCEA FOR THE CONFLICT MALADY

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ABSTRACT

In as much as inter and intra-state conflicts are a manifestation of civil strife, human mobility has become synonymous with various forms of insecurity. In contemporary global politics, migration drivers are embedded in threats to physical security and the pursuit of peace. Therefore, migration is perceived as the subsequent flight from different forms of strife, human rights violations and acts a panacea for lack of peace. This paper argues that for most forced migrants the anticipated peace at the end of their destinations has proved to be a mirage. Both refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) often experience hostility in the places they would have taken refuge. Such hostilities can escalate into xenophobic attacks and failure to access shelter, and essential social services such as education and health care. On the basis of the contention that it is difficult to enjoy other rights in the absence of basic rights, this paper argues that the majority of migrants fail to enjoy peace in their destinations without these. The paper concludes that durable solutions such as returning home for these migrants is fraught with challenges as this might expose them to further danger in protracted strife. On the other hand, the principle of non-refoulement for refugees may create further challenges as prolonged stay in host nations threatens to dispossess refugees of their identities. Therefore, as a means to resolve sources of insecurity and the pursuit of peace seems to fall short.

Key words: migration, peace, (in) security, refugees, internally displaced persons

AN ASSESMENT OF THE EFFICACY OF TRADITIONAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN CONTEMPORARY ISEYIN TOWN, ISEYIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, OYO STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Conflict is a phenomenon that is ubiquitous and inevitable in human societies; hence conflict is not strange to Africa. Several examples of conflict that have consistently threatened peace and security of the continent abound in several African societies. More curiously, in contemporary African societies, communal and intra-ethnic conflicts are continuously gaining prominence. African societies have different traditional institutions put in place for effective management of conflict. These traditional methods predate colonialism and subsequently modernity in Africa. It is however noteworthy that colonialism and modernity have had devastating effects on these time-tested mechanisms, hence, their operations have been significantly altered and in some places completely jettisoned and replaced with the western system of conflict management. However, because of the inability of these western methods to successfully manage conflict and restore social harmony, there is a growing call among African peace and conflict scholars for the revival of these traditional systems to manage local conflicts in traditional African societies. The paper explains the concept of Omoluabi as the philosophy guiding traditional conflict management in traditional Yoruba societies and highlights the Oba (King), the traditional chiefs and the Aseyin-in-Council systems as the three most prominent traditional conflict management strategies still being employed to manage conflict in Iseyin town. These three methods are still very effective and popular among members of the town who constantly make use of them to manage their dispute because of their cost-effectiveness, accessibility, availability and time-saving features. Modernity has however altered the operations of these mechanisms, especially In the area of awarding punishment to offenders and the finality of the verdict of the traditional chiefs and king; the decisions of these institutions are no longer seen as final. It is argued that for Africa to witness the restoration of social harmony to its communities, traditional mechanisms for conflict management should be strengthened and respected. Aside from the aforementioned, the Traditional system also embraces inter clan and inter-ethnic marriage which helps to foster unity among The ethnic groups in the community where we have The Yorubas (The original inhabitants), The Egedes, and the Fulaninis (Settlers from Benue and Niger respectively). The paper thus recommends that important African values such as Omoluabi should be revived and taught, parties to a dispute should be encouraged to explore traditional methods of managing their dispute where they are available, African government should take steps to strengthen traditional conflict management institutions, traditional institutions should be strengthened to impose mild punishment or sanctions on offenders, and that Africans, especially the youth, should be encouraged to respect these institutions and have confidence in them. More importantly, the culture and traditions of the African communities should be restored to its originality.

MILITARY LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND ITS ROLE IN NATURAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE 2016 EARTHQUAKE IN ECUADOR

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Canada

ABSTRACT

The social and economic devastation from natural disasters takes an enormous toll on countries, particularly on those in the developing world. The resources to rebuild and recover can take decades and consume much of the aid directed to these countries. While the paper does not directly look at the effects of climate change on the frequency and intensity of these events, the correlation with increasing temperature of the earth's atmosphere is acknowledged. The historical role of militaries, both domestic and foreign, in the aftermath of natural disasters is explored.On April 16, 2016, the west coast of Ecuador suffered a major earthquake. A case study of events and the actions of the country's military are documented in a firsthand account. The researcher had recently completed a Master of Arts in Interdisciplinary Studies in Canada. He relates how the cultural competencies that he learned, as well as the proficiency that he gained in English language skills, allowed him and his unit to collaborate with the international humanitarian organizations that arrived from across the globe. Critical thinking skills, communication abilities, negotiation proficiency, combined with organizational leadership served the people of the coastal communities affected by the crisis. Following the initial search and rescue operations and security duties, his unit established the largest of the refugee camps for displaced persons. The leadership skills learned in a North American context equipped this Commander to successfully navigate the international humanitarian community to secure the needed shelter, supplies and public services for this newly formed collective of earthquake survivors. Recommendations are made for military actions for future events which could also be extrapolated to other countries. The need for contingency plans to be formulated and consistent policy making to be in place in anticipation of natural disasters is advanced. Leadership development is shown to be crucial in emergency situations. The need for strong leadership in crisis management and the competencies this embodies, including creativity, innovation and project management are articulated.

SECURITY IMPLCATIONS OF MILITARY INTERVENTION AND CONTINUED PRESENCE FOR CRIME CONTROL IN IKORODU, LAGOS, NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT

In recent times, security situation in Ikorodu, a Lagos suburb, has changed dramatically owing to sharp increases in crime rate. Activities of criminals such as cultists, illegal oil bunkers, ritual killers, kidnappers, land grabbers, armed robbers and pick pockets have led to enormous loss of lives and properties; thus making Ikorodu unsafe for residents who now prefer to sell off their property in order to relocate to other peaceful locations. Persistent attacks of and the prevalent dread of the Badoo boys have caused widespread insecurity and fear, hampered continued peace, social, and economic development in Ikorodu. It is on record that Badoo members are offered as much as N200, 000 during recruitment while handkerchiefs soaked with blood of slain victims, for ritual purposes are sold for as high as N500, 000, N1m, and N1.5m, thus making it attractive for numerous jobless youths who could not afford the basic necessities of life to depend on criminal activities for survival. A grand joint operation of security operatives of the Army, the Police, Rapid Response Squad (RRS), Department of State Services (DSS), Lagos Neighbourhood Safety Corps (LNSC), O'odua People's Congress, Onyabo and local vigilantes was launched leading to arrest of 131 suspects. In spite of the arrests and military presence, crime and violence cannot be said to have totally abated in Ikorodu, because a large number of unemployed youths still roam the streets aimlessly, the nation's economy is still in comma, inflation, social disintegration and corruption are increasing. Small arms and light weapons are still in possession of the hoodlums. The study therefore seeks to examine the security and insecurity implications of military intervention and continued presence for crime control in Ikorodu using primary data to be collected from sources such as structured interview, Focused Group Discussion and observation.
Keywords: Security, Insecurity, Military Intervention, Crime Control

MINDFUL AFRICA SYSTEMS TRAINING (M.A.S.T)

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ABSTRACT

As a Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) program student at The Jon Kabat-Zinn founded Centre For Mindfulness in Medicine, Health care and Society in University of Massachusetts, after several lessons I have come to appreciate the Solution and Research over the past two decades which broadly supports the claim that mindfulness meditation — practiced widely for the reduction of stress and promotion of health — exerts beneficial effects on physical and mental health, and cognitive performance. Recent neuroimaging studies have begun to uncover the brain areas and networks that mediate these positive effects. Several young graduates the last 2-3years who have experienced our mindfulness coaching & meditation sessions specifically at two global organizations in South Africa have reported real life improvements mentally and it has also reflected in their wellbeing improving their sleep, performance at work and also depression leading to unlearning harmful habits.

•Performance based assessments/ matrix and behavioral changes are our key measuring mediums.

•Data compilation comes from feedback forms and testimonials from participants of our "Learning Weeks" 3-6 months after attending group coaching programs

•Feedback received are excellent case studies and supporting proof for the success of our program which has further strengthened my mindfulness meditation muscles which are as a function of continued use same way we experience strength going to the gym towards staying fit.

MASS MEASLES VACCINATION PROGRAMMES IN REFUGEE CAMPS, 2010 - 2018

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ABSTRACT

Measles is an important vaccine-preventable disease of concern in displaced populations, who are especially susceptible because of disrupted health services and living conditions in settlements like refugee camps. The effective large-scale delivery of measles-containing vaccines in these settings is a key public health intervention. The review describes measles mass vaccination programmes in RCs across the globe between 2010 and 2018, in order to build on previous work and expand the evidence base.Systematic searches were run in EMBASE, MEDLINE, SCOPUS, UNOG, and REFWORLD for all documents published between 1 January 2010 and 30 June 2018. Articles types included journal articles, media reports, and UN reports and documents. One reviewer assessed the articles for eligibility, consulting a supervisor if needed.Out of 583 total sources identified, 36 described measles MVPs carried out in an RC in that timeframe, reporting a total of 24 MVPs in 13 countries, mostly on the African continent. Their key characteristics were summarised in a table, while displacement context, MVP setting, and other details were discussed in individual sections. Overall, the interventions tended to be underreported and faced numerous logistical challenges, indicating the need for additional research and setting-specific guidelines.MVPs in RCs are vital PH interventions in mass population displacements, but are often under-reported in epidemiological research and popular media. Due to the continued emergence of measles in context-specific settings, further research is needed to inform future programmes. The changing epidemiology of conflict areas, new emerging innovations, and irreversible climate change are important considerations for the field.

Keywords: displaced people, refugee camps, public health, infectious diseases, victim

CONCEPTUALISATION OF PEACE IN THE ZIMBABWEAN RURAL WATER SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Peace is a contentious phenomenon, with various scholars and various cultures conceptualising it diversely. However, it has been relatively under-researched in view of its conception within the rural knowledge system and especially in connection to water access. The paper used Galtung's framework of positive and negative peace to probe the empirical conceptualisation of peace in the water sector. The study used the sequential exploratory design by gathering and analysing qualitative data first and quantitative data at a later stage. Thematic analysis of the data followed the procedures by Creswell on formulating themes, subthemes and categories. The participants in this study identified the following as peace in relation to access to water: harmonious co-existence, mutual help, corruption-free community and peaceful resolution of conflicts. They mentioned negative peace undertones such as desisting from fighting each other at water points and resolving disputes amicably. As research findings reveal, co-operation in management of common water resources harmonise relations and bring unity and peace. In conclusion, peace is envisaged by the rural people as absence of direct violence with a mixture of social justice. The findings also revealed a middle scale of peace, the 'interposed peace', which lies between positive and negative peace continuums.
Keywords: positive peace, structural violence, water management, harmony, interposed

peace

THE PRISON'S MEMORY ARCHIVE: A CASE STUDY ON FILMED STORYTELLING ARCHIVES AS A TOOL FOR TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

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ABSTRACT

Filmed storytelling archives have become a growing trend in societies emerging from conflict as a way to both "account for" and "undo" the past. This study examines Belfast's Prisons Memory Archive (PMA) as a case study for the efficacy of such projects within the dual frameworks of history and transitional justice. The research utilizes a basis of existing literature and theory regarding archival studies, history, transitional justice, storytelling, memory studies and psychology to then provide a qualitative analysis of interviews conducted with PMA participants and the project creators. The analysis of the interviews outlines how the interviewees perceive the PMA as a project within the contexts of historical memory and transitional justice. From these conclusions, this study asserts that through the experiences of the participants and creators of the PMA, the PMA acts more dominantly as a transitional justice mechanism than as history; however, both aspects are achievable simultaneously. Additionally, the conclusions made regarding the PMA case study provided a basis on which to make best practice recommendations for other filmed storytelling archives or perpetrator-focused media after conflict.

Keywords: Northern Ireland, transitional justice, media, archive, storytelling

MANAGING COMMUNITY CONFLICT

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ABSTRACT

Geographically, South Africa is a large country which is home to almost 58 million people. This population is broken up into vast numbers of demographically diverse populations spread over a wide area – urban, semi-urban, and rural. As such, there represents a huge potential for inter- and intra-community conflict. In addition to this potential is the potential for conflict between groups opposed on issues such as welfare, land and finance.Recent examples that stand out include the demands for housing in places like Hermanus and Hout Bay, and the conflicts of interest that led to the incident at Marikana. As these examples show, there is a very dangerous potential for these conflicts to escalate into violent protests and violent responses to protests. In this regard, South Africa has a long and complicated past that continues to the present and very likely into the future. Despite this history, this country has, in recent years, also been distinctly marked as a place of conflict resolution. It is in this spirit of resolution that many conflicts have been resolved through peaceful means, often against the odds like from 1990-1994 in which transition took place.The aim of this research is to investigate where, how and why such conflicts occur and evolve in South Africa with challenges of culture, race and religion as examples. The research will also interrogate the role-players and their actions in terms of conflict, conflict management, and conflict resolution.This is an exploratory research paper which hopes to start the engagement of conflict resolution opportunities in South Africa.

Keywords: conflict, conflict resolution, conflict management

THE INTERPLAY OF RELIGION AND ETHNICITY IN THE CONVENTIONAL POLITICS OF ROTATION IN THE NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION IN NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR PEACE, SECURITY AND CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

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ABSTRACT

There are basically three major religions that are practiced widely and publicly among Africans. These are the African traditional religion Islam and Christianity. In Nigeria, religion occupies an important part in the lives of most of her citizens with Christianity and Islam being the two major religions. Those who practice these religions often maintain values, norms and attitudes deeply influenced by religious instruction. However, in the politics of nominating democratic leaders, history has shown over the years that the position of the President and Vice-President of the country, Governor and Deputy Governor of a state are shared between a Christian and a Moslem or vice versa and from few ethnic groups. The same is also noticeable even at the Upper and Lower Houses where either the Senate President is a Muslim or the Deputy Senate President, a Christian vice- versa as well as the lower house. This leaves the other citizens in the other minor religion out of political calculation at all times. Besides, this practice is not in the constitution, yet, it appears to have been instrumental to relative peace, security and unity of the nation. This paper therefore uses the doctrinal method to examine the history of the practice and constitutional provisions for and against the practice. It seeks to lay bare the interplay of religion and ethnicity in the promotion of peace, security and unity by the conventional politics of nominating and voting candidates practicing different religion in elective positions with associates in Nigeria.
Keywords: Religion, Ethnicity, Peace, Constitution, Nigeria

SUBVERSION WAS NEVER IN MK'S AGENDA: TO WHAT EXTENT DID MK ADVOCATE HUMAN RIGHTS, HUMAN SECURITY AND PEACE?

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ABSTRACT

This paper seeks to analyse and evaluate how Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) utilised the fundamental necessary tools like human rights and human security as the key facts to force the apartheid regime to adopt a strategy of conflict resolution in South Africa. MK advocated peace in a language which was well understood by the regime, hence the oppressed were long denied three important elements: human rights, "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear".This study is an intricate move because many scholars and or literature had failed to identify that MK was not a terrorist group but an independent human rights and security advocate. Therefore, MK will be examined as an independent South African Liberation Movement (SALM) that was capable of speaking government's language. Furthermore, reference to non-violence historical struggle of the African National Congress (ANC) will not be dismissed although it was proven less effective towards the country's conflict resolution. The Sharpeville Massacre of 1960 led to South African political shift. The regime intensified its cruelty, arresting many (without trial); enacting oppressive laws, banning the two main African political parties (Cherry, 2012; Landau, 2012 & Simpson, 2016). MK was born as a trusted voice of the unheard; to remedy the situation. Both the quantitative and qualitative research methods will be utilised to reveal how MK advocated peace. This research finishes by calling for the adoption of MK Theory to measure and identify legitimate liberation movements. This approach can minimise conflicts, killings of civilians and an increase on refugees.

Key words: Apartheid, ANC, MK, Winnie Mandela, Human Rights, Human Security

MEMORIALIZING WHITE SUPREMACY: THE POLITICS OF STATUE REMOVAL AND RECONCILIATION (A COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY OF THE RHODES STATUE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN AND THE LEE STATUE IN CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA)

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ABSTRACT

In April of 2015, the bronze statue of Cecil John Rhodes -- notorious mining magnate, arch-imperialist and champion of a global Anglo-Saxon empire-- was severed by crane from its concrete plinth overlooking Cape Town, South Africa. This was a result of the #RhodesMustFall (#RMF) movement. Two years later, bitter contestation over the hegemonic narrative told through the American South's symbolic landscape erupted over the proposed removal of a statue of Confederate General Robert E. Lee, in Charlottesville, Virginia. Although the field of comparative studies between the United States and South Africa has been extensively explored, previous work has failed to compare, contrast, and understand this recent phenomena in all its complexity. Therefore, this paper seeks to utilize descriptive comparative analysis to examine the resurgence of calls for the removal of statuary memorialising white supremacy, understanding how and why calls to change a society's symbolic landscape occur, and what they tell us about political life in the society itself. This paper explores the two places where the debate has surfaced most vehemently: the Rhodes statue at the University of Cape Town (UCT) in Cape Town, South Africa and the Lee statue in Charlottesville, United States.Ultimately, this paper concludes that the (re)conceptualization of memorialised figures, such as Rhodes and Lee, has come about as a result of sweeping changes in national tenor over understandings of heritage, history, and reconciliation. Multicultural societies with pasts marred by racism and segregation are moving to (re)negotiate and (re)claim histories and heritages dedicated to upholding white supremacy, as changes in the national cognitive landscape demanded corresponding changes to the symbolic one. The changes, however, are bitterly contented. They reflect deep-seated ideological differences in interpretations of the past. This paper finds that the historical narrative Rhodes and Lee represent has imparted deep, unhealed wounds in the national psyches of two countries still grappling with legacies of exclusion in their symbolic landscapes and thus, the nations' themselves. These wounds continue to fester, remaining raw, disputed and unresolved, exposing racial fault lines and putting to bed the myth of post-racialism.

Keywords: Statues, White Supremacy, #RhodesMustFall, Charlottesville, Cecil John Rhodes, Robert E. Lee

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