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CYCLE  
MASTER

# DESCRIPTIF ENSEIGNEMENT

**INTITULE DU COURS :** **Tools for Conflict Analysis and Resolution**

**ENSEIGNANT(S) :** **Dr . Huda Seif Gerard**

**TYPE DE COURS :**  COURS MAGISTRAL  
 COURS ELECTIF  
 CONFERENCE DE METHODE  
 SEMINAIRE  
 SEMINAIRE D'OUVERTURE

**SEMESTRE :**  
 SEMESTRE 1  
 SEMESTRE 2  
 SEMESTRE 3

## RESUME DU COURS / OBJECTIFS :

The course aims at providing a comprehensive understanding of large scale violent conflicts with the purpose of introducing students to the challenging tools of conflict analysis. We will pursue these objectives through a three- pronged approach. First through a interdisciplinary theoretical exploration of key conceptual terminologies (e.g, analysis, conflict, violence, justice), typologies (class/ethnic/race//religious), situations, influences, and contexts (such as culture, structure, institutions). Second, through an understanding of some of the abstract and concrete key players in the field of conflict (e.g; the international community, the UN, NGOs). And third, through a pragmatic approach of considering closely the realities of concrete cases of violent conflicts in contemporary times.

By focusing on specificity of the Darfur crisis, we will analytically consider the type of conflicts in question, the root causes, the parties to the conflict, the claims made, actions taken, contexts involved and the overall dynamics of the situation.

## EVALUATION :

### Work Load and Evaluation System

#### 1. Term Paper 60% of total grade

All students are required to complete one term paper during which they will individually identify and analyze a conflict situation, reflecting their individual understanding and critical assessment of the issues presented in the course reading materials.

#### 2. Group Projects and Presentations 20

Students are expected to join a group of five according to their theoretical and geographical interests. The aim of the project is to identify conflict situation from a provided list and to present their own analysis of the situation giving attention to all the factors/elements of a particular conflict in such a way that would reflect class discussions and assigned reading materials topics. Group presentations should be 10 minutes during the last Session of the course.

#### 3. Class Attendance 10%

#### 4. Participation in Class Discussions 10%

## Course Mode

Conflict analysis is an emerging multidisciplinary field. Therefore the conflict analysis frameworks and tools adopted in this course and the assigned literature all follow this line of theoretical assumption. Students in this class are encouraged to develop their own individual thinking about conflict situations and to nurture their approaches to conflict analysis beyond disciplinary and theoretical boundary limitations.

This course will be run as an interactive, partly lecture and partly seminar with an emphasis on active student participation in discussions. Thorough reading of the course materials is expected and critical thinking and reactions to the literature is encouraged. Active participation in class discussions is also expected and will constitute a part of the requirements. Students who do not feel comfortable speaking critically in public can alternatively submit their views of the readings in an additional one-page reaction paper beyond the assigned papers.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHIE :**

### **Required Texts**

1. Cheldelin, S., Druckman, D. and Larissa Fast, eds (2008) *Conflict: From Analysis to Intervention*, Second Edition. New York/London: Continuum.
2. Mamdani, Mahmood (2009), *Saviors and Survivors/ Darfur, Politics, and the War on Terror*. New York: Doubleday.

### **Recommended Texts and Articles (Bibliography)**

1. Boniface, Pascal and Hubert Vedrine, (2009). *Atlas Des Crises Et De Conflits*. Fayard : Armand Colin.
2. Collier, Paul, "Economic Causes of Civil Conflict and their Implications for Policy," in Crocker, Chester et al (2007) *Turbulent Peace: The Challenges of Managing International Conflict*. USIP: Washington DC. Pp. 143-162;
3. Holbrooke, Richard (1999). *To End a War*, 1999. New York: Random House;
4. Jeong, Ho-Won, (2008). *Understanding Conflict and Conflict Analysis*. London: Sage;
5. Jonathan Goodhand, *Research in Conflict Zone: Ethics and Accountability*;
6. Kelman, Herbert (1993) 'Coalition across conflict lines: The interplay of conflicts within and between the Israeli and Palestinian communities,' in Worchel and J.A Simpson (eds), *Conflicts Between People and Groups*. Chicago, IL: Nelson-Hall, pp. 236-358;
7. Mamdani, Mahmood, *When Victims Become Killers: Colonialism, Nativism, and Genocide in Rwanda*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2001.
8. Mahmood Mamdani, "The Politics of Naming: Genocide, Civil War and Insurgency," from the following web link: [www.lrb.co.uk/...mamdani/the-politics-of-naming](http://www.lrb.co.uk/...mamdani/the-politics-of-naming);
9. Zoe Marriage, 2006, Not Breaking the Rules Not Playing the Games: International Assistance to Countries at War, , London: C Hurst & Co Publishing
10. Ramsbotham, Oliver, Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall. *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Oxford: Polity Press, 2005. . (I'll leave own copy on Reserve Desk);
11. Sanam Naraghi Anderlini, 2006, "Mainstreaming Gender in Conflict Analysis: Issues and Recommendations," *Social Development Papers: Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction*, No. 33/February 2006, The World Bank
12. Thurston, Catherine 'Developing a Comprehensive Framework for Conflict Analysis: Sources, Situation, Attitudes, Group Maintenance, Escalation,' (SSAGE), Ph.D. The RAND Corporation, ISA San Francisco, 2008