

ROLE OF DIPLOMATIC DIALOGUE IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION

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Conflict mapping

- Systematic studying of context, causes, actors and conflict dynamic
- Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research – Global Barometer
- Actors, measures, issues

- ⦿ Weapons (type and deployment) - light and heavy
- ⦿ Personnel (per measure) - low(<50), medium, high(>400)
- ⦿ Casualties (per month) low - (<20), medium, high(>60)
- ⦿ Refugees and IDPs (per month) - low (<1.000), medium, high (>20.000)
- ⦿ Destruction (per month) - four dimensions: : (civilian and military) infrastructure, habitation, economy/self-sufficiency, and identity-establishing goods

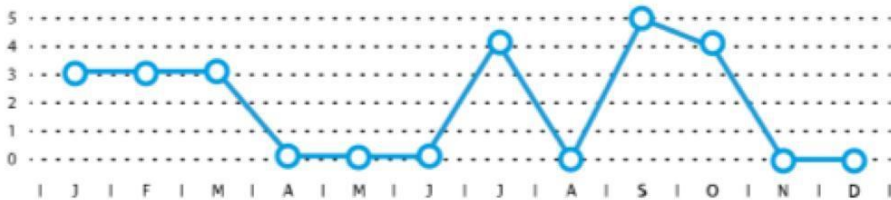
- Five levels of conflict intensity
- Dispute, non-violent crisis, violent crisis, limited war, war

ARMENIA – AZERBAIJAN

Intensity: **5** | Change: **↑** | Start: **1987**

Conflict parties: Armenia vs. Azerbaijan

Conflict items: territory



USA (RACIAL TENSIONS)

Intensity: **3** | Change: **↗** | Start: **2014**

Conflict parties: BLM, local protesters et al. vs. government

Conflict items: system/ideology

As a form of conflict management, mediation is most likely to take place when:

- conflicts are complex, drawn out, and last for a long time;
- the disputants' own efforts to deal with the conflict have gone nowhere;
- neither side is prepared to countenance further escalation of the dispute; and
- the disputants are prepared to break their pattern of conflict by cooperating with each other and engaging in some contact and communication

- Out of 241 conflicts that took place between 1945 and 1990, 145 were mediated
- There have been 593 mediation attempts
- Cultural differences between actors, unity of actors, cause of conflict, number of casualties and power disparity

Sources

- HIIK Global barometer
- Bercovitch, Jacob. "Understanding mediation's role in preventive diplomacy." *Negotiation Journal* 12.3 (1996): 241-258.