

## Appendix A: Summary of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation's Tip Sheet on Conflict Analysis Tools

The conflict analysis tools that the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) presents in its Tip Sheet draw on one or a few of the following six components of conflict: actors or relations, issues, dynamics, context or structures, causation, and options or strategies (2005, p. 3).

The Conflict Wheel is a "'meta' tool used to organize the remaining conflict analysis tools" that the agency presents (p. 3). The Conflict Wheel is a circle split into six different sections based on the six components listed above, helping users to determine which of the other tools might be relevant for deeper analysis.

The Conflict Tree helps users to visualize the interaction between structural and dynamic factors of conflict. The structural components, organized at the roots of a tree, are the long-lasting, underlying causes. The trunk, where one lists the main focus of conflict, serves as the link between the roots and the branches, where the more proximate, dynamic, factors of conflict are listed.

The Conflict Map is used to look at the relationships and interactions of actors in conflict. Much like brainstorming figures commonly used in educational settings, the map gives users the choice of a variety of symbols including circles, lines, and arrows to conceptualize the types of relationships, power, influence, and reactions that parties of conflict have in relation to one another.

Glasl's Conflict Escalation Model is a diagram used to analyze the escalation of the dynamic factors of conflict. Glasl presents nine levels of escalation, beginning with 'hardening', or the first confrontation, and ending with 'together into the abyss'. This model can look like a flight of uneven cobblestone steps, and is used to visualize the fluidity and instability of escalation, which happens over "a series of stairs and falls" (p. 6) over a period of time.

Inmedio's Conflict Perspective Analysis (CPA) is a step-by-step tool intended for mediators that focuses on actors' viewpoints of conflict. This tool is broken down into different phases that help the involved parties organize their perspective and experience with the conflict, and with one another, to reach a possible resolution. Similar to brainwriting, students can use post-its and a flip chart to organize these viewpoints to be more easily digestible. Users chart parties, their perspectives, and background or context, to open conversation and offer realistic options or strategies to settle conflict.

Needs-Fears Mapping helps stakeholders organize their perceptions of conflict. Actors create a table with their respective issues, interests or needs, fears, means, and options. This tool, similar to CPA, can be used by actors in a conflict or a neutral party to cultivate dialogue and help those involved understand the other party's impressions of and reactions to conflict.

Amanda Blewitt, Christine Choi, and Elisabeth King. "Combining the Theory and Practice of Peace and Conflict Studies through an Experiential Conflict Analysis Activity."

The Multi-Causal Role Model focuses on the causation, or driving forces, of conflict. It suggests that conflict is caused by a combination of structural and actor-related factors, and encourages analysis of both the "content and dynamics of a conflict" (p. 11). Users create a flowchart that visually maps the linkages between reasons, triggers, channels, catalysts, and targets of conflict that culminate to violence.

For the Conflict Analysis Tool assignment, students typically combined one or more of these models with the organizational frameworks and causes of conflict that they learned in class.

The Tip Sheet with more detailed information and figures can be found here:  
<https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/15416/CSPM%20Tipp%20Conflict%206.3.pdf>

Amanda Blewitt, Christine Choi, and Elisabeth King. "Combining the Theory and Practice of Peace and Conflict Studies through an Experiential Conflict Analysis Activity."

## References

Swiss Agency for Development (SDC). 2005. "Conflict Analysis Tools."

<https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/15416/CSPM%20Tipp%20Conflict%206.3.pdf>.