ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN CONFLICTS MANAGEMENT IN CHAD: BATHA PROVINCE AS MODEIL

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Abstract:

The main objective of this study is to identify management difficulties civil society organizations are facing in managing conflicts in Batha Province and suggest essential solutions to the management challenges that civil society organizations are facing in managing conflicts in the Province. This study applied qualitative research design and collected the data from nine informants; and used Nvivo 10 software to analyze the data. Findings from the study shown that lack of conflicts management committees, insufficient assistant for conflicts resolution activities, absence of peaceful conflicts resolution staffs, political interventions from politicians and ignorance of civil society organizations by local community were key difficulties that civil society actors are facing. Similarly found that the establishment of conflicts management committees, training of peaceful conflicts resolution staffs were articulated to fast-track conflicts in province. Also, provision of sufficient assistant for conflicts resolution activities can expand conflicts management in the region. Law enforcement through strengthening the judiciary system with highly skilled judges. Moreover, there is also need for avoiding political involvements in order to allow civil society actors to work without restrictions in managing the conflicts in province. Future research suggested for a quantitative design to improve the study area.

Keywords: Civil Society Organizations, Conflicts Management, Batha Province, Chad.

دور منظمات المجتمع المدنى فى إدارة الصراعات فى تشاد إقليم البطحاء نموذجاً

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المستخلص

الهدف الرئيسى من هذه الدراسة هو معرفة الصعوبات الإدارية التى تواجهه منظمات المجتمع المدنى فى إدارة الصراعات فى الإقليم البطحاء واقتراح الحلول مهمة لتحديات الإدارية التى تواجه منظمات المجتمع المدنى فى إدارة الصراعات بالإقليم. هذه الدراسة استخدمت منهج النوعى وتم جمع البيانات من تسعة (٩) عينة، واستخدمت برنامج نفيفو عشرة (١٠) فى التحليل البيانات. نتائج الدراسة وصفت بأن غياب لجان إدارة الصراعات وضعف الدعم لأنشطة حل الصراعات وغياب العاملين فى الحل السلمى لصراعات والتدخلات السياسية من السياسين وتجاهل منظمات المجتمع المدنى من قبل المجتمع المحلى وهى الصعوبات الأساسية التى تواجهه منظمات المجتمع المدنى. فى المقابل إنشاء لجان إدارة الصراعات والتدريب للعاملين فى مجال الحل السلمى للصراعات فى مراقبة الصراعات فى الإقليم. أيضا توفير الدعم لأنشطة حل الصراعات التى تعمل على إدارة الصراعات بالإقليم. تطبيق القانون من خلال تقوية النظام القضائي مع قضاء مؤهلين. بالاضافة إلى ذلك أيضا هنالك حاجة إلى تجنب التدحلات السياسية حتى يسمح لمنظمات المجتمع المدنى بالقيام بدورها بدون قيود فى إدارة الصراعات بالإقليم. أخيرا، يقترح الباحثين استخدام المنهج الكمي من أجل التطوير فى مجال الدراسة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: منظمات المجتمع المدنى، إدارة الصراعات، إقليم البطحاء، تشاد.

INTRODUCTION

Most of the current conflicts in African continent emphasize that climate change is associated with security threats namely military, economic, and social nature that the continent has been expressing for quite a significant period. In early 1990, the African continent learned and became number one in hosting major armed conflicts and complex crises (Rugumamu, 2002). Similarly, after the new administrative division adopted by the Chadian government, Chad was divided into twenty-three Provinces, including the capital city and more than one hundred and fifty (150) departments, and three hundred (300) administrative units to implement decentralization of administration, which is considered an essential element for development. Also, Chad is one of the poorest countries in the continent but is characterized by specific natural resources and the majority of its population practices agriculture and pastoralism. However, the conflicts that happened in Chad have varied from their predecessors. Correspondingly, climate change, increased competition over limited natural resources as a result of population growth, and shortcomings in governance at the national, regional, and local levels are among the main drivers of intensifying the conflict between farmers and livestock herders in the country. However, the Batha Province is considered one of the largest provinces in the country in terms of area and population density, it has an area of 888,000 square kilometers and is inhabited by 527,031 people, according to the latest population census conducted in 2009, there are various tribes living in the province such as Balala, Arabs, Modoqu, Musamji, and Koka, which are the main inhabitants of the province. In addition to other tribes coming from other provinces, it is divided into six departments; West-Batha, Est-Batha, Al-Senit, Wadi Remi, Haraz, and Feteri. The majority of the population of the province practices agriculture and pastoralism in their daily activities, and pastoralism is considered one of the most important activities that

characterizes the province due to the density of livestock, the discovery of mining especially gold, in recent years at the Department of Feteri. Furthermore, the Batha Provence is the most affected province with various conflicts between groups or tribes in Chad, such as the province of Ouaddai, Sila, Salamat, Middle Shari, and Eastern and Western Moi Kebbi, for numerous reasons, which has caused the death of tens and even hundreds of people annually whether from different ethnic groups or among one group in some cases. All of these conflicts have contributed negatively to living in security and harmony among the populations of the province. Therefore, this study seeks to know the civil society organizations and role of in conflicts management in Batha Province through a field study with civil society organizations actors based in the province.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS
This study involves the following research questions:

1. What are the management difficulties civil society organizations are facing in managing conflicts in Province?

2. What are the essential solutions for civil society organizations in managing the conflicts in Province?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES
Thus, the aims of this study are as follows:

1. To identify management difficulties that civil society organizations facing in managing conflicts in the Province.

2. To suggest essential solutions to the management difficulties civil society organizations are facing in managing conflicts in the Province.

METHODOLOGY
This study applied a qualitative research design and a non-probability sampling design was used through semi-structured interviews. Data were collected between the 20th of January to 13th of Mars, 2024 from nine informants, who were purposefully selected from civil society organizations based in Batha Province. A purposive sampling

design was applied, in which the researcher selects the informants according to convenience of contact and suitability (Palinkas et al., 2013). Also, conferences papers, working papers and documents on conflicts management in developing nations were used. Thematic data analysis was employed in the study using Nvivo 10 software.

THE SCOPE AND STUDY AREA

This study covered selected civil society organizations leaders in Batha Province which is located in the center of the country. It has eleven (11) local government areas and six (6) prefectural. Batha Province shares boundaries with four provinces namely Guéra from the South, Hadjer-Lamis from the West, and Wadi- Fira from the north to the east with Ouaddai respectively. It has one unique span of vegetation zone, the Sahel.

INFORMANTS PROFILE

The informants of this study involve nine (09) civil society actors in Batha Province precisely, three from youth organizations, three from religious leaders and three from females' organizations respectively. The general background of 9 nine informants. The distribution was categorized into A1-A3, youth, B1-B3 female and C1-C3 were religious leaders, as shown by the table below.

Table 1: Informants Profile

S/N	Informants	Age	Gender	Marital Status	Working Experience	Educational Qualification
1	A1	35Years	Male	Married	7 Years	Master's Degree
2	A2	32 Years	Male	Single	5 Years	PhD
3	A3	30 Years	Male	Married	4 Years	First Degree
4	B1	38 Years	Female	Married	9 Years	Diploma
5	B2	22 Years	Female	Single	2Years	Frist Degree
6	B3	27 Years	Female	Married	3 Years	Frist Degree
7	C1	40 Years	Male	Married	10 Years	Diploma
8	C2	Years٤٥	Male	Married	16 Years	None
9	C3	52 Years	Male	Married	20 Years	None

Source: Developed from the Study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This part of the study will review literature that related to the role of civil society in Conflicts Management through their various processes. Also, it will realize civil society as an independent body providing the needs of society in the situation of conflict management with various plans that civil society employed in the course of conflict management. This will include evaluating the role that civil society has achieved in conflict management worldwide and as well as in Chad as a case study.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Civil society organizations have grown enormously over the past decades and contributed widely to democratic progress, campaigns for human rights, and the reduction of poverty for a significant period. The current understandings of civil society differ, but the development sector is generally understood as associations of citizens that are officially and lawfully independent from the political society and state, however, oriented towards and work together with the state, economic, and political sectors (Spurk, 2010).In addition, civil society can comprise different and comprehensive actors, from community groups, professional associations, unions, clubs, and more official non-governmental organizations (Paffenholz, 2010). According to (Seligman,1995) in liberal practice, civil society is defined as an independent body of associational life operating below the state and above the family that plays a preventive role, such as protecting human rights and freedoms and holding the government accountable when it is abused. According to (Paffenholz & Spurk (2010) have acknowledged seven main functions that civil society plays in peace processes these functions are, protection; especially the provision of security essentials by civil society actors, whether in cooperation with other actors or alone. This is normally one of the fundamental functions provided by the state; however, in cases of serious conflict and state fragility the relationship between state and society can break down within during after conflict, and protection

becomes a major requirement for different civil society tasks. These efforts have remained more operative while they have been systematically shared with monitoring and support campaigns. For example, when the civil war broke out in Nepal, several local civil society groups observed human rights abuses by the Maoists and the army and reported all evidence legally to the National Human Rights Commission (Paffenholz, 2015). Monitoring, for example, the cooperative early threatening initiative between ECOWAS, UN OCHA, and regional NGOs for peace network to conduct early warning in West Africa. Correspondingly, local civil society groups and international monitor important issues such as the implementation of agreements, and human rights situations and offer recommendations and information to policy-makers that can work to hold all conflict parties accountable for different substandard performances that affect human rights and serve as an early warning system (Paffenholz, 2015). Advocacy to the civil society players can push conflict parties for the beginning of talks, implementation of the outcome of the agreements, or against the repetition of conflict. The facilitator, civil society can play a facilitator role to help parties bring peace together or transition process moreover facilitation can take place together at national and local level. For instance, in Afghanistan throughout the Taliban rule, the mediation process between various Afghani communities and the Taliban was led by traditional mediation namely local and religious leaders were the only resource for facilitating in peacebuilding process, also in Nigeria, the government has nominated religious leaders for example a Catholic pastor as chief facilitator between Ogoni groups. Service delivery, during the conflict, or conflict zones especially state structures become weakened or completely destroyed, and the affected populations starved as a result of a lack of essential services where civil society actors can step forward to deliver relief and other social services. For example, during the civil war in Somalia with the total

absence of the Somali government for two decades and service delivery activity totally performed by civil society; namely Islamic charities were successful in making entry points for building peace by covering networks across regional and clan lines (Paffenholz, 2015).

HISTORY OF CONFLICTS IN CHAD

Conflict is a phenomenon that happens in various forms between groups or individuals may for a non-respect of traditional norms so needs to be acknowledged as part of our daily life as such conflict is natural and unavoidable, and the question is how to manage it (Mayer, 2010). Furthermore, it is vital to state that it is not relatively clear for authors, political actors, and scholars to define conflict because there is wide literature and views about conflicts. This regularity of the idea in the discourse between these groups of people has made it more ambiguous and unclear and it remains an ambiguous model that has transformed over time (Olufemi, 2012). Though, Chad is a landlocked country located in the center of Africa region and shares a border with several countries in the Sahara and Sahel regions. Since independence, Chad has experienced frequent instability, civil war, coup d'états, and weak democratic practices driven by groups competing for access to natural resources political power, and privilege among them. There is a high degree of social polarization and economic base associated with deep historical rivalries and cultural differences between the Christian and animist farmers in the south and the Muslim pastoralist north. However, the settlement of people from the north into the south of the country is another factor of frequent clashes with host farmers (Shah, et al., 2015). Chad is also located at the geographical, ethnic, and cultural intersection between sub-Saharan and northern Africa and the country become subject to cross-border instability due to its position. For instance, the conflict in the Central African Republic (CAR) and, the crisis in Libya and Sudan Darfur region, resulted in the relocation of nearly one million 1000,000 displaced people and refugees to Chad. According to (Shah, et al., 2015) the key conflict drivers in the

country at the national level were conflicts between ethnic, family disputes and land disputes, armed groups, and as well as conflicts related to the exploitation of oil in oil exploitation regions. Chad has a long history of civil wars since its independence in 1960 from France as a result of unresolved ethnic and religious divisions, the country was divided into two unique regions, namely the northern region dominated by Muslims, and the southern region dominated by Christians and Animists. However, in recent years inter-community conflict cases have increased significantly in the country especially those linked to natural resources which affect negatively various communities' property and livelihoods. For instance, a total of 37 conflict cases were listed in the first haft of 2023 in Chad and 81% of these incidents were related to conflicts between communities and province of Logone Oriental recorded 26 cases alone from the total incidents in the country, but from July to December 2023 the conflicts cases have been declined into 14 cases recorded across the country, or 62% and Logone Oriental and Mandoul are remains the most conflict affected Provinces with 57% of documented conflicts with 50 percent (OCHA, 2023).

Table 2: Shows the Cases of Conflicts in Chad in 2023.

S/NO	Province	Dead	Injured	Nature of Conflict
1	Batha	2	Unknown	Killing Camel Driver while Crossing a Garden
2	Guéra	20	Unknown	Attempt to steal cattle
3	Lac	12	46	Polder and grazing land
4	Logone Oriental and Mandoul	144	364	Inter Communal Violence
5	East Logone Province	7	12	Conflict Between two Communities

Source: (OCHA, 2023).

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Conflict management is a term used to explain a whole range of methods of handling conflict which might result in "the limitation, mitigation and containment of violent conflicts" (Miall & al., 1999).

It is regularly used with conflict resolution but they refer to different approaches to the conflict. Correspondingly, conflict management refers to the interventionist efforts aimed at preventing the escalation and negative effects of conflicts, especially violent ones. Through conflict management, conflicts can be reduced, downgraded or contained. Because it does not resolve the conflict, inadequate conflict management could lead to a reorientation of the issues, reconstitution of the divisions among conflicting parties or even a re-emergence of past grievances. It must therefore be undertaken on a continuous basis. Conflicts are usually managed directly by the society in which they occur. Sometimes, the scope determines that a third party should assume this task, provided it is not a party to a conflict. Such third parties could be civil Society Organizations, NGOs, and INGOs. In a successfully managed conflict, there should be an address to underlying problems or issues, which are jointly and voluntarily determined. The conflict management process at least achieves some degree of satisfaction for the parties concerned, and outcomes are mutually agreed upon. The main difference is that conflict resolution refers to the final phase of a conflict in which attention is focused on bringing about a comprehensive settlement on the other hand, conflict management is a continuum between the beginning of a conflict and its ending during which period different methods are used to control it. In other words, "to say that conflicts can be managed presupposes that conflicts are dynamic social processes that move from an incipient, latent stage to maturity and termination" (Bercovitch & Jackson, 1997). One of the main objectives of conflict management is to create a conducive atmosphere through mediation that would have a positive bearing on the protagonists in a conflict. This it is hoped could stop the escalation of violence and create better prospects for peace (Faal, 2001). "Managing a conflict is an action taken to influence the protagonists positively so that they can reach a settlement. It also involves regularizing the pattern of state-society and intra-society
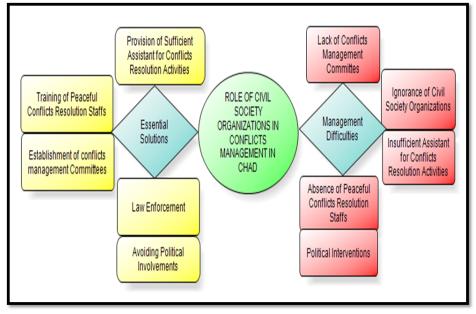
relations" (Rothchild, 1997). According to (Faal, 2001) United States Institute of Peace has defined conflict management which involves prevention, resolution, or transformation of conflicts over the use of non-violent procedures that can include; avoiding conflicts from breaking out or intensifying and reducing or stopping violence through parties involved in conflict. "This argument has been fairly criticized as NGOs, academic institutions, and half-formal structures have emerged as important actors and now influence the conflict management process" (Zartman, 1997). According to Wallesteen (2002), the conflict has been usually seen as a state in which two or more parties struggle to obtain similarly limited resources at once. In addition, several researchers, mainly from non-Western societies, have claimed that conflict management is a positive tool for solving conflicts in Africa and that it makes the foundation for effective conflict resolution (Olufemi, 2012). Similarly, conflict management can therefore be defined as intervention efforts towards avoiding the escalation and harmful effects, particularly violent ones, of unending conflicts (Miller & King, 2005). Akpuru-Aja (2007) "also sees conflict management as the use of dialogue to assist opponents or parties not only to have agreements against hostile images or actions but to comply with earlier agreed resolutions and strategies". It is vital to the government that the supervision of conflict in terms of its management is very important as the procedure can also make or damage the process, that is to say, conflict could intensify if mismanaged (Olufemi, 2012). In recent years the role of international civil society contributed to conflict resolution initiatives was vital in Chad through training local civil society actors. For instance in 2019, the International Organization for Immigration (IOM) through the implementation of its project called "Empowering Youth in Central Chad to become peacebuilding agents" in three provinces in the center of the country, namely Barh el Ghazel, Borkou, and Batha have trained 50 youths from Barh El-Ghazel Province on mediation

and peaceful conflict resolution. The training was conducted by experts on peacebuilding and local authorities as well, the beneficiary learned how to practice the key policies for reducing intercommunity and interpersonal conflicts, including mediation, non-violent communication, and negotiation (IOM, 2021).

RESULTS

Based on the interviews with the informants, the management difficulties civil society organizations are facing in managing conflicts in Batha are numerous; lack of conflicts management committees, insufficient assistant for conflicts resolution activities, absence of training in peaceful conflicts resolution staffs, political interventions from politicians and ignorance of civil society organizations by local community.

Source: developed from the study (2024).

LACK OF CONFLICTS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES AND PEACEFUL CONFLICTS RESOLUTION STAFFS

The phenomenon of conflicts or civil wars in Chad has long history since hear independence as result of unsettled religious and ethnic

divisions between ethnic groups or between farmers and shepherds. On the other hand, managing conflicts successfully was the main challenge for different actor's involved particularly civil society organizations. Thus, informants emphasized that and demonstrated the following views;

There is no conflict management body established by any mended from state authorities

to engage in order to manage different conflicts that registered in province, for instance,

in the past two decades there's conflicts without number between different ethnic groups

and between farmers and shepherds but in all cases the peoples were always railing on

government to undertake management of conflict, that why it is difficult to deal with it

when a conflict occurs (informant A3).

Correspondingly, the informant below shear similar view with informant A3 and demonstrated;

The absence of conflicts management committees and resolution staffs with establishment

of huge number of tribal leaders between ethnic groups without essential need, especially

in geographical areas close to each other, has become a threat to managing conflicts

especially land-related conflicts between local people's in Province (informant C1).

In another view on absence of management committees for conflicts in Batha the informant below manifested the following view;

Due to lack of committees in charge of conflicts management among the leaders, has

increased differences in beliefs and rigidity have contributed to misunderstanding

between them when problem took place, and absence of spirit of tolerance as a result of

higher rate of illiterate and differences in social and cultures values has contributed to

uncontained the conflicts in province (informant A1). Correspondingly the absence of peaceful conflict resolution staffs become the most critical management challenges civil society organizations were face when dealing with conflicts in Batha Province, because it has fundamental role do deal with conflict. Thus the following observations are pointed out by informants;

Problem of lack of staffs on peaceful conflict resolution in the region have contributed

negatively for civil society organizations in management of conflicts between shepherds

and farmers which is the widespread conflicts in province especially during farming

season as a result of the lack of space for shepherds to keep their livestock. Because,

people are depend on agriculture in order to secure their needs of food, that why it need

qualified staffs in order to shift from reaction to conflict prevention strategy (informant A2).

Informant B1, declared that:

Conflict can be better managed by having well trained personnel to manage dispute in

province between different groups whether struggling to obtain sources of drinking water,

especially in the summer, which is one major elements of battles between peoples and has

caused the death of a large number of people as result of lack of trained staffs for peaceful

conflict resolution (informants B1).

Also, the informant below shear same view with above informant on absence of conflict resolution personnel and said; "The deaths caused by conflicts in province could reduce when there's peaceful conflict mediation and resolution staffs to play their role in professional manner at provincial level" (informant C3). Therefore, in order to manage conflict in appropriate way, it is required provision of qualified personnel with solid policy and early warning system. The literature indicated that the well-functioning of civil society had the gain of particular understanding, experience, capabilities, related with significant influence between resources and local actors. The expertise also underlined that the role of civil society actors could play in building confidence for dialogue and providing other measures between parties in conflict. Likewise, the better involvement of civil society in solving conflicts as a valuable instrument for communication with parties in conflict (Stepan, 2015).

INSUFFICIENT ASSISTANT FOR CONFLICTS RESOLUTION ACTIVITIES

The one of the most series management difficulties civil society actors are facing in province from various challenges is insufficient assistant for conflicts resolution activities. However, the assistant form different parties for civil society organizations involve on activities that handling conflicts between rivals groups unsupportive on their various area of intervention whether in mediation or peace building activities and etc. Informant C1, declared that conflict can be better managed by ensuring a good assistant:

Basically, the major management challenges affecting civil society to carry out their task

in province is insufficient assistant support for their activities related to conflicts

resolution programs. However, I suggested that the all actors whether government or non-

governmental should offer support in order to accelerate conflicts management activities

in province (informant C1).

Also, informant C2 confirmed that the actor's strategies in response to conflicts management in region require support in terms of financing:

Inadequate support for conflict management activities in Batha is one of the most

important factors that lead to the inability of civil society organizations to manage

conflicts, especially financial support, which is considered a fundamental and important

element in order to carry out their activities towards achieving their goals related to

conflict management in the region (C2).

Previous studies shown that; low levels of funding for local civil society organizations undermining their duty in managing conflict whether, the role of media in the field of awareness activities carried out by civil society organizations. For instance, in some countries, civil society organizations even are limited in receiving foreign support by their own government (McCandless, 2016).

IGNORANCE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Ignorance of civil society organizations by local community while carrying out their duty related to conflict management when conflict occurs in the region is major challenge facing these organizations. At same time, civil society organizations are considered among the most effective actors and have a direct relationship with local communities. Based on these, the interviewees' spoken their statements as follows; for instance:

The majority of local communities in Chad, especially in remote areas, lack the

importance of civil society organizations in managing the conflicts that occur among the

*local population, and therefore this important element that
has a major role in managing*

*the conflicts that occur among the residents of those remote
areas is always ignored*

(informant B3).

Informant A2 shear similar view with above informant and said;

*Regarding to the neglect of civil society organizations by
local communities, it has had*

*a negative impact on their activities which is contribution to
conflicts management. In*

*my estimation, the neglect results from a lack of awareness
among local communities*

*about importance and role that civil society organizations
play in managing the*

*conflicts. Because always they rely on the role of
government institutions more than civil*

society organizations (informant A2).

Literatures point out that current conflict management in some
situation in Africa has demonstrated that inadequate dealing with
conflicts as result of its relay on state actors and its academic
orientation. However, there's an alternative provided by Pan-
Africanism by shifting from state orientation in mediation to civil
society and people as well as from aspect of knowledge and realities
of African society. Because it observes that conflict management as
comprehensive and a collective responsibility (Faal, 2001).

POLITICAL INTERVENTIONS

Political interference in Chad by politicians in the daily lives of the
people is one of the most widespread phenomena in the country in
recent years in order to pass their political agenda. This is because
political parties are structured on a tribal or regional basis rather than
being political in its true sense. The informants correspondingly

demonstrated that; "the political interventions from politicians on conflicts resolution agendas particularly at provincial level have contributed negatively to the management of conflicts in Batha" (informant A1). Similarly, "one of the main reasons that played a fundamental role in the outbreak of conflicts in the country is political interventions, and also those interventions contributed negatively to the resolution" (informant B2). Furthermore, "the negative role played by politicians in Chad, especially within a narrow tribal framework, in order to achieve political gains through the conflicts that happen between local communities, has become a major administrative challenge for civil society organizations (informant C2). Informant C3 said that: "politicians have their own vision, especially in conflicts management, so that it is consistent with their political goals, not like civil society organizations whose main goal is to build a peaceful society. Previous studies revealed that; political societies with weak democratic institutions, civil society can be vulnerable to play in society affected by the conflict (McCandless, 2016).

DISCUSSION

In respect of the first research question, the findings revealed that there is several management difficulties facing civil society organizations in Chad Republic in general and in Batha Province particularly which contributed negatively to the conflicts management. These include insufficient assistant for conflicts resolution activities, political interventions from politicians, absence of training on peaceful conflicts resolution staffs, ignorance of civil society organizations from local community and lack of conflicts management committees. For example, the issue of insufficient assistant for conflict resolution activities has undermined civil society role in managing conflicts it all level starting from awareness, mediation and building peace. Likewise, the political interventions on management of conflicts between diffident groups increase inability of civil society organizations to influence conflict parties to engage in

settling dispute peacefully in Batha, because politicians always have there on agendas in order to gains ground politically. The problem of shortage of conflicts management committees and absence of training on peaceful conflicts resolution staffs in order to achieve civil society organizations it objectives in province whether in establishing framework to carry out their task in required manner such as avoiding conflict before breakout, meditating when happened and resolving. The matter of ignorance of civil society organizations by local community; the greatest management challenges in Batha Province as attested by informant which driven civil society actors to weakening there role in handling conflicts that took place in remote areas as result of lack of understanding of vital role and contribution that civil society actors contribute to establish peaceful for local community. Responding to the second research question, findings displayed that different ways may be used as essential solutions to improve the study area. Specifically the establishment of conflicts management committees, training of peaceful conflicts resolution staffs were articulated to fast-track conflicts in province. Also, provision of sufficient assistant for conflicts resolution activities can expand conflicts management in the region. Among essential solutions for easing to manage conflicts at Batha Province are law enforcement through strengthening the judiciary system with highly skilled judges. Moreover, there is also need for avoiding political involvements in order to allow civil society actors to work without restrictions in managing the conflicts in province. All these were considered as a key elements that can contribute positively for civil society organizations to manage conflicts effectively in Batha province.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of this study, the following recommendations have been made as ways to improve civil society role in managing the conflicts in Batha Province. This study recommend that the provision

of adequate support for civil society actors should be integrated into national strategy for conflicts resolution activities. State with it partners should provide adequate resources for training peaceful conflicts resolution personnel. Also, there is need for establishment of conflicts management committees at national and provincial level with clear mended and solid conflicts management strategy. The study recommended that for civil society organizations to be more effective in managing conflicts in Batha Province state should restrict politicians from entering in to the conflicts between local peoples by introducing law prohibiting that through legislative bodies for example like the parliament. Additionally, the implementation of law by taking accountable for all parties involved in conflict through state institutions will upsurge civil society organizations in managing conflicts. This study limited to Batha Province because it is one of the largest provinces in the country and one of most conflicts effected province. Future study should apply quantitative design to examine the role of civil society organizations in managing conflicts in Batha Province.

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