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QUESTION

**DISCUSS THE STAGES OF INSURGENCY**

**Introduction**

 Insurgency as been as an asymmetric warfare an unconventional warfare because it focuses on avoiding the exploitation and the strength of their enemies and rather exploiting their weakness and it is basically against the government its strategy of offensive action is on the mass force action to tackle weaker enemies and it is also known as a protracted military struggle directed on subverting , displacing the legitimacy of a constituted authorities . and also it is based with strategies and stages the first is pre insurgency this explains the aspect of planning a movement and getting masses to form a group based on their ideas the second is the incipient conflict stage this explains struggle to fight which is known as the use of violence and the targets are done to affect the government , it is the most dangerous stage the third stage is the open insurgency stage this stage opens way for the insurgents to exert force of control over the government political institution and it causes the use of more attacks by the insurgent.

Insurgency can be explain in different stages

* Pre insurgency stage
* Incipient conflict stage
* Open insurgency stage

 **THE PRE INSURGENCY STAGE**

 The pre insurgency stage is known as the first stage and it is difficult to detect because activities of the insurgent are done underground in secret and the insurgency as not made any presence of seen through the use of violence and it is quite hard for the government to detect and dismiss them. Although action conducted in the public can be dismissed as non-political authorised activity, during this stage movements are beginning to be organised and emerging of leader for the insurgent group and leading to establishment of grievance and group identity begins to recruit, train members of the insurgent group and stockpiling arms and weapon supplies

Under the pre insurgency stage there are;

Pre-existing conditions ,Grievance, Group identity, Recruitment and training ,Arms and supplies ,Government reaction

PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS

 Insurgent Organizers and leaders can use political, social , economic and historical cases that brings discontent among the population to their movement by rally. These issues and conditions which are exacerbated if affected by one subgroup disproportionately, includes

-Internal conflict that has left lingering and grievances against the government

-On-going conflict that caused neighbouring state that generate refugees who became recruits and also making weapons available

- Economic crisis that brought about low progression of economic condition and poor economic generating discontent with government.

GRIEVANCE

 The pre insurgency stage insurgent groups publicize a grievance around which they can be able to rally supporters by creating a compelling narration to mobilizes and seek for population which might include

-The medias , articles and opinions

-Forming protests and demonstrations of rallying roles

Creating a platform like websites to pass and discus their grievance.

 GROUP IDENTITY

 Creation of group identity is one of insurgency aim which separate their identity from the nations identity and their identity is mostly based on ethnicity

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING / ARMS AND SUPPLIES

 Insurgent groups engage themselves on training and on how to defect the government and they are usually provided with weapons and armed materials for the defect on the political system and the are sub-divided into groups that involve in criminal activities

GOVERNMENT REACTION

 The government reaction is basically to limit their group and bring them down political and socially with the use of counter insurgency, at this point they are not yet strong so the government will try using counter measures in opposition the insurgent

**INCIPIENT CONFLICT STAGE**

 This basically explains the use of force and the struggle between the insurgent and the government , it is a conflict stage that involve the use of violence and this violence are used by the insurgent to affect he government politically which increases the risks of the government employ counterproductive measures

 The incipient conflict stage as been seen as the most dangerous stage and dangerous phase of an insurgent, and this stage provokes the government to overreaction while limiting government security forces exposure, this stage causes high asymmetric warfare and tactical attacks like bombings, assassinations and kidnappings. And this expands the full blown of the insurgency.

Under the Incipient conflict stage there are

Insurgent leadership, Theory of victory, insurgent unity, popular support, insurgent logistics Government leadership, security force effectiveness , External support for the government

INSURGENT LEADERSHIP

 During the insurgency movement leaders are appointed and choosing to lead and know the the insurgent groups and an insurgent leader display charisma and they lead the event plan of the insurgency

THEORY OF VICTORY

 On the insurgency plan theory of victory answers the question; How will it end and the insurgency may believe they will end up defecting the government and also the use of propaganda and order public statements explains how they will accomplish their goals

INSURGENT UNITY

 This is one of the most important part of the insurgency trust and unity among themselves because disunity to fight among themselves within the insurgency group and government may see it as weak point for the insurgence group

POPULAR SUPPORT / INSURGENT LOGISTICS

 The insurgents basically rely on the civilians population of medicine food shelter and health care through the use of intelligence, Insurgents basically establish sources for supplies through the use of the civilians population as well as arms and ammunition and any order military equipment

GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP/ SECURITY FORCE EFFECTIVENESS / EXTERNAL SUPPORT PARTTERNS

 The government is willing to correct the issues of the insurgency and use counter insurgency means to push out the weakness of the insurgent using different efforts and strategies such as states power security social economic and political measures to work towards a common outcome and purpose are clear sign of a good leadership , states get help and assistances form multinational institutions and international patterns’ in fighting the insurgency cases like Nigeria helping Ghana, Somalia or other nations helping to fight against Bokoharam issues in Nigeria is an example of international support.

**OPEN INSURGENCY STAGE**

 During this stage no doubt remains that the government is facing an insurgency politically or any form of authority and at this the insurgent are challenging government and state authority and attempting to overthrow the government political system and exert over territory and the insurgents are forcing more frequent attacks which have become more sophisticated and aggressively violent involving large numbers of fighters which makes the insurgency more active and external supports becomes apparent.

Under the open insurgency stage there are

Political factors , Military factors , External assistance.

POLITICAL FACTORS

 The insurgent at this stage may develop a shadow of the governing authority and also putting the government in fear and forming mirror administrative structure leading to defecting of government officials

MILITARY FACTOR

 Based on the military front the insurgency are conducting more attacks using guerrilla warfare tactics and also hit and run they attack government infrastructure like school healthcare phone towers and create ambushes assassinations, improvising explosive device and penetrating military zones and intelligences services.

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

 The insurgent group also receive support from external assistances in line with their decisions, their assistance include financial arms training support and intelligence advise to enhances the political and military operations.

REFERENCES

GUIDE TO THE ANALYSIS OF INSURGENCY 2012 published by the us government