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## QUESTION

IN NOT MORE THAN 3 PAGES, DISCUSS THE STAGES OF INSURGENCY

The stages of insurgency can also be seen or referred to as the life cycle. Successful insurgencies usually pass through certain common stages of development. Not all insurgencies, however, experience every stage; the sequences may not be the same in all cases; and the evolution of any stage may extend over a long period of time. An insurgency may take decades to start, mature,

and finally succeed. The feature of an insurgency will likewise be cases specific and fluid. Although, some guileless factors will help analysts in assessing an insurgency through its stage. Features for analysis are identified for apiece stage, both these factors are both seen as continuous and cumulative. As an insurgency advances through the stages, indicators from earlier stages will remain relevant, as will the ways in which the factors build on each other.

The stages of an insurgency are:

Pre insurgency stage

Incipient conflict stage

Open insurgency stage

Resolution stage

**Pre insurgency stage:** When there is a problem in this stage it hard to find out due to the fact that most of their actions are underground and insurgency has not yet made their presence by the use of force or violence. When actions are taken in public it will be easy for it to be seen as a nonviolent political activity but during that time they are looking for ways to enable new leadership to come up not only that establishing a grievance and a group identity, beginning to recruit and train members, and stockpiling arms and supplies. Under pre insurgency, preexisting conditions, grievance, group identity, recruitment and training, government reaction, arms and supply, and many others factors plays out.

**Incipient conflict stage:** Incipient means beginning so issues start to arise when there is use of violence. Often the first attack gives analysts the first alert to the potential for an insurgency. The target government, however, frequently dismisses insurgent actions as the work of bandits, criminals, or terrorists, which increases the risk that the government will employ counterproductive measures. Insurgents may emphasize highly asymmetric and terrorist tactics, such as kidnappings, small bombings, assassinations, and night letters during this phase. Understanding the characteristics, capabilities, and actions of both the insurgents and the government can help analysts assess whether an incipient conflict is likely to sputter out or expand into a full-blown insurgency. Incipient conflict stage needs the help of insurgent leadership, theory of victory, insurgent unity, popular support, external support for the government and many others to ensure that achieve its aim in the stage.

**Open insurgency stage:** At this stage, no doubt exists that the government is facing an insurgency. Politically, the insurgents are overtly challenging state authority and attempting to exert control over territory. They are planning more attacks, which may have become more aggressive and it may also involve more numbers of people fighting on their side. As the insurgency becomes more active, external support for the belligerents probably becomes more apparent, if it exists. Many factors are needed during this stage they include; political factors, military factors, and external assistance. They are needed to cop down the insurgents.

**Resolution stage:** Some Insurgent group grow from one stage to another, while some remain in the same stage for decades. When insurgency will eventually reach a conclusion, either an insurgent victory, a negotiated settlement, or a government victory. At least 130 insurgent conflict have occurred since World War II. The average duration is more than 21 years. Some of

the insurgencies that have ended with victory from the insurgent group is 36 percent with the duration of 10 years. 28 had mixed outcomes due to the fact that a compromise had to be reached and it lasted for 10 years approximately 36 percent resulted in a government victory after an average duration of almost 12 years. Many factors are needed during this stage they include; Government victory, negotiated settlement and many others.

## **CONCLUSION**

Each insurgency unfolds in a distinct manner, but most insurgencies develop along broad common stages. In all this the both group at one point needs to come to a conclusion that the more war and violence will only lead to more death from both ends.

## **References**

Guide to the Analysis of insurgency 2012

US Government