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**QUESTION**

**In not more than 3 pages, discuss the stages of Insurgency.**

**What is insurgency?**Insurgency could be seen as the violent means or measure(which include civil disobedience against the government )undertaken by a certain group of people with the aim of resource and human control.

**The stages of insurgency**The stages of insurgency are see as the various phases in which an insurgency goes through before it brings about a revolution,(the revolution may not be assured)The various stages of insurgency include:

1)Pre insurgency stage

2)Incipient conflict stage

3)Open insurgency stage
4)Resolution stage

**Pre- insurgency stage**
The pre insurgency stage: this phase of the Insurgency identifies the things that are meant to be done before the insurgency.
The activities carried out during this stage are unobserved and unpercieved , the insurgents begin to assemble themselves, knowing their set objective of the insurgency, establishing offence and a group identity, the insurgent action and impacts are not felt.
Activities carried out during the Pre- insurgency stage:
a) Offence or Grievances : All actions during this process is aimed at looking forward to game legimacy and public support in justification of all actions undergone by the insurgent. The insurgents will begin to publicize an offence arround which may be passed through the mass media and other organization, in order to capture the interest of the people they use diffrent means to capture their support which may include: Protest and rallying, The creation of a media material e.g flyers, posters etc., A media article currently showing their opinion on the current issue.

b) Acquisition of arms: During this stage the insurgent group seek all means to acquire arms in order to carry out their military activities. Th use of arms by the insurgent will bring about a effect and seriousness, this way the insugent will be taken serious,therefore they involve themselves in gathering arms and weapons which may cause them to steal these weapons from the military or police.
C) Recruitment and Training: this invlove the process of finding people or subgroups who share the same aim with them, insurgents groups are mainly interested in young men who are able and willing,
d)An identity:They seek to create a group identity that separates the group from the national identity or that of the ruling elite, establishing an “us versus them” dynamic to the conflict

**The incipient conflict stage**

At this stage the insurgent begin to happen or develop, they +begin to make their presence felt throgh the various attack by the insurgent, they make use of violence, the insurgents action are targeted against the government and the government therefore look for counter productive means to count the attack of these insurgents in order to make their actions useless.
At this stage the insurgent involve in various destructive activities like bombing, kidnapping, destruction of social amenities, Assassination and terrorist tactics, making clear to the government what they are capable of doing.

**The open insurgency stage.**This is the stage where the government is are they are facing an insurgent. The insurgency becomes more active politically, military, etc.
Political factors:An insurgency at this stage ussaully advances from undermining state

authority to displacing and replacing it. The insurgent also gains political strength by involving government officials into the insurgency.

Military factor: The Insurgents conduct a more frequent attacks, usually employing guerrilla warfare tactics, including hitand-run raids on military and police units, ambushes, assassinations, improvised explosive device attacks, and attacks on infrastructure and public places such as schools, hospitals, utilities, and bridges.

**The Resolution stage.**
region. The insurgent may see signs of victory which include; Massive public support, Weakning of the government authorities, The Resolution stage is the decisive or conclusive stage, this could either take shape in either an Insurgent victory, a Negotiated settlement, or a Government victory.
A) Insurgent victory: this is the most likely outcome of every insugency marked by the insurgents taking control of the government, banishing a foreign occupier, or gaining independence for their etc.

1. Negotiated settlement; this involves an agreement between the government and the insurgent group. The agreement may not have effects immediately but gradually.
2. Government victory;A government victory is a process marked by gradual decline in violence as the insurgents lose military capabilities,external assistance, and popular support. Low-level violence may persist for years, and, lacking a climactic fifi nal battle, the end will probably be indistinct. Signs of an impending government victory would probably be arguableand seem more like atmospherics than specific indicators. Noticable changes include:daily life returning to normal, government services and administration fully functioning, etc.

**Reference.**Guide to the analysis of insurgency pdf.