

Social Conflict, Security and Peace Building in the Information Communication Age

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Abstract

The paper was burdened by the need to evolve a proactive use of the media and information communication technology (ICT) as instruments for peace building, security and conflict management system (CMS) and how these can be realised. Looking at ICT and how it affect security and security soft and hard wares. It also considered ICT as a driver of social conflict and security. The paper saw peace building as a product of ICT and how Information system management (ISM) can either increase or decrease conflict eruption.

Index terms— social conflict; ISM; ICT; peace building; CMS; security.

1 Introduction

ommunication is central to all aspects of work in conflict and post-conflict settings. The use of traditional or mass media (radio, TV, print journalism) has long been acknowledged as playing a crucial part in providing information and messaging that can shape popular views (Igwe, 2012). As we know, these tools of communication have been used to incite violence conflict and also preach peace.

Technological innovations have created new opportunities and outlets through which communication is made easy. Life and death are on the power of the tongue. There is power in spoken word. In particular, the spread of mobile phones, crowd sourcing technologies, and social networks have enabled messages to be amplified, information flows to be accelerated, and new spaces opened up for the involvement of individuals and communities to play a role in the various phases of the conflict cycle (Coyle and Meier, 2009). In recent years the use of these new technologies have changed the nature of communication flows that contribute to crisis and disaster response, conflict monitoring and early warning, civilian protection, community peace building, and state-building activities.

According to the findings in ICT for Peace Foundation Jan, (2011), it is suggested that we are moving from a rigid top-down hierarchical approach to an increasing reliance on mobile, inclusive, interactive tools, building on a wealth of information gathered from locals and those outside of traditional development, humanitarian and peace building communities. This transformative switch to a more bottom-up approach, focusing on the individuals and communities in crisis and conflict areas, creates opportunities for improved real-time communication with a range of agencies, but also creates opportunities for greater self-sufficiency in times of crisis and conflict. In essence, these new tools have changed what information can be gathered and accessed, who can participate in the communication process, and also, who can be a peace builder.

A basic responsibility of governance in ancient as in contemporary times has been the provision of security for the citizenry on a sustained basis. This responsibility provides for the foundation of growth and development of the society. But then the existence of relative level of security in any environment does not in itself suggest the absence of conflict which Imobighe, (1993) described as "a condition of disharmony" or the "direct result of a clash of interests by the parties involved in an international process." In essence, individuals, groups and communities are bound to pursue different interests or agenda including divergent means to achieve their interests or goals.

In the light of these scenarios, conflict becomes inevitable and it is perhaps apt to say that conflict is an inextricable feature of human existence. As to the desirability or otherwise of conflict to human existence, there

5 HOW ICT FOSTER SOCIAL CONFLICTS, SECURITY AND PEACE BUILDING

46 are divergent opinions, Fraser et. al., (1984); Christopher, (1987;Burton, (1987;Imobighe, (1993). According to
47 Burton, (1987), conflict is "an essential creative element in human relations" and one of the driving forces behind
48 societal development. The import of this assertion shows that conflict has an inbuilt dynamism that must never
49 be suppressed or else the society runs the risk of lapsing into stagnation. This is not to say that conflicts are
50 always a driving force behind societal development as they can also impact negatively on the society. Whichever
51 way conflicts are viewed, they need to be managed so as to be able to build bridges of understanding and respect
52 across the society.

53 In Nigeria, the emergence of violent conflicts has had some grievous implications on the polity. Lives have
54 been destroyed. The management of such conflicts with specific reference to their resolution has been anything
55 but superficial and reactive in nature rather than being proactive. A situation whereby conflicts are allowed to
56 erupt before measures are taken to arrest(D D D D) C 2013

57 the situation is an antithesis of good governance. Rather, a more cost-benefit approach to conflict management,
58 and specifically a preventive one, is considered desirable. The objective of this exercise is therefore to discuss
59 the place of information communication system for an early warning mechanism for conflict management so as
60 to ensure social security in the country.

61 2 II.

62 3 Conceptual Clarification

63 The Communication for Development community has long argued that effective information and communication
64 processes are prerequisites for successful development. Proponents argue that communication and information
65 flows are the lifeblood of development projects; an integral part of empowering and enabling a healthy, vibrant
66 civil society; essential for the creation of efficient and effective economies; and a critical component of social
67 security.

68 Information is one of the most used everyday words yet it is one of the most misunderstood. This is so
69 because conceptually, information is more often than not taken for granted in that it lacks what can be referred
70 to as a consensual or standard definition. This has in turn given the liberty to scholars to bring their individual
71 perceptions of the concept to bear on their written.

72 Conscious of this lacuna Losee, (1997) attempted a generalist description of the concept when he said that
73 information is that which "is produced by all processes and it is the values of characteristics in the processes
74 output that are information." This description underlines the cognitive attribute of information which is similar
75 to Saracevic and Kantor, (1997) who conceived information as a phenomenon "which affects or changes the state
76 of a mind" of an individual or groups. The emphasis here is the important role of information as a facilitator
77 in any decision-making process, conflict resolution, peace building and social security. This has been succinctly
78 put by Aiyepetu, (1989), who defined information "as data of value in planning (and) decision making." This
79 definition was further amplified by Oladele who conceived information as: Structured data of value which in
80 themselves are the outcome of conscious observations, thoughts and actions either for immediate or anticipated
81 communication and consumption (Oladele, 1991; p.24).

82 An explication of this definition shows that data are mere raw materials that can only become information
83 after careful analysis. Upon internalization information becomes knowledge. In other words, data are of no
84 value if not processed into information, which is meaningful only when it is internalized to become knowledge.
85 Herein lays the Trinitarian concept of information. The three concepts as variants of each other are therefore
86 used interchangeably in this exercise. Closely related to these variants in intelligence report, which is the result
87 of data gathering and analysis on specific subjects or targets for specified objectives.

88 4 III.

89 5 How ICT Foster Social Conflicts, Security and Peace Building

90 A problem that frequently arises for states in international politics is that of how to deal with one particular
91 state's rapid growth in power and subsequent hegemonic ambitions. The 'standard solution' provided by the
92 realist theory of international relations (IR) is that of other states increasing their power (internally balancing)
93 or allying with others (externally balancing) in order to counter the rising power and ensure their own security
94 and survival. Kenneth Waltz, one of the founders of structural realism, contends that in an international system
95 characterized by anarchy where no overarching government exists to enforce laws, 'balancing, not band wagoning,
96 is the behaviour induced by the system' (Waltz, ??1979). The implication of the foregoing is that in this shadow
97 of hegemony, strategic choices are made through the instrumentality of ICT as the vehicle that conveys strategic
98 positions and decisions via Mass media operations and coverage. It is the contradiction of these ICT driven social
99 and traditional media manoeuvrings that either engenders social conflict or peace building in power balancing
100 that either ensure security or compromise it.

101 IV.

102 6 ICT, Security and Military Technology

103 Proponents of offense/defence theory often attribute the changes in a nation's offense/defence balance (ODB) to
104 alterations in its military strategies. They assume that when a nation's technological capabilities favor offense,
105 the state will be inclined to adopt an offensive military strategy; similarly, when a nation's armed forces have a
106 defensive advantage, the state will be disposed to pursuing a defensive strategy (Stephen Van Evera, 1999). In
107 essence, offense/defence theory views adjustments in military doctrine as the product of changes in the balance
108 of military capabilities. It is important to note that changes in the ODB that affect the development of military
109 doctrine and the adoption new military strategies directly depends on the dynamics of ICT.

110 A quick review of the history of technological development makes this point quite clear. Humanity has gone
111 through six distinct periods of military technology: the stone age, the age of metal, the age of gunpowder, the era
112 of mechanized warfare, the nuclear age and the current era of information based warfare (Zhongguo et al, 1993).
113 There were thousands of years between the first three periods, and a few hundred years between gunpowder and
114 mechanized warfare. The three last eras each lasted 50 years, and the rapid escalation from one era to the next
115 is attributable to snowballing

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118 Year 2013 C technological development of the ICT industry. Starting from 1945 and counting the 1991 Persian
119 Gulf War as the beginning of the era of informationalized warfare, there were 46 years between the latest two
120 eras (Xu Jin, 2006). Within each age, military technology underwent relatively small incremental advancements,
121 but the development of anti-tank technologies in the era of mechanized warfare was a serious breakthrough, as
122 it helped to neutralize the tank power offensive.

123 Information Communication Technology wields a profound influence over the course of any armed conflict.
124 When military technology undergoes significant change, the very nature of warfare has to follow suit. In
125 formulating military doctrine, nations need to be cognizant of the structural influence that technology has over
126 strategy. Theoretically, when the independent variable (military technology) undergoes change, the dependent
127 variable (military strategy) should be affected.

128 V.

129 8 ICT Driven Machine, Social Conflict and Security

130 These machines specifically Drone, Missile launchers, and other warfare hard ware are expensive, lethal, and
131 precise in their killing; at least they are designed so to be. A creation of the nation's intelligence apparatus,
132 they act as the new soldiers abroad, innately non-emotive machines asked to perform the previous duties of an
133 army combatant more efficiently and free of the inhibitive emotional affects on human cognizance. They kill their
134 enemies but also can miss their targets and a study released last month shows that Drone miss a lot. Months after
135 researchers at the University of Texas-Austin successfully spoofed a drone into its own crash landing, proving the
136 enormous security vulnerability of the aircraft, the study conducted by law professors at New York University and
137 Stanford argues that American drones are killing civilians in Pakistan's tribal regions and have had a "damaging
138 and counterproductive effect" on the psyche and social welfare of residents there. Their claims are based on
139 roughly 130 interviews with civilians living in the regions of Northern Pakistan where drone attacks are most
140 frequent (Medina, 2012)

141 9 Reflections on Information Communication for Peace Build- 142 ing

143 In the arena of conflict transformation and peace building, communications have historically played a role in
144 shaping the views of policy-makers and influencing popular opinion on conflicts. Starting with the Crimean
145 War (print media), through the American Civil War (photo journalism and print media), World War II (cinema
146 newsreels, radio and daily newspapers) and the wars in the Persian Gulf (1991) and the invasion of Iraq (2002)
147 (global television and the 24-hour news cycle), we can see how communication and media has shaped the views
148 of policy makers and the public on war and the prospects of peace.

149 With the accelerating pace of change and the use of an increasingly diverse range of communication tools,
150 we have seen a shift from the institutional, vertical realm to the new communication space characterized by
151 the merging of mass media and the interactive, horizontal networks of communication. Castells (1996) suggests
152 this has given rise to a new form of communication, mass self-communication, through the Internet and wireless
153 communication networks. We have seen in the recent events in the Middle East how this form of communication
154 has enabled social movements to organize and bring about revolutionary social change.

155 Within the peacebuilding profession, the role of communications has been relatively unexamined until
156 recently. The seminal work of Kalathil, Langlois and Kaplan (2008) provides a rare examination of the role
157 of communication and media in post-conflict and fragile states. They observe that nearly every post-conflict
158 intervention involves some aspect of communication, from messaging on distinct topics to encouraging national
159 dialogue to rebuilding destroyed media infrastructure and institutions. They conclude that "both in research

11 ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

160 and in the field, communication remains an afterthought, frequently treated as part of the public relations
161 strategy rather than an integral and technical component of the post-conflict stabilization and reconstruction
162 process. Because of this, there is very little understanding of the role that communication processes play
163 in the numerous strands of post-conflict reconstruction, including peace building, governance, and long term
164 development” (Kalathil, Langlois and Kaplan, 2008).

165 At the same time, the authors recognize that the media and communication sector can be an important element
166 of stabilization, reconstruction and peace building challenges. Over the last several years, Kalathil, Langlois and
167 Kaplan (2008) note that communication-(D D D D) C 2013

168 based activity has been used to support humanitarian relief, improve governance, and contribute significantly
169 to the process of reconstruction, stabilization and social security. In terms of identifying the strands of practice in
170 Communication for Peace building, one can discern interventions that have contributed to managing expectations,
171 building both trust in and oversight of state institutions, aiding the formation of an inclusive national identity,
172 and fostering a participatory and engaged citizenry.

173 10 VII.

174 11 Analysis Framework

175 In the context of traditional Africa conflict management system, the popular saying that, 'words are used to search
176 for missing links” is indicative of three factors. In the first instance, the saying underscores the importance of
177 dialogue in the African traditional system of conflict adjudication and resolution. Secondly, conflicts are products
178 of their environment and as such mechanism for their resolution must be from the same environment. Thirdly
179 the saying, albeit philosophically, underscores the importance of "words" or information as an important element
180 in any peace building arrangement and more importantly in early warning mechanism. A combination of these
181 factors therefore, informs the need to situate this presentation in the context information management as an
182 offshoot of system theory.

183 The theory states that a system is an aggregation of inter-related elements, which interact with each other
184 and their environment in order to form an entity or synergy, Martin, (1992). An explication of the structure
185 of the theory shows that a system has its boundary in much the same way a community has its own boundary.
186 This boundary demarcates the system or community from outside world. Secondly, a system has its environment
187 just like no community or any arrangement such as an early warning mechanism can exist in isolation of its
188 environment. Moreover, the system interface represents the point at which the system establishes contact with
189 its immediate outside world. Similarly an early warning arrangement must establish contact with its immediate
190 environment if it is to be effective. Above all, a system is effective to the extent it has input and output
191 mechanisms just like an early arrangement must have input and output devices. As for the input device, human
192 and material resources, raw data and intelligence reports constitute major entries into the device. These are
193 processed to produce information upon which informed prediction as to the likelihood of conflict eruption in
194 a place and executive decisions can be based. With respect to an early warning system for peace building
195 therefore, the system theory offers the ability for greater insight into the dynamics and workings of a conflict-
196 ridden community or environment more importantly in the area of predictive capacity. Characteristically, an
197 early warning system must be elastic as much as it is dynamic to be able to accommodate other intervening
198 occurrences.

199 Accordingly, for an early warning mechanism for conflict resolution or peace building to be effective, it has to
200 be institutional based and structurally designed in a way it can absorb input from the environment as well as
201 releasing its output to the same environment. As an institutional arrangement, the system relies on budgetary
202 allocation and control for its general sustenance and attainment of the objectives of the system.

203 As a structural phenomenon, it relies on information management processes of data or intelligence gathering,
204 storage, processing and dissemination, all within a wider context of control and monitoring. These activities
205 become crucial against the background of the objective of the system serving as an arrangement for pre-empting
206 eruption of conflicts within a targeted location or community. Such a system must be robust enough to be able
207 to sound the alarm bell of conflicts eruption in an environment, well ahead of time. The predictive ability of the
208 system must of course be coupled with the ability to indicate measures for managing the conflicts. In other words
209 an early warning mechanism is dynamic and intelligent to the extent it is capable of combining prophylactic and
210 curative measures vis-a-vis conflict resolution or management.

211 It is emphasized that an early warning mechanism being an information system, while taking into consideration
212 the peculiar nature of its immediate environment, must be a barometer for measuring conflict level in an
213 environment be it local, national or international. In this regard, the interplay of the contents of the system with
214 its predictive and prescriptive elements are no more than an index of the system ability to needs are congruent
215 with each other, both the predictive and prescriptive hit rate of the system become high. In a situation such as
216 this, the system can be said to be pointing at an atmosphere of relative peace. Conversely a situation whereby
217 the system's outputs show the dominance of politics or group interests over societal needs for peace, can be said
218 to be a recipe for and/or an index of conflict.

219 **12 VIII.**

220 **13 Increased Risk of Conflict**

221 In recent years the problem of obtaining early warning has received a great deal of attention not only within the
222 United Nations, the European Union and governments in developing countries, but also from NGOs and research
223 specialists.

224 However, the more difficult problem of marshalling timely, effective response to warning has received much
225 less systematic attention. A major problem is one of political will. Early warning rarely leads to effective and
226 timely response. One of the reasons for

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229 Year 2013 C this is that early warning is largely a technical exercise, while early response is a political exercise.
230 There needs to be political will to intervene, but all too often the will is just not there. Early warning is defined
231 as the communication of information on a crisis area, analysis of that information and the development of a
232 potential, timely, strategic response options to the crisis (Adelman, 1998). Early warning differs from intelligence
233 systems in that early warning is not concerned with a direct threat to the gatherer or analyser of the information,
234 or those contemplating a response. Early warning is concerned with the prevention, mitigation or management
235 of violent conflicts.

236 There is an intrinsic link between the collection and analysis of information and the intended response. In fact,
237 the design and management of early warning systems should be intimately connected with the task of determining
238 responses to warning. The following factors, by and large, can afflict the analysis of information (like early warning
239 signals): incredulity, mind-blindness and shadow and noise (Suhrke and Jones, 1996). 'Shadows' are referred to
240 as external blinkers.

241 **15 IX.**

242 **16 Information System and Management**

243 The efficiency and effectiveness of an alerting mechanism for conflict management or peace building is contingent
244 on the existence of functional information system. Such a system must be intelligent enough to combine capacity
245 for providing answers to queries submitted to it with ability to make some smart predictions as to future upsurge
246 in crises in its targeted area. Some of the examples of the queries should be able to proffer answers to conflict
247 antecedents, who are the actors or parties in a conflict, their objectives and their modus operandi. To be able
248 to perform these functions effectively an information typology such as indicated below is illustrative from the
249 system inputoutput perspectives.

250 The predictive ability of the system is to a larger extent predicated on the design approach adopted with
251 particular attention to the trade off between recall and precision and the frequency with which the system is
252 being updated. A design approach emphasizing high recall will have less of precision hits and the converse is
253 the truth in the case of emphasis on precision, which can be more beneficial to an information system for peace
254 building. For instance, a situation whereby a system shows increased mobilization of personnel, arms build up
255 coupled with discomfoting utterances by actors in a conflict, are sure indices of heightened level of insecurity.
256 Information management is the pivot around which an early warning mechanism for peace building revolves.
257 This is more so that conflicts cannot occur in a vacuum but against the background of the interplay of factors
258 such as related to politics cum socio-economic conditions and resources and historical antecedents. These factors
259 or elements serve as warning indicators or information around which an information system for decision-making
260 can be based with respect to conflict management.

261 As a process, information management is geared towards holistic harnessing of information pertaining to a
262 subject or an issue with focus on the attainment of specific objective namely peace building. Thus information
263 management involves data sourcing, processing and analysis, storage, retrieval and delivery. The totality of these
264 activities combines to give value to information as a strategic resource upon which decisions can be predicated.
265 In an effort to build peace in a future. Information management can be in manual or mechanical form with
266 either of the approaches having its strength and weaknesses.

267 In contemporary global environment, information management has assumed a new dimension with the ever-
268 converging power of information and communications technologies (ICTs) such as electronics, including computers
269 and telecommunications. As tools, the technologies have not only made it possible for large areas to be monitored
270 remotely but to also gather equally large volume of information or data to be managed irrespective of spatial
271 and time limitations. In much the same way, technologies have also made it possible for two or more people
272 to share information simultaneously with little or no cost. Such is the importance of ICTs that it is absolutely
273 inconceivable in contemporary society to think of an arrangement for early warning for peace building outside the
274 convergence of the technologies. The advantages of these technologies lie in their capacity for high information
275 recall, precision, delivery, ??deyemi and Oladele (1995), all of which are major requirements for decision making
276 in conflict situations.

277 **17 X.**

278 **18 Conclusion**

279 The underlying assumption of this paper has been that conflicts are human-centred occurrences that follow certain
 280 discernable patterns and rhythms that are amenable to prediction ahead of their final eruption. Unfortunately,
 281 the preponderance of conflicts in Nigeria cannot be separated from the palpable disregard of early warning signs,
 282 which are contained in intelligence (information communication) reports to those who should act. This in itself
 283 in more ways than one confirms the belief that the concept of an early warning mechanism for peace building
 284 revolves around information system design all within a framework of information management.

285 The interplay of the elements of the information system with the activities constituting information
 286 communication management provides the warning indicators. But it takes not only a perceptive to identify
 287 and understand these indicators; it also requires a political will-power to utilize the indicators for decisionmaking
 288 with respect to nipping the potential conflicts in the bud. A situation whereby a visionless. Rather a preemptive
 289 approach relying on a warning mechanism is not only cost effective but more visionary vis-a-vis peace building.

290 It is important to observe that peace building is a collective responsibility of citizenry of the country and in
 291 particular the security agencies whose goal is to ensure social security of all citizens. A situation whereby the
 292 different security agencies in the country work as archipelagos of their own amounts to duplication of energies and
 293 wastage of resources. A linkage or networking arrangement for information sharing among the security outfits is
 294 certainly in consonance with an early warning system for conflict prevention and resolution.

295 An early warning information system for peace building can only be adjudged adequate to the extent it is
 296 reliable and intelligent. While reliability is a function of constant updating, a system is intelligent if it is capable
 297 of providing the indices of conflicts in the future. It is in this regard that a warning mechanism for peace building
 298 can be described as a facility for sounding the alarm bell of a potential conflict well ahead of eruption.

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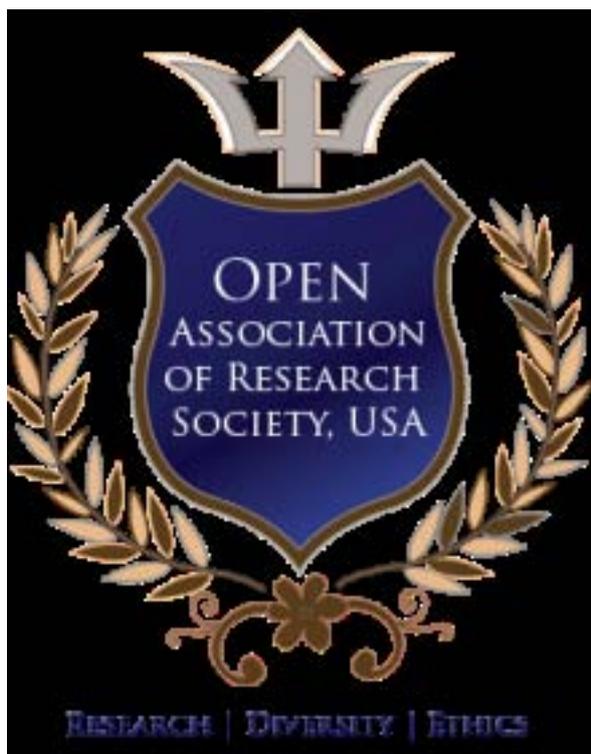


Figure 1: Volume

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