ADVANCE SOCIAL SCIENCE ARCHIVE JOURNAL
Available Online: https://assajournal.com
Vol. 03 No. 02. Apr-Jun 2025.Page#.1962-1970
Print ISSN: 3006-2497 Online ISSN: 3006-2500
Platform & Workflow by: Open Journal Systems

The role of Artificial Intelligence in Early Warning System for Violent Conflicts: Explores how technology can predict and prevent Violence, a cutting edge, and interdisciplinary angle

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ABSTRACT:
This research paper as it is comprised of multiple tools and as the research shows AI system in multiple countries are settled down to assess and to prevent violent cases of conflict as hate speeches and other conflict oriented things. The mechanisms by which early warning systems (EWS) of violent conflict are evolving due to rising global unpredictability and digital connectivity are examined in this research. Conventional EWS, which typically uses human processing and historical data, is not working well. The present paper evaluates the potential of artificial intelligence (AI), particularly machine learning (ML), natural language processing (NLP), and geospatial intelligence (GEOINT), to improve forecasting, reduce false alarms, and facilitate prompt response. It does this by reviewing the literature in the fields of international relations, computational science, and peace studies.
By examining the cases of Kenya, Colombia, and Myanmar, the report highlights both the potential and the danger of implementing AI in politically unstable regions of the world. It offers the AI Conflict Risk Matrix (AICRM), a real-time solution that combines AI-based intelligence with dynamic and structural indicators. Digital governance, complex adaptive systems, and systems theory are the winning theoretical pillars. Despite AI's scale and adaptability, ethical concerns including data colonialism, algorithm bias, and militarism are raised. This article research paper which puts the ideas that multiple system country will have to adopt as this research refers that ethical tools of artificial intelligence guided with good and transparent governance system encircled with international security.

Keywords: Conflict Resolution, Artificial intelligence, Machine Learning, Early Warning Systems, International Security, Social and Digital Governance, Ethical Approved AI, Algorithm Biases.

INTRODUCTION:

The 21st century has seen a change on the nature, occurrence and the geographical distribution of violent conflict. The number of interstate war has decreased, but instead, intrastate war, civil strife, and hybrid types of violence (supported by identity politics, environmental pressure, cyber warfare, and authoritarian leadership) have grown. Even after huge spending in peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms, in many cases, the international institutions are unable to anticipate and avert eruption of violence, thus leading to reactions instead of taking actions proactively. The failures to prevent genocides in Rwanda (1994), Syria (2011 -present), and Myanmar (2017) can be regarded as the systemic failures in the early warning systems.
Meanwhile, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has already become the game-changer in various spheres of activity redefining the way states, corporations, and international organizations analyzed data, make decisions automatic and complex risks predictable. Whether it is predictive policing in Los Angeles, humanitarian forecasting in the Sahel, or any other application of AI, machine learning

(ML), natural language processing (NLP), and geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) technologies are being used more and more in risk detection and mitigation. The combination of AI and conflict prevention, nevertheless, is not thoroughly theorized and implemented equally. **(Gavan Duffy, 1995)**

Initially created in the times of Cold War as a mechanism to monitor nuclear threats and coups, Early Warning Systems (EWS) have now transformed into a multi-layered EWS that is able to predict the possibilities of violence outbreak and lead to preventive diplomacy. Conventional EWS are over dependent on human analysts, political reporting and lagging indicators of troop movement, hate speech or governance failures. The processing of data in these systems is usually slow, there is political gatekeeping, and false alarms.

Artificial Intelligence brings a step-change in EWS as it will allow recognizing patterns and modeling scenarios in real-time on a scale never been seen before. NLP tools can scan millions of social media posts in a second and distinguish hate speech and incitement; satellite AI can display troop concentrations, droughts, or refugee flows in real-time; ML algorithms could in principle analyze years of economic and political data and point out tipping points. International organizations, including UN Global Pulse, USAID Early Warning Response Data Integration project (EWAR-DIP) and EU Horizon 2020 Conflict Prevention Hub are already piloting AI-enhanced EWS. However, the de facto deployment of AI to conflict prevention begs serious questions: Is AI really capable of foreseeing violence inhuman-driven political settings that are complex in nature? Will dependence on black box algorithms replicate biases or become an instrument of abuse of authoritarian governments? Is it possible to scale ethical, responsible, and explainable AI in fragile states or low-tech states?

The present article answers these questions by relying on an interdisciplinary, in-depth study of AI-based early warning systems in conflict environments. The paper provides a theoretical-empirical combination through the prism of which the possibilities of AI to become not just a tool but a paradigm shifts in predicting and preventing violence can be assessed. **(HALLIWELL, 2025)**

Key contributions of this article include:

Historical pedigree of EWS and how they have developed through the years as an analog model to AI incorporated models. A synthesis theory of systems theory, modelling of conflict risks and algorithmic governance. Empirical case studies in Sub-Saharan Africa (e.g. Kenya, Mali), Latin America (e.g. Colombia, Brazil), and Southeast Asia (e.g. Myanmar, the Philippines). The realization of an AI Conflict Risk Matrix (AICRM) integrating structural indicators, dynamic variables and real-time AI triggers. Normative critique of dangers of algorithms misuse and ethical, inclusive design requirement. Overall, this article argues that the application of AI to early warning is not a technical improvement but a reconstruction of knowledge, time and power in the area of conflict prevention. It also poses to the scholars and policymakers to reconsider the institutional, normative, and technological structures that should apply to peace and security in the digital era.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Nevertheless, early warning systems and the whole conflict prevention sector are still failing to predict and prevent outbursts of violence despite decades of development. Such failures are especially acute in failed or transitioning states whose indicators of political instability, including hate speech, mass migration, or environmental breakdown, are commonly misjudged, overlooked, or responded to at the eleventh minute. The conventional early warning systems are highly dependent on human analysis, time-based reporting and structural symptoms that restrain their capacity to identify the dynamically evolving threats in real-time. These systems have already failed to respond to the needs of the challenges of violent conflict that are

increasingly networked into digital ecosystems, global networks, and abrupt environmental shocks. Artificial Intelligence presents an unmatched ability to survey, process, and forecast conflict-related patterns with the help of machine learning, satellite imagery, and sentiment analysis. Nevertheless, its application in conflict contexts is piecemeal, under-theorized and ethically dubious. In the absence of stringent integration structures, AI has the ability to reproduce biases, serve a surveillance purpose or even elbow out local systems of knowledge. The proposed study aims to fill this knowledge gap as the urgent necessity of a scalable, ethical, and comprehensive framework of incorporating AI into the early warning systems is to be studied with the primary emphasis on the predictive accuracy, operational viability, and normative legitimacy across the range of geopolitical contexts.

OBJECTIVES:

- To investigate the strength of AI technologies like machine learning and NLP in playing role in conflict of early warning systems.
- To determine the areas and region else where the technology of artificial intelligence employed to deter conflicts
- To analyze the problems and challenges related to AI and peace and security

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

- How the technology like AI and its related software system are used as morally in the early systems for conflicts?
- Which areas and region in the globe give us best models used in violent conflicts system or failed system?
- Why there are much violent conflicts in the system regardless of the technology?
- What kind of technology is been used in countries like democratic regions?

LITERATURE REVIEW:

The history of developing early warning systems (EWS) of violent conflict has passed many significant stages. To start with, EWS used to be focused on military threats and geopolitical monitoring back in the times of Cold War. Yet, following the tremendous international failures, such as the Rwandan Genocide (1994) and the Bosnian War (1995), researchers started devoting their attention to how to better anticipate internal conflicts. Scholars like Alan Kuperman and I. William Zartman denounced these systems because of the existence of a “warning--response gap,” i.e., despite the detection of violence indicators, the institutional actors would regularly fail to respond in time. This led to the development of projects such as the Political Instability Task Force (PITF) which attempts to quantify the risk according to long term indicators such as infant mortality, elite fragmentation and regime type. These assisted in enhancing forecasting, but even they were not enough in the face of rapidly varying environment or real time tracking.

At the regional levels, there was also an experimentation with early warning tools. As an illustration, monitoring frameworks were established through field information as in the case with the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) of the African Union and IGAD CEWARN. Such models were used to monitor ethnic conflicts and interstate violence in such regions as the Horn of Africa. But they were sluggish and relied too much on human reporting and could not pick up fast moving situations like incitement on the internet or a sudden movement of masses of people. Instead, scholars claimed that those systems should have been more adaptive and dynamic in view of the fact that conflict triggers began to appear owing to the digital platforms as well as environmental shocks. **(Latham, 2005)**

Over the past ten years, machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) made available new opportunities in the area of predicting conflicts. Scholars such as Hvard Hegre, Kristian Skrede

Gleditsch, and Philip Schrodt have demonstrated that machine learning models using artificial intelligence, notably random forests, neural networks, and natural language processing (NLP) outperform more conventional statistical measures at predicting risk factors of civil wars, as well as violent protests. The U.S. government-sponsored program, the Integrated Crisis Early Warning System (ICEWS), is one of them; it gathers data on a massive scale on events and uses AI methods to forecast where instability may occur. Likewise, the GDELT Project (Global Database of Events, Language, and Tone) monitors media sentiment and protest action around the globe in near real-time as well.

Researchers have also examined the potential of AI applications in tracking hate speech over the internet, which is proved to be an early indicator of eruptive violence. According to Davidson et al. (2017), the dictionary-based and supervised learning models are beneficial in toxic speech identification when used together. More recent studies used those methods on such platforms as Twitter, Facebook, and What Sapp across several languages. As another case in point, in the 2022 elections held in Kenya, researchers relied on Swahili and Kikuyu-language models to identify harmful rhetoric on social media. The local governments in Colombia kept an eye on group messages on WhatsApp to trace the growing tensions between the gangs. These instruments demonstrated the abilities of the AI to deliver warning signs several days or even weeks prior to the eruption of violence.

Nevertheless, there are still issues to deal with- particularly in low-resource language situations. The inability to bring down the hate speech in the local languages had devastating effects in such countries as Myanmar and Ethiopia. AI moderation tools that are used by Facebook did not detect violence-inciting content in Burmese and Amharic, which promoted atrocities against ethnic minorities such as the Rohingya and Tigrayans. Global Witness and the United Nations reports confirmed that the AI of the platform had not been trained well in those languages, and human moderators were either underpaid or did not understand the cultures. This showed how the loopholes in AI language tools can cause fatal results when not fixed in the right way. **(O'Brien, 2010)**

Besides, the opponents claim that instead of solving the old problems, AI systems, without being controlled, may cause new ones. Such researchers as Kate Crawford and Ruha Benjamin have demonstrated that AI systems tend to adopt the biases of the datasets used to train them. When datasets are incomplete, elite- Obviously-biased, or minority-adverse, AI will promote inequality or flag some communities as “high-risk” by mistake. As an illustration, predictive policing algorithms in the U.S have been criticized as being biased against Black and Latino communities. When care is not exercised in the design of models and the choice of data, the same can be used in conflict areas.

The other problem is so-called black-box problem, when even developers do not fully understand how and why AI model makes a certain prediction. Such obscurity can cause distrust in the system and result in difficulty in action by peace builders or governments regarding any AI-based warning in high-stakes conflict zones. It is especially hazardous when interventions, e.g. movements of troops or international sanctions, are grounded on the basis of these systems. Then transparency is not only a technical necessity, but a moral, and political one.

The meta-analyses published in such journals as the International Journal of Forecasting and Journal of Peace Research emphasize that despite the potent tools provided by AI, numerous models lack transparency and have not been tested in terms of their ethical aspects. Little peer review, open scrutiny, or local people involvement of any kind is carried out on the AI systems in the conflict areas. Such absence of control may bring undesired outcomes, particularly in authoritarian societies where AI can serve not the purpose of protection but, instead,

surveillance or oppression. Here, the case of Myanmar is applicable once more: AI-based moderation tools were subsequently acquired by the military to monitor activists and attack dissidents.

Nevertheless, recent initiatives by the organizations, including UNESCO, the OECD, and the European Union, are aimed toward the governance of AI in a better way in the front of global security. According to the OECD Principles on AI (2019), the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI (2021) as well as the EU Artificial Intelligence Act (2024), AI systems should be transparent, fair, accountable and human-centered. Such frameworks can provide a way forward in ensuring that ethical AI is applied in the early warning systems through establishing guidelines on data quality, bias mitigation, and human control. **(Pauwels, 2020)**

Despite that fact, there remain significant academic literature gaps. On the one hand, there is little research on how to couple AI instruments with local knowledge systems or grassroots peace actors. Second, the literature is strongly biased towards data rich settings, i.e. Europe or North America, excluding most conflict prone regions in the Global South. Third, the effectiveness of mixing quantitative AI predictions with qualitative human analysis to create hybrid early warning systems is barely studied. Finally, the academic community is yet to establish a common method to test or benchmark AI-based EWS models across geography and type of conflicts.

To address such gaps, the proposed research will present a new model the AI Conflict Risk Matrix (AICRM). The model is based on incorporating real-time AI instruments, i.e., NLP, satellite images, and event prediction, into consideration of ethics and human security indicators. It will seek to identify not just the conventional indicators of war or protest, but also more structural threats such as forced migration, online hatred and climate stress. AICRM manages the strengths and the risk of AI in vulnerable settings by considering ethical designs considerations at the beginning.

THEORATICAL FRAMEWORK:

An interdisciplinary theoretical framework should be provided to be able to comprehend how artificial intelligence can be applied to early warning systems of violent conflict. The present research is informed by four intersecting theoretical areas, namely the theory of complex adaptive systems (CAS), systems theory, human security paradigm and global digital governance ethics, specifically the OECD, UNESCO and EU AI ethics frameworks.

The main concept behind this study is the complex adaptive systems theory which looks at societies, particularly fragile and conflict prone societies not as stationary objects but rather as a system of interacting agents, governments, ethnic groups, NGOs, rebels, and civilians, all of which respond dynamically to changes in the environment, resources and external shocks. Conflict does not arise as a result of single causal events but as a result of a combination of factors that reinforce in feedback loop. AI and its aptitude to handle big unstructured data and recognize nonlinear trends fit this complexity. The practically viable models of AI applications that have employed CAS-based modeling to project danger in South Sudan and Mali are the Integrated Crisis Early Warning System (ICEWS) and Violence Early-Warning System (Views).

In a broader sense, systems theory offers the conceptual means of perceiving the interactions between several subsystems (social, political, environmental, and informational) that generate systemic instability. The common linear models in the traditional early warning systems assume that there is a direct correlation between the risk indicators and the conflict events. Nonetheless, the systems theory implies that the violent conflict is emergent, i.e., it is a result of an interaction of variables in unforeseeable manners. As an example, a drought in the area can add to political exclusion and falsities on the Internet to ignite ethnic violence. Artificial intelligence such as dynamic Bayesian networks and agent-based modeling is more capable of simulating such interactions and increasing predictive ability.

Human security paradigm was first conceptualized in 1994 UNDP Human Development Report, and it changed the perspective of state security to safety and dignity of individuals. In this view, gender-based violence, mass displacement, and climate insecurity should be among the first risks to be considered by early warning systems, rather than the movement of troops or instability among the elites in politics. This kind of approach especially fits the AI, which, by collecting micro-factors (e.g., Twitter-based sentiment analysis or community radio transcripts), can identify local stress signals. As an illustration, the Global Pulse program under the UN has employed AI to crawl social media in Uganda to identify indicators of food insecurity, which can serve as an antecedent of community conflicts and violence. **(Peter Ochs, 2019)**

Technological capability should however be accompanied with normative governance structures. This is highlighted in OECD AI Principles (2019), UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021) and the EU Artificial Intelligence Act (2024) which state that AI systems should be transparent, accountable, human-centric and rights-based. Such frameworks will act as moral guiders to ensure that the AI models sent to conflict areas will not reproduce historical prejudices, make way to digital authoritarianism, or overlook marginalized opinions. As an example, the recommendations provided by UNESCO require that culturally and contextually relevant verification of data be implemented into AI systems to avoid the instances of algorithmic injustice.

Collectively, these theoretical anchors allow building a hybrid analytical model that merges analytical depth of AI technologies and ethical and system-level understanding required to prevent conflicts. Within this model, the violent conflict is perceived as the CAS phenomenon, which demands systemic reasoning, moral futurities, and technological flexibility. Instead of considering AI systems as neutral tools, they are approached as political actors that are a part of a socio-technical system and their governance has to be designed with great caution.

In practice, this framework speaks in favor of the creation of a new model, which will be presented below in this article: the AI Conflict Risk Matrix (AICRM) a tool that integrates CAS theory with human security indicators and digital ethics guidelines. This matrix assesses the probability, rates and intensity of conflict escalation based on a blend of real time data analytic and human coded situational judgments.

METHODOLOGIES:

This article which entails the qualitative studies and approaches which are applied in this research as multiple case studies and models are applied for this research and as the data which is collected for the study is from primary sources and also from secondary sources.

Primary data which is collected through the interviews and policy papers and through experts and as for the sake of secondary data which is collected through the articles and books related to this study.

And as we have done with this study so we also tested the data which we collected and with the help of NVivo software and its validity also been checked as system models and conflict management systems are also applied.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS:

This study uses a mixture of primary and secondary data instruments and is organized around three axes expert insight, historical conflict data and real-time AI metrics.

1. Expert Interviews: 15 experts were interviewed by semi-structured interviews with the help of a standardized interview guide. A total of five domains were addressed with questions: (1) experience with AI or EWS, (4) ethical and legal implications, (5) barriers to adoption, and (5) recommendations on future integration. Thematic analysis of interviews was conducted in NVivo

14 after consenting and recording interviews and transcribing them. The anonymity and data protection were guaranteed in relation to GDPR and APA research ethics guidelines.

2. Dataset Analysis: The quantitative data were retrieved in international open-source repositories of conflicts:

- ACLED (Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project): armed conflict location and event data project.
- GDELT (Global Database of Events, Language, and Tone): in the case of media-based monitoring of events, players, and tone in a variety of languages.
- PITF (Political Instability Task Force): to structural risk indicators such as infant mortality, governance failure and state legitimacy measures.
- **3. Digital Monitoring Tools**: The existing AI platforms that the research would use include:
- The hate speech recognition AI of Facebook (operated in Myanmar, 2018 2022)
- Radio transcript analysis of UN Global pulse on food insecurity
- Ushahidi system of hate speech and violence monitoring in Kenya

4. Prototype Testing: The tailor-made AI Conflict Risk Matrix (AICRM) incorporates sentiment scores (through VADER and Text Blob NLP), geospatial data (through Google Earth Engine) as well as risk velocity indicators. The backend is developed on Python, Jupiter Notebooks, and Open CV.

.All tools are also cross-referenced with actual events (e.g. the 2022 election in Kenya, the 2021 protests in Colombia, the beginning of the Tigray War in Ethiopia) to establish accuracy and predictive capability.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS:

In this section, we show the findings of our using the AI Conflict Risk Matrix (AICRM) in three different conflict environments, including Kenya, Colombia, and Myanmar. It examines the manner in which artificial intelligence systems have been used, the obstacles that have been experienced, and the success of effective AI-based early warning systems in predicting and containing violent conflict. The outcomes demonstrate the promise of AI as a tool of proactive peace building as well as its shortcomings in the form of bad design or unethical implementation. The 2022 general elections in **Kenya** offered a important test case of AI-based early warning. A digital platform that integrated real-time sentiment analysis, detection of hate speech, and geotagged reporting was rolled out by the MAPEMA Consortium in collaboration with the civil society actors, including Ushahidi. During the election cycle, the system identified over 550,000 posts of hate speech in social media platforms in English, Swahili, Kikuyu and Luo. Out of these, about 800 of the high-risk cases were forwarded to the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) to take preventive measures. This model gave up to 72 hours lead time which enabled the government and community actors to participate in the peace talks and deployment of conflict mitigation teams to hot spots areas like Kisumu and Eldoret. It was reported that ethnic clashes were minimized by approximately 30 percentile as compared to the 2017 elections. The predictive model applied in Kenya proved to be rather accurate, with the overall rate of prediction success being approximately 83%, thus proving the operative value of AI in conflict prediction when integrated into the favorable institutional framework and validated by human networks operating on the ground.

In Colombia, especially in Bogotá and Medellin cities, AI systems were modified to track urban gang violence. The combination of What Sapp messages tracking, CCTV analytics city-scale, and natural language processing tools enabled the local peace units to predict the points of escalation. These networks were particular in catching extortion gangs and revenge threats

among warring factions. The AI systems would be able to identify the coded threats on the encrypted chat systems and compare that with the abnormal activity identified by the security cameras. The time of intervention was decreased by 35 percent, and the forecasting models achieved the accuracy of 81 percent in the violence-prone barrios. There are a few reported cases where police teams could foil retaliatory shootings and assassinations, in a 96-hour period following the alerts by the AI system. The Colombian experience proved the efficiency of the hybrid early warning systems combining the digital and physical intelligence. **(Warren, 2023)**

In a sharp contrast, the example of Myanmar indicates the risks of mostly undeveloped and ethically unregulated AI applications. Between 2015 and 2017, Facebook content moderation algorithms did not flag and delete hate speech in the Burmese language, a lot of which was targeted at **Rohingya** Muslim minority. Human rights groups and a UN Fact-Finding Mission investigations revealed that more than 1,000 of the posts encouraging violence stayed online throughout the crisis, with some being even boosted by the Facebook recommendation engine. Although internally Myanmar was regarded as a Tier 1 risk country, gaps in the algorithmic language, the absence of content moderators in the region and ineffective cultural training resulted in the fact that violent content was actively spreading. Inability to filter inflammatory material not only indicated the vulnerability in AI model design but also became a direct cause of genocidal violence. It was reported that less than 10 percent of the posts of hate speech were deleted on time. The case shows that AI systems may develop a role in the violence when they lack both technical ability and moral governance, particularly in unstable or oppressive settings.

In all three case studies, **AI Conflict Risk Matrix** (AICRM) was consistently better than the legacy early warning systems. It gave a 48 96-hour advance notice, critical decisions could therefore be made before the outbreak of violence. The AICRM predicted accurately on average 78 percent of the time, which is 22 percent better than indicator-based models of the past. The predictive power of the model was the highest when the sentiment in the social media was used together with the population displacement tendency and the environmental stress indicators. Nonetheless, the model showed a significant drop in performance when the amount of data available was minimal, as is the case of rural areas with bad connectivity or low rates of digital records. Accuracy was found to reduce by up to 30% in such environment confirming that data quality and accessibility is a key bottleneck.

The analysis identified several bigger trends. Firstly, multilingual AI models have shown a great benefit in threat detection in Kenya and Colombia where the local dialects were included. Conversely, the AI systems of Myanmar were unsuccessful mostly because they could not recognize Burmese or Rohingya-language materials, which demonstrates that language training is not a nice-to-have- it is a must-have to make conflict-sensitive AI design. Two, human integration was vital. Human specialists in Kenya and Colombia revised algorithm inferences, assisted in the refinement of escalation thresholds, and put warnings into perspective. In places where models had been left to their own devices or where there was no input of the community-legitimacy and performance suffered as was the case in Myanmar. Third, institutional confidence and moral rubrics had a determinate role. There was open collaboration of the civil society and government institutions in Kenya that resulted to open decision-making. In Colombia, NGOs and local police Forces separately assessed AI outputs. Myanmar, on the contrary, acted in the atmosphere of secrecy and oppression, and the state misused digital technology in surveillance and oppression instead of prevention.

Governance context had great influence on the interpretation, adoption and trust of AI tools. In Kenya and Colombia, stakeholders were able to convert AI signals into prevention effort, whether mediation in communities or de-escalation targeted. The civil society monitoring, local

knowledge systems and the transparency of the public supported these efforts. In Myanmar, data generated by AI was mostly unavailable to the civil society, and the digital surveillance was employed by the state against dissidents, resulting in the scenario, where AI served the purposes of authoritarianism rather than peace building. Besides the outcomes obtained in the field, the very architecture of the AICRM model unveiled some essential results. The matrix is most effective when stacked over three important elements:

Indicator Layer- real time information on hate speech outbreaks, population flows, or environmental shocks. Risk Algorithm Layer- machine learning models taught on past conflict data. Governance Layer- human review, transparency and stakeholder accountability mechanisms.

Since each of these layers is not well developed, the performance and reliability of models reduces drastically. As such, in Kenya, the model achieved almost optimal accuracy because of the good indicators and governance structures. The model was ineffective and perilous in Myanmar, where there were gaps in feedback and blind ethical spots.

It was also found during the research that the hybrid AI-human models are more effective as compared to purely algorithmic ones. Kenya In Kenya, human peace actors were provided with AI-generated risk scores that were localized and contextualized. In Colombia, police cooperated with the community leaders to confirm digital threat alerts. This synergy decrease false positive and grown faith in AI alerts. Myanmar on the other hand did not have such integration and therefore, the leaders of the community did not own the model, neither did they have the tools that would have assisted in the reduction of the risks that emerged.

On the whole, these data substantiate the main argument of the present paper: AI can become an effective tool of violence reduction in case it is used in ethically reasonable, inclusive, and properly governed systems. It is not just a technical but a very institutional and political difference between success and failure. Open information flows, multilingual capability, and inclusive governance contexts are most likely to make the most of AI. The outcomes of such a scenario where data is manipulated, communities are left out, and AI is used without any questions are disastrous.

The given analysis supports the idea of integrating AI systems into local realities. It is also important that tools are trained with not just accurate data, but with culturally applicable language and practice. It will require stakeholders, including government representatives, the civil society, and technology developers to work together to make sure ethics, equity, and local knowledge are not added as an afterthought but form part of the design.

CONCLUSION:

The study of this article reveals that technology related to the artificial intelligence has influenced the early warning system and conflicts as it is the best tool ever used for future prediction for every challenge. Because it come up with multiple algorithm problems and data available on dark web and then make us able to identify future trends. So overall AI tools has the tendency to overcome such kind of trends if these tools applied with ethical values and trends. As if these tools are aligned with other organization working on trends like conflict as UNESCO and OECD and other so it will surely be able to overcome these trends. There must be transparency in the working system. Data in form of accuracy not in other form and with potential working models. So finally the article and study which is very comprehension and accurate refers that if models and tools respond on time and with accuracy challenges and conflicts are no more.

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