

Scoping a long-term research programme on conflict, state fragility and social cohesion

Report prepared for DFID's Central Research department

Annex E: Mapping of existing and planned research
activities

December 2008



i.

ii.

Annex D: Mapping of existing and planned research activities

The terms of reference for this scoping study asked for a detailed outline of the current and planned research activities being undertaken by academic institutions, donors, UN agencies, the OECD-DAC, NGOs and other UK Government Departments in the field of conflict, state fragility and social cohesion.

In order to respond to this request, we submitted two additional GSDRC queries to supplement the GSDRC query commissioned by Mary Thompson in July. These queries used as guidance the proposed research question of “why are some states prone to fragility and conflict, and what are the foundations of durable peace and stability?” and the themes outlined in the draft PCN in order to identify relevant research. Although in many cases GSDRC researchers attempted to contact individual researchers and institutions to request information, on the whole, given the short timeframe, they primarily had to rely on information on the websites of different research institutions. This meant that it was sometimes difficult to distinguish between existing and planned research activities and information obtained on the latter was very limited. Equally, in the cases of a few (mainly southern) institutions, the GSDRC was unable to obtain information.

We supplemented these queries with discussions during the consultation process with individual researchers and policy makers about research being conducted or planned by their institutions.

This document draws together the results of both the GSDRC queries and the consultation exercise and gives an overview of the key areas of research being conducted by the following institutions, consortia and networks:

Northern Research on Conflict, State Fragility and Social Cohesion

1. Armed Violence Prevention Programme, UNDP BCPR Geneva, (collaboration between UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, UNODC, ODA)
2. Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (ACPACS), University of Queensland
3. Berghof Research Centre
4. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
5. Centre for Conflict Studies (CCS), Utrecht University
6. Centre for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM), University of Maryland
7. Centre for Justice and Peace-building, Eastern Mennonite University
8. Centre for Peace and Reconciliation Studies (CPRS), University of Coventry
9. Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity (CRISE) University of Oxford
10. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
11. Centre for Study of Global Governance, LSE
12. Centre for Sustainable Development and International Peace (SDIP), University of Denver
13. Centre For The Future State
14. Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Contemporary Political Violence (CSRV), University of Wales
15. Centre of International Studies, University of Cambridge
16. Centre on Conflict Development and Peace-Building (CCDP), Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
17. Chr. Michelsen Institute
18. Clingendael Security and Conflict Programme (CSCP)
19. Conciliation Resources
20. Crisis States Research Centre, London School of Economics
21. Department of Politics, Centre for Governance and International Affairs, University of Bristol
22. Department of Peace and Conflict Research, University of Uppsala
23. Department of War Studies, Kings College
24. European University Centre for Peace Studies
25. Feinstein International Centre, Tufts University
26. Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)
27. Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE)
28. Global Urban Research Centre, Manchester University,
29. Households in Conflict Network (HiCN)
30. Human Security Report Project, Simon Fraser University
31. Institute of Development Studies (IDS)
32. International Bureau of Education (IBE), UNESCO
33. International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ)
34. International Centre for Participation Studies (ICPS), University of Bradford



35. International Conflict Research (INCORE)
36. International Council on Human Rights Policy
37. International IDEA
38. International Peace, Conflict and Development Centre, International Development Research Centre
39. International Peace Institute, Formerly International Peace Academy
40. International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO)
41. Justice and Violence Research Centre, University of Sussex
42. Micro Level Analysis of Violent Conflict (MICROCON)
43. New Security Challenges Programme, University of Birmingham
44. OECD-DAC
45. Oxford Research Group
46. Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
47. Post-War Reconstruction and Development Unit (PRDU), University of York
48. Power and Politics in Africa, ODI and partners
49. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
50. The World Bank
51. Trudeau Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Toronto
52. UNDP BCPR (Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery)
53. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
54. Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars

Southern Research on Conflict, State Fragility and Social Cohesion

55. Afghan Research and Evaluation Unit, **Afghanistan**
56. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), **South Africa**
57. Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI), **Cambodia**
58. Centre for Conflict Management (CCM), National University of **Rwanda**
59. Centre for Conflict Resolution, Cape Town, **South Africa**
60. Centre for Conflict Resolution (CECORE) Kampala, **Uganda**
61. Centre for Democracy and Development, **Nigeria**
62. Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, Ibadan, **Nigeria**
63. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, **India**
64. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), Dakar, **Senegal**
65. Global Consortium on Security Transformation (**Global**)
66. Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (**Global**)
67. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) **India**
68. International Centre for Ethnic Studies, **Sri Lanka**
69. National Democratic Institute (NDI), **Yemen**
70. Sustainable Development Policy Institute, **Pakistan**
71. Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, **Columbia**



Northern Research on Conflict, State Fragility and Social Cohesion

1. Armed Violence Prevention Programme, UNDP BCPR Geneva, (collaboration between UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, UNODC, ODA)

Website: http://www.undp.org/cpr/we_do/armed_violence.shtml

- Conducting a comprehensive mapping of UN and international financial institutions activities that concern either the direct implementation or support for implementation of armed violence prevention programming, and developing from this mapping and stakeholder interviews a prescriptive set of recommendations for mechanisms and approaches that would increase UN agency and international financial institution collaboration and coherency.
- Conducting base-line assessments of the prevalence and distribution of armed violence in each focus country (including age and sex disaggregated data).
- Undertaking research to examine the effect of the presence or absence of a firearm in a household on perpetration of intimate partner or sexual violence as well as the impacts of this on perception of security for women within their households.
- Undertaking research to examine pervasive effects within communities of either high levels of armed violence or perceptions of a high risk for being a victim of armed violence.
- Conducting research to better understand the extent and nature of needs of victims and survivors of armed violence, the scope of donor assistance for victims and survivors, and recommendations for programming.
- Undertaking research to examine the phenomenon of armed violence in the urban settings, including its impacts and modalities as well as to explore how national and local urban policies address and relate to it.

2. Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (ACPACS), University of Queensland, Australia

Website: <http://www.uq.edu.au/acpacs/research>

Contact: Dr. M Anne Brown, Research Fellow (anne.brown@uq.edu.au)

Research Themes:

- Causes of conflict at local, national and international levels
- Non violent modes of conflict transformation
- Development and peacebuilding
- The state and violence
- Alternative dispute resolution and mediation
- Regional and global trends in mediation
- Justice and reconciliation

Geographic Focus: Australia, the Island countries of the Pacific and South East Asia

Research Project: **The State and Violence: Building Sustainable Peace**

<http://www.uq.edu.au/acpacs/the-state-and-violence-building-sustainable-peace>

This project aims to challenge the 'state failure' discourse that is currently so popular in research and policy as well as the practical political fall-out of that discourse, namely the promotion of conventional 'state building' as the avenue for the control of violence and for peace building. Alternative explanations for, and assessments of, the current status of statehood in the South and the related causes and forms of violent conflict will be presented as will alternative non-state-centric approaches to the control of violence and peace building. To these ends, the issue of 'state and violence' in selected regions of several states will be compared on the basis of an analysis of the state-society interface under conditions of 'incomplete' statehood.

The regional focus will be on Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Case studies will be conducted on the Solomon Islands, East Timor, and Bougainville, Australia etc.

Note: This research has just recently been completed, and a series of papers on the findings are currently being produced.



Dr. Brown and her colleagues produced a document specifically for this query, outlining their research capabilities and areas of focus, recently completed and current work, planned work, and publications. Below are a few excerpts from the document:

“Much of our work engages with post-conflict states. From the factors noted by DFID, our work particularly addresses:

- Non-state sources of power and legitimacy and the interaction between non-state and formal state mechanisms in long term processes of state formation. Non-state sources of power, however, are investigated as potentially positive or negative contributions to state stability. The state’s exclusion of, or failure to acknowledge or engage with, non-state forms of authority and governance with widespread local legitimacy can itself generate instability.
- The interaction between central government and local or community ordering mechanisms and sources of social cohesion.
- The question of how, over the long term, to support state stability and social cohesion and well-being by enhancing constructive interaction between state and non-state sources of authority, legitimacy and social ordering (or central government and local governance) and minimize the negative or destructive interface.
- Reconciliation and social dialogue processes, social bridging institutions and mechanisms in deeply divided states and societies.

Current research:

M. Anne Brown is undertaking a study of peacebuilding in East Timor, looking at local constructions of community and the interaction of local understandings of the restoration of political community with state-building efforts.

Planned research:

Research Project: **The processes of state formation at the sub-national ‘middle’ or meso level** – of the province or district, where the formal state is often ‘thin’ and the interactions between customary and formal institutions are intense and significant. It is at the meso-level that the aspirations of the formal and informal institutions meet and interact—be it in conflicting or complementary ways. At this meso-level, ‘citizens’ are most likely to have contact with representatives of the state and connect (or not connect) with governance and (donor-assisted) development initiatives of the state. Hybrid institutions play an important governance role at this level; for example, councils of elders that are formally institutions of the state, but at the same time are deeply rooted in the informal customary sphere. In order to understand how peace and order are actually maintained (or challenged) and how social services are actually delivered (or not), it is necessary to analyse governance at this level. In many cases a deeper understanding of this level of interaction would contribute significantly to progress in particular sectors, such as the justice and security sectors.

Strengthening central state institutions in hybrid and fragile contexts is unquestionably important, but if this becomes the only focus it threatens to alienate local societies by rendering them passive, weakening a sense of local responsibility for meeting needs and overcoming problems. Engaging with customary and community institutions and leaders, and incorporating them into formal governance and community-driven development can be just as important as working with central state institutions and governments.

Research Project: **East Timor – Local elections and social cohesion**

Anne Brown and Volker Boege, in conjunction with East Timorese research associates, are planning a study of the impact of party political elections at the local level on social cohesion in East Timor. This is more broadly a study of the dynamics of statebuilding in post-conflict states, particularly the timing and processes around the introduction of party political competition at the community level in a post-conflict society and a subsistence economy. Research questions are:

1. What has been the impact of the introduction of local government elections along party political lines on social cohesion and political stability in East Timor? What factors best explain possible different impacts across different sites?
2. What is nature of the interaction between ‘introduced’ government systems and local traditional governance mechanisms (widely seen locally as tensions between ‘democracy’ and ‘culture’) at the local government level in East Timor?
3. How can government and donors support constructive interaction between (democratic) state governance and traditional values and governance mechanisms at the local level?

Research Project: **Concepts of Social Cohesion**

With Jose Antonio Sanahuja, Volker Boege, Anne Brown, Pam Christie, this research would provide a critical analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of concepts of social cohesion as they operate in development



and statebuilding policies and practices promoted by leading donor agencies in Latin and Central America, Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia. It would draw on case study experience from other research.”

The following are comments from Dr. Brown:

“We are working right on these topics [outlined in the scoping consultation note], although our focus has recently been more on 2) - state fragility, state building, sources of resilience. Much of our work has been a critique of key aspects of approaches to statebuilding in emerging states and an argument for a shift of emphasis to pay greater attention to, and seek forms of constructive interaction with, local forms of legitimacy. That is, it is an argument about sources of social cohesion and legitimacy that have been overlooked or put aside by many statebuilding efforts. This argument has considerable pertinence in countries in our own region (Pacific Islands, East Timor, parts of SEAsia, although our own work has been focussing more on the first two, with plans to extend to the latter). However, we are very interested to work with more comparative examples in other regions (and some of us have some depth of experience in other regions) and have been discussing these collaborations with various colleagues, including Adrian Leftwich, scholars at Duisberg (African comparisons), and also (for Latin American comparisons) at the Complutense University of Madrid. We are conscious that case studies from other regions will provide even more problematic sets of questions and so are keen to explore the strengths and limitations of our insights. We are in the process of bringing out a series of papers around these themes over the next months; a few are already available. And we have been seeking funding for some more extensive comparative studies.”
(Email communication, 11/10/09)

3. Berghof Research Centre, Germany

Website: www.berghof-center.org

Contact: Martina Fischer, Deputy Director and Senior Researcher (martina.fischer@berghof-center.org)

Research Themes:

- civil society contributions to conflict transformation
- the influence of social structures and the importance of cultural factors and cultural change in politicised inter-group conflicts
- the peace-development nexus (integration of peacebuilding tools into development cooperation)
- potential and limits of the concept of “reconciliation” and constructive approaches for dealing with the past

Research Project: **Resistance/Liberation Movements and Transition to Politics**

http://www.berghof-center.org/std_page.php?LANG=e&id=183&parent=10

Contact: Veronique Dudouet

This project, running from 2006 to 2008, aims to gather, analyse and make available to others the experience of political groups which emerge within violent struggles and have variously combined military and political strategies both to engage in a conflict transformation process and to acquire political power in post-war societies.

The following groups are currently taking part in this project: the ANC (South Africa), Sinn Fein (Ireland), M-19 (Colombia), the LTTE (Sri Lanka), the CPN-Maoist (Nepal), and the GAM (Aceh/Indonesia). They all have a long experience of militant struggle against the state or sub-national structures of authority, and they represent a variety of stages along the spectrum of political development. Some have embarked on a peace process over some years, participated in the post-settlement reconstruction of their society and engaged in conventional politics (either in the form of power-sharing or as a ruling/opposition party in a system of majoritarian democracy), and thus have much material both for their own reflective process and as a basis for offering advice to those at an earlier stage of political development. Others are currently contemplating, or find themselves in the process of, a new phase of political development, with all the organisational, political, resource and reskilling challenges and sensitivities which such transition entails.

The results will contribute to increased understanding of: a) of social change within transitions from violence to peace; and b) the role of key agents of change within a systemic analysis of conflict.



Key Outputs:

The primary aim of the project's first phase, December 2006-December 2007, was to document the experience of these various groups:

- by assisting local research teams, each comprised of a researcher working with one or two group representatives, to produce a case study of their movement's experience, and
- by bringing all the representatives and researchers together in July 2007 to compare their findings and learn about other contexts.

The second phase, December 2007-December 2008, concentrates more on joint learning and exchange with a wider network:

- by convening two roundtable meetings where existing and new participants can exchange peer-advice on critical issues and challenges
- by gathering general lessons for the research community, in understanding better the needs and potentials of such non-state actors
- by disseminating lessons learnt and recommendations as policy advice to national and international policy-makers in the field of peacemaking and peacebuilding.

Publications:

Dudouet, V., 2008, 'Negotiating Conflict Settlements: Lessons Learnt and Challenges', Workshop: Berghof Project 'Resistance/Liberation Movements and Transitions to Politics: Building a Network of Experience', 7-9 March, Schwanenwerder, Berlin, Germany:

http://www.berghof-center.org/uploads/download/transitions_roundtable_report_berlin0308.pdf

Research Project: **Peacemaking Practice: The Systematic Approach**

http://www.berghof-center.org/std_page.php?LANG=e&id=200&parent=10

Contact: Oliver Wils

This project seeks to develop of model of social change in the transition from violence to peace. Key questions are: What new information for both theory and practice can be gained by viewing a conflict as a system of interactions, feedback loops and self-sustaining circuits of behaviour? What are the potential means of circuit-breaking destructive behaviours and instigating positive, peace-reinforcing patterns in their stead? What can such an approach contribute to the search for entry-points for intervenors? Who are the key actors in a conflict with the greatest potential to create change towards peaceful resolution?

The Berghof Research Centre is working with the Berghof Foundation for Peace Support (BFPS) and including its findings in the Berghof Handbook for Conflict Transformation (http://www.berghof-handbook.net/std_page.php?LANG=e&id=232&parent=5) and the Berghof Handbook Dialogue Series (http://www.berghof-handbook.net/uploads/download/dialogue6_systapp_complete.pdf)

The following are comments from Martina Fischer:

"We have done some research and evaluations of **youth activities in post conflict settings**. We have recently finished a 6 year's practice project (which we have monitored and evaluated) in Eastern Bosnia (a project combining networking, vocational training and international youth exchange in order to support integration of Bosniak returnees in territory of the Republika Srpska); the project was funded by the German Youth Organisation and Foundation "Schüler Helfen Leben" and implemented by a local partner (IPAK-Organisation, Tuzla).

Planned Research

We have prepared an application for a project on dealing with the past and conflict transformation in the Western Balkans "**Dealing with the Legacies of the Bosnian war - Interaction of international and local/regional actors in the field of Reconciliation**", planned for 2009/2010. This project focuses on the interaction of the Hague Tribunal, international reconciliation programs and concepts/activities by (local/regional) CSOs in Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia. This action research project wants to explore the synergies and tension between transitional justice mechanisms and peacebuilding. We want to use this as a starting point which could be developed for comparative research in other post conflict settings in different regions. (If this project is of any interest for DFID, please let me know, and I will send you an outline)." (Email communication, 16/10/08)



4. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, United States

Website: www.carnegieendowment.org

The work of the Carnegie Endowment includes the Democracy and Rule of Law project within the Global Policy Programme

Though by nature a universalizing phenomenon, globalization is proceeding unevenly, producing sharply separated winners and losers. The Programme focuses on improving understanding and identifying productive channels of response at all levels to increase the possibility that globalization will ultimately unify more than divide.

The Democracy and Rule of Law Project analyzes the state of attempted democratic transitions around the world, including in the Middle East, former Soviet Union, Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe, and Africa. It also assesses efforts by the United States and other international actors to promote democracy and the rule of law abroad, with particular focus on the democracy promotion agenda of the Bush administration.

Recent publications and resources include: Funding Virtue: Civil Society Aid and Democracy Promotion (Ed Thomas Carothers and Marina Ottaway); Uncharted Journey: Promoting Democracy in the Middle East (Ed Thomas Carothers and Marina Ottaway); Critical Mission: Essays on Democracy Promotion (Thomas Carothers); Aiding Democracy Abroad: The Learning Curve (Thomas Carothers). Attention has also focused on How Democracies Emerge with a debate over sequencing issues.

5. Centre for Conflict Studies (CCS), Utrecht University, Netherlands

http://www.uu.nl/conflictstudies/research_current_research.html

Contact: Prof. Dr. Ir. Georg Frerks Professor of Conflict Prevention and Conflict Management and Director CCS (Georg.Frerks@let.uu.nl)

Professor Frerks sent an in-depth document about the CCS, its approach and its current and planned research: Below are some modified excerpts from it.

Planned research:

Research Project: Conflict Analysis: Changing understandings and interpretations conflict and violence

This project will reflect on changes in conflict and violence. It moves away from the political and organised nature of conflict that was always assumed to be an essential element of contemporary conflict. Instead it seeks to examine more haphazard forms of violence that are mobilised around different organisational forms and substantive motives and happen in different locales. Examples include not only the more well-known economic motives that perpetuate violence, but also eruptions of urban violence, domestic violence and every-day forms of violence that may reflect broader societal and normative trends and problems justifying new ways of understanding, conceptualisation and analysis beyond what used to be depicted as 'normal, criminal violence'.

Research Project: Conflict Policies and Politics: Re-ordering state and society through peace making and peace building

This project will explore the broader notion of security risks and the securitisation of natural and mineral resources; securitisation of energy; food; climate change; and natural disasters. The CCS is interested in the processes by which this so-called securitisation takes place and how this is performed discursively. This is linked to a critical analysis of current forms and trends in the so mentioned 'new interventionism' that purports to be responding to present security threats.

In addition, the project will examine issues surrounding the re-occurrence of peace after an episode of violent conflict. Both the episodes of widespread violence and post-conflict processes of peacemaking and state-building imply highly dynamic forces that fundamentally alter society. The discourses and rationale of post-conflict interventions sometimes seem to suggest that changes can be implemented unproblematically. However, most post-war social and political processes cannot be planned easily, if at all. The process itself may include violent struggles between different actors and institutions, while also the purposes of intervening actors can be at loggerheads. We propose a set of studies to deal with such problematic dichotomies and complexities both from an academic and more applied policy perspective.



Current research:

The Centre's current and ongoing research will inform the two research projects above. The current research topics are listed below. See the attachment 'CCS-Utrecht' for more information about each one, key past outputs and planned outputs.

Conflict Analysis: Changing understandings and interpretations conflict and violence

- Conceptualisation of conflict and state fragility
- Gender and Conflict
- Emergence of Violent Movements
- Diaspora and Violent Conflict
- New Security Challenges

Conflict Policies and Politics: Re-ordering state and society through peace making and peace building

- Peace-making through Mediation and Reconciliation
- The Role of Governance in War-to-Peace Transitions
- NGOs, Civil Society and Scientists in Peace-building
- Securitisation
- New interventionism
- Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR)

6. Centre for International Development and Conflict Management (CIDCM), University of Maryland, United States

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/>

Contact: [Jonathan Wilkenfeld](mailto:jwilkenf@gvpt.umd.edu), CIDCM Director; Professor, Government & Politics (jwilkenf@gvpt.umd.edu)

Research Theme: **The dynamics of conflict and conflict resolution**

Research Project: **International Crisis Behaviour Project**

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/icb/>

The aim of the ICB Project is to shed light on a pervasive phenomenon of world politics: crisis. There are four specific objectives: the accumulation and dissemination of knowledge about interstate crises and protracted conflicts; the generation and testing of hypotheses about the effects of crisis-induced stress on coping and choice by decision makers; the discovery of patterns in key crisis dimensions -- onset, actor behaviour and crisis management, superpower activity, involvement by international organisations, and outcome; and application of the lessons of history to the advancement of international peace and world order. **CIDCM.**

Ongoing set of research activities: Peace and Conflict Instability Ledger presents a ranking of 160+ countries based on their estimated risk of experiencing significant political instability or armed conflict in the next three years. The ledger is part of CIDCM's biennial flagship report, Peace and Conflict 2008. The 2010 report will be released in the summer of 2009. The report's mission is to make state of the art analyses in conflict trends, democratization, terrorism, and conflict early-warning more accessible for a policy audience. The presentation of the ledger upholds that commitment by making the results of an advanced statistical forecasting model readily accessible and interpretable for non-technical audiences.

Next steps: CIDCM plans to take in order to strengthen and refine its research on forecasting political instability. As for the future, CIDCM expects to strengthen existing research on forecasting instability by accounting more explicitly for how attributes and behaviors of sub-national actors (ethnic minority groups or even the political organizations such groups create) relate to the prospects of instability in any given country. In this regard, information from a large data resource housed at CIDCM (the Minorities at Risk Project) will be leveraged to produce forecasting models that combine structural information about countries (information about economic, governmental, social, and security activities and performance) with data about sub-national actors (their behaviors, their grievances, and their relationships with government).



7. Centre for Justice and Peace–building , Eastern Mennonite University, United States

The program is committed to supporting conflict transformation and peacebuilding efforts at all levels of society in situations of complex, protracted, violent or potentially violent, social conflict around the world.

The Graduate Program in Conflict Transformation is designed for persons interested in pursuing academic studies in the field broadly-defined as peace-- building: conflict transformation, restorative justice, trauma healing, development and related fields.

The Practice & Training Institute of the [Center for Justice and Peacebuilding](#) seeks to build healthy communities and a safer world by providing persons and organizations from our community and around the globe with hands on practice, dialogue, and training in the areas of conflict transformation, restorative justice, trauma healing, human security, and spirituality, faith and identity.

Email comments from Lisa Schirch (Nov 2008): *“In general, we focus on the role of civil society in strengthening good governance, security, and peace in fragile states. We look specifically at how increasing vertical and horizontal social capital across sectors of a society and globally can increase stability and evolutionary change toward a citizen-oriented state. We are looking at current implications of climate change, resource scarcity, and global war on terror strategies and seeing how these corrode civil society in some cases, making states more vulnerable to violence”*

8. Centre for Peace and Reconciliation Studies (CPRS), University of Coventry, UK

<http://www.coventry.ac.uk/researchnet/d/224>

Contact: Andrew Rigby, Director of the Centre and Professor of Peace Studies (a.rigby@coventry.ac.uk)

This centre engages in research that addresses the following questions: How do we move beyond cycles of hatred and violence in conflict situations? How can we build community out of division and distrust after a formal peace settlement has been agreed? What is the role of forgiveness in such processes? What do we mean by reconciliation? Is reconciliation compatible with justice?

The following are comments from Professor Rigby:

“I have compiled a listing of the research activities being undertaken under our wing (see attachment ‘CPRS’) Most of the activities are 'small-scale' in the sense that most of the projects listed are being carried out by doctoral research students and individual staff members. At the moment we have only three full-time staff members, although we are expecting to confirm the appointment of a new colleague within a matter of days and we anticipate the appointment of a new professor next year. The list does not include the various bits of scholarship in which we are involved as academics, such as my continuing efforts to 'unpack forgiveness and reconciliation' etc.”

(Email communication, 14/10/08)

9. Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity (CRISE) University of Oxford, UK

www.crise.ox.ac.uk

Contact: Frances Stewart frances.stewart@qeh.ox.ac.uk

The overall aim of the CRISE project is to identify policies that will promote ethnic peace and help prevent the emergence of politically, socially and economically destructive conflicts. CRISE is studying multiethnic societies, investigating why some experience political instability and violent conflict, and others maintain the stability necessary for the promotion of human security, including sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

A particular focus is on how ethnic inequality in access to political and economic resources, i.e. horizontal inequalities, affects political stability. The intended outcome of the research is to identify policies likely to promote inclusive development and stable political societies in ethnically diverse countries.

Other issues explored include the impact on ethnic conflict of economic growth, income distribution and poverty, the type of political system in being and influences of the education and legal systems, human rights



discourse and the media.

CRISE's work includes in-depth regional comparisons in three areas of the world:

- SE Asia: Indonesia/Malaysia
- West Africa: Nigeria/Ghana/Côte d'Ivoire
- Latin America: Peru/Bolivia/ Guatemala

10. Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Washington DC, United States

www.csis.org

Research Theme: **Human Rights and Security**

Research Project: **Absent Memory – Accountability for Human Rights Abuses**

Contact: Sarah E. Mendelson, Director, Human Rights and Security Initiative; Senior Fellow, Russia and Eurasia Program (smendelson@csis.org)

The following are comments from Sarah Mendelson:

"Not on the website but something we are working on addresses how societies and governments reconcile or not with violent episodes from the past. This work on "absent memory" suggests that lack of accountability about the past is often overlooked by policy makers. We define the concept of absent memory as one where states and societies choose consciously to emphasize and embrace certain aspects of the past while ignoring or distorting other aspects-often involving gross human rights abuses. What fills in or replaces this absent memory is sometimes nostalgia, often closely tied to nationalism. The particular themes and topics any state and society chooses to leave unaddressed help shape political developments in specific and largely negative ways.

In fact, how a country transitioning from one regime type to another reconciles with its past-especially with episodes of gross human rights violations-seems to have especially significant yet underspecified effects on political developments inside that country and on relations with its neighbors. Moreover, while there is some developing collective wisdom concerning what activities or institutions are necessary and sufficient to get states and societies moving beyond repressive pasts and which produce unintended consequences, such as extreme nationalism or nostalgia, more investigation is needed to test the applicability of these strategies and tactics in various contexts."

(Email communication, 15/10/08)

Research Theme/Project: **The Post-Conflict Reconstruction Project**

<http://www.csis.org/isp/pcr/>

The Post-Conflict Reconstruction (PCR) Project develops innovative strategies to speed, enhance, and strengthen international conflict response. The Project focuses on the full spectrum of conflict-related concerns, from early warning and conflict prevention to rebuilding shattered societies. It incorporates the four essential pillars of reconstruction: security and public safety, justice and reconciliation, governance and participation, and economic and social progress. PCR project staff collaborate closely with U.S. congressional and executive branch decisionmakers—as well as local communities and international partners.

Key achievements of the PCR Project to date include numerous path-breaking studies on Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and creative reports on special challenges - such as youth in conflict, and regular conferences and roundtables that bring together leading scholars and practitioners with policymakers.

11. Centre for Study of Global Governance, London School of Economics (LSE), UK

Research Theme: **Global Security**

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/researchglobalsecurity.htm>

Contact: Professor Mary Kaldor, Director of the Centre (m.h.kaldor@lse.ac.uk)



This research examines, global processes - economic (e.g. corruption, poverty and inequality), political (e.g. weak states) and cultural (e.g. the cosmopolitan and fundamentalist divides) processes, and new forms of violence, that threaten local and global security. It attempts to understand the effects of these processes on globalisation and to identify strategies and solutions to address them.

The global security theme includes two main projects:

- **Oil and Conflict:** This project investigates whether oil-dependence causes, exacerbates, or mitigates conflict through six case studies – Chechnya, Casanare in Colombia, Aceh in Indonesia, Nagorno Karabakh, Angola and the Niger Delta.
- **Human Security:** This project currently centres on a study group on Europe's security capabilities. The group looks at Europe's security needs from the 'bottom-up', based on actual experience and likely needs.

In addition, Professor Mary Kaldor is planning a new edition of her book *New and Old Wars* and a future book on the limits of military power.

Notes from consultation interview with Mary Kaldor Nov 08): The CSGG has a course of Globalisation, post totalitarianism and conflict, which is primarily focused on critique of the established transition model, and approaches to reconstruction which see reconstruction as state bounded issue, without recognizing global and transnational factors; * Human security work: Major ongoing research on human or "global security" looking at security concepts in different countries and working to establish indicators of insecurity which go beyond accepted national security paradigm, to measure and track security; * EU and NATO and effective multilateralism – on going project ; * Developing human security approaches in context of conflict in Afghanistan; * Work on and with civil society in conflict affected areas ; * Mary Kaldors work on *New Wars - Oil wars* – book looking at rent seeking and conflict (?); * Planned work - something on cities or urbanisation will be developed, parameters as yet unclear; * Planned work on organised crime and political violence, and on transnational networks and weak states. The latter will look specifically at how states can be undermined in different ways; * Forthcoming book by Mary and Christine Chinkin (leading international human rights and women's rights expert) on *Laws of Peace* – how the key paradigm in contemporary war is not IHL, but human rights.

12. Centre for Sustainable Development and International Peace (SDIP), University of Denver, United States

<http://www.du.edu/korbel/sdip/>

The programs and projects are designed to advance the two main premises of the Center for Sustainable Development and International Peace which are: 1) In the coming years, the international community will require unprecedented cooperation on a global scale if poignant, future challenges of human security are to be addressed, the opportunities for human development are to be realized, and the meaningful spread of democracy and human rights is to occur; 2) Effective global governance requires the active and even enthusiastic support of the United States as a primary global power.

The Center for Sustainable Development and International Peace's premises guide its focus on international cooperation at the local, national, regional, and international levels, which is advanced by scholarly theories that emphasize the effective operation of global regimes: norms, monitoring and action to collectively address transnational issues such as peace and international security, human rights, trade and finance, international health, migration, the global environment, international science, and global communications to name a few. In light of this, the Center will concentrate its efforts on four core areas relating to global governance with the aim of developing a clear specialization and international profile.

These areas of concentration are the following.

International Peace and Security. This research concentration will explore the underlying causes of threats to international peace and security that lie in state weaknesses and social stress, dynamics of state weakness (such as mobilization, crises, and pathways of state failure), and evaluate international efforts to build more effective, democratic states in the wake of civil wars. Within this concentration, the Center offers a specialization in the prevention, management, and settlement of civil wars and current efforts to improve international peacebuilding operations at the United Nations.



Sustainable Development the Environment. This concentration focuses on a basic of critical environmental issues: 1) energy scarcity and the effects of great-power rivalry in this area on oil-exporting states such as Sudan, Nigeria, Iran, and Iraq; 2) water scarcity and quality, which together with the related competition for land is a pressing global concern; and 3) global health issues, and in particular the relationship between health and other global governance concerns such as migration or the conflict dimension of the problem of AIDS orphans.

Democracy and Governance Assessment. Increasingly, donor agencies, the international financial institutions, and international organizations have adopted comprehensive assessment approaches to democratic governance. The Center concentration on democracy will also include a core focus on governance and human rights with a view toward enhancing models and methods of assessment as well as conducting assessment projects through sponsored research.

The Private Sector in Global Governance. This concentration will involve research and training projects with private sector entities significantly involved with a range of global governance issues. A corollary activity of this concentration will be a research and training related to international political risk analysis for foreign direct investment.

The Architecture and Processes of Global Governance. This concentration places an emphasis on the structure of the international system as it seeks to cope with contemporary challenges. The role of the United Nations system is a particular theme of this research concentration, focusing on the ways in which the UN and other international organizations, transnational civil society, governments, and local actors are related and interact.

13. Centre For The Future State, UK and global

<http://www2.ids.ac.uk/gdr/cfs/>

Contact: Mick Moore M.Moore@ids.ac.uk

The Centre for the Future State is a Development Research Centre funded by the [Department for International Development, UK](#) and based at the [Institute of Development Studies \(IDS\)](#). The Centre links IDS researchers with a network of [partner organisations](#) and collaborators from Africa, Latin America, South and Southeast Asia, China and Egypt. Phase 1 of the Centre's research programme ran from 2000-2005. Funding for a phase 2 programme was subsequently approved, to run from 2005-2010.

The Centre's mission is to harness the ideas and the research skills of applied social science researchers, in both developing and developed countries, to assist policymakers and citizens to find ways of increasing the effectiveness, accountability and responsiveness of public authority in poorer countries, and thus contribute to reducing poverty.

The Centre has three objectives, reflected in its core activities of research, policy influencing and capacity building:

- To undertake and disseminate new research on key issues relating to the future of public authority in developing countries.
- To help important audiences -- including policymakers, politicians, political parties, scholars and civil society organisations -- to understand and engage with the wide range of research that is being published on these issues.
- To assist researchers from developing countries to contribute more effectively to research and applied development policy debates at regional and global levels.

Work in phase 2 is focused on the following themes:

Programme One: Public Action and Private Investment

Research in this programme is concerned with how to increase productive private investment. It focuses on relations between political actors and private investors, and addresses the question: How, in the political and institutional environments typical of poor countries, can government action result in substantial increases in



productive private investment?

Programme Two: Collective Action Around Service Delivery

Methods of public service delivery have changed substantially over recent decades. 'Good practice' models typically lay emphasis on the value of decentralisation, of a plurality of competing service providers, and of direct citizen participation in service delivery and design. The research programme is concerned with the impact of these reforms on the delivery of basic services. In particular, we focus on the ways in which they affect the ability of collective actors representing the poor to make claims, influence policy and build sustainable forms of societal accountability around public services; and the capacity of the state to negotiate consensus around public policies.

Programme Three: State Capacity

We have a range of other activities designed to advance us toward our long term goal of more policy-relevant understanding of effective state capacity in the more fragile parts of the contemporary globalised world. The main current research projects relate to: informal local governance in Asia; the impact on state capacity of the proliferation of aid channels; the reasons for especially good performance by some public sector agencies; and the effects of 'windfall revenues' from natural resources and aid on the management of public finances. We also continue to respond to a growing policy interest in the results of earlier research into the connections between taxation and the quality of governance.

14. Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Contemporary Political Violence (CSRV), University of Wales, UK

<http://users.aber.ac.uk/mys/csrv/>

Contact: Dr. Marie Breen-Smyth, Director of the Centre (mys@aber.ac.uk)

CSRV seeks to advance research on the use of terror in politics, locally and globally. The centre's work includes exploiting diverse perspectives on and approaches to "terrorism", including those who reject the term.

The following are comments from Dr. Breen-Smyth:

"As far as I can ascertain in the time available, the only thing we are doing that is relevant is a book project by Richard Jackson et al, titled *What Causes Intrastate War? A Framework for Understanding Organised Civil Violence*. It is co-authored with Dr Helen Dexter (Keele). To be published by Manchester University Press, 2009. The book provides a diagnostic framework for understanding the nature and causes of contemporary intrastate war, and for explaining why wars occur under certain conditions and at certain times."

(Email communication, 14/10/08)

Notes from interview with Jeroen Gunning, Deputy Director (Nov 08): * The focus of his work is on non state actors, terrorism; He does not engage directly with fragile states and state building work and paradigms. However, social movement theory and development takes into account state structures; * His work also addresses the parallel state networks and functions created by HAMAS and Hezbollah. This examines the new alliances and social cleavages formed as Hezbollah develops its agenda in the context of opposition to the western backed govt and allies with Christians; development of new networks. This increases the potential fragility of the state; * Research highlights the role of external actors and links on political and state building processes. Hamas position can be seen as affected by the relative strength and weakness, and relative moderation/extremism of Syria and Iran respectively; * Also highlights the role of political and social movements on state formation and development. The partisan structures created by Fatah; *

15. Centre of International Studies, University of Cambridge, UK

<http://www.intstudies.cam.ac.uk/>

The information on the website is dated – and seems to relate more to international relations and international politics. It does mention projects on "crisis in world politics" and "Resolving Self-Determination Disputes Using Complex Power-Sharing". We unsuccessfully tried to interview Dr Tarak Barkawi during this scoping study.



16. Centre on Conflict Development and Peace-Building, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/Jahia/site/ccdp>

Contact: Thania Paffenholz, Thania.Paffenholz@graduateinstitute.ch

As a newly-established research entity of the Graduate Institute, the CCDP—Centre d'études sur les Conflits, le Développement et la Paix in French— aims to provide high-level expert support and policy-relevant research on the current and emerging security and development issues of the 21st century. It also seeks to generate important North-South linkages for scholarship and research as well as to provide a platform for dialogue and networking through the organization of conferences and workshops.

The CCDP will focus its research and activities on the general phenomenon of armed violence (“conflict”), on efforts to foster the conditions that prevent the outbreak or recurrence of such violence (“development”), as well as on comprehensive and/or targeted strategies to promote peaceful relations on the communal, societal and international level (“peacebuilding”). Research projects will elaborate on specific aspects of armed conflict and the actors involved in organized violence, on the link between security and development in war-torn areas, and on the tensions and synergies among international actors involved in humanitarian, security, and socio-economic reconstruction efforts.

Notes from interview with Thania Paffenholz (Nov 08): Existing research focuses on conflict sensitive development, and state fragility and armed conflict (Nepal); and the centre is now expanding the focus on international cooperation and state fragility and conflict. They are looking at the role of civil society in conflict prevention. There is also a research programme on how conflict around resources is affecting communities and what are their coping strategies.

The Centre also recently launched a new website with a database of resources on non-state armed groups (NSAG) www.armed-groups.org

17. Chr. Michelsen Institute, Norway

<http://www.cmi.no/research/group/?peace-conflict-and-the-state>

Contact:

Are John Knudsen, Research Director, Peace, Conflict and the State programme (are.knudsen@cmi.no)

Research programme:

Peace, Conflict and the State: The main goal of this programme is to contribute to the theory and practice of ending violent conflict and building lasting peace, with a specific focus on the role of the state. The programme will examine key theories and paradigms of peacebuilding, post-conflict violence and religion in politics. There are three focus areas within the programme:

- **Post-Conflict Violence:** The programme will investigate under what historical, social and economic conditions ‘peace’ becomes more or less **violent**, as ‘post-conflict’ states are vulnerable to a range of old and new forms of violence. “Despite the shortage of knowledge in this field, the dominant paradigm for reconstruction after civil wars is the “liberal peace”, which entails reliance on market forces, a minimal state and competitive politics. Yet in societies just emerging from civil wars war this reconstruction model can aggravate social tension while at the same time limit the capacity of the state to address old and new sources of violence.”
- **Politics of Faith:** Taking a comparative look at different religious traditions, this programme investigates the entire span of contemporary religious politics, from moderate to militant movements. It aims to analyse how the recent resurgence of religious movements impacts on political developments in the South, whether political inclusion moderates militant religious movements, and under what circumstances faith-based and religious institutions can cause or prolong conflict. The programme will also investigate how religious actors may be active in promoting peace and reconciliation.



- **Peacebuilding:** The question of political inclusion and exclusion is highly relevant to the question of how to “build peace” in countries emerging from war. This programme seeks to explore the potential trade-offs between peacebuilding and statebuilding. Specifically, it examines the assumptions and theoretical underpinning of contemporary peacebuilding and the approaches adopted by key actors in the field.

18. Clingendael Security and Conflict Programme (CSCP), Netherlands

<http://www.clingendael.nl/cru/research/>

Contact:

Louise Anten, Head, CSCP (lanten@clingendael.nl)

Research programme:

Conflict Research Unit: The Conflict Research Unit (CRU) conducts research on the nexus between security and development with a special focus on integrated/comprehensive approaches on conflict prevention, stabilisation and reconstruction in fragile and post-conflict states. Research activities are structured along the lines of the three central components of an integrated approach towards fragile states, i.e. security and stability, governance and democratisation, and socio-economic development. Additional areas of special research attention are the role of HIV/AIDS in security and conflict; faith-based peacebuilding; gender and conflict; and the management of (international) aid in fragile and post-conflict states

Publications:

Bouta, T., Kadayifci-Orellana, A. S. and Abu-Nimer, M., 2005, 'Faith-Based Peace-Building: Mapping and Analysis of Christian, Muslim and Multi-Faith Actors', Clingendael Institute, The Hague

http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2005/20051100_cru_paper_faith-based%20peace-building.pdf

19. Conciliation Resources, UK

Conciliation Resources include several thematic areas of work along side work on specific conflict situations:

From practice to policy

Our practical experiences of peacebuilding around the world offer important lessons for policymakers. By developing connections between our practical work and global conflict policies, we:

- offer creative, experience-based policy proposals to international policymakers
- support our programme work by connecting specific experiences to broader peacebuilding principles

Our approach connects our regional policy advocacy activities with our Accord programme work, which draws lessons from comparative case studies to identify principles to guide policymaking.

Following research and analysis of UK response to conflict, in June 2007 we published a [working paper](#) (pdf 764kb) and accompanying [policy brief](#) (pdf 132kb), **Bridging the gap: improving UK support for peace processes**. The paper contains policy recommendations on how the UK can increase and improve support for peace processes, which CR continues to promote in 2008.

The **Accord thematic projects** have also proven useful vehicles for policy development:

- [Powers of persuasion: incentives, sanctions and conditionality in peace processes](#) - analyses the role of external actors in peace processes and their use of a range of tools
- [Public participation in peacemaking](#) - identifies mechanisms for public participation and highlights potential advantages for political settlements
- [Choosing to engage: armed groups and peace processes](#) - explores the case for engagement with armed groups and reveals diverse options



Sharing lessons from peace processes: Comparative learning project

Conciliation Resources believes that comparative information on peace processes is an essential resource for effective peacemaking strategies.

In 2005 we started work on a new 'comparative learning' project to support interactive learning about peace processes. Working in partnership with civil society organizations in Colombia and the Philippines we:

- presented and discussed findings from various Accord publications to provide new knowledge for people involved in both peace processes
- shared insights and learned from their responses to further develop themes and policy recommendations rooted in practical experience
- reflected on how facilitating comparative learning can work and drew out new thinking on cross-cutting issues
- challenged policymakers with alternative and practice-based viewpoints on conflicts and peacemaking

20. Crisis States Research Centre, London School of Economics, UK (and partners)

www.crisisstates.com

Contact: James Putzel, j.putzel@lse.ac.uk

The Crisis States Research Centre (CSRC) is a leading centre of interdisciplinary research into processes of war, state collapse and reconstruction in fragile states. By identifying the ways in which war and conflict affect the future possibilities for state building, by distilling the lessons learnt from past experiences of state reconstruction and by analysing the impact of key international interventions, Centre research seeks to build academic knowledge, contribute to the development of theory, and inform current and future policy making. The work of the centre has three themes, Development as State Making, Cities and Fragile States, and Regional Organisations.

(i) Development as State Making

The first component of the research involves a systematic Small N comparative study of processes of state collapse (and state resilience), war and reconstruction at the national level. Starting from criteria based on countries' experiences with state collapse and war we have chosen a set of eight states to study in detail, and eight further comparators where work will be primarily based on secondary materials. The central research questions to be answered are:

- Why and how, under conditions of late development, are some fragile states able to respond effectively to contestation while others collapse and/or experience large-scale violence?
- What are the factors that contribute to and impede state reconstruction in post-war periods?

(ii) Cities and Fragile States

The second component of the programme involves a comparative study of the relationship between cities and states, whilst also locating cities within regional and global contexts. There is a close historical relationship between cities and state making and we seek to demonstrate how cities in fragile states - as social, economic, political and spatial entities - can promote or prevent the unravelling of the state. Over the past two decades, many cities around the world have become characterised by rising forms of violence, insecurity and illegality. Our research considers these characteristics to be constitutive of state fragility. We aim to carry out research in the following cities and urban centres:

Ahmedabad, Arua, Bogota, Dar-es-Salaam, Goma, Gulu, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kampala, Karachi, Kigali, Kinshasa, Managua, Maputo, Medellin, Peshawar



(iii) Regional Organisations, Peace and Security

The ways in which states are connected to each other through regional and broader international systems has had a profound impact on patterns of state resilience and state fragility in the developing world. The Centre is studying how regional and global institutions and axes of conflict affect processes of state collapse and reconstruction.

The Centre's partner at Universidad Nacional Bogota is also undertaking a macro-level study under this theme. Their study is investigating the way in which phenomena such as **military interventions** are coded and how differences in classification can produce radically different outcomes.

21. Department of Politics, Centre for Governance and International Affairs, University of Bristol, UK

<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/politics/grc/>

The Centre for Governance and International Affairs is concerned with the actors, issues and processes that play a critical role in global governance, including a focus on non traditional and Human Security. The Centre conducts academic and policy-oriented research, networking and training activities with a view to offer cutting-edge analysis of developments and trends within/between states and societies and suggest avenues for the transformation of global order. The programme includes a human security focus, addressing issues including Deaths and injuries from insurgency and armed conflict; The problem of land mines, small arms, child soldiers; Communal violence; Security of women and children; Refugees and forced migration, including internally-displaced persons; Food security; Poverty, underdevelopment, inequity; Resource depletion and environmental degradation leading to conflict.

Non-traditional and Human Security Research Group: This programme is interested in exploring the application of the concept of governance in security debates among academics, policy-makers and practitioners. This research theme focuses on theoretical and policy challenges to existing forms of security governance in different public and private areas and across different policy areas over time. Issues of interest are: how 'new' challenges emerge and are advanced or dismissed and why; and the extent to which 'new' policy challenges require integration or fragmentation of international, national, regional, local and sectoral groups to counter and manage them. In addition to conceptual research on governance, this programme is focused on governance regimes and their response to new security challenges

22. Department of Peace and Conflict Research, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Research Theme: **Uppsala Conflict Data Programme (UCDP)**

Contact: Professor Peter Wallensteen, UCDP Project Leader (Peter.Wallensteen@pcr.uu.se)

Research Project: **Prevention of Violent Conflicts**

http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/ucdp_projects/International_preventive_measures_and_solutions_Moeller.htm

Contact: [Frida Möller](#)

The first phase of this systematic prevention project was initiated in the autumn of 2003. The methodologies in prevention studies were reviewed and assessed for further development of the project.

In the second phase conflict preventive measures in disputes were categorized and their impacts assessed. Case specific insights found in previous research were tested to see whether they hold across a large number of escalating ethnic conflicts, some of which were subject to prevention efforts and some of which were not. Building on new data on preventive measures and on escalation processes in ethnic conflicts we investigate under what conditions preventive measures are likely to reduce the likelihood of a serious dispute escalating to war.

Publications:

Möller, F. et al., 2007, 'The Limits of Peace. Third Parties in Civil Wars in Southeast Asia, 1993-2004', Negotiation Journal, vol. 23, no. 4:



http://www.pcr.uu.se/publications/UCDP_pub/Negotiation%20Journal_Moller_DeRouen_Bercovitch_Wallenstein_FINAL.pdf

Möller, F., Wallensteen, P. and Öberg, M., 2005, 'Conflict Prevention in Ethnic Conflicts 1990-1998', Paper presented at the Annual Convention of International Studies Association (ISA), 1-5 March, Honolulu:
http://www.pcr.uu.se/publications/UCDP_pub/Moller_ISApaper2005_final%20draft050429.pdf

Research Theme: **Conflict and Democracy Programme**

Research Project: **Power Sharing After Civil War**

http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/projects/CoDe/projektsidor/power_sharing_jarstad.htm

Contact: Professor Anna Jarstad (Anna.Jarstad@pcr.uu.se)

This project analyses the mechanisms of power sharing as well as the short and long term effects of power sharing in central government. This is done by quantitative analysis of new data and case studies.

Key Outputs

Publications:

Jarstad, A. and Sundberg, R., 2006, 'Peace by Pact: The Theory and the Data of Peace Agreement Implementation' Paper presented at the Conference on Globalisation and Peacebuilding, arranged by the Swedish Network of Peace, Conflict and Development Research, 6–8 November, Uppsala

<http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/projects/CoDe/documents/AbstractJarstadSundberg.pdf>

http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/projects/CoDe/documents/Jarstad_Sundberg_Nov_06.ppt

Jarstad, A. and Nilsson, D., 2006, 'Political Pacts for Peace?' Paper presented at the Conference on Globalisation and Peacebuilding, arranged by the Swedish Network of Peace, Conflict and Development Research, 6–8 November, Uppsala

<http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/projects/CoDe/documents/Jarstad%20Nilsson.ppt>

Jarstad, A., 2006, 'The Logic of Power Sharing After Civil War', Paper presented at the workshop on Power-sharing and Democratic Governance in Divided Society, 21-22 August, Centre for the Study of Civil War, PRIO, Oslo

Workshop:

On 6-8 November, Anna Jarstad chaired the panel 'Political Institutions and Peacebuilding' at Globalisation and Peacebuilding, the 2006 annual conference of the Swedish Network of Peace, Conflict and Development Research, at the Radisson SAS, Uppsala, Sweden. Two papers concerning the project "Power Sharing after Civil War" were presented: see <http://www.peacenet.se/index.html>

Individual Research Project: **Diasporas and Their Involvement in Peace Processes**

http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/projects/swain_diasporas.htm

Contact: Ashok Swain, Professor of Peace and Conflict Research

This research project addresses how the level of integration of immigrants abroad affects both their perceptions of, and impact on, efforts to build peace in their homelands. It aims to discover diaspora attitudes and the impact of diasporas on homeland connections. These findings will be helpful in understanding how diasporas may be encouraged to support peace-building efforts rather than foment ethnic nationalism and war.

Case studies will be conducted on diasporas originating from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Turkey. Through semi-structured interviews in Sweden, diaspora attitudes and capabilities will be mapped out. Subsequently, partially matched interviews will be carried out in their homelands, tracing some of their personal connections, but also interviewing other community members.

Key Outputs

Publications:

Hall, J. and Swain, A., 2007, 'Catapulting Conflicts or Propelling Peace? Diasporas and Civil Wars', in Ashok Swain, Ramses Amer & Joakim Öjendal, eds. Globalization and Challenges to Peace, Anthem Press, London, New York and New Delhi

Kostic, R. 2003, 'Strategies of Livelihood in Post-War Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Study of the Economic Predicament of Returning Home', Riksbanken Reconciliation project, Working Papers Series, Gothenburg



University

Workshops:

'Diasporas and Their Involvement in Peace Processes', 14-16 May 2007 at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University. For more information, please see www.peacenet.se/diaspora2007.

23. Department of War Studies, Kings College, UK

Research Theme: **International Studies**

Contact: Vivienne Jabri, Head of 'International Studies' research theme and Professor of International Politics (vivienne.jabri@kcl.ac.uk)

Research Sub-theme: **Conflict, Security and Development Group (CSDG)**

<http://www.kcl.ac.uk/schools/sspp/ws/groupresearch/int/csdg/>

Contact: Dr 'Funmi Olonisakin (funmi.olonisakin@kcl.ac.uk)

CSDG Research Project: **The Political Reintegration of Armed Combatants Following Conflict**

<http://www.kcl.ac.uk/schools/sspp/ws/groupresearch/int/csdg/tpracfc.html>

The project is specifically concerned with the challenges of transforming 'rebel', 'insurgent' or other non-state armed groups into viable political entities. It seeks to locate or contextualise individual cases within their distinctive social, cultural and historical settings. Against this backdrop, its overall objective is to produce a convincing framework for the reintegration of former combatants into society. The focus is threefold:

- the role of political settlements in creating legitimate opportunities for former leaders of armed factions;
- the ability of reintegration programmes to create genuine socio-economic opportunities that can absorb former fighters as functional members of their communities; and
- the processes involved in transforming an entire rebel movement into a viable political party.

Publications:

The following case-studies have been completed to date and have been published in a special issue of the Journal of Conflict, Security and Development:

- Marriage, Z., 2007, 'Flip-flop rebel, dollar soldier; Demobilisation in the Democratic Republic of Congo', vol. 7, no. 2
- Guaqueta, A., 2007, 'The Way Back In: Reintegrating Illegal Armed Groups in Colombia Then and Now', vol. 7, no. 3
- Toriesan, S. and MacFarlane, S. N., 2007, 'R before D: The Case of Post-Conflict Reintegration in Tajikistan', vol. 7, no. 2
- Borzello, 2007, 'The Challenge of DDR in Northern Uganda: The Lord's Resistance Army', vol. 7, no. 3

Research Sub-theme: **War Crimes Research Group (WCRG)**

<http://www.kcl.ac.uk/schools/sspp/ws/groupresearch/int/wcrg/>

Contact: Dr. Rachel Kerr (rachel.kerr@kcl.ac.uk)

WCRG Research Project: **Peace and Justice**

<http://www.kcl.ac.uk/schools/sspp/ws/groupresearch/int/wcrg/pj.html>

This project seeks to examine the actual impact of institutions established to foster transitional justice, accountability and reconciliation (e.g. international criminal tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions) on the recipient population. It explores local responses to these institutions and their mechanisms in media, popular culture and the arts.

24. European University Centre for Peace Studies (EPU), Austria

www.epu.ac.at

Contact: Ronald Tuschl, EPU Research Director (tuschl@epu.ac.at)

<http://www.epu.ac.at/research.php>



This page provides a list of research papers published by the Centre – with coverage of various themes, issues, regions and countries.

The EPU offers a program for researchers in Peace and Conflict Studies.

25. Feinstein International Centre, Tufts University, United States

<https://wikis.uit.tufts.edu/confluence/display/FIC/Feinstein+International+Center>

Contact: Antonio Donino (Antonio.Donini@tufts.edu)

Research Themes:

- Politics and policy
- Protection and rights
- Lives and livelihoods

The following information is drawn from a report sent by the Centre (see attachment 'Feinstein')

Research Project: Darfur: Livelihoods, Vulnerability, and Choice

The Tufts/FIC three-year Darfur program aims to reduce the vulnerability of livelihoods in conflict settings by widening livelihood options and enabling more informed choice. A large part of widening options is concerned with re-establishing relationships, supporting networks, and strengthening local capacities and local governance. The purpose of this project is to continue and to deepen the environmental and livelihood analysis within Darfur, and to integrate this analysis into practical programming. The aim is to mitigate displacement and permanent outmigration by supporting the development of community environmental action plans and by enhancing the developmental impact of labor, migration, and remittance flows. The research will enable a more informed approach to ongoing and future return and (re-) integration programming and to urban planning and rural community stabilization.

Key Outputs:

- Research briefings to international organisations and NGOs
- Research reports for dissemination in Sudan and international
- Training workshops

Research Project: Formal Justice and Accountability for People in Northern Uganda

This research seeks to document and analyse the formal justice mechanisms that will be established by the government of Uganda in response to the widespread grave crimes and human rights violations that occurred during the 22-year war in northern Uganda. Our project seeks to provide timely, precise, and insightful documentary evidence and analysis, drawing on our investigation into how victims and survivors view and experience these justice mechanisms. We aim to inform the processes as well as the policies and responses that emerge as the processes unfold. Additionally, the final report and publications will serve as an important historical document for the people of Uganda and those in the international community concerned with formal systems of accountability and justice in post-war societies.

Key Outputs:

- Consultations with key stakeholders
- Briefing reports
- Creation of a network that can be used to disseminate findings

Research Project: Traditional Justice and Accountability in Northern Uganda

This research will document and analyse how traditional justice and accountability systems in northern Uganda address war-related crimes and harms committed during the region's conflict. Special attention will be given to how these informal systems take up rebel and government perpetrated crimes against women and girls. As traditional systems in the north have not evolved to deal with widespread and systematic violence like that experienced and perpetrated in this conflict, it is our intention to provide timely information on the formation of these mechanisms and examine their application of local customary law. Our prior research supports claims that among the different ethnic groups in the north there are dissimilar notions regarding the 'road map' to attain justice and accountability for war-related crimes and, ultimately, for the formation of sustainable peace.

Key Outputs:

- Consultations with key stakeholders
- An international report to be disseminated within Uganda and internationally



26. Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)

Contact: Babu Rahman, Head, Global Issues Research Group: Babu.Rahman@fco.gov.uk

Notes from interview with Babu Rahman:

- * Research is conducted on a continuous basis to meet the demands from FCO on thematic and geographic basis. This feeds into FCO policy (understood as very different from the overarching conceptual policy frameworks used by DFID);
- * This maybe very short term research demands, for example on content of a UN SCRes. They do very little primary work. There are longer pieces of thematic work, which synthesize available academic knowledge on topics, enhanced by FCO unique political perspective.;
- * They have done a sequence of such papers on conflict related issues including:post conflict elections; peace enforcement; natural resources; justice and RoL; protection of civilians;
- * They don't tend to be much involved in or consulted on DFID research. One exception was the statebuilding work done by the politics and the state team, where there was involvement in the outputs, and in a joint concept note. ;
- * FCO does engage of course in cross ministerial consultation on conflict issues eg: learning lessons from work on conflict. Where they put forward the approach that conflict hasn't changed, but how it is worked on has.
- * Emphasized the different approaches and institutional character and objectives of FCO and DFID. FCO doesn't really use concepts such as state fragility in its country work, though clearly FCO country analysts will have analysed fragile states. Such conceptual frameworks are useful, could be used more, but the different imperative of FCO work will always limit this.

27. Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE), Madrid, Spain

<http://www.fride.org/>

FRIDE's website lists three key research themes:

- Democratisation (including work on democracy promotion)
- Peace, Security & Human Rights
- Humanitarian Action and Development

Limited information is available, but the theme on **Peace, Security and Human Rights** focuses on the following areas:

- States in crisis (including work on fragile states)
- International trends
- Conflict zones
- Human rights

Contact: Mariano Aguirre Ernst (maguirre@he.fride.org)

28. Global Urban Research Centre, Manchester University, UK

<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/research/gurc/>

The GURC research agenda focus on the challenges of unprecedented urbanization the associated poverty, exclusion and inequality, as well as the opportunities that cities provide. Debates identified to date relate to the following themes:

1. Urban poverty and inequality is complemented by opportunities to accumulate assets
2. Urbanisation exacerbates environmental pressures, particularly in climate change and 'natural' disaster contexts



3. Globalisation and urbanisation changes how the poor access shelter finance
4. Migration has economic, social, political and spatial impacts on cities
5. The spatial planning implication of increasing insecurity are largely ignored
6. Urban economic growth and productivity is uneven
7. In cities with high HIV/AIDS, development cannot be achieved without addressing and mitigating this vulnerability as an urban planning issue

More detail on theme 5” “The Safer cities themes”

The scale, speed, diversity and complexity of 21st century urbanization have resulted in unprecedented levels of connectivity between, and among, people and places. Yet the growing disconnects between urban change, existing urban policy and the market, is an important challenge facing city planners. The new urban politics of inequality, for instance, includes increasing youth exclusion, violence and insecurity, with the planning implications of this particularly serious in ‘crisis cities’ in post conflict, fragile and failing states. Consequently, safer cities, with associated violence reduction, are an urgent concern.

[Research projects on the safer cities theme:](#)

1. Urban conflict, violence and insecurity

This programme has been undertaken by Caroline Moser over the past decade. It includes primary research, participatory methodologies for research on violence and operational violence reduction frameworks.

Project: Participatory urban appraisals of violence and insecurity in urban areas

This project developed and used a participatory urban appraisal (PUA) methodology to undertake research on urban violence and insecurity in Colombia, Guatemala and Jamaica and continues research in this area. This includes a teaching video.

Publications Include

McIlwaine, C and Moser, C. (2007) ‘Living in fear: How the urban poor perceive violence, fear and insecurity’ in K. Koonings and D. Kruijt **Fractured Cities**, London: Zed.

Moser, C and C. McIlwaine (2006) ‘Latin American Urban Violence as a Development Concern: Towards a Framework for Violence Reduction’, **World Development**, Vol. 34, No 1, pp 89-112.

Moser, C. and D. Rodgers (2005) Change, Violence and Insecurity in Non-Conflict Situations, **ODI Working Paper No 245**, London, Overseas Development Institute.

2. Gender and political violence: Women's organization, conflict and peace process in Colombia

The objective of this four year-long Sida funded project, undertaken collaboratively with Colombian partners has been to strengthen the capacity of women's organization to participate in the Colombian peace process. This used a participatory methodology, adapted from PUA to provide a framework that has assisted members of 22 organizations to work collaboratively towards peace in their country.



29. Households in Conflict Network (HiCN), Global

www.hicn.org

Contact:

Patricia Justino, Co-Director, HiCN (p.justino@ids.ac.uk)

Research programme:

The purpose of the HiCN is to undertake collaborative research into the causes and effects of violent conflict at the household level. In particular, it aims to:

- characterise various forms of conflict from a household level perspective;
- identify channels through which households are affected by conflict-induced shocks;
- quantify the impact of conflict at the household level, such as the loss of household members, livestock and land;
- analyse the feedback mechanism from household welfare to violent conflict, such as the effects of inequality and poverty on the incidence of conflict;
- develop methods best suited to analyse the impact of conflict on household welfare;
- derive policy recommendations based on research findings for supporting households and communities affected by conflict.

Publications:

- Justino, P., 2004, 'Redistribution, Inequality and Conflict', Poverty Research Unit, University of Sussex, Brighton
<http://www.sussex.ac.uk/Units/PRU/wps/wp18.pdf>

30. Human Security Report Project, Simon Fraser University, United States

Contact: Andrew Mack, Director (amack@sfu.ca)

Research Project: **The Causes of Peace**

See attachment 'Human Security Report'

Understanding the causes of peace, despite its obvious importance, has received far less attention from researchers than explaining the causes of war. The project addresses these knowledge gaps by offering a comprehensive and accessible overview of current research on the socio-economic and political determinants of peace. The review is broken into a number of sections:

- Research Findings on the Causes of Peace: a Guide for Policymakers: explores the state of scholarly knowledge about the determinants of war and peace
- Peace Through Development: the Long-term Approach: engages in 'root cause' analyses of the socio-economic determinants of peace
- Peace through Coercion: examines how states can deter and defeat domestic insurgencies via coercion and fear
- Peace Through International Activism: examines what we believe to be the most compelling explanation for the decline in armed conflicts following the end of the Cold War
- Peace Through Longterm Normative Change: explores important longer-term changes in elite and popular attitudes towards the use of violence

This research will be the subject matter of the organisation's next report.

The following are comments from Andrew Mack:

"The 2009/10 Report will focus on security and the environment -- it will include global warming and the risk armed conflict, resource competition and Dutch disease. Governance will be the critical intervening variable."

(Email communication, 16/10/08)



31. Institute of Development Studies (IDS), UK

<http://www.ids.ac.uk>

Contact: Robin Luckham, Research Associate, IDS (r.luckham@ids.ac.uk)

Strengthening Democratic Governance in Conflict-Torn Societies: This large research programme aimed to understand the conditions under which democratic institutions, in developing and transitional economies, are effective in resolving social conflict, broadening political participation, and delivering development. The objective was to generate concepts and empirical data that would enable policy-makers to formulate proposals for developing democratic structures which would be effective in the following three senses:

- Democratic effectiveness: capable of deepening democracy and democratic citizenship;
- Policy effectiveness: capable of tackling fundamental developmental problems of poverty and social equality
- Conflict-management effectiveness: capable of channelling conflicts and rendering them less destructive.

The democratic, policy and conflict-management effectiveness of experiments in political liberalisation was explored in four countries with a history of violent conflict: Bosnia, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Uganda.

Further information is available at: <http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/research-teams/governance-team/projects-and-outputs/strengthening-democratic-governance-in-conflict-torn-societies/governance-research-strengthening-democratic-governance-in-conflict-torn-societies>

Please note: This is a completed project. It has been included as an example of the diversity of perspectives through which the links between conflict and social cohesion can be addressed.

32. International Bureau of Education (IBE), UNESCO

<http://www.ibe.unesco.org/en/conflict-social-cohesion.html>

Contact:

Carolina Belalcazar, Research Fellow, UNESCO-IBE (c.belalcazar@unesco.org)

Research programme:

Curriculum Change and Social Cohesion in Conflict Affected Societies: This programme looks at how curriculum policymaking can contribute to a shared and inclusive sense of national identity and citizenship or to the exacerbation of social divisions, tensions, and identity-based conflicts. The programme follows on from the IBE's Curriculum Change and Social Cohesion in Conflict-Affected Societies project (2002–2003) which looked at Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guatemala, Lebanon, Mozambique, Northern Ireland, Rwanda, and Sri Lanka, and examined the extent to which the educational system itself has been a potential source of the very conflict it is expected to prevent and remedy. "The challenge is to explore not only the way schooling relates to violent conflict, but also to understand how this relationship is rooted in contested and/or changing conceptions of national cohesion and how it impacts on identity formation."

33. International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), Netherlands

<http://www.ictj.org/en/research/projects/research6/index.html>

Research programme:

Identities in Transition - Challenges for Transitional Justice in Divided Societies: This 18-month research programme aims to address the impact of ethnicity and religion on transitional justice efforts in areas such as Iraq, the Balkans, Guatemala and elsewhere. "In recent months in the Hague, expert testimony was given at the trial of Serbian nationalist Vojislav Šešelj concerning the systematic destruction of cultural sites during the war in Bosnia—mosques, churches, libraries, and other physical heritage so crucial to the maintenance of communal identities. But once these sites are gone, and communal bitterness and patterns of segregation have set in, what can be done to repair the damage and help foster trust?...In post-conflict societies, histories of exclusion, racism, and nationalist violence often create divisions so deep that finding a way to agree on the atrocities of the past seems near-impossible". This project aims to ensure that transitional justice measures are sensitive to the ways in which targeting people on the basis of their ethnic



or religious identity may cause distinctive harms - as in the case of destroying cultural heritage dear to them. It also aims to clarify the political challenges that arise in societies where communities are not ready to cooperate, or even agree on a definition of who the victims are.

34. International Conflict Research (INCORE), Ireland

<http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk/cgi-bin/projects.pl?task=theme&theme=rds>

Research programme:

Researching Divided Societies: This project focuses on the actual processes and methods of conducting research in violently divided societies, and the ethical and methodological challenges of researching in societies experiencing ethnic conflict and other violent upheavals. Made up of an ongoing programme of workshops and research, it aims to open the debate on the methodological and ethical challenges involved in conducting research in violently divided societies. In particular, it seeks to:

- Build networks of interested scholars;
 - Document the experiences of indigenous researchers in conflicted societies; and
 - Build local research capacity through the workshop and through the preparation of research resources and training materials.
-

35. International Centre for Participation Studies (ICPS), University of Bradford, UK

<http://www.brad.ac.uk/acad/icps/research/>

Contact:

Jenny Pearce, Director, ICPS (j.v.pearce@bradford.ac.uk)

Research areas:

Violence, Participation and Peace: This area of work addresses the questions of how violence affects participation; how citizen participation minimises the likelihood of violence; how to move from violence to citizenship in post-conflict situations; and what the connections between gender, participation and violence are.

Identity, Deliberation and Participation: This area of work addresses the questions of whether participation in deliberative processes can address incompatible value systems; how identity (ethnic, cultural, religious) impacts upon participation; how initiatives to encourage community cohesion and social inclusion utilise participatory methods and practices; what the role of 'safe spaces' is; and how can these spaces be integrated into the fabric of participants lives.

Publications:

- Pearce, J., 2007, 'Violence, Power and Participation: Building Citizenship in the Context of Chronic Violence', IDS Working Paper, 274, Brighton: IDS
http://www.brad.ac.uk/acad/icps/publications/papers/citizenship_chronic_violence.pdf

Notes from interview with Jenny Pearce: * BRADFORD has an extensive range of work related to the proposed research. This includes the Africa centre, which looks at state fragility in Africa, child soldiers and DDR; * Michael Pew – peacebuilding after conflict; * Neil Cooper – governance and peacebuilding. Peacebuilding from below; *Conflict resolution centre: peacekeeping issues ; * Gender and conflict – Donna Pankhurst; * CIC – centre on international conflict (?); *Centre for participation – she works a lot on participation: relationship between security and participation: how does conflict affect social change and development, violence citizenship and participation; how do groups participate; * She has monitored post war reconstruction process over a decade: (Guatemala) and looked at links between peacebuilding and development; *



36. International Council on Human Rights Policy, Geneva, Switzerland

<http://www.ichrp.org/>

The work of the ICHRP includes a thematic focus on conflict and violence. Issues addressed include:

- [Armed groups: approaches to influencing their behaviour](#) : *Ends and Means: Human Rights Approaches to Armed Groups* suggests a framework for analysing how to encourage armed groups to respect human rights.
- [Crime: managing public order in countries in transition](#)
- [Military intervention: NGO responses to human rights crises](#)
- [Peace agreements: the role of human rights in negotiations](#)
- [September 2001: impacts on human rights work](#)
- [Terrorism and human rights](#)

37. International IDEA, Sweden

www.idea.int/

Research Theme: **Democracy, Conflict and Human Security**

http://www.idea.int/conflict/dchs/project_overview.cfm

Contact: Judith Large, Senior Programme Advisor (j.large@idea.int)

The Democracy, Conflict and Human Security Project argues that effective democracy building must go beyond the process of holding elections and providing technical assistance and needs to take into account how democratic practice impacts on human security. Governments may hold free elections, but fall short in other democratic measures such as the separation of powers, freedom of the press, and other human rights guarantees.

IDEA's work on Democracy, Conflict and Human Security outlines different methods and options for creating 'freedom from want and freedom from fear'. It proposes strategies and measures for policy makers and practitioners, whether in war torn or post-conflict settings, societies in transition, or old democracies dealing with new problems. Using case studies from around the world, IDEA presents the possibilities for strengthening societies which lack security and stability.

Publications:

Democracy, Conflict and Human Security:

- Volume I contains analysis and recommendations based on wide-ranging research and evaluation of lessons learned from democratization processes, past and ongoing: http://www.idea.int/publications/dchs/dchs_vol1.cfm
- [Volume II](#) presents essays and case studies by leading specialists from around the world that further develop the themes and findings presented in Volume I: http://www.idea.int/publications/dchs/dchs_vol2.cfm

38. International Peace Conflict and Development Centre, International Development Research Centre, Canada

http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-2839-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html

Peace, Conflict, and Development (PCD) program has four main thematic areas in which they fund research usually on the basis of competitive calls in each thematic area:

- Democratic Processes in Governance and Peacebuilding
- Political Economy of Peace and Conflict
- Security and Insecurity
- Violence, Trauma, Justice and Reconciliation

Comments from Gerd Schoenwalder (Nov 08): Under each theme, there are several specific entry points, which are further operationalized and narrowed down by way of workplan priorities for each fiscal year. In a



sense, it's an inverted pyramid structure. We have been putting increasing emphasis on democracy and governance, for example, in the context of a recent research competition. See the attached call for proposals, as well as the following link regarding the winning proposals: http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-126814-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html

Their research overlaps with DFID plans in several ways. At a fundamental level, PCD focuses on both conflict prevention and post-conflict peacebuilding, which mirrors DFID's distinction between drivers of conflict on the one hand and prevention and recovery on the other. Under the different headings, we focus on many of the same issues, with the possible exception of climate change, young people, or the role of the BRICs, which are quite new for us (although not without interest!).

39. International Peace Institute, Formerly International Peace Academy, United States

<http://www.ipacademy.org/>

The IPI specializes in multilateral approaches to peace and security issues, working closely with the Secretariat and membership of the United Nations. IPI's primary objective is to promote effective international responses to new and emerging issues and crises through research, analysis, and policy development.

IPA projects include Coping with Crisis (includes work on Organized Crime and Private Security) and State-building:

IPI's state building project is aimed at providing analytical policy support to contribute to the improvement of international peacebuilding efforts. The project has been developed and will be conducted jointly with the Center on International Cooperation (CIC) at New York University.

Launched in 2006, the project builds upon several years of IPI research examining the legitimacy and effectiveness of international efforts to rebuild states after conflict, as well as IPI's previous research on transitional administrations, peace implementation, and peacebuilding. The new project expands IPI's engagement with key UN actors to support efforts to realize the new peacebuilding institutions at the UN, particularly during their critical start-up phase in 2006 and 2007.

Through a combination of expert meetings, field research, and publications, the program aims to deliver:

- Clear and useful policy guidance to key policymakers in post-conflict states, in bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, and within the United Nations, to improve post-conflict peacebuilding and state building outcomes;
- Practical guidance to key personnel engaged in post-conflict state building and peacebuilding projects in order to enhance the outputs and success of programs in creating legitimate and effective governance; and
- Insight into architectural arrangements, both at the systemic level and at the intra-agency level to improve the quality of state building policies and

40. International Peace Research Institute (PRIO), Oslo, Norway

www.prio.no

Contact:

Gregory Reichberg, Senior Researcher, PRIO (greg@prio.no)

PRIO has three key research programmes:

- Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding
- Ethics, Norms and Identities
- Security Programme



Conflict resolution and peacebuilding

The Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding (CRPB) programme undertakes research, policy analysis and dialogue projects. The programme aims to bridge theory, applied knowledge and engagement in peacebuilding, and cooperates with several nongovernmental organizations as well as universities and research institutes in the South.

Research programme:

Ethics, Norms and Identities (<http://www.prio.no/Research-and-Publications/Programmes/Ethics-Norms-and-Identities/>): This project comprises two broad and interrelated strands of research. The first addresses normative dimensions of conflict and peacebuilding, including questions related to the resort to armed force, norms of behaviour in conflict situations, and issues of moral and legal responsibility. The second strand considers how different identities influence, and are influenced by, the dynamics of conflict and peace. Identities examined include those of gender, ethnicity and religion. The programme aims to:

- Increase awareness of normative issues relevant to peace and conflict research;
- Conduct research on perceptions of identity and belonging, as well as on beliefs about social, moral, legal and religious norms, insofar as these contribute to conflict and/or peacebuilding;
- Explore, often through fieldwork, local perceptions and factors that bear on conflict and conflict resolution.

The programme is organised into three research groups:

- Ethical, legal, and religious dimensions of armed conflict;
- [Gender](#), security and peacebuilding; and
- [Migration and transnationalism](#).

Gender Research at PRIO

Research at PRIO on gender, peace and conflict addresses the different effects of armed conflict on men and women, men's and women's different security needs, and their different capacities for peacebuilding. It studies the gendered character of perceptions, values and experiences, and the ways in which these shape understandings of conflict. We seek to be at the forefront of both conceptual and empirical research in the field. We employ a broad array of research methodologies, ranging from fieldwork, statistical methods and interview studies to textual study and theory development.

41. Justice and Violence Research Centre, University of Sussex, UK

<http://www.sussex.ac.uk/justice/>

The Centre carries out empirically grounded studies of the local specificities of conflict, which help to understand why 'rights' approaches or 'military' approaches work in some places, but not in others, and how they play into local social, cultural and political processes. Focus areas include:

- Political violence including genocide, with special reference to the Great Lakes region
- Human rights, culture and identity, with special reference to Eastern Europe
- military diffusion, e.g. small arms, and NGO responses to this issue

Purposes of the Centre

- fosters individual and collaborative research and publication by faculty in the area of rights, justice, violence and war;
- disseminates significant research through its Seminar Series (eight each year), annual workshop and 'Working Papers' series;
- facilitates collaboration with researchers and practitioners beyond the University of Sussex;
- supports students on the MA programmes in [Human Rights](#); [War, Violence and Security](#); [Anthropology of Conflict, Violence and Conciliation](#); and, [International Criminal Law](#).
- encourages the recruitment and success of [Doctoral and Post-Doctoral](#) researchers in the centre's thematic areas.



Planned research will extend existing areas of research, for example looking at regional international clusters of political violence, globally and in Africa including:

- 1) Understanding of relations between conflict and (a) mining, (b) land and natural resources (c) borderlands of DR Congo/Rwanda/Uganda, and of Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone.
- 2) Post-conflict justice and reconciliation processes in Rwanda and the Balkans (effects of these legal processes on social relations and cohesion);
- 3) the possibilities and limits of women's political participation in "post-conflict" (but actually still-in-conflict) Afghanistan;
- 4) the rise of minority rights movements and rightwing nationalist movements in response to changing political structures such as post-socialism and preparation for EU accession (Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Cyprus). The first tends to be a response to histories of social exclusion and violence, the second is often a response to the 'threat to social cohesion' posed by the claims of previously weak or unrecognised groups who challenge the national(ist) status quo, and may involve rhetoric and/or gestures of violence.
- 5) the past and continuing destruction of cultural heritage as a mode of low-grade but potentially explosive nationalist conflict in Cyprus (North and South), Turkey and Kosovo.

42. Micro Level Analysis of Violent Conflict (MICROCON), IDS, UK and global partners

<http://www.microconflict.eu/projects/projects.html>

Contact: Patricia Justino, Director P.Justino@ids.ac.uk

Relevant Research programmes:

1. Poverty, Inequality and Social Exclusion: This programme aims to examine the relationship between violent conflict and poverty. It looks at the inequality and social exclusion of individuals, households and groups, recognising that conflict is both a cause and consequence of poverty, inequality and social exclusion. The programme aims to identify how conflict impacts on absolute and relative poverty, and whether poverty and changes in inequality affect the onset of mass violence. This programme is made up of the following projects:

- **Livelihoods and land:** This project investigates the ways in which different land allocation systems, especially gendered systems, create and/or exacerbate conflict and how this translates to productivity, social exclusion and poverty in Eastern Europe. It will use data from three or more of the following countries: Romania, Kosovo, Albania, Bosnia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.
- **Ethnic violence and economic processes:** This project will investigate the strategic use of political violence as a bargaining instrument by political entrepreneurs, in the contexts of civil conflicts in countries such as Rwanda and Moldova. The project will explore the roles played by ethnic identity, external interventions (e.g. colonising powers, international pressure, corruption), and economic dynamics (e.g. growth and living standards, inequality and attitudes with respect to social justice, health and fertility and land productivity, and consequences for poverty).
- **Dynamics of poverty in conflict areas:** This project will analyse the dynamics of poverty after violent conflict using data from Rwanda. It will also explore the hypothesis that while the conflict and the accompanying shocks have destroyed economic opportunities for one or more groups of people (often geographically clustered) it has created new opportunities for other people.

Contact:

Dr Julie Litchfield, Work Package Leader, Poverty Research Unit at Sussex, University of Sussex
j.a.litchfield@sussex.ac.uk

Publications:

Justino, P. and Verwimp, P., 2008, 'Poverty Dynamics, Violent Conflict and Convergence in Rwanda', MICROCON Research Working Paper 4, Brighton
http://www.microconflict.eu/publications/RWP4_PJ_PV.pdf

- **Poverty, exclusion and violence in South Africa:** This project aims to uncover important (potential) links between poverty, exclusion and violence in the post-apartheid South African context,



focussing on Cape Town. The project will look specifically at the links between perceptions of distribution and distributive justice, and norms around the use of violence.

2. Contemporary Conflicts and Ethnic-Religious Tensions: This programme explores the role of ethnicity and religion in mobilisation in violent conflicts. It links the sociological, economic and political aspects of collective action, with analysis of psychological categories of group identity and perception and key historical processes of religious and ethnic integration inside and outside Europe. Although forms of internal communal unrest may not necessarily result in mass violence, they are often responsible for the destruction of livelihoods, increases in economic and social uncertainty, loss of trust between communities and the waste of significant human and economic resources. Persistent forms of civil unrest have also often constituted the preliminary stages of more violent conflicts, including civil wars. This programme aims to provide concrete evidence on micro-level processes linking communal conflicts grounded in religious and ethnic divides and mass violence, through the following projects.

- **From violence and conflict to models of integration of Muslims in Europe:** This project will examine key aspects of Muslim integration in Europe, based on selected case studies in Belgium, Bulgaria, France, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Sweden and the UK. These countries have significant Muslim populations that participate to varying degrees in local and national political processes with reference to their religious identity.
- **Muslim integration in Bulgaria and Serbia:** The aim of this project is to analyse the ways in which Muslims and non-Muslims in Bulgaria and Serbia manage their interreligious relationships on individual, household and local levels.
- **Religion, caste and communal violence in India:** This project addresses the role of ethnicity and religious identities in explaining the onset of communal violence in three Indian states: Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The project will examine the role of ethnic divisions along caste and religious lines (Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian) in explaining contemporaneous and dynamic inequalities of access and outcomes that result in violent conflicts.

Contact:

Michael Emerson, Work Package Leader, Centre for European Policy Studies
(michael.emerson@ceps.eu)

3. Group Formation, Identities and Mobilisation: This programme focuses on key questions about who the actors of conflict are and why they choose to join in violent activities. It comprises four individual projects which include:

- **Determinants of individual participation in collective violence:** This project will analyse reasons leading individuals to participate in collective action leading to group violence.
- **Motives for fighting and group mobilisation:** This project examines questions of formation of group identities and mobilisation of fighters in Nigeria and Niger. A particular focus will be placed on young men, who account for most of the fighting forces. A subcategory of this area of research will explore the factors behind such mobilisation amongst the rural peasantry.
- **The users of force:** This project analyses the origins and foundations of armed militias in the Mano River Countries (e.g. Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea). The project will aim to inform policy debates around international responses to conflict, particularly the policies and practices that seek to 'demilitarise' politics, or encourage the transition of armed groups to more peaceful forms of political and social competition.
- **Recruiting child soldiers - vulnerability, agency and reintegration:** This project focuses on the mobilisation of children as fighters. It aims to identify patterns, processes, and mechanisms of recruitment of children and adolescents to armed groups, and examine why children join armed groups.

Contact:

Frances Stewart, Work Package Leader, Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford
(frances.stewart@geh.ox.ac.uk)





43. New Security Challenges Programme, University of Birmingham, UK

<http://www.newsecurity.bham.ac.uk/>

Contact: Professor Stuart Croft, Programme Director (s.j.croft@bham.ac.uk)

This ESRC-funded programme has 8 key research Themes:

- The use of force
- Legal, organisational and regime limitations on force
- Economic determinants of security
- Technological determinants of security
- Gender and security issues
- Challenges to civil society
- Media and Psychological dimensions of security
- Human security

Research Projects:

<http://www.newsecurity.bham.ac.uk/projects/round%20one%20projects.htm>

<http://www.newsecurity.bham.ac.uk/projects/Round%20Two/round%202%20index.htm>

Global Health, Security and Foreign Policy

Project Lead: Professor C.J. McInnes, University of Wales – Aberystwyth

This project will seek to produce a detailed analysis of how health and health crises can create insecurity, instability and failing/failed states, or how health programmes might re-stabilise societies after conflict. Work will include:

- An 18 month study to assess the degree to which health can be integrated with existing accounts of the production of state failure and instability (including conflict). It will evaluate how a more coherent picture of health and insecurity could be achieved in the context of selected case studies.
- A 12-month study to examine the role of health in re-establishing security in post-conflict environments. The research will be a retrospective and current analysis of so-called 'health for peace initiatives' (particularly those linked to WHO), and evaluate the utility of such programmes for rebuilding security and resolving conflicts at the community and state levels.

Re-imagining Women's Security and Participation in Post-Conflict Societies

Project Lead: Professor P. Hillyard, University of Ulster at Jordanstown

This study provides a retrospective and ongoing analysis of both the gendered meaning of security and the extent to which consideration has been given to the full and equal participation of women in three different contexts: Northern Ireland, Lebanon and South Africa. The meaning of women's security, in political, economic and social terms, their participation in decision-making and the extent to which gender-based violence impacts upon their lives will be explored through the use of focus groups and interviews with selected personnel. In addition, the research will carry out a gender audit of key institutions and assess the extent to which international commitments to eliminate discrimination against women have been adopted in each case study.

Transformation of War Economies after Conflict

Project Lead: Dr M.C. Pugh, University of Bradford

This research poses the question: how do you build a political economy of peace? The research will assess the effectiveness of existing initiatives to transform war economies after conflict and will also lead to the development of more effective strategies for post-conflict economic transformation.

The project is structured around three generic themes:

- sustainable development strategies after conflict
- diasporas and social networks
- economic governance and regulation

It focuses on three case studies: Sierra Leone, Afghanistan and Bosnia.

Security, Social Instability and Environmental Crisis in the Global South

Project Lead: Dr M.A. Pelling

This project explores the linkages between violence and conflict, natural disasters, climate change, urbanisation, inequality, disease and state fragility. It aims to provide an integrated assessment of security, social instability and natural disaster in the global South. The project team members have expertise in the



political–economy and social impacts of disasters, conflict and security.

Key Outputs:

The project proposes a structured review of secondary data on disaster and conflict events to identify key variables and pathways in the iterative relationships between security, social instability and natural disaster. This will be framed by two practitioner workshops. The first will identify key variables and challenges in the integration of conflict and disasters policy and data, the second will disseminate findings and discuss progress on policy integration. Further dissemination will utilise publications, conference presentations and a project website.

The project is additionally designed to prepare the way for a subsequent empirical project where key variables and challenges for integrated policy making for risk reduction can be examined in greater detail.

Conflict in Cities: Architecture and Urban Order in Divided Jerusalem

Project Lead: Dr W Pullan, University of Cambridge

'Conflict in Cities' was begun in 2003 with a New Security Challenges small grant to investigate the capacities of architecture and the urban fabric to manifest and absorb conflict. The present application is for Stage 2 funding. The project focuses on the nature of urban order and seeks to better understand conflict in urban situations.

The research concentrates on Jerusalem where a multi-disciplinary team of scholars and professionals from Germany, Israel, Palestine and the UK focus on site-orientated micro-studies in order to understand the role of architecture and spatial relationships in the Israel-Palestine conflict. Mixed groups of Israeli and Palestinian university students also participate. A pilot project on the area of the 1948-67 border through the city centre is nearing completion. Stage two will move to Jerusalem's periphery to investigate the clash of the Israeli settlement-suburb and Palestinian village, especially in the context of the 'security wall'. In assessing the situation, particular emphasis is placed upon urban conditions that disclose and promote the viability of the city for both Palestinian and Israelis.

44. OECD-DAC, Fragile States Group

www.oecd.org/dac/fragilestates

Contact: Asbjorn Wee: Asbjorn.WEE@oecd.org or Stephan.MASSING@oecd.org

Fragile States Group

The Fragile States Group () is a unique forum that brings together experts on governance, conflict prevention and reconstruction from bilateral and multilateral development co-operation agencies to facilitate co-ordination and share good practice to enhance development effectiveness in 'fragile states'.

State Fragility as Key Development Challenge

A third of the world's poor live in countries where the state lacks either the will or the capacity to engage productively with their citizens to ensure security, safeguard human rights and provide the basic functions for development. Fragile states are different from better performing countries in that they confront particularly severe development challenges such as weak governance, limited administrative capacity, chronic humanitarian crises, persistent social tensions, violence or the legacy of civil war.

Progress towards achieving the [Millennium Development Goals \(MDGs\)](#) in fragile states is slower than in many other countries of the developing world. Half of all children dying before the age of five and over one third of people suffering from HIV/AIDS live in fragile states.

The spill over effects resulting from state fragility—violent conflict, organized crime, migration, drug trafficking—resonate with concerns about international stability and global development.

Improving international engagement in fragile states

The special circumstances in fragile states and situations confront the international community with particular challenges. Bilateral donors and multilateral organisations increasingly recognize the need to improve their engagement in fragile states. The DAC fragile States Group works to shape a consensus on how to design and implement policy approaches that are tailored to these contexts.

During 2007-2008, the FSG work programme focuses on:

- Principles for Good International Engagement



- State Building
- Whole of Government Approaches
- Resource Flows
- Early Warning, Preventive Action and Collective Response

Notes from interview with Asbjorn Wee: Key work stream on fragility, state building and fragility, securitstate society relationship (how do you strengthen it so as to prevent conflict and fragility), security sector reform; violence reduction just started.

45. Oxford Research Group, UK

Website: http://www.oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk/work/global_security/sustainable_security.php

Research Theme: **Global Security for the 21st Century**
 Research Project: **Moving Towards Sustainable Security**

Contact: Chris Abbott, Deputy Director of ORG and Director of the 'Moving Towards Sustainable Security' project (Chris.abbott@oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk)

This research project explores threats to global security beyond international terrorism. It aims to identify root causes of insecurity and to develop methods to respond effectively to threats in order to ensure 'sustainable security'. It identifies these four factors as the key threats:

- **Climate change:** Displacement of peoples, severe natural disasters and food shortages, leading to much higher levels of migration, increased human suffering and greater social unrest.
- **Competition over resources:** Competition for increasingly scarce resources, especially from unstable parts of the world – such as oil from the Persian Gulf.
- **Marginalisation of the majority world:** Increasing socio-economic divisions and the marginalisation of the vast majority of the world's population.
- **Global militarisation:** The increased use of military force and the further spread of military technologies (including weapons of WMD).

Project Details and Key Outputs:

http://www.oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk/work/global_security/sustainable_security_details.php

The project has three stages, each with different key outputs.

Stage 1 [completed] – Analyse the fundamental threats to global security (2005-07). This stage involved research and international dissemination through key publications and conferences. It demonstrated that 'sustainable security' is a concept immediately recognised by wide constituencies across the world as a wake-up call for a paradigm shift in the way we think about global security.

Stage 2 [currently underway] – Develop and promote sustainable responses to those threats (2008-09). This stage will continue research and concept development, while shifting the focus towards wider public and civil society education and engagement, building advocacy and policy-development networks, and ensuring that voices from the marginalised global south are included. The emphasis here is to take the work to the next stage of development while promoting it to as wide an international audience as possible.

Stage 3 [for future development] – Understand and promote the policy changes needed to implement those responses effectively (2010-11). This stage will focus on the strategic initiatives needed to decisively move the sustainable security approach up the political agendas of several key countries and regional and transnational organisations.

The specific objectives of stage two are:

- To ensure that voices from the global south play a central role in the development of the sustainable security concept with the input of non-Western analysis.
- To explore and define specific sustainable security national policies, for example for the UK context, which will also act as concrete examples for promotion of the concept at the international level.
- To promote the sustainable security concept to as wide an international audience as possible.

To achieve these objectives, the following activities (key outputs) are planned during 2008-09, many of which will be extended over 2010-11:

- [Advisory Group on Sustainable Security](#)



- [Regional sustainable security consultations](#)
- UK Policy Group for Sustainable Security
- Research and publications
- Beyond Terror speaker events
- Sustainable security website
- Sustainable Security Network

Publications:

Abbott, C., Rogers, P. and Sloboda, J., 2006, 'Global Responses to Global Threats: Sustainable Security for the 21st Century'

http://www.oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk/publications/briefing_papers/globalthreats.php

This major report was the result of an 18-month long research project examining the various threats to global security, and sustainable responses to those threats.

Abbott, C., Rogers, P. and Sloboda, J., 2007, 'Beyond Terror: The Truth About the Real Threats to Our World'

<http://www.oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk/publications/books/beyondterror.php>

This book is based on [Global Responses to Global Threats: Sustainable Security for the 21st Century](#), published by ORG in June 2006. Fully revised, updated and expanded, this current work has involved nearly two years of research in total as part of Oxford Research Group's ['Moving towards sustainable security'](#) project.

46. Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK

www.odi.org.uk

Contact: Timothy Othieno T.Othieno@odi.org.uk

The ODI undertakes work three broad areas which are of relevance to the proposed programme; humanitarian assistance, and state building and development in conflict and post conflict situations. The Poverty and Governance theme under the Poverty and Public Policy Group has included studies around state building in fragile states, a survey for JICA on aid delivery in fragile states. Current interests include linking larger political economy issues dealing with the root causes of conflict, peace making and state building in fragile states.

The new States in Transition programme at ODI will focus on states moving into and emerging out of conflict and the way in which aid should be delivered differently according to the position states are in on this continuum. The approach tends to use a political economy analysis, similar to DFID Drivers of Change to study root causes of conflict.

Notes from interview with Timothy Othieno (Nov 2008): * ODI has focus on fragile states: large project on aid delivery in fragile states; how to deliver aid effectively and who to engage with. State fragility is the area of overlap with the proposed research. They address who donors should or might engage with in context of fragile states; nuggets of developmentalism; * Do not, so far as Timothy indicated particularly look at the causes of fragility and conflict, or the links between fragility and conflict, so he is not aware of work in that area (he did not have very comprehensive overview of work as recent arrival, so I will double check this). It focuses on donor approaches and response in fragile state contexts. Uses OECD DAC approach; *Note that conflict is also addressed in the context of the rural poverty group and climate change affects resource depletion; and in the humanitarian policy group work.

47. Post-War Reconstruction and Development Unit (PRDU), University of York, UK

Website: <http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/poli/prdu/research.htm>

Current research

The PRDU conducts inter-disciplinary research which informs the development of theory and practice in relation to humanitarian aid, peacebuilding and post-war reconstruction. It links academic and practice and focuses on three core areas:



- **Conceptualisation and Programme Design:** Facilitating the development of a vision for recovery that enables the affected peoples and their institutions to assume a central role, through participatory needs assessment, context analysis and strategy development.
- **Institution Development and Transformation:** Supporting human resource capacity building to develop appropriate administrative systems and institutional responses in the transition from crisis management to long-term development programs.
- **Participatory Evaluation:** Enabling joint reflection on programme goals, strategies and outcomes as a forward planning tool.

Publications:

<http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/poli/prdu/publications.htm>

PRDU's publications provide relevant and timely information for academics and practitioners working in the field of post-war recovery.

48. Power and politics in Africa, ODI and partners

<http://www.institutions-africa.org/>

Contact: David Booth, d.booth@odi.org.uk

Power and Politics in Africa is a five-year programme of research and policy engagement launched in 2007. It brings together research centres and think-tanks in Africa, Europe and the USA with funding from the UK Department for International Development and the Advisory Board of Irish Aid.

The programme is dedicated to "discovering institutions that work for poor people". That means exploring the kinds of political, economic and social arrangements that, if adopted, would enable countries of sub-Saharan Africa to make faster progress towards development and the elimination of extreme poverty. We aim to identify ways of ordering politics and regulating power and authority that might work better than those now in place. We want to do that on the basis of a careful and critical look at what has worked well in Africa itself in the recent and not-so-recent past.

The Africa Power and Politics Programme has one overarching objective: to identify ways of exercising power, doing politics and building states that might work better for development and poverty reduction in sub-Saharan Africa than the arrangements now in place. Our starting point is that the Good Governance agenda as presently formulated does not provide adequate guidance on this crucial problem. One reason is that it does not draw sufficiently on directly relevant experience, especially evidence of what works well under the particular conditions of Africa today. How to get better evidence on this subject poses a substantial challenge, which the programme's design process is taking up. At this stage, several decisions remain to be made about the details of the research to be carried out. However, a number of emerging themes or topic areas have been identified.

The following themes have been identified for priority attention. Each appears to provide a rich field of experience (past and present) in which to explore the different effects on developmentally relevant outcomes of alternative institutional arrangements:

- alternative ways of managing "clientelist crises" and allocating the "spoils of office", including party structures and the interface between politics and business;
- different modalities of reform and response in uniformed state services (customs and forestry);
- alternative sources of legitimacy and authority for local leadership in rural districts and urban neighbourhoods;
- different ways of defining and performing the role of Member of Parliament or deputy of the National Assembly;
- alternative approaches to accessible administration of justice;
- comparative politics of reform in an institutionally dense sector of agriculture (cotton);
- options for better governance of natural resources at local level;
- alternative approaches to religion in the reform of education in the Sahel.



49. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Sweden

Research Project: **Armed Conflicts and Conflict Management**

<http://www.sipri.org/contents/conflict/>

<http://www.sipri.org/contents/conflict/peacemissions.html>

Contact: Dr. Ekaterina Stepanova

The project continuously analyses violent conflict around the world, its impact on the human security of local populations and wider political consequences. The annual chapter on trends in armed conflicts in the SIPRI Yearbook summarizes the past year's developments, providing an analytical narrative of causes and dynamics of contemporary conflicts, as well as dominant trends within the international community to manage and resolve violent conflict.

The analysis of multilateral peace operations is another major part of the project's work. SIPRI is unique in providing comprehensive empirical data on all UN and non-UN, multilateral peace operations around the world. This data is publicly available in the SIPRI Yearbook. A chapter examining current themes and surveying the achievements and shortcomings of multilateral peace operations is produced annually for the SIPRI Yearbook. The project's research takes a comprehensive approach to the study of violence and to the efforts to prevent, manage and resolve conflict. Especially attention is devoted to the situating of conflict analysis within international policy on security and development more broadly.

Publications:

SIPRI Yearbook 2008: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security, Oxford University Press: Chapter 2 discusses trends in armed conflicts; and chapter 3 discusses planning and deploying peace operations

<http://yearbook2008.sipri.org/files/SIPRIYB08summary.pdf>

Daniel D., Taft P. and Wiharta Sh. (eds.), 2008, [Peace Operations: Trends, Progress, and Prospects](#), Georgetown University Press, Washington, DC

<http://press.georgetown.edu/detail.html?id=9781589012097>

Research Project: **Local Ownership in the Rule of Law**

<http://www.sipri.org/contents/conflict/FeaturedJustice/view?searchterm=local%20ownership>

Contact: Sharon Wiharta

The project examines both national and international efforts to promote justice and to establish the rule of law in post-conflict situations. It explores the challenges of transferring and sustaining public order and the rule of law after conflict. Particular attention will be paid to examining the principle of local ownership and how it can be implemented. It is posited that sustainable rule of law requires meaningful and effective local participation from the outset in the design and implementation of law and order reforms. The implementation of the local ownership principle, and the transference of responsibility, has proven to be one of the main challenges in post-conflict assistance to the rule of law. In this context, the project aims to address the linkage between immediate public security needs and long-term institution and capacity building and between crisis management and development actors.

Discussion along the lines of these themes draws heavily from the experiences of recent conflicts, including cases such as Kosovo and East Timor, where the international community has taken the lead in bearing responsibility for law and order, as well as Afghanistan, DRC and Sierra Leone, all illustrating scenarios where primacy has rested with local authorities.

Publications:

Hansen, A., and Wiharta, S., 2007, '[The Transition to a Just Order: Establishing Local Ownership after Conflict, A Practitioner's Guide](#)', FBA Handbook no. 2, Folke Bernadotte Academy, Stockholm:

http://www.sipri.org/contents/conflict/handbok_high.pdf

Hansen, A., and Wiharta, S., 2007, '[The Transition to a Just Order: Establishing Local Ownership after Conflict, A Policy Report](#)', FBA Research Report no. 4, Folke Bernadotte Academy, Stockholm:

http://www.sipri.org/contents/conflict/policy_high.pdf



50. The World Bank

<http://go.worldbank.org/867RQS6BF0>

(a) The World Bank recently launched a new Research, Knowledge and Learning Program on “Fragility and Conflict”

Over the next two years, the Bank intends to focus its RKL agenda on a number of key strategic issues in fragile, conflict-affected and post-conflict situations, including:

- **State Building** – How to cement peace and improve aid effectiveness in the transition from war to peace? How to monitor progress in building peace and better state institutions? How to support the strengthening of the core institutions of the state?
- **Deteriorating Governance** – How to engage more effectively where a shift in state policies, political processes, or social cohesion may signal rising conflict risk? How to better predict a crisis in state legitimacy and governance and design appropriate interventions? How to achieve visible development results to reduce social tension?
- **Inclusive Growth** – How to foster growth agendas that are inclusive and equitable? How to support policies and programs geared at promoting private sector development? How to address horizontal inequalities?
- **Global and Regional Dimensions** – How to engage the MICs, and in particular the BRICs, on fragility, conflict and aid effectiveness? How to address cross-border development challenges related to conflict and fragility (e.g. migration/displacement, movement of armed combatants, access to natural resources)? How to address environmental risks that affect vulnerability to conflict, such as climate change?
- **Operational Approaches** – How can the Bank strengthen its operations and approaches? How can the Bank improve its financing instruments to better address the needs of fragile, conflict-affected and post-conflict countries? How can the Bank support governments to deliver core services?

(b) Research programme: Post-Conflict Transitions: Political Institutions, Development and a Domestic Civil Peace: The Post-Conflict Transitions project aimed to advance understanding of post-conflict development by identifying the obstacles to progress and some of the conditions under which post-conflict societies succeed. The output of this project consists of over 25 papers compiled by three research components: the World Bank Development Economics Research Group (WB), the Center for the Study of African Economies (CSAE) and the International Peace Research Institute of Oslo (PRIO).

The PRIO component focuses on the factors that favour consensus building in post-conflict states. These social factors (ethnic fractionalisation and polarisation) and the institutional choices made in democratising countries (majoritarian vs. consociational systems) often determine the amount of democratisation that can be accomplished. This in turn can ultimately determine the success of the state. Related to these issues of social organisation is the concept of credible government. Credible government (the perception that political competition and political institutions provide assurance that government actions will not swing arbitrarily against any particular group) is a necessary condition for political progress through consensus building. Further information is available at: <http://www.prio.no/CSCW/Research-and-Publications/Project/?oid=64382>

Publications:

1. Østby, G., 2005, 'Inequality, Institutions and Instability: Horizontal Inequalities, Political Institutions and Civil Conflict in Developing Countries 1986-2003', Paper presented at the 1st PIDDCP (Political Institutions, Development and a Domestic Civil Peace), Oxford, 10–12 November.
http://www.prio.no/sptrans/2054483438/file47438_ostby_paper_pidhcp_oxford_2005.pdf

(c) World Bank Conflict and Fragility team, Development Economics Research Group (DERG) (Information sent by Paula Lopez)

Peace and Development Research Project (with IDRC and the Center for Development Area Studies at McGill University): Thematic authors will contribute through three research themes: (1) Powersharing and lasting peace, (2) Democracy and Service Delivery and (3) Macroeconomic Policy in the Post-Conflict State. These thematic papers will inform and develop in parallel with case studies from 7 post-conflict experiences. First workshop in November, 2008 at McGill University, Montreal.



Other research:

Landmine Database and Economic Effects: With cooperation from the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) – collecting landmine contamination, clearance and casualty data. Data will be maintained in a publicly available database. Currently being used for analysis of growth effects due to contamination. Preliminary results expected in March 2009. Theme 2

Research Support to Armed Conflict Location and Event Database (ACLED): This research is ongoing in cooperation with the International Peace Research Institute of Oslo (PRIO) and the lead researcher at Dublin University. Data on battle deaths, rebel movements, displaced persons and other conflict indicators is coded and geographically located (GIS) to create a database on spatial/temporal trends of conflict. Supported through June 2010. Theme 1

Cost of Conflict Research with PRIO, the Center for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) the Households in Conflict Network (HiCN) at DiW/Berlin. Currently in proposal stage for an annual report and database on the economic, human, political costs of conflict.

SDV:

Cost of Violence Research: An assessment of costs of political, criminal and household violence. Recently completed literature survey, ongoing research. [May want to ask Alexandre Marc for more details on this]

OPCFC:

Post-Conflict Aid Profiles: A research paper written with Alastair McKechnie (OPCFC) on the quantity, type and, to the degree such analysis is possible, effectiveness of post-conflict aid for a sample of 40+ post-conflict experience from 1990 to 2006. Follow-on paper on development out of fragility with Nicola Pontara (OPCFC).

51. Trudeau Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Toronto, Canada

<http://www.trudeaucentre.ca/research-trudeaucentreresearch.html>

Contact: David Welch, Director (david.welch@utoronto.ca)

Research Theme: **Environmental Stress and Violent Conflict**

The Centre has engaged in research on the relationship between environmental scarcities, state capacity, civil violence; as well as between environment, population and security.

The key proponent of this research, Dr. Thomas Homer-Dixon, has recently left the Centre.

52. UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), Geneva

Contact: [Christian Lotz](#)

Notes from interview with Christian Lotz

* They are working with EU on research into role of land, natural resources and how fragility is increased [get more on this]. This addresses instability resulting from conflicts over land ownership and policy. Use and abuse of mineral wealth, water and natural resource issues, impacts of Climate change. This aims to produce guidance notes;

* • They also participate in DAC research, do no harm etc. The question of the interaction between international actors and govt and groups is focus of DAC study. Further research questions are there;

* • PCBR own research is relatively limited; *

• BCPR has own ongoing research on state building to review LL from UNDP work to support state society relations, resilience, looking at government relations. Trying to draw lessons to apply in systematic fashion;

* • Clingendael institute does work on state building and legitimacy, state and society relations. But a lot has been done on the conceptual side. Really not interesting; it is about how to do on the ground; • Social cohesion and social development is also area of interest. They may also do research on this



53. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), Switzerland

<http://www.unrisd.org/>

Contact: Terence Gomez, Research Coordinator, UNRISD (Gomez@unrisd.org)

The UNRISD website lists the following areas of research for 2005 – 2009:

- Social Policy and Development
- Democracy, Governance and Well-Being
- Civil Society and Social Movements
- Markets, Business and Regulation
- Identities, Conflict and Cohesion
- Gender and Development

(i) Research Programme: Democracy, Governance and Well-Being

Democracy currently enjoys the status of a core value in the international development community, where a consensus seems to have emerged that democracy improves the quality of public policies. It offers prospects for better citizen participation in the formulation of government policies and opportunities to ensure that office-holders are accountable, greater transparency in policy making, and conflict resolution through constitutional, non-violent, means. But the performance of many countries in promoting basic rights, public services and the well-being of citizens is inadequate. Many new democracies retain elements of authoritarian practices and seem unresponsive to voters' interests. It is not enough for countries to be democratic: the *substance* or *quality* of their democracies is equally important.

Research under this programme seeks to understand the conditions under which democratic regimes can improve the well-being of citizens. What are the intrinsic properties of democracy that can facilitate or constrain effective social development? Under what conditions can democratic regimes deliver adequate social protection to citizens? How do different democracies promote the well-being of citizens? And what role can social policies play in consolidating complex democratic transitions? Two defining features of democracy are the periodic renewal of the mandates of leaders through competitive elections, and a set of basic rights of expression and organization that facilitate the exercise of political choice. In order to understand how these features of democracy can provide a basis for delivering good social outcomes, the research will focus on four areas: economic reform, organized groups and welfare development in middle-income democracies; political competitiveness, public expenditures and pro-poor policies in low-income democracies; the potential and limits of decentralization and public sector reforms in making services serve low-income groups; and the role of social policies in consolidating complex transitions to democracy. UNRISD's work under the Democracy, Governance and Well-Being Programme Area for 2005-2009 focuses on the following aspects;

- Organized groups and welfare development
- Politics of poverty reduction
- Decentralization and service provision
- Social policy and transitions to democracy

The projects include:

(i) Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector

This project examines the complex ways ethnic cleavages and inequalities affect social cohesion or consensus in the public sector under conditions of democratization. It challenges the undifferentiated treatment of ethnicity in development studies, in which scholars tend to see ethnicity as pathological regardless of the way it is configured in a country's social structure. This project thus takes up in detail the second type of public sector reform initiative outlined in the project titled "Public Sector Reform and Crisis-Ridden States".

This project is divided into two parts. **The first deals with ethnic cleavages and inequalities** and focuses on four issues. First, it will map out the ethnic cleavages in each country to be studied, including variations within each group; it will also address, to the extent possible, how other types of divisions, such as class and gender, affect ethnic cleavages; and it will seek to understand whether there are patterns or structures to the cleavages, including the extent to which they have changed over time. This will allow for an analysis of the politicization of cleavages or identities. Second, the project will examine the rules that determine selection to public institutions and their outcomes. It will focus on four main institutions: the civil service, party system, cabinet and parliament. How representative or uneven is the distribution of offices? And how



do policy makers and citizens view the distribution and rules governing it? Third, it will examine the extent to which socio-economic inequalities, such as incomes, assets, employment, education and health shape, reproduce or influence patterns of inequalities in the public sector. How segmented are patterns of employment in the private and public sectors? Fourth, since the rules for representation in cabinet, parliament and party system depend, in part, on citizen choices the project will examine voter preferences in constituting these institutions. It will examine electoral data to understand this phenomenon.

The second part of the project deals with the institutions that have emerged for managing diversity, inequality and competition. It will adopt a historical perspective on institutions to incorporate issues of change. It will seek answers to the following questions:

- How do groups process claims for representation in the public sector?
- How effective are institutions in managing the structures and inequalities observed in part one of the project?
- Are institutions geared towards achieving majoritarian or consensual outcomes?
- Do majoritarian institutions necessarily exclude groups on the basis of ethnicity?
- If institutions seek to promote majoritarian outcomes, do they also contain safeguards that can yield consensual outcomes?
- What alternatives can be suggested on the basis of evidence derived from the inter-relations of ethnic structures, inequalities and electoral behaviour?

Institutions to be examined range from electoral rules, such as the alternative vote, the single transferable vote, the two round system, proportional representation, and first-past-the-post with threshold requirements, to governance arrangements of power sharing, decentralization, federalism, protection of minority rights, and zoning. Socio-economic programmes of affirmative action and rules that seek to correct disproportionality in the staffing of public institutions will also be examined.

*(ii) Research Programme: **Identities, Conflict and Cohesion:***

This programme aims to assess how processes of development and social change, as well as public policies, shape identities. The projects include:

- **Affirmative Action, Identity and Conflict** - This project examines affirmative action policies in selected multi-ethnic countries to assess whether targeting ethnic groups to resolve horizontal inequalities is the best mechanism to help resolve or reduce inter-racial conflict. The primary hypothesis of the project is that a policy based on a horizontal perspective reinforces racial identities and perpetuates ethnic differences which can, in the long term, hinder social cohesion. The second hypothesis is that the idea of the value of horizontal policies may contribute to the rise of the use of a 'politics of identity' by political parties to secure support that can exacerbate ethnic difference and lead to racial tension.
- **Religion, Identity and Business** – This study aims to address the relationship between religious identity, socio-economic change and conflict by looking at breakaway groups within all major religions, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism. The project focuses on the issue of intra-religious diversity of belief and divides through a study of the business enterprises formed by religious groups. An analysis of the evolution of the commercial ventures of religious groups and the impact of these firms in funding and spawning religious movements locally and internationally will provide important new insights into identity formation and reformation among members of these communities, as well as each group's capacity to mobilise support and capture power.

*(iii) Research programme: **Civil Society and Social Movements***

For some time UNRISD has had a research programme on civil society and social movements designed to generate a more realistic understanding of social actions and dynamics in civil society. In the late 1990s, it sought to analyse social initiatives and actions at the grassroots for protecting or improving access to resources, income and services in specific urban and rural contexts. In recent years, work in this programme area focuses on transnational activism, as global campaigns and movements increasingly combine their advocacy campaigns with distinct alternative proposals and seek to influence the policy process. In particular, the following aspects are being investigated:

-
- Transnational activism



- Civil society engagement with the policy process
 - “Uncivil” movements
 - “Old” and “new” movements in comparative perspective
 - Social movements and inequality
 - Youth and social movements
-

54. Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars, United States

Research Programmes and Projects:

Environmental Change and Security Programme:

http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=topics.home&topic_id=1413

Contact: Geoffrey Dabelko (geoff.dabelko@wilsoncenter.org)

This programme explores issues of population growth, water scarcity, degraded ecosystems, forced migration, resource depletion and pandemic disease - and their links to conflict, human insecurity and foreign policy.

Key Outputs include publications, meetings and events.

International Security Studies:

http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=topics.home&topic_id=1416

Contact: Robert Litwak (robert.litwak@wilsoncenter.org)

This programme explores the traditional security agenda (terrorism and WMD) as well as the new security agenda (demographic, environmental, developmental and social challenges).

Project on Leadership and Building State Capacity:

http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=topics.home&topic_id=1411

Contact: Howard Wolpe (howard.wolpe@wilsoncenter.org)

This project seeks to promote more sustainable approaches in international conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction, first, by conducting in-country training programs designed to strengthen the trust, communication, and negotiation skills among key leaders in countries emerging from violent conflict; and, second, by stimulating discussion and analysis of ways to achieve more effective and holistic strategies for peace building and strengthening state capacity.

Key Outputs include public forums and meetings; a working group on preventing and rebuilding failed states; training programmes; and publications.



B. Southern Research on Conflict, State Fragility and Social Cohesion

55. Afghan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU), Afghanistan

Website: <http://www.areu.org.af/>

Contact: Paula Kantor paula@areu.org.af

Current research activities:

Aid and Security

AREU, in collaboration with the Feinstein International Center at Tufts University, is undertaking a 15-month study to explore the links between aid and security. Beginning June 2008, the project has been designed in response to the popular and widely held assumption that humanitarian and development assistance can help promote security. Research will be based on case studies focusing on the work of Provincial Reconstruction Teams. Findings will be published throughout the course of the project and a final synthesis paper is planned for the end of 2009.

Identity, Belonging and Return: Migration

To understand the experiences of second generation (SG) Afghans in the West to the 2006-2007 study on SG Afghans, allowing a comparison of experiences of refuge and return/reintegration among SG Afghans who remained in neighbouring countries and those who moved West.

Building Capacity to Address Land-related Conflict and Vulnerability in Afghanistan

To build the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to deal with problems of land-related conflict more effectively and thus counter rural vulnerability related to insecurity of tenure. The project is expected to make a significant role in developing the implementation strategy for the new land policy.

Natural resource management: In a country where many livelihoods strategies are still very reliant on the management of indigenous natural resources, policy makers need to understand current and changing practices to ensure sustainable and equitable distribution of benefits, and to reduce the likelihood of conflict as a result of competing claims on such natural resources.

Key outputs:

- Urban Livelihoods in Afghanistan, Jo Beall and Stefan Schutte, August 2006 (no link available)
- Rural Land Relations in Conflict: A Way Forward, Bhatia Michael and Jonathan Goodhand 2002 (no link available)
- The Shiwa Pastures, 1978-2003: Land Tenure Changes and Conflict in Northeastern Badakhshan, Mervyn Patterson, 2004 (no link available)
- [Looking for Peace on the Pastures: Rural Land Relations in Afghanistan](#)
- [Gaining Some Ground: Urban Livelihoods in Jalalabad](#)

56. African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), South Africa

Website: www.accord.org.za

Contact: Karishma Rajoo karishma@accord.org.za

ACCORD specialises in conflict management, analysis and prevention and intervenes in conflicts through mediation, negotiation, training, and research .

Current research activities:

Field Research with Coexistence Initiative

http://www.accord.org.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=349:field-research-with-coexistence-initiative&catid=87:knowledge-production&Itemid=86

In 2003, a series of community consultations in the three communities were conducted to document how each community managed to transit from violent conflict due to racial, political or land issues, and transform into tolerant, cooperative post-conflict coexistence before South Africa's transition to democracy in 1994. (findings not yet published)



In partnership with **Coexistence International** <http://www.brandeis.edu/coexistence/>

Preventive Action Programme (DFID funded). This programme aims to:

- create an understanding and awareness of the role of civil society in democratisation and conflict transformation in post-conflict situations;
 - strengthen the capacity of civil society organisations to engage in effective conflict prevention, management and transformation initiatives in order that they may prevent conflicts from occurring, prevent conflicts from escalating, or prevent resolved conflicts from re-occurring;
 - improve democratic governance through enhancing the capacity and skills of civil society to participate in open debate and decision-making at local, national and regional levels, and
 - encourage and promote dialogue between civil society and other stakeholders, including community representatives, political parties and government officials
- http://www.accord.org.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=48:preventive-action-programme&catid=54:progabout&Itemid=106

Peace Agreements in Africa Initiative

http://www.accord.org.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=351:peace-agreements-in-africa-initiative&catid=54:progabout&Itemid=163

This programme aims to:

- Analyse existing peace agreements (the design, the text and the response to issues in conflict) in Africa with a view to explaining why some peace agreements have been successful while others have failed.
- Interrogate the peace processes (negotiation dynamics, mediation/ facilitation, packaging of key issues et al) that have been employed to produce the existing peace agreements, and from this interrogation generate best practices.
- Engage in comparative analysis of the existing peace agreements in Africa with a view to mapping key policy, intervention and theoretical issues in peace agreements in Africa as well as informing new intervention strategies.

African Peace-building Coordination Programme

http://www.accord.org.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=29:african-peacebuilding-coordination-programme&catid=55:apcp&Itemid=100

The African Peace-building Coordination Programme at ACCORD, also funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, seeks to work towards enhancing coherence and coordination across the peace, security, humanitarian, development, human rights and Rule of Law (RoL) dimensions of peace-building operations in Africa so as to enhance the planning and coordination dimensions of African peace-building operations, to support local ownership of peace-building processes, and to contribute to the development of sustainable peace processes in countries transitioning from conflict.

Planned research:

The **Africa Peace Centre** will be a state-of-the-art complex, which will act as a base for high level conflict intervention and continuous research and training. It will also incorporate a resource and documentation centre, a meeting and training centre, a conference venue, 80 guest residences and a number of VIP houses. The complex will also house the ACCORD offices.

Key outputs:

- **Conflict Trends** magazine
http://www.accord.org.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=30&Itemid=51
 - Special edition of Conflict Trends Magazine (CT 3/2007), Towards Continental Transformation: Understanding Sustainable Peace Agreements in Africa
http://www.accord.org.za/downloads/ct/ct_2007_3.pdf
- **Occasional papers (non published in 2008)**
http://www.accord.org.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=37&Itemid=53
- **African Journal of Conflict Resolution**
African Journal of Conflict Resolution, Volume 8 No. 1, 2008
http://www.accord.org.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=332:ajcr-volume-8-no-1-2008&catid=94:content&Itemid=159
 - The Nexus between Social Capital and Reintegration of Ex-combatants: A Case for Sierra



- Leone, Jonah Leff, pp.9-38
- From Complementarity to Conflict: A Historical Analysis of Farmer-Fulbe Relations in West Africa, Mark Davidheiser and Aniuska M. Luna, pp.77-104
- Rectifying Horizontal Inequalities: Lessons from African Conflict, David McCoy

African Journal of Conflict Resolution, Volume 7, No. 2, 2007

http://www.accord.org.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=331:ajcr-volume-7-no-2-2007&catid=94:content&Itemid=159

- Identity and Peace: Reconfiguring Conflict Resolution in Africa Gerard Hagg and Peter Kagwanja, pp. 9-36
- Ethnic Diversity and Conflict in Nigeria: Lessons from the Niger Delta Crisis, Wilson Akpan, pp. 161-192
- Cultural Diversity and the Somali Conflict: Myth or Reality? Abdulahi A. Osman, pp. 93-134

57. Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI), Cambodia

Website: www.cdri.org.kh

Contact: cdrimail@online.com.kh

Correspondence from organisation: "We have not carried out much research in the areas that you have referred to; please refer to our website for the list of our publications and let me know if you have difficulty accessing any publication" (Hossein Jalilian, Director of research [email 11.10.08])

Research themes:

- economy, trade and regional cooperation;
- poverty reduction, agricultural development and rural livelihoods;
- democratic governance and public sector reform;
- natural resources and the environment;
- human security, peace building and conflict transformation

Current research activities:

Peace Building and Conflict Transformation Unit; CDRI's Peace Building and Conflict Transformation Unit aims to contribute to the building of a culture of peace through awareness raising and community capacity building. Its training programmes aim to provide community participants with the awareness and skills to identify conflict, analyse its causes and seek strategies for its prevention and resolution. The training programmes draw on case studies generated by CDRI's research on issues that cause conflict in Cambodia—family violence, access to natural resources, political disagreements and local governance issues.

Key outputs:

- All **Working Papers** are Cambodia-specific.
- **Centre for Peace and Development Papers**
 - An Investigation of Conflict Management in Cambodian Villages: A Review of the Literature with Suggestions for Future Research (no link available)
 - Nature and Causes of Conflict Escalation in the 1998 National Election, Caroline Hughes with Real Sopheap (no link available)

58. Centre for Conflict Management (CCM), National University of Rwanda

Website: <http://www.nur.ac.rw/spip.php?article105> (note the CCM website <http://www.ccm.nur.ac.rw/> was unavailable at time of writing)

Contact: Anastase Shyaka, anasano@yahoo.com



The centre's research interests include justice, human rights, governance, as well as the economic and social dimensions of conflict and reconstruction in Rwanda. There is no further information on these themes is available on the CCM or NUR websites.

Current research themes (from http://www.monitor.upeace.org/archive.cfm?id_article=214):

1. Rwandan conflict and ways of exit
2. Regional conflicts and their international dimensions
3. Intervention and strategies of conflict prevention and resolution
4. Socio-economic dimensions of conflict
5. Gender, human rights and justice

Key outputs:

- Critical Review on Interpretation of Rwandan Genocide, the Rwandan History, the Gacaca Jurisdictions, the Identity and Citizenship, Peace and Security in the Great Lakes Region and the 2003 Elections in Rwanda.
- Workshop on '**Rethinking Peace, Coexistence and Human Security in the Great Lakes Region**', Kigali, Rwanda 16-19 April 2002 http://www.humansecurity-chs.org/activities/outreach/rwanda_rep.html. This workshop to explored approaches to peace and stability in the Great Lakes region of Africa; assessed the impact of the 'Imagine Coexistence' project and distil lessons learned and discussed conflict prevention and coexistence from a human security perspective.

59. Centre for Conflict Resolution, Cape Town, South Africa

Website: <http://ccrweb.ccr.uct.ac.za/>

Contact: Dr Mireille Affa'a (maffaa@ccr.uct.ac.za) and Ms Elizabeth Myburgh (emyburgh@ccr.uct.ac.za)

Current research themes:

The **Policy Development and Research Project (PDR)** will focus between 2008 and 2012 on four key areas of research:

- Southern Africa's Peacebuilding Challenges;
- Post-conflict Peacebuilding: the AU, the UN, and Civil Society;
- HIV/AIDS and Post-conflict Societies; and
- Peacebuilding: Africa and the European Union

"The **Peacebuilding Research Project** (2008-2011) will involve a major research project on Peacebuilding involving the AU, Africa's Regional Economic Communities and the UN. This reflects some of the most important issues to any peacebuilding success in post-Cold War Africa. The research project continues work in an area that CCR has built up solid expertise in since 1996. The aim of this research project will be to develop, debate and influence policy options that have the potential to contribute positively towards enhancing the UN's role in promoting peace, security and development in Africa.

Given the broad nature of peacebuilding, this research project will focus on key aspects of the concept by reflecting critically on An Agenda for Peace, and addressing the following key thematic issues:

1. Peace agreements and the reconciliation process as key components of an effective peacebuilding strategy;
2. Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR), and security sector reform, as essential steps towards securing sustainable peace;
3. Governance, reconstruction and development; and
4. Human rights promotion and protection in post-conflict settings."

[Email communication from Dr Adekeye Adebajo, Executive Director, 14.10.08]



No further details are available on the website about these themes or research outputs

60. Centre for Conflict Resolution (CECORE) Kampala, Uganda

<http://www.cecore.net/>

Contact: Dr. Jimmi Adesina jadesina@cear.org.ng

CECORE conducts training in conflict prevention, transformation and resolution (CRTP) and peace-building and research, document and disseminate information on African traditional methods of conflict resolution.

Current activities

A major programme on **Hands Across the Border Phase II Consolidating Peace Efforts in Teso and Karamoja** was undertaken in 2002-2003. <http://www.cecore.net/reports.htm>

No further information is available on the website about current research themes or key outputs.

61. Centre for Democracy and Development, Nigeria

Website: **<http://www.CDD.org.uk> and <http://www.cddwestafrica.org/cdd/> websites unavailable**

Contact: Jibrin Ibrahim jibrahim@cddwestafrica.org

Current research activities:

CDD's Regional Institute for Peace and Security Studies (RIPSS) runs programmes (largely training) in peace and security. This includes:

The **Stability-Security Monitor**, which seeks to monitor threats to peaceful change and social transition aimed at human security in the West African sub-region. It hopes to fulfil this objective by:

- Analysing factors that have direct or indirect bearing on the level of state and societal stability (Early Warning).
- Pursuing early warning with a proactive program for combating the threats to conflict management in the sub-region, by lobbying local and international actors and organizations working on democratic development and economic progress in the region, as well as alert relevant governments on possible threats to international peace and security.
- Assessing the danger signals for escalation of conflict
- Address the gaps in turning warning into action

It is unclear from the website what research outputs (if any) have come from this project.

62. Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, Ibadan, Nigeria

Website - <http://www.ui.edu.ng/?q=centreforpeaceandconflictstudies> - is under construction at time of writing.

63. Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, India

The Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, is a premier institute of India in the social sciences and humanities. The Centre provides a unique institutional space, which seeks to nurture intellectual interests outside the entrenched boundaries of academic disciplines. This simultaneously gives the Centre a sense of intimacy with and distance from universities. Therefore, the Centre has deliberately chosen not to duplicate the structure of university department. This also allows the Centre to support and nurture interdisciplinary modes of enquiry. Over the years, the Centre has also managed to generate and utilize a productive tension between rigorous scholarly work and social movements, between academic commitment and political practices. It has been frequently engaged with contentious contemporary issues which have shaped its academic programme and contributed to struggles for dignity, livelihood and creative self expression.

Current research activities



Lokniti Programme on Comparative Democracy

Lokniti Programme, seeks to engage with global debates on democracy by initiating empirically grounded theoretical interventions on democracy. Since 1996 Lokniti has embarked on an ambitious programme of comparative research on the working of democracy in India and South Asia. To pursue this objective a network of scholars has been created, and taken shape, initially in India and more recently across South Asia who have worked, individually and collectively, in examining various aspects and dimensions of democracy. We hope that this body of work will illumine not just what democracy is doing to South Asia but also what South Asia is doing to democracy. Several interesting tentative observations have emerged which we want to make available to a large audience of scholars, activists, scholar-activists and public intellectuals.

64. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), Dakar, Senegal

Website: <http://www.codesria.org/>

Contact: Ebrima Sall, Head of Department of Research, ebrima.sall@codesria.sn and Adebayo Olukoshi, Executive Secretary executive.secretary@codesria.sn

Current research activities:

The Consortium for Development Partnerships programme on **Local Dynamics of Conflict and Peace Building** (2006-2010) aims to explore some of the complexities of local sites of conflict and investigate the crucial relationship between local configurations and national or international ones (specifically the role of international, national and regional organizations in the development of conflict and in peace processes). http://www.codesria.org/Links/Research/programmes/local_dynamics_conflict_peace.pdf

Collaborative project on **Marginalisation, Youth and Conflict Trade in Central and West Africa** with the Institute for Applied International Studies Social Science (FAFO – AIS – OSLO): this project has as its point of departure understanding conflict, not as manifestations of ancient hatreds or stemming from economic interests, but rather as struggle over distribution of power, wealth and the representation of identities. The proposed research within this collaborative project further assumes that conflict is a lived social space. Taking Central and West Africa regions (mainly Uganda, Congo, Sierra Leone and Liberia) as cases in point, the proposed collaborative research seeks to understand marginalisation, youth and economies of conflict. The exploratory study is still underway.

http://www.codesria.org/Links/Research/collaborative_research/marganilisation.htm

CODESRIA also manages Multinational Working Groups on:

Land in the Struggles for Citizenship, Democracy and Development in Africa: This group focuses on the re-emergence of open and silent struggles over land which challenge the market-led land reforms that have resulted in the widespread marginalisation of the working poor, including the peasantry; political alliances forged around land issues and social movements focusing on land reform; citizenship, tenure and property rights.

http://www.codesria.org/Links/News/announcements_2004/mwg_land04.pdf

Citizenship & Identity in Contemporary Africa: This group focuses on the disjuncture between formal rules of citizenship and daily practice as it actually takes place; the shifting spatial (re)distribution of population within and between states and the unchanging rules by which rights and entitlement are defined and allocated; the high ideals of the social contract between state and society and the “non-justiceability” of most citizen rights at a time of the retrenchment of the social state and the collapse of state capacity; the patriarchal foundations of the construction/practice of citizen rights and the growing challenges of accommodating women’s rights; the promise of nation-building founded on multiculturalism (as projected by the slogan of unity in diversity) and the increasing parochial politics of settlers/residents vs. natives/indigenes; the growing cosmopolitanism associated, in part, with a rapid process of urbanisation and the intensification of xenophobia and xenophobic practices; and the tension between civic law and the colonially-constructed realm of “tradition” and “custom”.

http://www.codesria.org/Links/Research/mwgs/mwg_citizenship.htm



Key outputs:

- Consortium for Development Partnerships (CDP) Local Contexts of Conflict and Peacebuilding, proposes that 'among the themes that appear to be worthy of further attention as factors in conflict and its prevention are migration, the formation of discourses and perceptions and their effect on action, and the formation and role of institutions'. (p. 19)
http://www.codesria.org/Links/Research/programmes/local_conflict_report_eng.pdf
- 'Youth Militias, Self Determination and Resource Control Struggles in the Niger-Delta Region of Nigeria' (no link to report available)
- 'Local Power Struggles, Conflict and Conflict Resolution in Ghana: The Causes, Dynamics and Policy Implications of Land-Related Conflicts in the Greater Accra and Eastern Regions of Ghana' (no link to report available)
- 'Living with Layers of conflicts: New Challenges of Identity construction in northern Somalia' (no link to report available)

65. Global Consortium on Security Transformation, Global

Contact: Claudio Fuentes claudio.fuentes@flacso.cl

The Consortium began in 2007 with funding from IDRC and DfID, and was launched at a Colloquium in Sri Lanka in September 2007. The Consortium has built upon and forged relationships between regional networks linking researchers and practitioners, which have emerged across the developing world. It differs from existing networks in its focus on South-South as well as South-North links. This focus on the South is continuing into the Consortium's next phase with FLACSO-Chile taking over as the lead institution (funded by the IDRC and the Ford Foundation).

The Consortium also aims to share research findings and policy lessons amongst regional networks, to promote cross-regional research, to foster evidence-based policy dialogue and to reach out to a broad range of policy constituencies not normally considered in security analysis and policy-making.

Aims and Objectives

The Consortium aims to:

- Explore how the voices and interests of the poor, marginalised, displaced and oppressed can obtain greater priority in security research and policy-making.
- Build bridges between policy and research, both (a) to ground policy in empirical understanding of realities in conflict-affected countries and regions, and (b) to diffuse research to new policy constituencies, especially in the South.
- Link Southern researchers, policy-makers and civil society organisations, thus empowering them to challenge Northern-dominated security discourses and practices.

The Consortium has established working groups and begun programmes of policy and research work in the following areas:

- Regional Security and Peace from Above and Below
- Securitization of Governance and the Governance of (in)Security
- Security and the Marketplace: the Privatisation of Security and Insecurity



66. Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), Global

Website: www.gppac.net

The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict is the world-wide civil society-led network to build a new international consensus on peacebuilding and the prevention of violent conflict. It was established in 2003 in response to a call of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in his 2001 report *Prevention of Armed Conflict*. GPPAC works on strengthening civil society networks for peace and security by linking local, national, regional, and global levels of action and effective engagement with governments, the UN system and regional organizations.

The Global Partnership is structured through fifteen regional networks, each of which has developed an action agenda to reflect regional principles and priorities. The Regional Action Agendas fed into *People Building Peace: A Global Action Agenda for the Prevention of Violent Conflict* which outlines key priorities for change and involved more than 1000 organisations worldwide in its drafting. The final document was presented to the UN in July 2005, during the Global Conference *From Reaction to Prevention: Civil Society Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violent Conflict and Build Peace*, organised by GPPAC in partnership with the UNDP at UN Headquarters.

In its initial phase, from 2003 - 2005, GPPAC worked on setting the agenda, both in its fifteen regions and at the Global level. This resulted in fifteen Regional Action Agendas which fed into the **Global Action Agenda**, which was presented at the Global Conference, *From Reaction to Prevention: Civil Society Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violent Conflict and Build Peace*. To read more about GPPAC's first phase, click [here](#).

Since the Global Conference, GPPAC has entered its implementation phase. Each of the regions has its own Regional Work Plan, which fed into the **Global Work Plan 2007-2010**, focusing on five key areas:

- **Awareness Raising:** Promoting acceptance of conflict prevention: Gaining public support for conflict prevention and peacebuilding to achieve a sea change in both policymaking and in fostering a genuine culture of prevention in communities. Activities will focus initially on celebrating the UN International Day of Peace around the world each year on 21 September
- **Interaction and Advocacy:** Promoting policies and structures for conflict prevention: Strengthening civil society cooperation with the UN, regional intergovernmental organizations and governments
- **Network Building:** Building national and regional capacity for prevention: Enhancing the capacity of regional networks and global mechanisms to undertake collective action to prevent violent conflict
- **Knowledge Generation and Sharing:** With its pilot project focusing on peace education and conflict resolution in schools, the Knowledge Generation and Sharing Programme connects the theory and the practice of civil society activities on this topic by documenting, analyzing, developing and disseminating essential knowledge on approaches, good practices, lessons learned and evaluations.
- **Early Warning and Early response:** Mobilising civil society early response actions to prevent: Enhancing the capacity and professionalism of civil society organisations to engage in early warning and especially early response efforts, and to advance interaction with governments, regional intergovernmental organisations and UN agencies.

67. Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) India

Website: <http://www.ipcs.org/>

Contact: officemail@ipcs.org

The Institute focuses on security issues, including; Nuclear Issues, terrorism, the military, non-traditional security issues like refugees and IDPs, and SALW.

Key outputs:

- **Environmental Dimensions of Conflict and Disaster** Report of IPCS Presentation held on 29 May 2008



http://www.ipcs.org/nmt_militaryIndex2.jsp?action=showView&kValue=2608&military=1012&status=article&mod=b

- **Missing Boundaries: Refugees, Migrants, Stateless and Internally Displaced Persons in South Asia** (2-day conference held in 2002)

The IPCS, in collaboration with the Japan Foundation, Asia Centre, New Delhi, organized a two-day regional conference in 2002 on the issue of displacement in South Asia including refugees, both environmental and forcibly displaced economic migrants, stateless persons and internally displaced persons. The papers presented at the conference have been published in the form of a book.

68. **International Centre for Ethnic Studies, Sri Lanka**

Website: <http://www.icescolombo.org/>

Contact: Professor W. D. Lakshman, Director lakshman@webmail.cmb.ac.lk

Current research themes:

Ethnicity, Identity and Violence

http://www.icescolombo.org/02_programme_areas/programme_area1.htm

This programme aims:

- To protect the endless diversity of identities, and promote coexistence through rigorous research of subaltern groups, and to shape an alternative discourse in 'ethnic studies' through subaltern perspectives.
- To continue to understand the problem of the perpetration, witnessing and survival of violence

Justice and Struggle for Peace

http://www.icescolombo.org/02_programme_areas/programme_area2.htm

As a planned activity, the programme hopes to introduce a new research project on **Preventing Relapse - Resuming Peace**. This project will seek to deepen understanding of why fifty percent of countries that emerge from conflict relapse back into violence within five to ten years and how, to ensure that following relapse, a peace process can be resumed. This project hopes to take on a comparative international perspective. The programme also hopes to deepen and embed questions of justice into its work. The reductionist tendency of viewing justice after conflict as reducible to a single mechanism of either trials or truth commission's will be challenged both empirically and politically.

Multiculturalism and Modes of Ethnic Coexistence in South and South-East Asia

http://www.icescolombo.org/02_programme_areas/Ethnicity_Identity/MMEC-SA/index.htm

This programme aims to understand:

- the historical basis/chronology of events leading to the creation of distinctive groups and the consolidation of different identities;
- the perception different communities have of each other, including prejudices, attitudes, stereotypes and other sociological factors that ascribe and often calcify particular identities;
- the communal interaction and sociological factors that shape the confrontational perceptions that lead to antagonism, conflict and/or accommodation; and
- state responses to cultural diversity. These dimensions form the core of the project.

Building Multilateral Conflict Prevention Capacity in South Asia

http://www.icescolombo.org/02_programme_areas/State_Politics_Power/BMLCPC-SA/index.htm

The main goal of this program is the establishment of a regional inter-governmental conflict prevention mechanism in South Asia to deal, at the earliest possible stage, with situations and issues that have the potential to lead to violent conflict. As in many parts of the world, in South Asia violent conflict has moved from the inter-State to the intra-State level contributing in some cases to crises of government with a breakdown of law and order and a lack of faith in public institutions. Although ideologies and practices of ethnic accommodation, integration, and peaceful co-existence among multi-ethnic States and regions of South Asia do exist, so too do divisive identity politics. Identity-based politics practiced in ways that discriminate against minority groups and deny equality or exclude are one of many sources of internal strife. Coupled with majoritarian systems of government, this has led many communities to attempt to reaffirm their identity in numerous ways including violence that has progressed to armed conflict in South Asia.



Key outputs:

- **Diversity and Co-existence in Asia, Workshop 2003**
http://www.icescolombo.org/02_programme_areas/Ethnicity_Identity/AsianConference/index.htm
This workshop dealt with the theme of managing ethnic and religious diversity, including how differences of religion, language, region, kinship and other ethnic cleavages can form the basis for polarization and conflict, especially when manipulated for political and economic advantages. It aimed to look at intellectual frameworks for understanding ethnic conflict and mutual co- existence.
- Refereed research journal '**Domains**';
http://www.icescolombo.org/03_publications/journals_home_detail_domain.asp?key=159
- Pfaff-Czarnecka, Joanna, Darini Rajasingham-Senanayake, Ashis Nandy and Terence Gomez (Eds, 2000), [Ethnic Futures: The State and Identity Politics in Asia](#) (New Delhi: Sage)
- Hussain, Ameena (Ed, 2004), [Race, Identity, Caste and Conflict in the South Asian Context](#) (Colombo: ICES)
- Ghai, Yash (Ed, 2001), [Autonomy and Ethnicity: Negotiating Competing Claims in Multi-Ethnic States](#) (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)

69. National Democratic Institute (NDI), Yemen

Website: <http://www.ndi.org/worldwide/mena/yemen/yemen.asp>

Contact: Leigh Catherine Miles, Senior Program Officer, NDI Yemen Lmiles@ndi.org

Current programmes:

NDI's **Tribal Conflict Management Program** focuses on capacity-building and conflict management in several designated development areas where poverty is intense: unemployment rates are high; illiteracy is rampant; and, overall, there is a lack of basic services. Causes of conflict have to do with land and land-related issues; perceived misallocation of government resources and competition over what resources there are. <http://policy.rutgers.edu/cncr/research/ProgramLogic.pdf>

"In 2007, NDI released a report on the Institute's research on the impact of conflict at the community level, perceptions of how tribal conflict should be mitigated, and methods for resolving conflict and establishing safe havens. I have attached a copy of our research report for your reference. NDI has used this research as the basis of our ongoing work with tribal leaders and local tribal NGOs in three Yemeni governorates, as well as our assistance to the Supreme National Commission to Address Revenge Killing in developing a national strategy in partnership with local authorities. Most recently, NDI worked with local NGOs to develop a large scale public awareness campaign related to the negative impact of conflict on education and youth.

In the next several months, NDI will be working in partnership with Marib College and Sana'a University to establish a regional center for conflict research and training at Marib College, which will serve as a critical focal point for the study of conflict management for youth in the governorates of Marib, Shabwa and al Jawf. We are also developing a potential research project on women in tribal areas and their access to formal and non-state justice, particularly in areas of conflict."
[Email communication 11.10.08]

Key outputs:

- National Democratic Institute for International Affairs Yemen: Tribal Conflict Management Program Research Report [see attached PDF entitled 'conflict management programme research report March 2000']



70. Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Pakistan

Website: www.sdpi.org (note that publications page was unavailable at time of writing).

Contacted: main@sdpi.org

Current programmes:

Engaging with East Pakistan/Bangladesh: Building a Field of Scholarship and Dialogue funded by the Ford Foundation, USA and Pakistan Environment Program.

http://www.sdpi.org/research_Programme/human_development/peace_and_security.htm

This programme aimed to:

1. redefine conflict, conflict zones and security concepts in Pakistan,
2. Challenging conventional peace formulae;
3. re-conceptualize peace in relation to everyday life as part of process of deconstructing and embedding the concept of peace in civil society

No further information is available on the website about current research themes or key outputs.

71. Universidad de Los Andes, Bogota, Columbia

Specialized Graduate Programme in Theory and Experience of the Solution of Armed Conflict

The Course in Theory and Experience of the Solution of Armed Conflict provides tools of analysis for the understanding of the dynamics of contemporary armed conflict, and their possible solution through negotiation. Our diploma program places special emphasis on multidisciplinary approaches to war and peace, and to the search for comparative lessons which may help to solve the Colombian problem. The intention there is to promote analysis, discussion, and the construction of strategies for possible negotiated solutions to the Colombian conflict.

The objectives of this program are first, to provide a theoretical framework and case studies to make an approach to internal and inter-state armed conflict, such as the Colombian conflict in particular. Second, to provide tools for analysis which will allow the understanding of the possibilities of a negotiated solution to armed conflict, and finally to make a comparative analysis of the many dimensions of internal wars and peace processes, with special emphasis on the situation in Colombia.

