



Peace Research from an International (IPRA) and Latin American Peace Research (CLAIP) perspective

Consejo latinoamericano de
investigación para la PAZ

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CRIM-UNAM

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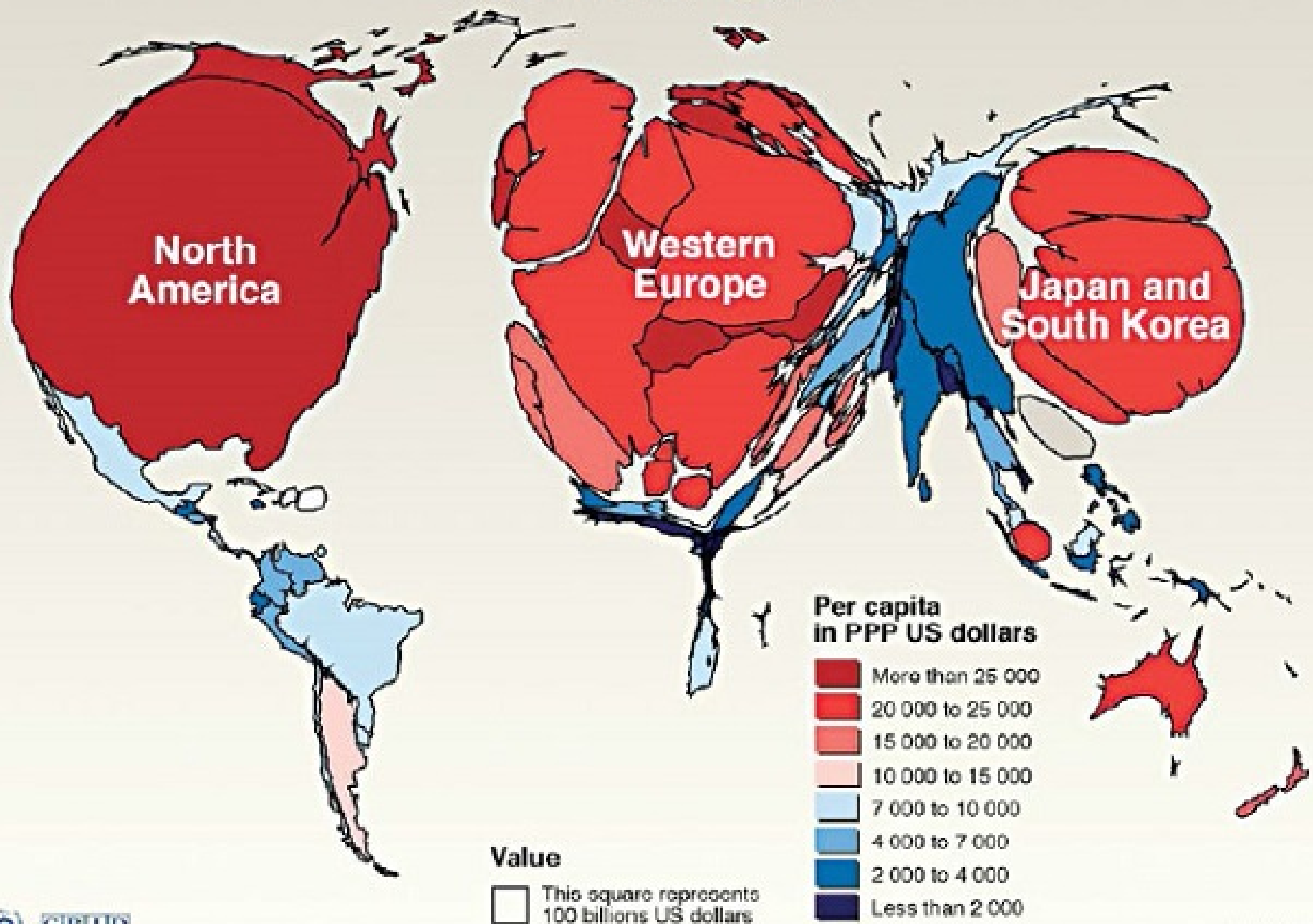
Content

- 1. Challenges to peace and security**
- 2. What is the International Peace Research Association (IPRA)?**
- 3. General Conference of IPRA in Sierra Leone 2016**
- 4. What is the Latin American Peace Research Association (CLAIP)?**
- 5. X General Conference of CLAIP in Mexico City in 2017**
- 6. How to reinforce peace and security in Latin America and globally in a world with high insecurity and uncertainty?**
- 7. Some final comments**



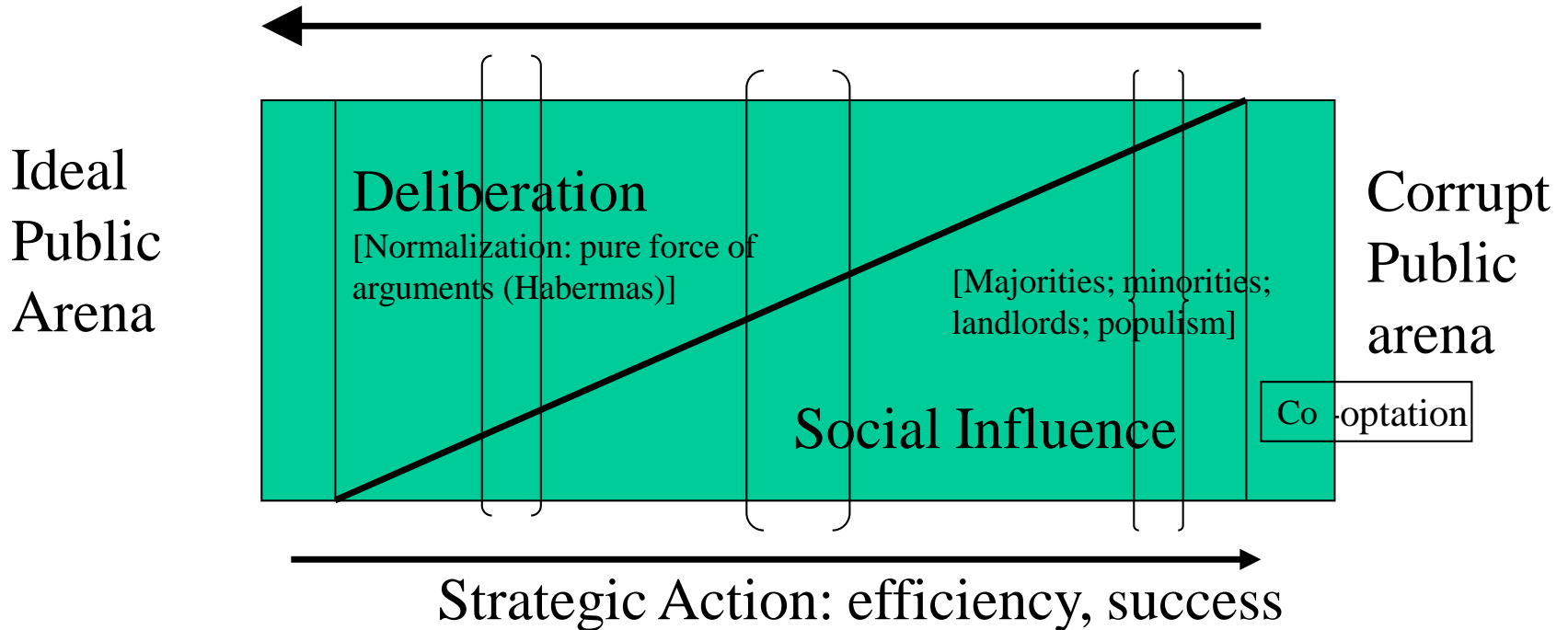
1. Challenges to peace and security

The Real Picture



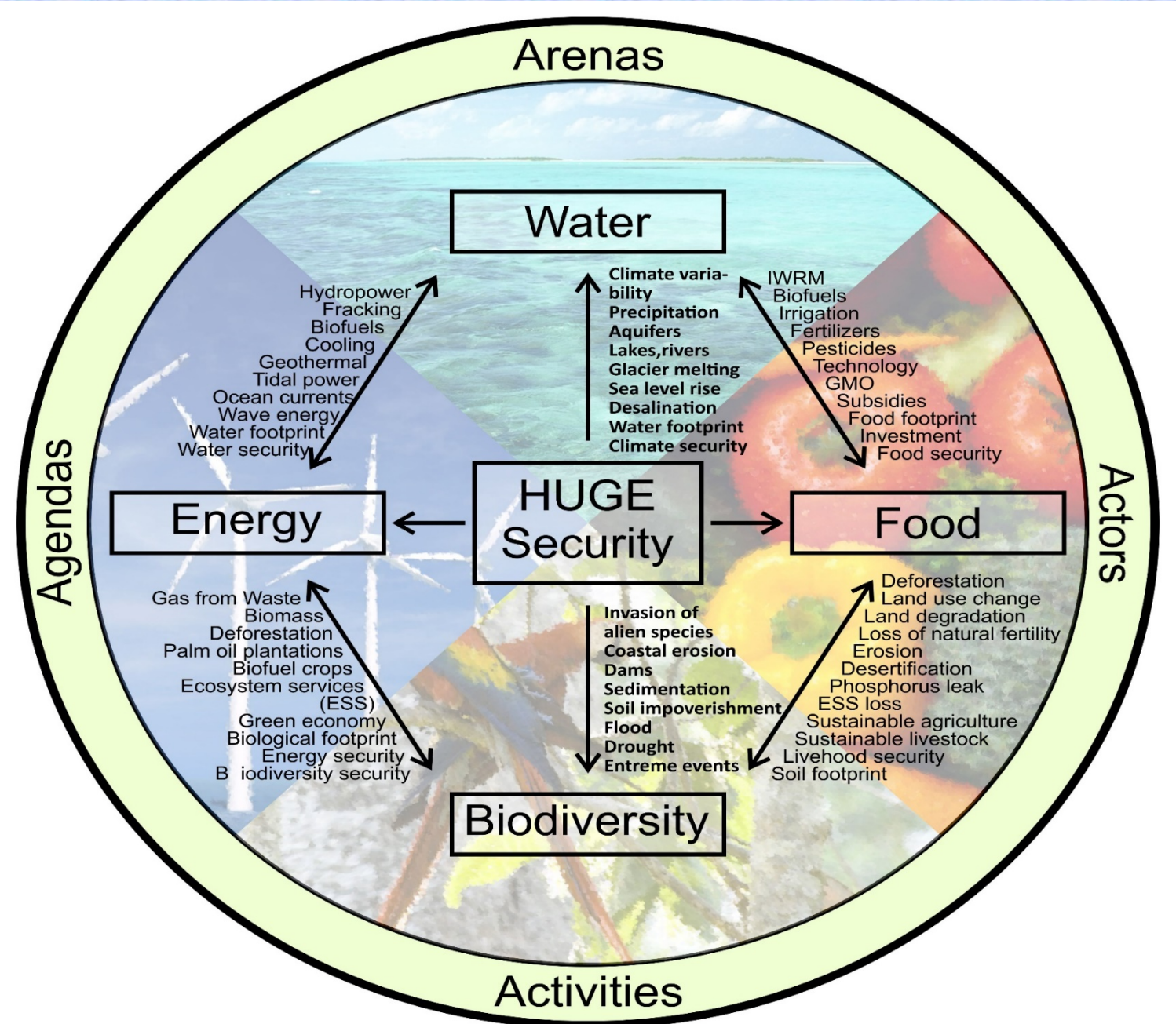
Change of the public arena

Communicational Action : understanding/consensus?



Based on Martin Bauer, LSE, 2004

Old and new challenges for peace



WTO--World Bank-IMF: a regressive globalisation?

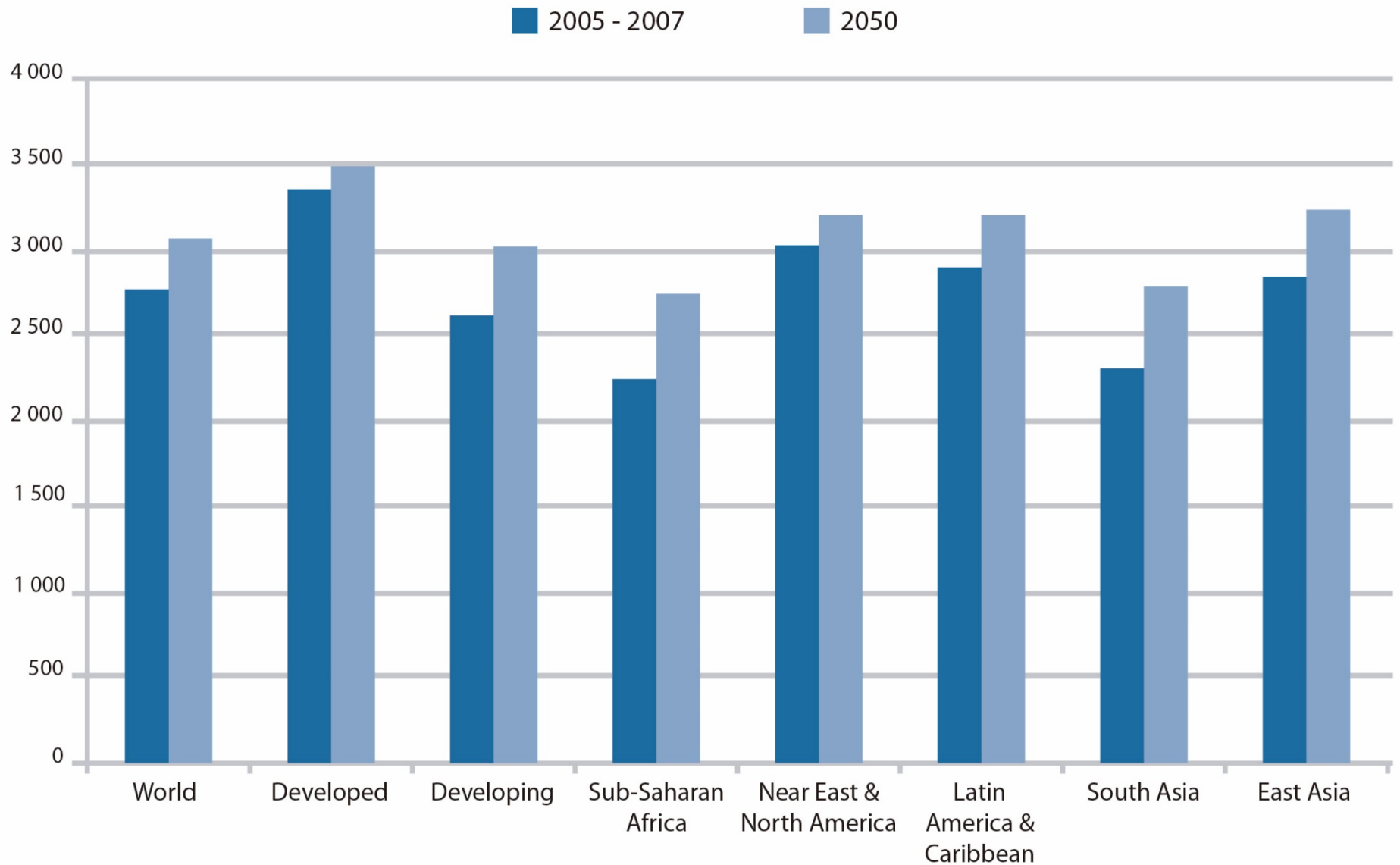
Dangerous challenges:

- **Regressive globalisation and imposition of financial and G-8** interests, supported by multilateral organisms promotes unequal terms of trade, subsidies, dumping, corporate agriculture, NAMA, GATS, TRIPS, low salary for Southern workers, gender discrimination, fault of transparency in MNE; commercial anarchy based on imposed values of change with regressive nationalist understanding of globalization.
- Produce concentration of wealth in small minority (8 persons own the same wealth than 3 billion poor people); anticapitalistic movements and promotion of self-sufficiency by peasant and poor countries, based on interchange of goods, micro credits, traditional technology and values of use, solidarity, diversity, plurality and cooperation (selective decoupling by countries?)

Multinational Enterprises and Risk Society with Global Inequality (Beck, 2003)

- Cosmopolitan Realpolitik permits understand the positive-sum game of pooled sovereignties
- Debt services transfer annual \$200 billion US from South to North: world has become dangerous and without legitimating
- Third World countries are obliged to pay debt services against their interests and their legitimacy
- Fragmentation of world into nation-state takes away accountability for global inequality
- Present inequality removed from national perspective get irrelevant in an international framework
- Only global contexts permit political action to reduce poverty, give dignity to all human beings and save the planet Earth.

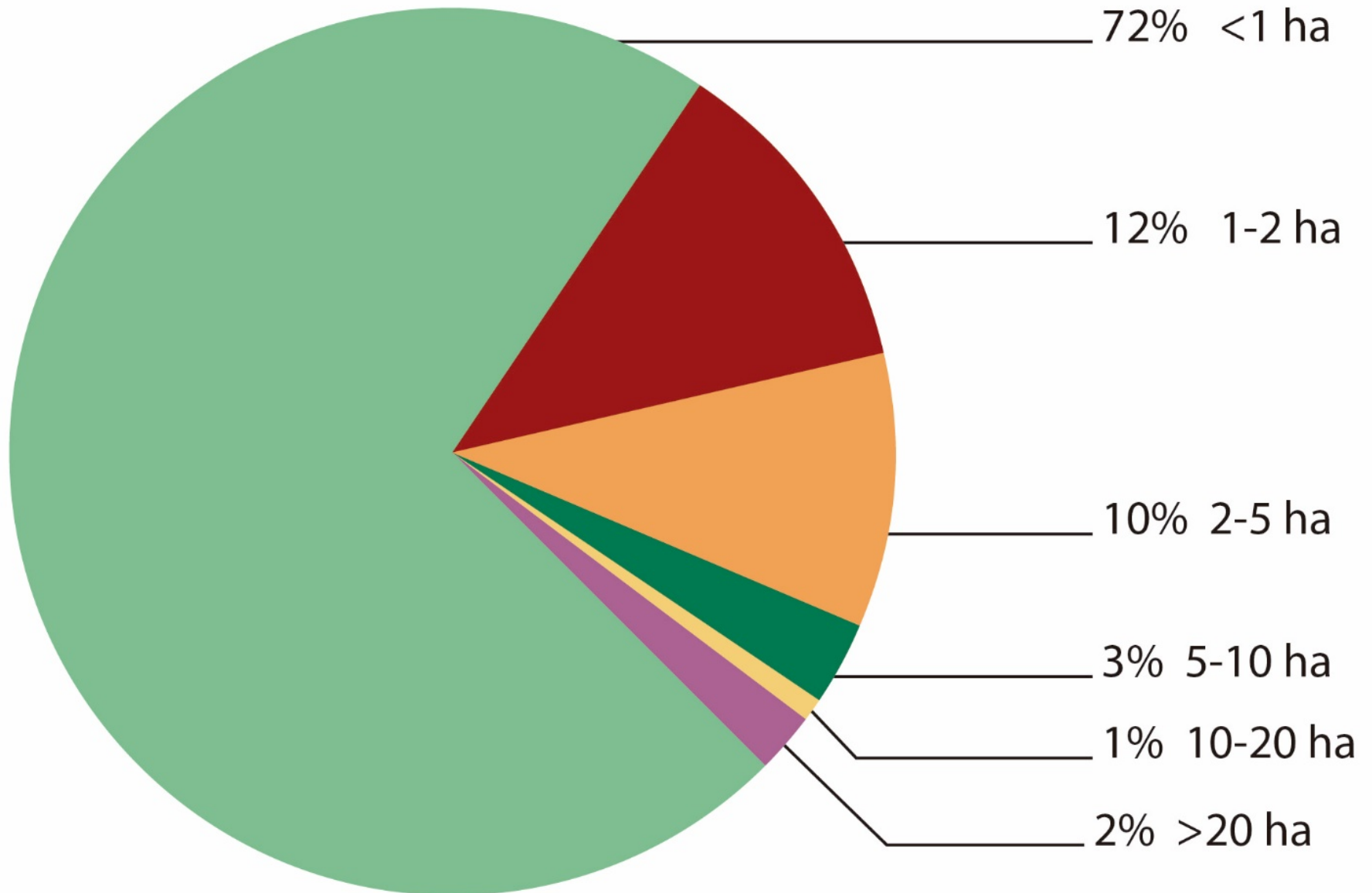
Per capita food consumption



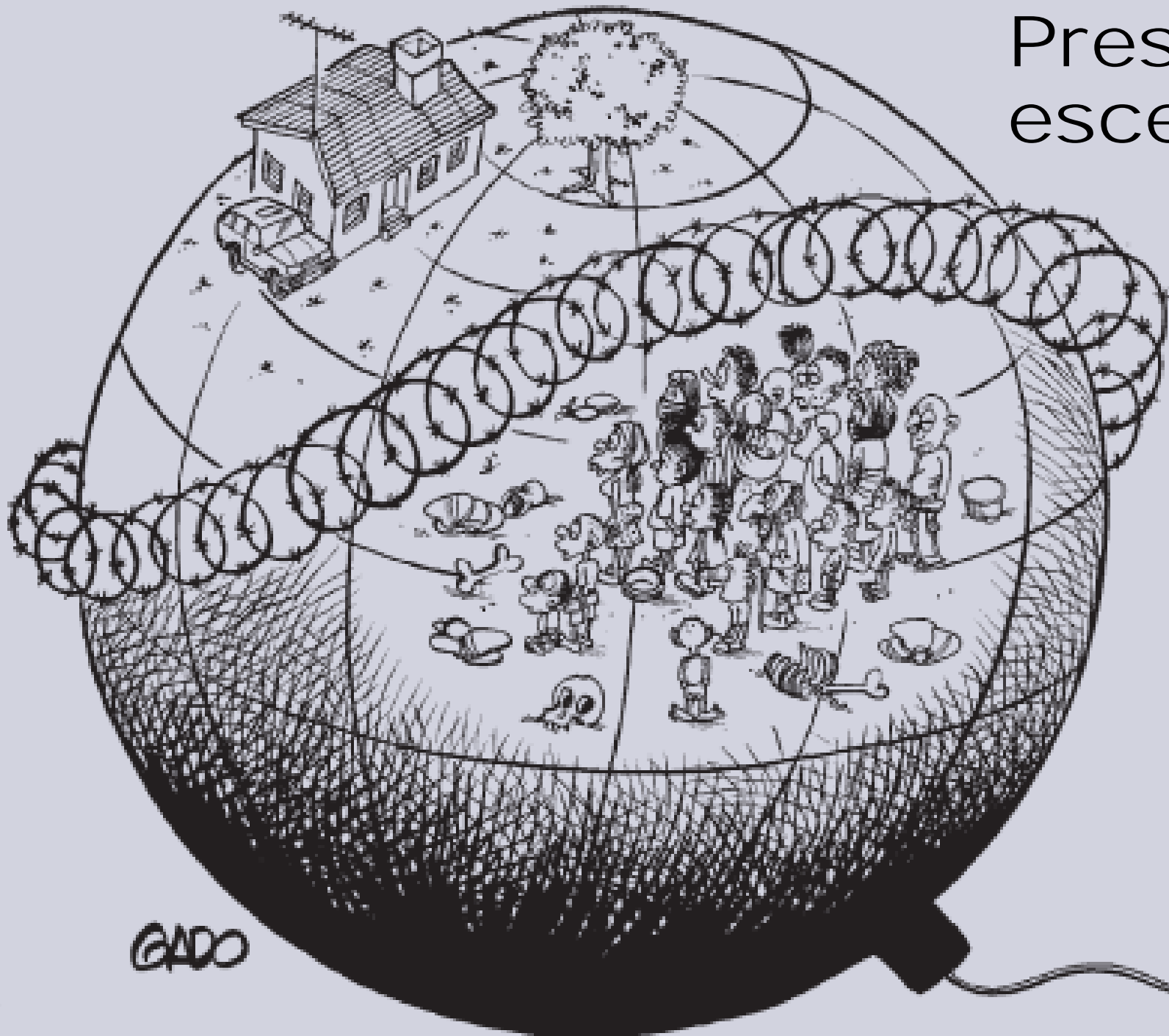
Agribusiness: a risk for peasants & food sovereignty

- Post-war food crisis obliged FAO to increase production which collapsed prices
- 1980: USA decides food sovereignty based on corporate agriculture
- Since 1960 high subsidies in US, Japan and Europe, excesses were dumped to the South (food aid, food export)
- Corporate agribusiness policy in the South destroyed peasant economy, environment and pushed peasant into towns and to international migration
- Rural population worldwide is poorer and without education
- Peasant movements worldwide are growing and promote food sovereignty

Myths of food production (FAO 2016)

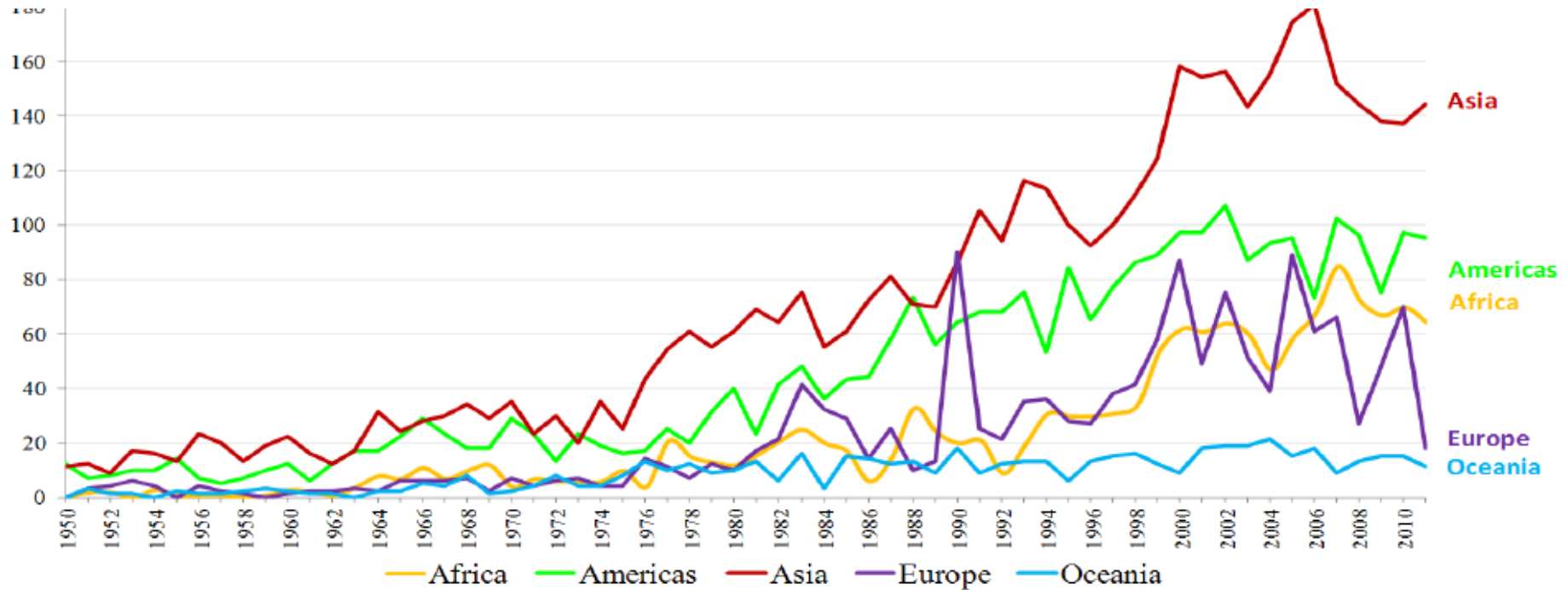


Present
escenary

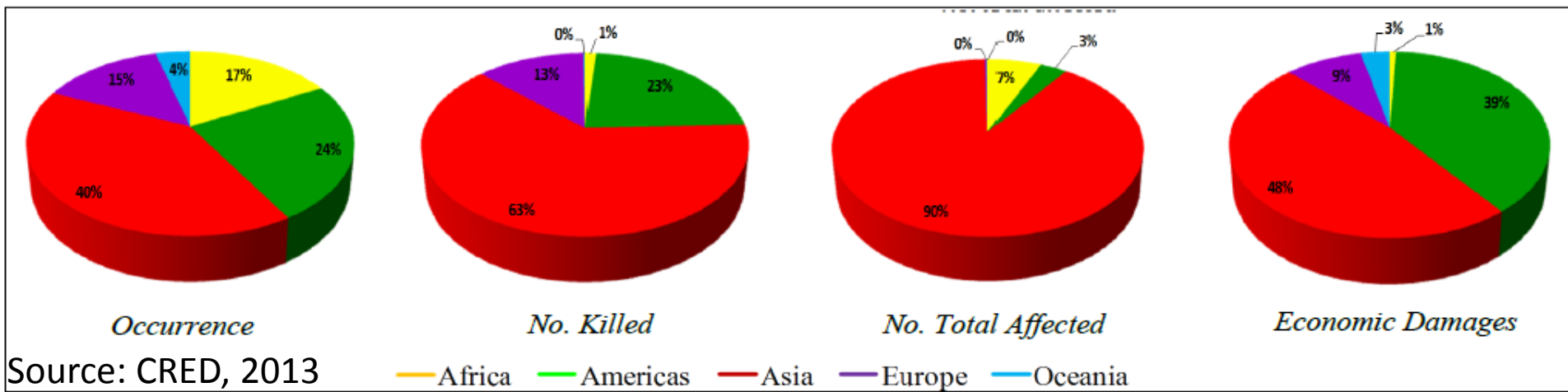


GADO

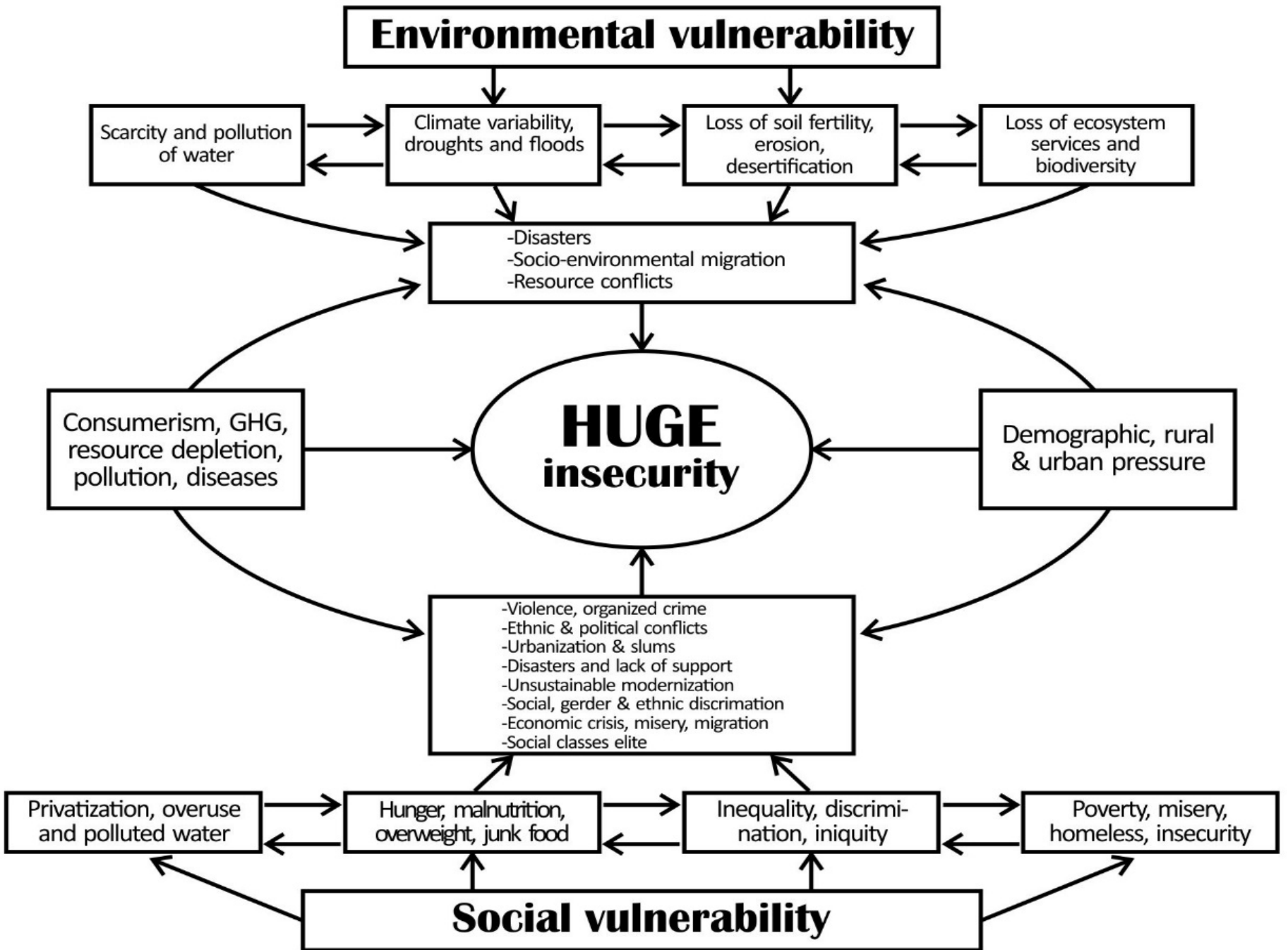
Worldwide disasters trends during the last 60 years: 1950-2011 (EMDAT 2013)



Asia's share: 2002-2011



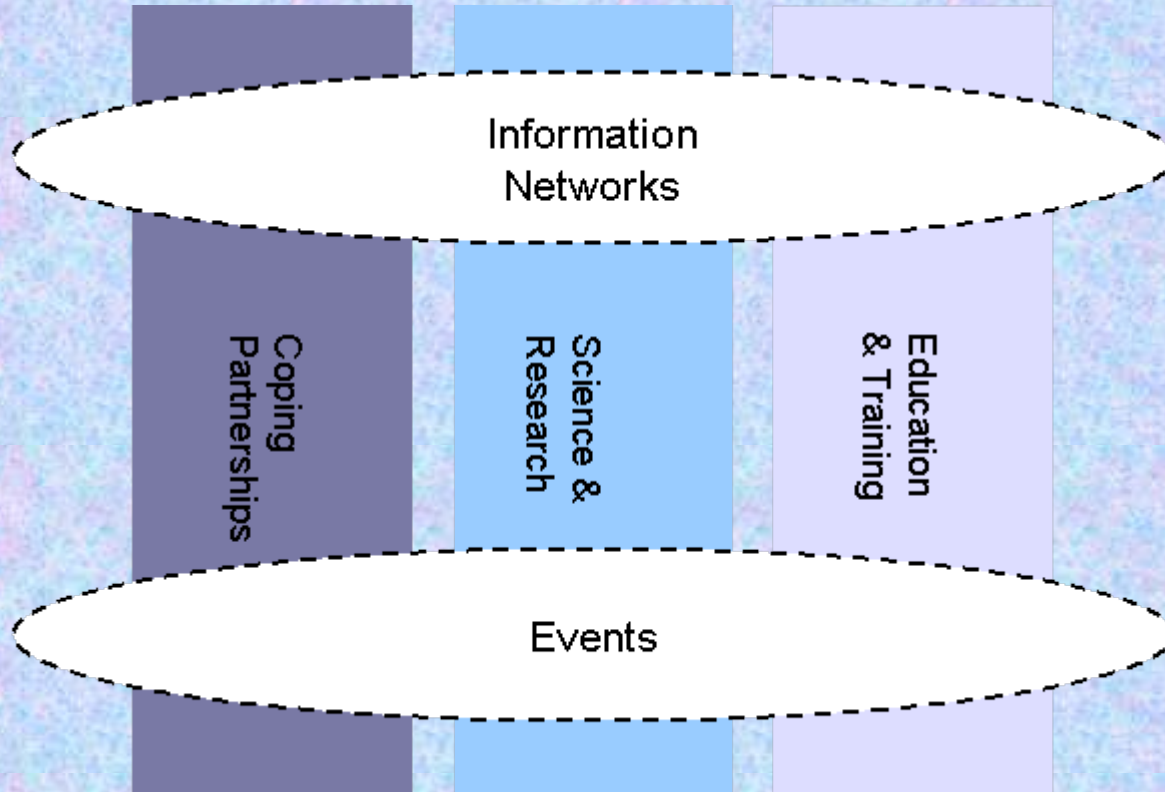
Source: CRED, 2013



Rising contradictions

- **Migration rejuvenate the population of industrialized countries and reinforce their economic development**
- Unseen and **unwanted side effects of modernity** and social differences oblige to open spaces for negotiation and global strategies to avoid dilemmas, contradictions and destruction (terrorism)
- **New cosmopolitan perspective of global power** pushes new actors and networks to organize global civil society beyond borders, regional and disciplinary vision and ideology of superpower. It promotes cooperation and nonviolent negotiation of conflicts.

¿How to confront global environmental change?



MITIGATION ADAPTATION

RESILIENCE

RENEWABLE ENERGY & WATER MANAGEMENT

Science & Technology

Photovoltaic/Thermosolar
Tidal
Geothermal
Wind

Finances

IWRM
Aquifers

Institutional Consolidation

Citizen Participation

Traditional knowledge
Ecosystem services
Soil management
Wetland
Coastal areas

**EXTREME
EVENTS &
DISASTERS**

**CC
GEC**

Social vulnerability

(Population growth, migration, gender discrimination, unemployment, poverty, hunger, violence, land grabbing, war, crime, minorities, exclusive globalization, economic crisis, inequity, lack of governance)

Environmental vulnerability

Loss of biodiversity & ecosystem services, scarcity & pollution of water, loss of soil fertility, desertification, temperature rise, heatwaves, storms, hurricanes, precipitation change, monsoon alteration, drought, sandstorms, sea level rise, glacier melting, vector-borne diseases

DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Development Goals
GDP per capita
Wellbeing
Food sovereignty
Water security
Energy security
Health security
Employment
Water management
Culture
Social fabric
Conflict resolution
Sustainable consumption
Renewable energy
Ecosystem restoration
Human solidarity

Transparency in knowledge and finances

AMÉRICA LATINA



EN EL CAMINO HACIA UNA PAZ SUSTENTABLE: HERRAMIENTAS Y APORTES

SECRETARÍA DE DEFENSA SOCIAL DEL GOBIERNO FEDERAL, COMISIÓN DE DEFENSA SOCIAL Y
MAYORÍA DE LA FOMA EDUCACIÓN COMUNITARIA I



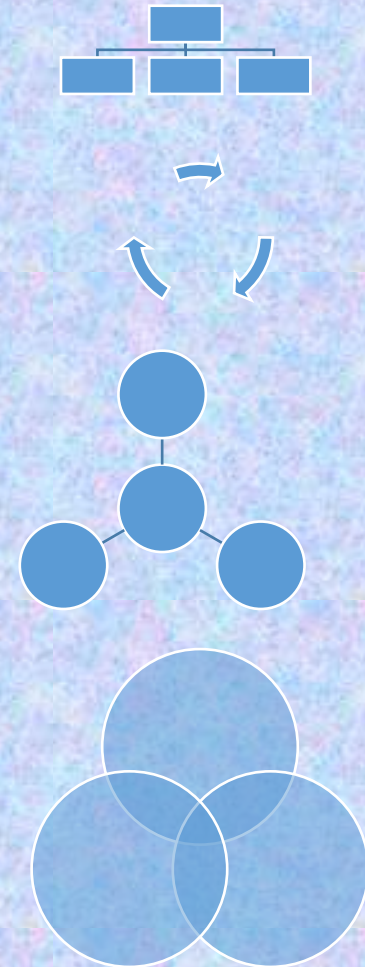
Civil society and democracy in LAC

- The last 25 years they were **four times more democratic governments**
- The base of civil society is the **freedom of association, expression and meeting**
- Civil Society participates in groups and **as individual in the global process of development**, based on national constitutions and international laws
- **Iraq and Syria war** showed the contradiction between **civil society and governments**, and raised multiple non resolved problems from the Cold War, affecting the future of world (energy supply, global warming). It induced governments involved into a “**regressive globality**”, related to a methodological nationalism and geopolitical realism.



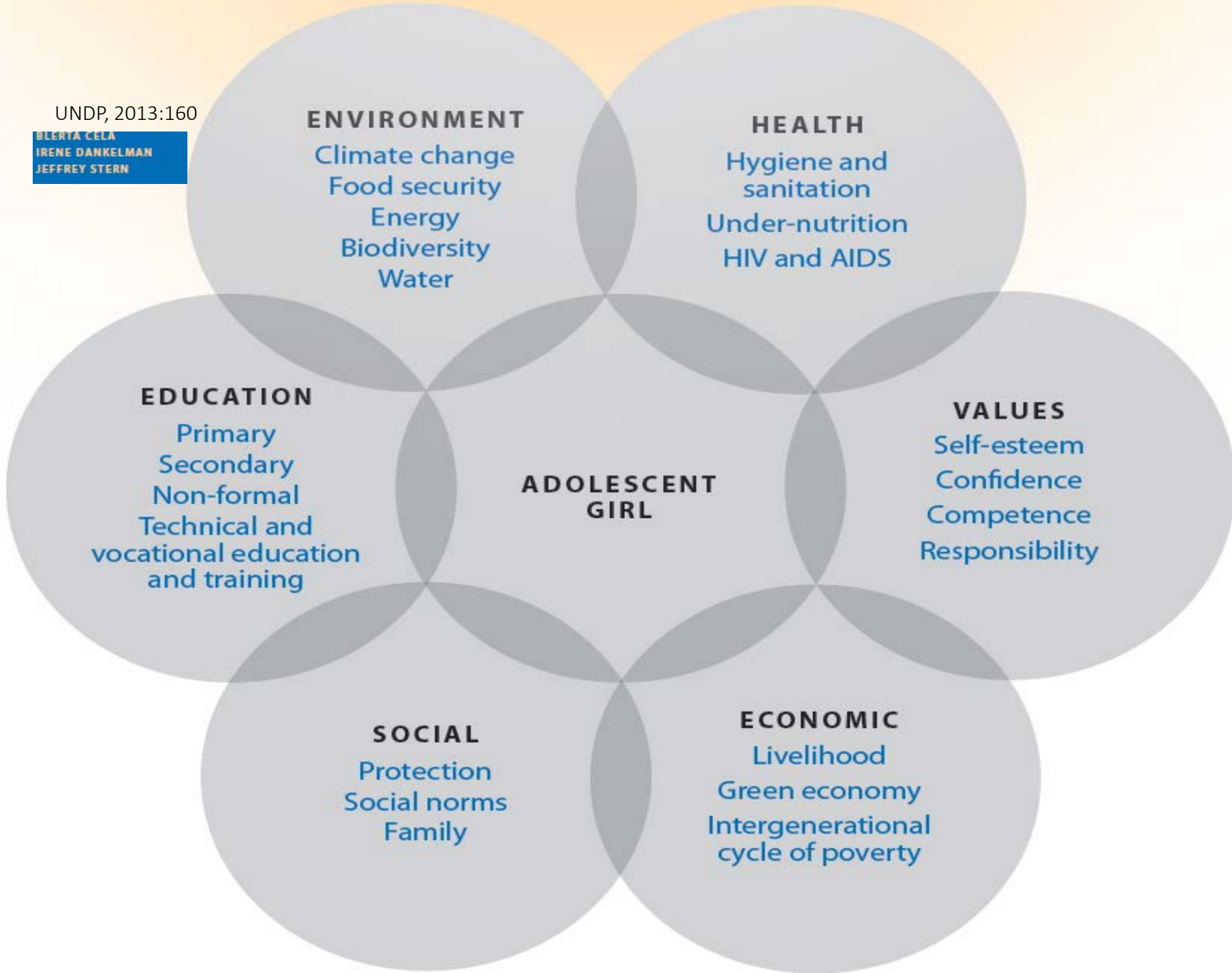
Disciplinary vs. transdisciplinary

- **Disciplinary:** research knowledge
- **Multidisciplinary:** Juxtaposition of disciplines within the same project
- **Interdisciplinary:** analysis from different specialties with a common objective
- **Transdisciplina:** structural isomorphism or nodes with common concepts and objectives



UNDP, 2013:160

BLEERTA CELA
IRENE DANKELMAN
JEFFREY STERN



2. What is the International Peace Research Association: IPRA

- Founded in 1964, IPRA developed from a conference organized by the "Quaker International Conferences and Seminars" in Clarens, Switzerland, 16-20 August 1963. The participants decided to hold international Conferences on Research on International Peace and Security (COROIPAS), which would be organized by a Continuing Committee similar to the Pugwash Conferences.
- Under the leadership of John Burton, the Continuing Committee met in London, 1-3 December 1964. At that time, they took steps to broaden the original concept of holding research conferences. The decision was made to form a professional association with the principal aim of increasing the quantity of research focused on world peace and ensuring its scientific quality.
- An Executive Committee including Bert V A. Roling, Secretary General (The Netherlands), John Burton (United Kingdom), Ljubivoje Acimovic (Yugoslavia), Jerzy Sawicki (Poland), and Johan Galtung (Norway) was appointed, supported by Kenneth and Elise Boulding.

- Since then, IPRA has held 26 biennial general conferences, the venues of which were chosen with a view to reflecting the association's global scope. IPRA, the **global network of peace researchers**, has just held its 25th General Conference on the occasion of its 50th anniversary in Istanbul.
- IPRA is the **oldest, largest and most established global** professional organization in the field of peace research, a field that is addressed from a wide range of interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary perspectives.
- “Have you ever wondered **why the world is so violent?** So have many others. Many scholars and activists around the world are concerned about increasing levels of violence and are interested in providing a world-wide network for peace researchers seeking nonviolent ways to resolve conflict. **Peace research has been defined as systematic observation or study of conflict phenomena and peace strategies.** Peace researchers explain how the conditions of peace can be advanced and/or the causes of war and other forms of violence be removed” (IPRAF).

IPRA conference Sierra Leona, Nov-Dic. 2017: 82 countries represented



IPRA conference 2016 in Sierra Leone

- The last IPRA conference was in Sierra Leone with the theme: AGENDA FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT: Conflict prevention, post-conflict transformation, and the Conflict, Disaster and Development Debate
- Seven thematic plenary and about 40 commission breakout sessions presented by 20 IPRA commissions were held during mornings and afternoons of the remaining three and half days where over 300 peace researchers, peace practitioners and Human Rights activists from 82 several countries of the world representing all continents delivered their research papers.
- The World Bank Sierra Leone also organised a session on 'Conflict, Security, and Governance'. Further, several training workshops, including one for local journalists on peace journalism, another on risk to global environmental change were also conducted.
- One sightseeing tour was organized to see the Peace Museum, the Sierra Leone Special Court and the sanctuary for chimpanzees.
- In 2014 IPRA commemorated its **50th anniversary** in Istanbul, Turkey and consolidated the organization worldwide.

IPRA's 5 Regional Peace organizations

1. **AFPREA:** African Peace Research and Education Association
2. **APPRA:** Asian Pacifica Peace Research Association: “Remarked on the opportunity for the exchange of ideas and knowledge, but as a step-stone to regional cooperation and collaboration for the future efforts of peace research”.
3. **CLAIP:** Latin American Peace Research Association
4. **EUPRA:** The European Peace Research Association: EuPRA was initiated at a meeting in Groningen on 16 December 1988. The purpose is to advance interdisciplinary research into the causes of war, conditions of peace and international cooperation to assist the advancement of peace research.
5. **PJSA:** North American Peace and Justice Study Association brings together academics, teachers, and grassroots activists to explore alternatives to violence and share visions and strategies for peacebuilding, social justice, and social change.

APPRA conference 2015 in Katmandu



IPRAF: IRPA Fondation

- **The International Peace Research Association Foundation (IPRAF)**, a non-profit, tax-exempt organization founded in 1990 to further the purposes of IPRA, has sought to enhance the processes of peace. IPRAF has engaged in peacemaking projects in the Middle East and the Balkans, provided scholarships for women from the developing world to pursue graduate education (Senesh), allowed peace researchers from all around the world to travel to peace research conferences, and funded small peace research grants in places as diverse as Argentina, Bosnia, the Philippines, and Uganda.
- The IPRA Foundation began as a depository of funds brought in by people with specific peace projects. Funds were invested safely in socially acceptable enterprises and paid out as needed. IPRAF collects funds to support peace research and administers several projects.
- Distinguished members of IPRAF have passed away letting peace grants for promoting peace research and education worldwide (Elise and Kenneth Boulding; Ted Herman)

CLAIP: Latin American Peace Research Association

CLAIP **was founded in 1977** in Oaxtepec, Morelos, Mexico, when thousands of prominent scholars had found political refuge in various scientific institutions in Mexico. It was Professor José Luis Ceceña Gámez who then organized the congress of the International Peace Research Organization (IPRA) and hundreds of Latin Americans founded CLAIP, the regional organization of IPRA. Most founding members were refugees from different military dictatorships in Latin America.

CLAIP **analyses** regional hegemonic models; political governmental models; the theory of dependence; the role of military and police forces, armed struggles and armaments; organized crime and disappearance of people; processes of democratization, human rights, conflict settlement and mediation; the role of national and transnational private capital, trade agreements, economic associations and neoliberalism; social classes, women and social movements, workers in rural and urban areas; the evolution of poverty and inequality, children and youth; indigenous, African-American and minority groups; education and health; gender-based violence, empowerment and gender perspectives; demographic processes; urbanization, loss of livelihood and internal and international migration; global environmental change, climate change, risks and disaster risk reduction; structure of land tenure and agrarian reforms; culture, ideology, art and the mass media; peace agreements and truth commissions in Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin American Council for Peace Research (CLAIP) conference, January 2017



X International Conference of CLAIP

NEW SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS FOR PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBEAN

THEMES OF THE CONGRESS:

- 1. Human rights, inequality and development in Latin America and the Caribbean**
- 2. Peace Education, communication and intercultural diversity in Latin America and the Caribbean**
- 3. Territories, extractivism and conflicts in Latin America and the Caribbean**
- 4. New threats to security in Latin America and the Caribbean**
- 5. Social movements, emergent groups and civil resistance in Latin America and the Caribbean**



Youth generation working for peace



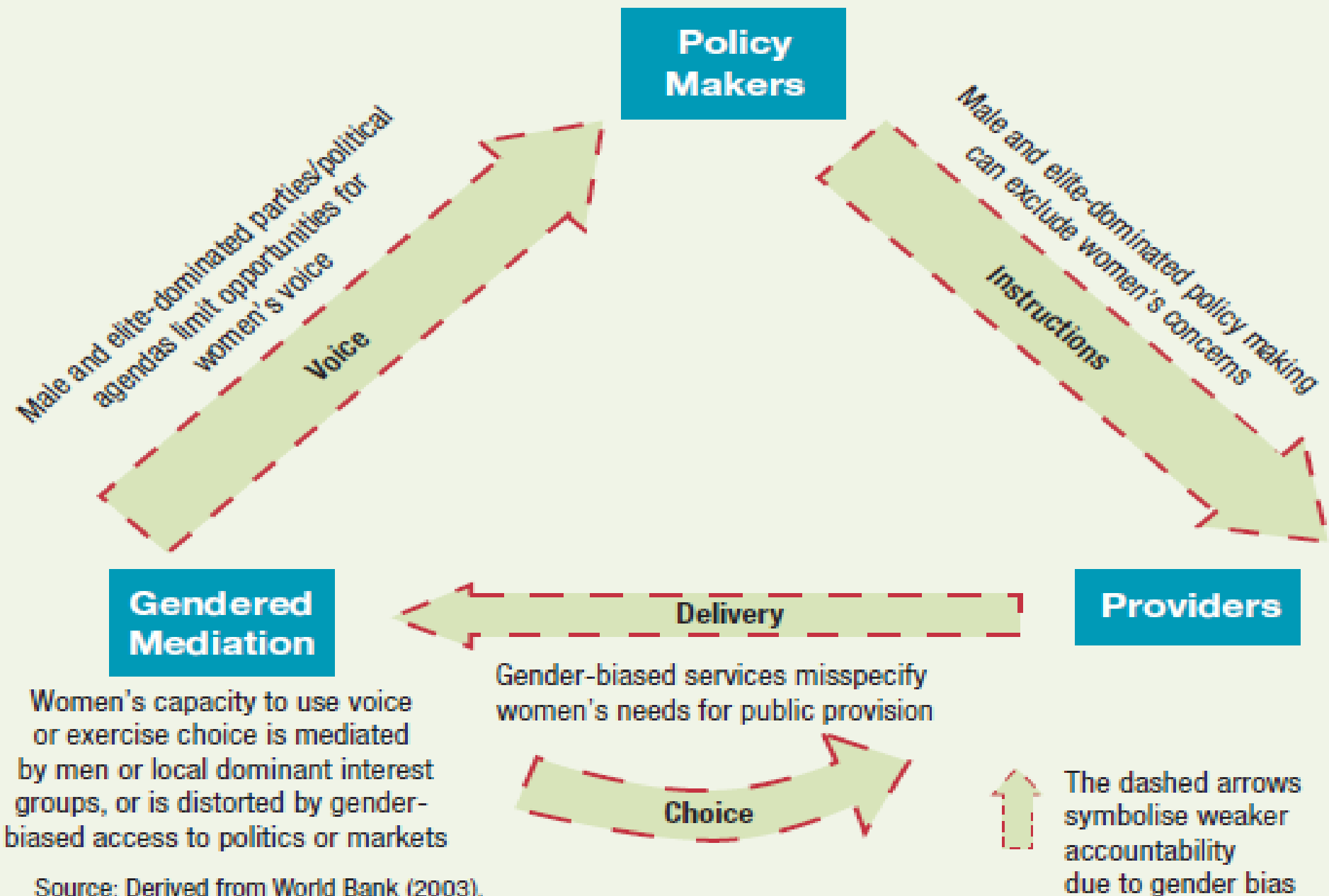
X International Conference of CLAIP

- The Tenth Congress of the Latin American Council for Peace Research (CLAIP) had **225 participants** from almost all countries of Latin America and **50 young students and peace activists**.
- This X Congress with the general theme of “New Socio-environmental Risks for Peace and Human Rights in Latin America and the Caribbean” commemorated the 40 years anniversary of this regional association.
- The congress integrated peace researcher, educators and activists in a transdisciplinary network for integral peace efforts: a sustainable-engendered peace.

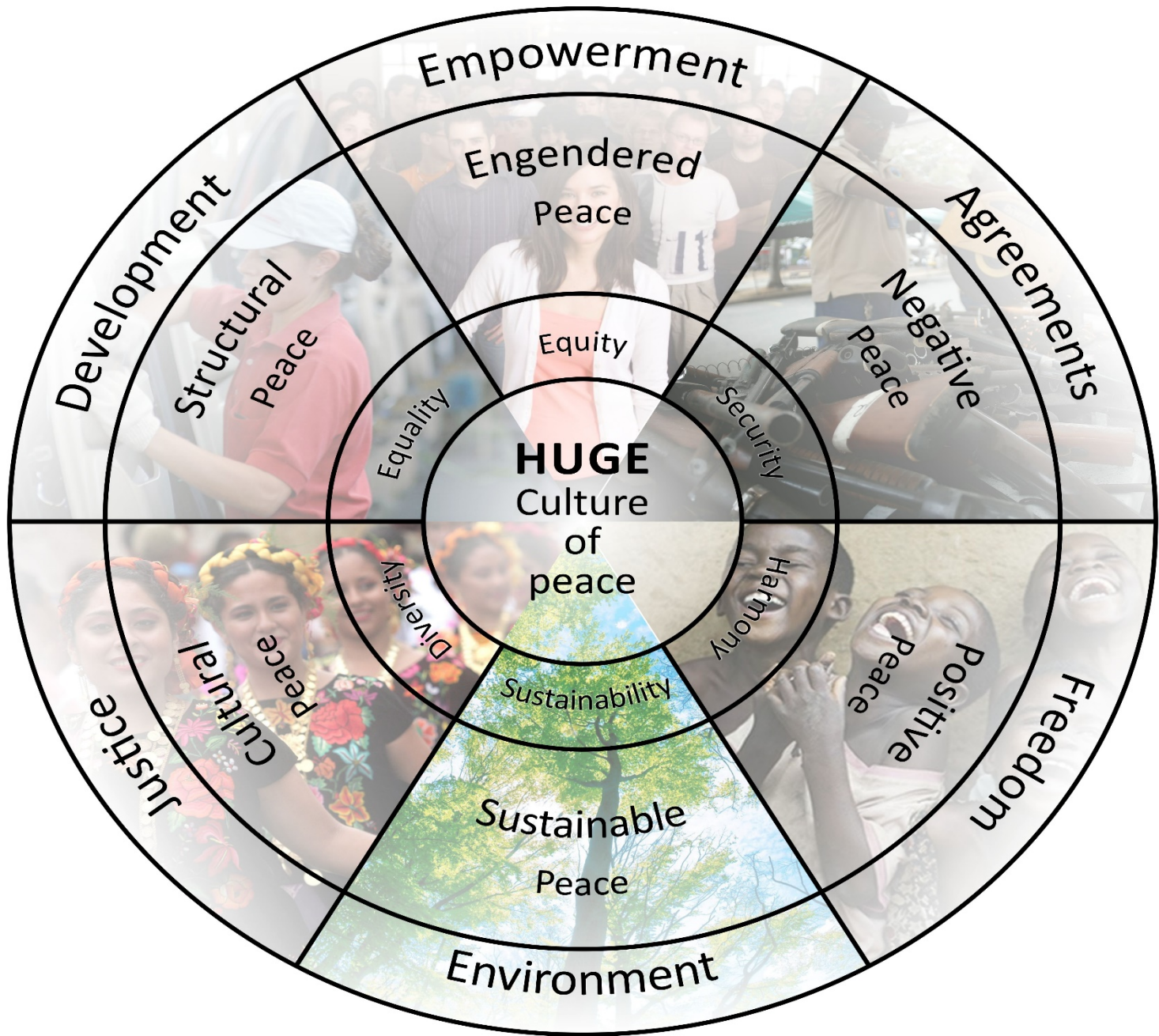
Integral peace



Engendered peace



Source: Derived from World Bank (2003).



Actors of vulnerability

Marginally, neglected with shortage, helpless, rightless, abandoned, socially and physically ill, gender & elderly discrimination and violence, killers, youth stigmatized, girls sold for early marriage & prostitution, repressor, capo organized crime, despotic, macho, dominant, abusive, governmental repressors, mestizo landlords and hoarders, transnational enterprises and mines, agribusiness

Arenas of vulnerability
Dangerous, politicized, violent and conflictive environments, organized crime, disasters, victims, complex emergency, vulnerable, social and governmental neglected environments with highly social stratification, injustice, social anomie

Actors of human security

Arenas of human security

Restored sites, accountable and transparent government, proactive policy, trained people, poverty alleviation, job creation, solidarity, preventive education, participative governance, equality and equity in government and people

Empowered, resilient, trained, adapted, happy, dignified, organized, active, dignified, participative, transparent & responsible government & people

**HUGE
Security
& peace**

Policy of sustainability, equity and equality, institutional care, negotiation of conflicts, community organization, equality in income, human rights, social obligations, fight against gender insecurity, communitarian police, food security, land reform, political stability, state of law, safe environment, political stability, accountability

Agenda of human security

Activities of human security

Strategies of adaptation, resilience & peace-building, conflict resolution, environmental restoration, promotion of gender & social equality and equity, poverty alleviation, job creation, subsistence crops, subsidies fight against intratamilar violence, negotiations, agreements, treaties mitigation, DRR, DRM, adaptation and prevention, poverty & hunger alleviation

Conflicts, clashes, disasters, environmental destruction, desertification, social discrimination of women, youth & elderly, organized crime, extortion, kidnapping, extortion, human, arms & organ trafficking, feminicides, rape, violence, state crimes, repression

Activities increasing double vulnerability

Lack of education, health, public services, transparency, income & employment, governmental support, hunger, extreme poverty, institutional neglect, gender discrimination & violence, mestizo privileges, concentration of wealth & land, impunity of crime, illegal crops, community conflicts on resources

Agendas of vulnerability

Muchas gracias

http://www.afes-press.de/html/download_oswald.html

