



QUARTERLY NEWS

Winter 2018

International Peace Research Association Foundation

Peace Research Grants application now open!

The IPRA Foundation is pleased to announce that the application period for Peace Research Grants is now open!

Since 2002, the IPRA Foundation has awarded grants each year to help fund more than 80 peace research projects around the world. Descriptions of each research project can be found on the Foundation's website.

GUIDELINES:

There are two granting cycles per year as follows:

Cycle 1: January 1 - February 28

Cycle 2: July 1 - August 31

Those interested in applying for a research grant should visit the [IPRA Foundation website](#) for application materials and detailed instructions.

[LEARN MORE](#)

Two new Peace Research Grants awarded in December 2017

After a difficult selection process, the IPRA Foundation announced two new Peace Research Grant awards. One award went to Colleen O'Brien of the USA, is entitled "*Strangers to Peace: Investigating the Reintegration of FARC Combatants through Ethnographic Filmmaking.*" Her project is a multi-dimensional project comprising a 90-minute documentary (directed by Noah DeBonis), an academic article, and an educational website. The project aims to capture the stories of current and former FARC combatants in order to investigate the barriers to successful reintegration and share these findings with both policy-makers and the public at large, in order to promote reconciliation and help spread visions of a peaceful world. Further details about the project are provided on the

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[IPRA Foundation's website](#) and at: <http://strangerstopace.com>. Ms. O'Brien is a PhD candidate at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and Universidad Libre.

Another award went to Benjamin Maiangwa of Nigeria for his project, *"Rethinking Indigeneity in Postcolonial Africa: Nomadism, Autochthonism, and Ethnographies of Peace and Conflict in Northern Nigeria."* Mr. Maiangwa's exploratory case study will examine farmer-herder conflict in northern Nigeria with a view to discussing aspects of a broader precolonial, colonial, and post-colonial African crisis bordering on claims to indigenous rights, and exploring critical and emancipatory peacebuilding approaches. He is a PhD candidate at the University of Manitoba. More details about his research project can be found [on our website](#).

The Foundation received nearly 40 grant applications, each of which is independently reviewed by at least three reviewers. The number of applications and the high quality of many of them makes it difficult to select the most promising.

More information about the Peace Research Grant program, along with details of the application process, can be found on the [IPRA Foundation's website](#).

2016-2017 Senesh Fellow: Hannah Brown

Hannah Brown is a first-year PhD student in the Global Governance and Human Security program at the University of Massachusetts in Boston, USA. She obtained her two MA degrees in Sustainable International Development and in Coexistence and Conflict from the Heller School for Social Policy and Management at Brandeis University.



She has over eight years experience in monitoring and evaluation, gender mainstreaming, research and crisis management and has worked with various development agencies, including United Nations Institute for Training and Research and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Her recent projects include her work in 2014 with Corporación para el desarrollo sostenible del Archipiélago de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina in Colombia and Brandeis University to build negotiation, relationship and coalition building skills of indigenous people in San Andrés, Santa Catalina and Old Providence communities in Colombia. She also worked for UNDP Nigeria in 2014 and 2015 as a consultant for inter-agency collaboration for crisis management and peace building.

Her research interests include collaborative peacebuilding, corporate social responsibility and sustainable governance, crisis management, religious and inter-ethnic coexistence.

PEACE RESEARCH SPOTLIGHT:

The Evolution of Violence during Mozambique's Civil War (1976-1992) Corinna Jentsch, Leiden University



Corinna Jentsch received her PhD in political science from Yale University in 2014. She also holds a diplom in political science from the Free University in Berlin. She is an assistant professor of political science at Leiden University in The Netherlands. Dr. Jentsch received a Peace Research Grant in 2015 for her research on Mozambique's longstanding civil war.

Although the civil war in Mozambique (1976-1992) had important geopolitical implications and severe humanitarian consequences, its systematic study is relatively limited in comparison to other armed conflicts. One reason is the dearth of available data, in

particular on the subnational level. This project made use of the author's collection of primary documents from Mozambican government archives to create a dataset of violent events during the Mozambican civil war to facilitate systematic analysis of variation in wartime violence across space and time. The dataset comprises data of violent events from one of the most war-affected provinces of Mozambique from 1978-1994. The project contributes to our understanding of the local dynamics of war in Mozambique and the causes and consequences of political violence more generally.

The project served three purposes. First, it is part of a broader research project on state-militia relations in civil war. I investigate the causes and consequences of the state's collaboration with non-state armed groups to counter insurgents. In this context, the analysis of the evolution of wartime violence helps to assess whether the state's delegation of violence to non-state armed groups increases or decreases violence against civilian and military targets. Second, creating the dataset contributes to a richer historiography of the Mozambican civil war by shedding light on war dynamics in different areas of the country. It will be made available to other researchers for larger comparative studies. Lastly, the project is also of societal relevance. Recent turmoil in the country shows that post-war stability in Mozambique remains fragile. Remembering the war is important for the younger generation that did not experience the war and is undeterred from taking up arms to pursue its goals.

You can learn more about Dr. Jentzsch's research [on our website](#) or at www.corinnajentzsch.com.

PEACE RESEARCH SPOTLIGHT:

Insurgent Peace: An Ethnography of Peacemaking among Indigenous Peoples in Sagada, Philippines

Nerve Valerio Macaspac, University of California, Los Angeles



From the peace community of San Jose de Apartado in Colombia to the Kurdish peace village of Hakkari in Turkey, civilian communities have been taking the initiative to make peace amid prolonged armed conflict. In the Philippines in 1988, following the conflict-related deaths of three children, indigenous peoples in Sagada declared their community a peace zone and demanded the departure of both the military and the New People's Army, a rebel group waging the world's longest Maoist revolution, from their community. For 25 years, the indigenous community of Sagada has effectively refused military and rebel presence, preventing conflict-related civilian deaths and involuntary migration. This research seeks to understand:

- * What kind of work is required from civilian communities in making peace beyond the purview of the state?
- * How does the indigenous community of Sagada maintain the peace zone amid decades of active armed conflict?
- * How does the community navigate competing structures of power of state and non-state actors in attenuating the impact of the conflict?
- * What histories, experiences, values, and norms does the community draw from to maintain the peace zone?

It offers four important contributions: (1) Perspectives and ideas provided by this project will be useful to many civilian communities affected by armed conflicts around the world in implementing community-led peacebuilding strategies; (2) Analysis on community-led peacebuilding will be useful to international peacebuilding practitioners, government officials, and policy-makers in the US and globally in designing and implementing bottom-up peacebuilding projects; (3) Data on indigenous processes required in protecting civilian lives during war will be useful toward understanding indigenous peacebuilding, an emerging theme at the United Nations (UN); (4) Research methodology and instruments provided by this project will be useful to civilian communities, civil society organizations, and scholars in evaluating community-led peacebuilding projects.

Nerve Macaspac is a PhD candidate in the Geography Department at the University of California at Los Angeles. He also holds a Master's in Asian Studies from University of California, Berkeley and a Bachelor's in Social Studies Education from the University of the Philippines, Diliman.

More details about Mr. Macaspac's research [on our website](#).

PEACE RESEARCH SPOTLIGHT:

RECOVER: Reproducing Citizenship and National Identity in Syrian Refugee Camps

Annabelle Giger, Louise Vandenberghe & George Dickinson



The aim of RECOVER: Reproducing Citizenship and National Identity in Syrian Refugee Camps is to describe if and where the loss of state membership has been most keenly felt by Syrian refugees, and the actions undertaken in order to regain its benefits. The project separates these benefits into two categories: the civic advantages of state membership, based on the benefits of institutional support and public services; and the social advantages, based on the appeal of belonging to a living community of shared culture and heritage.

The project is based upon the researchers' own experience of working with Syrian refugee communities in Lebanon, where refugees' views and activities suggested a variety of attempts at reproducing the state left behind, and the ongoing conversation between "civic" and "ethnic" interpretations of group membership.

Annabelle Giger is a research and project manager for an international charity based in the UK. Prior to that, she worked for six months in Lebanon as Education Coordinator for a charity involved in education and peace building activities for Syrian and Lebanese children. Her focus is on the impact of human rights violations documentation on conflict and peace processes. Her recent projects include a study of the transitional justice process in post-2011 Tunisia, and the documentation of violence in Nigeria. Ms. Giger holds an MPhil in International Relations from the University of Cambridge.

Louise Vandenberghe holds a degree in Human Rights and Humanitarian Action from the Paris School of International Affairs. She is currently working for the International Center for Policy Migration Development as a Junior Expert. For the past few years, she has been in charge of implementing projects for various organizations focusing on refugee issues such as Amnesty International Israel, AJEM, and Relief and Reconciliation for Syria. She has recently contributed to the completion of a study on migratory routes from West Africa to Morocco commissioned by the European Delegation in Morocco.

You can find the final reports from this project in English and in Arabic [on our website](#).

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