

PEACE STUDIES SEMINAR

Université Paris Dauphine

19-20 November 2015,



Thursday 19/11/2015 Room A709

9.00	Participants Arrival
9.30	Why and What Peace Studies we want at Dauphine and PSL ? Alexis Tsoukiàs, LAMSADE
10.00	Analysing the 'Action-Reaction' Conflict Models: an epistemological perspective Giorgio Gallo, University of Pisa
10.45	Coffe Break
11.00	Strategies for developing Peace and Conflict research at Bradford University: lessons from experience, Owen Greene, Bradford University
11.45	Finishing a war: in favor of a sociological approach of peace, Laetitia Boucaille, INALCO
12.30	Lunch, Espace 01, first floor
14.00	Christian Schmidt, LEDa
14.45	Disentangling subsystem dynamics: terrorism and the search for peace Valentina Bartolucci, University of Pisa
15.30	Coffee Break
16.00	Should we throw away our tool ? The role of affordances in crisis response, Anouck Adrot, DRM
16.45	Decision Support in Disaster Management Martina Comes, University of Agder and Harvard Kennedy School
17.30	End of day 1.

Friday 20/11/2015 Room A701

9.00	Making peace by arguing Gabriella Pigozzi, LAMSADE
9.30	Crisis management, early warnings and recommender systems Elsa Negre, LAMSADE
10.00	Cooperative game theory for conflict resolution: how to address the issues of stability, fairness and democracy, Stefano Moretti, LAMSADE
10.30	Coffe Break
11.00	Round Table discussion "Challenges for the Peace Studies" Sonia Bahri, Ishac Diwan, Giorgio Gallo
12.30	Lunch, Bar des étudiants, 2 nd floor
14.00	End of day 2.

Abstracts

Disentangling subsystem dynamics: terrorism and the search for peace **Valentina Bartolucci**

In our global world, the rapidity of social change and the problematic nature of the global economy, in which many people have lost income, status, or both, has also led to the growth of a number of reactionary forces that encourage ethnic and religious intolerance. A number of sociological studies have shown how the alienated segments of the society have been prone to intolerance. This paper seeks to examine in which ways alienation can foster intolerance and lead to an increase of violence in a dangerous catch-22 in which violent reactions end up to contribute to the problem they purportedly aim to resolve. This is deeply entrenched with the phenomenon of new converts which, attracted by a well-crafted *jihadist* propaganda, end up fighting in places even far away from their homeland. The paper will end by proposing ways to foster integration and community cohesion that are not based on the prevention of terrorism but on the promotion of equality and fundamental rights to benefit the entire community.

Decision Support in Disaster Management **Tina Comes**

This short presentation will provide an overview of the context, in which decisions in humanitarian disasters need to be made. It will explore links between peace studies and disaster management drawing from computer sciences, decision analysis, risk management and logistics.

Analysing the ‘Action-Reaction’ Conflict Models: an epistemological perspective **Giorgio Gallo**

The remarkable pioneering work of Lewis Fry Richardson has started the theoretical analysis of the action-reaction processes leading to the onset of violent conflicts. His work, developed between the two world wars, has started receiving recognition only with the birth of Peace and Conflict Studies in the aftermath of WWII. Here the main model proposed by Richardson will be presented and discussed, together with some of its extensions and derivations. Particular attention shall be dedicated to the epistemological analysis of these models.

Strategies for developing Peace and Conflict research at Bradford University: lessons from experience **Owen Greene**

I would speak as the Director of Research at the Department of Peace Studies at Bradford from 1994 to 2009 (and also director of the wider University Research Assessment Exercise/Research Excellence Framework submission for Bradford in the wider multidisciplinary areas relating to Peace Studies, IR, Politics and Development), and an active member of the Department's and Faculty's Research committee since then to date.

Cooperative game theory for conflict resolution: how to address the issues of stability, fairness and democracy

Stefano Moretti

Democracy and equality under law are becoming recognized all over the world as universal values, and the common sense suggests that there cannot be peace and stability as long as there are people seeking their own interests at the cost of other people's rights. But what is fair? How to reach a stable agreement? How to assess the level of democracy? These questions are also central for the theory of cooperative games, and I'll try to introduce them on practical examples that highlight some difficulties encountered in their effective application to conflict resolution.

Crisis management, early warnings and recommender systems

Elsa Negre

Nowadays environmental hazards represent more and more an important social and economic issue, since in worst cases they are responsible of important environmental, economic and human losses. If some material losses seem inevitable, especially in the case of very large and not frequent events, in some other cases, impact on humans could have been reduced using precautions and appropriate actions. Handling environmental risks concerns actions before, during and after the hazard occurs. For that goal, Early Warning Systems have been developed. An early warning system can be defined as a chain of information communication systems comprising sensor, detection, decision, and broker subsystems, in the given order, working in conjunction, forecasting and signaling disturbances adversely affecting the stability of the physical world; and giving sufficient time for the response system to prepare resources and response actions to minimize the impact on the stability of the physical world.

Some enhancements can be made so that damages are avoided. For example, recommend actions to implement based on past experiences, provide more relevant indicators to trigger alerts or take into account the population.

Making peace by arguing

Gabriella Pigozzi.

In a deliberation, people exchange their points of view and may consequently revise their positions. Empirical research suggests that when a group decision is preceded by a deliberation phase, not only the final decision can be better justified, but also the discrepancies in the group are mitigated. Argumentation theory can be used in deliberative models of group decision-making to graphically represent and analyse a debate. The talk will give an overview of some of the existing frameworks and highlight the open research questions.