Case Studies: Strategies for Inclusion

This theme focuses on how marginalized groups access the potential entry points of the post-agreement context. Centrally we ask: what types of strategies in peace processes have proved effective in opening up the political settlement to a range of actors, and have these efforts stabilised or de-stabilised the peace settlement?

The case studies include examples from fragile and non-fragile contexts and from peace processes which are largely externally driven to ones that are very local. They include examples from Afghanistan, Columbia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia-Ogaden, Nepal, and Northern Ireland to explore a range of issues pertinent to understanding political settlements.

Research Questions:

- How do commitments to group inclusion open up opportunities for broader equality claims to ‘piggy back’ on these commitments, and successfully press for broader forms of political equality?
- How do moments of sudden political change enable issues of marginalisation to be addressed which have not been adequately taken up during the formal negotiation process?
- In what ways do international norms have a heightened importance post-agreement, and how do local actors use them to leverage inclusion agendas?
- When and how were groups empowered to ‘take back control’ of the state, destroying the shared arrangements of peace agreements, what role did moments of crisis play?

Projects:

- Borderlands
- Northern Ireland
- Ethiopia-Ogaden
- Afghanistan
- Colombia
- Nepal
- Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Suggested Key Publications:


