Preface by the Chairman

The tragic events of the death and destruction of Kosovo and more recently of East Timor, have once again demonstrated the inadequate nature of our activities in preventing and managing conflict. The advent of war in Kosovo had been long foretold, as had the nature of the unrest with government in East Timor. In the end, the world, in its concern, resorted to what it knows best in an attempt to end the tragedies in both countries i.e. the deployment of missiles and the use of arms to fight arms.

It is true that the study of alternative approaches to conflict resolution is a relatively new discipline. The first conference of professionals concerned with conflict management and resolution through non-military means was only held in 1963. Scholarly journals in the field are still scant. Although new initiatives in the area abound – over 500 institutions concerned with conflict resolutions were noted in a recent report by the European Conflict Prevention Network – few are taken seriously enough by governments. Meanwhile resources continue to be poured into warfare, not peacefare. In 1998 world military expenditure amounted to roughly $745 billion which corresponds to $125 per capita on average of the total world population. The cost to health, education, and economic growth, particularly to developing countries, is staggering.

In INCORE, as in other institutes concerned with conflict resolution, the major question we face is how to ensure that the study of conflict and its practical amelioration become a priority, and that the results of such work begin to become an important resource to those involved in the prevention and management of conflict. A recent report conducted by INCORE with international policymakers in Geneva and New York (and Northern Ireland) testified to what academics have long suspected i.e. that conflict managers are often so busy responding to crisis that they have little time to take account of research findings. Their lack of response is also often limited by the fact that much of the results of academic research is presented in a way that suits academic peer appreciation, rather than policy necessities.

It was for this reason that this year INCORE set up its policy and evaluation unit in order to ensure that policymakers are adequately informed about issues that are of interest to their developing strategies and, in turn, that academics are aware of the need to tailor their work so as to make it intelligible to such policymakers. In addition INCORE is also engaging itself in surveying best evaluative practice in the area of conflict intervention as well as assisting with some such evaluations. Through such work INCORE hopes to continue to increase both the relevance and credibility of the work to both policymakers and funders alike.

In the end, it will be its usefulness that will determine whether or not the field of conflict resolution will be taken as seriously as it deserves, and funded as seriously as it should be. Ivory towerism is particularly problematic when we are faced with a world that continues to fragment and disintegrate, often bloodily. I am delighted that the University of Ulster, through the work of INCORE, and the work of the university’s Centre for the Study of Conflict, has shown willingness to involve itself in the challenges of ameliorating violence and division, and to the necessities of peacemakers both in Northern Ireland and throughout the rest of our increasingly fractious world.

Professor Lord Smith of Clifton of Mountsandel kt
Foreword

As the Millennium approaches, it is sobering to reflect upon the continuing discord among so many groups upon what is becoming an increasingly connected earth. Globalisation continues to increase apace, with national financial control now substantially transcending borders, and communications continuing to link most corners of the world at breathtaking speed. However, despite such globalisation, nations are rapidly falling apart and fragmenting, often bloodily, in discord. The advent of East Timor to independence will bring the total number of countries in existence to 199 which is a huge increase from the 49 first represented in the United Nations at its birth over 50 years ago. Such fragmentation is likely to continue, and it has been suggested that the number of states in existence could increase to 2,000 by the year 2050. Many of these will be born through violence, as has been the case in East Timor and the former Yugoslavia.

It may well be that such fragmentation is in fact a result of globalisation, as people find meaning in their own territorial or ethnic or religious claims, in the face of a world that is too big to claim their allegiance, and in which national powers are devolving to either the regional or the global at an ever increasing pace. Finding ways to ensure that such a reordering of the world can take place in a productive and peaceful fashion is very much at the heart of the work of INCORE.

In view of the above discord, and as an associate organisation of the United Nations University, INCORE was therefore particularly pleased to be asked this year to make a submission to the UN Regional Millennium Hearing in Geneva. These hearings have been set up around the world to take account of relevant views in developing the Strategic Plan of the United Nations for its development in the Millennium. Although aware of the significant limitations of the United Nations, which derive mainly from the fact that it is a representative body and thus limited by the dispositions of its members, INCORE believes that any viable replacement to the United Nations in the foreseeable future extremely unlikely, and that increasing its effectiveness is therefore an urgent necessity.

In view of the escalating ethnically and politically disordered nature of the world, INCORE suggested to the UN that conflict managers needed to take a much more creative approach to constitution making for internal/external conflicts than hitherto has prevailed. Through such developments new and imaginative approaches could be developed to assist those groups wanting autonomy or independence, in a way that takes into account viability and economic necessities. INCORE has already been working on such issues with many constitutional lawyers and policy makers from around the world through its Policy and Evaluation unit, as outlined in this report.

Better management of pluralism in order to prevent and minimise conflict was also an issue that we suggested needed significant attention by governments in the coming decades. In many cases, it is the lack of just and respectful management that allows conflicts to develop. As the world is becoming increasingly pluri-ethnic through economic migration, and refugee movements, such management may well prove to be the most important method of conflict prevention in the coming decades.

Given the insights INCORE had gained because of its previous work on Peacekeeping, we also suggested the need to develop a greater capacity for multi-track interventions for conflict
management, which includes a much greater repertoire of conflict resolution approaches. This would need much greater initial co-ordination between mediators, international organisations, governments and military peacekeepers. In addition, we proposed that the role of regional organisations in preventing or managing conflicts should also be much more significantly developed.

Our recommendations included the need for much more sensitive regional and global surveillance, so as to ensure that tensions can be addressed before they escalate – as well as a system of rapid reaction capacities which can be brought into play to resolve a conflict or ensure the leverage of force where necessary. INCORE’s Conflict Data Service, now covering all major conflicts in the world as well as many developing ones, already serves as a watcher on such conflicts, but the response to rising tensions needs to be much more coherent and effective. The lack of such a coherent and proactive response eventually led this year to the major tragedies of Kosovo and East Timor.

Above all, we pleaded for the science of conflict management to be addressed and resourced much more effectively. As our Chairman has suggested in his preface to this report, it is time for those professionally involved in studying and evaluating the prevention and management of conflict to be taken much more seriously by policy makers - and for those involved in such study to match their work to the needs of those involved in the management and prevention of the crises of war. Otherwise the decades ahead are likely to match in violence those decades of conflict we are leaving behind in the old millennium.

This report exemplifies our efforts to address many of the above through our research programme, which has increased significantly this year, and through the development of our Policy and Evaluation Unit and our Conflict Data Service. It also outlines the work which INCORE has been undertaking in Northern Ireland, where we try to ensure that comparative and international experiences are brought to bear on the many difficult issues still facing the region as it continues its attempts to finally end the violence, and develop a sustainable political solution to the conflict.

I would like to thank the Chairman and the Board of INCORE who have been so supportive of our work throughout the year. In addition, I would like to welcome and thank the members of our newly formed International Advisory Groups who have been both supportive and challenging as we endeavour to confirm and achieve the horizons of our endeavours.

And finally, a thank you to all of our Funders who have generously demonstrated their faith in the capacity of INCORE to make a difference in the search to develop more wholesome approaches to the management of the many ethnic, political and religious conflicts which continue to divide our world.

Professor Mari Fitzduff
Director, INCORE
Policy & Evaluation Unit

Since the field of ethnic conflict studies is relatively new, it suffers particularly from gaps between theory, practice, and policy. INCORE has set up a Policy and Evaluation Unit to ensure that what is learned from research and practice in conflict is incorporated in policy and programmes. In collaboration with other organisations, this Unit aims to bring to policy-makers new ideas from both research and practice.

This unit commissions and undertakes seminars, training and other developmental work with policy-makers, diplomats, governmental, international organisations, and NGOs to bring policy, research, and practice together to enhance strategies and programmes to address conflict. In developing its training programmes, it has a co-operative relationship with RTC (Responding to Conflict) a UK based organisation specialising in training to suit different cultures and contexts.

In order to make good practice better known, the aim is to study both successes and problems in the design and development of research for policy impact. This unit is also involved in evaluating the impact of interventions in conflict (working collaboratively in two projects: Reflecting on Peace Practice, and Breaking the Cycle of Violence,) in order to contribute to the development of practical initiatives in the broad field of conflict resolution and transformation.

The Policy and Evaluation Unit was initiated in November, 1998, with the appointment of Sue Williams as Director. In this early stage of its development, it has initiated work in the areas cited above, as well as working collaboratively with other UK and European institutions and agencies, for example in current programmes on constitution-making and on mediation, monitoring, and stewarding.

Review of policy & research

A particular focus has been (jointly with Gillian Robinson, INCORE’s Research Director) the assessment of research provision and utilisation by international policy-makers. An extensive process of interviews with UN and international policy people in Geneva and New York led to publication of an article summarising findings: Research and Policy: An INCORE consultative review of research processes, research priorities and the usefulness of research to policy-makers at the United Nations and other international agencies. At this level, people who made policy decisions were generally under so much pressure to deal with crises, that they had no time to commission research or read its recommendations. Their decisions tended to be based on: their own previous experience, new ideas from trusted sources, and possibilities emerging from face-to-face events such as conferences and seminars. These results will be incorporated in INCORE’s own strategies, as well as disseminated to research providers.

In order to fill another gap revealed by the consultative review, INCORE has also developed a programme of structured sabbaticals for policy-makers, offering them a process of reflection under staff supervision, as well as access to active researchers and research facilities.

Seminars, conferences, events

As part of its ongoing emphasis on bringing together the best from the domains of policy, research and practice,
the Policy & Evaluation Unit was involved during this past year in the following events and activities:

**Geneva Seminar for Staff of International Agencies**
In November, 1998, INCORE collaborated with the Quaker U.N. Office and Responding to Conflict to offer a seminar on peace-building. This brought together new insights from practice and new analytical tools and frameworks to assist policy-level staff of UN and other international agencies in dealing with the real situations which confront them. The methodology drew on practical results from many situations, and broad conceptual frameworks, to facilitate devising new actions and strategies to support the creation of stable peace in societies in transition.

**Constitution-making, Conflict, and Transition in Divided Societies**
In association with the Cunliffe Centre at the University of Sussex, INCORE held a conference on constitution-making in February, 1999, in Bellagio, Italy. This conference, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation’s Innovation Fund, brought together experts from a number of countries to consider constitution-making as a form of conflict transformation. A working group of experts from the fields of conflict transformation and constitutional design met in Derry in August 1999 to prepare for the policy-makers’ conference. This follow-up workshop (scheduled for Geneva in January 2000) will carry these themes to a broader audience of national and international governments and agencies actively involved in situations of conflict where constitutions may form part of the settlement process.
Corrymeela Summer School
In 1999, INCORE was one of the five sponsoring organisations of a summer school on peace-building, held at Corrymeela in Ballycastle, Northern Ireland. There were 80 participants from more than 20 countries, all of them actively engaged in working to improve conflicts in their own situations. Funding was provided by the US Institutes of Peace and the NI Community Relations Council. The programme for Northern Ireland participants also includes two follow-up weekends in October and January. There will be a similar summer school in 2000 and 2001.

INCORE plans to offer its own summer school, beginning in 2000. This will provide a discussion-oriented format, exploring in depth issues of current importance, for an international audience. The summer school in 2000 is likely to focus on:

- Trauma counselling and the politics of healing in post-conflict societies
- Public order, policing, and managing ethnic conflict
- Psychological approaches to managing ethnic conflict

Mediation, Stewarding, and Monitoring
INCORE has led a consultative process involving six agencies in Northern Ireland engaged in aspects of mediation, stewarding, and monitoring. These different approaches to public-order disputes have in common the prioritising of civil-society forces, alongside security forces dealing with public order issues. The consultations have explored the development of these activities in Northern Ireland, relevant learning from international experience and research, and areas needing further support. Three linked conferences will be offered during late 1999.

Interns and Researchers
INCORE continues to welcome a steady stream of interns and researchers who enjoy the facilities at Aberfoyle House. Damaris Hess from Bath University was with INCORE for almost 8 months. Damaris worked mostly on the Right to Hope Project, but also helped Roger Mac Ginty to edit the third edition of the Ethnic Conflict Research Digest and prepare a number of other typescripts for external publication. Steve Schoof and Chrissie Hyde, American students studying on the Peace and Conflict Studies course at Magee College, were with INCORE for just one semester, but were able to benefit from their time as volunteers, nevertheless. Desiree Nilsson, from Sweden, spent four months at Aberfoyle House acting as a research assistant for Professor Paul Arthur and effectively coordinating the Memory and Forgiveness Conference, while Dara Mulhern from the University of Limerick spent several weeks working on his own research, and also prepared some material on symbols for the CAIN website.

MPhil/DPhil
INCORE now offers facilities to post-graduate students who wish to study for Masters and Doctoral degrees by research. The degrees are conferred by the University of Ulster, and academic supervision is undertaken by members of INCORE staff in conjunction with faculty members of the University of Ulster.

Two students, Cathy Gormley-Heenan and Steve Williams, have enrolled as Doctoral Students with INCORE, to study for research degrees on the topics of Political Leadership and Post-conflict Peace Processes.
This year has seen the further consolidation and growth of INCORE’s Research programme. Current research mainly focuses on the post-violent phase of conflict. Professor John Darby and Dr Roger MacGinty have completed the successful Coming out of Violence project. The first in a series of six books to be published from the project by Macmillan Press is due out later this year. A follow-on project, Progressing Towards Settlement, has commenced, again under the direction of Professor Darby and Dr MacGinty, and will examine attempts to transform conflicts from violence to settlement. It will examine what constitutes success in peace processes and how it was accomplished, through a thematic approach. The main themes, which will encompass approximately 20 support themes, are:

1. Preparing for peace - how to move towards a settlement while violent conflicts are in progress;
2. Negotiating peace (including pre-negotiation)
3. The effects of violence (in its various forms) on peace processes
4. Peace accords -constitutional and political options
5. Securing the settlement- peace building.

Its aim is to provide a deeper understanding of the process for both policy-makers and academics.

Norman Porter, INCORE Research fellow is continuing his initiative to promote North/South dialogue around issues of division within Nationalist/republican perceptions and structures, as well as between Unionism and Nationalism. His latest publication (due out late 1999) On reconciliation: Cultural and Political Possibilities and Problems in Northern Ireland (Belfast: Blackstaff Press) extends INCORE’s interest in the area of dealing with the past.

This issue was addressed in the conference Memory, Forgiveness and Reconciliation: Confronting the Violence of History hosted by INCORE and led by Prof. Paul Arthur from the University of Ulster and his colleague Prof. Michael Foley from the Catholic University of America. In a stimulating conference, they considered the question of how communities and nations manage violence and the potential for violence as they attempt to come to terms in memory with their histories. The conference examined the role memory has played in nurturing and shaping conflict and the way in which historical memory and the memory of conflict can be addressed, with special emphasis on reconciliation.

A second major theme that INCORE’s work focuses on is Policy, Methodology and Evaluation. The methods employed by researchers in conflicted areas was the focus of the Researching Violent Societies Workshop. An International Workshop and Conference was hosted by INCORE in Derry and Belfast at the end of March 1999. This very successful and productive three-day workshop brought together over thirty invited participants, including academics, journalists and field workers from countries as diverse as Rwanda, Cambodia, Somalia, Switzerland, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Israel, Croatia, Palestine, Australia and the United Kingdom. The meeting concentrated on an issue that should be of concern to everyone involved in peace and conflict related research, that is, on the methodological and ethical issues around doing research in a society where there is violence and division. The event was funded by the
Central Community Relations Unit; the British Academy; and the United Nations University. A book on the topic is in preparation for UNU Press and further events and training materials are being planned.

All of the work has implications for Policy and the close liaison between the Research and Policy Units will ensure appropriate dissemination and communication between researchers and policy-makers. A new project, Developing and Implementing Public Policy in Northern Ireland and South Africa, funded under the ESRC Future Governance: Public Policy programme, will specifically address the issue of the implementation of policy in societies in transition. Building on the close relationship with the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation in Johannesburg, forged through our former Tip O’Neill fellow Brandon Hamber, the project will involve a comparative exploration of the issues involved in implementing policy.

INCORE has continued its interest in peacekeeping with a new study on Motivations for Peacekeeping. This project will establish an interdisciplinary network of academics and practitioners interested in the issue of what motivates states and international governmental organisations to intervene in complex emergencies - whether politically, militarily, or economically.

Associated Research


CCIC (Community Conflict Impact on Children) is now taking the work of the Cost of the Troubles Study forward with a particular emphasis on the effects of conflict on children and young people.

Ethnic Conflict Research Digest

Two issues of the Ethnic Conflict Research Digest, have been produced within the last year. The Digest provides short summaries of books, articles, reports, conference papers and other relevant publications in the field of ethnic research, and is aimed at academics, policy-makers and practitioners in the field. The Digest grows in size with every edition and has, until now, been ably edited by Dr Roger Mac Ginty. The Digest is also available in PDF format and can be downloaded from the INCORE web site, where it has proved to be one of the most popular elements on the site with 11,000 hits to date.
Tip O’Neill Fellowship

The Tip O’Neill fellowship programme continues to expand INCORE’s research interests and capabilities.

Past Imperfect: Dealing With The Past

On 30 November Brandon Hamber, Tip O’Neill Fellow 1997/98 gave a public lecture to an invited audience and representatives of the Ireland Funds in Derry Londonderry to mark the end of his fellowship. The lecture, entitled Living with Peace (or Violence?): Lessons from Northern Ireland and South Africa, was followed by discussion on post-conflict reconciliation. A book edited by Mr Hamber, Past Imperfect: Dealing with the Past in Northern Ireland and Societies in Transition was also launched at the seminar.

Tip O’Neill Fellow 1998-99

Ioannis Armakolas, Tip O’Neill Fellow 1998-99, is now completing his research on ‘The Transformation of Identities before Conflict; the Emergence of Ethnicity as a Predominant Aspect of Exclusionist Identity in Multiethnic Societies. The case of the former Yugoslavia’. During his fellowship Ioannis developed a deep theoretical basis to his work from an interdisciplinary approach. He also undertook valuable field work in Bosnia. He is now in Cambridge undertaking a PhD in International Relations continuing with the theme of identity transformations in the former Yugoslavia.

Tip O’Neill Fellows 1999-2000

INCORE was delighted to be in a position to award two fellowships for the 1999-2000 year. We received 75 applications from researchers in over 20 different countries who presented a wide range of very exciting research proposals. The two candidates selected in June will complement INCORE’s research and policy interests. They are Fernand de Varennes who will research the topic ‘International Law, Human Rights and Minority Rights: A Legal Approach to Ethnic Conflict Prevention’ and Wanda Wigfall-Williams who will conduct research into ‘Methods of Identity Negotiation in Mixed Marriages and their Potential for Mitigating Inter-Community Conflict.’

The Ethnic Studies Network now has almost 700 members and continues to provide an enormous resource of expertise and information for INCORE. John Darby was founder of the Network and has been director since its formation. During the same period Lyn Moffett has been the ESN’s coordinator and conference organiser; she is also editor of the ESN Bulletin, Issues 15 and 16 of which have appeared within the last year. However, with the retirement of John Darby it has proved necessary to look at the structure of the Network, and membership approval was sought and granted for the following changes:

• The Director of the Network should be INCORE’s Research Director.

• The secretariat of the ESN should continue to be located in INCORE. This includes the ESN Coordinator, who will be responsible to the Director. It also includes the production of both the Ethnic Studies Network Bulletin and the Ethnic Studies Digest.

• A Chairperson should be appointed by election from the membership on a two-year basis; normally the chairperson should be selected from the country where the next non-Northern Ireland conference is scheduled.

• The International group of correspondents should become more closely involved in the work of the Network, through liaison with its Director and Coordinator.

• John Darby will be the first Honorary President; other honorary presidents may be appointed.

Moving Towards Pluralism Conference 1999

Approximately 20 delegates travelled to Russia from Ireland, with a further 20 from other parts of the world to attend Moving Towards Pluralism, the fourth international conference of the Ethnic Studies Network which took place from 8-11 June 1999. On this occasion our hosts were the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and the conference was held in...
conjunction with the third Congress of Russian Ethnologists and Anthropologists. The Congress was attended by 350 delegates, approximately 30 of whom also presented papers at the ESN conference. Convened in the Academy of Sciences building in Moscow, Moving Towards Pluralism featured innovative sessions, symposia and workshops by leading theorists and practitioners in Conflict Resolution, Anthropology, International Relations and Community Relations. The meeting was structured in such a manner as to encourage cross-disciplinary contribution and stimulate cross-national discussion, both during conference sessions and afterwards, when delegates were able to sample some local hospitality!

Panels focused on a variety of geographic areas including: Eastern Europe, the states of the former Soviet Union, Africa, Asia, Northern Ireland, Canada and the Middle East. Recurring themes during the meeting were: Ethnic Identity; Constitutionalism and Statebuilding; The Aftermath of Ethnic Violence; Community Relations in Conflicted Societies; Understanding the Causes of Ethnic Conflict; Societies in Transition: Peace Settlements and Literature, Culture and Ethnic Identity.

At the conference, links between the Eawrn network, which is coordinated by Dr Mara Ustinova of the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, and the ESN were strengthened and it is hoped to further consolidate these links over the next year.

*Members of the organising committee for Moving Towards Pluralism, pictured in Moscow, June 1999*
Conflict Data Service

The Conflict Data Service (CDS) has again grown from strength to strength over the past academic year. It prides itself on being at the forefront of information providers, and is ever keen to develop in new areas relating to conflict and conflict-resolution.

Peace Agreements

With this in mind, the CDS has recently produced a new section to its site on ‘Peace Agreements 1989-99’. This is available on line at: http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk/cds/agreements/index.html

To date, we have managed to provide links to the texts of agreements made in Sudan, Sierra Leone, Angola, Liberia, Mozambique, Somalia, Israel-Jordan, Israel-Palestine, Northern Ireland, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Tajikistan, India-Pakistan, Bangladesh, Philippines, New Caledonia, Cambodia, Mexico, and Guatemala.

Internet Country Guides

The Internet country guides continue to expand in range. The CDS now holds information on 39 conflicts across the global spectrum. Recent additions include East Timor, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Researcher Database

INCORE’s Ethnic Conflict Research Database is an Oracle database, recently developed by Mike McCool in the CDS, which provides information about researchers, trainers, policy-makers, institutions and current research in the fields of conflict resolution and ethnicity. It is designed to answer the questions; who are the main researchers in a particular field, what work is currently going on and what has been written recently? It is hoped that it will encourage contact and possible partnerships or joint projects and that it will increase awareness of the research being carried out in a field which is changing rapidly. Researchers using the INCORE web site can enter and update their own details via a web page which in turn automatically updates the database. This has significantly reduced the manual maintenance overhead previously associated with the old system. The method of querying the database has also been updated and can be viewed at: http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk/cds/metadata/researcher.html

Internet Video Conferencing

As a result of funding secured by the Memory, Forgiveness and Reconciliation: Confronting the Violence of History Conference, the CDS were able to purchase and install MeetingPoint from WhitePine. MeetingPoint is internet video conferencing software which provides a virtual meeting space for networked computer users to interact using video, audio, and T.120 data. It facilitates any type of group interaction from small group interaction to large group cybercasting. It supports CU-SeeMe, Microsoft NetMeeting, Intel ProShare, Intel Team Station, and other standards-based conferencing systems. The CDS has already broadcast the Memory, Forgiveness and Reconciliation: Confronting the Violence of History Conference, and intends to broadcast the upcoming INCORE Seminar Series, both as live and recorded events.

Recent Publications


Gillian Robinson, Cathy Gormley & Mike McCool, ‘The Role if the Internet in Conflict Prevention: A European Perspective’

**Recent Conferences**

The CDS presented a number of papers, and demonstrations at a variety of conferences over the past number of months, including at a Wilton Park (FCO) Conference on ‘The Impact of the Global Information Revolution on International Relations: A Revolution in Culture?’ in September 1998, and at the fourth European Conference on Peacekeeping and Conflict Resolution on ‘Empowering Local Capacities for Peace’, held in Belfast, in October 1998, and finally at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria in January 1999 on ‘The Role of the Internet in Academic Research in Africa’.

![Accesses to INCORE Internet Service](image-url)
The CAIN project (an associated project of INCORE) is continuing to develop an Internet site that provides a wide range of information and source material about the Northern Ireland conflict for the period 1968 to the present day. Some of this material is especially written for the site but there is also a lot of previously published material that includes the full-text of important documents and extracts from books and reports.

The web site is mainly aimed at an academic audience but it is freely available to anyone with Internet access. The site is proving to be a well-regarded and popular resource. There are currently between 30,000 and 35,000 visits to the site each month and users have generated over 1.4 million ‘hits’ during the last year. Those who are undertaking courses of study on ‘the Troubles’ in Northern Ireland, or in conflict studies in general, are finding the resources at the site to be very useful. Other groups such as journalists and political commentators are also finding the site to be of value.

Most of the information available at the CAIN site is arranged into three main sections: background to the conflict, key events of the conflict, and key issues of the conflict. A major new addition to the site is Malcolm Sutton’s Index of Deaths from the Conflict in Ireland- a database of deaths from July 1969 to December 1998. CAIN also provides web space for other projects or groups to present their own information, for example, the Centre for the Study of Conflict, the Cost of the Troubles Study, the EMU Promoting School Project, the Future Ways Programme, and the Templegrove Action Research Ltd.

CAIN was initially funded by the UK Higher Education Funding Councils through the Electronic Library (eLib) Programme. The project also received funding from the University of Ulster, the Department of Education for Northern Ireland and the Central Community Relations Unit.
Conferences and Events

Presentation to Assembly politicians
INCORE researchers were invited to Stormont on November 11 1998 to give a presentation to local politicians on the findings of the Coming out of Violence project. This project addresses issues arising in five international peace processes, including Northern Ireland. In particular it focuses on issues of political negotiation, security and violence, symbols, economics, external actors and popular responses in the development of peace.

Cyprus Peace Process Seminar
This was a tripartite teleconferencing colloquium arranged by INCORE and the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia with Turkish Cypriots, Greek Cypriots and INCORE on conflict management processes. This seminar was led by INCORE on February 10 1999.

Right to Hope - Talking Sense
Following the success of the Right to Hope’s first Youth Gathering Making Sense held in the Spring of 1998, the Right to Hope Ireland Committee, of which INCORE is a member, has staged two events within the last year. The first, in November 1998, took the form of a weekend reunion meeting for the young people who had attended the first festival, and who once again had the opportunity to attend art and media workshops designed to raise their awareness of cultural diversity and methods of conflict resolution. A second week-long festival, which was attended by over 100 young people from both communities from the North and South of Ireland, was held at Corrymeela in March of this year. Facilitators from South Africa, Burundi, the Native American tradition, and from Ireland and the United States led a wide variety of workshops. Funding has been secured to hold follow-up events throughout Ireland in honour of the millennium, and further funding is being sought to initiate a training project for young people in Burundi.

Who’s Secure?
On 22 April, INCORE travelled to Dublin to host a seminar on ‘Who’s Secure? Conflict and Neutrality in Tomorrow’s World’ at the Royal Irish Academy. This timely and immensely interesting event featured papers on The Future of Conflict - likely pattern/trends/possible security responses by John Day, Perceived role for the Irish Government and military by Lieutenant General G.J. McMahon, Independence and Commitment by Philip O’Connor, and Changing nature of peacekeeping by Cedric Thornberry, with a response from Professor Patrick Keatinge.

International Advisory Group Meeting
The following day saw the inaugural meeting in Derry/Londonderry of INCORE’s newly formed International Advisory Group, which met to receive a detailed briefing on all of INCORE’s activities and to comment on and advise on future strategy and development.
Memory and Forgiveness Conference

The end of April was a particularly busy time at Aberfoyle House, as INCORE also collaborated with USIP and the Catholic University of America in the staging of a conference on Memory, Forgiveness and Reconciliation: Confronting the Violence of History at that time. This conference brought together a number of distinguished academics, activists and NGO workers, led by Professors Paul Arthur of the University of Ulster and Michael Foley of CUA, to address the question of how communities and nations can better manage violence and the potential for violence as they attempt to come to terms with the recent and remembered past. The participants made a number of presentations which will eventually be published in book form. While much of the conference was closed to the general public, one session was opened up to a wider local audience, and was also broadcast live on the Internet.

Members of INCORE’s International Advisory Group, with participants in the conference on Memory, Forgiveness and Reconciliation: Confronting the Violence of History at the Guildhall in Derry/Londonderry
British Council Academic Link Programme

This link agreement between The University of Ibadan, Nigeria and INCORE was signed between the two institutions in 1996. The two universities agreed to exchange staff and research ideas on issues pertaining to Peace and Conflict Studies. The link has enabled INCORE to support the University of Ibadan, in terms of curriculum development, to establish a Peace and Conflict Studies programme, and has developed joint research and conference proposals with colleagues from Ibadan. The link has been very successful.

Ten colleagues from Ibadan have visited Derry/Londonderry since 1996. Over the last year INCORE has welcomed Dr. Isaac Olawale Albert from the Institute of African Studies; Prof. J. ‘Bayo Adekanye from the Department of Political Science and most recently Dr. John Yakubu from the Faculty of Law and INCORE’s old friend from the Ethnic Studies Network Dr. Eghosa Osaghae from the Department of Political Science.

Four colleagues from INCORE, University of Ulster have visited Ibadan; Professor Robert Gavin, Dr. Alan Smith, Mike McCool and Cathy Gormley. Professor Gavin and Dr. Smith are experts in curriculum development and helped to develop the newly approved Ibadan Peace Studies Programme. The importance of this new academic programme can hardly be quantified considering the large scale of governance, community, environmental and industrial conflicts in Nigeria as it emerges from authoritarianism and violence. The Peace Studies programme is therefore a major investment by the British Council and INCORE in the future of the country.

Mike McCool and Cathy Gormley’s visit in early 1999 resulted in INCORE setting up a web site (currently hosted on the INCORE server) for the Peace and Conflict Studies courses. It is anticipated that the Ibadan pages will be further developed by Cathy and Mike.

Though INCORE has a global mandate, its programmes have little or no African input but through this link, the organisation has successfully established a connection for its programme in the African continent. The University of Ibadan is seen as a major centre of academic excellence in Africa. Many years after the end of the British Council link, INCORE can always tap from the network of scholars it has established contact with in Ibadan for executing its Africa projects and reaching other important parts of the continent. When fully developed, the Ibadan Peace and Conflict Studies programme will attract different kinds of consultancies in which colleagues from INCORE and the University of Ulster would be invited to participate.

In March 1999 Dr. Albert and Dr. Osaghae attended two meetings. The first was initiated by the OEDC and brought together INCORE, Ibadan, Bradford and a colleague from the Wi’am Centre in Bethlehem to discuss further possibilities of networking and collaboration between these institutions and others. The second meeting was organised by INCORE and was entitled ‘Researching Violent Societies’. Dr. Albert and Professor Osaghae both contributed papers to the workshop and were key contributors to the discussion sessions.
The link will focus on five important areas within the next year.

1. Provide the necessary support for the smooth take off of the Ibadan Peace and Conflict Studies programme through further exchange of relevant scholars and technical staff.

2. Providing support and literature for INCORE colleagues wishing to do fieldwork in Nigeria on any issue germane to Peace and Conflict Studies.

3. Working together towards producing a book on issues related to peace education in Nigeria and Northern Ireland;

4. Further developing the Ibadan web pages on the INCORE server.

5. Identifying possible sources of funding the link agreement after the support from the British Council has ended.
**Funders**

INCORE is a limited company with charitable status and as such welcomes inquiries from Charitable Trusts. Foundations and other funders who are interested in promoting conflict resolution and abating ethnic conflict.

INCORE’s core operation has been made possible through financial and logistical support from the following:

University of Ulster  
European Union’s Physical, Social and Environmental Programme  
The Central Community Relations Unit (CCRU)

In addition there are other donors who wish to remain anonymous.

INCORE’s research and training programmes, fellowships, conferences and other events have been supported by a wide range of donors, including:

Catholic University of America  
Community Relations Council  
Department of the Environment  
Derry Diocese & Armagh Archdiocese  
Derry District Partnership  
Economic Social Research Council  
Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust  
Northern Ireland Community Development Trust  
Northern Ireland Voluntary Trust  
Parades Commission  
Rotary International  
Royal Irish Academy  
The British Academy  
The British Council  
The Central Community Relations Unit (CCRU)  
The Ireland Funds  
The Irish Times  
UNESCO  
UNICEF  
United Nations University  
Rockefeller

**Accounts**

Financial and management accounts as at year end can be obtained after November each year, on request from Catherine Sharkey at INCORE, Aberfoyle House, Northland Road, Derry/Londonderry, BT48 7JA, Tel: 01504 375504, Fax: 01504 375510, Email: cathy@incore.ulst.ac.uk
Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ended 31 July 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year ended 31 July 1999</th>
<th>Year Ended 31 July 1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Council grants</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research Grants and Contracts</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>119</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other operating income</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>117</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest receivable</td>
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<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td>648</td>
<td>344</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenses</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td>608</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Surplus/(Deficit) before and after tax
  for the period              | 40                      | (242)                   |
| **Surplus/(Deficit) transferred to reserves** | 40                      | (242)                   |
Board of Directors

Professor Lord Smith of Clifton of Mountsandel (Chairman)
Vice Chancellor, University of Ulster

Mr David Cheal (Company Secretary)
Director of Corporate Services, University of Ulster, Coleraine

Mrs. Mary Clark-Glass CBE
Council Member, University of Ulster

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1998

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Vice Chancellor, University of Ulster

Professor Rodolfo Stavenhagen,
El Colegio de Mexico and Member of UNU Council

Mr Cedric Thornberry,
Former Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations and head of UNPROFOR

Dr Valery Tishkov,
Director, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Science

Dr Ngaire Woods,
Fellow in Politics, Oxford University,
This year INCORE was joined by Ms Sue Williams as Policy and Evaluation Director, and Mrs Roisin O’Hagan as Secretary.

Dr Roger Mac Ginty departed from INCORE to take up a post at Lancaster University. Roger made an enormous contribution to the work of INCORE through his work on the Coming out of Violence project, his work as editor of the Ethnic Conflict Research Digest, and his work on many other projects including the Motivations project.

INCORE’s core staff now comprises:

**Director**

**Professor Mari Fitzduff**
- Policy and practice implications of ethno-political research.
- Transdisciplinary approaches to ethno-political research.
- Public policy in divided societies.

**Research Director & Coordinator, Conflict Data Service**

**Gillian Robinson**
- Mixed Marriages
- Social Attitudes
- Research Methodologies
- Social Policy in Divided Societies
- The Internet & Conflict Management

**Policy & Evaluation Director**

**Sue Williams**
- Political mediation
- Policy, Research and Practice
- Chaos and complexity theory

**Project Liaison Officer**

**Lyn Moffett**
- Project Liaison Officer
- Co-ordinator - Ethnic Studies Network
- Bulletin Editor - Ethnic Studies Network

**Administrative Officer (Acting)**

**Mrs Catherine Sharkey**
- Financial Administrative Officer (Acting)
- Part-time Business Studies Student

**Research Officer**

**Cathy Gormley**
- Editor of Ethnic Conflict Research Digest
- Conflict and the Internet
- The Politics of Deeply Divided Societies
- International Mediation
- Negotiation Analysis
- Political Leadership in Divided Societies

**Computer Officer**

**Mike McCool**
- Systems/Network Administrator
- Web site design, development and maintenance
- Oracle DBA
- Software Development

**Secretary**

**Roisin O’Hagan**
- Secretary

INCORE also works closely with two associate members of staff – Marie Smyth, who is Director of the Cost of the Troubles Study Ltd, and Dr Martin Melaugh who is project manager of Conflict Archive on the Internet (CAIN).