

## Peace Activism - November 2022

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This summary is prepared for the 2022 three-month trial of the Forward Project of the Social Change Lab – Susilo Wibisono & Winnifred R. Louis – details of the methodology and all summaries available here: <http://www.socialchangelab.net/forward.html> . Feedback welcome, to [w.louis@psy.uq.edu.au](mailto:w.louis@psy.uq.edu.au) .

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Month/Year	November 2022
Key term	“peace activism” and peace activism
Database	Google Scholar
Link to database	<a href="https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/17p2fFHcyHQ0-hhlzNb2ZV-nzAUPxBPYs1fXsVC1_IRY/edit?usp=sharing">https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/17p2fFHcyHQ0-hhlzNb2ZV-nzAUPxBPYs1fXsVC1_IRY/edit?usp=sharing</a>

We identified 35 publications on peace activism in Google Scholar for the period of November 2022. The publications include both theoretical and empirical papers. Of the 35 articles, only two of them emerge when a quotation mark is applied to specify the key term. They are a PhD thesis (Cardenas, 2022) and a book (McCannon, 2022). The thesis had strong relevance with the topic of peace activism, however, it is not included in the review below because our protocol excludes theses from the review. In addition, we also exclude the book from our review because we found it as non-relevant to the topic. Of the 33 papers we found from removing the quotation mark from the key term, 18% of them were relevant, 12% of them were classed as partially relevant, while the rest were not relevant. Not all papers were published in English, of course, but we found 90% of them were in English, and the rest were in Korean, Portuguese, and in German. We summarised the relevant papers based on their key findings below.

### Key findings

We found that studies on peace activism published in November 2022 addressed different movements and protests rising around the globe. From the case studies published, they include the anti-war protest in Czech Republic (Navrátil, 2022), the anti-militarization movement in Israel (Silva, 2022), and the anti-gun violence movement in the US (Smith and Welch, 2022). The studies do more than just understanding the growth of different types of social movements. They discussed the significant roles of peace scholars and activists who

support the growth and development of the movements. In the context of developing countries, peace activists were responsible for navigating potential tensions among different parties and in articulating potential demands in the society (Georgi, 2022; Navrátil, 2022; Silva, 2022). More broadly, they were also responsible for developing platforms facilitating the actions and maintaining suitable environment to raise people's awareness about the issues they are advocating (Navrátil, 2022; Silva, 2022). Peace activists were also actively participating in social movements especially against the use of radical strategies to achieve political goals (e.g., violence). It was recognised that peace advocates have been playing a significant role in reducing violence and promoting harmony, love, and care in their society (Smith and Welch, 2022).

### **Methodologies and approaches**

Case studies were the most common methodology used to understand this topic, and the studies were based on different types of peace activism in different geographical locations (Georgi, 2022; Navrátil, 2022; Shulika, 2022; Silva, 2022; Smith and Welch, 2022). There seems to be a pattern where empirical understanding toward a case of peace activism in a specific context (e.g., a country) is used to understand the similar patterns of activism in different contexts. Previous academic literatures were commonly used to form a better idea of the present and the future of peace activism worldwide.

### **Participants and context findings**

Though most of the studies obtained data from the general population, there are a few studies that explored the topic among a specific population. For example, discussing the contribution of feminist scholars and activists in promoting peace and anti-violence, some research highlighted the importance of women in providing actions as agents and architects of peace in times of conflict (Shulika, 2022; Confortini & Wibben, 2022). Studies thus provided further insights into women's empowerment in peacebuilding and concluded women are equally significant contributors and stakeholders in peace processes.

### **Selected References – Peace Activism – November 2022**

- Cardenas, M. L. (2022). *Women-to-women diplomacy: the pursuit of feminist peace in Georgia and Myanmar* [Doctoral dissertation]. <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1712482/FULLTEXT01.pdf>
- Confortini, C. C., & Wibben, A. T. (2022). Peace. In L. J. Shepherd & C. Hamilton (Eds.), *Gender Matters in Global Politics* (3rd ed.), pp. 314-326. Routledge.

- Georgi, F. R. (2022). Peace through the lens of human rights: Mapping spaces of peace in the advocacy of colombian human rights defenders. *Political Geography*, 99, 102780. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2022.102780>
- McCannon, J. (2022). *Nicholas Roerich: The Artist Who Would Be King*. University of Pittsburgh Press.
- Shulika, L. S. (2021). Women's agency for peace in conflict times: Case study of liberian women organisations. In *Critical Perspectives on Governance, Religion and Humanitarian Aid in Africa* (pp. 100-124). <https://doi.org/10.29086/978-0-9869936-7-1/2021/aasbs6/chapter5>
- Smith, R. D., & Welch, J. C. (2022). Seeking the peace: Anti-gun violence cadres, concepts, and connections in Pittsburgh. *Society*. Published online, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12115-022-00783-z>