



**CALL FOR ABSTRACTS**  
**1st Annual IGCC UC Conference on**  
**Global Challenges to Peace and Prosperity**  
**May 9, 2020**  
**La Jolla, CA**

The UC Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC) is hosting the first annual UC Conference on Global Challenges to Peace and Prosperity on Saturday, May 9, 2020 in La Jolla. This conference provides UC faculty with the opportunity to present their research, receive feedback, and network with their peers. **IGCC will cover travel, lodging, and meals for all participants.**

**IGCC MISSION**

IGCC addresses global challenges to peace and prosperity through academically rigorous, policy-relevant research, training, and outreach on international security, economic development, and the environment.

**TOPICS**

To examine the complex range of issues in our fast-evolving global environment, IGCC seeks to support research topics that closely track current global security priorities. The research should follow one of the following themes:

- 1. Food Security, Human Security, Global Health, Nontraditional and Emerging Threats:** Threats from civil war, ethnic and/or state violence, corruption and governmental failures, drug smuggling, human rights, migration, refugees from natural disasters and failed states, global and public health, food security.
- 2. Terrorism and Political Violence:** Nonconventional terrorist threats, root causes of terrorism, how climate change, human security, and international political economy affect terrorism.
- 3. Cybersecurity:** Cybercrime, partnerships between hostile states and non-state actors in cyberspace, effects of technological innovation
- 4. Regional and Major Power Relations:** Ethnic and religious conflicts, building regional multilateral institutions, dominant and rising powers, public versus public/private partnerships in governance.
- 5. Energy and Environmental Security:** Energy security, climate change, climate refugees, effects of technological innovation.

6. **Global Environmental and Health Cooperation:** Incentives, policies, and technologies that foster international agreements on environmental and health protection as well as strategies to adapt to the threats that they impose.
7. **Nuclear Nonproliferation:** Proliferation, rules and norms, nuclear nonproliferation regime.
8. **Defense and Military Issues:** The roles of military establishments, nature and employment of military power, civil-military relations, arms competition, defense science, technology, and innovation.
9. **Geo-economics and the Political Economy of Security:** Economic sources of national security, security dimensions of industrial policy and trade relations, economic statecraft.

See the [Appendix: Expanded Themes](#) for more detail.

#### **HOW TO APPLY**

Submit a brief abstract (~1,000 words) of your research and any supporting documentation to [igcc-cp@ucsd.edu](mailto:igcc-cp@ucsd.edu). **Be sure to identify the IGCC theme your research addresses.**

#### **ELIGIBILITY**

UC faculty members are eligible to apply. Joint faculty-student teams are encouraged.

The opportunity is open to all academic disciplines. Multidisciplinary approaches and policy relevant work are encouraged.

Abstracts will be evaluated on their relevance to IGCC's goal of understanding international conflict and promoting cooperation among nations in political, economic, and environmental affairs. IGCC seeks innovative approaches to international cooperation and conflict resolution.

#### **DEADLINE**

Abstracts will be accepted and reviewed on a rolling basis until Monday, April 27.

## APPENDIX: EXPANDED THEMES

### 1. Food Security, Global Health, Human Security, Nontraditional and Emerging Threats

Global security in the 21st century depends on preventing and managing a range of nontraditional threats that endanger human health and welfare. National security governance now grapples with human security challenges, from **global health** to **refugees**, from **natural disasters** to **failed states**. Global environmental insecurity stems from resource competition, management of the global commons, interdependency of pollution, and the consequences of climate change. Demographic flows and spillovers from civil wars pose security problems such as refugees, IDPs, and human trafficking. Students might choose to look at questions such as: How is global health threatened by epidemics, environmental toxicity, natural disasters, exclusion of vulnerable populations, and declines in health governance in failed states? How do ineffective authority, repressive governments, and social problems generate cross-border criminality such as **drug smuggling** and terrorism? How might criminal control of scarce resources fuel civil conflict? How might struggles over **human rights** within a nation spill over to affect international security? Analyzing the causes and ramifications of these new security threats is essential to devise effective responses to them.

### 2. Terrorism and Political Violence

Today's domestic and international threats emanate from multiple nontraditional sources. Especially since the attacks of September 11, 2001, Americans and our allies are focused on terrorist threats. Students might examine questions such as: What is the nature of the **nonconventional terrorist threat**? Why are religious extremists in the past few decades the perceived source of terrorist threats? To what extent are **root causes of terrorism** due to religion, ideology, underdeveloped economies, poor governance, grievances, or other factors? Can insurgency and terrorism emanating from failed states be contained without nation building? In settings without an active U.S. military presence, how are technologically sophisticated monitoring, nation-building and counter-terrorism efforts most effectively combined? How do **climate change**, **human security**, and **international political economy** affect terrorism?

### 3. Cybersecurity

The practical challenges of cybercrime and cyber defense span boundaries between government and the private sector as well as between nations; likewise, the intellectual challenges span the disciplines of computer science and engineering, social science, and humanities. Relevant questions include: How does the evolving social ecology of **cybercrime** hinder public-private and international cooperation? How does the present-day technical art of the possible in cybersecurity, once set in its organizational and strategic context, compare to previous historical experience? What unique **partnerships between hostile states and non-state actors** are possible through cyberspace? What can we really expect of cyber-offense? Is it possible to deter cyber threats? How do interactions between cyber, space, and more traditional security domains shape the cyber defense landscape? Does mutual reliance on cyberspace foster restraint, or does it create incentives to engage in games of chicken or even to strike first?

### 4. Regional and Major Power Relations

Despite the emergence of new threats from non-state actors, the risk of interstate conflict remains substantial. Geographic regions—East and South Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America—are significant arenas for interstate competition in the defense and economic realms. How does the regional threat environment influence a country's choices about nuclear proliferation? Why do some **ethnic and religious conflicts** within countries spread across borders and become international wars? Have the

efforts of neighboring countries to enhance cooperation and prevent conflict by **building regional multilateral institutions** been effective? The regional context is also important for major power relations. As new powers like China, India, and Brazil emerge, how do the United States, Europe, and Japan react? How are the relations between China, Russia, and the United States the same or different than historical cases of the relations with **dominant and rising powers** which have almost always led to war? How is China's drive to become a world-class defense and dual-use technological industrial power impacting the security and economies of East Asia and the United States?

### 5. Energy and Environmental Security

Access to environmental and energy resources play a critical role in societal well-being and economic growth. Since many of these resources are both scarce and cross national boundaries, conflict over them is a major concern. Example questions are: What are the best institutional frameworks for managing **cross-boundary environmental issues** and how do they differ across resources and regions? How does environmental degradation impact the long-term economic prospects of nations? How does the desire for **energy security** impact the global energy mix and thus the scope for addressing **climate change**? What are the likely impacts of climate change on global access to water? How will **climate refugees**, such as the millions that will leave coastal Bangladesh if sea levels rise significantly, affect stability in impacted regions?

### 6. Global Environmental and Health Cooperation

Incentives, policies, and technologies that foster international agreements on environmental and health protection as well as strategies to adapt to the threats which they impose. While research proposals focused on domestic policy are welcome, successful candidates should explain how those domestic policies can foster the global cooperation agenda.

### 7. Nuclear Nonproliferation

The long recognized dual nature, or role, of nuclear technology in weapons development as well as **energy production** and other civilian technologies makes nuclear issues a persistent policy concern. The **proliferation** of nuclear weapons and fissile material has intensified concerns about the potential threat of nuclear terrorism by non-state actors. Relevant research questions, which have profound policy implications, include: How can international cooperation improve monitoring and enforcement of nonproliferation **rules and norms**? Why do states go nuclear and what international strategies can impact these decisions? What new challenges do increasing non-state actor threats combined with a rise in nuclear states present? How does **asymmetric access to nuclear weapons** shape threats and the potential use of force? What are the key weaknesses in the **nuclear nonproliferation regime** and how can they be addressed?

### 8. Defense and Military Issues

From the challenges of traditional state-to-state military competition to addressing a growing array of non-traditional security issues, there is a rich menu of issues for research. Of particular interest for IGCC and the National Laboratories is an examination of the interaction between defense, innovation, and technology, civil–military relations, and the nature of the evolving military landscape at the global and regional level. Important questions include: What is the nature of the relationship between security and technology in today's information-driven defense environment? What are the key drivers of **defense innovation**? How should states balance their **defense planning and resource allocations** in meeting the often-divergent requirements of **traditional and non-traditional security**? Is the traditional distinction between the civilian and military spheres, especially in the economic and technological arenas, becoming blurred? If so, what are the international implications? How does political-economic and

technological interdependence affect a state's strategic calculations?

### **9. Geo-economics and the Political Economy of Security**

The economic dimensions of geostrategic and geopolitical cooperation and competition are becoming increasingly important. This includes the use of economic instruments such as trade, investment, and sanctions to promote and defend national interests; the effects of economic actions by other countries and international institutions on a country's geopolitical goals; and the use of economic instruments to produce beneficial geopolitical results. The political economy of security covers issues such as the economic sources of a country's national security power and the employment of economic instruments to further national security goals.

A list of current Steering Committee members is here:

<http://igcc.ucsd.edu/people/steering-committee/index.html>.

Applicants will receive written notification of results by late summer 2020.

### **INDIRECT COSTS (IDC)**

This award is not subject to IDC.

### **ADMINISTRATION OF AWARD AND REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS**

At the time of award, IGCC funds are transferred to the awardee's department and administered locally. IGCC funds are administered through the applicant's local fiscal administrator, not by the IGCC central office.

The transfer for this award will be made by the end of August 2020.

Original receipts are required by the University of California for reimbursement of travel and most entertainment expenses. Receipts should be submitted to the fiscal administrator on the home campus for reimbursement. Questions about research and travel reimbursement should be directed to the fiscal administrator on the home campus.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF IGCC SUPPORT**

IGCC support for the conference should be acknowledged in all press releases, flyers, conference programs, publications, newsletters, and website announcements relating to this project. While IGCC requires recognition of its financial contribution, IGCC is not responsible for your results or opinions and no such suggestion should be made.

Please email a copy of all press releases, flyers, invitations, conference programs, reading lists, syllabi, newsletters, or website announcements generated by this project to IGCC at [igcc-cp@ucsd.edu](mailto:igcc-cp@ucsd.edu).

### **DELIVERABLES**

In addition to successful completion of the conference, the organizers are expected to supply:

1. Conference report containing:
  - a. Narrative describing the conference and outcomes
  - b. List of participants
  - c. Agenda
  - d. Abstracts of papers
  - e. Financial report

This report is due 60 days after the conference ends.

2. A policy brief (up to 10,000 words) is due four months after the conference ends.

### **RENEWALS**

This award may not be renewed or extended. Unspent funds must be returned to IGCC.

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

For additional information, contact Marie Thiveos Stewart ([mthiveos@ucsd.edu](mailto:mthiveos@ucsd.edu), 858-822-4959) or email [igcc-cp@ucsd.edu](mailto:igcc-cp@ucsd.edu).

**APPENDIX: IGCC RESEARCH TOPICS**

1. **Food Security, Human Security, Global Health, Nontraditional and Emerging Threats:** Threats from civil war, ethnic and/or state violence, corruption and governmental failures, drug smuggling, human rights, migration, refugees from natural disasters and failed states, global and public health, food security.
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