

I4P (Infrastructures for Peace) Mapping

TASK:

The main task of the Regional I4P Mapping is to create a study that enables the understanding and the organisational / institutional infrastructure for peace in the EU-Eastern Partnership region and Russia. Each national team consisting of two members will conduct a research study (suggested around 20 - 30 pages) which will be integrated into a regional I4P publication – the handbook. The mapping is not designed as scientific, in-depth research paper, but a good quality overview / an extended list of the peacebuilding organizations and initiatives from the region with information on their activity, objectives, connections and approach. The main goal is to facilitate a better-interconnected network of peacebuilding activists in the target region.

GUIDELINES (How to do it):

I4P mapping means identifying the actors, the events, the structures (laws, governmental and nongovernmental bodies), the initiatives (activities and resources) that enable a peaceful conflict transformation.

1) Define the methods of your study – both qualitative and quantitative methods may be used. Go over them and think which would be the most *useful and feasible* for your mapping study. We'd suggest: Desk Research, Interviews, Surveys, Focus Groups (during the PCC events), observation but you can go creative with story telling, most significant change and others.

2) Do some preliminary desk research. Find out what exists out there in terms of publications on I4P in your country. Find out how practitioners understand the concept.

Chetan Kumar, Senior Conflict Prevention Advisor at UNDP, proposed I4P as a network of interdependent systems, resources, values and skills co-owned by government, civil society and community institutions that promote dialogue and consultation, prevent conflict and enable peaceful mediation when violence occurs in a society (Kumar 2011, UNDP 2013).

Paul van Tongeren, former Secretary-General of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), defined I4P as "cooperative, problem-solving approaches to conflict" within societies, based on dialogue and non-violence, and he called for the development of "institutional mechanisms, appropriate to each country's culture, which promote and manage this approach at local, district, and national levels"

"Peacebuilding infrastructure" refers to international actors as well as the domestic governmental (judicial, legislative and executive) and non-governmental structures and financial system (Dress 2005). The similar term "peacebuilding architecture" denotes a more focused approach to strategically assessing and designing solutions for violent conflict according to architectural principles (Reychler 2002).

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- 3) Define the scope of your research (will you look nationally, regionally, in selected communities).
- 4) **DO** the research.
- 5) Write down your findings and hand in the interim reports.
- 6) Get feedback, conclude the mapping study and hand in the final version.
- 7) Share the findings and joy and celebrate your work as a contribution to peace consolidation.

TIMELINE:

- 1) May 15 – Deadline for the applications
- 2) June 6-8 – I joint Training for Peace and Conflict Consultants and Researchers
- 3) 15 July – first interim report
- 4) 15 August – second interim report
- 5) 15 September – third interim report
- 6) October – II joint Training for Peace and Conflict Consultants and Researchers
- 7) 31 October – deadline for the finalized mapping study

KEY QUESTIONS IN YOUR DESK RESEARCH:

- What is the understanding of Infrastructures for Peace in my country?
- What are the key actors that work specifically for peacebuilding in my country? If peacebuilding is not mentioned explicitly what type of work do they do and how does this link to peace? How are these actors connected?
- What are the institutional bodies that have a specific mandate for peacebuilding in my country? (eg. Department for Peace, Reconciliation Commission). How are they linked? Do they operate according to a clear strategy? What are the traditional / non-formal bodies as well as international actors in the field?
- What is the legislative framework that enables peacework in my country? (laws, procedures, trans-national regulations)
- What are the spaces that enable peace in my context? (consider physical spaces such as buildings, community centers, peace houses as well as events such as a Peace Festival or Remembrance Day)
- How strongly is my country linked to international peace initiatives, actors, networks?
- What are the main findings from looking at all the aspects described above?

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