



**CYMRU DROS HEDDWCH
WALES FOR PEACE**

Peace Institutes Worldwide

A Comparative Study of International Peace Institutes

Undertaken for the Welsh Centre for International Affairs

By

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INTRODUCTION

Context:

The 2007 proposal to create a Military Academy in St Athan, concentrating British military training in South Wales and transforming Wales into an effective focal point for war training, shocked and dismayed many within the region, particularly those in the peace movement. Proposals for a Wales Peace Institute grew out of the campaign against the establishment of a military Academy. In particular the need for high quality impartial research was felt to be important when campaigning on issues related to peace and human rights, so that evidence presented would be credible and respected. With this in mind, this was felt to be the main aspect of work which a future Wales Peace Institute should focus on.

A Wales Peace Institute could enable citizens to be better informed about relevant Welsh Government policies, and to reflect critically upon them. It could also be a source of information and resources for organisations campaigning on peace and human rights issues, though it would necessarily be independent of them. A peace institute could add value to a range of Welsh Government policy areas – for instance economic development, regeneration, the environment, education and training, health, the voluntary sector, transport, tourism, planning, the Welsh language, domestic violence and bullying – and benefit Welsh society in general.

Purpose of this report:

The purpose of this comparative report is to establish common criteria across successful international peace institutes and to pinpoint elements that can be successfully transferred to the proposed Welsh model. The first part of this report will compare thirteen chosen institutes whereas the second half will examine three institutes in greater detail. The latter three institutes have been selected due to their particular relevance and similarity to Wales, as a result of originating circumstances, size of the national territory and particular research focus.

Definition and selection of institutes:

This report defines a peace institute as an “independent, impartial, academic research organisation that aims to promote peace through its work.” The peace institutes within this report have been selected to represent the immense variety and scope of work that is pursued internationally in the name of peace. The list of chosen peace institutes includes bodies that focus upon particular regional conflicts such as the Peace Research Institute in the Middle East (PRIME), and others that focus upon specific international issues and broader concepts. It includes small regional

institutes such as the International Catalan Institute for Peace and Aland Islands Peace Institute which appear more similar to the proposed Welsh Peace Institute in terms of situation and size; however to demonstrate the great variability of international peace institutes this report also includes the US Institute of Peace (USIP); European Institute of Peace (EIP) and International Institute for Peace (IIP under the United Nations) - thus showing the considerable impact and influence that peace institutes can gain when operating upon a truly international scale.

It is hard to summarise and compare the research of the institutes because their programmes are extensive, varied and just very different. The summaries enclosed are based on the Institutes' own summaries, using their own terminology, and are not based on a detailed independent analysis of all their projects.

When selecting institutes to compare, this report will focus primarily upon independent institutions and will therefore not include many admirable and highly respected Peace Departments that are affiliated with Universities and other International Organisations.

NB. Please see recommendations in conclusion for more detail on university research departments.

Criteria for Comparison:

In order to aid the establishment of the Wales Peace Institute (WPI), this report will seek to compare thirteen current international peace institutes by focusing upon nine set criteria:

Location- city and country in which the peace institute is located.

Flag/Logo- link to the representative image/icon of the institute.

Origins- Circumstances or context in which the institute was created or that led to the creation of the institute.

Framework- structure around which the institute has been created, usually consisting of a governing element; an advisory element and a working secretariat.

Remit/Specialisation- primary focus of the institute (predominantly research and detail of core research topics).

Other services- Education; Publishing; Events and other services offered by the respective institutes.

Funding- Primary and where possible additional sources of funding for the institute.

Impact- what effect peace institutes have had on the regions / countries they are based in

Partners- other organisations with whom the institute collaborates; frequently national parliaments and Universities.

The Peace Institutes included within this report are as follows:

Part One:

1. Aland Islands Peace Institute
2. Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)
3. International Catalan Institute for Peace
4. European Institute of Peace (EIP)
5. Flemish Peace Institute
6. Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF)
7. International Institute for Peace (IIP under the United Nations)
8. Peace Research Institute (Khartoum – PRI)
9. Peace Institute-Slovenia
10. Peace Research Institute in the Middle East (PRIME)
11. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)
12. Stockholm International Peace Institute (SPIRI)
13. US Institute of Peace (USIP)

Part Two:

- Aland Islands Peace Institute
- International Catalan Institute for Peace
- Flemish Peace Institute

Part Three:

Analysis, conclusion and recommendations for further research.

Overall this report seeks to highlight common factors across varying successful international peace institutes that the proposed Welsh Peace Institute may incorporate into its framework in order to best fulfil its purpose and serve the Welsh people.

PART ONE

PEACE INSTITUTE PROFILES

1. Aland Islands Peace Institute
2. Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)
3. International Catalan Institute for Peace
4. European Institute of Peace (EIP)
5. Flemish Peace Institute
6. Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF)
7. International Institute for Peace (IIP under the United Nations)
8. Peace Research Institute (Khartoum – PRI)
9. Peace Institute-Slovenia
10. Peace Research Institute in the Middle East (PRIME)
11. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)
12. Stockholm International Peace Institute (SPIRI)
13. US Institute of Peace (USIP)

Descriptive profiles for each peace institute are given on the following pages. A comparative table is also available to view at:

http://www.walesforpeace.org/world_peace_institutes.html

1. The Åland Islands Peace Institute (AIPI)

Name of Institute	The Åland Islands Peace Institute (ÅIPI)
Link to website	http://www.peace.ax/en/about-us
Location	Åland Islands, Norway
Framework	<p>The Board of the Institute takes decisions on the overall activities of the Institute, while the Research Council is responsible for the scientific direction of the research activities of the Institute.</p> <p>According to the peace institute's constitution the research council will consist of at least three experts. The mandate of the research council is for two years. The director of the peace institute leads the research work of the institute and acts as a secretary for the research council.</p> <p>Board of Directors: http://www.peace.ax/en/about-us/board-of-directors</p>
Origins	<p>The Åland Islands Peace Institute is an independent charitable foundation, which was founded in 1992.</p> <p>The concept "the Åland Example" aspires to give insights in the components and preconditions that made the peaceful solution of the dispute between Finland and Sweden possible in 1921 and to understand and explain why this regime has survived for more than 85 years (of autonomy and neutralization) and more than 150 years of demilitarization. By using the term the Åland Example, observers, academics as well as politicians and diplomats have wished to emphasise that the regime applying to Åland may operate as a source of inspiration and a platform for mutual discussions and even negotiations in crisis management.</p>
Link to flag/logo etc.	http://www.peace.ax/templates/peacestandard/graphics/logo.png
Remit/Specialisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research: The Peace Institute's researchers and guest researchers focus on select broad subject areas: autonomy, including the "Åland Example", security, minority issues, demilitarisation and conflict management. • 'We offer up-to-date information and analysis of debates related to Åland, including the development of Ålandic autonomy and minority rights as well as conflict management. Moreover, we try to engage the broad public, on Åland and beyond, in debates concerning public international law, human rights, gender equality and the peaceful solution of conflict.' • Dissemination of its research results as well as the insights and experiences gained in its practical activities with the aim to increase

	<p>awareness about peaceful solutions and to promote methods which can assist individuals in maintaining peaceful relationships in their everyday lives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ÅIPI is a politically and religiously independent foundation and takes no party-political positions. All published materials and statements are based on factual knowledge and balanced analysis.
Other services offered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Books & reports published. • Education: Seminars- 'on autonomy and minorities, research seminars or more conflict management type activities, conferences/presentations and growing library that is open to the public. • Education: Youth work-Youth exchanges, voluntary activities and School Peace in the Åland schools. • For example: 'the Girl and Boy group method and Fair Sex workshops contribute to create meeting places where boys and girls can acquire knowledge and discuss gender issues, gender norms and sexual violence.' • Forum for debate.
Funding	<p>Charity status- partially funded through private donations (evident through link on website).</p> <p>The economy of the ÅIPI is based on two pillars; a stable core funding and a dispersion of financial assets through project funding from several different donors. The budget of the ÅIPI decreased from 660.147 euro in 2012 to 504.997 euro in 2013.</p> <p>The funding from the City of Mariehamn decreased with 90 %, in comparison to the year 2012. The funding from the Åland Government (within the framework of funding provided based on the revenues from the Government-owned gambling company PAF), including both core funding and project-specific funding, constitutes 44 per cent of the total amount of funding and revenues for 2013. Other important donors for specific projects are The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, the EU research program, the Nordic Council of Ministers, the State Administration on Åland and the Center for International Mobility (CIMO).</p>
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Åland Islands Peace Institute is active in imparting knowledge about Åland's status as an autonomous, demilitarised and neutralised territory. • 'The ÅIPI also strives to influence the development of society towards peace by expanding the discourse on how peace is created and maintained in our communities, locally, regionally and internationally.'

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as an arena for public debate engaging parties such as: groups of politicians, public servants, civil society organisations, journalists etc. • The Institute serves as a meeting point for Åland, the Nordic countries and the Baltic Sea Region. • Consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council, ECOSOC.
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the Institute's seminars, conferences, lectures and discussions on current issues within its areas of interest, both, for local and international target groups, on Åland and abroad are organized in co-operation with other institutions. • Collaboration with other Åland and Nordic organizations and also internationally in collaboration with partners in the Baltics, South Caucasus and in other autonomous regions. • Well-functioning network of non-governmental organizations in Lithuania, Belarus, Latvia as well as the Kaliningrad region and the Karelian Republic in Russia. The cooperation has mainly focused on the model for social work, which has been developed in Lithuania, and the preventive initiatives against sexual slavery. Read more about the background here. • "Norden and peace" is a long term engagement where the ÅIPI wishes to broaden the debates on the possibilities for the Nordic countries to act as a region of peace. • Memorandum of Understanding between ÅIPI and The European Centre for Minority Issues

2. Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)

Name of Institute	Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)
Link to website	https://www.bicc.de/
Location	Bonn, Germany
Framework	The Center is headed by a Director for Research and a Director for Administration. The governing bodies are the Supervisory Board, the Board of Trustees, and the International Board.
Origins	BICC was founded as a non-profit limited company in 1994 with the support of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW). Shareholders are the States of NRW and Brandenburg.
Link to flag/logo etc.	https://www.bicc.de/fileadmin/templates/images/logo-new.jpg
Remit/Specialisation	<p>As an independent, non-profit organization, BICC (Internationales Konversionszentrum Bonn—Bonn International Center for Conversion) deals with a wide range of global topics in the field of peace and conflict research centring on Conversion Studies.</p> <p>“Our vision is a more peaceful world. Our mission is to conduct critical, problem-oriented, policy relevant research in response to the problems posed by organized violence.”</p> <p>Research themes: BICC examines the dynamics of organized violence at three levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Concepts</i> (with the research themes: Discourses about war and Civil–military boundaries); • <i>Means</i> (with the research themes: Arms production and political economy, Arms transfers and arms control and Base conversion and arms destruction); • <i>Practices</i> (with the research themes: Mobilization and demobilization and Use of violence). <p>Natural resources as well as Migration are intersecting research themes which show multiple inter-linkages with organized violence.</p>
Other services offered	<p>BICC’s portfolio includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applied research (background and evaluation studies, research reports, impact evaluations, development of indicators, feasibility studies to support program implementation). • Policy advice (background analyses, publications, data bases, presentations, and informal talks). • Technical advice and capacity development (training of stakeholders, expert workshops, and allocation of long- and short-term experts was well as preparation of concepts and modules for the further education). • Data, and Geographic Information Systems (collection, analysis, and preparation of data). • Information of the public (publications, websites, events, exhibitions, press work). <p>Library</p>

	<p>Events: Workshops, Lectures, Conferences, Debates</p> <p>Publications (see above)</p>
Funding	<p>BICC receives a core funding from the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW). This funding enables the Center to perform research projects and research-based policy advice with funding from a variety of donors.</p>
Impact	<p>The academic research emerging from BICC serves to educate and influence generations of students passing through the Bonn University.</p> <p>BICC also engages in active exchanges with scholars and politicians as well as stakeholders in everyday practice and civil society. As a think tank, BICC seeks to engage in a dialogue with NGOs, governments, private organizations, research institutes and universities and well as with interested individuals.</p>
Partners	<p>BICC cooperates with international and national research institutes and foundations, UN and other international organizations, ministries such as the Federal Foreign Office (AA) and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) as well as with institutions such as the Federal Agency for Civic Education (bpb), NGOs, and international and bilateral organizations working in the field of development cooperation.</p> <p>Bonn University is the seat of the professorship for Peace and Conflict Research held by BICC's Director for Research.</p>

3. International Catalan Institute for Peace

Name of Institute	International Catalan Institute for Peace
Link to website	http://icip.gencat.cat/en/index.html
Location	Barcelona, region of Catalonia, Spain
Framework	<p>Created by “Law for the Promotion of Peace (2007)” - public organization with the characteristics of an institution, independent of the Government and private entities, and with its own legal personality. It is thus a public-law entity, with the capacity to act with total autonomy and independence, which is accountable to Parliament, the Government and civil society.</p> <p>Link to organisational framework: http://icip.gencat.cat/en/l_institut/estructura_i_organitzaci/</p>
Origins	<p>‘At the end of 2007 the Parliament of Catalonia passed the “Law for the Promotion of Peace” resulting in the creation of the International Catalan Institute for Peace (ICIP).</p> <p>The principle purpose of the ICIP is to promote a culture of peace in Catalonia as well as throughout the world, to endorse peaceful solutions and conflict resolutions and to endow Catalonia with an active role as an agent of peace.’ (Official website)</p>
Link to flag/logo etc.	http://icip.gencat.cat/web/resources/fwk/comuns/img/logo.gif
Remit/Specialisation	<p>The activity of the International Catalan Institute for Peace (ICIP) is organized around three main areas, which figure in the 2009-2012 Multiannual Strategic Plan:</p> <p>1. <u>Research & Knowledge transfer:</u> ICIP promotes research programs and agreements with public and private institutions, and awards grants for the training of early-stage researchers (pre-doctorate) and for research work in the field of peace.</p> <p>ICIP publishes a series of Working Papers , Policy Papers and Documents and Reports .</p> <p>Thematic observatories (on the Weaponry Cycle, the United Nations, the Peace Movement and School Textbooks) and the ICIP Library , which specializes in documentation on peace, security and conflict transformation.</p> <p>Two research programs: 'Human Security, Conflict Transformation and Investigation for Peace' and 'Armed Conflicts: Law and Justice'.</p> <p>2. <u>Training and Dissemination:</u> ICIP organizes or sponsors conferences, exhibitions, documentaries, seminars and talks with the goal of promoting training in peace issues and disseminating research and knowledge. To disseminate a culture of peace, ICIP has created four book collections , in cooperation with</p>

	<p>various publishers, and periodically publishes the electronic magazine Per la Pau / Peace in Progress.</p> <p>3. Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention: ICIP's work in the field comprises the observation of electoral processes and peacebuilding, the identification of best practices around the world, and participation in conflict transformation. Since its creation, the Institute has carried out missions in Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia, Bolivia and Mexico.</p>
Other services offered	<p>The law creating ICIP also establishes that it must provide services and articulate solutions for citizens: the peace movement, academia and public administrations through the collaboration with, and organization of, activities such as peace research, teaching, knowledge transfer, diffusion, raising public awareness and intervention in the field.</p> <p>These objectives are reflected in the 2009-2012 Multiannual Strategic Plan.</p>
Funding	<p>ICIP is funded by a number of grants and subsidies for specific research projects and general peace programmes, including a contribution made by the Catalan government for the purpose of promoting peace efforts. Further details are available in the following documents however as yet these are only available in Catalan and so establishing the source of other ICIP grants is proving difficult:</p> <p>http://icip.gencat.cat/en/l_institut/convocat_ries_beques_i_feina/</p>
Impact	<p>The International Catalan Institute for Peace is an extraordinarily influential and active participant within the field of peace research and promotion of peace education and understanding within Catalunya, Spain and indeed internationally. The Institute is well-established within the field, having links with a significant number of other peace organisations and charities, in addition to the Government and Parliament within Catalunya, the European Union and United Nations. Strong financial backing and organisation mean that ICIP is well-placed to offer services that impact upon different layers of society, at the political, diplomatic and academic level in addition to making peace education and research accessible for civil society and the general public.</p> <p>By working in a number of European languages, ICIP ensures that it extends its reach beyond Catalunya and thus increases its influence and the likely success of its mission.</p>
Partners	<p>The Catalan Parliament and Government with whom it works closely, including on the annual ICIP Peace In Progress Award.</p> <p>Please follow link for full list of ICIP partner organisations: http://icip.gencat.cat/en/l_institut/enlla_os_d_inter_s/</p>

4. European Institute of Peace (EIP)

Name of Institute	European Institute of Peace (EIP)
Link to website	http://www.eip.org/
Location	Brussels, Belgium
Framework	<p>The EIP is an independent and flexible partner to the EU. The Institute is committed to working with governments and the EU, while remaining autonomous to act rapidly and creatively. It will complement and serve to enhance the mediation work of Europe, bringing its own competences and resources to do so and drawing on the normative work of the United Nations.</p> <p>The EIP consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Board of Governors -Permanent Staff -Advisory Council
Origins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to support European efforts to respond to global peace challenges, the Foreign Ministers of Sweden and Finland in 2010 launched an initiative for a European Institute of Peace. • Following consultations with European governments, international conflict resolution organisations, the European Union bodies, and senior experts on peace and security, the statutes for the EIP were signed on 18 February 2014. • On 5 May 2014 the inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors took place with participation of the founding members: Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Mr. Staffan de Mistura was appointed President of the Board and immediately took up his duties. Subsequently, Ambassador Marc Otte was elected Vice President. • The Institute was launched by Foreign Ministers of the member states and the President of the Board at a press conference on 12 May 2014.
Link to flag/logo etc.	http://www.eip.org/sites/all/themes/eip/logo.png
Remit/Specialisation	<p>The European Institute of Peace (EIP) is a new initiative at the heart of Europe with a global scope. The EIP is an independent partner to the European Union and Europe, augmenting its global peace agenda through mediation and informal dialogue. The Institute pursues multi-track diplomacy and acts as a flexible, external tool in support of EU mediation efforts where the EU has limited freedom to act. It also serves as an operational hub, and connects existing expertise and shares knowledge and lessons on European mediation.</p> <p>Three main roles: Mediation; Public Diplomacy; Research and Training</p>

	<p><u>The EIP pursues the following operational objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill the need for a flexible and external tool in support of the EU, complementing the set of instruments at the EU's disposal in mediation and dialogue. • Engage directly or in a supportive function in mediation where the EU has limited freedom or ability to act. • Serve as an operational hub, connecting existing expertise, drawing on resources available throughout Europe. • Provide advice and make European experience and knowledge in mediation and dialogue from the field more easily accessible to European policy makers and practitioners. • Support engagement and build-up of capacity in mediation and dialogue, including by providing conflict analysis, training modules and facilitation as well as coaching.
Other services offered	The EIP serves as a permanent operational hub for existing European governmental and non-governmental mediation and dialogue expertise.
Funding	The EIP annual budget is estimated at €3 million. The Institute accepts public and private funding and operates as a Belgian non-profit public-interest foundation based in Brussels. The budget for 2014 is funded by its nine members.
Impact	Significant: operates on a multi-dimensional international scale
Partners	European Union; United Nations, other international organizations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, private entities, conflict parties, and individuals.

5. Flemish Peace Institute

Name of Institute	Flemish Peace Institute
Link to website	http://www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/
Location	Flanders, The Netherlands
Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paraparliamentary organisation within the Flemish Parliament. • Board of Directors- represents broad civil society of Flanders. • Scientific Council- internationally assembled Scientific Council supervises the research activities of the Scientific Secretariat. • Scientific Secretariat- supervised by Scientific Council.
Origins	<p>On the initiative of the members of the Sub-commission on Arms Trade, the decree establishing the Flemish Institute for Peace and Prevention of Violence was adopted with a large majority of votes by the plenary session of Parliament on 5 May 2004.</p> <p>Parliament in Flanders hit by a big scandal involving arms licences. Decision to establish a Peace Institute in 2004 to ensure that nothing similar could ever happen again and to ensure that the policy of the Flemish parliament was in accordance with its wishes to contribute to worldwide peace and justice.</p>
Link to flag/logo etc.	No link available but seen on website.
Remit/Specialisation	<p>Research as primary focus + dissemination of research: Research and prepare reports on peace, disarmament and conflict resolution – both in society & on international level; specific focus on policy implications or actions taken by parliament or the government.</p> <p>Research published via different channels: Reports; Advisory Notes; Books; Lectures; Publications in External Journals.</p> <p><u>Mission statement:</u> “In order to contribute to a more peaceful society, in Flanders and worldwide, it is necessary to thoroughly examine and analyse developments related to peace and conflict and, following an open debate, to take steps to achieve this goal. The Peace Institute presents in-depth analyses, provides information and organises debates on these issues, and recommends measures to promote peace and prevent violence.”</p> <p><u>Broad approach to peace research:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Institute's research is multidisciplinary and is conducted in two major programmes, which report on the state of affairs and identify trends in society. • The Institute's research is carried out with two complementary approaches: a problem-solving approach and a critical one. The problem-solving procedure examines the problematic situation and then investigates solutions. In the critical approach, the research studies the essential conditions of an established problem and makes underlying assumptions explicit.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on its research vision, the Institute studies topics in various projects and programmes. These are conducted both in-house and by external researchers. The Flemish Peace Institute is actively engaged in two major research programmes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In its 'Arms Trade and Arms Production' programme the Peace Institute studies the regulatory framework for the national and international arms trade and follows up developments in arms production and the arms trade. In its 'Peace & Society' programme the Peace Institute studies the prerequisite conditions for peace by focusing on processes that influence the development of a peace culture, from a local as well as international and transnational perspectives.
Other services offered	The Peace Institute organises events, lectures, scientific conferences, and policy-oriented seminars to promote and encourage debate. Educative role: peace research available to the public. Additional educational peace work directly with schools.
Funding	Working allowance from the Flemish Parliament- independent but is funded by the parliament (note: not the government).
Impact	<p>The Flemish parliament has to consider the advice it gets from the Institute in several policy areas. 'They don't have to follow the advice, but if they don't, they must give a written explanation why they do not.'</p> <p>Significant influence- at both national and international level (by influencing parliament.)</p>
Partners	Academic, policy-oriented, and social networks are important for the Flemish Peace Institute's external relations. To this end, the Flemish Peace Institute pursues an active communication policy that is detailed in the Annual Report.

6. Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF)

Name of Institute	Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF)
Link to website	http://www.hsfk.de/PRIF.5.0.html?&no_cache=1&L=1
Location	Frankfurt, Germany.
Framework	<p>Based upon constitution which guarantees the institute its academic freedom and, with more than 60 staff , it is both the largest and the oldest peace research institute in Germany.</p> <p>Staff Council: Dr Hans-Joachim Schmidt (Chair) Karin Hammer Svetlana Valkanova</p> <p>Equal Opportunities Commissioners: Annika Elena Poppe Dr Sabine Mannitz (Deputy Equal Opportunities Commissioner)</p> <p>Organisational Chart (pdf-file; available only in German)</p>
Origins	<p>The Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF) was founded in 1970 by the government of the state of Hesse as a foundation under public law. Its constitution guarantees PRIF full academic freedom. PRIF independently determines its research agenda. With more than 80 members of staff PRIF is the largest peace research institute in Germany. Since 1 January 2009, PRIF has been a member of the Leibniz Association.</p>
Link to flag/logo etc.	Image Brochure (pdf-file; available in German and English)
Remit/Specialisation	<p>The core projects examine questions such as the extent to which the varying normative orders and demands for justice of Western and non-Western states can contribute to a peaceful world order or threaten it.</p> <p>PRIF's work is directed towards identifying the causes of violent international and internal conflicts, carrying out research into the conditions necessary for peace, understood as a process of decreasing violence and increasing justice, and spreading the concepts of peace.</p> <p>PRIF participates in two research networks of the Leibniz Association "Historical Authenticity" and "Crises in a Globalized World" that is being coordinated by PRIF.</p>

Other services offered	Consultancy Publication of academic research, newsletters Library
Funding	European Council; Leibniz Council;
Impact	<p>Within the framework of its political consulting, research results are converted into practically orientated options for action that find their way into the public debate.</p> <p>Traditional fields of research also include arms control, disarmament, non-proliferation as well as arms and military policies. Especially in the areas of arms control and disarmament the expertise of PRIF scholars has been incorporated successfully into national and international political consulting for many years.</p>
Partners	<p>In order to uphold good scientific practice, PRIF scholars conduct their research according to the recommendations of the Leibniz Association, the German Research Foundation and the German Political Science Association.</p> <p>Together with Technische Universität Darmstadt, Max Planck Institute for European Legal History, the Institute for Social Research Frankfurt, the Frobenius Institute and the Point Sud Center for Research and Local Knowledge, PRIF is a member of the Cluster of Excellence "The Formation of Normative Orders" of Goethe University Frankfurt.</p>

7. The International Institute for Peace (IIP)

Name of Institute	The International Institute for Peace (IIP)
Link to website	http://www.ncas.rutgers.edu/iip
Location	New Jersey, USA
Framework	<p>The International Institute for Peace (IIP) is an international and non-governmental organisation (NGO and INGO), with consultative status at ECOSOC and UNESCO. It works on a non-profit basis in the interest of the public.</p> <p>Consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Leadership: Chairman, two Directors -Advisory Board: UNESCO Advisory; International Advisory; Newark Advisory -Associate Faculty Partners:
Origins	On 7 February 2012, the IIP was officially designated as a Category 2 Center under the auspices of UNESCO. Irina Bokova , Director-General of UNESCO, signed the agreements, at UNESCO Headquarters, with Philip Yeagle , Chancellor of Rutgers University and H.E. Mr David T. Killion , Ambassador of the United States of America to UNESCO.
Link to flag/logo etc.	http://wa2.www.unesco.org/new/typo3temp/pics/c1cc1ca403.jpg
Remit/Specialisation	<p>IIP MISSION: To foster a culture of peace through education, research and practice by strengthening the human potential for dialogue and negotiation. Pioneering innovative research and educating the next generation of peace-building leaders, the IIP works to reorient societies and urban centers affected by destructive conflicts or gang violence. The IIP aims at a sustainable peace rooted in human rights, respect for cultural diversity, and the elimination of poverty.</p> <p>IIP VALUES: Academic excellence for theory and practice. The IIP is a nexus of scholars and practitioners wishing to collaborate and participate in cutting-edge research, field work, and intervention. These synergies will help the Institute to prevent, reduce and solve conflicts. Our tools of the trade are dialogue, openness and empowerment of communities and societies crippled by violence with a focus on community-building.</p> <p>Research: The research and publication activity of the IIP will consist in public and closed-door seminars for both scholars and practitioners, case studies and conflict analysis of existing violent conflicts and an annual international conference on conflict resolution and peace-building.</p>

	<p>Education: The IIP offers a Master degree in Peace and Conflict studies, as well as on- and off-campus trainings in Conflict Resolution and Strategic Non-violent Action.</p>
Other services offered	<p>Events: Hip Hop for Urban Peace Festival; Workshops & Seminars</p> <p>Publications: Research, website brochure, newsletter</p> <p>Programmes: Range of topics, including community and peacebuilding; the environment; , climate change and peace building; women and peace building; interfaith peace building.</p>
Funding	UNESCO; private donations;
Impact	In an increasingly interdependent and globalized world, the IIP will have an international outreach, and will initially prioritize its interventions in Africa, Latin America, and North America.
Partners	<p>UNESCO</p> <p>The IIP consults with national and local governments in strategic community- and peace-building, offer mediation support to parties in conflict, and organizes workshops in conflict resolution.</p> <p>The IIP responds directly to the expressed needs of parties in conflicts, working in partnership with multilateral organizations, governments, businesses, and civil society organizations in countries across the world.</p>

8. Peace Research Institute of Khartoum

Name of Institute	Peace Research Institute of Khartoum
Link to website	http://pri.uofk.edu/index.php?lang=en
Location	Khartoum, Sudan
Framework	<p>The Peace Institute consists of the following divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Board of the Peace Institute; • The Scientific Committee; • The Management of the Peace Institute. <p>The Board of the Peace Institute consists of the following members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Director of the University of Khartoum- President; 2. The Director of the Peace Institute - Member and Decision-Maker; and, 3. The Deputy Director of the Peace Institute - Member <p>In addition, other members include deans of the university, directors of various institutes, civil service leaders, and other experts in relevant fields.</p> <p>The Scientific Committee consists of the following members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Director of the Peace Institute - President; 2. The Deputy Director of the Peace Institute - Co-Chair; and, 3. The Peace Institute's Teaching Staff - Members. <p>In addition, other members include deans of the university, directors of various university centers, and other experts in relevant fields.</p> <p>The Management of the Peace Institute consists of the following members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Director of the Peace Institute; 2. The Deputy Director of the Peace Institute; and, 3. The Registrar.
Origins	<p>The Peace Institute was originally established in 1986 at the University of Khartoum; by 1990, it had been upgraded to its present status as an institute. In establishing the Peace Institute, the University aims to promote initiative, leadership, and cooperation in fields of scientific research that contribute to the advancement of peace and human rights in Sudan. Through the Peace Institute, the University seeks to deepen the understanding of the causes of conflict, while simultaneously providing frameworks for their resolution.</p> <p>The Peace Institute also works as a national platform for dialogue and policy-making. As such, it is a major stakeholder at the University of Khartoum for national and regional public affairs. The Peace Institute maintains various projects, all of which aim to serve and advance the objectives for which it was established</p>

Link to flag/logo etc.	http://pri.uofk.edu/multisites/UofK_pri/images/stories/peace/logo/pri_header202.png
Remit/Specialisation	<p>Projects and Programs of the Peace Institute</p> <p>The Peace Institute has many programs and projects, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Humanitarian Survey Security Project, financed by the United Nations Development Program; ▪ The Elections Special Research Project; ▪ The Early Warning Special Research Project; ▪ The Sudanese-Norwegian Research Project, in cooperation with the Maclson Institute; ▪ Preparing the Parliamentarians' Handbook; ▪ Preparing the Darfur Peace Document; ▪ The Law Rules Status Project; ▪ The Conflict Project - low and high level conflicts; ▪ Political Parties and Civil Society Organizations Support Project; ▪ The National Unity and Reconciliation Project; ▪ The Darfur Dialogue Project (Heidelberg); ▪ Preparing the draft of the Sudanese Election Law; ▪ The People's Advice Project, in collaboration with UNAMIS; and, ▪ The Project Team of National Experts for Popular Consultation, in collaboration with the Embassy of the Netherlands in Sudan (in progress).
Other services offered	<p>Projects and programmes (see above)</p> <p>Conventions with Universities, Research Centres, and Institutes</p> <p>Conferences</p> <p>Workshops and Seminars</p> <p>Regular Lectures</p> <p>Debates</p> <p>Publication of Research Papers</p>
Funding	<p>Difficult to establish. The Development Studies and Research Institute (DSRI) (1979-85) department of the University of Khartoum which may be PRI's predecessor, is funded by the University of Khartoum; private subscription and sponsored by the African Union.</p> <p>At least one of the current programmes is funded by the United Nations Development Program. (See remit- above).</p>
Impact	<p>After being recognised for its work on relevant peace issues, The Institute was designated "rapporteur of the National Dialogue and Policies Forum".</p> <p>PRI also holds regular events with influential officials and elites within Khartoum where it unites important decision makers on topics related to peace and diplomacy.</p> <p>Influential organisation within Khartoum and Sudan, if not regionally.</p>
Partners	<p>University of Khartoum as the founding institution.</p> <p>Partners with whom the Peace Institute collaborates are;</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The African Union;2. The Embassy of the United States in Sudan;3. The United Nations Mission in Sudan;4. The Friedrich Ebert German Foundation;5. The United Nations Development Program; and,6. The Embassy of the Netherlands in Sudan. <p>A range of universities; Research Centres and Institutes: http://pri.uofk.edu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=139&Itemid=130&lang=en</p>
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9. Peace Institute (Slovenia)

Name of Institute	Peace Institute - Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies (Slovenia)
Link to website	http://www.mirovni-institut.si/en/about-the-peace-institute/
Location	Ljubljana, Slovenia
Framework	<p>The Peace Institute is composed of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Director • A Board- The institute is administered by the Board that is comprised of six members, two of which are appointed by the founders, two are elected by employees of the institution, while two are representatives of interested public. • A Scientific Council- The Scientific Council of the Institute is a body for discussing and deciding upon the expert and scientific aspect of the research process. It is comprised of three members, elected by researchers of the institute from among the ranks of the researchers holding at least a PhD.
Origins	<p>The Peace Institute – Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies – is a private, independent, non-profit research institution founded in 1991 by a group of independent intellectuals who had also been civil society activists in the post-socialist processes of the previous decade in Slovenia and Yugoslavia. In the first years of its existence, during the period of war in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, the Institute focused mainly on peace studies and the issues of aggression, war and security.</p> <p>In the following years its activities expanded to the field of contemporary social and political studies. The Institute began to tackle more intensively the problems of racism and political conflict, as well as gender studies, cultural studies and projects of political-social practice. It linked a strict academic perspective with concrete social and political engagement.</p>
Link to flag/logo etc.	http://www.mirovni-institut.si/wp-content/themes/dante-child/images/mi-logo-en.png
Remit/Specialisation	<p>The Institute uses scientific research and advocacy activities aimed at creating and preserving an open society capable of critical thought and based on the principles of equality, responsibility, solidarity, human rights and the rule of law.</p> <p>The Institute develops interdisciplinary research, educational and awareness-raising activities in the areas of social science, humanities, anthropology and law.</p> <p>Main Thematic fields: human rights and minorities, politics, media, gender and cultural policies.</p>

Other services offered	<p>Publications: The Peace Institute publishes five book series, special editions and periodicals. The permanent series include Media Watch (and its sub-series Intolerance Monitor Report), Politics (and its sub-series Politics Symposion), EU Monitor, Sacred Cows, and collections of papers from the Workers' Punk University.</p> <p>Education: Seminars, workshops, conferences, summer schools are forms of research education on topics the Peace Institute is engaged with.</p> <p>Library: Library materials cover all fields of activities of the Peace Institute, above all those related to marginalized discourses. In addition, there is a special library fund of Maska, a magazine dedicated to performance arts.</p> <p>Events: The Peace Institute organises various forms of public debates on pertinent, though perhaps neglected public initiatives and research results. Among these are forums, press evenings, and round tables, seminars, workshops, conferences and summer schools are forms of research education related to themes addressed by the Peace Institute.</p> <p>Supplementary programmes: At the end of 2000, three programmes of the former Open Society Institute of Slovenia joined the Peace Institute: the Media Programme, the Civil Society Programme and the East-East Cooperation Programme. Their addition broadened the Institute's scope of activities – research and other activities became oriented towards the issues of human rights, media and EU policies.</p> <p>Media: Publication of Newsletter, Press releases and Annual Report</p>
Funding	In 2013 the Peace Institute was funded through: The Office of the Regional Director for the Western Balkans, Human Rights and Governance Grants Program, Think Tank Fund and Rights Initiative.
Impact	In 2013 the Peace Institute was actively engaged in public debates concerning social solidarity amidst political and economic crisis. The Peace Institute reacted to the developments in society at large but also continued to develop interdisciplinary research and critical stance towards issues within its main five fields of work – politics, human rights and minorities, media, gender and cultural policy. PI's work therefore impacted upon academics, politicians, diplomats and the general public during this period.
Partners	<p>Workers' Punk University (1998-2013)</p> <p>Partnerships and networks in the European, Balkan, Mediterranean and global arena, - involvement in numerous international research, civil society, educational and advocacy projects and networks.</p>

10. Peace Research Institute in the Middle East (PRIME)

Name of Institute	Peace Research Institute in the Middle East (PRIME)
Link to website	http://vispo.com/PRIME/
Location	Beit Jala, Palestine
Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Committee • General Assembly
Origins	<p>PRIME is a non-governmental, nonprofit organization established by Palestinian and Israeli researchers with the help of the Peace Research Institute in Frankfurt, Germany.</p> <p>PRIME's purpose is to pursue mutual coexistence and peace- building through joint research and outreach activities.</p> <p>Committed to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing existing asymmetries and inequalities between Israelis and Palestinians. • Complete parity, symmetry and equality between the two sides within the Institute. • Promoting human rights and full academic freedom. • Independence from political interests of either side. • Demonstrating practical solidarity when its principles are threatened or violated. • Striving for scholarly excellence.
Link to flag/logo etc.	http://vispo.com/PRIME/images/PrimeLogo.gif
Remit/Specialisation	<p>Dual-Narrative History Project: <u>Side by Side: Parallel Histories of Israel-Palestine</u> Nearly ten years in development, PRIME's dual-narratives of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict have been revised and combined into a single volume which is now available in English translation.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build an intellectual infrastructure of peace. • To influence the public agenda in Israel and Palestine. • To offer ideas and proposals to overcome obstacles in peace-building. • To develop concepts as to how long-term regional issues are to be addressed. • To train an new generation of leaders, committed to peaceful coexistence and cooperation. • To contribute to the strengthening of civil society. • To serve as a reference center for cooperative activities. • To encourage joint academic activities among PRIME's members.

Other services offered	<p>Education: Since 2002 PRIME has produced three booklets for use in Palestinian and Israeli high schools that force each side to confront a contradictory vision of history. Each page is divided into three: the Palestinian and Israeli narratives and a third section left blank for the pupil to fill in.</p> <p>Conferences, seminars,</p>
Funding	Grants (details as yet unknown).
Impact	Impact in other conflict-ridden societies: Last year the Centre for Human Rights and Conflict Resolution at Skopje University in Macedonia published their own parallel Macedonian-Albanian narratives based on PRIME's model.
Partners	Schools and education facilities within Israel and Palestine. Peace Research Institute in Frankfurt, Germany.

11. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)

Name of Institute	Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)
Link to website	https://www.prio.org/
Location	Oslo, Norway (additional centre in Nicosia, Cyprus)
Framework	<p>The Institute has the following governing bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Board - the Institute Director - the Institute Council. <p>https://www.prio.org/Global/upload/About%20Prio/PRIO-Statutes-2010.pdf</p>
Origins	<p>Founded in 1959, the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) is an independent research institution known for its effective synergy of basic and policy-relevant research.</p> <p>The Institute's working language is English.</p> <p>The institute is an independent foundation, international in its orientation, with an extensive network of collaborators worldwide.</p> <p>The Institute is located in modern research facilities in central Oslo. It maintains a separate office in Nicosia: the PRIO Cyprus Centre (PCC).</p>
Link to flag/logo etc.	https://www.prio.org/images/prio/PRIO_logo_2010_135x80.png
Remit/Specialisation	<p>Research at PRIO:</p> <p>Research at the Institute is multidisciplinary and concentrates both on the driving forces as well as the consequences of violent conflict, and on ways in which peace can be built, maintained and spread. Projects carried out at the Institute are organized within thematic research groups, and researchers at PRIO are in addition organized in three administrative departments and the PRIO Cyprus Centre.</p> <p>Research groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cities and Populations • Civilians in Conflict • Conflict Patterns • Environment • Gender • Governance • Humanitarianism • Law and Ethics • Media • Migration • Non-state Conflict Actors • Peacebuilding • Regions and Powers • Religion

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security <p>From 2002 through 2012, PRIO hosted the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW), a long-term, interdisciplinary initiative that was awarded Centre of Excellence status and core funding by the Research Council of Norway.</p>
Other services offered	<p>PRIO conducts graduate training and is engaged in the promotion of peace through conflict resolution, dialogue and reconciliation, public information and policymaking activities.</p> <p>Journals: The Institute owns and hosts the editorial offices of two international peer-reviewed journals – Journal of Peace Research and Security Dialogue – both of which are edited at PRIO and published by Sage Publications in London. In addition, PRIO houses the editors of International Area Studies Review and the Journal of Military Ethics. The Institute also publishes reports and policy briefs. Institute researchers maintain high levels of productivity in the form of peer-reviewed articles in top international journals and books with reputable academic publishers.</p> <p>PRIO Cyprus Centre: PRIO maintains a separate office in Nicosia: the PRIO Cyprus Centre (PCC). The PCC is committed to research and dialogue aimed at contributing to an informed public debate on key issues relevant to an eventual settlement of the Cyprus problem. Researchers attached to the PCC include both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.</p> <p>Library & Education: PRIO is first and foremost a research institute, but is also involved in a PhD level Research School as well as lower level education programmes around the world: Research School on Peace and Conflict; International Summer School; Student Scholarship; Applications, Fellowships, Internships, and Stipends at PRIO</p> <p>PRIO Annual Peace Address: invites distinguished guests to reflect on how to contribute to the creation of a world in which violence is the exception and peace is the norm. The lecturers include scholars, policy makers, writers, artists and others with a distinct voice on peace and war matters on the world scene.</p> <p>Media and Communications: Blogs, dissemination of data through journals and public information events including guest lectures, presentations and film screenings.</p>
Funding	<p>Economy and Funders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeted turnover for PRIO as a whole in 2015 is approximately 120 million Norwegian kroner (equivalent to roughly €13 million or \$16 million). The Institute has a bottom-up and project-based budget model, where all research engagements depend on the acquisition of external funding.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRIO staff are skilled at combining research innovation with project-development initiative. • Major sources of funding include the Research Council of Norway, Norwegian government ministries, the European Commission and a variety of international organizations and foundations.
Impact	The Institute's policy-relevant findings are in high demand among international bodies (the UN, the World Bank), NGOs, the media and governments, including a number of Norwegian ministries.
Partners	<p>PRIO Cyprus Centre (PCC) a partner/subsidiary body in Nicosia, Cyprus.</p> <p>Networks and expertise at the UiO, NTNU and PRIO. University of Oslo</p> <p>Up until 2013, PRIO collaborated with Bjørknes College on the following courses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Master of International Studies</u> Stellenbosch University (South Africa), PRIO and Bjørknes College joined forces in offering a master degree programme in international political economy and conflict dynamics. • <u>Peace and Conflict Studies</u> The Australian National University in Canberra, PRIO and Bjørknes College organized a postgraduate degree programme in international relations specializing in peace and conflict studies.

12. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

Name of Institute	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
Link to website	http://www.sipri.org/
Location	Stockholm, Sweden
Framework	<p>SIPRI's organizational structure comprises the Governing Board and the Director, a Deputy Director, the Research Staff Collegium, and support staff, together numbering around 50–60 people.</p> <p>The Governing Board takes decisions on important matters concerning SIPRI's research agenda, activities, organization and financial administration. Matters not to be decided by the Governing Board are decided by the Director. The Research Staff Collegium advises the Director on research matters.</p>
Origins	<p>In 1964 the Swedish Prime Minister, Tage Erlander, put forward the idea of establishing a peace research institute to commemorate Sweden's 150 years of unbroken peace. A Swedish Royal Commission chaired by Alva Myrdal proposed in its 1966 report that such an institute be established. The Swedish Parliament decided that the Institute be established on 1 July 1966 with the legal status of an independent foundation.</p>
Link to flag/logo etc.	No link available but found on website.
Remit/Specialisation	<p>The task of the Institute is to conduct objective and independent scientific research on questions of conflict and cooperation of importance for international peace and security with the aim of contributing to an understanding of the conditions for peaceful solution of international conflicts and for a stable peace.</p> <p>Four main research areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and global security • Armed conflict and conflict management • Military spending and armaments • Disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation <p>SIPRI's work of 'an applied research character directed towards practical-political questions [which] should be carried on in a constant interchange with research of a more theoretical kind'.</p>
Other services offered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internships: Although SIPRI is not a teaching institute, it does receive interns who wish to learn more about its research activities. • Library • Visits: SIPRI also regularly receives parliamentary, scientific and governmental delegations. • Research Dissemination channels include an active media and communications programme; seminars and conferences; a monthly newsletter; and a renowned publications programme. Media and communication activities at SIPRI include the launch of the SIPRI Yearbook and all SIPRI publications, the production of the monthly SIPRI Update, the maintenance of the SIPRI website, organizing events and international marketing and outreach activities.

Funding	<p>SIPRI was established on the basis of a decision by the Swedish Parliament and receives a substantial part of its funding in the form of an annual grant from the Swedish Government. The Institute also seeks financial support from other organizations in order to carry out its research programme.</p> <p>Link to further details on funding sources: http://www.sipri.org/about/funding</p>
Impact	<p>SIPRI's research regularly informs the understandings and choices of policymakers, parliamentarians, diplomats, journalists, and experts.</p>
Partners	<p>SIPRI maintains contacts with other research centres and individual researchers throughout the world. The Institute also cooperates closely with several intergovernmental organizations, notably the United Nations and the European Union, and regularly receives parliamentary, scientific and government delegations as well as visiting researchers.</p>

13. United States Institute for Peace (USIP)

Name of Institute	United States Institute for Peace (USIP)
Link to website	http://www.usip.org/
Location	Headquarters in Washington DC, United States of America; Active work internationally including in: Afghanistan; Colombia; Africa (Nigeria, South Sudan);
Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USIP is governed by a 15-person bipartisan board made up of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defence, the President of the National Defence University, and 12 others appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. • President; • Board of Directors;
Origins	<p>Created by Congress in 1984 as an independent, nonpartisan, federally funded organization, USIP's more than 300 staff work at the Institute's D.C. headquarters, and on the ground in the world's most dangerous regions.</p> <p>The United States Institute of Peace Act, passed by the Congress and signed into law in 1984, established the Institute as a publicly funded national institution chartered to "serve the American people and the federal government through the widest possible range of education and training, basic and applied research opportunities, and peace information services on the means to promote international peace and the resolution of conflicts among the nations and peoples of the world without recourse to violence."</p>
Link to flag/logo etc.	http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/usip-hp.png
Remit/Specialisation	<p>The United States Institute of Peace works to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent conflict around the world. USIP does this by engaging directly in conflict zones and by providing analysis, education, and resources to those working for peace.</p> <p>USIP brings together experts and practitioners to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the best ways to counter violent extremism and promote religious tolerance. • Develop practical tools to improve the rule of law in chaotic, post-conflict settings. • Rigorously test approaches to conflict prevention and peacebuilding to ensure the U.S. is using the most constructive and cost effective tools to protect U.S. interests without violence. • Use traditional media, social networking and emerging technologies to track, prevent, and resolve violent conflict
Other services offered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USIP'S work advancing peace and U.S. national security interests includes:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Active work in conflict zones, including: Afghanistan; Colombia; Africa; ○ USIP's Academy trains U.S. and international military, civil society leaders, and practitioners in Washington, in the field and online on effective peacekeeping, community building, conflict management and humanitarian operations necessary for sustained peace. ● The Global Peacebuilding Center: extends USIP's educational work to new audiences in new ways. Details regarding multimedia exhibits, educational programs, and website with resources and activities available at http://www.buildingpeace.org. ● Congressional Relations: The Office of Congressional Relations coordinates outreach and other efforts to inform and assist Congress. A key element of USIP's mission is to actively support U.S. policymakers by mobilizing the best talent from around the globe, through its work in zones of conflict, analysis of drivers of conflict and education and training on lessons learned. USIP provides policymakers with creative options to prevent, manage, and resolve international conflicts. ● International Advisory Council: The U.S. Institute of Peace's International Advisory Council (IAC) brings together thought leaders and senior policy experts committed to the Institute's mission and activities. Members, who are former diplomats, corporate executives, and leaders in the field of conflict resolution, meet regularly to discuss ways to support the Institute's mission to prevent, mitigate and resolve violent conflicts around the world by engaging directly in conflict zones and providing analysis, education and resources to those working for peace. ● Events: Corporate, Non-Profit or Government events. Five-story headquarters available for receptions, seated dinners, film screenings, meetings and conferences. ● USIP Library: Made up of USIP Publications; USIP Archive and Margarita S. Studemeister Digital Library in International Conflict Management.
Funding	US Congress
Impact	Significant reach both upon US Congress and within international academia, politics and humanitarian circles.
Partners	Working in collaboration with the US Congress; Educational establishments (including Future Generations Graduate School); Non-Governmental Organisations in the US and in international developing countries across the world. See website for full list.

PART TWO
MORE DETAILED PROFILES

1. Aland Islands Peace Institute

2. International Catalan Institute for Peace

3. Flemish Peace Institute

1. Åland Islands Peace Institute

Overview:

The Åland Islands Peace Institute works practically and with research into peace and conflict issues in a broadly defined sense, with Åland and the special status that Åland enjoys under international law as a starting point. The Institute focuses on forms of autonomy, minority issues, demilitarisation and conflict management. The Åland Islands Peace Institute takes part in several national and international networks of organisations working on closely related issues. The Peace Institute is an independent charitable foundation, which was founded in 1992. The Board of the Institute takes decisions on the overall activities of the Institute, while the Research Council is responsible for the scientific direction of the research activities of the Institute.

Location:

Åland Islands, Norway

Framework:

The Board of the Institute takes decisions on the overall activities of the Institute, while the Research Council is responsible for the scientific direction of the research activities of the Institute.

According to the peace institute's constitution the research council will consist of at least three experts. The mandate of the research council is for two years. The director of the peace institute leads the research work of the institute and acts as a secretary for the research council.

Board of Directors:

Board members of the Åland Islands Peace Institute (2015-2017):



Ms Barbro Sundback, Chair of the Board of Directors and one of the founders of the Åland Islands Peace Institute. MA with a major in psychology. Politically active since the 1970's. Elected to the Parliament of Åland and Mariehamn's city council since 1979. Active and initiator of several non-profit organisations such as Emmaus Åland, Cultural Association Katrina, folk music team Kvinnfolk and the Feminist Academy in Åland.

Participated in the Nordic women's peace marches in 1981, 1982 and 1983.



Ms Leena Lindqvist, Self-employed, graduate from a School of Social Studies, therapist, pol. Mag. International relations, homeopath, Åland. She was one of the driving forces behind the foundation of the Peace Institute and has been a member of the board since the foundation in 1992.



Ms Ulla Backlund, active in [the Norwegian Refugee Council](#), former country director for the Council in Georgia, Burundi and Lebanon. She has lived in Switzerland, Algeria, Mali, Norway, Sweden, USA, Moscow, France and Russia. Ms Backlund grew up in Åland. She speaks Swedish, Russian, English, French and German. Her work areas are theater and aid.



Ms Lotta Angergård, Ms Lotta Angergård, B. Sc. in political science, experience from both public and the third sector. Adviser in youth policy at the Åland government. Previous director for Save the children Åland, secretary of the language council at the Åland government, project manager, administrator. Experiences in various international development co-operations focusing on democracy, equality and human rights. Representative for World YWCA at the 58th Commission on Human Rights.



Ms Susanne Eriksson is the Secretary General of the Åland Parliament. She has previously worked as deputy Secretary General of the Åland Parliament, assistant parliamentary director secretary for the Ålandic delegation to the Nordic Council and as municipal manager at Jomala local authority on Åland. 1987-1991 Susanne Eriksson served as the politically unaffiliated substitute for Åland's member of parliament in Helsinki. She has been a member of the joint contact group of the Åland Government and Finnish foreign ministry, whose tasks include informing about the Åland example. In her work Susanne Eriksson has actively informed about the special status of Åland in international law and has contributed to several publications. She holds a LLM from Stockholm University.



Ms Katarina Fellman, Master of Social Sciences and Head of Research at Statistics and Research Åland, ÅSUB. She has been responsible for a wide range of research projects within regional development, demography, knowledge economy and economic growth, and evaluation of policy measures. Specially interested in comparative studies and in combining quantitative and qualitative research methods. Member of the Board of Nordregio, an international Nordic research institute in the field of regional studies.



Mr Kenneth Gustavsson. Antiquarian, PhD in archeology and associate professor of history. He has been working for many years at the Åland Museum, previously primarily with archaeological questions surrounding the medieval and late time, but currently mainly with recent history. His focus is the strategical and political importance of Åland in the Baltic Sea during the 2000s, including the

demilitarization and neutralization regimes. Has published several books and numerous articles on the subject. Member of the The Royal Society of Naval Sciences from 2013 and the Historical Committee at The Society of Swedish Literature in Finland from 2015.

Mr Roger Jansson, M Sc. in Economics.

Member of the Åland Parliament 1979-2003 and 2007-. Member of the Social and Environmental Committee, The Autonomy Committee, the Parliament Office Commission and Substitute of the Legal Committee, the Review Committee and Substitute Member to check the minutes. 1983 and 1991-1993 2nd Deputy Speaker of the Åland Parliament. 1994-1995 Speaker, 1995-1999 Head of the Åland Government. 1999-2001 Member of the Åland Government. Member of the Parliament of Finland 2003-2007.



Mr Göran Lindholm. Lawyer, is the president of the insurance company Ålands ömsesidiga since 1999 and has extensive experience in management and board positions within the business world. Mr Lindholm has previously worked in the Government of Åland, as Permanent Secretary of Administration Secretary (1983-1987) and before that as Legislative Council. He was a member of the committee appointed to revise the Act on Autonomy in 1981. Lindholm is a deputy in the Åland Delegation and is the Honorary Consul of Hungary on Åland. Mr Lindholm has published studies and articles including on the Åland status in international law.





Ms Lia Markelin. PhD in Social Sciences from Bradford University in England, works as a research coordinator at the think tank Magma in Helsinki. Magma is a politically independent think tank with the aim to pave the way for new thinking on the future of the Swedish language in Finland. Markelin also serves as assistant professor at the Sámi University College in Guovdageaidnu/Kautokeino in Norway, where she is planning an international master's degree program in indigenous journalism. Markelin's special interests include minorities, indigenous people and the media.

Staff :

Kjell-Åke Nordquist, Acting Director

Tel. +358 18 21910

kjell-ake[at]peace.ax



Kjell-Åke Nordquist functions as Acting Director of The Åland Islands Peace Institute.

He is Associate Professor in Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University, Sweden, and Visiting Professor at the Research Program on Human Rights and Peace-Building at Stockholm School of Theology, Sweden.

He has been working in the fields of autonomy and conflict resolution both as a researcher and a practitioner, and has been a member of the Board as well as the Research Council of the Åland Islands Peace Institute since its start. As a practitioner Nordquist has been working with peace processes mainly in Colombia, the Middle East, and Timor-Leste.



Susann Simolin, Information Officer

Phone +358 18 15570

susann[at]peace.ax

Susann Simolin is responsible for activities related to information and publications. In addition she works with planning of the institute's activities and functions as the secretary of the board of directors. She also presents the activities of the Ålands Islands

Peace Institute and the Åland Islands as an example of peaceful conflict resolution to visitors.

Susann has previously worked as a journalist at the Swedish morning paper Göteborgs-Posten. She has a bachelors degree in journalism and a masters degree in Political science.

Susann speaks Swedish, English, French and some Finnish.

Henrietta Hellström, Head of Finance

henrietta[at]peace.ax

Phone. +358 18 23238



Henrietta Hellström is head of the economy and financing of the institute, working in close co-operation with the Director and the Project Managers. Henrietta is also co-ordinating requests for internships.

Henreitta holds a Bachelors-degree in business from the Åland University of Applied Science. She has previous experience of working with financial management, both as an accountant, economy assistant and as head of economy. Henrietta speaks Swedish, English and some Finnish.

Justina Donielaite, Project Manager

Phone +358 18 23238

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In her function as organization secretary, Justina Donielaite is responsible for internal planning and follow-up of the Peace Institute's activities, internal communication and information as well as coordination of project applications and reporting. Justina has been working as a project manager at the Åland Islands Peace Institute since 2005 with responsibility for the neighboring area cooperation with NGOs in Eastern Europe. Justina functions as a coordinator for the Peace Institute's projects in the field of gender equality promotion and violence prevention that are implemented both locally and internationally. She is also active as a voluntary mediator at the Åland Islands Mediation Office. Justina has a Master's degree in Scandinavian philology from Vilnius University and a professional degree in International Business Administration from the International Business School at Vilnius University.

Language skills: Lithuanian (native), English, Swedish and Russian.

Petra Granholm, Research Coordinator

Tel. +358 18 15574

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Petra Granholm is working with the institute's report series and with the Åland Example, including the e-course "Territorial Autonomy as a Tool for Diversity Management. Lessons from the Åland Example". Petra holds a master in political science from Åbo Akademi University, Finland and a master in resource management from the University of Akureyri, Iceland. She has previously worked for the Åland Islands Peace Institute as a researcher, focusing on the rights of indigenous people and national minorities. Her most recent employer was the Government of Åland, where she worked with issues concerning the environmental and fisheries in the Baltic Sea.

Cecilia Brenner, Project Manager

Tel. +358 18 21910

cecilia [at]peace.ax



Cecilia Brenner is the Project Manager for the project Fair Sex that includes workshops for students and work with gender equality plans in Upper Secondary Schools. Cecilia holds a Master in political science and sociology and has experience in working with equality at Uppsala University and Uppsala Student union. Cecilia is also the chair person for the Swedish organization Students for Sexual Health (Studenter för Sexuell Hälsa, SfSH). Cecilia speaks Swedish, English and Spanish.

Malin Söderberg, Mediation Officer and Method Developer

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Mobile + 358 (0)457 343 3513

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malin[at]peace.ax



Malin Söderberg is the Head of the Åland Mediations Office. In this position she is responsible for the Mediation services, a statutory complimentary service that is offered to parties in criminal cases and certain civil disputes.

Malin is also working with the Girl and Boy Group Method and activities on Åland, in co-operation with the NGO Folkhälsan.

Malin holds a bachelors degree in social work from the University of Örebro, and has also taken courses in psychology and Child and Youth Studies. Malin has experience from working as a social worker, with child protection.

Malin speaks Swedish and English.



John Knight, Library and Archive

Phone +358 18 15570

john[at]peace.ax

Origins:

The Åland Islands Peace Institute is an **independent charitable foundation**, which was founded in 1992.

The Åland Islands Peace Institute is active in imparting knowledge about Åland's status as an autonomous, demilitarised and neutralised territory. It offers up-to-date information and analysis of debates related to Åland, including the development of Ålandic autonomy and minority rights as well as conflict management. Moreover, it tries to engage the broad public, on Åland and beyond, in debates concerning public international law, human rights, gender equality and the peaceful solution of conflict.

The Åland example attracts many visitors who come to study the Ålandic autonomy as well as the demilitarisation and neutralisation of the archipelago in more depth. The so-called Contact Group, which consists of representatives of the Åland government and the Finnish Foreign Ministry, works to promote the application of the Åland example in international

contexts. The Åland government as well as the Åland Islands Peace Institute frequently host visitors from all over the world, among them journalists, civil servants, students, youth groups and representatives of civil society organisations. Many of these visitors live in regions suffering from conflicts whose solution could have autonomy implications. The Peace Institute multiplies information about its activities and imparts knowledge about the special status of Åland under public international law.

The concept "the Åland Example" aspires to give insights in the components and preconditions that made the peaceful solution of the dispute between Finland and Sweden possible in 1921 and to understand and explain why this regime has survived for more than 85 years (of autonomy and neutralization) and more than 150 years of demilitarization. By using the term the Åland Example, observers, academics as well as politicians and diplomats have wished to emphasise that the regime applying to Åland may operate as a source of inspiration and a platform for mutual discussions and even negotiations in crisis management.

For further information on the history and background of the Åland Islands and AIPI please see: <http://www.peace.ax/en/the-aland-example/status-of-aland>

Remit/Specialisation:

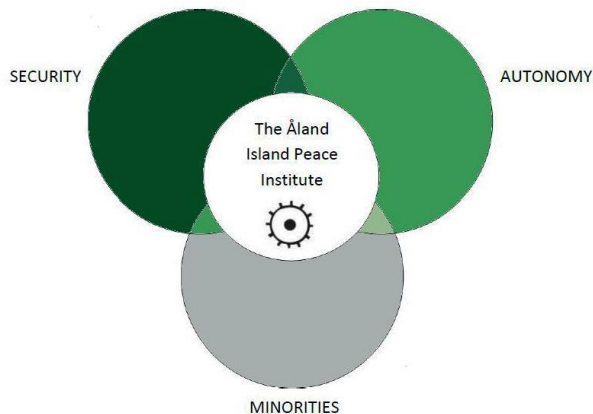
The ÅIPI works in four specialised overlapping areas:

- Autonomy on Åland and in comparison with other similar territorial arrangements. A special focus is the relevance of autonomy arrangements for conflict resolution.
- Security for individuals and groups means the absence of violence and the opportunity to develop their full potential.
- Minorities include issues of cultural and ethnic minorities' right to their own identity and to participate in democratic decision making processes.

The peace institute's research is pursued with a strong awareness of the following three fundamental perspectives:

- The research, like the peace institute's activities as a whole, will contribute to solving and preventing conflicts.
- Åland, the Nordic region and the Baltic Sea region constitute given and central points of departure for both the research and for the other activities of the institute. However, the research can also draw on examples from other regions of the world, in particular in respect to the relevance of the 'Åland example'.
- The research, like the practical activities, takes place with conscious reflection on the significance of gender within each of the three subject areas (security, autonomy, minorities) and of the importance of strengthening the position of women.

The three subject areas of the research



Security:

The focus of the Åland Islands Peace Institute on security addresses questions of military security as well as human and social security. The demilitarisation and neutralisation of the Åland Islands still demand analysis and monitoring in light of new security contexts and in light of the European, Nordic and multilateral security cooperation. Demilitarisation originated already in 1856, but neutralisation, in other words the prohibition on acts of war within or against the territory of Åland during times of war came later, and has been analyzed and discussed to a lesser extent. The effect of the battle against terrorism on current concepts and understandings of security is clear and is re-creating the already doubtful distinction between "peace" and "war". Ethnic conflicts, which are often internal, exist on both the European continent in a wider sense and in the rest of the world. The link between questions of identity, including religion, and conflict is likely to remain and be reinforced in the future.

Autonomy:

Territorial and non-territorial autonomy arrangements continue to be developed within the framework of the constant tension between centre and periphery. In the Nordic region we have on the one hand the autonomous islands, in other words Åland, Greenland and the Faroe Islands, and on the other a certain degree of autonomy for the Sami people in matters that concern them and their traditional territories. In the rest of Europe decentralisation, regionalisation and questions of autonomy continue to be discussed and developed in many countries, at the same time as we are witnessing tendencies towards increasing nationalism. In many of these arrangements political self-governance is combined with different forms of support and legal protection for languages and identities. Self-governance is viewed as a network of institutions, but also as a process with dynamism, direction, and cooperating actors. The subsidiarity principle of the European Union can be expected to be developed further as a result of the entering into force of the Lisbon treaty, in combination with the continued discussion of a "citizens' Europe". The role of regions in European and Nordic cooperation therefore deserves further analysis.

Minorities:

The question of the participation of cultural minorities in the democratic decision-making processes has been one of the most pressing issues after the Second World War and in particular following the 70s' and 80s' identity movements across the world. For the Nordic region the question is how to combine an egalitarian welfare society with recognition of cultural identity and support for languages and cultures. How tolerant can we be towards those who advocate different ways of life from our own? How can we enable widespread political participation of minority groups? How should we respond to those who may even threaten the very foundations of democracy? Questions of how identities are created and of their constituent elements, of legislation and constitutional practice, as well as questions concerning the relationship between international and national developments are areas where the Åland Islands Peace Institute has lengthy experience, not least thanks to the potential of the Åland example as an object of analysis.

The direction of the research programme in coming years:

- The content and relevance of the Åland example. The project will analyze the dynamic nature of the Åland regime and the development of contacts between Åland, Helsinki and the rest of the world in order to continue to manage the tensions that inevitably arise within a regime of self-governance with separate areas of authority and under the pressure from globalisation. Through case studies the project will follow up on the question of how the Åland example has been applied in international conflict management.
- European multilingualism (European Language Diversity for all, 2010-2011 <http://www.peace.ax/>), which studies the conditions for smaller Finno-Ugrian languages in eight countries of Europe. The research is carried out in cooperation with seven universities in Europe within the structure of the EU's 7
- Analysis of attitudes to gender equality, sexual violence and human trafficking and the effect of the so-called girl and boy group method on these understandings and attitudes. The research is carried out as a part of the project 'Challenging Gender Roles for Prevention of Trafficking' within the Central Baltic Interreg IVA-programme and is implemented during 2010-2011 in cooperation with the organisation 'Resource Centre for Women, Marta' in Latvia.

Additional Services:

The research activities are supported and complemented through the other activities of the institute, in particular the education, seminar and information activities.

Events and Publications:

Sharing the results of its research, expertise and experience from practical peace work through international visits, networking, seminars, conferences, publications, research articles, debate articles, digital newsletters, and through our homepage www.peace.ax. and a growing library.

Please see links for more detail: <http://www.peace.ax/en/publications> ;
<http://www.peace.ax/en/seminars-a-lectures>

Debates:

Engaging the broad public on Åland and beyond, in debates concerning public international law, human rights, gender equality and the peaceful solution of conflict.

Visits:

Receiving groups such as politicians, public servants, civil society representatives from all over the world, particularly those from regions suffering from conflicts with potential autonomy implications.

<http://www.peace.ax/en/network-projects/visits>

Work with Partners:

In its practical work, primarily focusing on questions of gender and equality, youth work and mediation in criminal and other disputes with local partner organisations on Åland and in Latvia, Lithuania, Russia (Kaliningrad and Karelia) and in South Caucasus.

<http://www.peace.ax/en/network-projects/center-for-girls-in-azerbaijan>

Youth Engagement:

Youth activities such as youth exchanges and the sending and hosting of volunteers (EVS) in the framework of the EU Youth in Action programme.

<http://www.peace.ax/en/seminars-a-lectures/youth-activities>

Education:

Peace education in schools, education for authorities, open seminars and lectures for the broad public and the Åland Mediation Office that offers mediation in accordance with the Finnish Act on Mediation in Criminal and Certain Civil Cases.

<http://www.peace.ax/en/network-projects/peace-education-in-schools>

Funding:

Charity status- partially funded through private donations (evident through link on website).

The economy of the ÅIPI is based on two pillars; a stable core funding and a dispersion of financial assets through project funding from several different donors. The budget of the ÅIPI decreased from 660.147 euro in 2012 to 504.997 euro in 2013.

The funding from the City of Mariehamn decreased with 90 %, in comparison to the year 2012. The funding from the Åland Government (within the framework of funding provided based on the revenues from the Government-owned gambling company PAF), including both

core funding and project-specific funding, constitutes 44 per cent of the total amount of funding and revenues for 2013. Other important donors for specific projects are The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, the EU research program, the Nordic Council of Ministers, the State Administration on Åland and the Center for International Mobility (CIMO).

(Please note that the last available Annual Report is that of 2013 and for this reason the financial information regards the year 2013. When a more recent Report is published, it would be advantageous to review and update the information on the source of AIPi's funding.)

Impact:

The purpose of the foundation is to promote and support both practical activities and research concerning peace and conflict issues in a broadly defined sense, from the vantage point of Åland and its special status. The Åland Islands Peace Institute is included in several networks of organisations and institutions that work with related issues. The institute has consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council, ECOSOC.

Åland and the Åland Peace Institute regularly received visitors from all the corners of the world. Decision-makers, researchers and journalists from other autonomous regions, the South Caucasus, former Yugoslavia, Japan, China, the Middle East, Iran and Central-America has in recent years visited to learn about the autonomy, which is anchored both in the Finnish constitution and in international law, and about the content of the demilitarisation and the neutralisation and their practical meaning.

For the international public, the Åland Peace Institute works foremost with satisfying the need for information about and analysis of Åland and the Åland example, especially in connection to questions of minorities and forms of autonomies. The competence within this area is used for advice, tutoring and other participation in international conflict management. This is done inter alia in cooperation with the government of Åland and the Foreign Ministry of Finland. The demand for the services of the Institute is increasing. This is evident from all the requests about visits and conference arrangements and about participation in international conferences, meetings and courses.

The director of the Åland Peace Institute, Sia Spiliopoulou Åkermark, is a member of the contact group from the Åland government and the Foreign Ministry of Finland, which has as its goal to develop and increase the use of the Åland example in international contexts. The contact group record statistics of the number of foreign groups that have had information about the Åland example either through visiting Åland or at home. From November 1992 to 2010 according to this list almost 300 groups of politicians, public servants, journalists, peace workers and youths, many of them from countries with conflicts, have participated in seminars, study visits, courses and presentations about Åland.

Conference 2011:

On Tuesday 1 November 2011 over a hundred participants from different parts of the world gathered in Mariehamn Åland for the international conference with the title "The Åland

Example and its components - Relevance for International Conflict Resolution". The conference was organised by the Åland Islands Peace Institute, as a closing conference of the research project "The Åland Example: Still of Global Interest and Relevance?" Simultaneously a publication including the results of the research was launched. [Read more about the conference](#)

Partners:

Collaboration with other Åland and Nordic organizations and also internationally in collaboration with partners in the Baltics, South Caucasus and in other autonomous regions.

Well-functioning network of non-governmental organizations in Lithuania, Belarus, Latvia as well as the Kaliningrad region and the Karelian Republic in Russia. The cooperation has mainly focused on the model for social work, which has been developed in Lithuania, and the preventive initiatives against sexual slavery.

Collaborative projects. For example: With Folkhälsan as the core organizer, the Åland Islands Peace Institute, Save the Children, and the Department for Education at the local government are cooperating in order to promote 'Peace in Schools' project, intended to highlight how important it is that everyone involved in school life work together for a humane educational environment.

2. Flemish Peace Institute

Overview:

In 2004, the Flemish Peace Institute was established as a para-parliamentary organisation within the Flemish Parliament. On the initiative of the members of the Sub-commission on Arms Trade, the decree establishing the Flemish Institute for Peace and Prevention of Violence was adopted with a large majority of votes by the plenary session of Parliament on 5 May 2004. The decree determines the four tasks of the Institute. For its operation, the Peace Institute receives a working allowance from the Flemish Parliament.

The Peace Institute consists of a Board of Directors, a Scientific Council and a Scientific Secretariat. The broad civil society of Flanders is represented in the Board of Directors and the internationally assembled Scientific Council supervises the research activities of the Scientific Secretariat.

The Board of Directors converted the tasks of the Peace Institute into a mission statement:

“In order to contribute to a more peaceful society, in Flanders and worldwide, it is necessary to thoroughly examine and analyse developments related to peace and conflict and, following an open debate, to take steps to achieve this goal. The Peace Institute presents in-depth analyses, provides information and organises debates on these issues, and recommends measures to promote peace and prevent violence.”

Location:

Flanders, The Netherlands.

Framework:

The Peace Institute consists of a Board of Directors, a Scientific Council and a Scientific Secretariat. The broad civil society of Flanders is represented in the Board of Directors and the internationally assembled Scientific Council supervises the research activities of the Scientific Secretariat.

Board of Directors:

The Board of Directors of the Peace Institute consists of 19 voting members from different corners of the civil society in Flanders. The members have a mandate of five years and are nominated by the Flemish Parliament. In order to guarantee the independence, the broad basis and the necessary expertise of the Institute, the Decree stipulates a well-balanced representation of civil society.

Annemie Charlier
Dirk Rochtus
Reinhilde Van Moer
Diane Verstraeten

Axel Delvoie
Raf Burm

Nominated by the political parties

Jan Boulogne
Patrick Develtere
Els Dirix
Guy Putman

Nominated by the Socio-Economic Council of Flanders (SERV)

Prof. Dr. Berber Bevernage
Prof. Dr. Ann Pauwels
Prof. Dr. Tom Sauer

Nominated by the Flemish Interuniversity Council (VLIR)

Philippe Haeyaert
Brigitte Herremans
Pieter Van Eecke

Nominated by the Flemish peace movements

Bilal Benyaich
Filip Reyniers
Mieke Van Hecke

Co-opted members

Tomas Baum, **director**

With advisory vote

Scientific Council:

The Scientific Council evaluates the quality of the research performed by the Peace Institute, gives the Board of Directors and the Scientific Secretariat advice on important trends in the issues of peace and security and can be consulted for the current research. The Scientific Council consists of the chairman of the Board of Directors, the director of the Peace Institute and eight national and foreign experts.

Prof. Dr. Elise Féron - Senior Lecturer in International Conflict Analysis at the University of Kent and the Brussels School of International Studies.

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Wagner - Professor of International Security at the Department of Political Science at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VU).

Prof. Dr. Antoon Vandevelde - Professor at the Centre for Ethics, Social and Political Philosophy at the K.U. Leuven.

Prof. Dr. Keith Krause - Professor at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (Genève).

Prof. Dr. Brad Evans - Senior Lecturer International Relations at the University of Bristol.

Dr. Sybille Bauer - Director of the Dual-use and Arms Trade Control Programme of SIPRI.

Prof. Dr. Huub Dijkstra - Professor of Philosophy of Science and Politics at the University of Amsterdam.

Dr. Marcel Maussen - Assistant Professor at the Department of Political Science at the University of Amsterdam.

Staff:

The Scientific Secretariat is the operational centre of the Peace Institute. The offices of the Institute are located in the House of the members of the Flemish Parliament in Brussels. The Secretariat is the place where the researchers work, the documentation centre is built up and advices are prepared.

[Tomas Baum](#),

Director

[Sara Depauw](#)

[Nils Duquet](#)

[Maarten Van Alstein](#)

[Didier Verbruggen](#)

Researchers

[Wies De Graeve](#)

Communication & Coordination

[Margarida Ferro](#)

Office manager

NB. The Peace Institute offers [internships](#) and thus the staff also includes a number of interns.

Origins:

The Parliament in Flanders was hit by a large scandal involving arms licences. The decision to establish a Peace Institute in 2004 to ensure that nothing similar could ever happen again and to ensure that the policy of the Flemish parliament was in accordance with its wishes to contribute to worldwide peace and justice.

On the initiative of the members of the Sub-commission on Arms Trade, the decree establishing the Flemish Institute for Peace and Prevention of Violence was adopted with a large majority of votes by the plenary session of Parliament on 5 May 2004.

Further details on the decree establishing the Flemish Peace Institute can be found here:

http://vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/sites/vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/files/wysiwyg/20090812_decreet_en_update.pdf

Remit/Specialisation:

Research vision: Peace research, both fundamental scientific studies and policy-oriented research, is the basic pillar of the Institute's work.

The Flemish Peace Institute takes a broad approach to peace research. The Institute's research is multidisciplinary and is conducted in two major programmes, which report on the state of affairs and identify trends in society.

The Institute's research is carried out with two complementary approaches: a problem-solving approach and a critical one. The problem-solving procedure examines the problematic situation and then investigates solutions. In the critical approach, the research studies the essential conditions of an established problem and makes underlying assumptions explicit.

Based on its research vision, the Institute studies topics in various projects and programmes. These are conducted both in-house and by external researchers. The Flemish Peace Institute is actively engaged in two major research programmes:

1. In its **'Arms Trade and Arms Production' programme** the Peace Institute studies the regulatory framework for the national and international arms trade and follows up developments in arms production and the arms trade.
2. In its **'Peace & Society' programme** the Peace Institute studies the prerequisite conditions for peace by focusing on processes that influence the development of a peace culture, from a local as well as international and transnational perspectives.

Arms Trade and Arms Production Programme:

The Peace Institute examines legislation and policy concerning the international arms trade and monitors, in actual facts and figures, the arms production and arms trade within Flanders.

Since 2003 the regions have been responsible in Belgium for the import, export and transit of strategically important goods. This means that Flanders implements its own control policy for the foreign trade of military goods, firearms and dual-use items. Military goods are arms or parts of arms that are used in a military context. Firearms make up a special category: the armed forces and the police, as well as civilians can buy, own and use these. Dual-use items are not developed specifically for military purposes but may nevertheless have a military application.

Belgium has its own legislation for the foreign trade of these goods. Increasingly, however, regulation is determined at European and at international level. That is why the Peace Institute closely monitors regional, European and international regulation.

In addition to the regulatory framework, the Peace Institute also monitors the trade in military goods, firearms and dual-use items in actual facts and figures. Special emphasis is placed, among others, on the end use of such goods.

The Flemish Peace Institute is a partner of the [EU Non-Proliferation Consortium](#).

Current projects:

- [Military goods](#)
- [Dual-use items](#)
- [Firearms](#)

Recent publications:

- Firearms and violent deaths in Europe [download \(pdf\)](#)
- Gun Control in Belgium [download \(pdf\)](#)
- Flemish Foreign Arms Trade 2013 [download \(pdf\)](#)

Further detail, including recent activities, available at:

<http://www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/research/arms-trade-arms-production-programme>

Peace & Society Programme:

Given that violence forms a manifest problem for a society, the mere halting or preventing of manifestations of violence is an obvious first step in the right direction, but dealing with conflict requires a lot more consideration: the underlying dimensions also need to be analysed.

The Peace Institute focuses on potential sources and likely causes of violence. In addition, the Institute examines social processes that are conducive to the conditions for peace, at local and at international level. The starting-point of the research is concrete problems or striking observations that require further analysis. What role does violence play in the lives of young people? How do people deal with the commemoration and the remembrance of conflicts? And what is the impact of democratic political structures on peace?

Given that the significance of peace depends on the social, political, economic, and cultural context, the research also involves continuous reflection about the concepts used.

Current projects:

- [Commemoration and remembrance](#)
- [Urban society](#)
- [Peace education](#)
- [Democracy and peace](#)

Recent Publications:

- Dealing with radicalization [download \(pdf\)](#)

- 11 November Lecture by Jan Terlouw [download \(pdf\)](#)
- Can peace be taught? - Researching the effectiveness of peace education [download \(pdf\)](#)

Further detail, including recent activities, available at:

<http://www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/research/peace-society>

Additional Services:

Advice:

The Peace Institute provides its most direct service to Flemish Parliament and its political environment in the form of advice. The close connection between the Institute's scientific work and its political role is established in its advisory function. The Peace Institute's recommendations are issued by the Board of Directors and are published in advisory notes.

Recent topics of advice available at: <http://www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/advice>

Publications:

For both 'Arms Trade and Arms Production' and 'Peace & Society' topics, the Flemish Peace Institute offers a range of publications within the following categories:

- [Reports](#)
- [Advisory notes](#)
- [Books](#)
- [Lectures](#)
- [Docuclips & factsheets](#)
- [Publications in external journals](#)

Please follow link for further detail:

<http://www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/publications/overview-publications-peace-institute>

- Newsletter: The Institute also regularly sends out an electronic newsletter to subscribers, to inform followers of new publications, scheduled events, advice that has been published and other news.
- Press & Opinion: For press releases and opinion pieces on work by the Flemish Peace Institute, please follow: <http://www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/publications/press-opinion>
- Annual Reports: The Institute publishes an annual report thoroughly detailing the running of the Institute, past and forthcoming projects and research topics, changes to staff and the financial report. Please see: <http://www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/publications/annual-reports>

Library:

In cooperation with the Flemish Parliamentary Information Centre, the Peace Institute manages a documentation centre with a collection of books, journals, and other media

publications on peace research. This documentation can be accessed through the LIBIS network.

The Peace Institute also organises events, lectures, scientific conferences, and policy-oriented seminars to promote and encourage debate. Educative role: peace research available to the public. Additional educational peace work directly with schools.

Funding:

In cooperation with the services of the Flemish Parliament's General Secretariat, the Flemish Peace Institute operates an autonomous budgetary and financial accounting system in SAP. This means that, besides the separate budget, separate annual accounts are also prepared. The Flemish Parliament assigns an annual operating grant to the Institute and, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors, approves its budget and accounts. The Flemish Peace Institute adheres to the rules of accountancy laid down in the Budgetary and Accountancy Regulations for institutions associated with the Flemish Parliament. The Audit Office audits the Institute's accounts.

For a financial report on the Flemish Peace Institute's working year in 2013, please see the 'Flemish Peace Institute accounts for financial year 2013' submitted to the Flemish Parliament. (NB. In July 2015 the 2013 Annual Report and Financial Report were the most recent available on the English version of the website.)

Impact and Partnerships:

Academic, policy-oriented, and social networks are important for the Flemish Peace Institute's external relations. To this end, the Flemish Peace Institute pursues an active communication policy, the following aspects of which are covered in the Annual Report.

Please note the following extracts have been taken from the 2013 Annual Report and therefore whilst giving a general example of how the Flemish Peace Institute collaborates with other organisations, this information does require updating when more recent reports are made available.

Academic networking:

For the Flemish Peace Institute to be able to fulfil its research mandate, national and international contacts in academia are needed inter alia for the exchange of information, developing networks, and conducting complementary research. In 2013, the already existing contacts were further developed and valuable new contacts were established with other institutes involved in peace research and international relations at a domestic and international level. The Institute achieved this by contributing to conferences, setting up collaborative activities or publications, and through personal contacts.

Policy-oriented networking:

As a para-parliamentary research institution, it is also crucial for the Flemish Peace Institute to develop an extensive network in its political environment. It goes without saying that the Flemish Parliament and Flemish MPs are given priority. The Flemish Peace Institute provides support to Parliament *inter alia* through the publication of advisory and background notes, the development of a documentation centre, and the organization of conferences and seminars (see Chapter 4). Together with its role in the Flemish Parliament, the Flemish Peace Institute has also forged contacts with Flemish policymakers in general, including the Agency for the Control of Strategic Goods (Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs) in the context of work on arms trade and production; the Education Administration (CANON culture unit) as regards peace education; and the Project Secretariat 2014-2018 with regard to the commemoration of the Centenary of WWI.

Contacts with civil society and stakeholders:

Alongside the parliamentary and academic communities, civil society is also an important partner and stakeholder of the Flemish Peace Institute. After all, the Institute is more than a centre of expertise; it is also a Flemish political-social institution. Structurally, this partnership is embedded in the strong representation of civil society organizations on the Institute's Board of Directors. The Flemish Peace Institute also maintains further informal contacts with Flemish civil society. Contacts with this network are used mainly for the dissemination of research results. Events organized by the Institute in 2013 regularly included broad representation from organizations engaged in issues of peace. However, this is not a one-way process: the Peace Institute looks for a two-way flow and exchange of information and experience. In 2013, contacts were also established with international civil society organizations.

Strategic communication:

Effective external communication is the phase that rounds off the Institute's research, advisory and documentation work. In order to enhance its effectiveness, and as a complement to the Institute's strategic plan, a strategic communications plan for 2012-2013 tackled the issue of how best to combine the Institute's mission, vision and strategy with external (strategic) communications. In 2013, this communication plan guided the Flemish Peace Institute's external communications, serving both to support the established strategic plan and to project the Institute's identity.

3. International Catalan Institute for Peace

Overview:

ICIP aims to promote a culture of peace in Catalonia and around the world, to facilitate the peaceful resolution and transformation of conflicts, and to ensure that Catalonia plays an active role as an agent of peace.

To make this possible, the Institute works towards human security, disarmament, the prevention and peaceful solution of conflicts and social tensions, the strengthening and establishment of peace and coexistence, peacebuilding and the defence of human rights.

The law creating ICIP also establishes that it must provide services and articulate solutions for citizens, the peace movement, academia and public administrations through the collaboration with, and organisation of, activities such as peace research, teaching, knowledge transfer, diffusion, raising public awareness and intervention in the field.

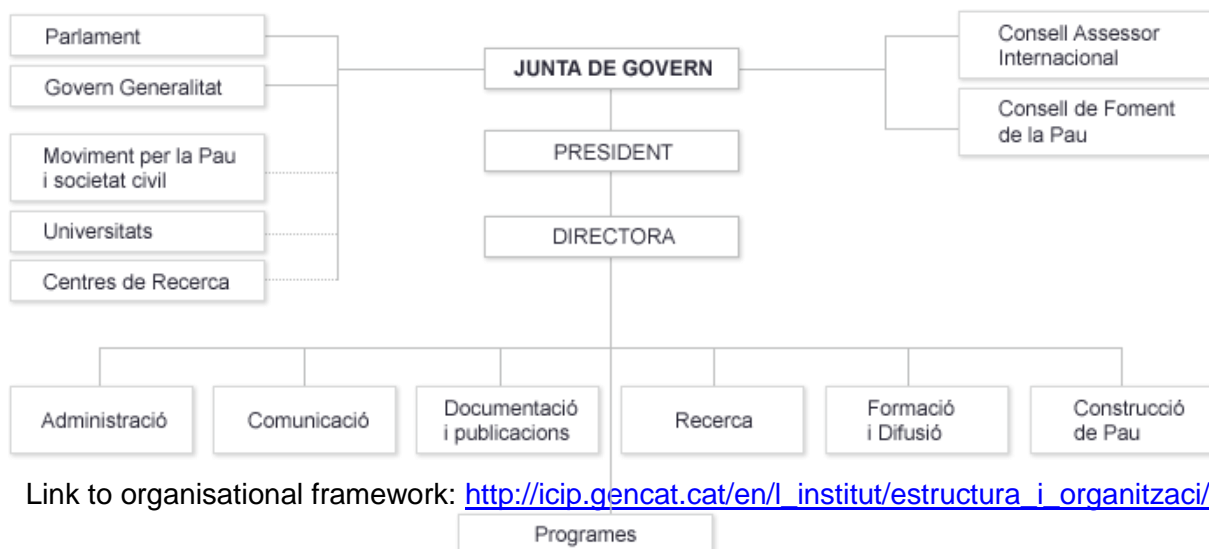
Location:

Barcelona, region of Catalonia, Spain

Framework:

Created by “Law for the Promotion of Peace (2007)” – ICIP is a public organisation with the characteristics of an institution, independent of the Government and private entities, and with its own legal personality. It is thus a public-law entity, with the capacity to act with total autonomy and independence, which is accountable to Parliament, the Government and civil society.

The governmental and administrative bodies of the International Catalan Institute for Peace are:



Link to organisational framework: http://icip.gencat.cat/en/l_institut/estructura_i_organitzaci/

Board of Governors

Members chosen by Parliament:

- Rafael Grasa Hernández (President)
- Àngels Mataró Pau
- Magda Oranich Solagran
- Antoni Pigrau Solé (Vice-president)
- Mònica Sabata Fernández

Members appointed by the Government of Catalunya:

- Miquel Puig i Roig
- Marta Macias Quesada
- Eulàlia Pascual Lagunas

To contact the members of the board of governors: junta.icip@gencat.cat.

Team

Presidency

- Mr. Rafael Grasa Hernández (President)
- Ms. María Fanlo Torrecilla (Assistant to the President)

Executive Board

- Mrs. Tica Font Gregori (Executive Director)
- Ms. María Fuentes Díaz (Executive Secretary)

Training and Outreach Area

- Mrs. Elena Grau Biosca
- Ms. Sabina Puig Cartes
- Ms. Marta López Carabí

Research

- Mr. Pablo Aguiar Molina
- Mr. Javier Alcalde Villacampa

Library

- Mr. Guifré Miquel Fageda

Communication

- Ms. Eugènia Riera Casals

Administration and staff

- Mr. Miquel Casas Salinas
- Mrs. Cristina Pons Gomar (Finance Dept)
- Ms. Laura Truyols Fernández (Finance Dept)
- Ms. Elisabet Delgado Solé (Finance Dept)

Origins:

'At the end of 2007 the Parliament of Catalonia passed the "Law for the Promotion of Peace" resulting in the creation of the International Catalan Institute for Peace (ICIP).

Further detail available at:

http://icip.gencat.cat/web/sites/icip/.content/continguts/linstitut/arxius/llei_1407_ang.pdf

The principle purpose of the ICIP is to promote a culture of peace in Catalonia as well as throughout the world, to endorse peaceful solutions and conflict resolutions and to endow Catalonia with an active role as an agent of peace.'

Remit/Specialisation:

The activity of the International Catalan Institute for Peace (ICIP) is organized around three main areas, which figure in the 2009-2012 Multiannual Strategic Plan:

2009-2012 Strategic Plan available at:

http://icip.gencat.cat/web/sites/icip/.content/continguts/linstitut/arxius/pla_pluriennal_ang.pdf

2015- 2018 Strategic Plan available at:

http://icip.gencat.cat/web/sites/icip/.content/continguts/linstitut/documentaci_institucional/arxius/ICIP-PLAN-PLURIANUAL-2015-2018_web.pdf

(NB. The latter only available in Spanish or Catalan whilst accessed on 31.07.2015)

4. Research & Knowledge transfer:

ICIP promotes research programs and agreements with public and private institutions, and awards grants for the training of early-stage researchers (pre-doctorate) and for research work in the field of peace.

ICIP publishes a series of [Working Papers](#), [Policy Papers](#) and [Documents and Reports](#). Thematic observatories (on the Weaponry Cycle, the United Nations, the Peace Movement and School Textbooks) and the [ICIP Library](#), which specializes in documentation on peace, security and conflict transformation.

Two research programs: 'Human Security, Conflict Transformation and Investigation for Peace' and 'Armed Conflicts: Law and Justice'.

5. Training and Dissemination:

ICIP organizes or sponsors conferences, exhibitions, documentaries, seminars and talks with the goal of promoting training in peace issues and disseminating research and knowledge. To disseminate a culture of peace, ICIP has created [four book collections](#), in cooperation with various publishers, and periodically publishes the electronic magazine [Per la Pau / Peace in Progress](#).

6. Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention:

ICIP's work in the field comprises the observation of electoral processes and peacebuilding, the identification of best practices around the world, and participation in conflict transformation. Since its creation, the Institute has carried out missions in Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia, Bolivia and Mexico.

Publications in 2015:

Revista Per la Pau / 'Peace in Progress' magazine:

- [Peace in Progress. Number 23. May 2015. The EU: a true peace actor?](#)
- [Peace in Progress. Number 22. February 2015. Pacifist feminism](#)

Books:

ICIP has created four book collections that aim to raise awareness and spread the culture of peace within our society. These books are *classics* in the peace field, which have been translated into Catalan in collaboration with Catalan publishing houses for the purpose of these collections. The works have been made widely available in bookstores and have been published with the aim of stimulating research, conversation and action amongst the general public by offering different perspectives from which to contemplate the peace and security issues we currently face in our country. Details available at: <http://icip.gencat.cat/en/detalls/Article/Llibres-00001>

ICIP Working Papers:

The ICIP aims to create an open forum for topics related to peace, conflict and security. The objective is to inspire discussion and debate in contemplating the dilemmas we currently face. The contemporary problems to be looked at can range from theoretical predicaments, to difficulties with research, peacekeeping and conflict resolution. With the collection of Working Papers, ICIP wishes to provide the public with access to texts that are both easy to understand, valuable in their analysis, and which have been reviewed by experts.

- [Does military pressure boost fiscal capacity? Evidence from late-modern military revolutions in Europe and North-America](#) [PDF, 1,09 MB]2015/03 Oriol Sabaté Domingo

- [Políticas para la paz. Políticas Públicas y Sociales para la Ciudadanía con Plenos Derechos de la Población BGILT en Colombia](#) [PDF, 673,54 KB]2015/02 Luz Nelly Palacios Salazar
- [Qatar during the reign of Hamad Al Thani \(1995-2013\): from soft power to hard power](#) [PDF, 879,11 KB]

Policy Papers:

The ICIP Policy Paper series aims to provide a forum for analysis of important policy issues in the field of peace and security. The series is designed to identify key policy issues, explore implications for the design and conduct of these policies, and to recommend improvements, thereby serving as an impetus for action.

- [Central African Republic: Instability Yesterday, Violence Today, Confidence Tomorrow?](#) [PDF, 186,78 KB]Albert Caramés Boada.

Documents i Informes :

The International Catalan Institute for Peace regularly holds conferences and seminars that explore a wide range of topics. In order to grant people access to past activities organized by the Institute, ICIP has created a collection of Documents in which the contents of past conferences and seminars are grouped and retold. This collection is meant to be available only in digital form and the documents have been written in the language that was used when the activity took place. Some of the documents have been considered to be of great potential value for awareness raising amongst the general public, and have been translated into various languages accordingly.

In addition to these documents, ICIP has also begun a separate collection designed to collect research projects that have been completed or studies done by the ICIP staff. These documents are referred to as 'Reports', and are also available in digital format only. Available at: http://icip.gencat.cat/en/publicacions/documents_i_informes/

ICIP Research:

The ICIP Research collection gathers the results of research activities focusing on subjects such as armed conflicts, human security, peaceful resolution and transformation of conflicts, international relations, international law and peace building. All maintain a clear leitmotif: the research for peace and nonviolence.

The aims of the collection are to present and publish texts that may help to stimulate reflection and training. Addressed specifically to academia and to peace workers, the texts are published in any of the languages of the collection: English, Catalan, Spanish or French.

- [El arma de moda: impacto del uso de los drones en las Relaciones Internacionales y el Derecho Internacional Contemporáneo \(in Spanish\)](#) [PDF, 2,13 MB]ICIP Research 04

- [Conditions pour la consolidation de la paix en Côte d'Ivoire](#) [PDF, 1,53 MB]ICIP Research 03
- [Building a regional framework in Central Asia between cooperation and conflict](#) [PDF, 2,44 MB]ICIP Research 02
- [Companies in conflict situations. Building a Research Network on Business, Conflicts and Human Rights](#) [PDF, 1,35 MB]ICIP Research 01

Additional services:

The law creating ICIP also establishes that it must provide services and articulate solutions for citizens: the peace movement, academia and public administrations through the collaboration with, and organization of, activities such as peace research, teaching, knowledge transfer, diffusion, raising public awareness and intervention in the field. Methods in which this is achieved include:

Library:

The ICIP library is a centre specialising in Peace, Human Security and Conflict: to allow access to literature and to make research materials available to the public.

ICIP Peace in Progress Award:

The International Catalan Institute for Peace has convened the ICIP Peace in Progress Award every year since 2011. This prize aims to publicly recognize individuals, entities or institutions that, in an outstanding and extensive manner, have worked for, and contributed to, the promotion and building of peace.

The ICIP Peace in Progress Award is granted by agreement of the [Governing Board of ICIP](#) and consists of public recognition, a sculpture created by the Nobel Peace Prize winner, artist and activist Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, called *Porta del Sol*, and a financial prize of 4,000 euros. The award is presented at an institutional award ceremony which takes place annually at the Catalan Parliament.

Resource Bank:

ICIP promotes training and dissemination of information involving current issues, concerns and debates related to peacebuilding and the culture of peace. It does so through the organization of film series, conferences, exhibitions, documentaries, discussions with specialists, seminars and reading groups.

It also provides public access to its own audio-visual and exhibition materials with the aim of contributing to the raising of awareness in favour of peace. Organisations interested in any of these materials can contact ICIP by e-mail (icip@gencat.cat) or by phone (+34 93 554 42 86).

Observatories:

ICIP's Observatories are designed to follow, evaluate and reflect upon significant aspects of issues that affect peacebuilding. These observatories aim to stimulate social change by making access to the best sources of information and analyses done on the subject available to the public:

- Peace Movement Observatory. What activities are being carried out by pacifist organisations and what academic research is being done in Catalunya and in other parts of the world?
- The Weaponry Cycle Observatory. What budgets are there? How much are the investments made? and what is the amount spent on R&D in terms of defence and the export of weapons? How have these changed over the last few years and what effects do arms have on human development in the countries involved?

Events and Activities at ICIP (2015):

Agenda available at: http://icip.gencat.cat/en/agenda/llicitat_d_activitats/index.html

Funding:

In order to run the considerable number of services listed above and to award grants for the training of early-stage researchers (pre-doctorate) and for research work in the field of peace, ICIP clearly has a strong source of financial backing.

It is clear that ICIP is funded by a number of grants and subsidies for specific research projects and general peace programmes, including a contribution made by the Catalan government for the purpose of promoting peace efforts. Further details are available in the following documents however as yet these are only available in Catalan and so establishing the source of ICIP funding requires further research:

- [RESOLUCIÓ de 17 de juliol per la qual s'aproven les bases reguladores de les subvencions per a projectes de participació en xarxes i de recerca en promoció de la pau i s'obre la convocatòria per al curs 2015-2016.](#) [PDF, 89,24 KB]
- [Bases de la convocatòria i sol·licitud \(web Agaur\)](#) _
- [Resolució publicada al DOGC](#) _

Impact:

The International Catalan Institute for Peace is an extra-ordinarily influential and active participant within the field of peace research and promotion of peace education and understanding within Catalunya, Spain and indeed internationally. The Institute is well-established within the field, having links with a significant number of other peace organisations and charities, in addition to the Government and Parliament within Catalunya, the European Union and United Nations. Strong financial backing and organisation mean that ICIP is well-placed to offer services that impact upon different layers of society, at the political, diplomatic and academic level in addition to making peace education and research accessible for civil society and the general public.

By working in a number of European languages, ICIP ensures that it extends its reach beyond Catalunya and thus increases its influence and the likely success of its mission

Partners:

Organisations with which ICIP has links:

Catalan Government and participating entities

- Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament: <http://www.gencat.cat/cooperacioexterior/cooperacio>
- Casa Àsia: <http://www.casaasia.es>
- Institut Europeu de la Mediterrània: <http://www.iemed.org>
- Casa Amèrica: <http://www.americat.net>

Catalonia**Universities and research centers**

- Àrea de Dret Internacional Públic i Relacions Internacionals (UB): <http://www.ub.edu/dinter/ADIPcat.html>
- Àrea d'Organització Econòmica Internacional / Integració Europea (UB): http://www.ub.edu/dinter/OEI_IE.html
- Campus for peace (UOC): <http://www.campusforpeace.org>
- Càtedra Unesco de Polítiques Culturals i Cooperació (UdG): <http://www.udg.edu/cunesco>
- Càtedra Unesco (UOC): <http://www.uoc.edu/catedra/unesco/cat/formacio.html>
- Centre d'Estudis Històrics Internacionals (CEHI): <http://www.ub.es/cehi>
- Centre d'Estudis Internacionals i Interculturals (CEII) (UAB): <http://selene.uab.es/ceii>
- Centre d'Estudis per a Pau J.M. Delàs: <http://www.centredelas.org>
- Escola de Cultura de Pau: <http://escolapau.uab.cat>
- Fundació CIDOB: <http://www.cidob.org>
- Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals: <http://www.ibeio.org>
- Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya: <http://www.idhc.org/cat>
- Institut Universitari d'Estudis Europeus: <http://www.iuee.eu>
- Observatori Solidaritat (UB): <http://www.observatori.org>
- Projecte Paula - Portal d'Educació per a la Pau: <http://www.observatori.org/paula>

Entities

- Associació Catalana per la Pau: <http://www.acpau.org>
- Associació Cultura, Solidaritat i Pau - Comunitat de Sant'Egidio: <http://www.santegidio.org>
- Associació Josep Vidal i Llecha: <http://www.memorialpau.org/Bassociacio.htm>
- Associació per a les Nacions Unides a Espanya: <http://www.anue.org/ca>
- CeDRe (Centre de Recursos per la Pau i la Solidaritat de la Coordinadora d'ONG Solidàries de les Comarques Gironines i l'Alt Maresme): <http://www.solidaries.org>
- Centre Internacional Escarré per a les Minories Ètniques: <http://www.ciemn.org>
- Centre Unesco de Catalunya: <http://www.unescocat.org>
- Comitè Català per als Refugiats - Catalunya amb ACNUR: <http://www.eacnur.org>
- Coordinadora d'ONGD i altres moviments solidaris de Lleida: <http://www.coordinadora-ongd-lleida.cat>
- Coordinadora Tarragona Patrimoni de la Pau: <http://www.tinet.org/~tgnapau>
- Creu Roja a Catalunya: <http://www.creuroja.org>
- EDUALTER (Educació Alternativa): <http://www.edualter.org>
- Escoltes Catalans: <http://www.escoltes.org>
- Federació Catalana d'ONG per al Desenvolupament: <http://www.pangea.org/fcongnd>

- Federació Catalana d'ONGs per la Pau: <http://www.federacioongpau.org>
- Federació Catalana d'Organitzacions No Governamentals pels Drets Humans: <http://www.pelsdretshumans.pangea.org>
- Federació de l'Esplai: <http://www.esplai.org>
- Flors Sirera, casa per la solidaritat i la pau: <http://www.florssirera.org>
- Forces de Pau no Violentes: <http://www.forcesdepaunviolentes.org>
- Fòrum Internacional per la Veritat i la Justícia a l'Àfrica dels Grans Llacs: <http://www.veritasrwandaforum.org>
- Fundació Cultura de Pau: <http://www.fund-culturadepaz.org>
- Fundació Internacional Olof Palme (FIOP): <http://www.fiop.net>
- Fundació Pau i Solidaritat (CCOO): <http://www.ccoo.cat/pauisoli>
- Fundació per la Pau: <http://www.fundacioperlapau.org>
- Fundació Solidaritat (UB): <http://www.solidaritat.ub.edu>
- Fundació Món-3: <http://www.ub.es/mon3>
- Fundació Pere Tarrés: <http://www.peretarres.org>
- Grup de recerca i estudi dels conflictes (GREC): <http://www.grecmail.org/ca>
- Justícia i Pau: <http://www.justiciaipau.org>
- Lliga dels Drets dels Pobles: <http://www.dretsdels pobles.org>
- Minyons Escoltes i Guies Sant Jordi: <http://www.escoltesiguies.cat>
- Moviment per la Pau: <http://www.movimentperlapau.org>
- Nova, Centre per a la Innovació Social: <http://www.nova.cat>
- Plataforma Aturem la Guerra: <http://www.aturemlaguerra.org>
- Servei Civil Internacional – Catalunya: <http://www.sci-cat.org>
- Servei d'Informació de l'Objecció Fiscal a les despeses militars: <http://www.objecciofiscal.org>
- SODEPAU: <http://www.sodepau.org>
- Taula Comarcal de Cooperació i Solidaritat – Consell Comarcal del Garraf: <http://www.centreperlapau.net>
- Taula Catalana per la Pau i els Drets Humans a Colòmbia: <http://www.taulacolombia.org>
- UBUNTU: <http://www.ubuntu.upc.edu>
- Universitat Internacional de la Pau: <http://www.universitatdelapau.org>
- Xarxa d'Enllaç amb Palestina: <http://www.xarxapalestina.org>
- Xarxa Solidària: <http://www.xarxasolidaria.org>

Spain

- Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo: <http://www.aecid.es>
- Asociación Española sobre Investigación para la Paz: <http://www.aipaz.org>
- Bakeaz: <http://www.bakeaz.org>
- Cátedra UNESCO de Filosofía para la Paz (Universitat Jaume I, Castelló): <http://www.cufp.uji.es/espanol>
- Centro de Educación e Investigación para la Paz: <http://www.ceipaz.org>
- Centro Internacional Bancaja para la Paz y el Desarrollo (Universitat Jaume I, Castelló): <http://www.epd.uji.es>
- Fundación Cultura de Paz: <http://www.fund-culturadepaz.org>
- Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior: <http://www.fride.org>
- Fundación Museo de la Paz de Guernika: <http://www.museodelapaz.org>
- Fundación Seminario de Investigación para la Paz: <http://www.seipaz.org>
- Gernika Gogoratuz: <http://www.gernikagogoratuz.org>
- Institut Interuniversitari d'Investigació sobre la Pau (Universitat d'Alacant): <http://www.ua.es/va/cultura/r.altamira>
- Instituto de la Paz y los Conflictos (Universidad de Granada): <http://www.ugr.es/~eirene/main.html>
- Instituto Estudios sobre Conflictos y Acción Humanitaria: <http://www.iecah.org>

- Instituto Estudios Transnacionales: <http://www.inetcordoba.org>
- Instituto Universitario de Desarrollo Social y Paz: <http://www.iudesp.ua.es>
- Peace Brigades Internacional: <http://www.pangea.org/pbiee>
- Seminario Galego de Educación para a Paz: <http://www.sgep.org>
- Centro Internacional de Toledo para la Paz: <http://www.citpax.org>
- Unesco Etxea: <http://www.unescoeh.org>

International

- Accord (African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes) (República de Sud-àfrica): <http://www.accord.org.za>
- Aland Islands Peace Institute (Finlàndia): <http://www.peace.aland.fi>
- Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution (Austria): <http://www.aspr.ac.at/aspr>
- Berghof Center for Constructive Conflict Management (Alemanya): <http://www.berghof-center.org>
- Bonn International Center for Conversion (Alemanya): <http://www.bicc.de>
- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (EUA): <http://www.carnegieendowment.org>
- Carter Center (EUA): <http://cartercenter.org>
- Center de Documentation et de Recherche sur la Paix et les Conflits (França): <http://www.obsarm.org/>
- Centre Interdisciplinaire de Recherche sur la Paix et d'Etudes Stratégiques <http://www.ehess.fr/centres/cirpes/index.html>
- Center for Security Studies (Suïssa): <http://www.css.ethz.ch>
- Center for Conflict Resolution (Regne Unit): <http://www.bradford.ac.uk/acad/confres>
- Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (República de Sud-àfrica): <http://www.csvr.org.za>
- Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (Suïssa): <http://www.hdcentre.org>
- Center for International Development and Conflict Management (EUA): <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu>
- Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale (Italia): <http://www.cespi.it/>
- CICAM; University of Nijmegen, Centre for International Conflict Analysis and Management <http://www.kun.nl/cicam/>
- Conciliation Resources (Regne Unit): <http://www.c-r.org>
- Conflict Research Consortium (EUA): <http://conflict.colorado.edu>
- Eldis (Regne Unit): <http://www.eldis.org>
- ELIAMEP Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (Grecia): <http://www.eliamep.gr/>
- European Union Institute for Security Studies (França): <http://www.iss-eu.org>
- European University Center for Peace Studies (Àustria): <http://www.epu.ac.at>
- FAFO (Noruega): <http://www.faf.no/piccr>
- Finnish Peace Committee (Finlàndia): <http://www.rauhanpuolustajat.fi/>
- Flemish Peace Institute (Holanda): <http://www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/>
- Fundación Arias para la Paz y el Progreso Humano (Costa Rica): <http://www.arias.or.cr>
- Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Sécurité (Bèlgica): <http://www.grip.org>
- IDASA Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Republica Sudafricana): <http://www.idasa.org.za/>
- INCORE (International Conflict Research Institute) (Irlanda del Nord): <http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk>
- Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution (ICAR) <http://icar.gmu.edu/>
- Institute for Security and International Studies (Bulgària): <http://www.isn.ethz.ch>
- International Alert (Regne Unit): <http://www.international-alert.org>

- International Center for Cooperation and Conflict Resolution (ICCCR) (EUA): <http://www.tc.edu/icccr>
- International Center for Transnational Justice <http://www.ictj.org/en/about/mission/>
- International Crisis Group (Bèlgica): <http://www.crisisgroup.org>
- International Institute for Peace (Austria): <http://www.iip.at>
- International Institute for Strategic Studies (Regne Unit): <http://www.iiss.org>
- International Institute of Peace Studies and Global Philosophy (Regne Unit): <http://www.educationaid.net/>
- International Peace Bureau (Suïssa): <http://www.ipb.org/>
- International Peace Information Service (Bèlgica): <http://www.ipisresearch.be>
- International School on Disarmament and Research on Conflicts (Itàlia): <http://www.isodarco.it/>
- Nucleo de Estudos para a Paz (Portugal): <http://www.ces.uc.pt/nucleos/nep>
- NUPI: Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (Noruega): <http://www.nupi.no>
- Oxford Research Group (Regne Unit): <http://www.oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk>
- Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University (Suècia): <http://www.pcr.uu.se>
- PRIO - International Peace Research Institute (Noruega): <http://www.prio.no>
- Royal Institute of International Affairs (Regne Unit): <http://www.riia.org>
- Security Council Report <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org>
- SIPRI - Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Suècia): <http://www.sipri.org>
- Swedish Institute of International Affairs (Suècia): <http://www.ui.se>
- Transnational Institute (Holanda): <http://www.tni.org>
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (Suïssa): <http://www.unidir.org>
- United States Institute for Peace (EUA): <http://www.usip.org>
- Università Internazionale delle Istituzioni dei Popoli per la Pace (Itàlia): <http://www.unimondo.org/iupip>
- Université de Paix (Bèlgica): <http://www.universitedepaix.org/>
- University of Bradford, Department of Peace Studies (Regne Unit): <http://www.brad.ac.uk/acad/peace>
- University of Sussex, Institute of Development Studies (Regne Unit): <http://www.ids.ac.uk>
- University of Tampere, Tampere Peace Research Institute: TAPRI (Finlàndia): <http://www.uta.fi/tapri>
- University of Ulster, Magee College, Peace Studies Programme (Regne Unit): <http://www.ulst.ac.uk>
- Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, Katedra Praw Człowieka i Prawa Europejskiego <http://www.uni.torun.pl/~kpcze/>
- Uniwersytet Warszawski, Instytut Stosunków Międzynarodowych (Polònia): <http://www.wdinp.uw.edu.pl/>
- War Resisters' International (Regne Unit): <http://www.wri-irg.org/>

PART THREE

ANALYSIS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ANALYSIS OF PEACE INSTITUTE RESEARCH:

Location:

As seen from the comparison, the geographical location of Peace Institutes can vary immensely and institutes can exist in both developed and developing states. The three institutes highlighted in Part II of the report: The Aland Island Peace Institute; the International Catalan Institute for Peace and the Flemish Peace Institute, are of particular relevance to the proposed Welsh Peace Institute as the autonomous status/nature of the first two is comparable to that of Wales, and an element that both established institutes have incorporated into their research framework with success. The WPI, ICIP and Flanders also possess other similarities in terms of territory and population size; it is encouraging to see that two established institutes situated in modest-sized locations have had such a great impact in the field of peace research and education, as this would suggest that Wales could achieve the same success.

Origins:

Whilst the institutes' originating circumstances may differ, there are common themes that can be seen. Certain institutes have been created specifically as non-governmental, non-profit organisations whilst others have evolved from separate institutions or organisations, as can be seen with the Peace Research Institute of Khartoum that has emerged from the University of Khartoum or the International Institute for Peace under the auspices of UNESCO. The creation of other institutes has been facilitated more directly by law- the Catalan Peace Institute and the Flemish Peace Institute were both adopted through official legislation passed by their parliaments; and the work of national governments as can be seen with relation to the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Of these differing origins it is interesting to note how individual circumstance has led to the creation of the respective Institutes- SIPRI having been created by the Swedish Prime Minister to commemorate Sweden's 150 years of unbroken peace; Flanders the result of an arms scandal; PRIME and PI Slovenia a direct consequence of regional conflict. Following this trend, the St Athan Military Academy scare has been cited as a motivating factor for the creation of a Wales Peace Institute, this historical event similarly serving as a reminder of the continued importance of peace work.

Remit/Specialisation:

Academic Research has been the primary focus when comparing the peace institutes within this report. Whilst all of the chosen institutes place emphasis on the active research and dissemination of the resulting peace-related publications, some institutes have focused their attention on specific topics and subsequently built extra advisory, educational and additional services around an area of specialisation that frequently links to the location, history or main interest of the Institute.

Certain institutes, like PRIME in Palestine, exist solely to focus upon a particular research agenda such as the resolution of the Arab-Israeli Conflict through education. The Aland Island Peace Institute has similarly used its history and unique status to define its specialisation- of security, autonomy and minorities in order to create its “Aland Example” identity and thus define an uncontested place for itself within the field of peace research.

The Wales Peace Institute will need to carefully consider how its location, history, culture and political experience combine in order to identify select topics of specialisation that it can develop to become the authority on these issues. **It would also be worth conducting further research to determine which topics would add most value to the Welsh public, government and other services**, in addition to avoiding a conflict of interests with other peace institutes. By comparing the content of peace research programmes that are currently underway, both within peace institutes and the peace research departments linked to universities, the Wales Peace Institute should reach a greater understanding of where its attention and research would have the greatest impact.

Additional Services:

As highlighted in the comparison, peace research does not constitute the only service offered by the various peace institutes. Dissemination of peace research through different publication mediums, as well as active engagement and educative services offered to different audiences:

Publications:

Taking the Aland Islands Peace Institute, International Catalan Institute for Peace and Flemish Peace Institute as examples, the most common methods of dissemination of peace research include publishing books and reports, articles in both established academic journals and on the Institute websites, as well as monthly e-newsletters.

Education:

AIPI, ICIP and Flanders place emphasis on the transfer of knowledge and they offer educative services to officials, academics and to the general public. The publication of educational resources on research topics within their respective libraries is one means by which the institutes ensure that information is in a format and location that is readily accessible to the general public.

Education-focused projects such as AIPI's "Peace In Schools on Aland"; "Step by Step" and Girl and Boy Groups on Aland are prime examples of collaborative projects working with young people, from primary school children to young adults at university, to reach set objectives- such as the understanding that everyone at school has a right to a safe and equal learning environment, without bullying and sexual harassment. Similarly, AIPI has a long and rich experience in implementing youth activities within the framework of the European Union's youth programme, including youth exchanges and training activities for youth leaders. Education is a key priority for these three institutes and they provide a perfect example of how successfully peace institutes can positively impact society through their projects.

Events:

The running of seminars, guest lectures, conferences, public debates and the publication of film series, exhibitions, documentaries, discussions with specialists and reading groups are other examples of how these three institutes actively engage with the general public and help them to engage with the research topics.

The broad range of publications, educational resources, events and services offered by the aforementioned institutes share many common characteristics and as such could be useful templates when designing the products and services that a Wales Peace Institute would offer to benefit the community within Wales and the United Kingdom. The resources and events offered by the institutes are continually being improved and updated however please see the "Additional services" heading in Part II for further detail and links to the educational resources currently on offer.

Funding:

National governments constitute a significant source of funding for many of the institutes included within this comparative report. This is true of the Flemish Peace Institute and United States Institute of Peace where government funding supports the great majority costs incurred; government funding also significantly contributes to the working costs of the Aland Islands Peace Institute; Peace Research Institute Oslo; Stockholm International Peace Research Institute; International Catalan Institute for Peace and European Institute for Peace which is funded by its nine state members. It would be highly desirable to secure some funding from the British or Welsh governments for the Wales Peace Institute in order to reduce the risk faced by

institutes when research grants are cut or stopped from other sources- as evident in the case of the Aland Islands Peace Institute which experienced a 90% decrease in funding from the City of Mariehamn between the years 2012 and 2013, with significant impact on research programmes.

Funding sourced from councils, cities and large institutions is also common: the Aland Islands Peace Institute, Bonn International Center for Conversion, International Catalan Institute for Peace, Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, Peace Research Institute of Khartoum, Peace Institute Slovenia and Peace Research Institute Oslo are amongst the institutes that receive contributions from benefactors including national cities, local and regional councils, additional government offices/administrative bodies and national or private research councils. Further details are listed within the specific peace institute profiles.

Larger national or international institutions constitute a common source of peace institute funding. The European Union research programme, European Council and European Commission currently support the work of AIPI; PRIF and PRIO amongst others, notwithstanding the European Institute of Peace. The United Nations Development Programme and African Union contribute to PRI's running and research programme expenses and the IIP similarly benefits from its close ties to UNESCO. These examples demonstrate that it is possible to secure funding from many of the global international organisations, in addition to profiting from their significant resources and expertise in the field.

Finally the vast majority of the peace institutes take the form of non-governmental non-profit organisations that benefit from their charity status in the form of significant public and private donations. As charitable organisations, the institutes successfully win research programme grants from a range of sources within the sector, including the Human Rights and Governance Grants Programme, Think Tank Fund, Rights Initiative which constitute just a few of PI Slovenia's current benefactors.

Please Note: Further details of funding sources for each of the institutes can be found within the individual institute profiles or on the comparative spreadsheet.

Impact of peace institutes:

Unsurprisingly given their broad remit, peace institutes can have a considerable influence upon their constituent societies. The research and peace programmes offered allow peace institutes to impact upon different layers of society, from the very local: running educational events for differing audiences, and expanding public discourse on certain issues; to the professional: creating dialogue with political leaders and diplomats, stakeholders, private organisations and offering consultancy services on select issues. This network of relationships allows some peace institutes

to have a considerable influence upon national and international policy, to support efforts to craft treaties on issues relevant to international peace, whilst contiguously working to encourage the participation of the individual, often through seminars and public debate.

A brief analysis of elements of AIPI, ICIP and Flanders' recent programmes reveals the impact and effect that these institutes have had in recent years:

Aland Islands Peace Institute:

In 2013 the Institute completed a research project on territorial conflict solution. In response to unrest in Syria, the Middle East and parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, the Research Council decided to concentrate the 2013-17 research agenda on civil-society in addition to core research areas (migration, security etc.), thus ensuring that future programmes and education will be highly relevant to modern peace issues.

Between 2010 and 2013 AIPI participated in a research project ELDIA (European Language Diversity for All) that studied and compared 14 different Finno-Ugric language communities in eight European countries. The project produced the EuLaViBar- a language vitality barometer, a tool for studying and evaluating the situation and vitality of minority languages, thus creating a better understanding of minority languages, and how language maintenance can be supported in the future. The results of this project are beneficial not only to the Finno-Ugric languages studied, but to all minority language communities worldwide and future efforts to conserve them.

A third example of the impact of AIPI's work can be seen in the Mediation Office: 2013 saw a 50% increase in the number of cases received. The service offers parties to a civil or criminal case the opportunity to "own their conflict and find a solution through constructive discussions" run with the help of trained impartial volunteer mediators. The Mediation Office is run by AIPI as a conflict management tool at an individual level, as part of the wider peace work conducted by the institute, and a strong example of how the institute is positively impacting upon the local community.

*Source: 2013 Activity report- Available at:
www.peace.ax/images/stories/pdf/Activity%20report_2013_online.pdf [Accessed
23.10.2015]*

International Catalan Institute for Peace:

The International Catalan Institute for Peace has convened the ICIP "Peace in Progress Award" every year since 2011. This aims to publicly recognise individuals, entities or institutions that, in an outstanding and extensive manner, have worked for,

and contributed to, the promotion and building of peace. The Award is granted by the agreement of the Governing Board of ICIP and consists of public recognition, a sculpture created by Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel, and a financial prize of 4,000 Euros. In addition to recognising the achievements of outstanding individuals, the ICIP Peace in Progress Award serves to consolidate, inspire and encourage further work on Peace, thus having an international reach.

In 2014: The award recognised the century-long involvement of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) in the work of women for peace.

In 2013: The award recognised the courage of the ex-general of Serb origin who defended Sarajevo during the Balkans War and his extensive civic work on behalf of victims of the war.

In 2012: The award recognised the courage and exemplary nature of the persistent struggle of the Mothers of Soacha of Colombia. Their children were extra-judicially executed by the Colombian army between 2007 and 2008.

Source: ICIP Peace in Progress webpage- Available at icip.gencat/en/premi-constructors-de-pau/ [Accessed 23.10.2015]

Flemish Peace Institute:

During Flemish preparations for the Centenary of the Great War, the Flemish Peace Institute contributed by offering official circles and civil society a clear vision of a pluralistic approach to commemoration and remembrance so as to ensure that the Flemish authorities clearly communicated a message of peace during their activities. The Flemish Peace Institute uses its strong links with parliament to impact upon national events and ensure the continuous promotion of peace in all events.

The Flemish Peace Institute also examines legislation and policy on the international arms trade, and monitors the facts and figures on arms production and arms trade in Flanders and Belgium. Regulations on arms trade and arms use are increasingly determined at the European and international level which is why the Peace Institute closely monitors the regional, European and international situation: on 25 June 2013, the annual report, "Flemish foreign arms trade 2012" was published and delivered to the Flemish Parliament. The following clear examples demonstrate the importance of the Flemish Peace Institute's relationship with the Parliament:

- Since 2013, at the request of the Flemish Parliament, the Government of Flanders has exercised greater caution when dealing with arms exports to Israel and to the Middle East and Northern Africa.

- In view of UN negotiations in New York of 18-28 March 2013 concerning a global Arms Trade Treaty, the Flemish Peace Institute advised the Federal and Regional Governments of Belgium, as well as other actors involved in the negotiations, to address certain focal points during the negotiations. In March 2013 negotiations were successfully concluded and, on 2 April 2013, the United Nations Member States adopted the International Arms Trade Treaty by a large majority.

This advisory relationship highlights the importance of the Flemish Peace Institute in holding the Flemish and Belgian governments to account for their arms trade policy, and in encouraging future policies that have an international impact in creating a more peaceful world.

*Source: 2013 Annual Report- Available at:
www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/sites/vlaamsvredesinstituut.eu/files/files/yearreports/annual_report_2013.pdf [Accessed 32.10.2015]*

Further examples and detailed description of the impact of the work of the other peace institutes can be found within their respective annual reports.

Relationships with Local Government/ National Parliament:

The advisory or consultative status that some institutes have with national governments or other organisations, such as the aforementioned Flemish Peace Institute example, is also noteworthy as this is the result of a strong working relationship and arguably proof of respect for the institute's authority on the topic at hand. As such these relationships are to be considered a sign of the institute's success within its field of peace research.

A strong working relationship between institutes and local/national governments is mutually beneficial in numerous ways. Firstly, regular and thorough impartial academic research on topics of relevance to the State is highly valuable to governments, as it enables the tailoring of policies and legislation to reflect information presented on the issues at hand- as seen with the Flemish Peace Institute's annual report on the Flemish Arms Trade. Governments are thus better informed and have a reliable and authoritative source of up to date information. The reputation of both peace institutes' and governments benefits from the collaborative efforts of the two parties; governments appearing more democratic and interested in international peace which appeals to the general public and other international states; whereas the authenticity and authority of the peace institute is affirmed with the support of its national government and other influential organisations.

National and local governments and parliaments frequently meet a number of institute expenses; which results in a vested interest in the peace institute by the

government/parliament and therefore changes the relationship, frequently increasing the institute's importance in the eyes of the government who wishes to ensure value for money.

Further research on this topic would be beneficial in order to understand any challenges that might arise and to fully appreciate the advantages of a governmental relationship to current peace institutes, and to a prospective Wales Peace Institute.

Relationship with Universities:

A significant number of the peace institutes included within this comparison have strong relationships with academic institutions, notably with universities. As demonstrated in the case of BICC and PI Khartoum, Universities are a highly effective means of carrying out the educative remit of the peace institutes, as university students are highly receptive to the research which is consequently disseminated throughout the students' professional and social lives. The academic collaboration between peace institutes and university staff and students serves to raise the quality of the research emerging from the institute, in addition to offering students and staff an opportunity to gain valuable professional experience, whilst also enhancing the university's reputation. Partnerships with universities therefore have a huge impact on both parties. These partnerships add significant value to both the institutes and their university counterparts; **it would however be useful to conduct further research to quantify this added value, as having a greater understanding of the advantages would aid the Wales Peace Institute in forging its own future relationships.**

Recommendations for Future Research:

Having identified nine common factors and compared these across thirteen peace institutes, three of which were then observed in more depth, certain areas have emerged as necessitating further research in order to better understand and contribute to plans for a Wales Peace Institute.

It would be highly desirable to:

- See what progress peace institutes, particularly the Aland Islands Peace Institute, International Catalan Institute for Peace and Flemish Peace Institute have made since their initial formation. What changes have been made, has the funding been consistent, how have they evolved in accordance with their initial purpose and has their relationship with their local government/parliament developed?

- Compare the international research specialisations of the current peace institutes, including those within this report, but also the attached list of peace departments affiliated with universities across the world. It would be useful to identify which subject areas are not yet adequately researched and which of these potential topics might be of interest to a Wales Peace Institute, particularly in terms of adding value to the government and Welsh / British society.

List of peace departments:

<http://sydneypeacefoundation.org.au/resources/peace-with-justice/research-institutes/>

- Create a detailed list of current educational peace resources available from both peace institutes and peace departments that the Wales Peace Institute and Wales Centre for International Affairs could share on their website in order to better disseminate peace-related information and reach a larger audience.
- Research the value added by partnerships, specifically universities, governments and large international organisations such as the European Union and United Nations. How do these relationships work and how have other peace institutes created these partnerships? What advantages do they offer that the Wales Peace Institute could offer its own government and universities?

APPENDIX 1

Links to Peace Resources available from Peace Institutes

PRIME books on Arab-Israeli conflict:

2015 books for sale:

http://thenewpress.com/index.php?option=com_title&task=view_title&metaproductid=1838

"Learning Each Other's Historical Narrative" in Israeli and Palestinian Schools- A Joint Palestinian and Israeli Curriculum Development Project (January, 2002 - December 2007) : <http://vispo.com/PRIME/leohn.htm>

PRIME "Peace-building Project Under Fire" (2006):

<http://vispo.com/PRIME/iram192.pdf>

Aland Example identity :

The Åland Islands Peace Institute has developed a university-level e-course on territorial autonomy, with the Åland Example as a main case study. The course will be launched in the spring term of 2015, in co-operation with the Open University on Åland. More information in pdf, [here](http://www.peace.ax/en/nyhetsnotiser/64-uncategorised/1851-e-course-territorial-autonomy-as-a-tool-for-diversity-management) : <http://www.peace.ax/en/nyhetsnotiser/64-uncategorised/1851-e-course-territorial-autonomy-as-a-tool-for-diversity-management>

APII Books available for purchase: <http://www.peace.ax/en/publications/books>

APII Library and archive- material on peace and conflict issues, minorities, autonomy, security, gender, human rights, and the Åland Islands and their unique status:

<http://opac.bibliotek.ax/>

ICIP:

Link to educational materials available on the ICIP page, including expositions, videos, worksheets and books: <http://icip.gencat.cat/ca/formaci/>

Flemish Peace Institute:

Provides video clips and fact sheets related to their research and providing summaries of recent reports.

All factsheets: <http://www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/all-factsheets>

All videos: <http://www.flemishpeaceinstitute.eu/all-docuclips>

BICC:

Few educational resources permanently on the website but links to projects periodically available ie to Photo Exhibitions running for a limited duration on topics linked to peace: <https://www.bicc.de/our-work/information-of-the-public/>

Potential format of document to educate public on peace institute events/purpose:

https://www.bicc.de/fileadmin/Dateien/pdf/BICC_flyer_en.pdf

<http://www20.gencat.cat/portal/site/icip/menuitem.722ea8deaa29e97556159f10b0c0e1a0/?vgnextoid=d8a67cb11456b210VgnVCM1000000b0c1e0aRCRD&vgnextchann el=d8a67cb11456b210VgnVCM1000000b0c1e0aRCRD&vgnextfmt=detall&contentid =c21f087f26a3c210VgnVCM1000008d0c1e0aRCRD>