

# IPTG

The Interdisciplinary  
PeaceTech Group

## Harnessing technology to develop peacebuilding



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peacetechgroup



peacetechgroup.github.io

# Presentations at the Conflict Research Society conference, Belfast 2022

Professor Emeritus Tom Woodhouse: Mapping Football Foundations: neglected drivers towards the realisation of Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) and Positive Peace

Serge Stroobants, The Institute for Economics and Peace: IEP's Methodology of mapping peace data

Professor Kate Robson Brown: The role of data in peacebuilding

Professor Prathivadi Anand: Capability approach and conflict resolution in the context of smart cities and smarter citizens

Dr Hen Wilkinson: Using technology to research beneath the surfaceKaren Abi-Ezzi & Nabeela Khan

Dr Karen Abi-Ezzi & Nabeela Khan: Exploring synergies between art and technology

# Mapping Football Foundations: neglected drivers towards the realisation of Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) and Positive Peace

Tom Woodhouse

IPTG

## CONCEPT PAPER

**Handbook of Sport and  
International Development:** Edward  
Elgar Publishers

**Chapter on Conflict  
Transformation, Football and  
Positive Peace**

– includes case studies of  
foundation projects in EPL, La Liga  
Spain, and J League Japan

Co-authored with Yolanda Antin  
Partnerships Manager  
Foundation of FC Barcelona  
Hiro Fujihara Peace Studies  
MA

**IPTG**  
The Interdisciplinary  
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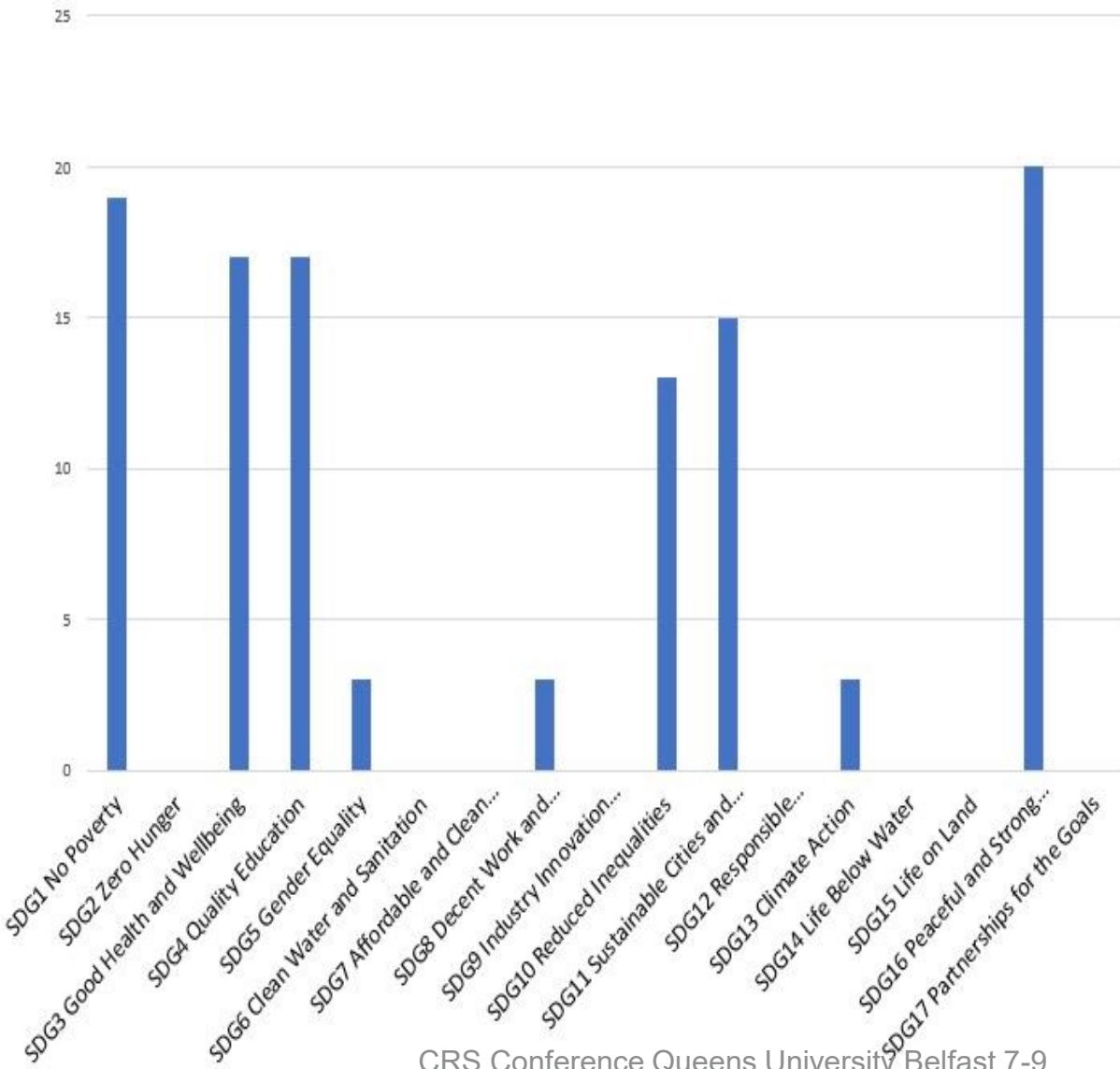
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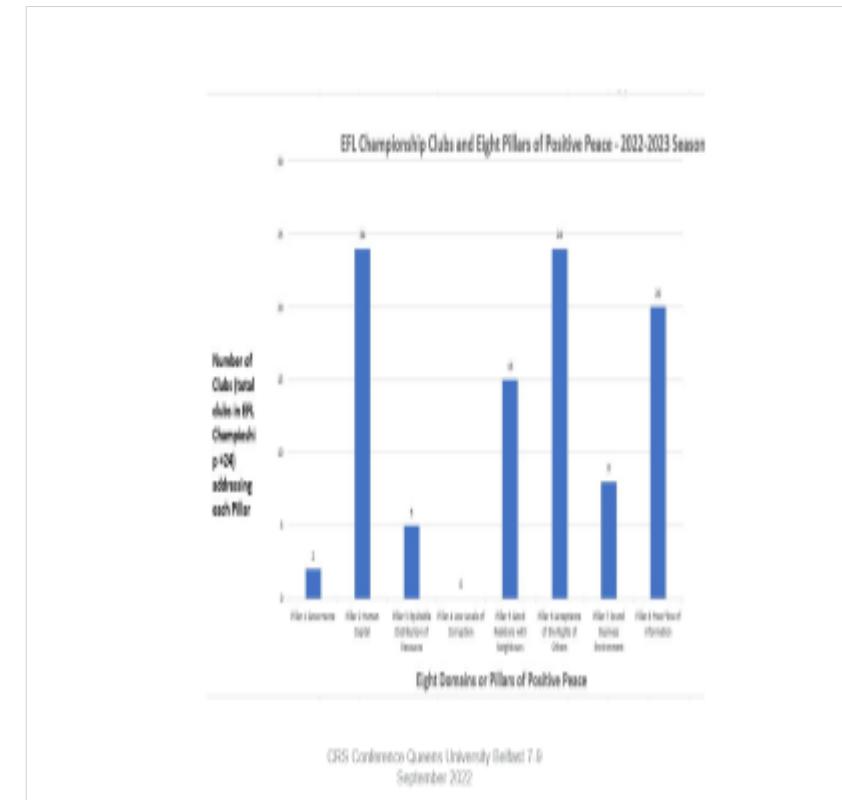
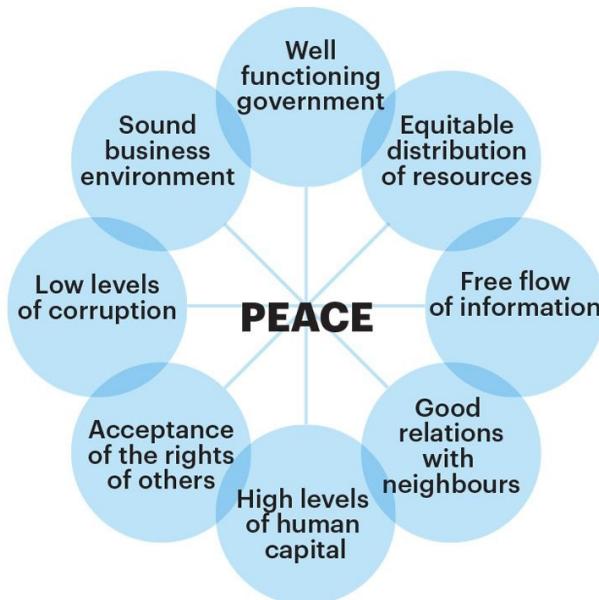
Visualising Data  
English Premier League Clubs and the SDGs 2022-2023 Season

<u>CLUBS</u>
Arsenal
Aston Villa
Brentford
Bournemouth
Brighton
Burnley
Chelsea
Crystal Palace
Everton
Fulham
Leeds United
Leicester City
Liverpool
Manchester City
Manchester United
Newcastle United
Nottingham Forest
Southampton
Tottenham
Wolverhampton Wanderers

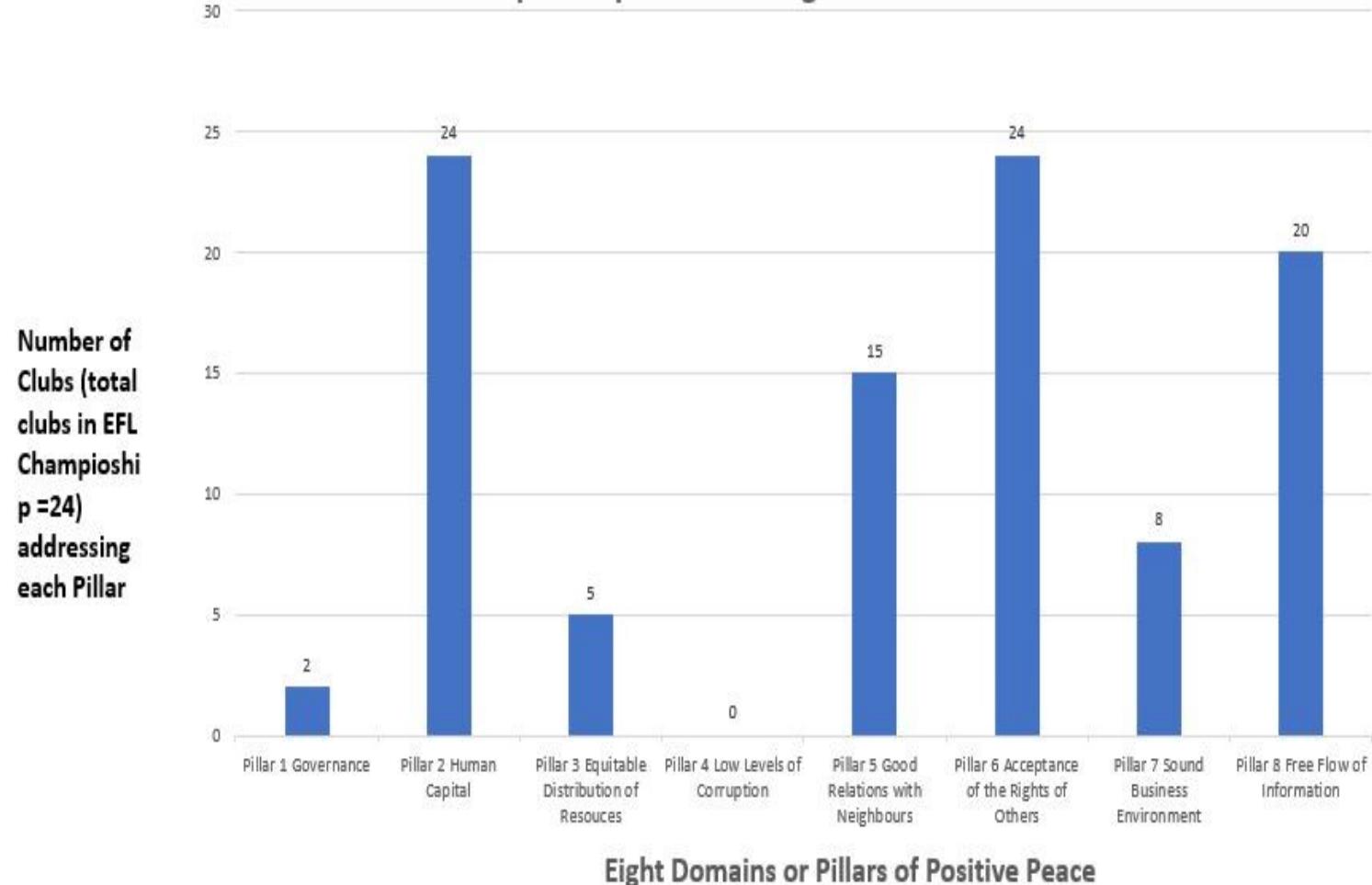


# Connecting sport and the IEP Model of Positive Peace

- **Positive peace** - the attitudes, institutions and structures that create the optimum environment for human potential to flourish.
- Football IN THE EIGHT PILLARS MODEL



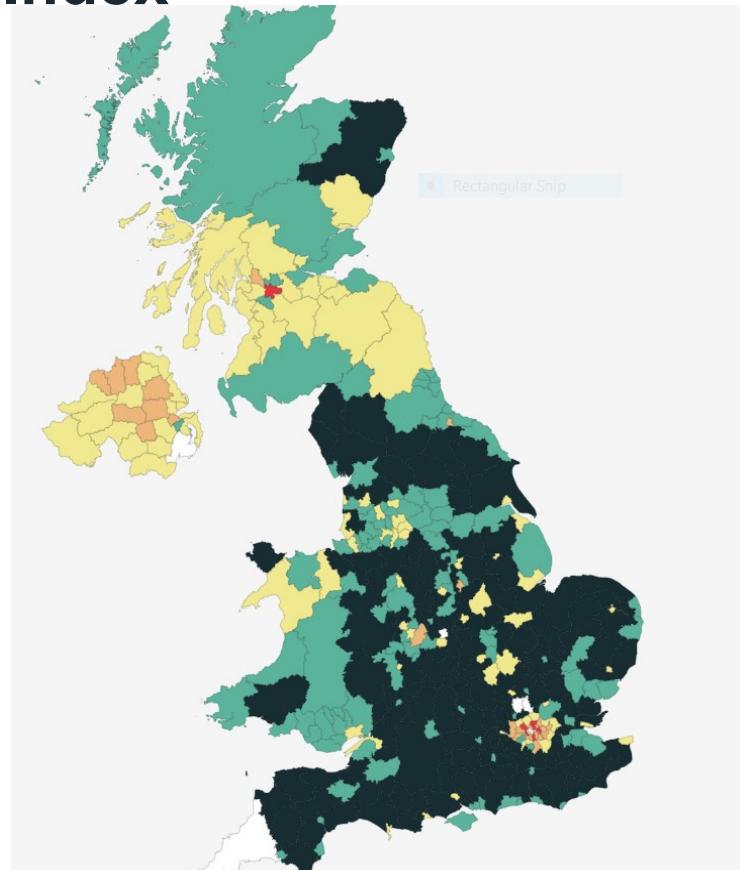
## EFL Championship Clubs and Eight Pillars of Positive Peace - 2022-2023 Season



## Aims-

- Promote growth of IPTG as an established resource to enable collaboration between peace researchers and 'peace technologists'
- Achieve State of the Art Data Vis Modelling for Football as SDG Driver to emulate the standards set by Institute for Economics and Peace

## Institute for Economics and Peace, UK Peace Index, Global Peace Index



## Football4community EPL/SDGs Mapping





UEFA supports Football for the Goals

**UEFA joins Football for the Goals**  
Strong commitment to reaching Sustainable Development Goals.

## UEFA – a cross-European network of 55 national football associations from Albania and Andorra to Ukraine and Wales



**STRENGTH**

**THROUGH**

**UNITY 2030**

**Our strategy, policies & targets**  
UEFA's roadmap to building a more sustainable future for European football.

European Football Clubs  
also active in the  
European Football for  
Development Network  
EFDN



# POSITIVE PEACE IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

A user's guide to the Positive Peace Framework



• **1M**  
IEP aims to train  
1 million people  
in Positive Peace

The Positive Peace framework can be applied in many settings and provides a framework to understand, and then address, the multiple and complex challenges the world faces. Not only is the framework applicable at the macro level for governments, it is also applicable and is used at the community level.

 |   
UEFA joins Football for the Goals  
Strong commitment to reaching Sustainable Development Goals.

**STRENGTH  
THROUGH  
UNITY**  
Our strategy, policies & targets  
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European Football Clubs also active in the European Football for Development Network EFDN



UEFA – a cross-European network of 55 national football associations from Albania and Andorra to Ukraine and Wales

Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Azerbaijan	Bahrain	Belarus	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia
Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	England	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Iceland	Ireland
Iceland	Iraq	Hungary	Ireland	Iceland	Netherlands	Holland	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Russia
Ukraine	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Kosovo	Lithuania	North Macedonia	Montenegro	North Macedonia	Oman	Serbia	Slovenia
Montenegro	North Macedonia	North Macedonia	North Macedonia							

Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Scotland, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain

CDSS Conference Queens University Belfast 7-9 September 2022

# IEP Methodology of mapping peace data

Serge Stroobants

The Institute for Economics and Peace

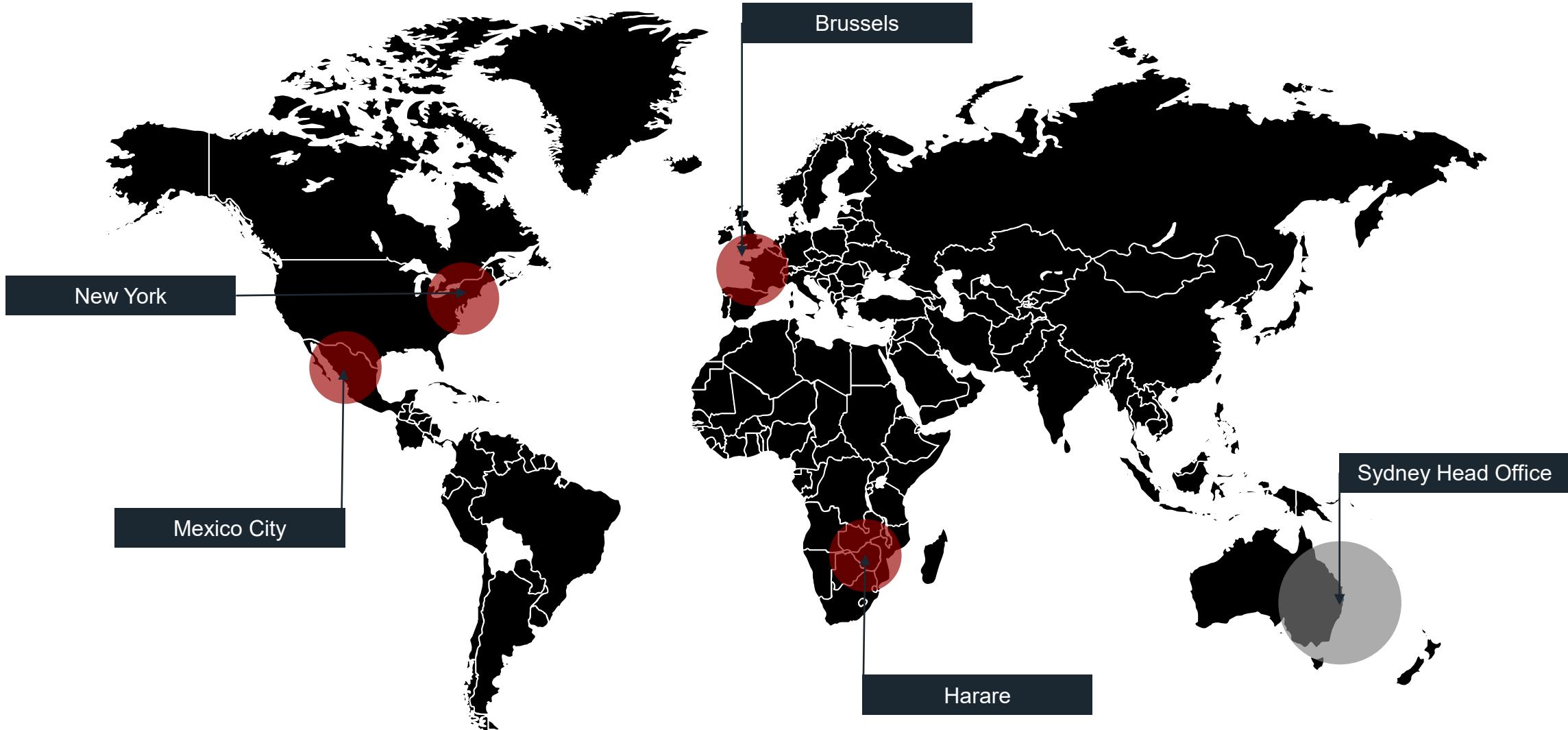
**IPTG**



The **Institute for Economics and Peace** is an independent, not-for-profit think tank dedicated to building a **greater understanding** of the **key drivers** of peace, as well as identifying the **economic benefits** that increased peacefulness can deliver.



# Our international offices



- Research used extensively by organisations, including the OECD, Commonwealth Secretariat, World Bank and the United Nations
- Work is included in 1,000s of university courses
- Over 500,000 downloads of IEP reports in the last 12 months

**24BN**  
MEDIA REACH

**1.3BN**  
SOCIAL REACH

**152**  
COUNTRY REACH

**10**  
PUBLISHED REPORTS

**15000**  
BOOK REFERENCES

**1.4M**  
WEB VISITORS



# Technologies used in IEP's work

- Data mining
- Data mapping
- AI for systemic development
- Geodata and geolocalisation – VITO & Climate security
- Visualisation: analysis-production-communication
- Audiences and channels, the market reality
- Charts vs Vectors



# Technologies used in IEP's work

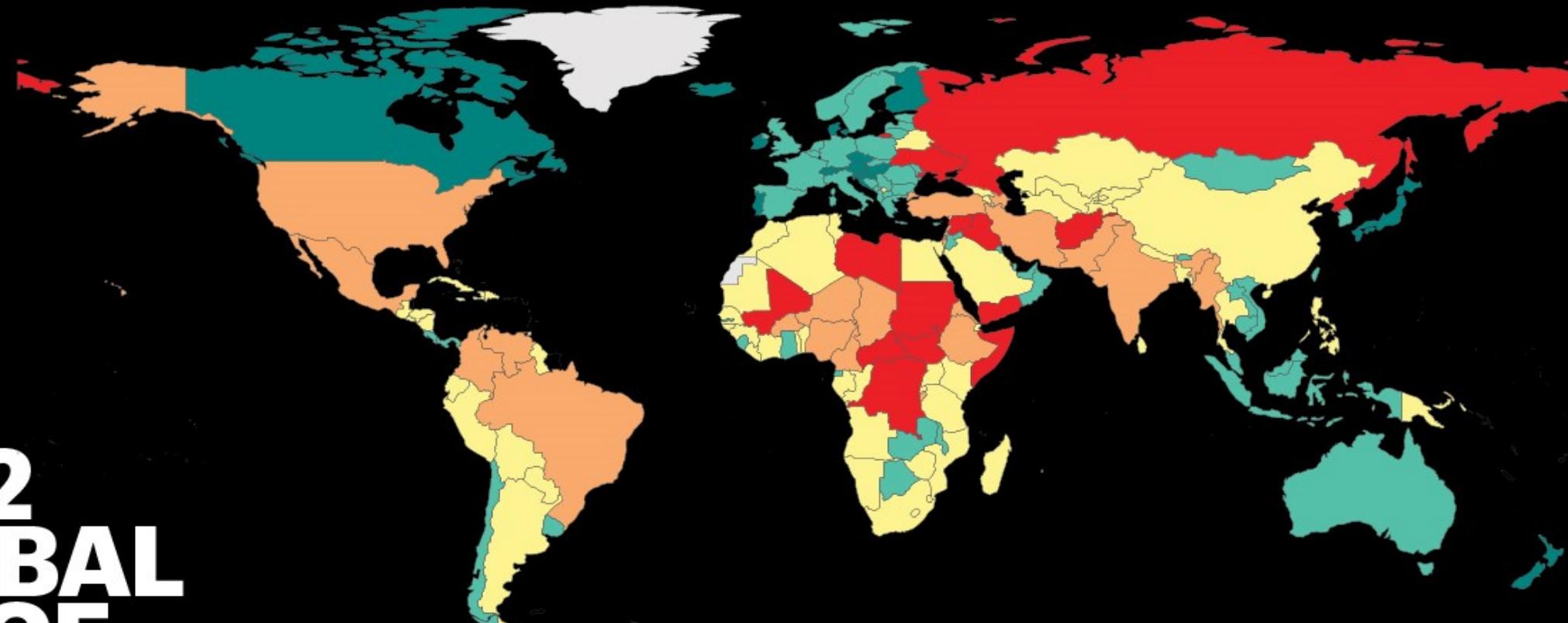
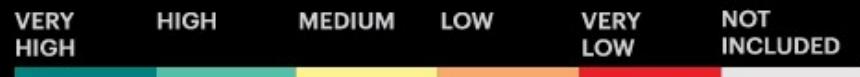
- Audience: 3 target groups
- Social media: 0.3 seconds to attract the user, 1,5M users for IEP
- Charts: limited appeal on social media
- Vectors:
  - maximum data in just one image
  - Data point-explanation text-vector sign-map-brand logo
- Interactive maps (ESRI-Color code-Full access to all data in several forms)
- Monitoring and evaluation:
  - External inputs incentivising internal adaptation
  - General market position, competition
  - Generating the 25 Bn media reach



# 2022 GLOBAL PEACE INDEX

MEASURING PEACE IN  
A COMPLEX WORLD

## THE STATE OF PEACE



### IMPROVEMENT

**90**

countries recorded  
improvements in  
peacefulness

### DETERIORATIONS

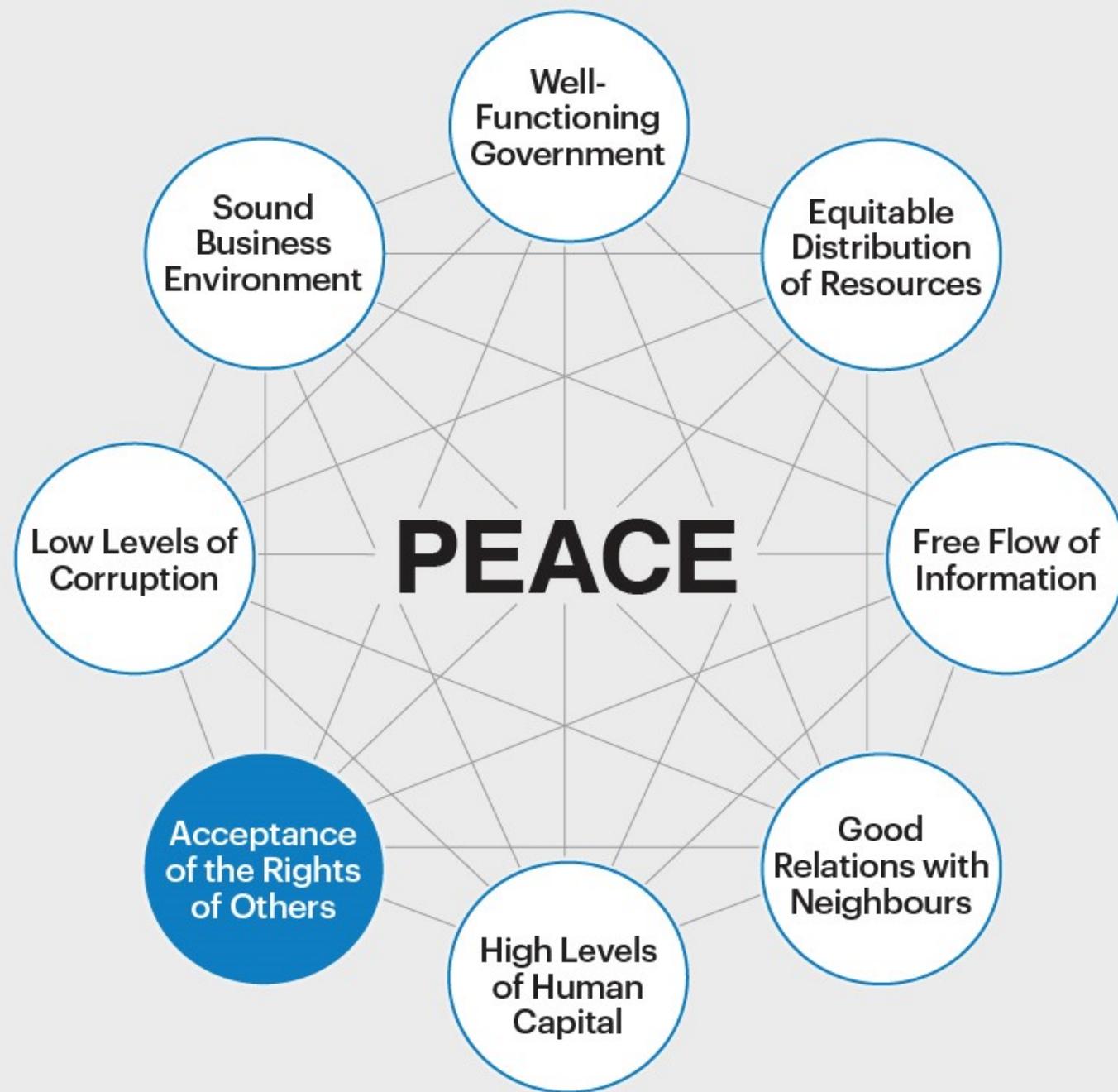
**71**

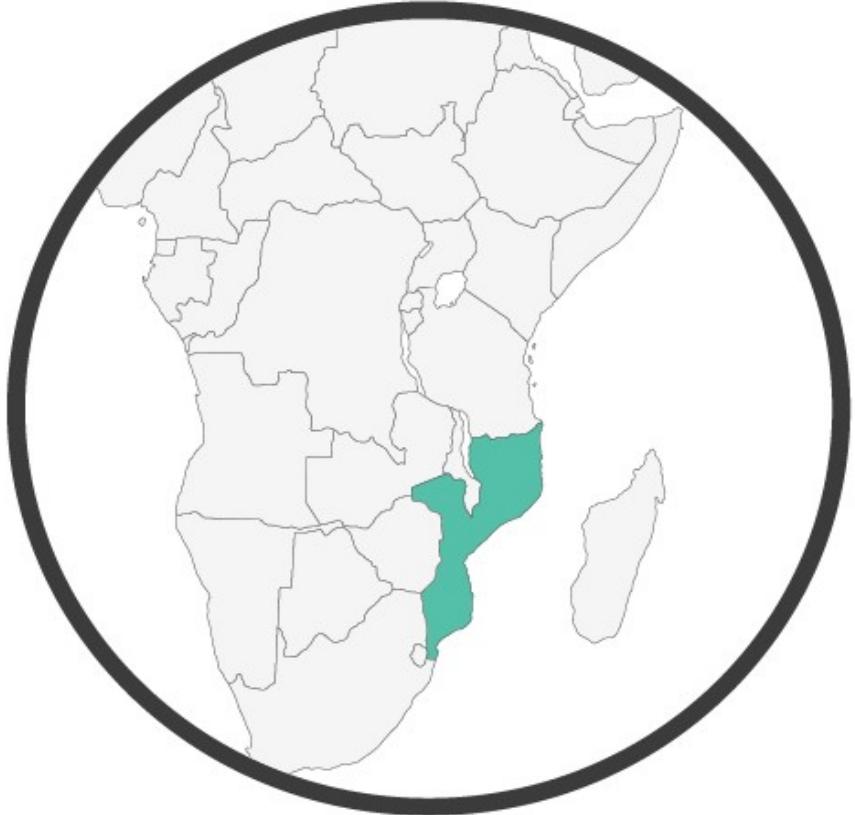
countries were less  
peaceful in 2022  
than in 2021

### OVERALL AVERAGE CHANGE (%)

**+0.3**

The average level of global  
peacefulness deteriorated  
by 0.3 per cent in the 2022  
Global Peace Index





**-414** ↘

Mozambique recorded the largest decrease of terror related deaths, from 507 deaths in 2020 to 93 in 2021.



**82.4  
million**  
were forcibly displaced  
globally in 2020.

## Domain Analytics

United States [United States](#)Desktop [Desktop](#)

Jun 14, 2022

Authority Score

**64**

Semrush Rank 95.4K

Organic Traffic

**21.7K** -13.21%

Organic Keywords

**14.4K** -18.06%

Paid Keywords

**0** 0%

Paid Traffic 0

Ref. Domains

**16.6K** -0.95%

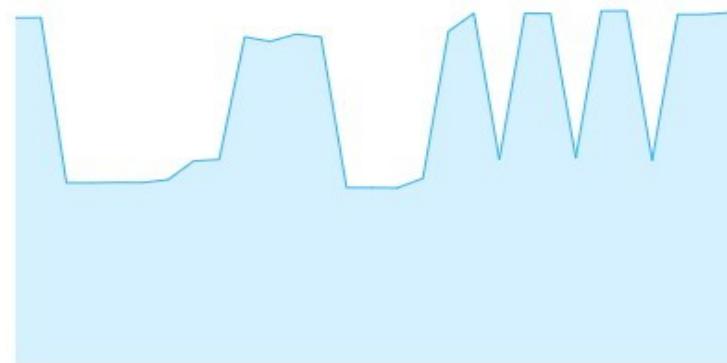
Backlinks 597.4K

## Position Tracking

Last update: 23 hours ago | May 17 – Jun 15, 2022 [last 30 days](#)

United States (Google) · English

Visibility

**76.99%** +0.15%[View full report](#)

## Keywords

Top 3

**9**new 0  
lost 0

Top 20

**11**new 1  
lost 0

Top 10

**10**new 0  
lost 0

Top 100

**11**new 0  
lost 0

## Top keywords

Keywords

Position

Visibility

economic cost of violence

1 0 9.09%

economic value of peace

1 0 9.09%

mexico peace index

1 0 9.09%

ecological threat report

1 0 9.09%

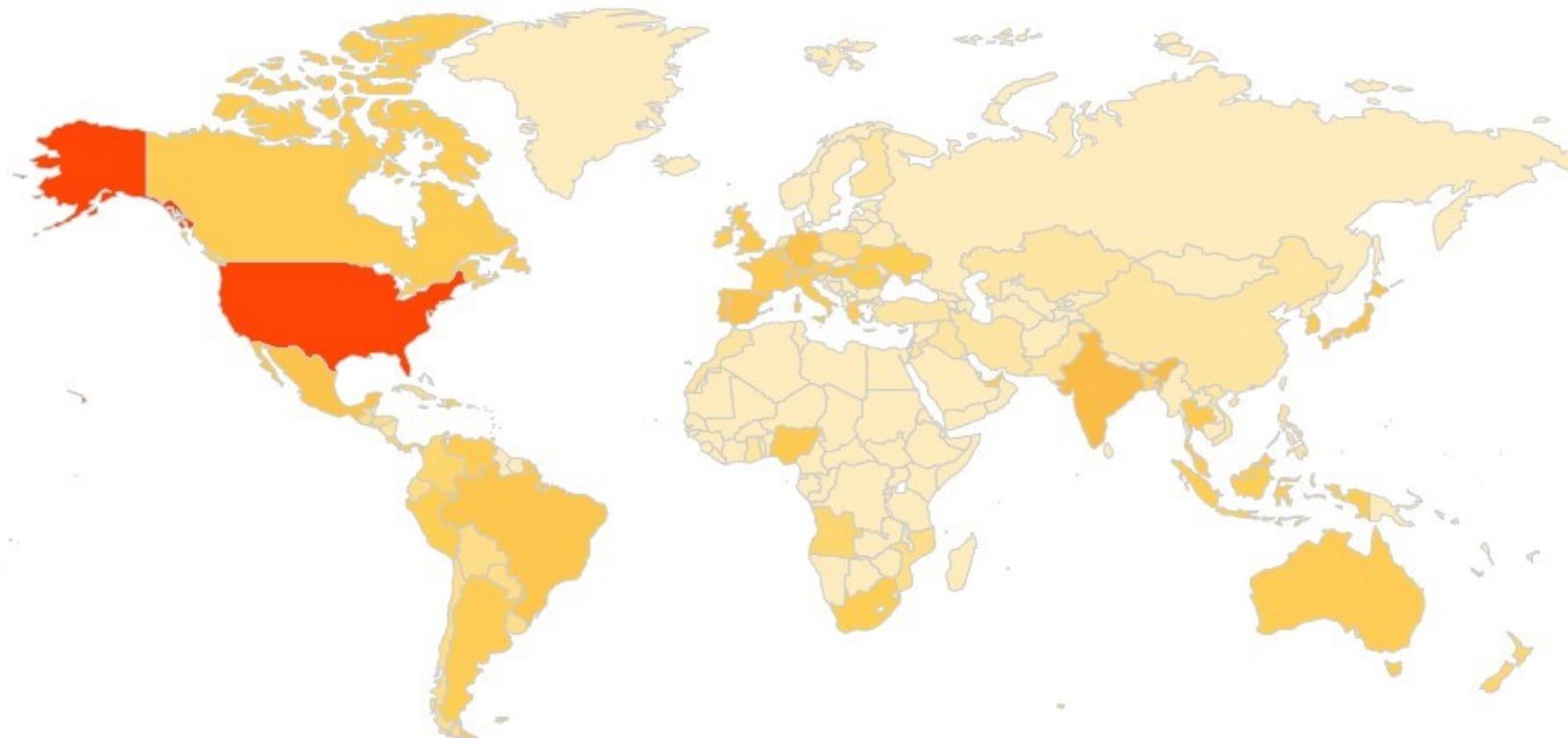
global terrorism index

1 0 9.09%

global peace index

1 0 9.09%

## Heat Map

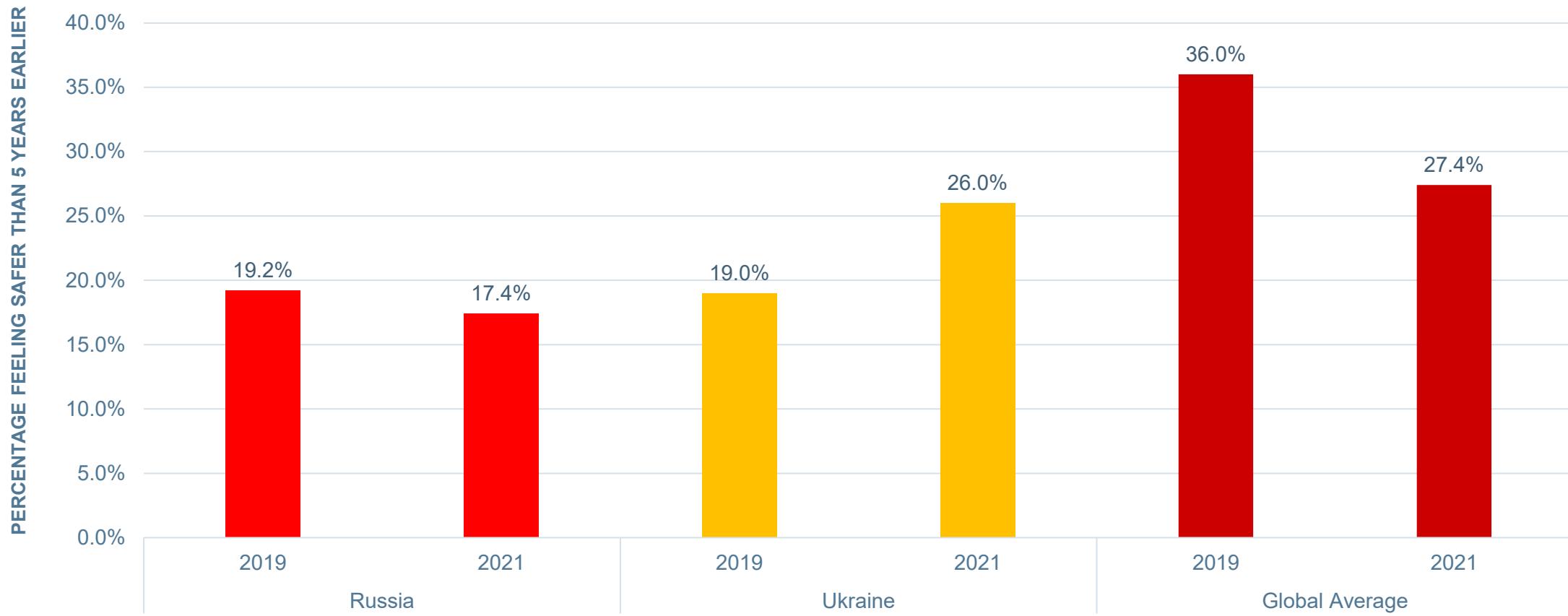


## Potential Reach



# Feeling safer than five years earlier, 2019 and 2021

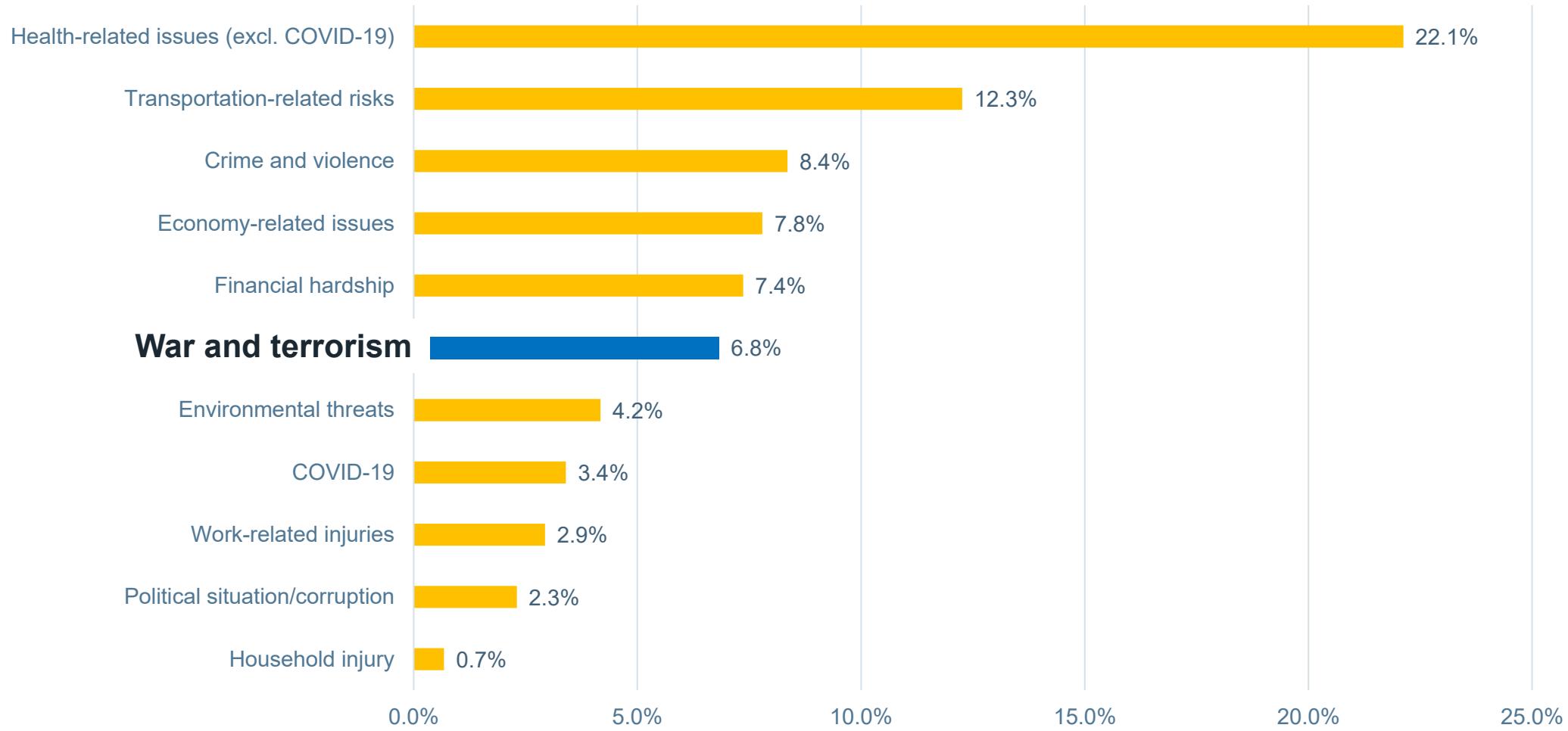
Between 2019 and 2021, there was a sizable increase in the proportion of Ukrainians feeling safer than five years earlier, while the proportion of Russians declined slightly.



Source: World Risk Poll

# Top risks identified by Ukrainians in 2021

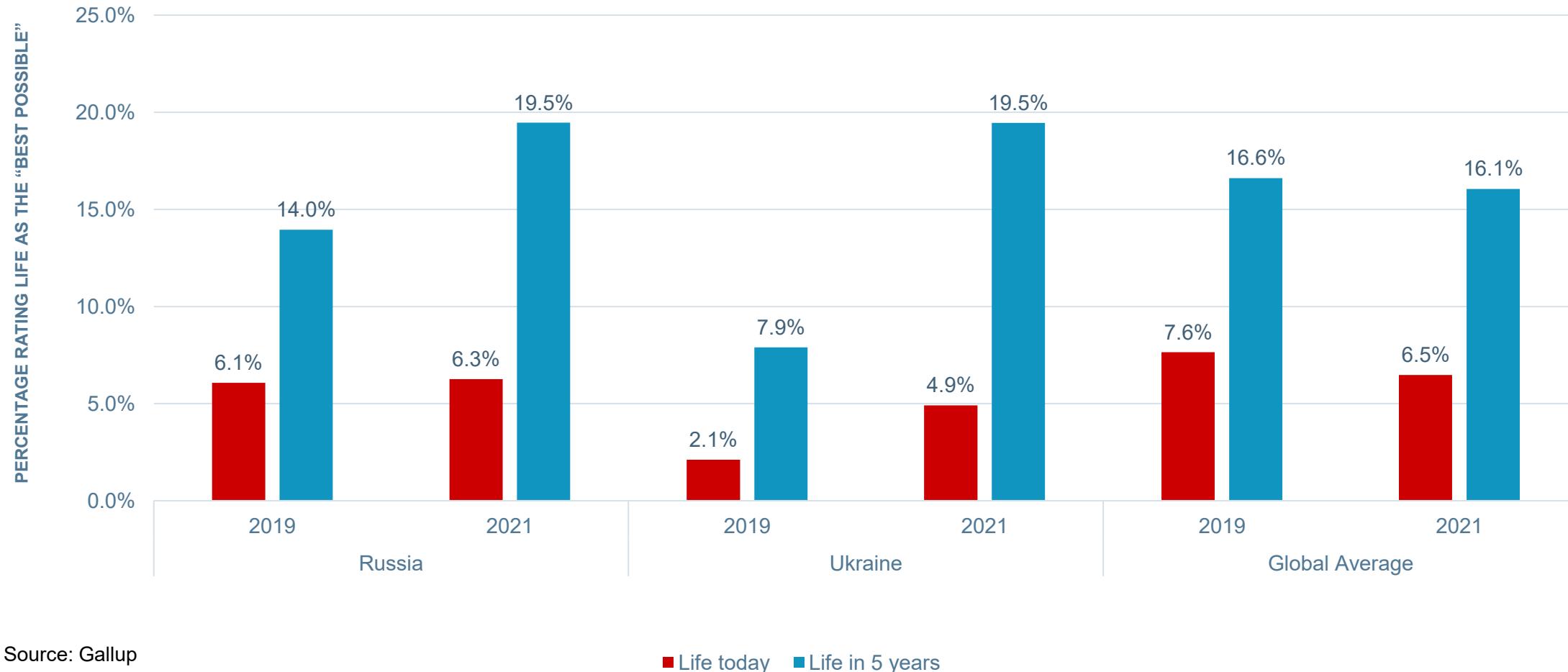
Only about one in 15 Ukrainians identified “war and terrorism” as their biggest concern.



Source: World Risk Poll

# Life satisfaction and optimism about the future, 2019 and 2021

Between 2019 and 2021, the percentage of Ukrainians rating their current life conditions and their future prospects as the “best possible” more than doubled.



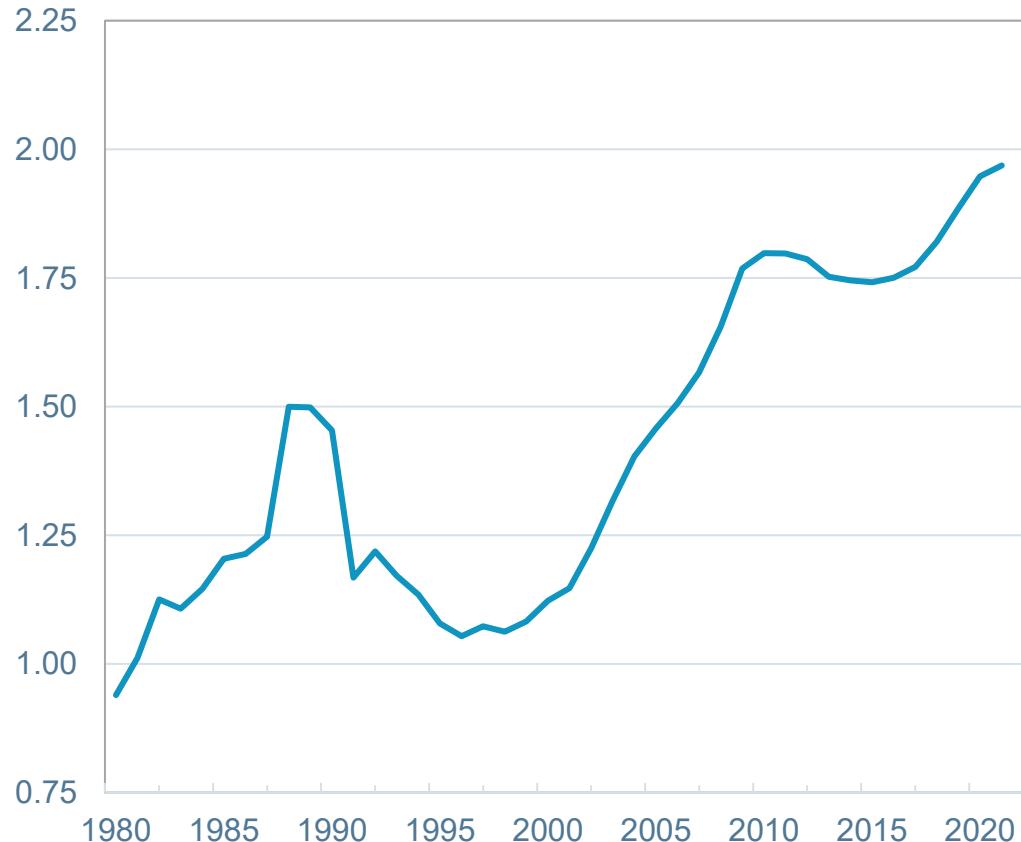
Source: Gallup

■ Life today ■ Life in 5 years

# Global Military Expenditure

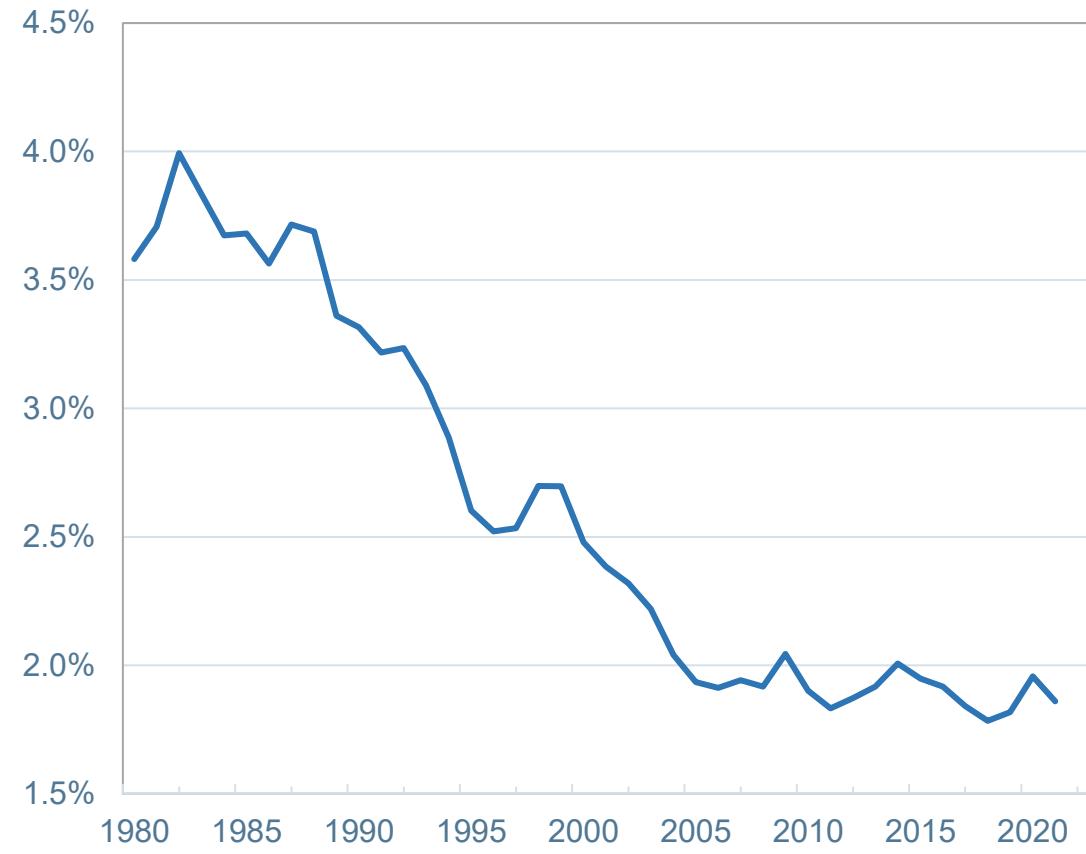
Military expenditure had been increasing in nominal terms over the past decade. However, relative to GDP, expenditure declined from 4 per cent in the 1980s to 2 per cent in recent years.

GLOBAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE  
CONSTANT 2020 US\$, TRILLION



Source: SIPRI

GLOBAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE  
PER CENT OF GDP



Note: Unweighted average of nations' military expenditure to GDP ratios. Excludes Kuwait around its invasion in 1990 where the country reported rates above 100%.

Source: SIPRI



# State fo Peace in 2022

**IEP**

The average level of global country peacefulness has deteriorated by

**0.3%** ↘

This is the eleventh deterioration in the last 14 years.



**Improvements were driven by changes in:**

- Terrorism Impact
- Incarceration rates
- Military expenditure (% of GDP)

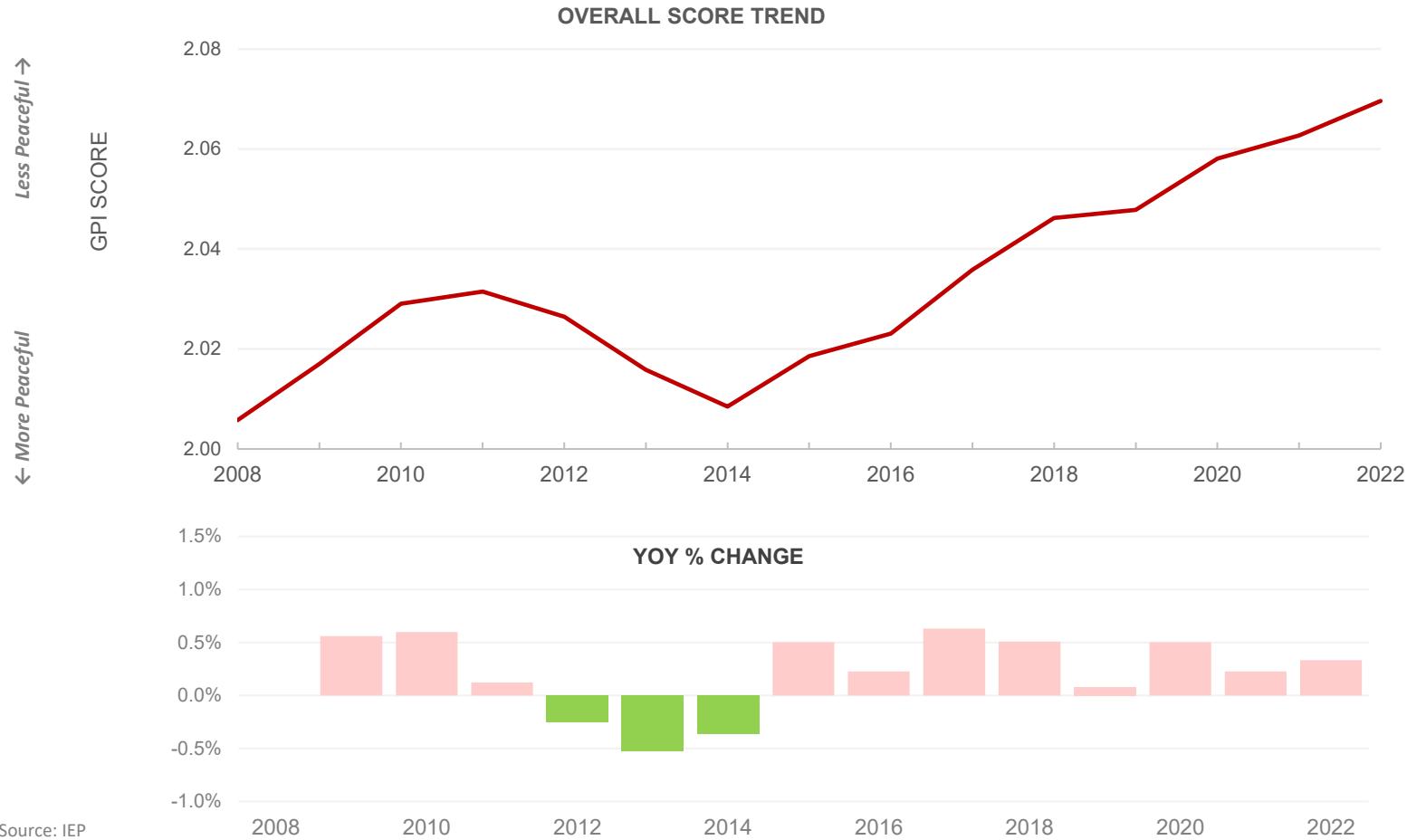
**Deteriorations primarily driven by changes in:**

- Refugees and IDPs
- Political Terror Scale
- Neighbouring Countries Relations

# Peace since 2008

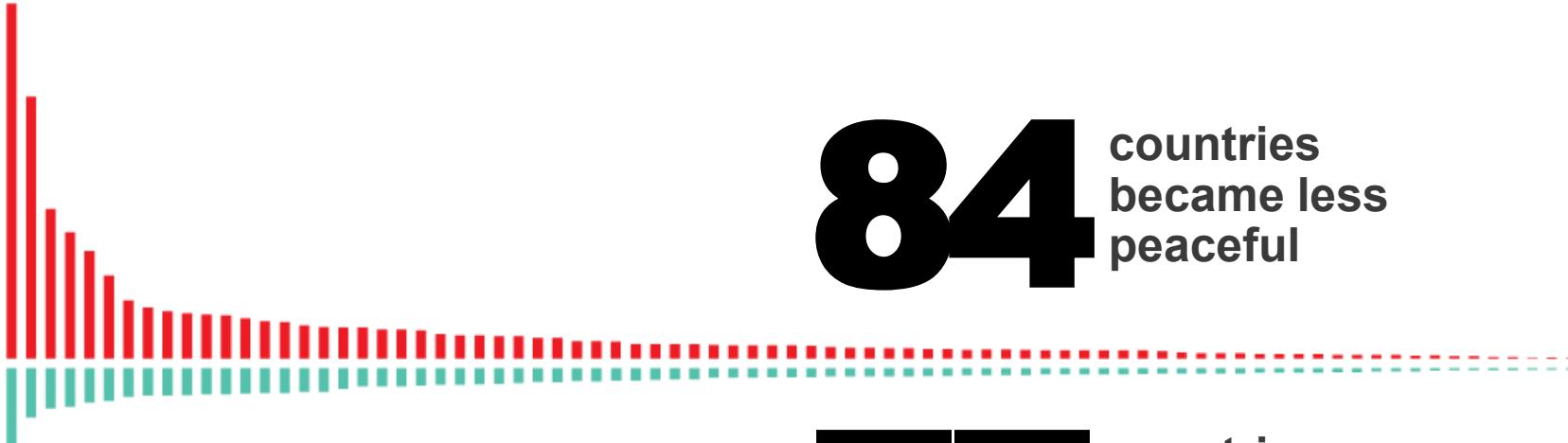
Peacefulness has declined year on year for eleven of the last 14 years.

**IEP**



# Improvements and deteriorations, 2008-2022

**IEP**



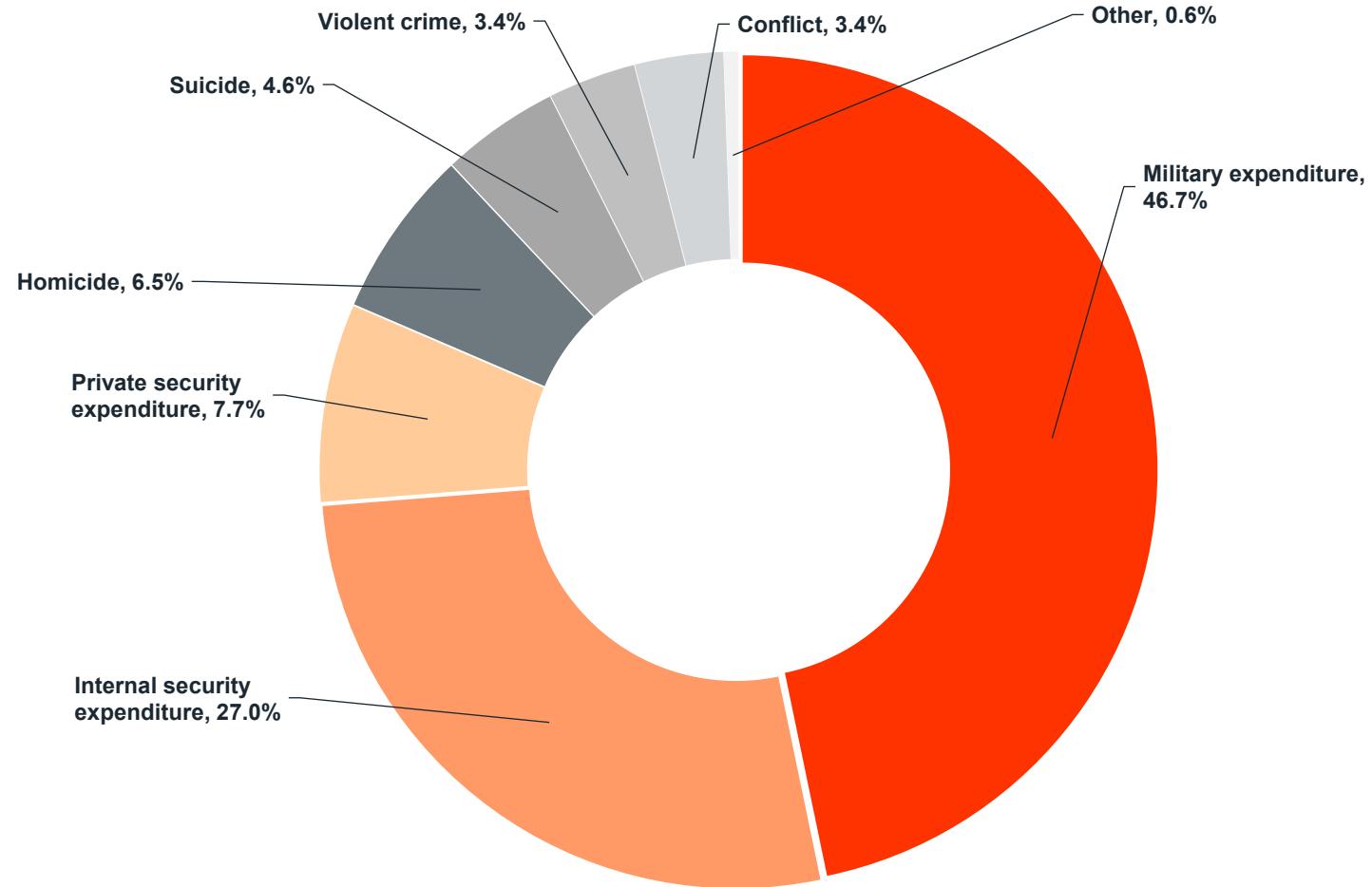
**84** countries  
became less  
peaceful

**77** countries  
became more  
peaceful

Peace declined  
**3.18%**  
Since 2008

# Breakdown of the economic impact of violence

Military expenditure accounts for over 46.7 per cent of the total economic impact of violence.

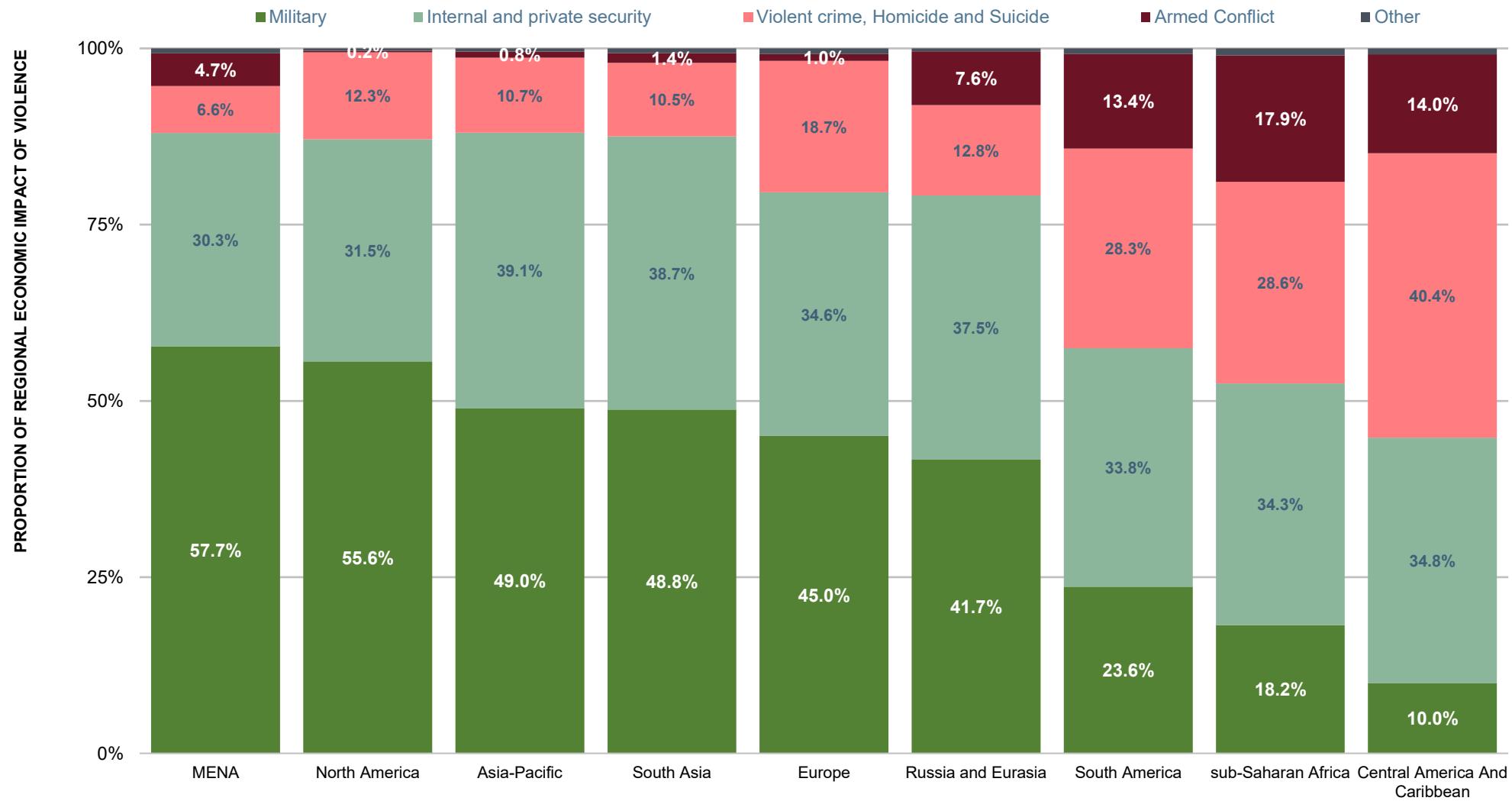


Source: IEP

# Composition of Economic Impact by Region

Security spending has the largest economic impact in most regions

IEP



Source: IEP

# The role of data in peacebuilding

Kate Robson Brown  
University of Bristol

IPTG

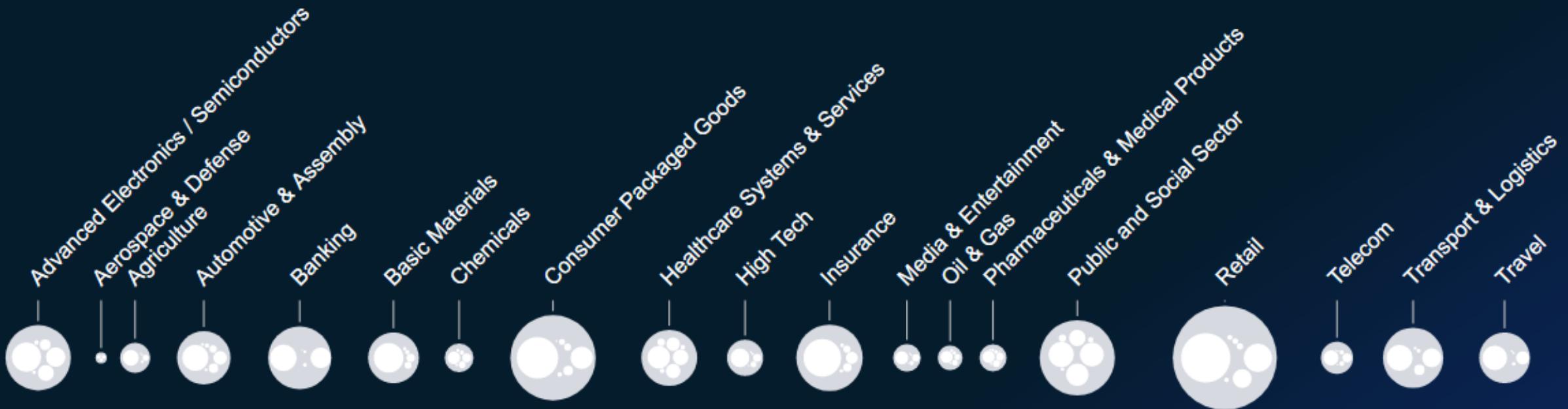
We are living through a data revolution



Potential total annual value of AI and analytics across industries

\$9.5T - \$15.4T

- Tap an industry to size the opportunity -



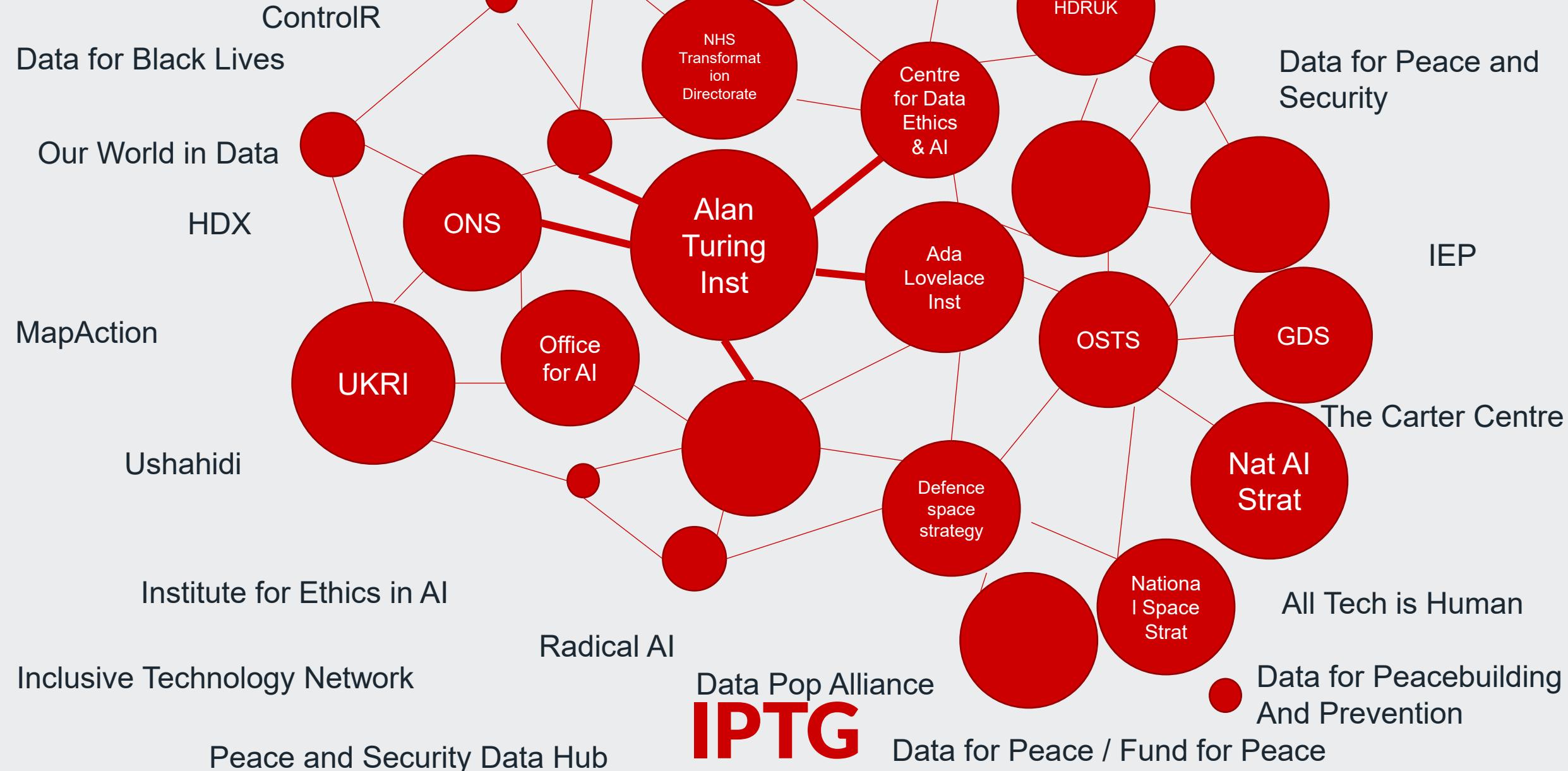
# National agency data landscapes are crowded



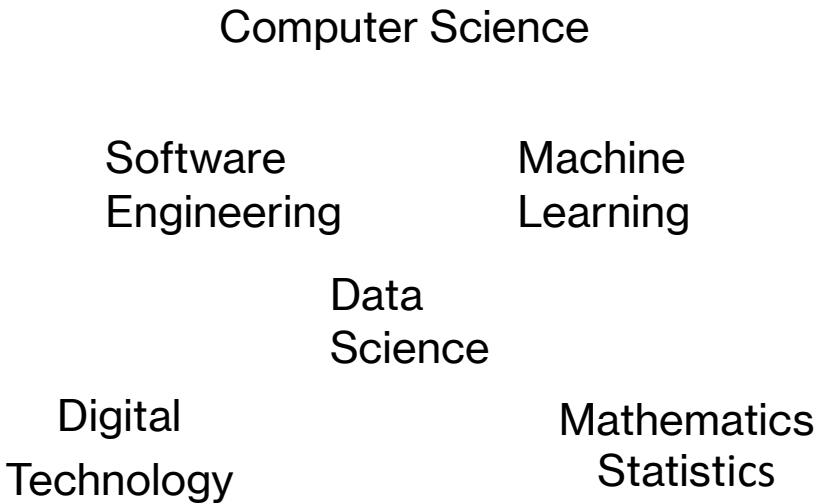
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# Practitioner, activist and NGO landscape is growing

Algorithmic Justice League



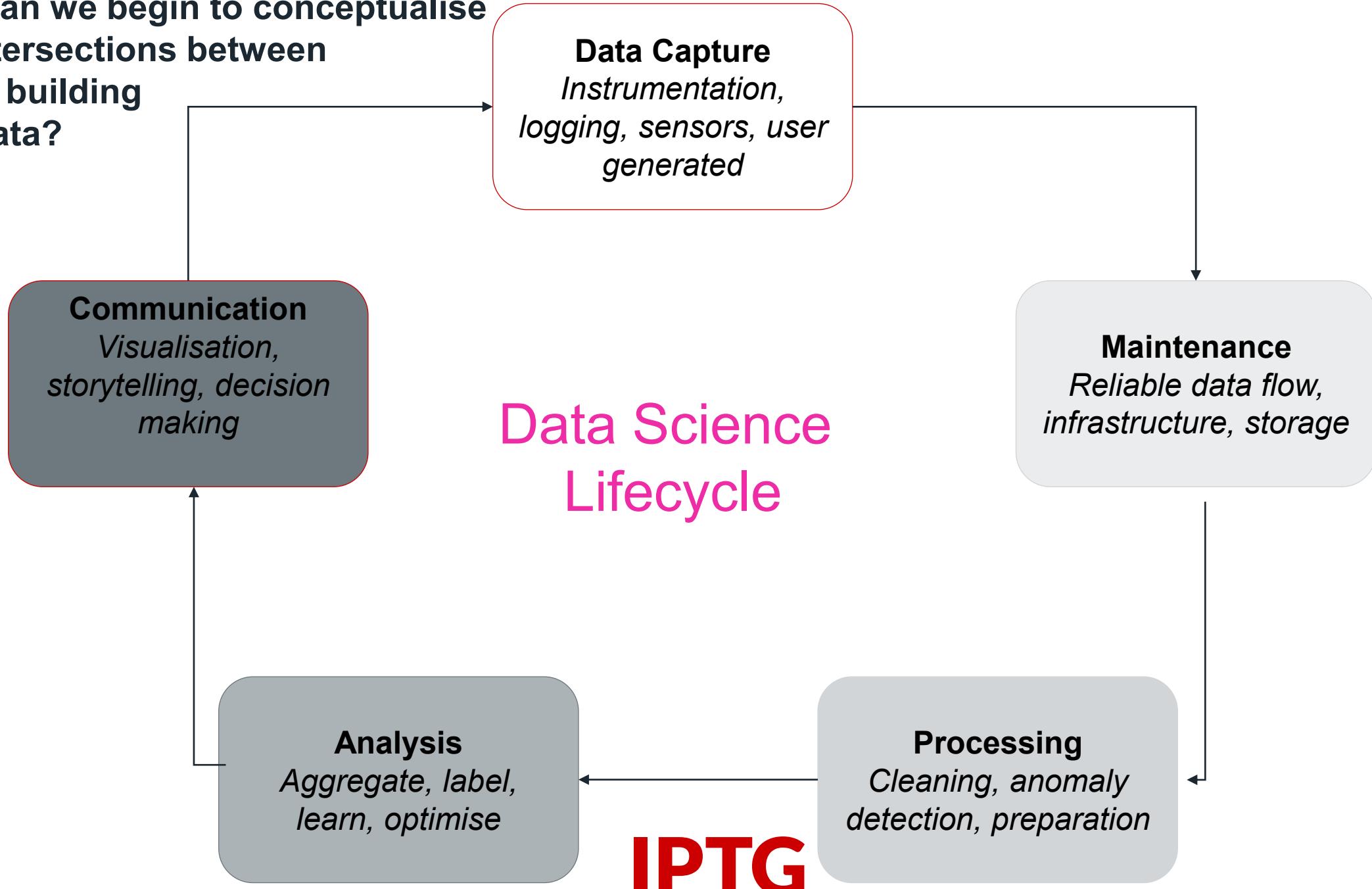
# What are the key elements of data science within peace building systems?



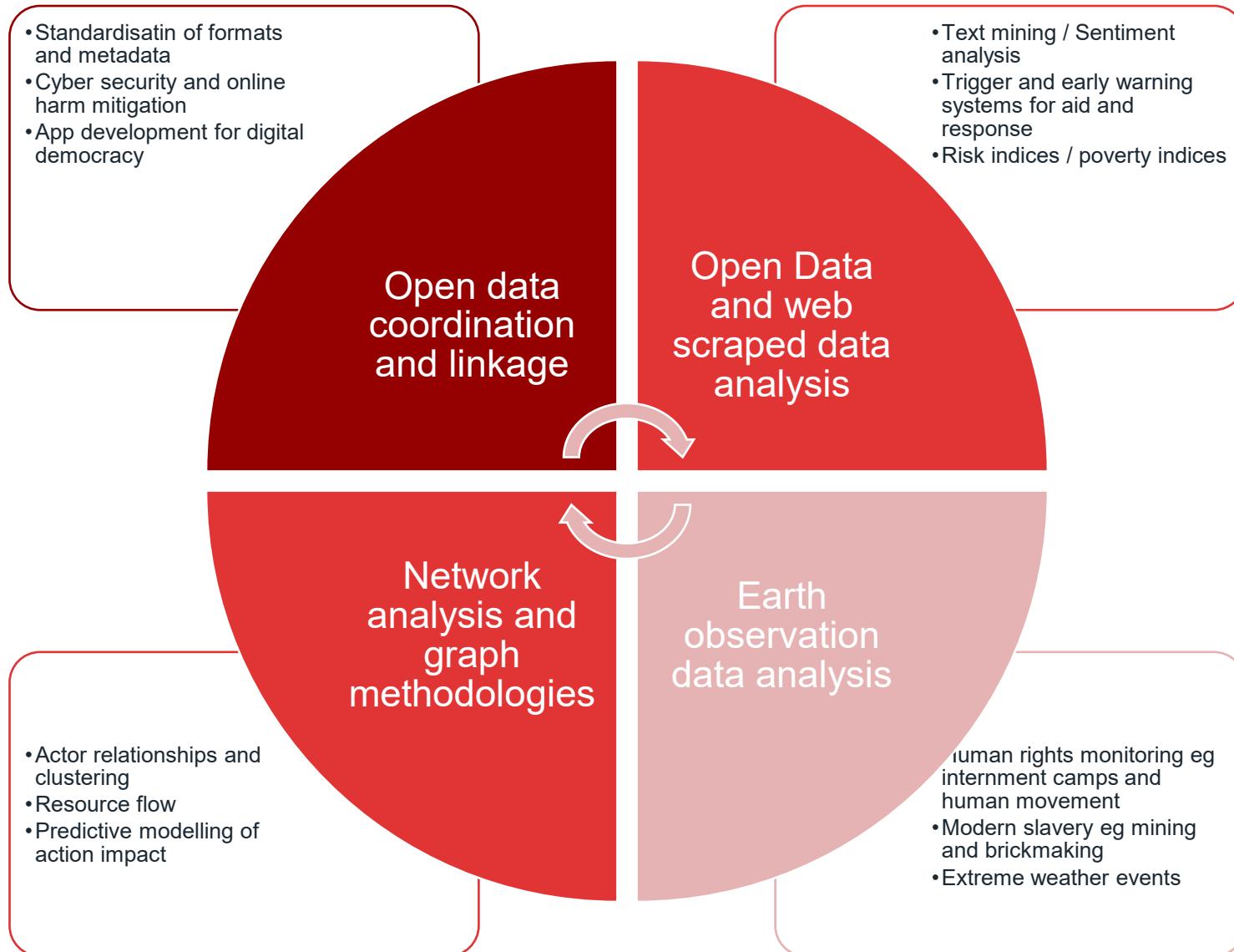
Data science has been defined not as a single discipline, but a complex process which involves a multidisciplinary team complementary skills.

Data science combines multiple fields including statistics, scientific methods, software engineering, data analytics and visualisation to extract value from data.

How can we begin to conceptualise  
the intersections between  
peace building  
and data?

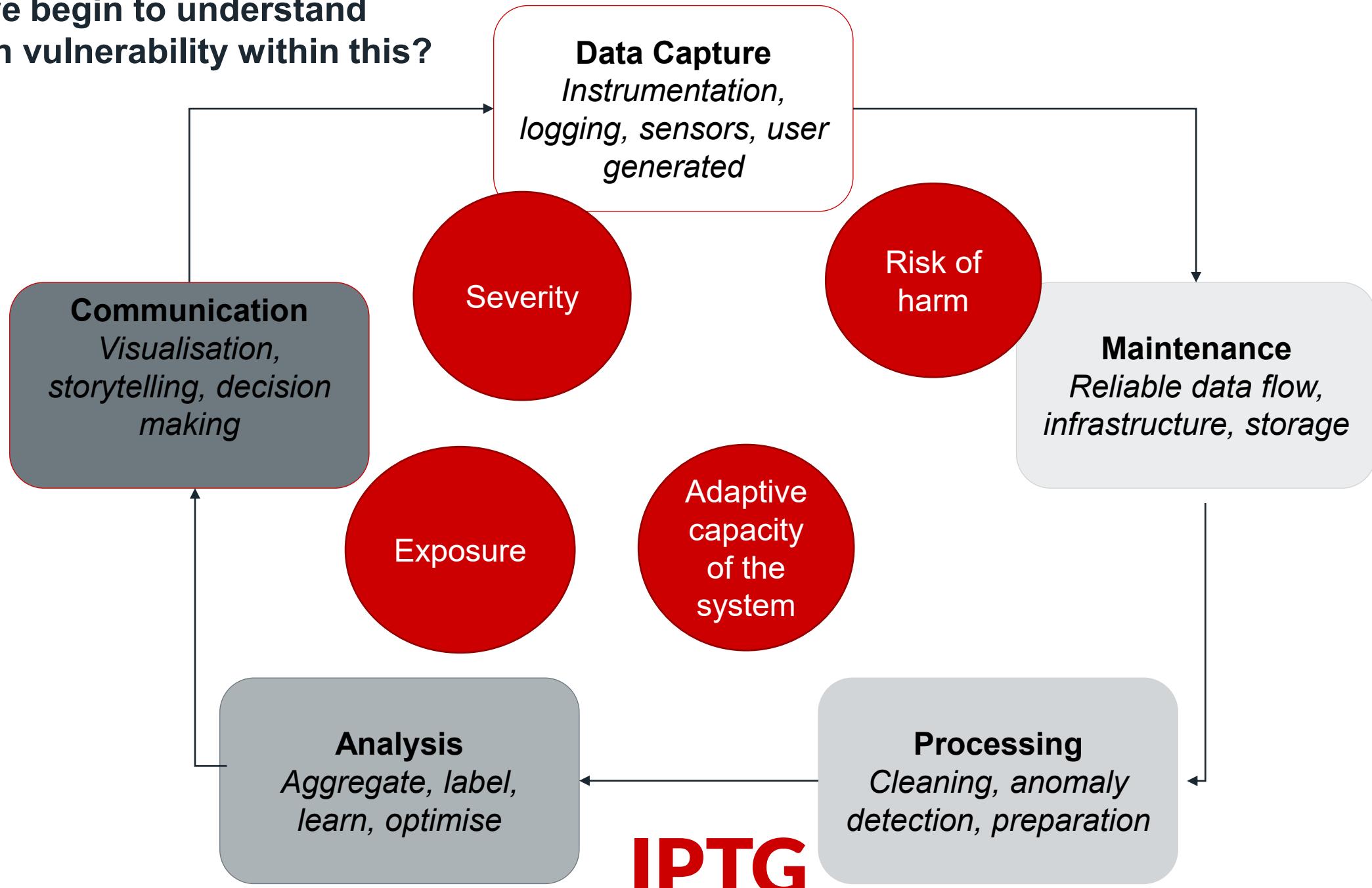


# Where might we look for examples of data driven peacebuilding?



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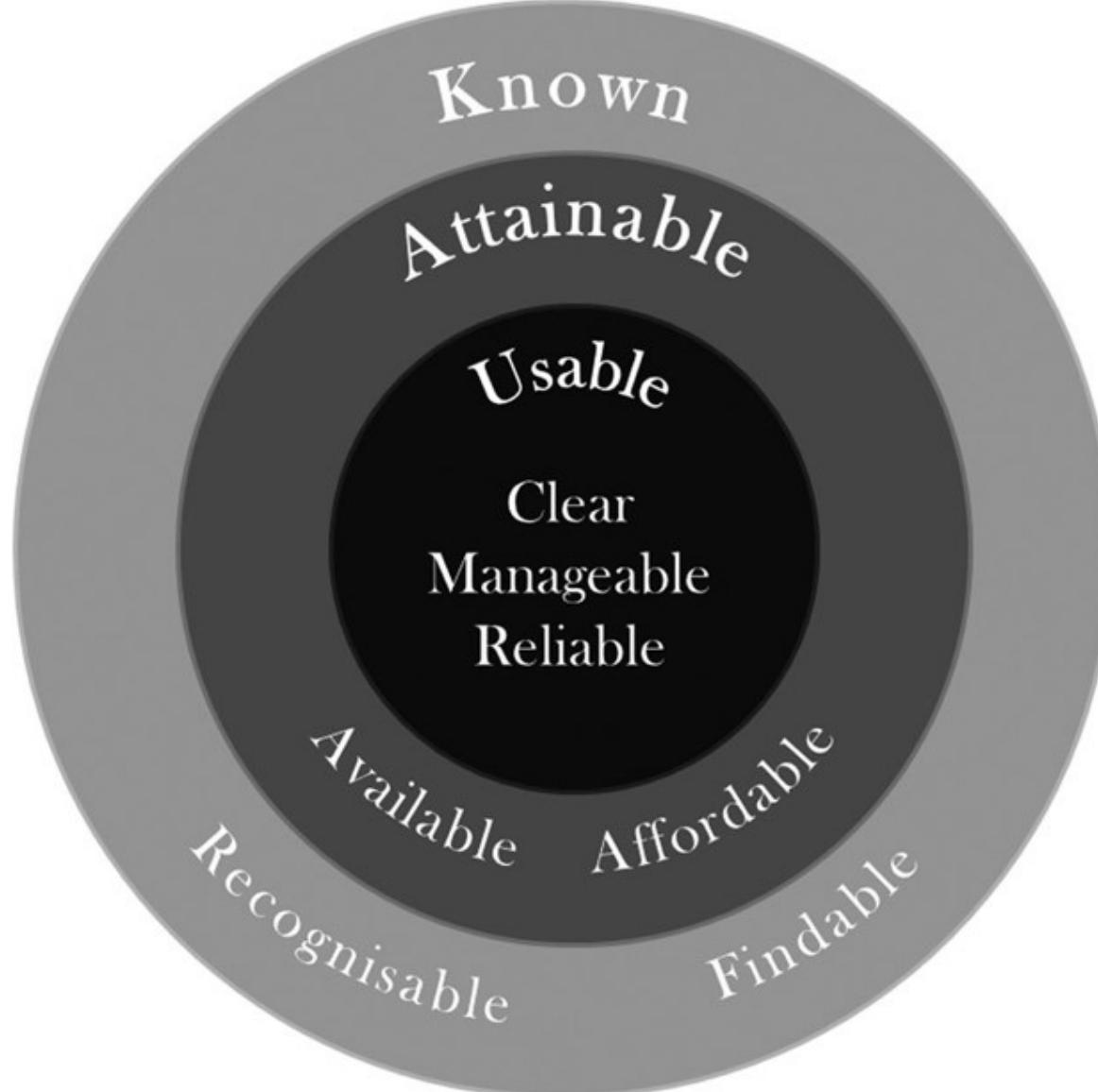
Can we begin to understand  
human vulnerability within this?



# Next steps: Assessing the status of the current data driven peacebuilding ecosystem – how successful is it?

- Map and monitor data centric activities, developing automated methodologies
- Design and apply output indicators as conditions for a successful peacebuilding data ecosystem, eg:
  - Data supply: how data are provided as open data;
  - Data governance: how governance aspects are organised;
  - User characteristics: how the user characteristics enable the user to innovate with open data;
- Understand the structure, strengths and vulnerabilities of the data driven peacebuilding ecosystem, and build a computational model to describe this
- Propose interventions and model impacts

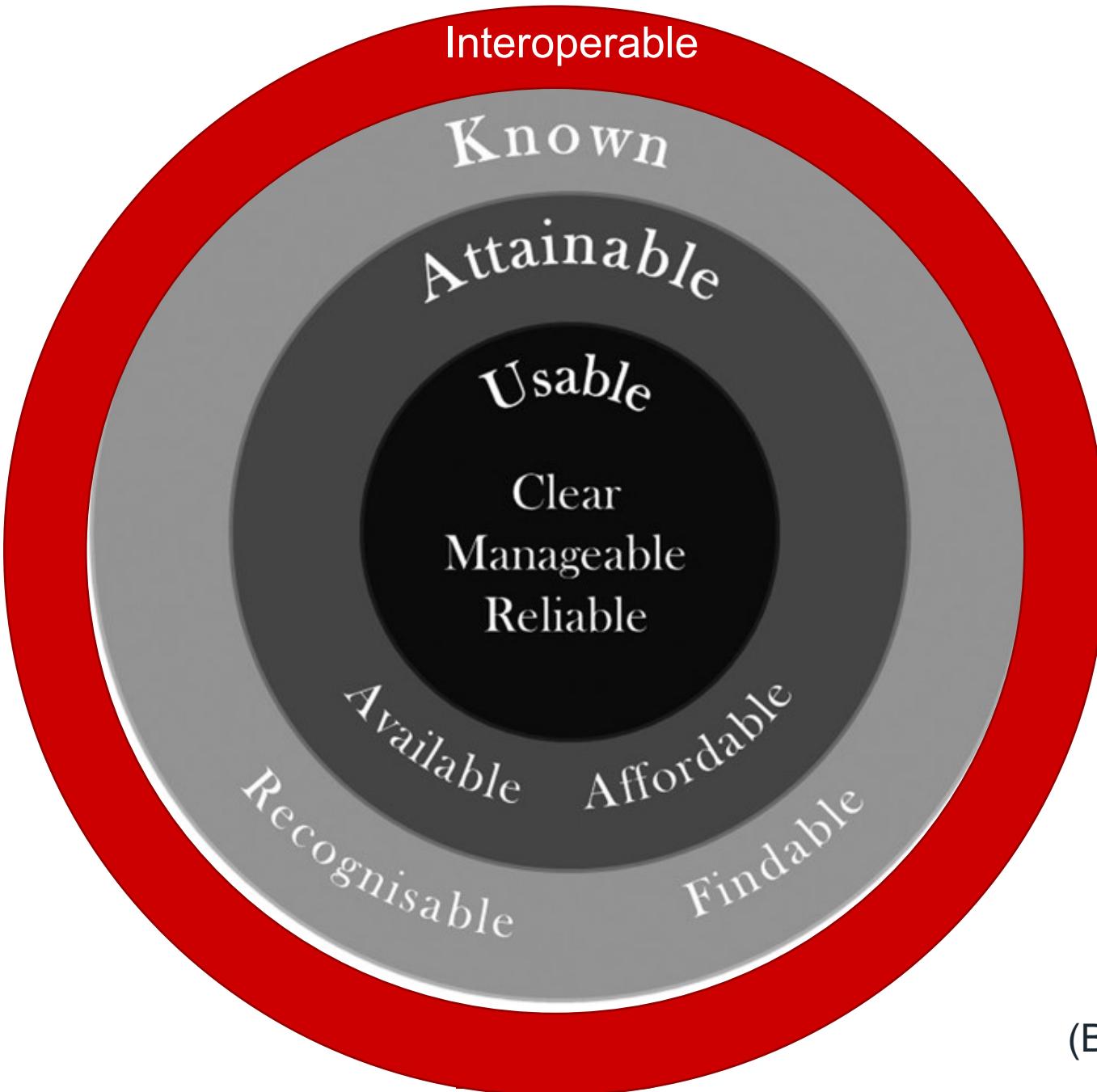
## A user perspective on data supply



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(Backx 2003)

Add one?



(Backx 2003)

# Capability approach and conflict resolution in the context of smart cities and smarter citizens

Prathivadi Anand

**IPTG**

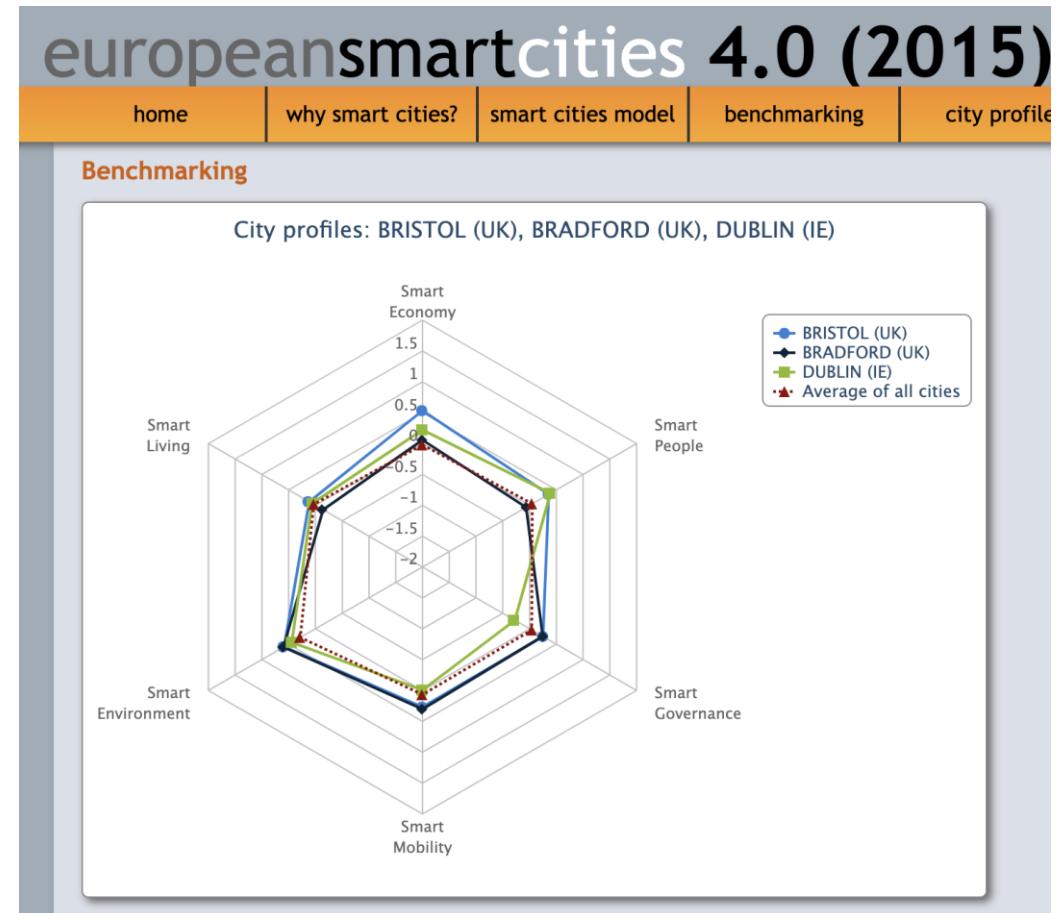
# Part 1: Smart cities

- What is a smart city?
- Would you think Belfast is a smart city?
- Bradford?
- Technical
  - Use of ICT technologies for advancing human well being
- Philosophical
  - Agile, adapting, nimble, positioning, anticipating, making the right moves (game of chess)...  
= pro-active than reactive



# Part 1: Smart cities

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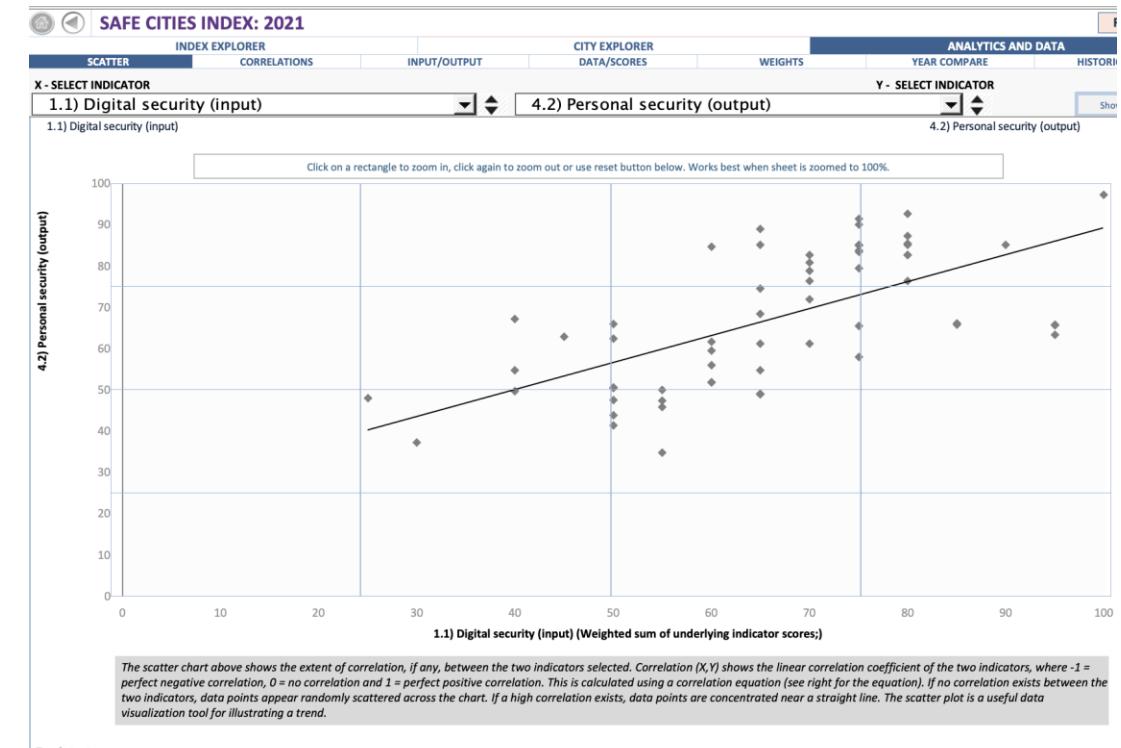
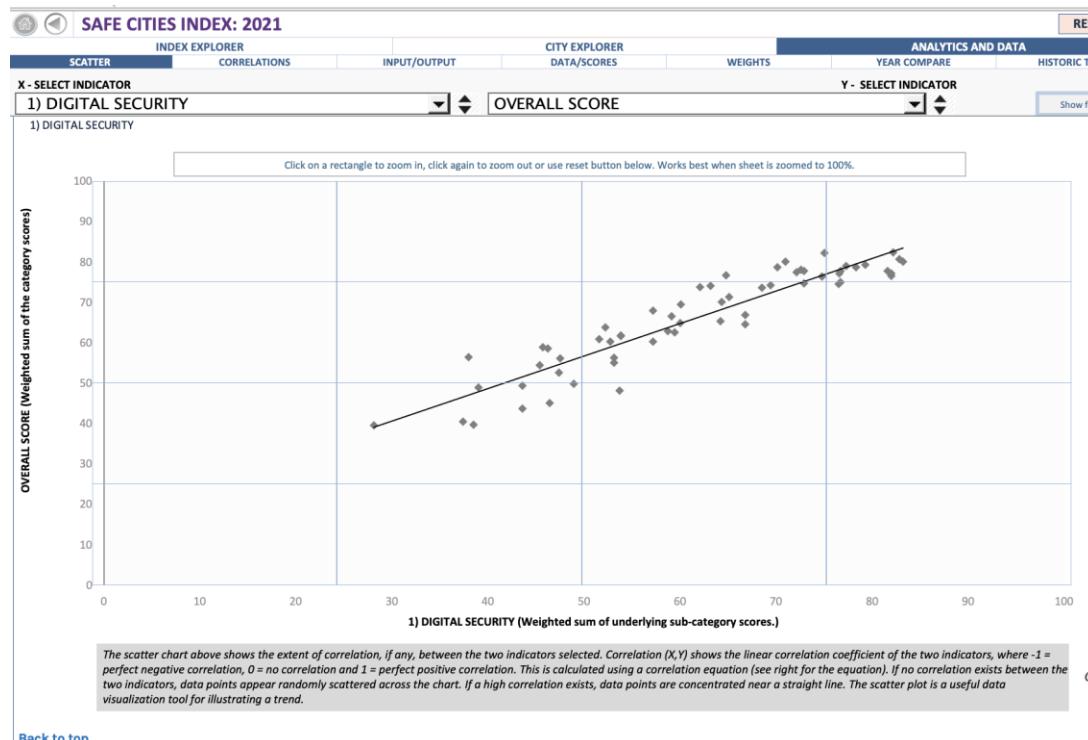


# Part 2: Conflict resolution, peace: Safe Cities index

- EIU Safe Cities Index
  - Composite index
  - Five pillars
    - Digital security
      - Secure smart cities
    - Health security
    - Infrastructure security
    - Personal security
    - Environmental security

SCI2021 Pillars and indicators		
<b>1. Digital security</b>	<b>2.2.3) Infant mortality</b>	<b>4.1.3) a) Threat of terrorism</b>
<b>Inputs</b>	<b>2.2.4) Cancer mortality</b>	<b>4.1.3) b) Threat of military conflict</b>
1.1.1) Privacy policy	<b>2.2.5) Lifestyle related disease burden</b>	<b>4.1.3) c) Threat of civil unrest</b>
1.1.2) Citizen awareness of digital threats	<b>2.2.6) Mental health burden</b>	<b>4.1.4) a) Police personnel per capita</b>
<b>1.1.3) Secure smart cities</b>	<b>2.2.7) Covid-19 mortality</b>	<b>4.1.4) b) Prosecution personnel per capita</b>
1.1.4) Cybersecurity preparedness		<b>4.1.4) c) Professional judges or magistrate personnel per capita</b>
1.1.5) Public-private partnerships		<b>4.1.5) Expenditure on social security</b>
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>3.1.1) Enforcement of transport safety</b>	<b>4.1.6) a) Laws on domestic violence</b>
1.2.1) Percentage with internet access	<b>3.1.2) Pedestrian friendliness</b>	<b>4.1.6) b) Laws on sexual harassment</b>
1.2.2) Secure internet servers	<b>3.1.3) Disaster management / business continuity plan</b>	
1.2.3) Risk of attacks	<b>3.1.4) Water infrastructure</b>	
1.2.4) IT infrastructure risk	<b>3.1.5) Hazard monitoring</b>	
1.2.5) Percentage of computers infected from online attacks	<b>3.2.1) Road traffic deaths</b>	
	<b>3.2.2) Deaths from climate-related disasters</b>	
	<b>3.2.3) a) Transport infrastructure: Air transport facilities</b>	
	<b>3.2.3) b) Transport infrastructure: Road network</b>	
	<b>3.2.3) c) Transport infrastructure: Rail network</b>	
	<b>3.2.4) Power network</b>	
	<b>3.2.5) Institutional capacity and access to resources</b>	
	<b>3.2.6) Catastrophe insurance</b>	
	<b>3.2.7) Disaster-risk informed development</b>	
	<b>3.2.8) a) Percentage living in slums</b>	
	<b>3.2.8) b) Percentage of homeless population</b>	
<b>2. Health security</b>		
<b>Inputs</b>		
2.1.1) Universal healthcare coverage		
2.1.2) a) Availability of public healthcare		
2.1.2) b) Availability of private healthcare		
2.1.2) c) Availability of OTC drugs		
2.1.3) a) Quality of private healthcare provision		
2.1.3) b) Quality of public healthcare provision		
2.1.4) a) No. of beds per 1,000		
2.1.4) b) No. of doctors per 1,000		
2.1.5) Access to safe and quality food		
2.1.6) Policy on substance abuse / drug use		
2.1.7) Pandemic preparedness		
2.1.8) Mental health		
<b>Outputs</b>		
2.2.1) Emergency services in the city		
2.2.2) Life expectancy years		
<b>3. Infrastructure security</b>		
<b>Inputs</b>		
3.1.1) Enforcement of transport safety		
3.1.2) Pedestrian friendliness		
3.1.3) Disaster management / business continuity plan		
3.1.4) Water infrastructure		
3.1.5) Hazard monitoring		
<b>Outputs</b>		
3.2.1) Road traffic deaths		
3.2.2) Deaths from climate-related disasters		
3.2.3) a) Transport infrastructure: Air transport facilities		
3.2.3) b) Transport infrastructure: Road network		
3.2.3) c) Transport infrastructure: Rail network		
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3.2.5) Institutional capacity and access to resources		
3.2.6) Catastrophe insurance		
3.2.7) Disaster-risk informed development		
3.2.8) a) Percentage living in slums		
3.2.8) b) Percentage of homeless population		
<b>4. Personal security</b>		
<b>Inputs</b>		
4.1.1) Use of data-driven techniques for crime		
4.1.2) Gun regulation and enforcement		
<b>Outputs</b>		
5.2.1) Sustainable energy		
5.2.2) Rate of water stress		
5.2.3) Air quality levels		
5.2.4) Urban forest cover		
5.2.5) Waste generation		
<b>5. Environmental security</b>		
<b>Inputs</b>		
5.1.1) Sustainability masterplan		
5.1.2) Incentives for renewable energy		
5.1.3) Green economy initiatives		
5.1.4) Waste management		
<b>Outputs</b>		
5.2.1) Sustainable energy		
5.2.2) Rate of water stress		
5.2.3) Air quality levels		
5.2.4) Urban forest cover		
5.2.5) Waste generation		

# Digital security = More personal security?



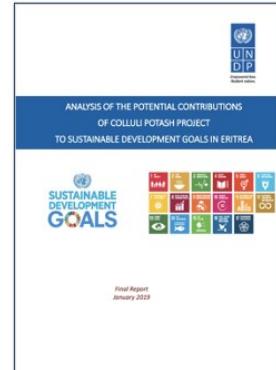
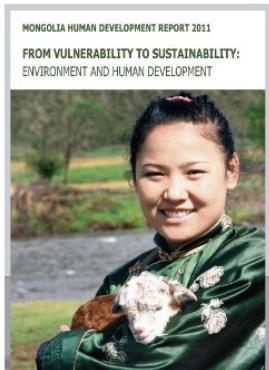
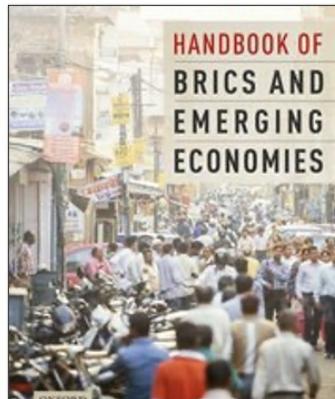
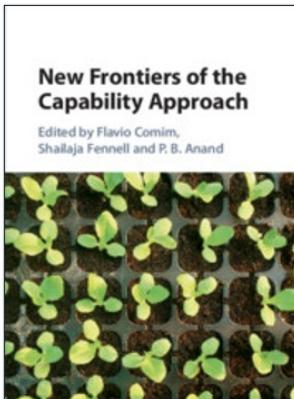
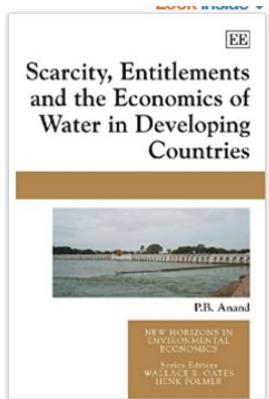
# Human development = Human security

- Are city regions with more HDI safer?
- Implications
  - Capabilities = enhancing substantive freedoms
    - Agency freedoms
    - Wellbeing freedoms
  - More freedoms = flourishing



# Conclusions and research agenda

- Smart cities – very real increasing
- At present emphasis on technology only
- Lip service to well-being ‘smart washing’ (Anand,2021)
- Digital security = an important pillar of safe cities
- More human development = safer cities
- Smart technologies must → more freedoms/ human development



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Contemporary Social Science >  
Journal of the Academy of Social Sciences  
Volume 16, 2021 - Issue 2: Evidence – Based Policy in a Digital Society: Guest edited by Linda Hantrais and Ashley Thomas Lenihan

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864 Views | 7 CrossRef citations to date | 2 Altmetric

Articles

## Assessing smart city projects and their implications for public policy in the Global South

Prathivadi B. Anand

Pages 199-212 | Received 12 Jun 2019, Accepted 20 Jan 2020, Published online: 29 Jan 2020

Download citation <https://doi.org/10.1080/21582041.2020.1720794>

PDF Help

# Using technology to research beneath the surface

Hen Wilkinson

University of Bristol / Community Resolve

**IPTG**

# **PeaceTech in Action**

Technology use to collect and convey data relating to peacebuilding and conflict interventions, as well as research

Exploring its potential to provide a more nuanced understanding of situations

Enabling new / creative / unorthodox perspectives on peacebuilding and conflict dynamics through the analysis of less traditional types of data

# Dangers ahead...

---

- A full-picture analysis of conflict and peacebuilding requires qualitative / mixed method approaches – not purely quantitative analysis
- Important to recognise and work with feelings and lived experience as a significant component of peacebuilding / research, and therefore of PeaceTech
- Research and tool building processes need to be context-informed, multilayered and rooted in historical, geopolitical and other data.

# **Using technology in mixed methods / qualitative research**

## **Tool 1**

### **Visualising energy shifts in group interactions**

- Systematic application of technology to look for patterns in qualitative data
- Focus on 'the space between' participants – emerging dynamics

## **Tool 2**

### **Sparking connections and reflections**

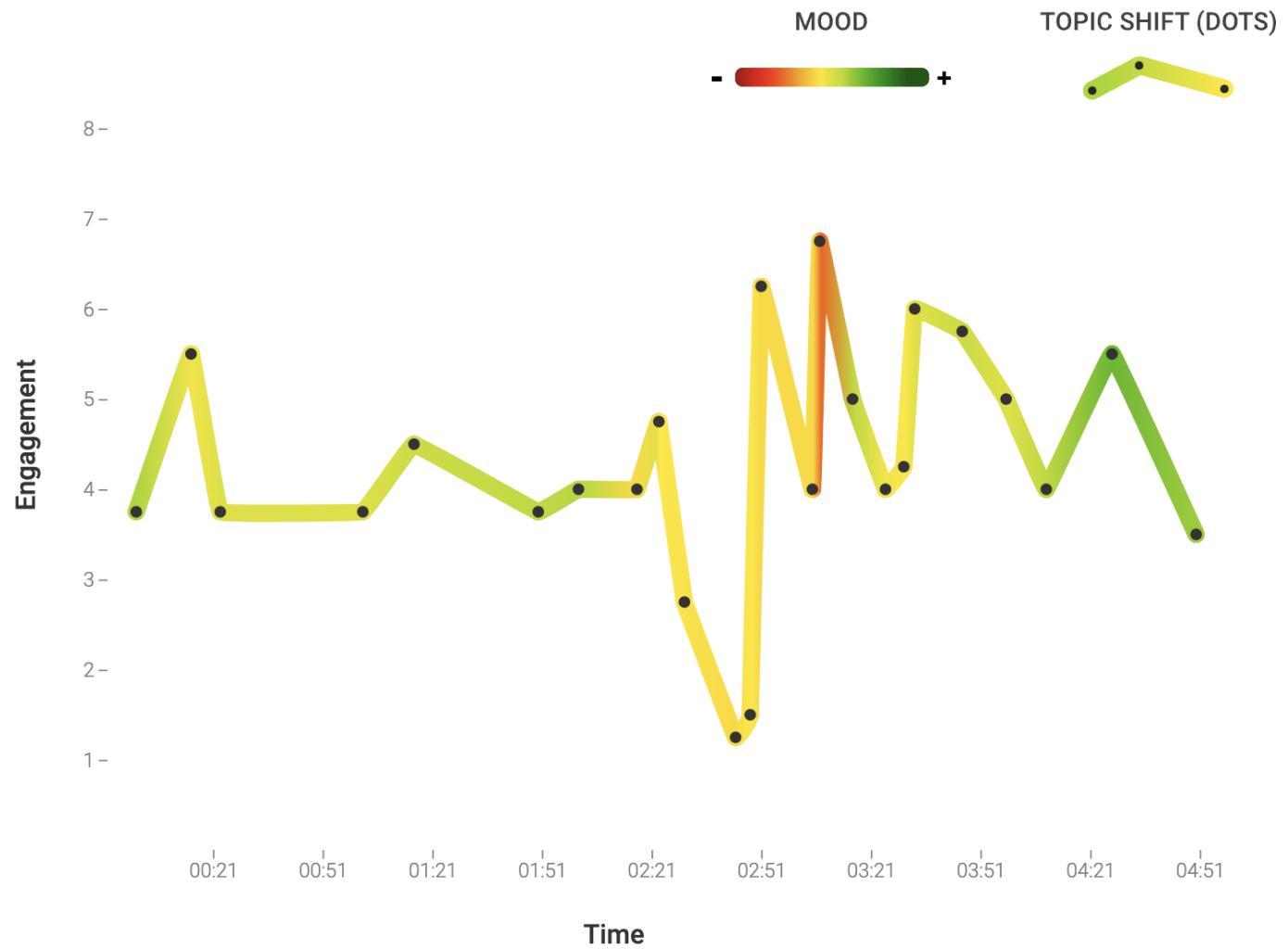
- Online liminal space
- Self-navigating so user is in charge
- Collecting responses to visual / written material

# Tool 1

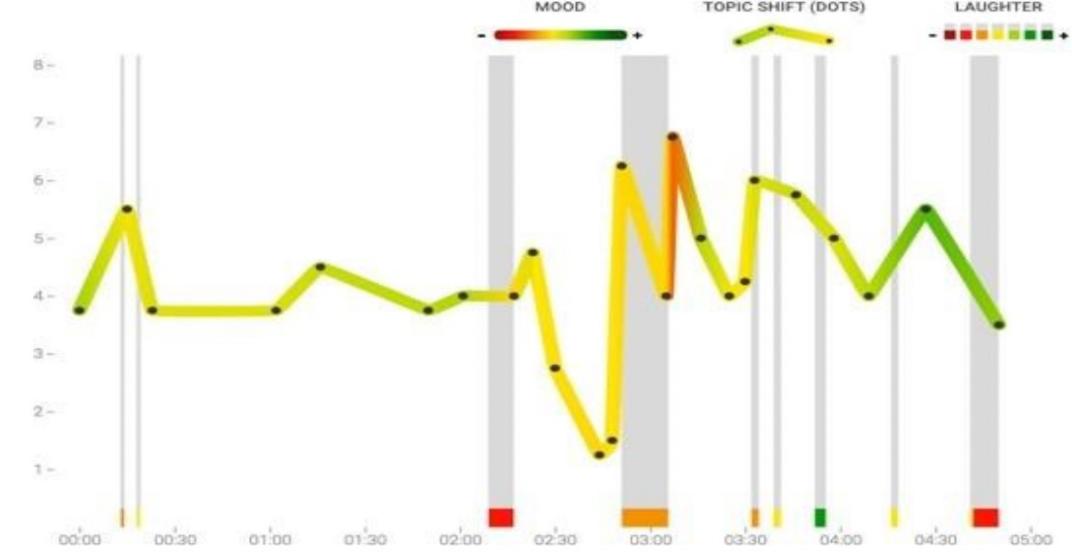
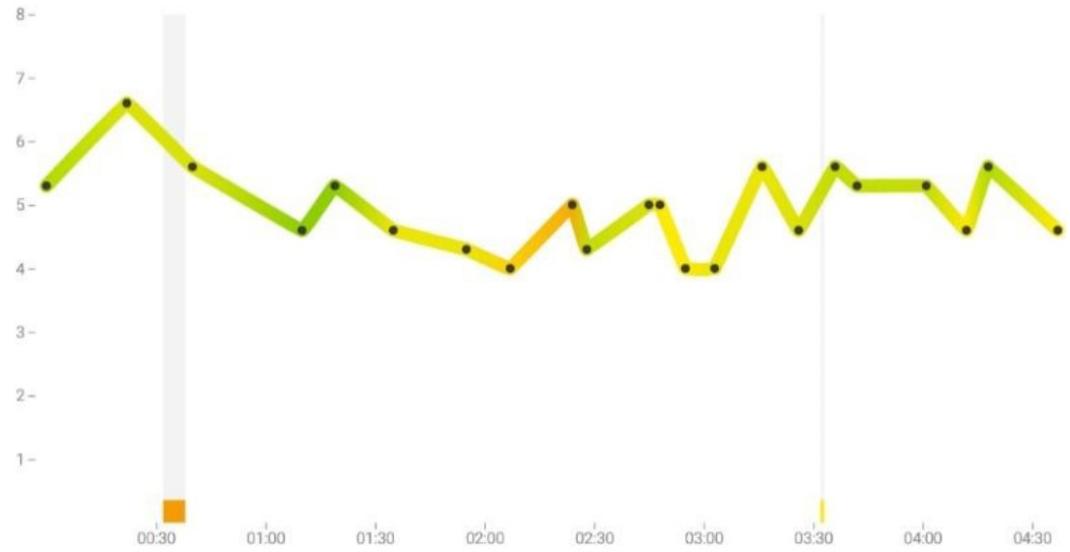
## Visualizing the space between

Line showing group energy shifts over 5 minutes, centred around a point of conflict in the group

Energy in the space in and out of conflict point was measured through engagement and mood.

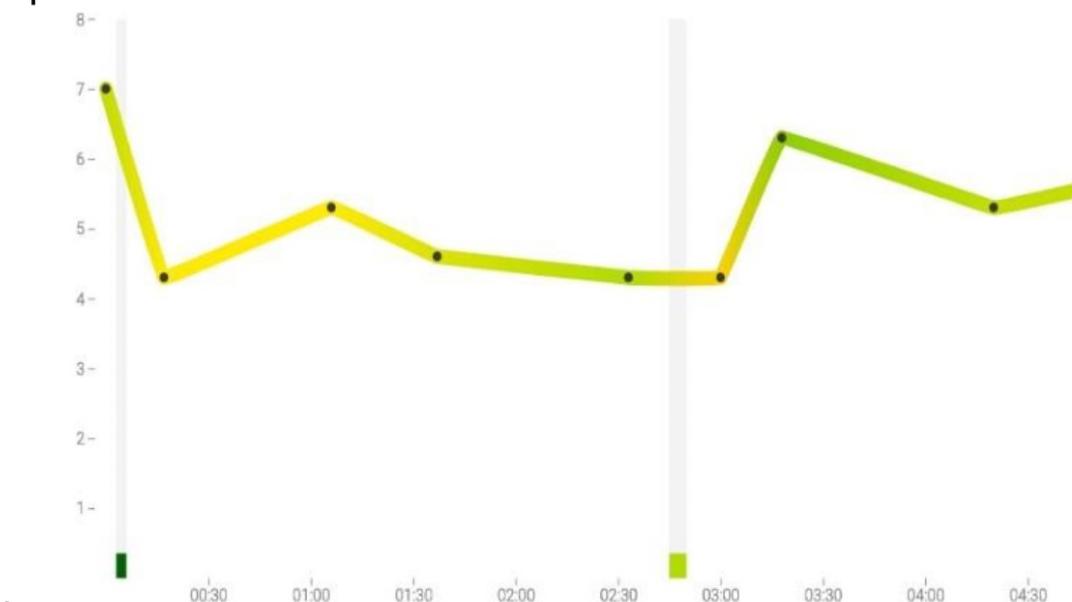
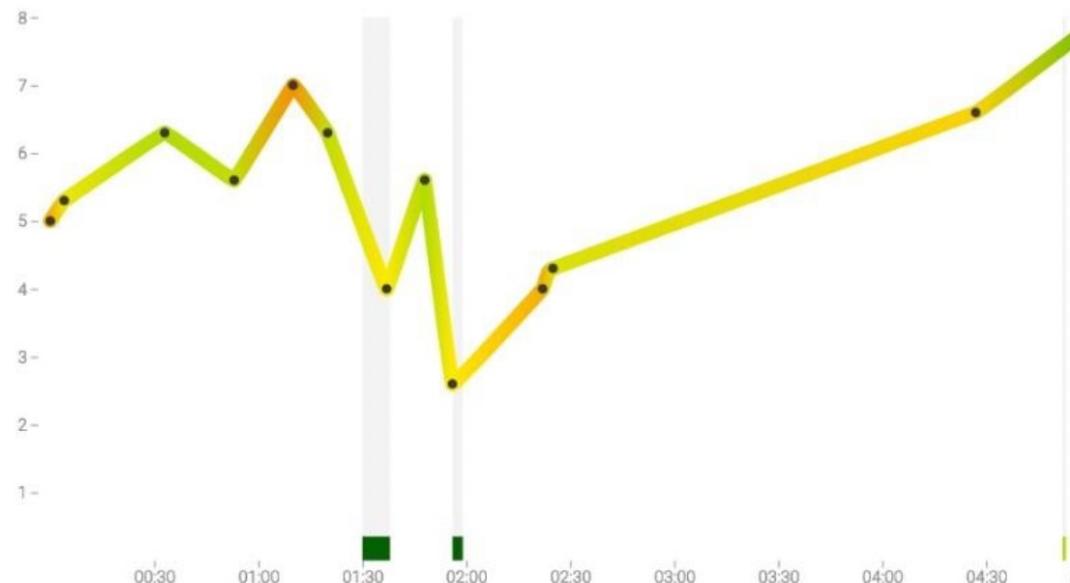


Space between visualisations



UK Groups 1 & 2

NL Groups 1 & 2



# Tool 2

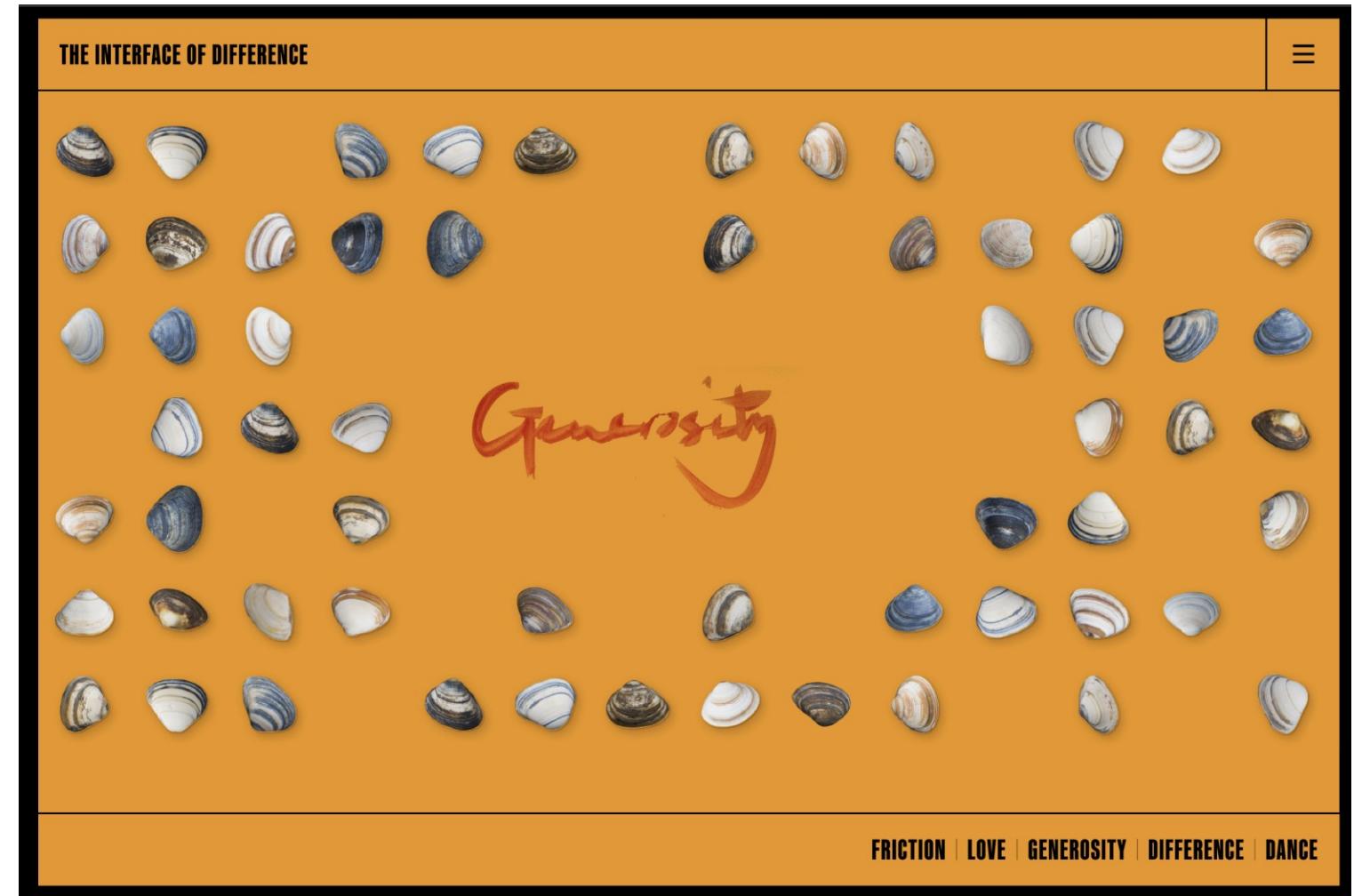
## The interface of difference

*(working title)*

---

Technology used to provoke thought and reflection – an invitation to a conversation with yourself.

Method allows individuals to self-navigate through the material



## GENEROSITY

# Generosity

*'Attention is the rarest and purest form of generosity.'*

*'Generosity is a practice. And as with anything we practice, we get better at it over time.'*

Starting from a position of 'what do I have to give?' takes you so much further than 'what am I after?'. Giving time, attention or information to others doesn't necessarily mean letting go of what you want or are thinking. Nor what you are feeling. But by assuming the best of what might come from your interaction, by looking for the shared ground, there is always an opportunity for growth and understanding – of yourself as much as another. And when your assumptions are challenged, remember that there is no reason why the person in front of you should think like you. Allow them to be themselves.

FRICITION | LOVE |

## DIFFERENCE

# Difference

*'Strangers are made, not found'*

**TO DO NOW:**  
At what age did you discover there were different groups in society? List groups – social, political, ethnic, religious etc – that you like and dislike. What is 'your' group now? Do you ever feel angry about the way it treats another group?

As Hannah Arendt said, what could be more boring than a world where we were all the same? And yet, we are also the same – human beings share common needs, blood, bodily functions, emotions, pain, joy. So when and where do we put the focus on difference, and why? One suggestion is that we work out who we are by identifying who we are not. The implication being: we can't help but separate out ourselves from each other, from other groups, from animals and nature. It also implies that we are fixed beings, sure in where our distinction lies from others. But that cannot be true, because every gene in our body has

FRICITION | LOVE | GENEROSITY

## LOVE

# Love

### AS IN:

A drive towards unity, to reconnect and make whole that which is, has become, or appears fragmented.

*'In co-creating new social realities, we cannot choose between power and love. We must choose both.'*

# SOCIETIES

Love is rarely mentioned beyond our domestic / romantic environs and is close to taboo in working spaces – a little like conflict, strangely enough. And yet some of best work I was ever part of was succeeded because love was at its core. It was with young men failed by school, armed, isolated, feared by other people. Every week a space opened up and them provided free food, company, laughs, advice from a group of men just older

FRICITION



# Dance



*'Diversity is being invited to the party. Inclusion is being asked to dance'*

All our interactions with others are dances, some formal, some loose, sometimes close together, other times further apart. A dance can be inclusive or very alienating - is this my music, my way of dancing, are these my steps? There is an ease when the two find a way to merge and the flow of the dance is unstoppable. There is a jarring when we step on toes and trip each other up. Perhaps our anxieties about 'getting it right' get in the way, and encouraging spontaneous and frivolous pirouettes would make us laugh and lighten up. I wonder how things might change if everyone was allowed the lead in at least one dance, picked the music, set the tone - in families, work, life. It would push us all to understand and follow the other.

REFLECT

FRICITION | LOVE | GENEROSITY | DIFFERENCE



## THOUGHTS? INSIGHTS?

Type your reflections here

Show me some prompts +

DONE

FRICITION LOVE



## THOUGHTS? INSIGHTS?

Type your reflections here

Show me some prompts X  
Are there times and spaces when you find it easier to be generous?

DONE

FRICITION LOVE

# Shared characteristics of both tools

---

- Moving away from standard qualitative studies - both have a quantitative element
- Attention paid to aesthetics during data collection as well as in presentation of results
- Useful as one stage of a multi-layered research project / intervention
- Taking the researcher out of the process as far as possible
- And also ... idiosyncratic and explorative

# Potential?

---

## Tool 1 – energy shift visualization

- Combines verbal and nonverbal data
- Provides baseline for further qualitative analysis – in this example, laughter
- Visual element intriguing
- Potential in identifying cultural differences and signifiers
- Inter-rater reliability is key - but time consuming
- Other possible approaches?

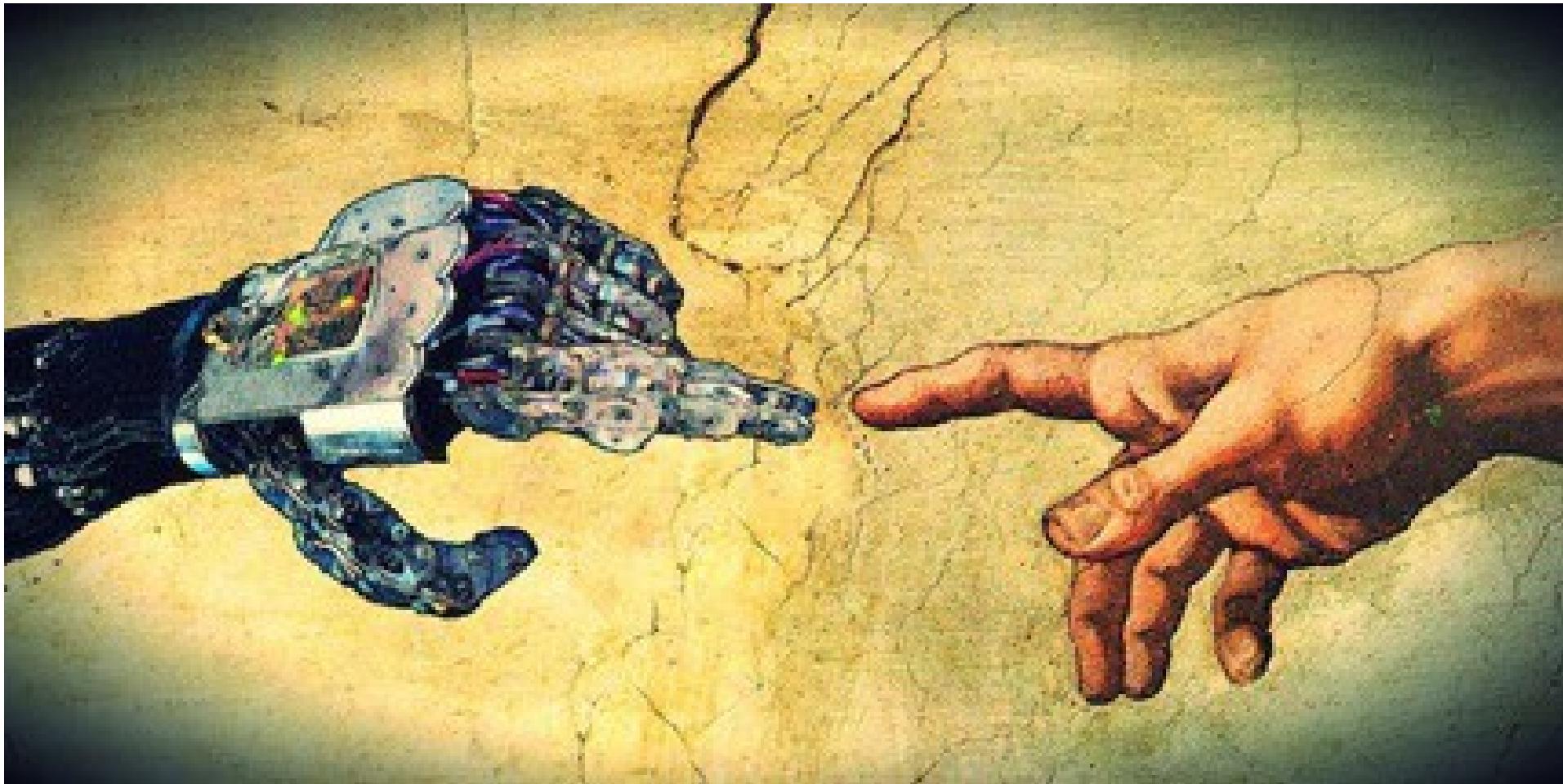
## Tool 2 – space for reflection

- Back-end (behind the scenes) collects data, allowing analysis that relates to
  - Journey (self navigation through the site)
  - Qualitative data via reflections
- Expands understanding of other realities in non-threatening private space
- Could be part of pre-dialogue preparation

# Exploring synergies between art and technology

Karen Abi-Ezzi & Nabeela Khan  
University of Bradford

IPTG



Source: <https://www.quora.com/What-is-the-role-of-technology-in-the-evolution-and-development-of-art>

**IPTG**

# **Introducing the ‘So What do you See?’ Project in Ukraine:**

*collecting images produced by ordinary people to gauge how  
they feel about themselves and the ‘other’ in this conflict*

**IPTG**

# Project overview

July 2019 - Feb 2020

334 participants (17-  
60yrs) from 26 regions

Anonymous, only age,  
gender and location  
shared

105 post-workshop  
questionnaires  
collected

# The prompts

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. I see you as (64)          | 1. I would like to see you as (36)           |
| 2. I see myself as (46)       | 2. I would like to see myself (16)           |
| 3. You see yourself as (13)   | 3. You would to see me as (5)                |
| 4. You see yourself as (5)    | 4. You would like to see you as (3)          |
| 5. They see us as (17)        | 5. You would to see us as (15)               |
| 6. We see you a (19)          | 6. We would like to see you as (41)          |
| 7. We see us as (19)          | 7. We would like to see us as (17)           |
| 8. They see themselves as (6) | 8. They would like to see themselves as (12) |

<b>City (region)</b>	<b>Number of works</b>
Kyiv (108) Bila Tserkva (2) Irpin (1)	111
Kharkiv	11
Zaporizhzhya	2
Rivne	8
Odesa (8) Izmail (1)	9
Ternopil	3
Chernivtsi	6
Lviv	29
Kherson (3) Skadovsk (1)	4
Chernyhiv	1
Poltava (26) Gadyach (2)	28
Dnipro (11) Pyatyhatky (1)	12
Sumy (1) Konotop (3)	4
Cherkasy (1) Vatutiny (1)	2
Zakarpattya	2
Mykolayiv	4
Ivano-Frankivsk	2
Mariupol (Donetsk oblast but on Ukrainian territory	3
Vynnytsya	1
Kropyvnytsky	1
Khmelnytsky	1
Zhytomyr	3
Donetsk (occupied)	16
Luhansk (14) Sverdlovsk (9) Severodonetsk (1) Lysychansk (3) Rovenki (7) Molodogvardiysk (3) Krasnodon (1) (occupied)	38

# Some images...

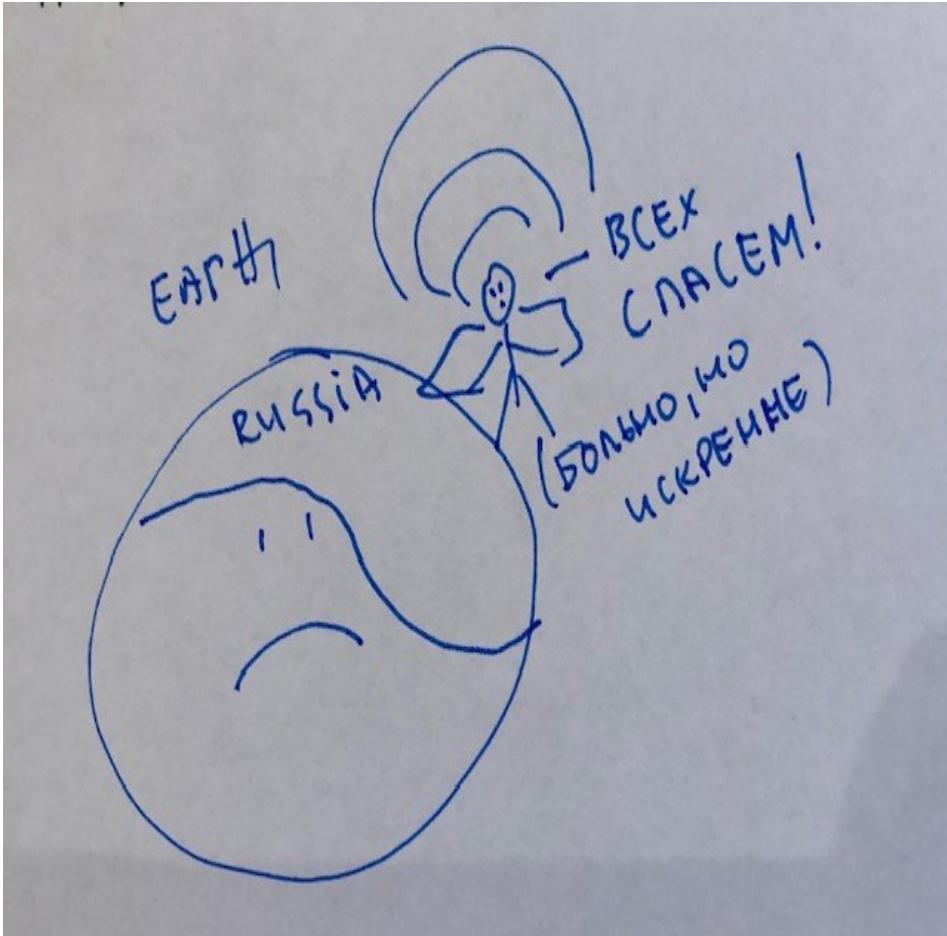
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# Image 3 | I see you as | M | 20 | Kyiv



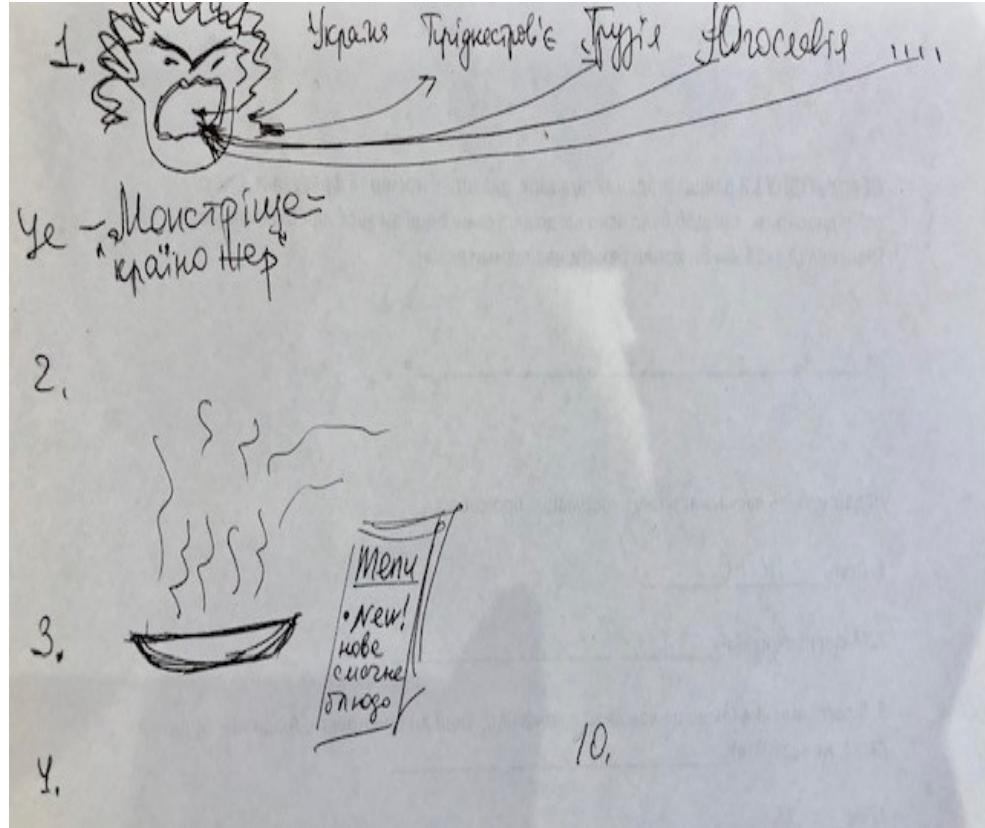
International Criminal Court, Hague

# Image 8 | They see themselves as | F | 37 | Kyiv



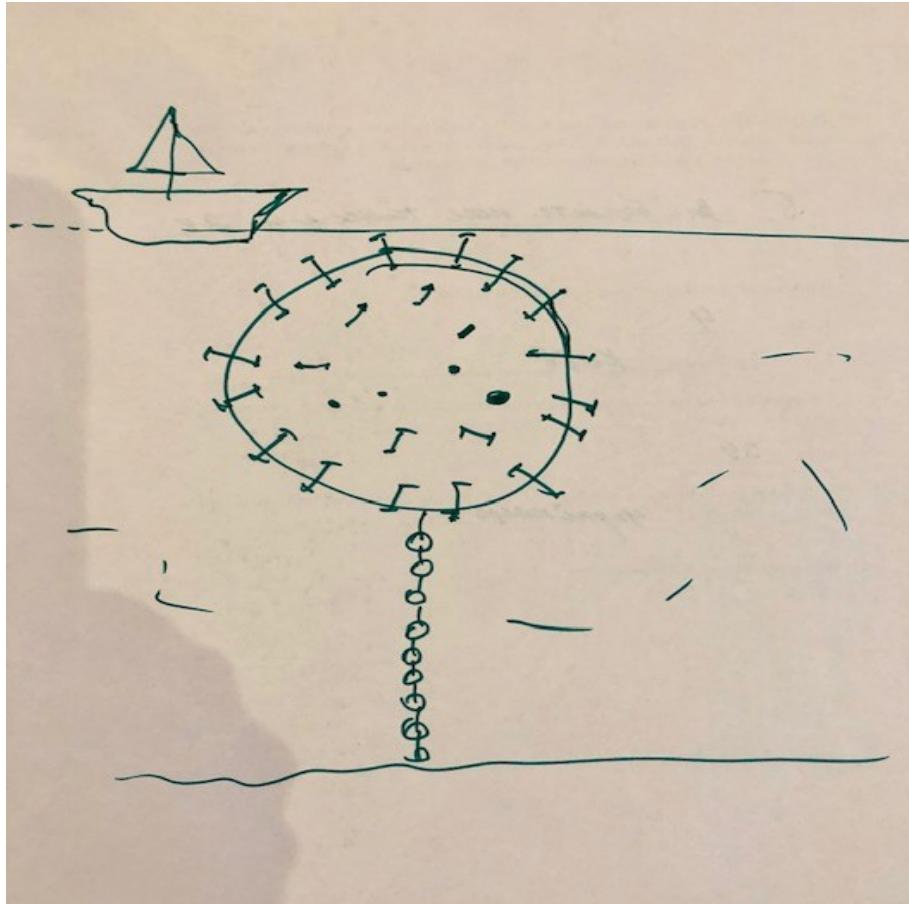
Angel says: “we will save everybody!”  
(it hurts, but it's sincere)

# Image 9 | I see you as, you see me as | F | 40 | Kyiv



A monster who eats countries  
Arrows: Ukraine, Transnistria, Georgia,  
Yugoslavia  
Menu: New tasty meal

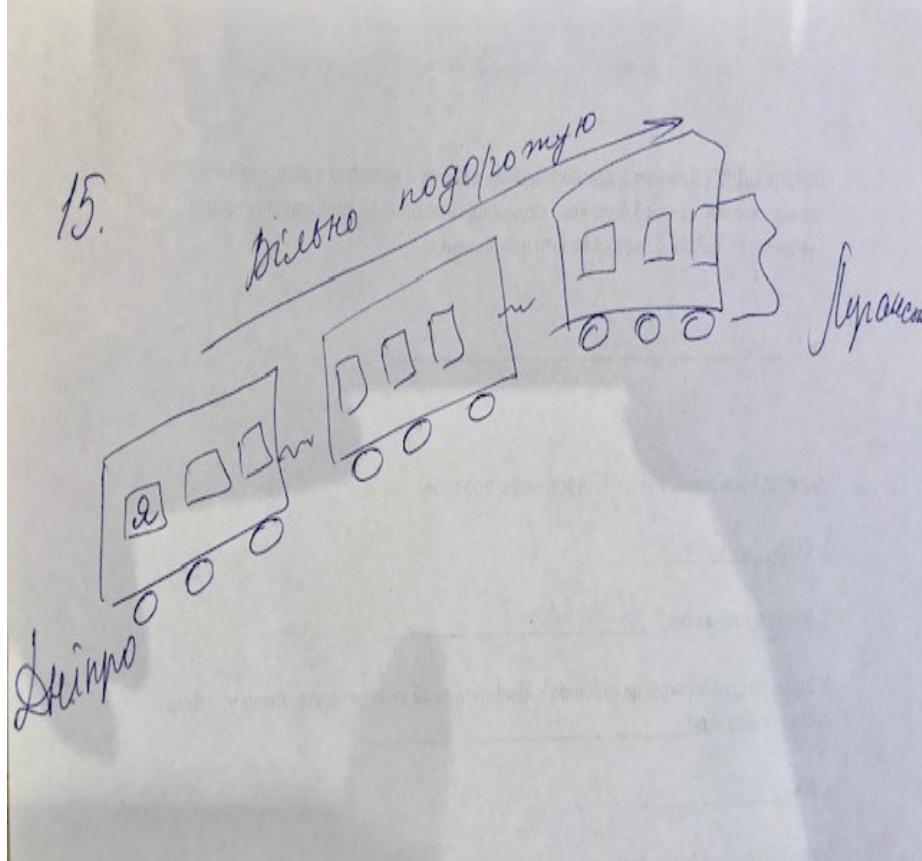
Image 30 | You see us as| M | 39 | Kyiv



A problem?

IPTG

# Image 15 | We would like to see us as.. | F | 43 | Dnipro



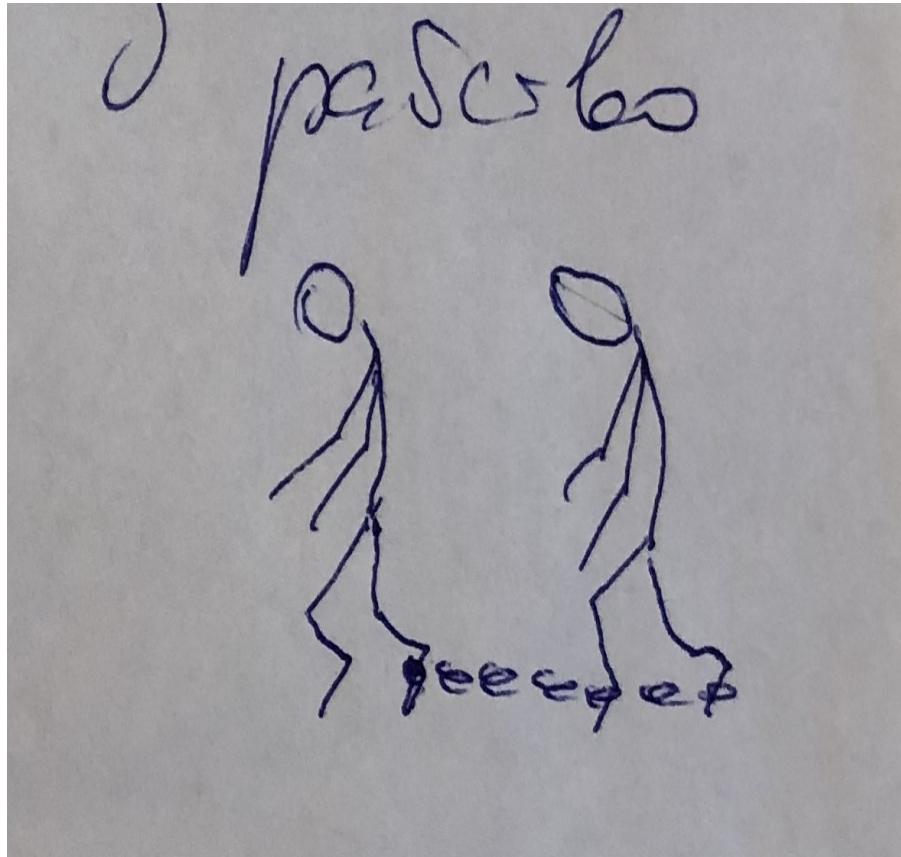
The participant shared that she used to live in Luhansk but moved to Dnipro due to the war, leaving her parents behind. The text above the train reads 'free to travel'.

# Image 22 | I see myself as | F | 53 | Luhansk



A caged bird?

# Image 46 | You would like to see us as | M | 52 | Kherson



The text reads 'slavery'

# Image 77 | You see us as | F | 19 | Ternopil



Changing everything around, a tornado that destroys established but outdated order

**Image 79 | I see myself as | F | 20 | Rivne**



Unprotected

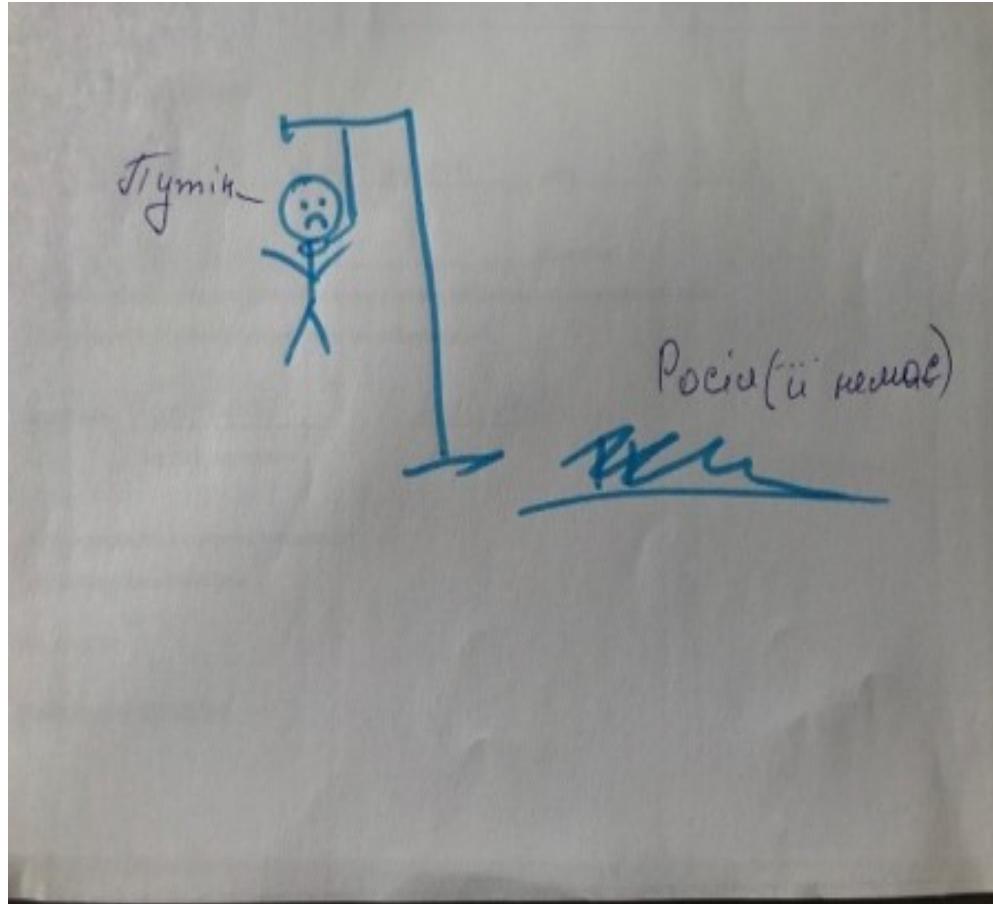
**Image 128 | We see us as | M | 44 | Bila Tserkva**



**Ukrainian**

**IPTG**

# Image 133 | We would like to see you as | F | 25 | Kyiv



Putin hanged, Russia non-existent

# Image 143 | We see us as | M | 27 | Molodogvardiysk



Under Russia/Putin/the Kremlin

Image 156 | We would like to see you as | F | 22 | Luhansk



Independent but friendly

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# What is the IPTG?

- a newly-formed multi-disciplinary group
- tech professionals, conflict practitioners, researchers & academics
- developing resources for peace-building efforts worldwide

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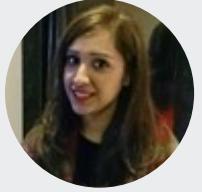
# Our people



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Public Policy & Sustainability  
University of Bradford, UK



**Noli Ayo**  
Ateneo de Davao University  
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**Nabeela Khan**  
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**Lois Yellowthunder**  
University of Minnesota, US

# IPTG

The Interdisciplinary  
PeaceTech Group

Join us!  
Thank you



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peacetechgroup.github.io