



SeeD INNOVATIONS CATALOGUE



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#1

Integrated Programming at the intersection of peacebuilding, livelihoods, and mental health.

In conflict-affected countries, the conflict and violence have devastating effects on individuals' mental health and livelihood competency. Following a participatory process that included interdisciplinary specialists and national and local stakeholders, we developed cross-sectoral, community-oriented intervention protocols aiming to foster multi-systemic resilience. These protocols integrate not only peacebuilding and mental health components but also livelihood components. *Implemented between 2019 - 2023.*

In [Rwanda](#), Interpeace & SeeD initiated the design of a holistic, community-based, and scalable public health initiative for the psychosocial and socioeconomic recovery of survivors and perpetrators of the genocide against the Tutsi. The objective has been to develop protocols and approaches that are group-based, resilience-oriented, and informed by global best practices while being culturally grounded in Rwanda. More specifically, we have brought together diverse stakeholders, including government partners, academic partners, and community-based organizations, in a participatory process that has led to the development, validation, pilot testing, implementation, and ongoing evaluation of various public health tools. These tools were developed to target the individual by strengthening socioemotional skills and addressing the transdiagnostic factors that underline psychopathology, the family by breaking the intergenerational transmission of trauma and empowering youth to raise their voice, and the community by fostering social cohesion, rebuilding trust, and addressing poverty. Currently, these interventions are undergoing testing through mixed-methods evaluation, combining randomized controlled trials with qualitative methods such as outcome harvesting. Additionally, similar initiatives have been undertaken in other countries, including Kenya, Ukraine, Cyprus, Libya, Moldova, and Liberia.

Future application suggestions

Interventions of this nature are crucial in countries affected by extreme violence and trauma as they address the root causes of conflict. Programs that include activities dealing with past wounds, expanding access to social services, and building family and community relationships can help rebuild the social fabric and support individuals in participating in the process of forging peace within their communities. For example, Syria is a country that has endured substantial trauma. Interventions designed to address these issues can be implemented within a group or community setting involving Syrians who experienced severe trauma during the war. Similarly, such interventions can be adapted and implemented in other conflict-affected or post-conflict countries in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia.

#2

Assessment of Multi-Systemic (ASM) Resilience in Conflict-affected populations

In conflict-affected countries, we have laid the groundwork for the development of multi-systemic resilience assessments of 3 kinds: Resilient Livelihoods, Resilient Peacefulness, and Resilient Wellbeing. These assessments are based on a multi-method participatory approach that utilizes both quantitative and qualitative tools. They take into account the capacities at various levels, including individuals, families, communities, and institutions. *Implemented between 2015 - 2023.*

SCORE in [Afghanistan](#) was designed in partnership with the Afghanistan Peace Support Initiative (APSI), incorporating indicators from the World Bank's Afghanistan Database and other external sources. Its purpose is to examine the factors that enhance the resilience of Afghan citizens. The assessment includes interviews and a quantitative survey to investigate the impact of atrocity prevention, community security, food security, post-traumatic well-being, rights and inclusion of women and girls, and the perspectives of Afghans in Taliban-controlled and contested districts on shaping resilience. The Ethiopia Peace Index (EPI) is a participatory research tool developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Peace of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Interpeace. Its aim is to measure and analyze dimensions such as peacefulness, mental well-being, gender equality, and food security. By understanding the role of these indicators in promoting multi-systemic resilience, interventions and policies can be developed to target these factors and drive social transformation. Similar initiatives have been implemented in other countries, including Guatemala, Liberia, East Timor, Ukraine, South Sudan, Bangladesh, Libya, and Rwanda

Future Application Suggestions

Assessing resilience in conflict-affected and post-conflict communities can help in several ways: 1) Identifying the underlying vulnerabilities that contribute to conflict. 2) Targeting resources in areas that are most in need to ensure that these resources are provided to build resilience. 3) Identifying areas where institutions are weak and need strengthening. 4) Informing policy decisions related to conflict to ensure that policies and future programs are evidence-based and effective in addressing the underlying causes of conflict. 5) Measuring progress in building resilience overtime. A huge value of the AMR is also its ability to discover hidden factors unrelated to the expected conflict drivers. For example, it was found that owning fowl and not cattle is a massive resilience factor for food security in South Sudan. These hidden factors allow peacebuilding actions to be conducted even if time or resources are a problem.

The primary objective was to develop programs that intersected youth empowerment and peacebuilding in schools within conflict-affected contexts. To achieve this, we partnered with UNICEF to develop innovative digital tools that allowed school administrators and family members to assess school functionality and measure youth resilience, specifically focusing on socioemotional skills, both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Implemented between 2017 – 2022.*

SeeD, in collaboration with UNICEF, conducted a survey involving 7,846 adolescents aged 10-19 in **Ukraine**. The survey aimed to explore the individual, family, and institutional factors that contribute to both adaptive and maladaptive outcomes in youth. The study had three main objectives:

- To examine the role of [life skills](#) in youth mental health, psychopathology, education, and civic outcomes.
- To provide insights into the positive effects of [positive parenting](#) on youth well-being, as well as the detrimental impact of family abuse on maladaptive outcomes, taking into account the protective role of the school.
- To investigate the significance of [school connectedness](#) in fostering positive developmental outcomes in youth.

The findings of this study informed policy interventions that aimed to strengthen individuals, families, and educational systems in order to promote adaptive outcomes among youth and mitigate maladaptive ones. In **Mali**, SeeD partnered with Search for Common Ground Mali (SFCG) to conduct a multi-method and multi-level assessment and analysis. The purpose was to identify the factors contributing to youth school dropout, school dysfunction, and the resilient factors that enable schools to operate effectively even in insecure conditions. The assessment utilized tools such as the SCORE survey, which involved parents, children, and teachers, as well as qualitative methods like Conflict Scan to assess the aforementioned indicators. The findings provided insights for the development of programs that focus on enhancing school dynamics and operations through an ecosystem approach that considers the relationship between family, school, and community.

Future application suggestions

Similar initiatives could be undertaken in other regions in Africa, Asia and East Europe.

#4

Political Legitimacy Index (PLI)

The Political Legitimacy Index (PLI) was developed specifically for Ukraine, but it has the potential for broader application globally. The PLI serves to identify areas or demographic groups with low perceptions of legitimacy in the state, providing insights into the breakdown of the social contract between the government and citizens. It can be utilized to measure changes in perceptions overtime, with the goal of systematically improving crucial aspects of legitimacy and resilience against destabilizing factors in state building and democratization processes. *Implemented in 2020.*

In collaboration with Chemonics and the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), SeeD developed the Political Legitimacy Index (PLI). The index was constructed based on a conceptual and theoretical framework that drew from scholarly literature and good practices in the field of legitimacy. SeeD further developed metrics to measure the different dimensions and elements of legitimacy within this framework and applied it specifically to the case of Ukraine. The PLI aimed to examine the profiles of citizens with varying levels of legitimacy (low, medium, and high) and to identify the drivers of legitimacy. Its objective was to support Ukraine's democratization process and enhance its resilience against foreign interventions that could destabilize the country. The success of the PLI led to the establishment of the Partnership Fund for Resilient Ukraine (PFRU), a multi-donor program led by Chemonics in collaboration with SeeD and funded by FCDO and other partners. Furthermore, the PLI expanded into a social contract framework, incorporating additional metrics. However, the deployment of this expanded framework is yet to take place.

Future application suggestions

In today's world, numerous countries exhibit a substantial disconnection between decision-makers and citizens. The Political Legitimacy Index (PLI) holds great significance as it can offer scientific knowledge regarding the erosion of legitimacy among decision-makers in the eyes of the public and identify areas where governments can improve their legitimacy. PLI could also be expanded to understand and unpack the state of and hence foster a healthy social contract. This is especially important in countries such as Lebanon where tensions between stakeholders and citizens have occurred since the civil war. In countries, where elections or reform processes are polarizing or there is corrosion of legitimacy for various reasons, it could be valuable to implement remedial actions to counter polarization and strengthen democratic governance. Rising political polarization is a significant element of the global democratic crisis, and intense divisions are tearing at the seams of democratic societies worldwide. Therefore, it is crucial to gauge the public's perception of their government so far, which is key for democratization processes, reforms, harmonization with the EU acquis, other reform processes, and transitional governance initiatives.

We have conceptualized and developed the SCORE (Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index), which serves as a versatile and participatory assessment tool. It is designed to be scientific, multi-disciplinary and responsive to the specific context in which it is applied. SCORE incorporates both a process framework, which guides the design, implementation and interpretation of the research and a content framework that includes a wide range of indicators and conceptual frameworks. In its development, SCORE draws inspiration from various scientific disciplines while remaining adaptable to incorporate new research findings, global policy guidelines, and the realities of each local and regional context. It utilizes advanced analytics to investigate pathways to change, supporting evidence-based and transformative policy and program design. The findings generated through SCORE can be used to optimize resource allocation by identifying and prioritizing interventions that have the potential for the greatest impact. *Implemented between 2012 - 2023.*

In [Bosnia-Herzegovina](#), SeeD collaborated with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/The Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for the SCORE Bosnia–Herzegovina study. The study involved a household survey with 3,637 adults, aiming to gain insights into the factors at the individual, group, and media levels that are associated with constructive and aggressive civic behaviors. The findings of this program provided valuable information that can guide policy-making and program design to transform the peace trajectory in the country, addressing issues such as ethnonationalism and violent civic tendencies. In the case of SCORE Ukraine, the SeeD team partnered with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United States Agency for International Development to develop two volumes on Social Cohesion. The [first volume](#) focused on establishing theoretical and conceptual definitions of social cohesion, exploring variations among its vertical and horizontal components. The [second volume](#) examined the factors that disrupt social cohesion and hinder civic engagement through advanced analysis, including a cross-lagged model with measurements taken at two time points (2019/2021), in order to establish causal relationships among these factors. Other examples where SeeD has been involved in similar initiatives include Cyprus, Nepal, Liberia, Moldova, Iraq, Zimbabwe, Armenia, Malaysia, South Sudan, Cote d'Ivoire, Afghanistan, and the Caribbean Region.

Future application suggestions

Other examples where SeeD could be involved in similar initiatives include Ukraine, Ethiopia, Serbia Myanmar, Yemen and Lebanon.

SeeD developed individual and institutional level assessment tools that can help monitor progress towards the goals and indicators identified under SDG16 (Sustainable Development Goals) and SDG5 in Liberia. *Implemented between 2018 - 2022.*

In [Liberia](#), the SeeD team collaborated with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to calibrate the SCORE Index. This index was implemented longitudinally across three waves between 2016 to 2021. During the first wave, the assessment focused on indicators that strengthen social cohesion, good governance, and citizen resilience to prevent conflicts and facilitate peaceful transitions of power. In the second wave, the scope of the assessment was expanded to include a gender equality and employability framework to enhance livelihood security. Additionally, a governance assessment tool was developed and implemented. The assessment aligned itself with tracking progress on SDGs (Gender Equality) and SDG16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). In the third wave, the SCORE Liberia assessment refined its dimensions, focusing on security, violence prevention, gender equality, livelihood security, and good governance based on the learnings from previous waves. The Government of Liberia has recognized the value of SCORE as a strategic progress monitoring tool. It has been integrated into high-level plans, including the President's Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development. SCORE Liberia is preparing for its 4th Wave in 2023.

Future application suggestions

The Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG16) tool, which focuses on Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, and SDG5, which emphasizes Gender Equality, serve as important frameworks for monitoring and studying the progress of countries worldwide in relation to these goals. These tools facilitate the assessment of social cohesion, violence prevention, and economic security, providing valuable insights into the factors that reduce vulnerability to violent conflict and improve developmental outcomes. By addressing violence and promoting social cohesion, there is an enhancement in people's development and overall well-being. Consequently, this tool can be applied in economically disadvantaged regions of North Africa, Europe, and Central Asia that have experienced conflicts or political crises.

Considering that employability is recognized as a central dimension for economic development, social security, and individual well-being, as well as a key global agenda for youth inclusion and the World Economic Forum, SeeD has developed a research framework and toolkit that help investigate and measure key dimensions related to employability and financial literacy in different contexts. *Implemented in 2019.*

The SeeD team, in partnership with the Irish Embassy in Liberia, developed research frameworks and toolkits that calibrated metrics to measure [employability](#) and [financial literacy](#). The employability framework is categorized into six dimensions, which includes optimism about future employment, job-seeking competence and behaviors, employment orientation, employability flexibility, career ambition, and professional performance. It also encompasses professional competence, confidence, and versatility of hard skills. The financial literacy framework, on the other hand, was developed under seven categories: financial information consumption, financial management, financial judgment, saving and investment orientation, awareness of financial services, knowledge of financial concepts, and numeracy skills. These metrics were developed based on good practices and existing literature. Subsequently, some metrics were calibrated specifically for Liberia based on input from focus groups and expert interviews. To ensure validity and reliability, all metrics were tested through online pilot surveys conducted in various contexts, including Ukraine, Armenia, Cyprus, and others.

Future application suggestions

The employability framework can indeed be a valuable tool to implement in countries where a significant portion of the youth population faces high unemployment rates. By gaining knowledge about the factors that influence employability and financial literacy in these countries, it can contribute to research on labor rights, working conditions, and the job market specific to these regions. This knowledge can further inform the development of new policies aimed at monitoring and enhancing financial stability, as well as programs that promote financial literacy. Such initiatives can have crucial implications for individuals' welfare and economic well-being. Examples of countries where this framework could be applied include Pakistan, Egypt, and Nigeria. These countries face challenges in terms of youth unemployment and could benefit from implementing strategies to improve employability and financial literacy among their populations.

We have developed a life skills framework around which assessment tools and interventions can be designed to activate and strengthen life skills. This framework aims to improve access to the job market, strengthen social cohesion and citizenship, and promote responsibility and self-growth. *Implemented between 2019 - 2023.*

The SeeD Team, in collaboration with UNICEF and other international organizations such as the World Bank, has developed [36 life skills](#) along with corresponding measurement metrics. These skills are organized under three pillars: life skills for empowerment (which consist of wellbeing and learning skills), life skills for employability (including self-direction and collaboration skills), and life skills for citizenship (encompassing coexistence and participation skills). The assessment framework accompanying these skills is highly versatile and can be integrated into various studies, surveys, resilience analyses, intervention protocols, team building activities, institutional capacity building, and HR resource management. An important development related to the life skills framework is the collaboration between Interpeace and SeeD in creating a life skills training system specifically tailored to the Rwanda program. This system includes questionnaires designed to identify deficits in life skills and a library of 30 distinct intervention modules that can be utilized based on the specific life skills that need to be cultivated. This comprehensive training system is highly complementary to the joint efforts of Interpeace and SeeD in Rwanda for "Integrated Programming at the intersection of peacebuilding, livelihoods, and mental health." It plays a significant role in the successful and sustainable implementation of the protocols.

Future application suggestions

The Life Skills Framework holds significant potential in large countries where adversities can hinder the capacity of youth to thrive across various aspects of life. While developing countries can benefit from the technologies associated with the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), the realization of this potential depends on several factors, including access to technology, workers' skills, and market conditions. Presently, millions of young individuals worldwide are either unemployed or underemployed, while employers struggle to fill available positions. This challenge is partly rooted in the difficulty of preparing the future workforce for the 4IR. Countries with a weak manufacturing base often lack realistic prospects for industrial leapfrogging. The Life Skills Framework, led by UNICEF, places emphasis on the importance of life skills in youth development. By equipping young people with essential skills necessary for personal, social, academic, and professional success, the framework addresses this pressing need. Consequently, it has the potential to offer valuable insights that can shape the future of education, gender dynamics, and the values-driven direction of young individuals.

We have developed mixed-method tools to assess the capacity, efficiency, competency, accessibility, and inclusivity of public institutions and authorities. These tools incorporate participatory approaches and scientific processes, involving stakeholders and utilizing rigorous data collection methods. The aim is to provide comprehensive evaluations that capture diverse perspectives and generate reliable insights. These assessments facilitate informed decision-making and improvements in public governance. *Implemented between 2017 - 2018.*

For the [Liberia](#) Project, a governance assessment panel was established for each county. This panel consisted of 15-20 representatives from various sectors, including local authorities, police, teachers, CSO representatives, health workers, and more. The assessment process involved both qualitative and quantitative methods. Throughout the qualitative assessment, the panel engaged in collective discussions prompted by a triggering question. This allowed for in-depth exploration and examination of governance issues in each sector, such as education, health, justice, economy, and service delivery. These qualitative discussions helped build convergence and mutual understanding among the panel representatives. The quantitative assessment involved the use of a scoring rubric for each sector. Panel members independently and anonymously assigned scores based on the rubric aimed to take a snapshot of governance performance in different sectors. Similar assessment methods were also employed in other contexts, such as the Ukraine expert scoring and the Cyprus security dialogue expert vetting.

Future application suggestions

This tool is a valuable resource for gathering data on the level of good governance and strong institutions in any country, making a significant contribution to SDG16. For example, it can identify areas where public institutions are falling short in terms of accessibility and inclusivity. This knowledge can inform policymakers regarding strategic priorities in these areas. Rolling out this tool in Eastern European countries, including Poland, Hungary, Moldova, Serbia, and others, would be particularly beneficial.

This versatile toolbox encompasses multiple frameworks (citizenship, disarmament, PVE) and metrics designed to comprehend the underlying factors contributing to violent tendencies and radicalization, spanning from political violence to violent extremism. It incorporates various methodologies, including individual and community-level surveys, leaders' surveys, and focus groups, to gather comprehensive data. This tool also aims to identify the drivers of positive and active citizenship that lead to social change by using constructive means.

SeeD's toolbox for understanding violent tendencies and radicalization pathways has proven to be versatile and comprehensive as it has been implemented in various contexts with adaptable lenses. In [Bosnia](#), the toolbox was tailored to focus on understanding the processes of nationalist radicalization and identifying resilience factors against it. This allowed for an in-depth exploration of the factors contributing to radicalization and the identification of mechanisms that can counteract it. Furthermore, SeeD is developing an Index on Community Resilience against Violent Extremism in **Côte d'Ivoire's** northern border areas. The Index aims to understand how communities deal with violent extremism threats, identify socioeconomic consequences related to violent extremism, and measure its impact on social cohesion. The goal is to provide a response to help communities maintain their social cohesion when facing the perceived presence of violent extremism groups. In **Niger**, the United Nations Department of Peace Operations (DPO) initiated a project to investigate the link between climate change and recruitment patterns of armed groups in the Sahel, by commencing initially a pilot study on the Tillaberi region. The project aims to approach climate change from a Disarmament Demobilization Reintegration (DDR) perspective and focus on how climate change-driven grievances, vulnerabilities, and tensions influence recruitment patterns by armed groups and affect communities, with a focus on the ways they affect men and women differently. The project will result in the development of a diagnostic and predictive analytical tool containing specific indicators that will be used to develop DDR training and Community Violence Reduction (CVR) interventions. In **Burkina Faso**, Interpeace and SeeD conducted a study to examine the perception of security services and its connection to the eruption of violence.

Future application suggestions

Countries afflicted by conflict and civil wars provide compelling contexts in which the tool could be deployed, aiming to gain a deeper understanding of the factors contributing to the increasing tendencies of radicalization within the population. The toolkit could be deployed in designing interventions related to CVR and DDR programs in countries such as Yemen, Tunisia, Palestine, as well as countries from the Sahel region such as Burkina Faso and Mali. Given the intricate link between conflict drivers and climate change, the relevance of this tool underpinned by its contextual versatility and policy responsiveness.

Security Dialogue Initiative (SDI) is a research and dialogue framework that has multiple dimensions and analytical tools. It can develop convergences around seemingly controversial and contradicting security issues in divided societies where one group's security has been juxtaposed as another's insecurity. SDI helps groups move from a zero-sum equation to a win-win equation by expanding the security framework from hard and reactive security considerations to include soft, ontological, and preventative measures.

Interpeace and SeeD successfully developed, interpreted, and evaluated SDI in **Cyprus**, resulting in a significant impact on the perception, discourse, and understanding of security among different groups and stakeholders across the island. The primary objective of SDI in Cyprus was to support the Cyprus Peace Process by conducting research, understanding the security needs and fears of the two communities, and formulating solutions to potential risks during a post-transition period. A noteworthy achievement of the project was the design of a new security architecture for Cyprus, accompanied by transitional arrangements supported by stakeholders such as national and international actors, Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities, as well as individuals from various political affiliations. The establishment of robust communication channels and constructive dialogue with a wide range of stakeholders, including national negotiation teams, members of parliament, and UN officials, played a crucial role in shaping and transforming the security discourse on the island. The success of SDI in Cyprus demonstrates its effectiveness in facilitating transformative and inclusive security discussions, understanding and consensus among diverse stakeholders. The project's outcomes have contributed significantly to the advancement of the Cyprus Peace Process and have established a foundation for sustainable peacebuilding efforts on the island.

Future application suggestions

This tool would prove highly beneficial in communities characterized by high levels of polarization or intense intra-conflicts, where shifting the rhetoric towards a win-win scenario is of utmost importance. Conducting research and understanding the security needs and fears of the conflicting parties can facilitate the identification of underlying causes and the development of appropriate solutions. By creating a context that prioritizes the safety needs of all involved parties and fosters democratic dialogue and trust between them, global stability can be enhanced by reducing the likelihood of conflict and promoting peaceful resolutions. Examples of communities where this tool could be applied include Moldova and Nagorno-Karabakh, which have experienced significant polarization and conflicts.

The primary objective was to develop a framework to investigate progress towards the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and SDG 5. The findings acquired from Gender SCORE can lead to multi-level activities which set gender equality as a national priority. *Implemented from 2018-ongoing.*

Gender SCORE was initially developed in **Cyprus** to gain insights into why women exhibited more skepticism towards the peace process and to explore ways to enhance women's meaningful participation in the peacebuilding efforts. SeeD collaborated with UN Women, from the Istanbul regional office to country offices in **Moldova, Ukraine, and Liberia**, to develop indicators addressing issues such as traditional gender norms, toxic masculinity, and access to household assets. The process involved participatory and deliberative approaches, resulting in the production of evidence-based policy papers. The success of the initiative in Cyprus led to its expansion into Moldova, Ukraine, and Liberia. In these contexts, the developed indicators were integrated into SCORE studies, serving as tools for qualitative methods, participatory validation, and consultations. In Ukraine specifically, Gender SCORE provided valuable evidence regarding key indicators that hindered women's meaningful participation in various sectors, including civic, economic, and political domains. The findings also shed light on the negative impacts of these barriers, such as economic fragility, poor health outcomes, and exposure to violence.

Future application suggestions

Gender SCORE is a valuable tool that can be beneficial in countries where discrimination against women and marginalized groups is prevalent. It sheds light on the norms that perpetuate oppression and toxic masculinity, providing insights into the cultural, social, and political contexts that impact women and gender. This knowledge can inform future gender-oriented programs aiming at reducing gender differences in economic, social, and political aspects of life. Moreover, Gender SCORE helps understand the root causes behind intractable issues such as female genital mutilation, child marriages, and domestic violence, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of policies and programs addressing these problems. Overall, Gender SCORE contributes to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in challenging contexts.

#13

Participatory Polling Initiative

The Participatory Polling Initiative (PPI) is a valuable tool that can be used in communities or societies facing conflicts and in need of progress. It offers a wide range of innovative options for conflict resolution, bringing together diverse groups and presenting them with various exchanges that could be supported in negotiations. By establishing an evidence-based approach, it creates opportunities for compromise and solutions. Additionally, through surveying the society, it fosters dialogue in the civil space, facilitating discussions on potential areas of compromise. The PPI effectively generates pathways for dialogue and resolution in challenging conflict situations. *Implemented between 2012 - 2017.*

This participatory polling initiative resulted in the establishment of the SCORE Index for [Cyprus](#) in 2012. The index aimed to identify factors at individual, community, and institutional levels that could predict political settlement in Cyprus. The program's objective was to provide valuable insights to inform and strengthen peacebuilding initiatives and activities in Cyprus. By utilizing an evidence-based and participatory approach, the SCORE index contributed to the development of policies and programs. The index revealed several predictors that either promoted or hindered resilience, social cohesion, and reconciliation, thus influencing the readiness of both communities for political compromise.

Future application suggestions

The PPI (Peace Process Intelligence) can be a valuable tool in situations where groups and communities are stuck in a deadlock and negotiations are not progressing due to a lack of flexibility. This tool can be particularly beneficial in contexts such as Moldova, the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict, or in Western European spheres where tense dialogues on migration issues exist.



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