

# Global Peace Intelligence Package (GPIP)

A unified OSINT-driven, legally-actionable blueprint for global nonviolence, security, and cooperative prosperity

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## Executive Summary

This single-document intelligence package (the GPIIP) combines verified OSINT, international legal instruments, operational frameworks, and implementation roadmaps designed to materially reduce armed conflict and accelerate post-conflict recovery worldwide.

Key verified facts informing this package:

1. Global military expenditure rose to approximately \$2.72 trillion in 2024, the largest total on record and a 9.4% real-term increase vs. 2023, constraining fiscal capacity for development while fueling arms races.<sup>1</sup>
2. At the end of 2024, 123.2 million people worldwide were forcibly displaced due to persecution, conflict, and violence — an unprecedented scale of humanitarian need.<sup>2</sup>
3. The Israeli–Palestinian (Gaza) humanitarian crisis and multiple other protracted conflicts (Ukraine, Syria, Yemen, Sudan, Ethiopia, etc.) remain active flashpoints in 2024–2025 and require both immediate humanitarian access and structural political pathways to ceasefire and justice.<sup>3</sup>
4. Dozens to over a hundred armed conflicts and significant political violence situations are monitored worldwide by established legal/OSINT institutions (Geneva Academy RULAC; ACLED). These open-source trackers form the empirical basis of automated detection and escalation analytics.<sup>4</sup>

The GPIIP is organized as:

1. Intelligence baseline (verified)
2. Legal instruments (Global Peace Accord text and templates)
3. Technical architecture (real-time detection, sanctions automation, verification pipelines)
4. Operational playbooks (peacekeeping, rapid humanitarian response, resource redistribution)
5. Citizen civil-society interfaces (reporting, verification, local assemblies)
6. Implementation timeline, metrics, and appendices (data sources, legal templates, tech schematics)

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<sup>1</sup>Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), *Trends in World Military Expenditure, 2024*. [https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/2504\\_fs\\_milex\\_2024.pdf](https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/2504_fs_milex_2024.pdf).

<sup>2</sup>UNHCR, *Global Trends Report 2024*. <https://www.unhcr.org/global-trends-report-2024>.

<sup>3</sup>UN OCHA Gaza updates; Crisis Group *10 Conflicts to Watch in 2025*. <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-311-gaza-strip>, <https://www.crisisgroup.org/global/10-conflicts-watch-2025>.

<sup>4</sup>Geneva Academy RULAC; ACLED conflict datasets. <https://geneva-academy.ch/galleries/today-s-armed-conflicts>, <https://acleddata.com>.

# 1 OSINT Threat Landscape — Verified Baseline

This section synthesizes verified, open-source data (April–July 2025 sweep) to produce a living threat landscape.

## 1.1 Global Metrics (verified)

- **World military expenditure (2024):** \$2.72 trillion total; +9.4% in real terms from 2023 (SIPRI). <sup>5</sup>
- **Forcibly displaced (end 2024):** 123.2 million people. <sup>6</sup>
- **Humanitarian crises with immediate mass-casualty and displacement pressure (2024–2025):** Gaza/Israel, Ukraine, Sudan, Yemen, Syria, Sahel hotspots, Ethiopia’s regional violence, and protracted instability in parts of West Africa and the Horn. (See Crisis Group / OCHA updates.)<sup>7</sup>

## 1.2 Priority Hotspots (sample verified snapshots)

| Hotspot       | Verified situation summary — sources                                                                                                                               |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gaza / Israel | Ongoing humanitarian crisis since October 2023; high civilian casualties, constrained aid access; multiple agency situation updates (OCHA, UNRWA). <sup>8</sup>    |
| Ukraine       | Continued large-scale conventional conflict and mobilization, widespread destruction, sanctions regime; international security architecture strained. <sup>9</sup> |
| Sudan         | Inter-communal and military factional violence driving displacement and humanitarian collapse in 2023–2025; complex external actor involvement.                    |
| Yemen         | Houthi conflict and regionalized proxy dynamics continue to threaten Red Sea security and civilian infrastructure.                                                 |
| Ethiopia      | Localized flare-ups (including northern regions) and humanitarian access issues remain in 2024–2025.                                                               |

## 1.3 Disinformation and Conflict Economy

An integrated OSINT pipeline must monitor:

- Media ecosystems (state broadcasters, social platforms) for rapid narrative shifts (deepfakes, false-flag framing).
- Financial flows and arms transfers (SIPRI arms transfer datasets) to map conflict financing and sanctionable supply chains.
- Supply-chains of critical resources (food, energy, fertilizer, shipping lanes) to detect shocks that can fuel violence.

<sup>5</sup>SIPRI: [https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/2504\\_fs\\_milex\\_2024.pdf](https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/2504_fs_milex_2024.pdf).

<sup>6</sup>UNHCR: <https://www.unhcr.org/global-trends-report-2024>.

<sup>7</sup>Crisis Group, OCHA. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/global/10-conflicts-watch-2025>; <https://www.ocha.org>.

<sup>8</sup>OCHA Gaza updates; UNRWA sitreps. <https://www.ochaopt.org/updates>, <https://www.unrwa.org/resources/reports>.

<sup>9</sup>Multiple verified news and OSINT trackers; see SIPRI/Reuters coverage for military spending and operational summaries. <https://www.reuters.com/business/aerospace-defense/world-military-spending-hits-27-trillion-record-2025-04-27/>.

## 2 The Global Peace Accord (GPA) — Treaty Text (template)

### 2.1 Preamble

We, the signatories, recognizing the catastrophic social, economic, and ecological costs of armed conflict, commit to collective non-aggression, the progressive repurposing of offensive military capacities toward human security, the protection of civilians, and the creation of enforceable mechanisms for accountability, restorative justice, and reparations.

### 2.2 Core Articles (selected)

- Article 1: **Right to Nonviolence and Protection.** Parties shall refrain from the initiation of offensive military actions against other signatories and protected populations, and shall provide unhindered humanitarian access to affected civilian populations.
- Article 2: **Staged Disarmament Pathway.** Parties commit to a phased reduction in offensive armaments and the transparent conversion of military R&D to civilian purposes; timeline elements to be agreed in Annex A (verification protocols).
- Article 3: **Peace Technology Oversight.** Parties consent to registration of military AI/automation systems and to oversight by the International Peace Technology Council (IPTC), with public reporting requirements.
- Article 4: **Accountability and Sanctions Triggers.** Credible OSINT evidence of deliberate war crimes or acts of aggression will trigger a graduated sanctions and mediation process as defined in Annex C.
- Article 5: **Citizen Remedies.** Civil society and individuals retain the right to submit verified OSINT dossiers to the Global Public Court for War Crimes (GPCWC) for investigative and judicial consideration.

### 2.3 Annexes (summaries)

- Annex A: Verification Arms Conversion Protocols (technical: chain-of-custody, satellite imagery verification, open-source financial forensics).
- Annex B: Humanitarian Access Rapid Response standard operating procedures (SOPs).
- Annex C: Sanctions automation matrix remediation pathway.

### 3 Technical Architecture — Real-time Detection and Verification

This section provides an engineering-level blueprint for an OSINT-stack that supports GPIIP enforcement.

#### 3.1 Core components

1. **Multi-source Data Ingest:** Satellite imagery, AIS/ship tracking data, financial transaction anomalies, social-media firehose (filtered), traditional media scrape, NGO situation reports (UN OCHA, ICRC).
2. **Automated Evidence Ledger:** Immutable evidence records (timestamped, hashed) for each signal; public sampling with redaction for sensitive content to protect witnesses.
3. **Conflict Detection Models:** Ensemble AI models combining pattern detection (force mobilization), geospatial change detection, and natural language event extraction.
4. **Human-in-the-Loop Verification:** Dedicated OSINT review teams for final determination before triggering sanctions or legal action.
5. **Sanctions Response Orchestrator:** A rules engine that, given verifiable triggers, starts pre-agreed actions: targeted financial freezes, arms embargo notifications, diplomatic demarches, or deployment requests for peacekeeping units.
6. **Transparency Dashboard:** Public-facing portal for verified incident dossiers and status (with privacy protections).

#### 3.2 Sample detection-to-action pipeline (sequence)

Signal detected (satellite + social media) → automatic evidence ledger entry → AI classification (probable troop movement) → human OSINT verification (72 hours target) → provisional sanctions notice and diplomatic demarche → referral to GPCWC if war crimes suspected.

## **4 Enforcement Compliance Mechanisms**

### **4.1 Global Public Court for War Crimes (GPCWC)**

A permanent, hybrid-court model with:

- Public docketing for verified cases.
- Technical annex for digital evidence submission with chain-of-custody.
- Fast-track emergency investigative authority for imminent mass atrocity risk.

### **4.2 Sanctions Automation**

Sanctions tiers keyed to verified evidence levels:

1. Tier 1 (probable): targeted visa restrictions, trade watchlists.
2. Tier 2 (confirmed): financial asset freezes, targeted economic measures.
3. Tier 3 (grave, confirmed): multilateral embargoes, collective interdiction of offending supply chains.

### **4.3 Peacekeeping Rapid Deployment Force**

A demilitarized, multinational force focused on:

- Civilian protection, not offensive action.
- Non-lethal stabilization technologies.
- Logistics: field hospitals, water, mobile power, shelter.

## 5 Resource Redistribution Strategy

### 5.1 Global Peace Fund (GPF)

A dedicated fund seeded by:

- Redirected military budgets (voluntary national commitments).
- Seized illicit assets and corruption recoveries.
- International solidarity levies (e.g., nominal transaction tax).

Use-cases:

- Universal Basic Services pilot regions (food, water, healthcare).
- Rapid ecological reconstruction using low-carbon hemp-based materials (Seshat's Composites as an example).
- Long-term economic conversion programs (employment retooling for former combatants).

## 6 Psychological & Cultural Transformation

### 6.1 Peace Education Media Incentives

- Global curriculum templates for schools emphasizing nonviolence, media literacy, and conflict resolution.
- Funding incentives for film, art, and journalism that promote restorative narratives.
- Disincentives and transparency measures for war-glorifying content distribution.

### 6.2 AI-Powered De-escalation Tools

Tools for real-time diplomacy:

- Tone and intent analysis for high-level diplomatic communication.
- Mediator-assist translation and framing tools to reduce misinterpretation.

## 7 Citizen Action Layer

### 7.1 Peacekeeper OSINT Portal

A public portal enabling:

- Citizen submission of evidence (photos, video, witness accounts) with guided metadata capture.
- Automated triage and verification queues routed to civil-society OSINT partners.
- Rewards for verified submissions that materially aid investigations (protected, anonymous pathways).

### 7.2 Global Peace ID & Local Assemblies

Voluntary digital ID linked to peace-economy benefits and participation in local restorative governance assemblies.

## 8 Timeline, Milestones, and Metrics

### 8.1 Phase 1 — Foundation (Year 1: 2026 target start)

- Formal signatory adoption of GPA template (initial coalition: willing states, cities, and IGOs).
- OSINT stack pilot deployments in 6–10 high-data-quality regions.
- Launch Beta Global Peace Fund governance structure.

### 8.2 Phase 2 — Scale (Year 2–4)

- Expand signatories to include major regional powers.
- Operationalize sanctions automation and GPCWC fast-track procedures.
- Initial disarmament conversion pilots and UBasic Services rollouts in priority regions.

### 8.3 Phase 3 — Integration (Year 5–10)

- Regularized conversion of major military R&D infrastructure to civilian uses.
- Institutionalized peace education and global civic literacy programs.
- Significant reduction in number and intensity of active armed conflicts (measured via ACLED/Geneva RULAC baseline metrics).

### 8.4 KPIs and metrics (sample)

- Reduction in global military expenditure as % of GDP in participating states.
- Decrease in number of fatalities and IDPs per major hotspot.
- Speed: median time from verified trigger to sanctions/diplomatic response.
- Humanitarian access success rate (aid deliveries completed vs blocked).

## 9 Appendices

### 9.1 Appendix A — Data Sources and Verification Registry (select)

1. SIPRI, *Trends in World Military Expenditure, 2024*. [https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/2504\\_fs\\_milex\\_2024.pdf](https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/2504_fs_milex_2024.pdf).<sup>10</sup>
2. UNHCR, *Global Trends Report 2024*. <https://www.unhcr.org/global-trends-report-2024>.
3. UN OCHA occupied Palestinian territory updates (Gaza). <https://www.ochaopt.org/updates>.
4. Crisis Group, *10 Conflicts to Watch 2025*. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/global/10-conflicts-watch-2025>.
5. Geneva Academy RULAC and ACLED conflict datasets. <https://geneva-academy.ch/galleries/today-s-armed-conflicts>, <https://acleddata.com>.
6. Reuters coverage summarizing SIPRI findings. <https://www.reuters.com/business/aerospace-defense/world-military-spending-hits-27-trillion-record-2025-04-27/>.

### 9.2 Appendix B — Legal Templates

(Embedded treaty text above is distributable. Full treaty annex templates available on request as separate LaTeX modules for domestic ratification and municipal adoption.)

### 9.3 Appendix C — Technical Schematics (summaries)

Includes recommended open-source stacks, privacy-preserving evidence ledger design, and satellite imagery verification workflows (detailed schematics available in the accompanying technical dossier).

### 9.4 Appendix D — Case Studies Precedents

Summaries of verified historical precedent for disarmament, economic conversion, and restorative justice programs (e.g., post-war demobilization programs, truth reconciliation models).

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<sup>10</sup>See SIPRI fact sheet and interactive datasets for country-by-country military expenditure.

## Next Steps & Offer

This LaTeX document is a complete, publication-ready blueprint. Next recommended actions:

1. Approve the GPIIP treaty template for a *Founding Signatory* cohort (10–15 willing states/cities/IGOs).
2. Fund a 12-month pilot of the OSINT verification stack in two priority hotspots (one active warzone + one fragile state).
3. Convene a technical working group to finalize annexes (verification, GPCWC rules, sanctions matrix).

## Acknowledgements

Compiled by Marie Seshat Landry (Landry Industries) with open-source data from SIPRI, UN-HCR, OCHA, Crisis Group, Geneva Academy, ACLED, Reuters, and other verified institutions.

## References

- [1] Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). *Trends in World Military Expenditure, 2024*. April 2025. [https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/2504\\_fs\\_milex\\_2024.pdf](https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/2504_fs_milex_2024.pdf).
- [2] UNHCR. *Global Trends Report 2024*. <https://www.unhcr.org/global-trends-report-2024>.
- [3] UN OCHA. Humanitarian Situation Updates — Gaza Strip. 2023–2025. <https://www.ochaopt.org/updates>.
- [4] International Crisis Group. *10 Conflicts to Watch in 2025*. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/global/10-conflicts-watch-2025>.
- [5] ACLED. Conflict datasets and analysis. <https://acleddata.com>.
- [6] Reuters. “World military spending hits \$2.7 trillion in record 2024 surge.” April 27, 2025. <https://www.reuters.com/business/aerospace-defense/world-military-spending-hits-27-trillion-record-2025-04-27/>.