



WOSCAP (Whole of Society Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding)

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Horizon 2020 II
NCP workshop

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W O S C A P

ENHANCING EU PEACEBUILDING CAPABILITIES

WOSCAP PROJECT

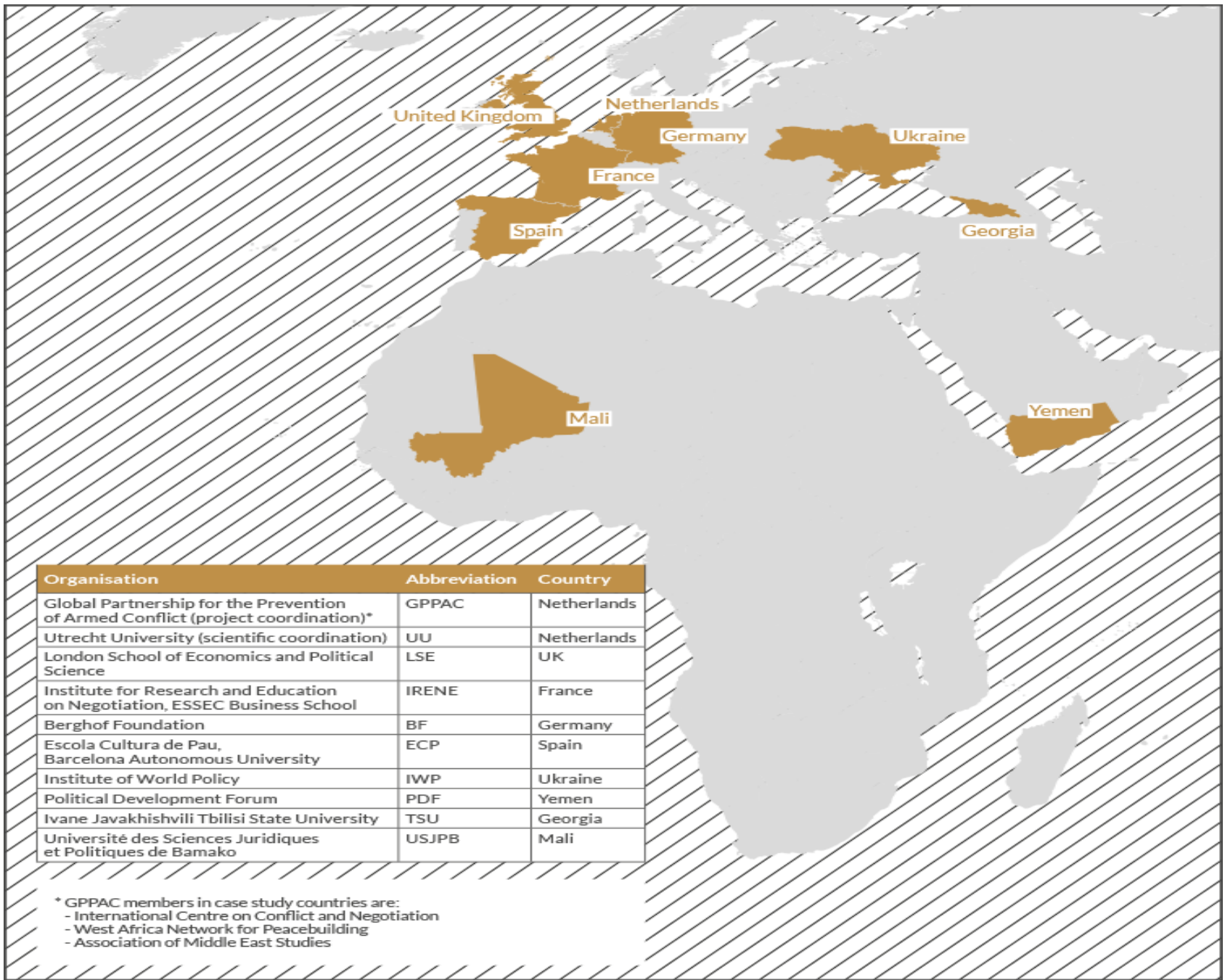


- This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 653866
- **H2020-BES-2014-2015/H2020-BES-2014**
- **Duration:** 30 months (06/2015 – 12/2017)
- **Budget:** 1,990,114.25 EU

Partners



- The WOSCAP consortium brings together academic institutions and peacebuilding practitioners with substantial track records in working on conflict and peacebuilding issues in- and outside of Europe.
- It consists of ten institutional partners, including five leading academic institutions in Europe and four in case study countries (**Mali, Georgia, Yemen, Ukraine**), and the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), a global network of conflict prevention and peacebuilding practitioners.
- Some partners are also a member of the European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLLO) network. Moreover, GPPAC member institutions from the case study countries



Organisation	Abbreviation	Country
Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (project coordination)*	GPPAC	Netherlands
Utrecht University (scientific coordination)	UU	Netherlands
London School of Economics and Political Science	LSE	UK
Institute for Research and Education on Negotiation, ESSEC Business School	IRENE	France
Berghof Foundation	BF	Germany
Escola Cultura de Pau, Barcelona Autonomous University	ECP	Spain
Institute of World Policy	IWP	Ukraine
Political Development Forum	PDF	Yemen
Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University	TSU	Georgia
Université des Sciences Juridiques et Politiques de Bamako	USJPB	Mali

* GPPAC members in case study countries are:
 - International Centre on Conflict and Negotiation
 - West Africa Network for Peacebuilding
 - Association of Middle East Studies

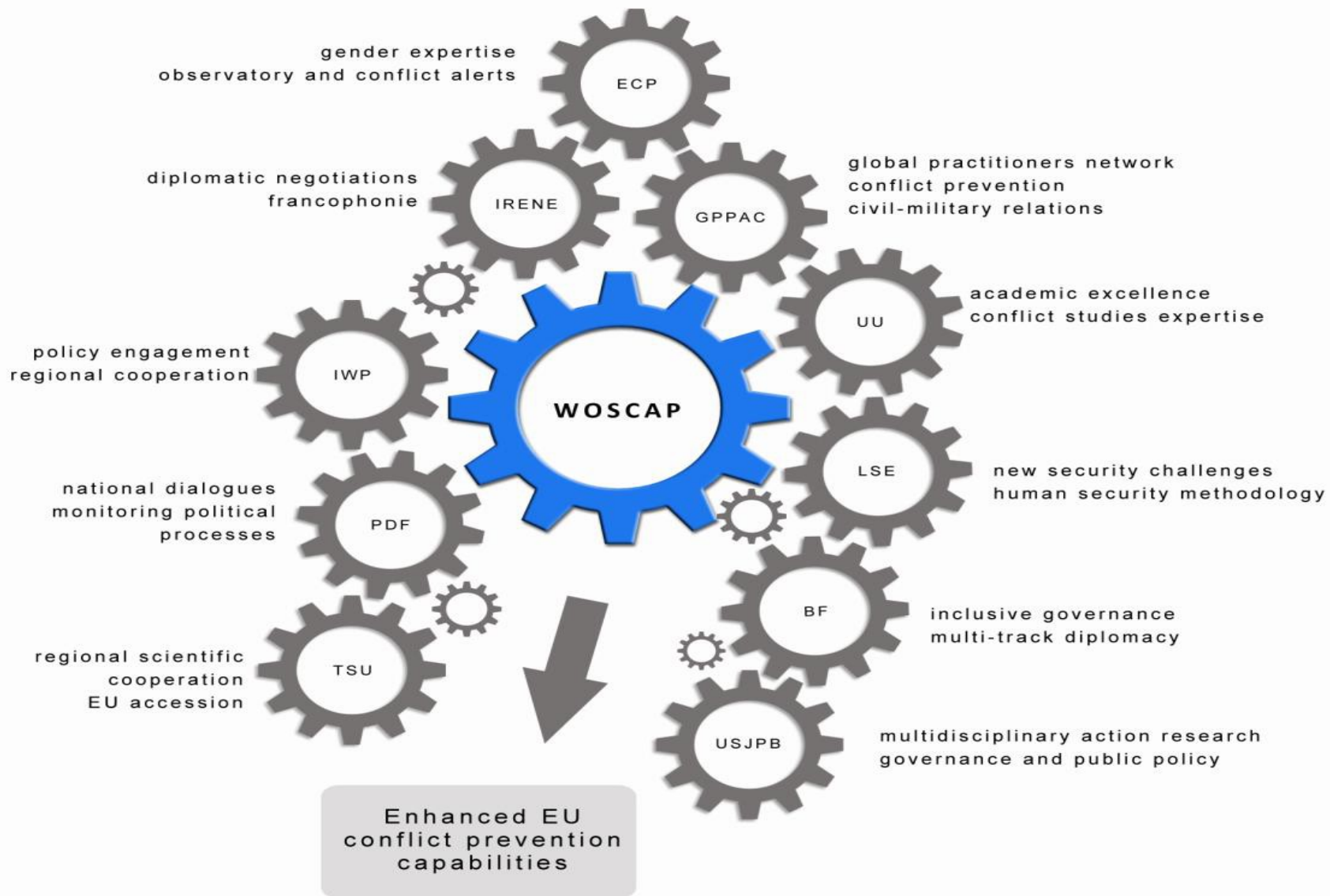
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GPPAC members in case study countries

- International Centre on Conflict and Negotiation, ICCN - Georgia
- West Africa Network for Peacebuilding, WANEP - Mali
- Human Rights Information and Training Center, HRITC - Yemen
- Association of Middle East Studies, AMES - Ukraine



Why is WOSCAP necessary?

- International peacebuilding interventions face two central challenges.
- **There is the issue of coordination and synergy in the field, due to an increasing range of national, regional and international actors involved in peacebuilding.**
- **There is the necessity to ensure interventions are relevant to and owned by local populations, to be more effective in the long term.**
- These challenges are inherent to international peacebuilding interventions, and are also pertinent to institutions such as the EU in seeking to improve their policies and instruments.

WOSCAP (Whole of Society Conf Prevention and Peacebuilding)



- is a project aimed at enhancing the capabilities of the EU to implement conflict prevention and peacebuilding interventions through **sustainable, comprehensive and innovative civilian means**.
- It assesses **current capabilities, and identifies gaps, best practices, lessons learned and research priorities**.
- Through a community of practice and dialogue forums, it also **brings together policymakers, civilian and military practitioners, academic experts and the beneficiaries of EU interventions**. It will result in a tailored set of recommendations on the policy priorities and information and communication technologies needed

Figure 1: objectives and activities



Main project objectives

- **Review:** To assess past and ongoing conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives of the EU and its partners.
- **Reflect:** To create an evidence base of best practices and lessons learned, to identify capability gaps in current EU and partner engagements, and to elaborate options for change and potential improvements in long-term civilian peacebuilding efforts.
- **Recommend:** To complement and adjust existing capacities, policies, and initiatives for conflict prevention and peacebuilding, through an inclusive policy-practice dialogue and the development of policy recommendations.
- **Innovate:** To make a significant contribution to civilian

The six work packages will operationalise the project's objectives, ensuring the effective complementarity of the various

<p>Phase 1 9 months M1-M9</p>	<p>WP1: Coordination & Quality Inception workshop: MoU, Procedure & Planning doc, Quality Assurance plan SG Meeting 1</p>	<p>WP2: Methodology & Theoretical Framework Scoping studies Policy briefing Theoretical Framework, ToR and lexicon Methodology workshops</p>		<p>WP6: Communication & Dissemination C&D Strategy & protocol Website, visuals and promotional materials</p>
<p>Phase 2 9 months M10-M18</p>	<p>Midterm report SG Meeting 2</p>	<p>WP3: Assessment Field research - Ukraine - Yemen - Mali - Georgia Desk review on additional EU cases Preliminary synopsis</p>	<p>WP4: Best Practices EU/Brussels review Cataloguing best practices</p>	<p>- Online community - Working Paper Series</p>
<p>Phase 3 5 months M19-M23</p>	<p>Progress Report SG Meeting 3</p>	<p>WP5: Policy Engagement & Impact Policy roundtables case study countries</p>	<p>Comparative analysis workshop, scholarly articles Research report</p>	<p>Publication of scholarly articles</p>
<p>Phase 4 6 months M24-M29</p>	<p>Progress Report SG Meeting 4</p>	<p>Dev't of policy recommendations Local dissemination Final conference</p>		<p>Media engagement Live streaming Policy briefs</p>
<p>Phase 5 1 month M30</p>	<p>Wrap-up, Final project report</p>	<p>Feedback, follow up</p>		<p>Sustainability strategy</p>

workpackages

WP2

Methodology and theoretical framework

- Scoping studies
- Research framework
- Actionable research plans

WP3

Assessment

- Country studies
- Desk studies

WP 4

Inputs from practice

- **Community of Practice**
- **Studies on cross-cutting themes**

WP 5

Policy engagement

- **Policy recommendations**
- **Discussion with stakeholders**

WHOLE OF SOCIETY

APPROACH

- **“Pays particular attention to the role of a wide variety of societal actors and their inter-relations in the analysis and implementation of conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives. It seeks the representation and participation of the local level in actions to promote peace. It emphasises the importance of inclusivity, comprehensiveness and coherence. It acknowledges the multi-faceted nature of conflict and peacebuilding, and the presence of multiple relationships at policy level and on the ground. It seeks to encompass these complex dynamics and the presence of different interfaces through problematizing not only the multi-actor environment, but also the integration of different policies and peacebuilding actions across a broad spectrum of security needs.”**

Whole of Society Approach

- **‘Whole of government’ and joined-up government** – overcome silos, improve co-ordination and integration, promote synergies and make better collective use of resources.
- **Inclusivity and ownership**, which policy and societal actors?
- **Role division and means of engagement**
- Normative gains? Legitimacy, sustainability,

Theatrical Focus

CLUSTERS

- **Multi track diplomacy**
- **Security sector reform**
- **governance**

Themes

- **Local ownership**
- **Multi stakeholder coherence**
- **Ict**
- **gender**

Questions and Main Focus of the Study

- **What are the current EU civilian capabilities in the selected cases of peacebuilding and conflict prevention, and how can these be enhanced in order to make policies more inclusive and sustainable?**
- The focus is on the interrelated processes of policy design, policy implementation and policy change, asking: in what ways were EU policies designed, and implemented, and how were policies changed or adapted over time.

Level 2 questions about policy process

	ACTIONS	INTERACTIONS	OUTCOMES	CONTEXT
POLICY DESIGN	What and why?	Who (not) involved and how / why?	How perceived by stakeholders ?	Which context are relevant and how it affects policy?
POLICY IMPLEMENTATION				
PLACE CHANGE / ADAPTATION				

GOAL of WP 3



- Assessment of EU policies
 - Four country studies: **Georgia, Mali, Ukraine, Yemen**
 - Desk studies(UU)

Central question

country studies

- how has the EU developed its capabilities in the three policy domains and in relation to the four selected themes in the selected countries, and what are the main characteristics of the social and political processes in which these capabilities have evolved over the past one or two decades.
- primarily exploratory and empirical in that it looks for relevant factors (both contextual and internal to the EU), as well processes and patterns of interaction, that provide information about the ways in which the EU deploys, develops, and adapts its capabilities in multiple policy domains and in interaction with other stakeholders

Unit of analysis



- **EU capability per country** = larger unit of analysis
- **Selected policies per country** = subunit of analysis
- **Case study research** – importance of context

Levels of analysis

- (a) analysis of the national context and international involvement;
- (b) analysis of the EU presence in the national contexts, which takes into account its politics and policies during different phases of the conflict, and its relations with other national and international stakeholders;
- (c) analysis of selected EU interventions, with a focus on capabilities to act and to coordinate and cooperate.

National context

- **As to the conflict:** What are the characteristics of the conflict in the country. What are the main parties, issues, background factors, most important changes and dynamics of the conflict?
- **As to responses:** What has the international involvement in the conflict been over the past decade or so (international organizations, states, non-state actors)?
- **As to strategies / options:** What are currently the main efforts to resolve the conflict? What are bottlenecks? What are the attitudes and perceptions of different stakeholders about strategies of conflict resolution? E.g. resistance, hesitation.

EU presence

- How has the relation between the country and the EU developed over the past 10 – 20 years? Which policies has the EU implemented in the selected countries in that period?
- What are the most important EU policies with regard to conflict and (human) security in general? What are the most important policies with regard to MTD, SSR, or GOV in the selected countries in the selected periods?
- Which other policies or engagement of the EU (e.g. AA, development aid, diplomacy) are relevant in the given time period?
- (How) Does the EU internally coordinate its policies with regard to each of the countries?

Selected policies



- How is the EU policy designed?
- How is the EU policy implemented?
- What important changes did EU policy undergo?

- **Selected case studies:**
- Case 1: The Geneva International Discussion (2008 – current) ; Case 2: European Union’s Monitoring Mission to Georgia (EUMM); Case 3: Border management; Case 4: Migration

Diverse methods

- Literature review
- Semi structured interviews
- Focus groups

Expected results

- An **assessment** of past and potential civilian conflict prevention and peacebuilding capabilities of the EU, validated and supported by stakeholder engagement and a community of practice.
- A tailored set of **recommendations** on the policy priorities and information and communication technologies needed for effective civilian conflict prevention, functioning in synergy with military efforts, enhanced by policy engagement and an international dissemination strategy.
- <http://www.woscap.eu/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/woscap.project/?fref=ts>
- <http://www.woscap.eu/woscap-brochure>

Synergy with the results of other similar projects

- **The EU-CIVCAP project** will provide a comprehensive, comparative and multidisciplinary analysis of the EU's capabilities in conflict prevention and peacebuilding in order to identify existing shortfalls - <http://www.eu-civcap.net/>
- **The IECEU (Improving the Effectiveness of Capabilities in EU Conflict Prevention)** is project aiming to enhance the conflict prevention capabilities. This project has received funding from the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation HORIZON 2020. The IECEU Consortium (11 participants from 7 different European countries) itself consists of a diverse group of civilian, research and military organizations. The consortium is coordinated by Laurea University of Applied

Thank you for your attention!