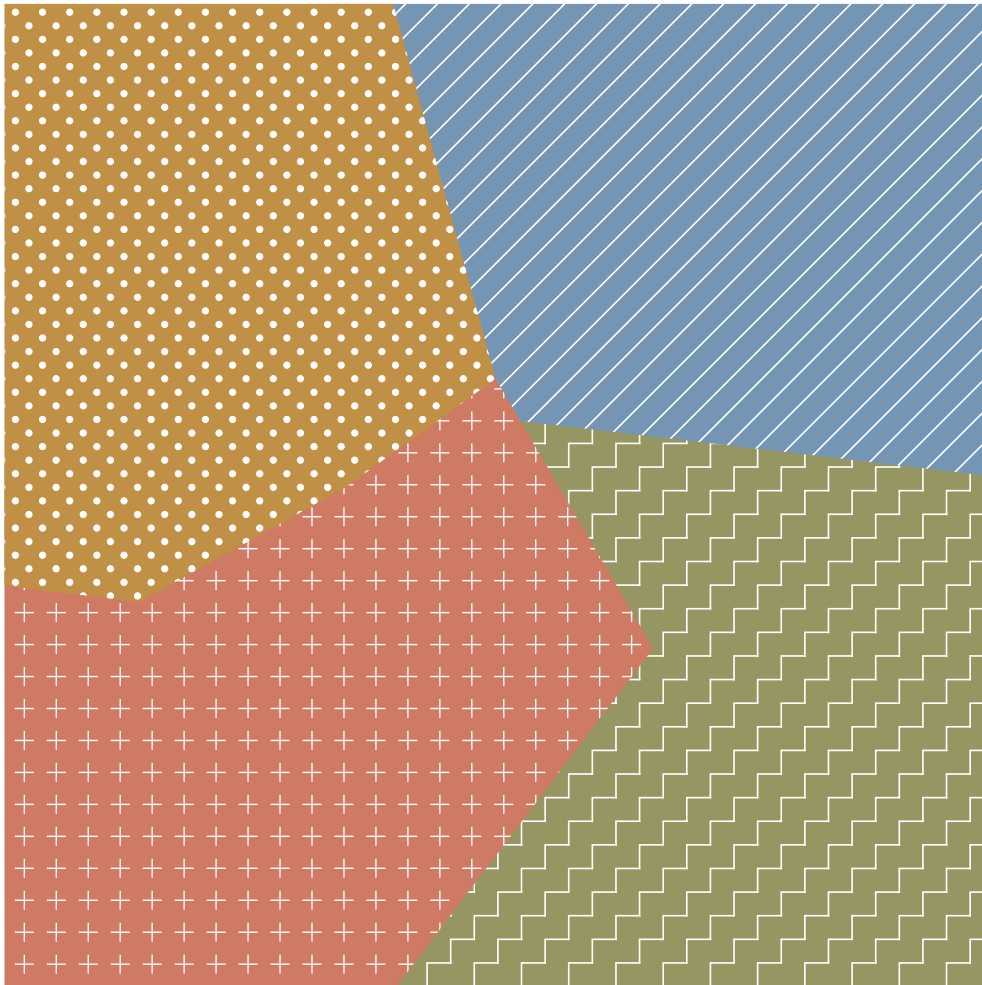


W O S C A P

ENHANCING EU PEACEBUILDING CAPABILITIES



Whole of Society
Conflict Prevention
and Peacebuilding

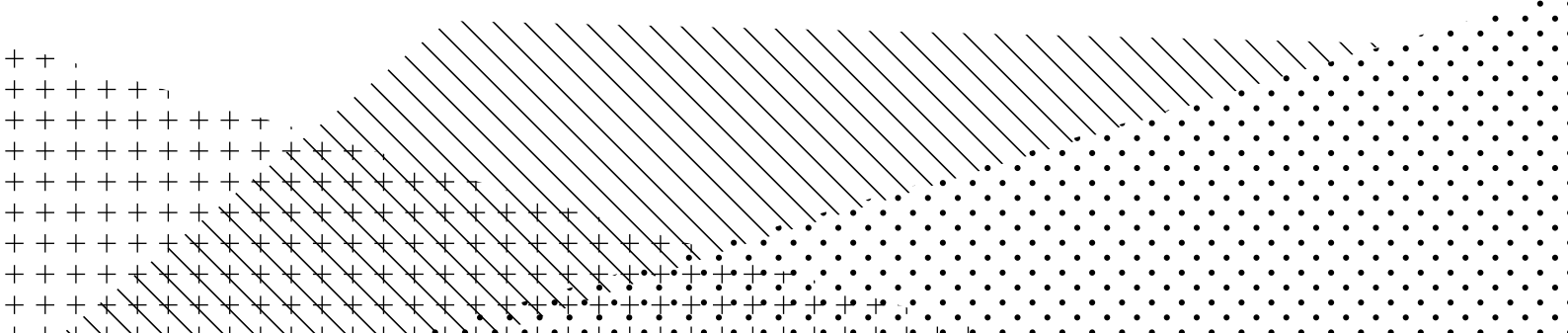


W O S C A P

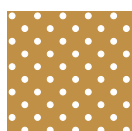
ENHANCING EU PEACEBUILDING CAPABILITIES

WOSCAP (Whole of Society Conflict 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 for effective civilian conflict prevention.

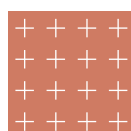


MAIN PROJECT OBJECTIVES



REVIEW

To assess past and ongoing conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives of the EU and its partners.



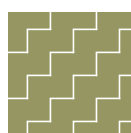
RECOMMEND

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.



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.



INNOVATE

To make a significant contribution to civilian conflict prevention and peacebuilding, by identifying future research priorities, and enhancing the potential of information and communication technologies.

WHY IS WOSCAP NECESSARY?

International peacebuilding interventions face two central challenges. Firstly, 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. Secondly, 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.

The WOSCAP project focuses on practical approaches and tools that can enable the EU to make its interventions more coherent and sustainable. These include means of engagement and collaboration between different stakeholder groups; use of innovative tools and methods to facilitate such engagement; strategies that build on local capacities and priorities for conflict prevention; and actions that support capacity enhancement of the EU and its partners in this endeavour.



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.

The expected impacts are:

- enhancing EU capabilities by providing a comprehensive understanding of its interventions and new insights on its performance specifically in multi-track diplomacy, security sector reform and governance reform.
- contribution to addressing context-specific challenges that the EU faces in the case study countries (Georgia, Mali, Ukraine and Yemen) by informing the research agenda of local institutions and relationship building between local civil society, academia and state actors.
- contribution to increased accountability of EU interventions towards local populations through the engagement of end users and beneficiaries.
- enhancing the EU's potential for delivering sustainable results, by providing an overview of potential capabilities and technologies for civilian conflict prevention that the EU can peruse, as well as an understanding of their strategic and social implications.
- bridging the gap between policy and practice through the establishment of a community of practice, with practitioners and policy makers.

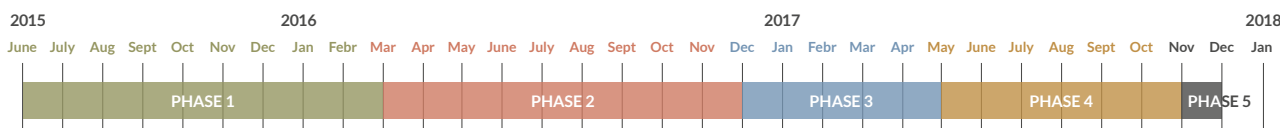
A tailored set of recommendations on the policy priorities and information and communication technologies needed for effective civilian conflict prevention, functioning in synergy with military efforts, enhanced by policy engagement and an international dissemination strategy.

The expected impacts are:

- contribution to improving coherence of EU civilian actions, across a range of programmes, and between multiple actors (civilian and military), through engagement and knowledge sharing in the community of practice.
- contribution to informing institutional and policy development of the EU and Member States in the area of the European Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and refinements to Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) Guidelines related to conflict.
- raising awareness and actor mobilisation around next generation conflict challenges and potential solutions in key categories of EU intervention, such as mediation, security sector and governance reform; and contributing to the public accountability of the EU to its citizens.
- providing benefit to scientific research through improved state of the art knowledge about the civilian means for conflict prevention and peacebuilding, emphasising their practical applicability on the ground and their effects.
- advancing improved research methods, based on an innovative methodological approach to conflict and peacebuilding research, while challenging the premises and presuppositions of traditional methodological frameworks used for conflict and policy analysis.
- innovation based on conceptual and empirical research into the use of ICTs for conflict prevention and conflict response, and of for mediation and peacebuilding, matched by practical recommendations.

TIMELINE

Consortium meetings and dissemination activities online and in working paper series will happen throughout the project.



PHASE 1 PROJECT INCEPTION AND THEORETICAL GROUNDING

- Inception Workshop
- **Scoping studies** and policy briefing on thematic areas.
- Formulation of theoretical framework and **methodology**.
- Development of **Communication & Dissemination** strategy.
- Workshops: in-country **training** of research teams

PHASE 2 EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

- **Case studies** conducted through field research (Ukraine, Mali, Yemen, Georgia)
- Synoptic and comparative reports
- Document lessons learned beyond focus countries
- **Review** of the EU institutional climate and policy frameworks at Brussels level
- Cataloguing **best practices** in crosscutting themes
- **Community of Practice** events with experts

PHASE 3 PEER REVIEW AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

- **Comparative analysis** of case studies and thematic debate
- **Policy engagement** in case study countries for field-level input
- In-depth **research report**

PHASE 4 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT

- Translation of research findings into actionable policy recommendations;
- **Policy dialogues** in EU capitals
- **Roundtable events** in Georgia, Mali, Ukraine, Yemen
- **International conference**


PHASE 5 WRAP-UP AND SUSTAINABILITY


- Evaluation and **final project report**
- Communication on findings
- Sustaining linkages to community of practice


METHODOLOGY


WOSCAP makes use of a **bottom-up methodology**. Research activities follow a **participative dialogic approach**, engaging local communities and practitioners on the ground. Research institutions of local case study countries lead on the field research, and partner with local peacebuilding practitioners and key policymakers, ensuring policy involvement at the operational level. At the EU level, effective policy engagement and dissemination is enhanced by the consortium's presence in several key member states (Germany, France, the UK, The Netherlands and Spain).

Each objective makes use of a specific approach:

 **Review** focuses on three types of EU interventions: multi-track diplomacy, security sector reform, and governance reform. The assessment is based on field research in Georgia, Mali, Ukraine and Yemen, and desk reviews looking beyond these countries.

 **Reflect** sets up a 'community of practice' providing forums for dialogue that bring together policymakers, civilian and military practitioners, academic experts and beneficiaries of EU interventions. These communities will validate and apply the evidence base by focusing on cross-cutting themes: local ownership, gender, multi-stakeholder coherence, civil-military synergies and ICTs.

 **Recommend** elaborates the project findings into a tailored set of recommendations for direct policy engagement and an international dissemination strategy.

 **Innovate** will evaluate potential practices, processes and tools that support innovation and produce a forward-looking research agenda and priorities. The project will elaborate a framework guide for ICT use in conflict prevention, with the participation of civilian and military technology experts.



PROJECT'S THEMES AND CLUSTERS

The capabilities assessment will focus on three types of interventions which typify the full spectrum of conflict prevention and peacebuilding instruments available to the EU.

These clusters are:

- **Multi-Track Diplomacy:** critically examining the ways in which the EU can support dialogue and mediation through its own interventions, or through multi-stakeholder strategies.
Led by Berghof Foundation.
- **Security Sector Reform:** efforts to improve civil-military relations, aiming to ensure that the public perceives security forces as 'protectors' and not 'predators'.
GPPAC works with its partners on this cluster.
- **Governance Reform:** assessing how the existing EU instruments and practices have shaped governance interventions.
Led by Berghof, supported by LSE.

The cross-cutting themes will be used as criteria for assessing existing EU capabilities and benchmarking EU policies, tools and actions.

- **Multi-stakeholder coherence:** Looking at the EU's choice of partners, the effectiveness of key multilateral relationships (the UN, the OSCE and other regional actors) and the potential for more creative peacebuilding partnerships, including with civil society and private sector.
Led by ESSEC IRENE.

- **Local ownership:** Examining the accountability of EU policies towards local actors, inclusiveness and the dynamics of EU peacebuilding, including to what extent EU engagements respond to local demand for assistance and reform.
Led by LSE.

- **Gender:** Analysing whether and how the EU integrates and implements its gender commitments in its peace operations and missions, and assessing the degree of inclusiveness of EU conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts with regards to gender.
Led by ECP.

- **Civil-military synergies:** Focusing on how the EU shapes its civil-military relations policy in relation to the broader approach to conflict prevention and peacebuilding, including governance and SSR. Includes the linkages between the public, civilian development, conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts.
Led by GPPAC.

- **Information and Communication technologies (ICTs):** Providing a more complete picture of how technology can serve the operational goals of the EU, revealing actual and potential connections between military and civilian capabilities.
Led by LSE in collaboration with experts in this field, such as Build Up.

PARTNERS

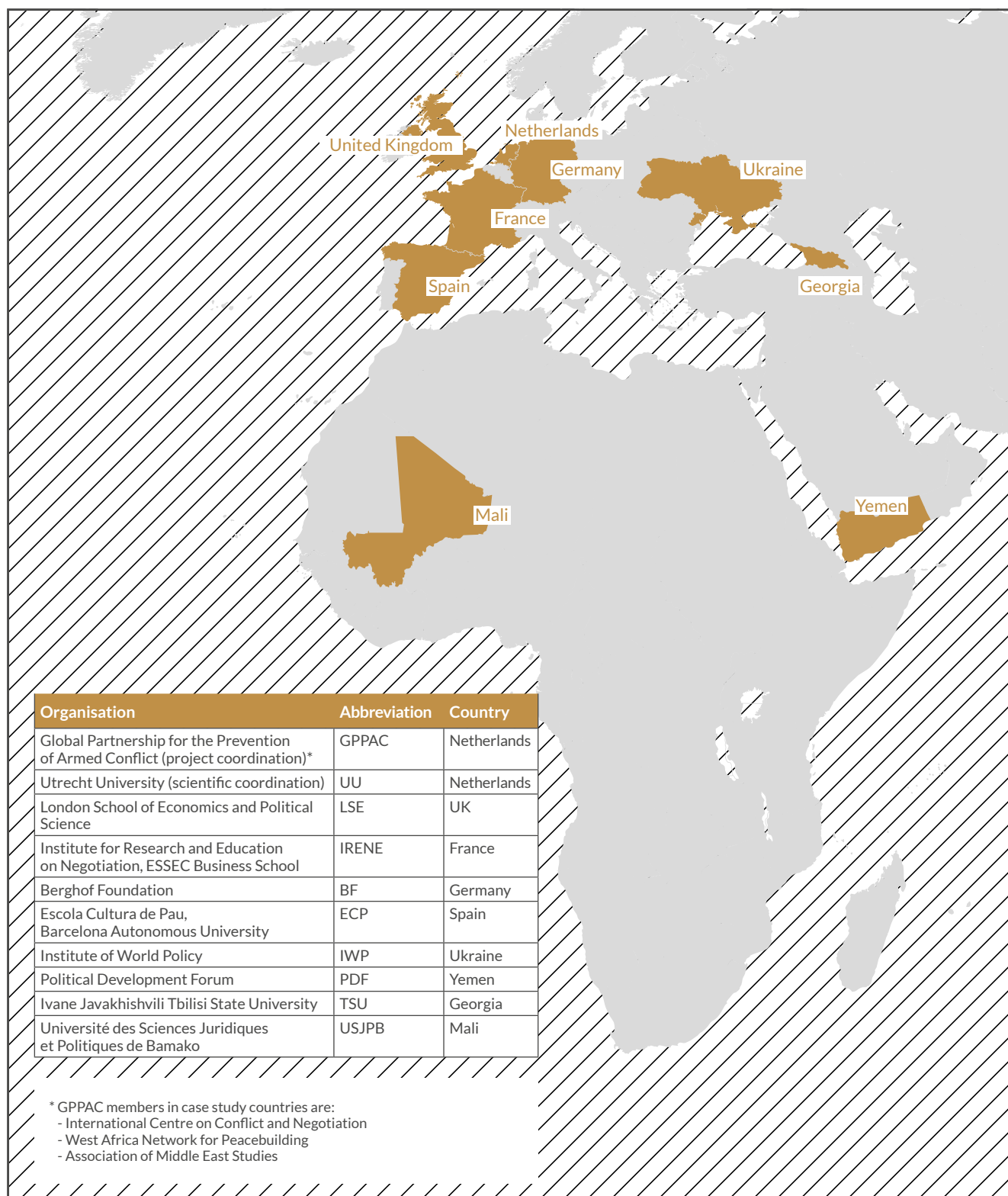
The WOSCAP consortium brings together academic institutions and peacebuilding practitioners with substantial track records in working on conflict and peacebuilding issues in- and outside of Europe.

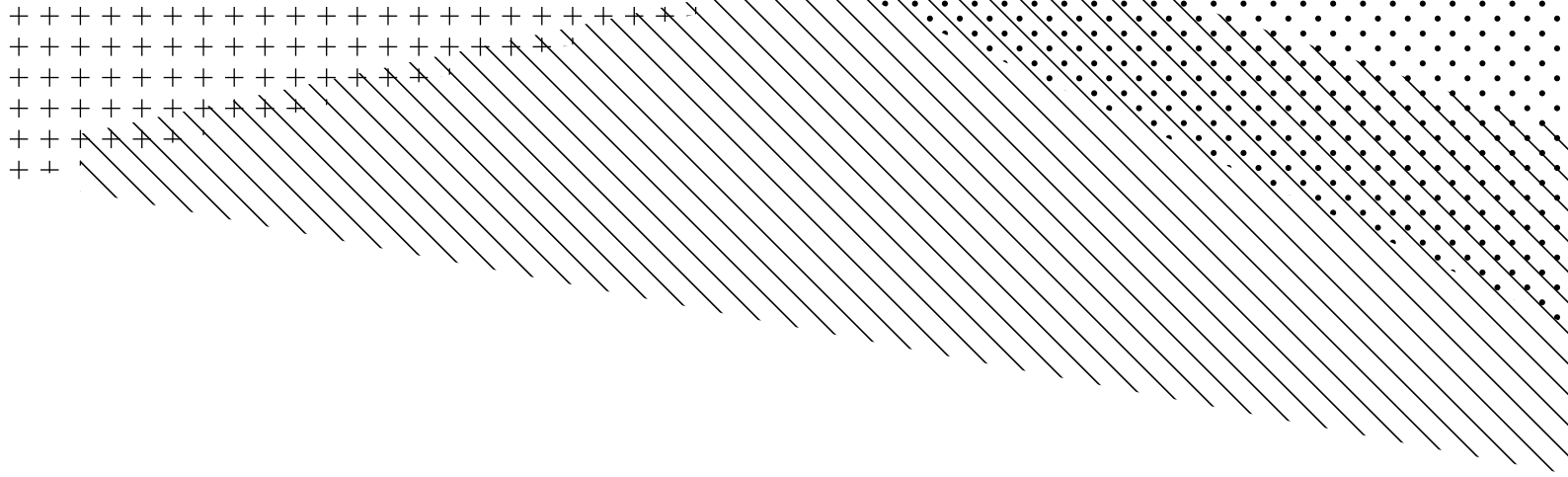
It consists of ten institutional partners, including five leading academic institutions in Europe and four in case study countries (Mali, Georgia, Yemen, Ukraine), and the

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 (EPLO) network.

Moreover, GPPAC member institutions from the case study countries will support the project with a wide pool of experienced practitioners.

CONSORTIUM PARTNERS





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This document only reflects the views of the author(s), and the EU is not responsible for how the information may be used.

Partners:

