

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

**THEME [SSH-2010-4.2-1]
[Cultures of governance and conflict
resolution in Europe and India]**

Grant agreement for: Collaborative project*

Annex I - "Description of Work"
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Project acronym: CORE

Project full title: " The role of Governance in the Resolution of Socioeconomic and Political Conflict in India and Europe "

Grant agreement no: 266931

Date of preparation of Annex I (latest version): 2010-10-20

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A1: Project summary

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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One form per project

General information

Project title ³	The role of Governance in the Resolution of Socioeconomic and Political Conflict in India and Europe		
Starting date ⁴	01/01/2011		
Duration in months ⁵	36		
Call (part) identifier ⁶	FP7-SSH-2010-3		
Activity code(s) most relevant to your topic ⁷	SSH-2010-4.2-1: Cultures of governance and conflict resolution in Europe and India		
Free keywords ⁸	governance, conflict resolution, democracy, identity, culture		

Abstract ⁹

In the post-Cold War world is witnessing the emergence of new forms of intra-state conflicts accompanied by a weakening of the nation-state's traditional means of dealing with these. There is a visible need for substantial revision in conventional approaches and strategies aimed at transforming such conflicts. Conflict resolution agendas have in the last two decades for the most part been shaped by the political objective of bringing political and economic liberalization in the name of promoting of human rights, rule of law and democracy. However, these strategies often fail to take into consideration the complex social and cultural contexts of the local level. There is a gap in knowledge about the impact that governance agendas have on local conflict dynamics, especially in the cases where identity mobilisation is a prominent factor in the conflict. This project will analyse the premises and operation of governance initiatives in conflict transformation processes through a combination of fieldwork, qualitative analysis and theory development. It will carry out case studies encompassing recent governance practices in Bihar, Bosnia, Cyprus, Georgia, North East India and Kashmir. The project will be conducted in collaboration between Indian and European research teams. The project will review and critique current approaches to conflict resolution in an attempt to revise and improve both the theoretical and operational sides of conflict resolution and peace building. It will facilitate a reciprocal learning process between appropriate parties of the European Union and Indian actors and policy makers in order to enhance the perspectives and methods of both. The project will result in a variety of outputs, including a report series addressed to both EU and Indian policy-makers, a variety of local level consultations, two large international conferences, a series of scholarly articles and working papers for the research community, and a scholarly book. A high-profile web forum will be developed to enhance communication between researchers, policy-makers, practitioners and the wider public.

A2: List of Beneficiaries

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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List of Beneficiaries

No	Name	Short name	Country	Project entry month ¹⁰	Project exit month
1	INSTITUTT FOR FREDSFORSKNING STIFTELSE	PRIO	Norway	1	36
2	THE UNIVERSITY COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS	USTAN	United Kingdom	1	36
3	BERGHOF STIFTUNG FUR KONFLIKTFORSCHUNG GMBH	BCR	Germany	1	36
4	ISTITUTO AFFARI INTERNAZIONALI	IAI	Italy	1	36
5	KOZEP-EUROPAI EGYETEM	CEU	Hungary	1	36
6	University of Delhi	DU	India	1	36
7	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY	JNU	India	1	36
8	BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY	BHU	India	1	36
9	Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group	MCRG	India	1	36
10	SOCIETY FOR PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH IN ASIA	PRIA	India	1	36

A3: Budget Breakdown

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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One Form per Project

Participant number in this project ¹¹	Participant short name	Fund. % ¹²	Ind. costs ¹³	Estimated eligible costs (whole duration of the project)					Total receipts	Requested EU contribution
				RTD / Innovation (A)	Demonstration (B)	Management (C)	Other (D)	Total A+B+C+D		
1	PRIO	75.0	S	388,422.00	0.00	243,488.00	83,803.00	715,713.00	0.00	618,607.00
2	USTAN	75.0	T	716,768.00	0.00	4,500.00	64,259.20	785,527.20	0.00	606,335.00
3	BCR	75.0	T	330,044.80	0.00	0.00	26,416.00	356,460.80	0.00	273,949.00
4	IAI	75.0	T	179,254.40	0.00	0.00	69,248.00	248,502.40	0.00	203,688.00
5	CEU	75.0	T	204,705.60	0.00	0.00	56,339.20	261,044.80	0.00	209,868.00
6	DU	75.0	T	47,328.00	0.00	0.00	61,697.60	109,025.60	0.00	97,193.00
7	JNU	75.0	T	56,075.20	0.00	0.00	24,457.60	80,532.80	0.00	66,513.00
8	BHU	75.0	T	27,129.60	0.00	0.00	21,289.60	48,419.20	0.00	41,636.00
9	MCRG	75.0	T	56,137.60	0.00	0.00	84,387.20	140,524.80	0.00	126,490.00
10	PRIA	75.0	S	114,322.00	0.00	0.00	36,153.00	150,475.00	0.00	121,894.00
Total				2,120,187.20	0.00	247,988.00	528,050.40	2,896,225.60	0.00	2,366,173.00

Note that the budget mentioned in this table is the total budget requested by the Beneficiary and associated Third Parties.

*** The following funding schemes are distinguished**

Collaborative Project (if a distinction is made in the call please state which type of Collaborative project is referred to: (i) Small of medium-scale focused research project, (ii) Large-scale integrating project, (iii) Project targeted to special groups such as SMEs and other smaller actors), Network of Excellence, Coordination Action, Support Action.

1. Project number

The project number has been assigned by the Commission as the unique identifier for your project, and it cannot be changed. The project number **should appear on each page of the grant agreement preparation documents** to prevent errors during its handling.

2. Project acronym

Use the project acronym as indicated in the submitted proposal. It cannot be changed, unless agreed during the negotiations. The same acronym **should appear on each page of the grant agreement preparation documents** to prevent errors during its handling.

3. Project title

Use the title (preferably no longer than 200 characters) as indicated in the submitted proposal. Minor corrections are possible if agreed during the preparation of the grant agreement.

4. Starting date

Unless a specific (fixed) starting date is duly justified and agreed upon during the preparation of the Grant Agreement, the project will start on the first day of the month following the entry into force of the Grant Agreement (NB : entry into force = signature by the Commission). Please note that if a fixed starting date is used, you will be required to provide a detailed justification on a separate note.

5. Duration

Insert the duration of the project in full months.

6. Call (part) identifier

The Call (part) identifier is the reference number given in the call or part of the call you were addressing, as indicated in the publication of the call in the Official Journal of the European Union. You have to use the identifier given by the Commission in the letter inviting to prepare the grant agreement.

7. Activity code

Select the activity code from the drop-down menu.

8. Free keywords

Use the free keywords from your original proposal; changes and additions are possible.

9. Abstract

10. The month at which the participant joined the consortium, month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all other start dates being relative to this start date.

11. The number allocated by the Consortium to the participant for this project.

12. Include the funding % for RTD/Innovation – either 50% or 75%

13. Indirect cost model

A: Actual Costs

S: Actual Costs Simplified Method

T: Transitional Flat rate

F :Flat Rate

Workplan Tables

Project number

266931

Project title

CORE—The role of Governance in the Resolution of Socioeconomic and Political Conflict in India and Europe

Call (part) identifier

FP7-SSH-2010-3

Funding scheme

Collaborative project

WT1

List of work packages

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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LIST OF WORK PACKAGES (WP)

WP Number ⁵³	WP Title	Type of activity ⁵⁴	Lead beneficiary number ⁵⁵	Person-months ⁵⁶	Start month ⁵⁷	End month ⁵⁸
WP 1	Scientific and Administrative Coordination	MGT	1	26.00	1	36
WP 2	Theory and Methodology	RTD	5	41.00	1	30
WP 3	Analysis of Policy	RTD	2	52.00	1	32
WP 4	Thematic Analysis	RTD	3	56.00	4	24
WP 5	Systematic Case Surveys	RTD	2	67.00	4	30
WP 6	Assessment of Governance Initiatives	RTD	4	50.00	23	34
WP 7	Dissemination and user feedback	MGT	1	16.00	1	36
Total				308.00		

WT2: List of Deliverables

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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List of Deliverables - to be submitted for review to EC

Deliverable Number ⁶¹	Deliverable Title	WP number ⁵³	Lead beneficiary number	Estimated indicative person-months	Nature ⁶²	Dissemination level ⁶³	Delivery date ⁶⁴
D1.1	Inception report following the kick-off meeting	1	1	6.00	R	PU	4
D1.2	Mid-term progress report	1	1	12.00	R	PU	18
D1.3	Final Report	1	1	8.00	R	PU	36
D2.1	Background report and work plan	2	5	20.50	R	PU	3
D2.2	Report on the state of the art of governance and conflict resolution literature	2	5	20.50	R	PU	4
D3.1	Country and society Brief	3	2	14.00	R	PU	4
D3.2	Scholarly articles on histories of governance in India and EU	3	2	6.00	R	PU	18
D3.3	Scholarly articles on discourses on governance in EU	3	2	6.00	R	PU	18
D3.4	Scholarly articles on discourses on governance in India	3	2	6.00	R	PU	18
D3.5	Final analysis report	3	2	14.00	R	PU	28
D3.6	Research archive	3	2	6.00	R	PU	32
D4.1	Workshop on Theme A	4	3	6.00	O	PU	6
D4.2	Report on Theme B	4	3	25.00	R	PU	24
D4.3	Report on Theme C	4	3	25.00	R	PU	24
D5.1	Survey preparation	5	2	34.00	R	PU	6

WT2: List of Deliverables

Deliverable Number ⁶¹	Deliverable Title	WP number ⁵³	Lead beneficiary number	Estimated indicative person-months	Nature ⁶²	Dissemination level ⁶³	Delivery date ⁶⁴
	background report for cases						
D5.2	Systematic survey report for cases	5	2	33.00	R	PU	30
D6.1	Scholarly article on post-national conflict resolution	6	4	10.00	R	PU	24
D6.2	Scholarly article on the Indian governance agenda	6	4	10.00	R	PU	30
D6.3	Scholarly article on the European governance agenda	6	4	10.00	R	PU	30
D6.4	Report on regimes of global governance, Europe and India	6	4	5.00	R	PU	34
D6.5	Comparative report on empirical basis for global governance, Europe and India	6	4	5.00	R	PU	30
D6.6	Scholarly article on re-conceptualizing global governance based on new findings	6	4	10.00	R	PU	34
D7.1	Kick-off conference	7	1	2.00	R	PU	3
D7.2	First mid-term workshop including review	7	1	1.00	R	PU	16
D7.3	Second midterm workshop	7	1	1.00	R	PU	22
D7.4	Final workshop	7	1	2.00	R	PU	32

WT2: List of Deliverables

Deliverable Number ⁶¹	Deliverable Title	WP number ⁵³	Lead beneficiary number	Estimated indicative person-months	Nature ⁶²	Dissemination level ⁶³	Delivery date ⁶⁴
D7.5	International Conference Europe	7	1	2.00	R	PU	35
D7.6	International Conference India	7	1	2.00	R	PU	36
D7.7	CORE Book	7	1	2.00	O	PU	36
D7.8	Dissemination seminar with the European Commission	7	1	1.00	R	PU	36
D7.9	Discuss preliminary results with civil societies and local organizations in Sarajevo	7	1	1.00	R	PU	30
D7.10	Discuss preliminary results with civil societies and local organizations in Kolkata	7	1	1.00	R	PU	30
D7.11	CORE Policy Brief Series	7	1	1.00	R	PU	36
Total				308.00			

WT3: Work package description

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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One form per Work Package

Work package number ⁵³	WP1	Type of activity ⁵⁴	MGT
Work package title	Scientific and Administrative Coordination		
Start month	1		
End month	36		
Lead beneficiary number ⁵⁵	1		

Objectives

The objective of this work package is the effective and accountable scientific and administrative coordination of the project's research activities. The overall coordination of the project will be assured by J. Peter Burgess at PRIO while the scientific coordination will be assured by Oliver Richmond at St. Andrews. The type of activity performed in this workpackage will be divided between Management of the consortium (MGT) activities and Research and technological development (RTD) activities.

The objectives of the scientific coordination of the project include:

- Ensuring the planned integration of partners through meetings, conferences, review and follow-up
- Consolidation of the project collaborators around the overall vision of the project
- Quality assurance of research results through peer review
- Translating expressed research needs of the end-users (Commission, European and Indian agencies and others) into concrete research goals
- Effectively communicating useable research results to end-users

The objectives of the administrative coordination of the project include:

- Synchronization and harmonization of administrative activities between and within partners and work packages
- Ensuring adherence to European, national and international norms, regulations and laws regarding research activities
- Budgeting
- Auditing and financial oversight

Description of work and role of partners

The scientific management of the project will be carried out through planning, communication, meeting and review, all on a continuous basis. All publications, reports, and conference activities will be channelled through the management work package in collaboration with the dissemination work package in order to maintain a coordinated and comprehensive communication between all members of the consortium. Administrative management will be carried out through organisational meetings, review of progress plans and cost reports.

Person-Months per Participant

Participant number ¹⁰	Participant short name ¹¹	Person-months per participant
1	PRIO	18.00
2	USTAN	8.00
	Total	26.00

WT3: Work package description

List of deliverables

Deliverable Number ⁶¹	Deliverable Title	Lead beneficiary number	Estimated indicative person-months	Nature ⁶²	Dissemination level ⁶³	Delivery date ⁶⁴
D1.1	Inception report following the kick-off meeting	1	6.00	R	PU	4
D1.2	Mid-term progress report	1	12.00	R	PU	18
D1.3	Final Report	1	8.00	R	PU	36
		Total	26.00			

Description of deliverables

D1.1) Inception report following the kick-off meeting: The Inception report will follow the kick-off meeting of the project and will contain important practical information on working procedures and organisational aspects of the project. The report shall also summarize the thematic and general discussions from the kick-off meeting and work as a quality control document. [month 4]

D1.2) Mid-term progress report: The Mid-Term report shall function as a review and evaluation tool of the work performed up to date and shall hence be understood as a quality control document. The report will also summarize the main achievements and progress made in the project. The document will serve an important role in enhancing the quality and efficiency of the project. [month 18]

D1.3) Final Report: The report will summarize the overall results of the project. The report will have an important role in the review process of the project's achievements and overall performance. [month 36]

Schedule of relevant Milestones

Milestone number ⁵⁹	Milestone name	Lead beneficiary number	Delivery date from Annex I ⁶⁰	Comments
MS1	Survey Preparation Report	1	6	Survey preparation report is completed
MS2	Mid-term conference 1	1	16	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place
MS3	Mid-term conference 2	1	22	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place

WT3: Work package description

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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One form per Work Package

Work package number ⁵³	WP2	Type of activity ⁵⁴	RTD
Work package title	Theory and Methodology		
Start month	1		
End month	30		
Lead beneficiary number ⁵⁵	5		

Objectives

The overall objective of the work-package is to have responsibility for the theoretical coherence and methodological consistency of the research and to maintain coordinated oversight, together with the research work-package leaders, of the research activity. The purpose of this work package is threefold: (1) to set out the project's common understanding of governance, (2) to establish the theoretical principles for the research to be carried out, and (3) to clarify the common methodology for the case-study analyses to be carried out. These objectives include:

(1) to clarify the concept and practices of governance by:

- reviewing current literature on governance and its political and policy applications, make an invaluable state-of-the-art review of literature on (global) governance and conflict resolution
- identifying the main conceptual arenas of governance in conflict resolution literature
- prescribing the project wide principles, concepts and definitions to be addressed through the case study work
- specifying the key governance areas of research a) democratic institution building, b) resource management, c) human rights, d) rule of law, and e) policing

(2) to establish the theoretical principles for the project's case study investigations by:

- clarifying an applicable set of terms of engagement by organizing relevant political, social, economic, legal background information for each case-study
- identifying appropriate links between the project principles and the actual cases to be investigated in WP5
- addressing individual case particularities and adapting overall theoretical principles to local governance challenges

(3) to set out a common methodology for the project of investigating governance in practice:

- To contribute to the case study leaders in coordinating the application of theoretical principles
- Determining the concrete fieldwork methods including procedures for making source contacts, carrying out interviews, follow-up and documentation
- Establishing common questionnaires and research templates for the field research
- To develop templates necessary for standardizing preliminary knowledge
- To review preliminary research results, and adjusting research plan and method according to need
- To revise the methodological framework for use in the field research investigation and interviews
- To provide a summary and synthesize the theoretical aspects of the project

Description of work and role of partners

The workpackage will set out the common theoretical principles to be applied through the empirical research of the project. The work will take three basic forms. It will begin with a comprehensive literature review both of the issues relevant to conflict resolution policy and governance initiatives, approaches to them and critique and debate surrounding them in current research and public debate. Commonly documented materials (literature, document archive, public documents, etc.) will form the basis of this segment of the workpackage. Secondly, the project will formulate the theoretical for the project's overall empirical work through a synthesis, using methods of analysis and competence from governance and conflict resolution literature. Through a study of current philosophical research and a preliminary overview of issues involved in the planned empirical fieldwork the workpackage will set out the theoretical guidelines for the overall work of the project. Thirdly, the workpackage will formulate the nuts-and-bolts methods for the actual empirical case studies. The work will identify and consult

WT3: Work package description

relevant case study work, adopting and adapting the elements necessary to produce common questionnaires and templates for the fieldwork to be undertaken. The workpackage will play a central role in the analysis of the research findings and coherence of methodology, contributing to theory and method in the three main phases of the project:

- (1) It will develop the methodological and theoretical framework of the project, and in specific the conceptual and empirical framework for the case studies.
- (2) It will ensure the coherence of theory and both quantitative and qualitative research methodology of the case studies.
- (3) It will produce a mid-term guideline on the theoretical framework of the field studies, two final reports of a) global governance theory in light of the case studies, and b) guide for field studies of similar research focus.

Person-Months per Participant

Participant number ¹⁰	Participant short name ¹¹	Person-months per participant
1	PRIO	6.00
2	USTAN	4.00
3	BCR	4.00
4	IAI	2.00
5	CEU	12.00
6	DU	3.00
7	JNU	2.00
8	BHU	2.00
9	MCRG	3.00
10	PRIA	3.00
Total		41.00

List of deliverables

Deliverable Number ⁶¹	Deliverable Title	Lead beneficiary number	Estimated indicative person-months	Nature ⁶²	Dissemination level ⁶³	Delivery date ⁶⁴
D2.1	Background report and work plan	5	20.50	R	PU	3
D2.2	Report on the state of the art of governance and conflict resolution literature	5	20.50	R	PU	4
Total			41.00			

Description of deliverables

D2.1) Background report and work plan: In order to achieve theoretical coherence and methodological consistency this report will fulfill the objectives of establishing theoretical principles for the project's case studies, and create a common methodology for the overall project when investigating governance in practice. [month 3]

D2.2) Report on the state of the art of governance and conflict resolution literature: This report will aim to clarify the concepts and practices of governance and conflict resolution. It will contain an extensive literature review on

WT3: Work package description

governance and conflict resolution, and will also review current literature on the political and policy applications of governance. [month 4]

Schedule of relevant Milestones

Milestone number ⁵⁹	Milestone name	Lead beneficiary number	Delivery date from Annex I ⁶⁰	Comments
MS1	Survey Preparation Report	1	6	Survey preparation report is completed
MS2	Mid-term conference 1	1	16	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place
MS3	Mid-term conference 2	1	22	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place

WT3: Work package description

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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One form per Work Package

Work package number ⁵³	WP3	Type of activity ⁵⁴	RTD
Work package title	Analysis of Policy		
Start month	1		
End month	32		
Lead beneficiary number ⁵⁵	2		

Objectives

The objectives of this work package are two-fold: 1) collection and organization of research data; and 2) the analysis of policy documents.

1) collection and organization of research data:

- To identify and select the primary governance initiatives to be studied, and the key documents of their agenda
- To manage the mapping operation of the research archive
- To catalogue and analyse information about the various governance initiatives: their primary goals, mandates, funding schemes, source of legitimacy, competence etc. Provide a comprehensive, comparative analytical framework, and subsequent comparative analysis
- To gain a coordinated overview of the varied forms and scope of governance initiatives in the various case studies

2) The analysis of policy documents implies:

- To analyse the key documents of governance agendas, including their premises and objectives. Explore, disaggregate, and define the range of approaches of governance actors, ranging from state and non--state actors, local, regional and international
- Characterize these varying approaches, present and compare them, and use this process to develop an understanding which will offer a significant step forward in academic analysis of governance initiatives as well as conflict resolution policy
- To generate theoretical comparative framework for analysis of governance discourses and provide a comprehensive framework from which new theoretical approaches to governance can be developed to deal with its existing tensions and problems, whether normative, organizational, political, or material
- Produce this material in an accessible and updatable format to provide a range of beneficiaries --- including government actors, policy--makers, governance practitioners and academics --- with a resource for integrating and critically analyzing research on conflict resolution

Description of work and role of partners

The work package will produce a rigorous, state of the art mapping and comparison of national and international governance agendas in the six case studies. This mapping of governance and conflict resolution agendas, institutions and actors will focus on government ministries and agencies, development, democratisation, civil society and human rights agencies. Their mandates, budgets and connections with IOs, ROs, Agencies, NGOs and civil society actors will be detailed. The key aims and objectives of each will be detailed, as well as their engagements in the field.

1) A collection and organization of research data will be conducted, that serves as a model for a methodology that would be invaluable to governments, the UN system, and other actors involved in governance, detailing exactly which organisation or agency does what where, and with what resources and goals. A second aspect will be to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the different agendas of governance, peacebuilding and statebuilding, deploying critical, transformational, and emancipatory conceptual frameworks and methods. This aspect will play into WP5. The construction of the research archive will include both technical and informational aspects: a) The Management of the research archive will be carried out at PRIO who will also be responsible for regular updates and ensure quality. The research archive will be stored in PRIO and accesible for the project

WT3: Work package description

members through the CORE website. b) The actual work with structuring the research archive will begin in year one (M6) and will be completed in time for receiving the first results from the field work.

2) The WP will study the discourses of governance initiatives and policy formulations, deploying critical, transformational, and emancipatory conceptual frameworks and methods. This work will involve the study of basic EU and India policy documents. It will conceptualise the cases within the historical practices of governance in India and Europe, and relate this analysis to the present conflict resolution strategies. The research will, in addition, examine the regulations, norms and laws central to the Indian and EU governance agenda.

These activities will be coordinated with both the theory and methodology workpackage (WP2) as well as the other assessment workpackages (WP4-WP6)

Person-Months per Participant

Participant number ¹⁰	Participant short name ¹¹	Person-months per participant
1	PRIO	8.00
2	USTAN	15.00
3	BCR	4.00
4	IAI	4.00
5	CEU	4.00
6	DU	4.00
7	JNU	6.00
9	MCRG	4.00
10	PRIA	3.00
Total		52.00

List of deliverables

Deliverable Number ⁶¹	Deliverable Title	Lead beneficiary number	Estimated indicative person-months	Nature ⁶²	Dissemination level ⁶³	Delivery date ⁶⁴
D3.1	Country and society Brief	2	14.00	R	PU	4
D3.2	Scholarly articles on histories of governance in India and EU	2	6.00	R	PU	18
D3.3	Scholarly articles on discourses on governance in EU	2	6.00	R	PU	18
D3.4	Scholarly articles on discourses on governance in India	2	6.00	R	PU	18
D3.5	Final analysis report	2	14.00	R	PU	28
D3.6	Research archive	2	6.00	R	PU	32
Total			52.00			

Description of deliverables

D3.1) Country and society Brief: The country and society brief will present a rigorous overview of the case countries and societies. The brief will be divided in particular sections highlighting each of the six cases (Bosnia, Cyprus, Georgia, Kashmir, North East India and Bihar) in detail. [month 4]

WT3: Work package description

D3.2) Scholarly articles on histories of governance in India and EU: The article will provide a detailed account for the history of governance in India and the EU. It includes analysis of policy documents and initiatives. It will in addition make important comparison between the cases and the different governance Initiatives. [month 18]

D3.3) Scholarly articles on discourses on governance in EU: The article will study the discourses of governance initiatives and policy formulations in the EU. It will examine EU policy documents and analyse law and regulations central to the governance agenda of the EU. [month 18]

D3.4) Scholarly articles on discourses on governance in India: The article will study the discourses of governance initiatives and policy formulations in India. It will examine Indian policy documents and analyse law and regulations central to the governance agenda of India. [month 18]

D3.5) Final analysis report: The report will contain a general analysis of governance initiatives in India and EU. It shall draw upon findings generated from the scholarly articles and country brief. The report shall aim to present an understanding that may provide a step forward in academic analysis of governance initiatives and conflict resolution. [month 28]

D3.6) Research archive: The research archive shall present a collection and organisation of research data on governance initiatives in the six case countries. The material shall be produced in an accessible and updated format in order to become a resource for a wide range of beneficiaries. [month 32]

Schedule of relevant Milestones

Milestone number ⁵⁹	Milestone name	Lead beneficiary number	Delivery date from Annex I ⁶⁰	Comments
MS1	Survey Preparation Report	1	6	Survey preparation report is completed
MS2	Mid-term conference 1	1	16	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place
MS3	Mid-term conference 2	1	22	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place

WT3: Work package description

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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One form per Work Package

Work package number ⁵³	WP4	Type of activity ⁵⁴	RTD
Work package title	Thematic Analysis		
Start month	4		
End month	24		
Lead beneficiary number ⁵⁵	3		

Objectives

The overall objective of the workpackage is to formulate and clarify the themes relevant to an assessment and analysis of governance initiatives and their conflict resolution potential. The main aim is to chart and form a research basis on the different socio-cultural, economical and political dimensions that determine the viability and impact of governance agendas. These aims include the following sub-aims:

- To identify and analyze the social and cultural premises of European and Indian governance initiatives in conflicts
- To chart the impact of governance initiatives
- To chart and analyze the necessary structural conditions (economic, political, social) of sustainable conflict resolution
- To support and coordinate the efforts of the Theme leaders (...)

Description of work and role of partners

The workpackage will research, organize and outline the thematic divisions of the project. These divisions will structure both the empirical studies carried out in the individual casework and the scientific output and policy recommendations. The thematic studies will build upon the state-of-the-art studies of the WP2. They will advance research on the three themes identified (socio-cultural premises, impacts, and structural conditions) in order to provide context and background for both fieldwork and for analysis and policy formation. The three areas will be explored through the tools of cultural, social and political analysis based on existing literature review and analysis. In addition, the workpackage will carry out preliminary fieldwork in the case societies involved in the later full studies in order to chart the context and political, social and environmental premises.

The study of social and cultural premises of governance will have a three-level approach:

- 1) the workpackage will begin by assessing the state of the art of the themes through building upon extant literature in the field of political science, governance, postcolonialism, conflict resolution, political anthropology and conflict and peace studies, while
- 2) it will assemble information and field research permitting documentation and analysis of the actual on the-ground practices of governance institutions and actors, in order to
- 3) making concrete assessments of governance initiatives on the basis of the thematic areas.

These activities will be coordinated with both the theory and methodology workpackage (WP2) as well as the other case workpackages (WP3, WP5), as well as feeding into the Recommendation work package (WP6)

Person-Months per Participant

Participant number ¹⁰	Participant short name ¹¹	Person-months per participant
1	PRIO	6.00
2	USTAN	6.00
3	BCR	10.00

WT3: Work package description

Person-Months per Participant

Participant number ¹⁰	Participant short name ¹¹	Person-months per participant
4	IAI	4.00
5	CEU	4.00
6	DU	4.00
7	JNU	6.00
8	BHU	4.00
9	MCRG	8.00
10	PRIA	4.00
Total		56.00

List of deliverables

Deliverable Number ⁶¹	Deliverable Title	Lead beneficiary number	Estimated indicative person-months	Nature ⁶²	Dissemination level ⁶³	Delivery date ⁶⁴
D4.1	Workshop on Theme A	3	6.00	O	PU	6
D4.2	Report on Theme B	3	25.00	R	PU	24
D4.3	Report on Theme C	3	25.00	R	PU	24
Total			56.00			

Description of deliverables

D4.1) Workshop on Theme A: The workshop shall explore, analyse and seek to identify the socio-cultural and political premises of European and Indian governance initiatives in areas of conflict transition/resolution. The workshop will bring together representatives from all participants who will present their findings from preliminary fieldwork and review on existing literature. [month 6]

D4.2) Report on Theme B: The report will contain the overall findings on Theme B: 'The impact of governance agendas on conflict resolution on local level and the reverse'. It will in particular aim to chart the impact of governance initiatives in the six case countries. The report will be based on material from preliminary fieldwork as well as existing literature and analysis. [month 24]

D4.3) Report on Theme C: The report will contain the overall findings on Theme C: 'Socio-economic and political conditions for sustainable resolution of conflict'. It will hence aim to analyse and chart the structural conditions necessary for conflict resolution. The report will be based on material from preliminary fieldwork as well as existing literature and analysis. [month 24]

Schedule of relevant Milestones

Milestone number ⁵⁹	Milestone name	Lead beneficiary number	Delivery date from Annex I ⁶⁰	Comments
MS1	Survey Preparation Report	1	6	Survey preparation report is completed

WT3: Work package description

Schedule of relevant Milestones

Milestone number ⁵⁹	Milestone name	Lead beneficiary number	Delivery date from Annex I ⁶⁰	Comments
MS2	Mid-term conference 1	1	16	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place
MS3	Mid-term conference 2	1	22	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place

WT3: Work package description

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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One form per Work Package

Work package number ⁵³	WP5	Type of activity ⁵⁴	RTD
Work package title	Systematic Case Surveys		
Start month	4		
End month	30		
Lead beneficiary number ⁵⁵	2		

Objectives

The overall objective of the workpackage is to coordinate the six case studies making up the empirical input for this project. The cases are Bihar, Bosnia, Cyprus, Georgia, North East India and Kashmir. This primary objective implies a set of secondary objectives:

- To prepare a comprehensive brief on case societies as a background to the liberal governance analysis
- To organize and carry out systematic survey of relevant information and organization of survey information adequate to chart and understand European and Indian governance practices in the six case societies
- Carry out preliminary fieldwork in the case societies involved in the later full studies in order to chart the context and political, social and environmental premises
- To collate and organize, data and systematize it in the projects collection and organization of research data (WP3)
- To contribute to and collate research data (WP3)
- Coordinate the process-oriented field research with extensive interviews of main actors of governance initiatives, relevant members of the policymaking community, and affected populations

Description of work and role of partners

The field studies will be Coordinated by St. Andrews and carried out by several partners. Surveys will be carried out to the extent possible parallel in the six case societies. Coordination will take place continuously. The work will involve two separate stages. The first will be a preliminary investigation and fact-finding survey (M6) designed to provide up-to-date general background information and to elaborate the more extensive survey to be used in the comprehensive data collection of the second phase. This second, more comprehensive phase will apply the survey template developed in WP2. The project will conduct interviews with key governance actors, as well as host-populations. In addition, questionnaires will be distributed to local populations, local institutions as well as Indian and European agencies involved in governance initiatives. These activities will be coordinated with both the theory and methodology workpackage (WP2) as well as the other case workpackages (WP3, WP4) The presentation and debate on these contributions will furthermore serve as a basis for governance assessment of WP6.

Person-Months per Participant

Participant number ¹⁰	Participant short name ¹¹	Person-months per participant
1	PRIO	9.00
2	USTAN	12.00
3	BCR	4.00
4	IAI	10.00
5	CEU	7.00
6	DU	6.00

WT3: Work package description

Person-Months per Participant

Participant number ¹⁰	Participant short name ¹¹	Person-months per participant
7	JNU	5.00
8	BHU	5.00
9	MCRG	5.00
10	PRIA	4.00
Total		67.00

List of deliverables

Deliverable Number ⁶¹	Deliverable Title	Lead beneficiary number	Estimated indicative person-months	Nature ⁶²	Dissemination level ⁶³	Delivery date ⁶⁴
D5.1	Survey preparation background report for cases	2	34.00	R	PU	6
D5.2	Systematic survey report for cases	2	33.00	R	PU	30
Total			67.00			

Description of deliverables

D5.1) Survey preparation background report for cases: This report shall contain adequate detailed information derived from the six case societies. The report shall function as a background document for the extensive data collection and analysis to be carried out by the project in the case societies. [month 6]

D5.2) Systematic survey report for cases: The report will systematically compile the necessary information from the field work carried out in the six case societies based on the interviews and distribution of questionnaires. The report will be essential in order to further chart and understand practices of governance in India and Europe. [month 30]

Schedule of relevant Milestones

Milestone number ⁵⁹	Milestone name	Lead beneficiary number	Delivery date from Annex I ⁶⁰	Comments
MS1	Survey Preparation Report	1	6	Survey preparation report is completed
MS2	Mid-term conference 1	1	16	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place
MS3	Mid-term conference 2	1	22	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place

WT3: Work package description

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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One form per Work Package

Work package number ⁵³	WP6	Type of activity ⁵⁴	RTD
Work package title	Assessment of Governance Initiatives		
Start month	23		
End month	34		
Lead beneficiary number ⁵⁵	4		

Objectives

The work package will, on the basis of the analysis of WP 3,4 and 5, assess the current governance initiatives in the EU and India. The work package will draw from the six studies, and compare the political acquis of EU and India's peace activities and the way actors embedded in other cultural/civilisational frames deal with conflicts. How do they differ? To what extent has there been a convergence brought about by the globalisation of norms and best practices? The overall assessment of each case study will set the ground for two large Policy Reports addressing India and the EU.

Firstly, it will draw comparison between the premises and implementation of governance initiatives of India and the EU, and the challenges of both in drawing strategies for conflict resolution. This includes:

- To sort and collate data from the six primary cases, policy document analysis and dataset (WP3)
- To apply appropriate terms of comparison to the material from the different cases and structure and the data in terms of the project's thematic priorities
- To assess the societal and cultural setting of the governance initiatives: Is there an distinct Indian form of conflict resolution? Is there a European way? Do these differ, are there similarities?

Secondly, it will consider the broader relation between the global/local and international/national in 'good governance' initiatives. This includes:

- Assess the successes and failures in the case study implementations of governance initiatives and draw lessons--learnt from these
- Assess the cultural varieties in the case understandings of democracy, human rights and identity and draw concrete recommendations for culture--sensitive conflict resolution policy
- Analyse the overall material in relation to identity and assess the impact of governance initiatives in shaping and/or transforming the conditions of conflict

Thirdly, the WP will make a final assessment of the lessons of governance strategies in India and Europe and consider the implications of findings to the debate on global governance. This includes:

- To analyze the data in terms of the primary project aim, understanding the liberal governance enterprise in terms of European and Indian governance in conflict affected societies.
- To form concrete recommendations for cooperation and dialogue between India and Europe on issues of governance
- To separately assess the Indian and European strategies for governance and conflict resolution, resulting in two larger policy reports

Description of work and role of partners

The work of the workpackage will be carried out in three parts. (1) The workpackage will systematically register the results of the project's survey and analyses. (2) the work package will assess these results and 3) it will produce Policy recommendations on the basis of research findings.

The workpackage constitutes the core data treatment section of the project. It contains three basic phases: collation, comparison and recommendations:

(1) The collation phase will be carried out in accordance with the methodology produced in workpackages WP2. The research data will in this way be organized so as to provide a clear set of material for comparison of the cases.

WT3: Work package description

(2) The material will then be analyzed in terms of the principles and terms produced by WP3 and WP4. The analysis will both assess the correspondence between the overall principles of governance agendas and seek to generate new or modified concepts to better describe and make meaningful the results of the fieldwork.

(3) The workpackage will culminate in a critical assessment of the deployment of liberal governance in EU and India.

Person-Months per Participant

Participant number ¹⁰	Participant short name ¹¹	Person-months per participant
1	PRIO	8.00
2	USTAN	8.00
3	BCR	4.00
4	IAI	10.00
5	CEU	4.00
6	DU	3.00
7	JNU	3.00
8	BHU	2.00
9	MCRG	4.00
10	PRIA	4.00
Total		50.00

List of deliverables

Deliverable Number ⁶¹	Deliverable Title	Lead beneficiary number	Estimated indicative person-months	Nature ⁶²	Dissemination level ⁶³	Delivery date ⁶⁴
D6.1	Scholarly article on post-national conflict resolution	4	10.00	R	PU	24
D6.2	Scholarly article on the Indian governance agenda	4	10.00	R	PU	30
D6.3	Scholarly article on the European governance agenda	4	10.00	R	PU	30
D6.4	Report on regimes of global governance, Europe and India	4	5.00	R	PU	34
D6.5	Comparative report on empirical basis for global governance, Europe and India	4	5.00	R	PU	30
D6.6	Scholarly article on re-conceptualizing global governance based on new findings	4	10.00	R	PU	34
Total			50.00			

Description of deliverables

WT3: Work package description

D6.1) Scholarly article on post-national conflict resolution: The article aims to analyze the cultural varieties in the understanding of identity, democracy and human rights in the six case societies together with the historic patterns of power and status. The aim with this exercise is to provide concrete policy recommendations on culture sensitive resolution of conflicts. [month 24]

D6.2) Scholarly article on the Indian governance agenda: The article will focus on the implementation of governance initiatives from an Indian perspective. It will identify the distinct features and approaches carried out by India in its activities towards peace and conflict resolution. The article will draw upon findings from the case studies and a thorough examination of necessary documents and analysis. [month 30]

D6.3) Scholarly article on the European governance agenda: The article will focus on the implementation of governance initiatives from a European perspective. It will identify the distinct features and approaches carried out by the EU in its activities towards peace and conflict resolution. The article will draw upon findings from the case studies and a thorough examination of EU documents and analysis. [month 30]

D6.4) Report on regimes of global governance, Europe and India: The report will mainly analyze the particular cultural and societal setting surrounding governance initiatives. It will hence seek to identify if there is a distinct Indian form of resolving conflicts, or a European way towards conflict resolution. By doing that the report aim to discover similarities and differences among governance initiatives. [month 34]

D6.5) Comparative report on empirical basis for global governance, Europe and India: The report will aim to compare the empirical findings from the selected cases in India and Europe. It will study the lessons learnt from the various governance initiatives and assess their impact on the resolution of conflict. [month 30]

D6.6) Scholarly article on re-conceptualizing global governance based on new findings: The scholarly article will use the findings obtained from the field work and the subsequent analysis of the material to re-conceptualize the understanding of global governance. It will include innovative theoretical reasoning well as targeted policy recommendations based on the research findings made during the course of project in the six case societies. [month 34]

Schedule of relevant Milestones

Milestone number ⁵⁹	Milestone name	Lead beneficiary number	Delivery date from Annex I ⁶⁰	Comments
MS1	Survey Preparation Report	1	6	Survey preparation report is completed
MS2	Mid-term conference 1	1	16	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place
MS3	Mid-term conference 2	1	22	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place

WT3: Work package description

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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One form per Work Package

Work package number ⁵³	WP7	Type of activity ⁵⁴	MGT
Work package title	Dissemination and user feedback		
Start month	1		
End month	36		
Lead beneficiary number ⁵⁵	1		

Objectives

The objective of this work package is to facilitate the dissemination and retrieval of information and research results produced by the project. Externally, the work package will assure the transferral of the project's results (1) to the public sphere, (2) to relevant policy makers and (3) to other end-users, as well as (4) to other external colleagues. Internally, it will facilitate the smooth flow of information, research material and research results among members of the consortium.

Description of work and role of partners

This work package will coordinate all informational aspects of CORE. Dissemination will be coordinated by the Peace Research Institute, Oslo. The work activities of the dissemination work package will include:

- Meeting coordination. This work package will coordinate and assist in the planning and execution of academic conferences and seminars, carried out by the members of the project consortium. In addition, it will be responsible for the three centralized meetings of the consortium: a kick-off meeting (M3), two interim meetings, and a concluding meeting.
- Working paper series. The results of CORE will be channelled through a working paper series and published simultaneously in hard copy and online.
- Report series. Deliverables and larger works will be published in a CORE report series. The series will serve as the central base for dissemination of reports on all activities of CORE. This will include conference and seminar activities.
- Public events with media exposure both in Europe and India. The work package will be responsible for contact and coordination with the press and the dissemination of results to policy makers and the public sphere in a user-friendly way.
- Coordinate the project book to be based on the project's conceptual and theoretical framework, the results of the empirical research in the partner and conflict case studies, and the comparative results.

Person-Months per Participant

Participant number ¹⁰	Participant short name ¹¹	Person-months per participant
1	PRIO	7.00
9	MCRG	6.00
10	PRIA	3.00
	Total	16.00

WT3: Work package description

List of deliverables

Deliverable Number ⁶¹	Deliverable Title	Lead beneficiary number	Estimated indicative person-months	Nature ⁶²	Dissemination level ⁶³	Delivery date ⁶⁴
D7.1	Kick-off conference	1	2.00	R	PU	3
D7.2	First mid-term workshop including review	1	1.00	R	PU	16
D7.3	Second midterm workshop	1	1.00	R	PU	22
D7.4	Final workshop	1	2.00	R	PU	32
D7.5	International Conference Europe	1	2.00	R	PU	35
D7.6	International Conference India	1	2.00	R	PU	36
D7.7	CORE Book	1	2.00	O	PU	36
D7.8	Dissemination seminar with the European Commission	1	1.00	R	PU	36
D7.9	Discuss preliminary results with civil societies and local organizations in Sarajevo	1	1.00	R	PU	30
D7.10	Discuss preliminary results with civil societies and local organizations in Kolkata	1	1.00	R	PU	30
D7.11	CORE Policy Brief Series	1	1.00	R	PU	36
Total			16.00			

Description of deliverables

D7.1) Kick-off conference: The conference presents the official start of the project. The participants of the project will together engage in practical and thematic discussions of the project. [month 3]

D7.2) First mid-term workshop including review: The purpose with the workshop is for the participants to update each other in a structured way on progress, achievements, and/or on changes or deviations that may have occurred. The workshop will also undertake a review in order to ensure further efficiency and quality of the project. [month 16]

D7.3) Second midterm workshop: The purpose with the workshop is for the participants to update each other in a structured way on progress, achievements, and/or on changes or deviations that may have occurred. It is a discussion forum that will contribute to ensure further quality and efficiency of the project. [month 22]

D7.4) Final workshop: In the final workshop participants shall discuss any outstanding issues or differences regarding thematical aspects. It is also a point in time were the participants shall agree on a common coherent approach on the dissemination of the final results. [month 32]

D7.5) International Conference Europe: The conference serve as an oppotunity for the participants of the project to present the project and the overall findings to a wider audience with a focus on actors in Europe. Invited guests will include policy makers, politicians, governmental agencies, international organisations, media, representatives from civil society and representatives from academia. [month 35]

D7.6) International Conference India: The conference serve as an oppotunity for the participants of the project to present the project and the overall findings to a wider audience with a focus on actors in India and the surrounding region. Invited guests will include policy makers, politicians, governmental agencies, media, international organisations, representatives from civil society and representatives from academia. [month 36]

WT3: Work package description

D7.7) CORE Book: The project will aim to produce an academic book with the project title: "The role of Governance in the Resolution of Socioeconomic and Political Conflict in India and Europe". It will highlight and present the results achieved, both specific policy recommendations and theoretical innovations on governance and conflict resolution. [month 36]

D7.8) Dissemination seminar with the European Commission: In the seminar with the European Commission the results of the project will be disseminated. Participants of the project will present their findings and engage in dialogue with representatives of the European Commission. A Mutual exchange will take place regarding the results achieved as well as on the overall practical performance of the project. [month 36]

D7.9) Discuss preliminary results with civil societies and local organizations in Sarajevo: The seminar will present the preliminary results of the project to a wider audience with a particular emphasis on civil society and local organisations in Europe. It will include members from the project together with politicians, representatives from civil society and local NGO's. [month 30]

D7.10) Discuss preliminary results with civil societies and local organizations in Kolkata: The seminar will present the preliminary results of the project to a wider audience with a particular emphasis on civil society and local organisations in India. It will include members from the project together with politicians, representatives from civil society and local NGO's. [month 30]

D7.11) CORE Policy Brief Series: The policy brief series will be targeted towards policy audiences in the EU, India and global partners. The series will be based on relevant policy output from the research undertaken. It will be made available to the wider audience through the project website and networks. [month 36]

Schedule of relevant Milestones

Milestone number ⁵⁹	Milestone name	Lead beneficiary number	Delivery date from Annex I ⁶⁰	Comments
MS1	Survey Preparation Report	1	6	Survey preparation report is completed
MS2	Mid-term conference 1	1	16	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place
MS3	Mid-term conference 2	1	22	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place

WT4: List of Milestones

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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List and Schedule of Milestones

Milestone number ⁵⁹	Milestone name	WP number ⁵³	Lead beneficiary number	Delivery date from Annex I ⁶⁰	Comments
MS1	Survey Preparation Report	WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5, WP6, WP7	1	6	Survey preparation report is completed
MS2	Mid-term conference 1	WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5, WP6, WP7	1	16	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place
MS3	Mid-term conference 2	WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5, WP6, WP7	1	22	Activity in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place

WT5: Tentative schedule of Project Reviews

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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Tentative schedule of Project Reviews

Review number ⁶⁵	Tentative timing	Planned venue of review	Comments, if any
RV 1	16	Berlin, Germany	Mid-term conference I, that will be followed by a Mid-term progress report
RV 2	22	Dehli, India	Mid-term conference II, that will be followed by a Mid-term progress report
RV 3	36	Oslo, Norway	Final conference, that will be followed by a final report

Project Effort by Beneficiary and Work Package

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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Indicative efforts (man-months) per Beneficiary per Work Package

Beneficiary number and short-name	WP 1	WP 2	WP 3	WP 4	WP 5	WP 6	WP 7	Total per Beneficiary
1 - PRIO	18.00	6.00	8.00	6.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	62.00
2 - USTAN	8.00	4.00	15.00	6.00	12.00	8.00	0.00	53.00
3 - BCR	0.00	4.00	4.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	26.00
4 - IAI	0.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	30.00
5 - CEU	0.00	12.00	4.00	4.00	7.00	4.00	0.00	31.00
6 - DU	0.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	3.00	0.00	20.00
7 - JNU	0.00	2.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	3.00	0.00	22.00
8 - BHU	0.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	5.00	2.00	0.00	13.00
9 - MCRG	0.00	3.00	4.00	8.00	5.00	4.00	6.00	30.00
10 - PRIA	0.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	21.00
Total	26.00	41.00	52.00	56.00	67.00	50.00	16.00	308.00

Project Effort by Activity type per Beneficiary

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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Indicative efforts per Activity Type per Beneficiary

Activity type	Part. 1 PRIO	Part. 2 USTAN	Part. 3 BCR	Part. 4 IAI	Part. 5 CEU	Part. 6 DU	Part. 7 JNU	Part. 8 BHU	Part. 9 MCRG	Part. 10 PRIA	Total
1. RTD/Innovation activities											
WP 2	6.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	41.00
WP 3	8.00	15.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	52.00
WP 4	6.00	6.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	56.00
WP 5	9.00	12.00	4.00	10.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	67.00
WP 6	8.00	8.00	4.00	10.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	50.00
Total Research	37.00	45.00	26.00	30.00	31.00	20.00	22.00	13.00	24.00	18.00	266.00
2. Demonstration activities											
Total Demo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Consortium Management activities											
WP 1	18.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00
WP 7	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	3.00	16.00
Total Management	25.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	3.00	42.00
4. Other activities											
Total other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	62.00	53.00	26.00	30.00	31.00	20.00	22.00	13.00	30.00	21.00	308.00

WT8: Project Effort and costs

Project Number ¹	266931	Project Acronym ²	CORE
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Project efforts and costs

Beneficiary number	Beneficiary short name	Estimated eligible costs (whole duration of the project)						Total receipts (€)	Requested EU contribution (€)
		Effort (PM)	Personnel costs (€)	Subcontracting (€)	Other Direct costs (€)	Indirect costs OR lump sum, flat-rate or scale-of-unit (€)	Total costs		
1	PRIO	62.00	378,111.00	4,500.00	83,803.00	249,299.00	715,713.00	0.00	618,607.00
2	USTAN	53.00	447,980.00	4,500.00	40,162.00	292,885.20	785,527.20	0.00	606,335.00
3	BCR	26.00	206,278.00	0.00	16,510.00	133,672.80	356,460.80	0.00	273,949.00
4	IAI	30.00	112,034.00	0.00	43,280.00	93,188.40	248,502.40	0.00	203,688.00
5	CEU	31.00	127,941.00	0.00	35,212.00	97,891.80	261,044.80	0.00	209,868.00
6	DU	20.00	29,580.00	0.00	38,561.00	40,884.60	109,025.60	0.00	97,193.00
7	JNU	22.00	35,047.00	0.00	15,286.00	30,199.80	80,532.80	0.00	66,513.00
8	BHU	13.00	16,956.00	0.00	13,306.00	18,157.20	48,419.20	0.00	41,636.00
9	MCRG	30.00	43,030.00	7,000.00	40,423.00	50,071.80	140,524.80	0.00	126,490.00
10	PRIA	21.00	102,597.00	0.00	13,153.00	34,725.00	150,475.00	0.00	121,894.00
Total		308.00	1,499,554.00	16,000.00	339,696.00	1,040,975.60	2,896,225.60	0.00	2,366,173.00

1. Project number

The project number has been assigned by the Commission as the unique identifier for your project. It cannot be changed. The project number **should appear on each page of the grant agreement preparation documents (part A and part B)** to prevent errors during its handling.

2. Project acronym

Use the project acronym as given in the submitted proposal. It cannot be changed unless agreed so during the negotiations. The same acronym **should appear on each page of the grant agreement preparation documents (part A and part B)** to prevent errors during its handling.

53. Work Package number

Work package number: WP1, WP2, WP3, ..., WPn

54. Type of activity

For all FP7 projects each work package must relate to one (and only one) of the following possible types of activity (only if applicable for the chosen funding scheme – must correspond to the GPF Form Ax.v):

- **RTD/INNO** = Research and technological development including scientific coordination - applicable for Collaborative Projects and Networks of Excellence
- **DEM** = Demonstration - applicable for collaborative projects and Research for the Benefit of Specific Groups
- **MGT** = Management of the consortium - applicable for all funding schemes
- **OTHER** = Other specific activities, applicable for all funding schemes
- **COORD** = Coordination activities – applicable only for CAs
- **SUPP** = Support activities – applicable only for SAs

55. Lead beneficiary number

Number of the beneficiary leading the work in this work package.

56. Person-months per work package

The total number of person-months allocated to each work package.

57. Start month

Relative start date for the work in the specific work packages, month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all other start dates being relative to this start date.

58. End month

Relative end date, month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all end dates being relative to this start date.

59. Milestone number

Milestone number: MS1, MS2, ..., MSn

60. Delivery date for Milestone

Month in which the milestone will be achieved. Month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all delivery dates being relative to this start date.

61. Deliverable number

Deliverable numbers in order of delivery dates: D1 – Dn

62. Nature

Please indicate the nature of the deliverable using one of the following codes

R = Report, **P** = Prototype, **D** = Demonstrator, **O** = Other

63. Dissemination level

Please indicate the dissemination level using one of the following codes:

- **PU** = Public
- **PP** = Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)
- **RE** = Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)
- **CO** = Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)

- **Restreint UE** = Classified with the classification level "Restreint UE" according to Commission Decision 2001/844 and amendments
- **Confidentiel UE** = Classified with the mention of the classification level "Confidentiel UE" according to Commission Decision 2001/844 and amendments
- **Secret UE** = Classified with the mention of the classification level "Secret UE" according to Commission Decision 2001/844 and amendments

64. Delivery date for Deliverable

Month in which the deliverables will be available. Month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all delivery dates being relative to this start date

65. Review number

Review number: RV1, RV2, ..., RVn

66. Tentative timing of reviews

Month after which the review will take place. Month 1 marking the start date of the project, and all delivery dates being relative to this start date.

67. Person-months per Deliverable

The total number of person-month allocated to each deliverable.

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B1. Concepts and objectives, progress beyond state-of-the-art, S/T methodology and work plan

B.1.1 Concepts and project objective(s)

1.1.1 Project aims

- Analyse how increasingly globally articulated and networked norms, rules and policies of governance are transforming and affecting conflicts locally;
- Assess how and to what degree governance measures on global, regional, state and local level impact each other in a multi-level dynamic, and if and how they constitute peace processes with broad local legitimacy.
- Compare how and emerging EU peacebuilding framework, loosely defined by the liberal peace and regional integration or association, compares with regional strategies aimed at dealing with conflict on and around the Indian subcontinent.
- Map a select set of current governance programmes and actors that are set up to address conflicts of each case study and analyse the discourses of the governance initiatives, their underpinned principles and societal goals for peacebuilding in each context;
- Form a methodological framework for field analysis of governance initiatives implemented in societies of long-term conflict;
- Improve the knowledge and understanding of the cultural dynamics of current governance, peace and development practices in India and Europe;
- Assess the effect and impact of governance initiatives on conflicts where issues of identity mobilization and minority rights are prominent;
- Make a significant contribution to basic research on global politics, conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and governance through improving the theoretical and methodological basis for analysing and assessing the political and social impact of governance initiatives.

The project in specific aims at analysing the following areas of peacebuilding and governance: a) democratic institution building, b) development/ management of resources, c) human rights, d) rule of law, e) policing, and f) civil society. These objectives will be obtained by combining targeted case studies with theoretical innovation, especially in view of the development on an understanding of an EU approach to peacebuilding and governance and a concurrent 'post-colonial' critique which has been aimed more directly at Western forms of intervention (i.e. the liberal peace framework).

1.1.2 Background

The post-cold war world, and especially the last decade, is faced by multiple challenges. The international system is becoming both more interdependent, and at the same time more heterogeneous. New forms of nationalism, ethnic conflict and civil war, resource conflicts, transnational terrorism, and violent communalism challenge the conventional means of understanding conflicts and of assuring the peace and stability of European and Indian states. The EU regional faces very different challenges to the Indian state, which is also rapidly modernising and urbanising. Both are under pressure to develop coherent strategies for dealing with conflict. All of this is occurring against a background of phenomenal economic growth by the Indian state and rapid economic, social and environmental change in India that is placing pressure on traditional structures and systems of governance, as well as the nation state. India is also playing an increasingly prominent regional role and, through the BRIC and other fora, a more prominent international role.

The general characteristics of these processes centre in one way or another on the weakening of the sovereignty and power of the modern nation-state, on the development of trans-national and regional networks and institutions, as well as on the global flow of information, capital and human beings. Since the 1990s the world has experienced a rise in intra-state and identity conflicts, which give rise to new theory on the causations for conflict emergence as well as alternative prospects for solutions. The state has lost its central position in many contemporary violent conflicts, both as an actor and as the framework of reference. Regional integration has been crucial in the EU while security and development are still the responsibility of the Indian state and a range of international donors. In intra-state conflicts, the state is no longer the primary frame of reference, leading to a whole new set of questions as to how conflicts are to be understood. With this change arises larger questions about how space and identities are governed, and the policing and laws that follow.

Globalization, global governance and post-Westphalian politics are symptoms of transformations in the form and content of economical, political and social relations (Larner and Walters, 2002). The phenomena of de-territorialisation due to globalisation is creating new challenges in relating to the community that is the state. New federal structures, as well as the supranational framework of the EU, are products of an increasing re-territorialisation of political space. At the same time, the struggle for common regional or global structures and norms for addressing conflicts, faces the challenge of adapting to- and learning from- a diversity of cultural meanings and local needs.

The regional approach of this project is justified by the institutional dynamics of the European Union, the emergence of hints of an EU peacebuilding framework, and the increasing power of India and its attempts to manage a range of border, internal and regional conflicts and pressures. Both entities have region-wide (as well as global) interests, have developed regional capacities, and are in the process of developing their own preferred intervention methodologies of conflict resolution and governance. Interestingly, neither the EU nor India seems to be consistent in their approaches to intervention: different sites and different types of conflict have resulted in different responses. Although the EU and India encompass much diversity, it is important to note that they cannot be viewed as isolated entities. Instead, each operates within a complex regional hinterland with its own security dynamic, neighbours, and regional-specific array of security concerns.

As the EU and India seek to develop their relations, simultaneously as strategic partners and competitors, they will be confronted with a set of shared and individual problems. There will be opportunities for mutual learning and cooperation. But many of the issues confronted will be sensitive and potentially cause friction between India and EU, especially as their current approaches to conflicts are quite different. Each side has its own priorities and needs, and is sensitive to criticism. The EU treatment of migrants, or the intrusive nature of its governance programmes which are dependent on liberal conditionalities, might prompt criticisms from India and elsewhere that the organisation is neo-imperialist or insensitive to local concerns. Similarly, India might be criticised on its securitised approach and human rights record with regard to Maoist, naxalite or Kashmiri groups. In both the EU and India, we see large confections (a regional organisation in the case of the EU and a multi-ethnic state in the case of India) attempting to present an homogenising agenda. Governance (and the rhetoric of governance) offers potentially sophisticated ways through which states and international organisations can manage conflicts, but much depends on how conflicts are framed and understood. Both are under pressure from a range of local and civil society actors to improve representation, rights, democratic practices, the rule of law, security and development, as well as having to confront regional and structural concerns.

1.1.3 Modern conflicts

The end of the cold war is marked by a plethora of new identity conflicts. Starting from Yugoslavia to sub-Saharan Africa to South Asia, what is startling in these conflicts is not only resurgent forces of fragmentation, but the centrality of violence against marginalized groups in these countries. The state has sometimes been the impetus for this or has found itself unable to cope. The connections in such movements between assertions of identity and increasing violence against minorities (religious, racial/caste, ethnic, linguistic and sexual) are disquieting. At the same time, new forms of exclusion/inclusion through 'othering', such as political and economical discrimination and increasing mobilisation along religious and ethnic lines, contribute to escalating conflicts to the extent that they become protracted, as with many of the case studies of this project. The rise of intra-state conflicts in last decades, point to a reoccurring fact that the state is not providing the people with a safe ground. The state might, as in Kashmir and North East India, belong to one of the conflict parties.

The changing character of conflicts is a reflection of political and economical changes in local and world structures, economy and politics. At the same time, "many contemporary large-scale violent conflicts are hybrid socio-political exchanges in which modern state-centric as well as pre-modern traditional and post-modern factors mix and overlap. Several modern conflicts, such as Kashmir, North East India, Cyprus and Bosnia, have historical roots dating back to the re-territorialisation of space and identities of colonial times. This raises the question of how new governance structures or regionalised approaches are not only to address the current situation, but also accommodate different experiences and interpretations of a shared past.

It is thus necessary, in order to create sustainable structures for the future, to take into consideration lessons-learnt from both the past and present of these conflicts. This also means carefully analysing both their local, national, regional, and international dimensions. Both India and Europe are carrying the history of their origins. Whilst there is a considerable amount of literature on the causes and solutions to specific ethnic conflicts, a deeper understanding of the historical and contemporary roots of social, political and economical conflicts within India and Europe, together with an understanding of the necessary means for sustainable resolution, is still lacking. This requires an understanding of systems of liberal governance, how they promote or retard conflict resolution, and how academics, policymakers and local communities throughout India and the EU can cooperate to learn and implement lessons.

1.1.4 Governance and Conflict Resolution

Political changes, the strengthening of nationalistic ideologies, as well as violent mobilisation along identity lines, are experienced in both India and the EU. At state level, these challenges are causing increasing clashes between different groups within state boundaries, or between the state and internal groups. At the same time, a rise in intra-state conflicts have led to the question of how the state is to adapt to challenges of globalisation, and the role of state institutions and governance agendas in responding to these changes. Part of this challenge is conceptual: the concepts of governance, peacebuilding, and conflict resolution, both in practice and in theory are largely contested.

In India, economical development- a mixture of neoliberal reform and social welfare strategies- and large social changes has led to growing expectations on the institutions of the state. Unstable governments and a lack of ability to accommodate the various demands of diverse social groups and classes, has led to a weakening of the moral authority of political state institutions and police, or a 'crisis of governability' especially in the eyes of a growing civil society. Large corporations,

and their demands for resources and land, are also placing strains on long-standing governance systems and on communities that experience displacement and exploitation. At the same time, the Indian state is a unique case of how an enormously diverse state manages to unify its people both politically, economically and culturally. India's strategies of dealing with socio-economic and political conflicts are found in the political structures of federalism, the accommodation of new state formations, and various accommodations of minority groups and sub-national identities that allow for different cultural interpretations of governance practices.

Within the EU, a global and regional framework for governance is increasingly perceived as the remedy and preventative measure to socio-economic, identity, and political conflicts, comprising and nascent EU peacebuilding framework (Richmond, Bjorkdahl and Kappler, forthcoming). The rise of intra-state conflicts and ethnic conflicts in the last two decades have also led to the view that violent conflicts are a consequence of a lack or failure of national and international (civic) institutions. The 'global' strategies of resolution of violent conflict are essentially threefold: the promotion of neo-liberalism, liberal governance reforms, and the use of conditionality in funding and aid packages to encourage conformity. The liberal peace, or the dominant approach to peace support interventions favoured by leading states and international organisations, has a wide range of compliance and incentivising tools at its disposal. Prominent among these are governance interventions, which are often found in statebuilding programmes.

Governance mechanisms are 'software' that dictate how institutions run, and liberal peace interventions often advocate programmes of reform that emphasise efficiency, accountability and transparency. Such interventions, sometimes called 'good governance', have the potential to influence how citizens, civil society, and businesses, interact with the state. A complex network of multilevel governance, ranging from supranational to local agencies – including international actors/markets, and institutions, state/national elites, decentralised actors, identity/religious actors, NGOs, civil society, and social movements - perform agendas of conflict prevention and resolution through governance initiatives and reforms. 'Good governance' programmes apply to states, the private sector and civil society, amounting to all-encompassing agendas and interventions. Central to the emergence of global liberal governance are the multiple of ways in which private actors, NGOs and Civil Society organisations follow the values and norms of its agenda, often to gain donor funding, associated or integrated status as some point in the future.

The EU has been involved in the development and implementation governance agendas and conflict resolution policies and operations. Conflict resolution practices are integrated to EU comprehensive security approach, which includes both civilian and military means. By stating that 'the best protection for our security is a world of well-governed democratic states,' the 2003 European Security Strategy clearly links Europe's security to the global promotion of democratic values and practices, such as good governance, the establishment of rule of law, the strengthening of state apparatuses, and the promotion of human rights. These principles are also integrated into the strategies of EU enlargement, where statebuilding, policing and democratic structures are central to EU accession. The increasingly multilaterally agreed understanding of 'good governance' which is the foundation for a stable world of states, is also based on these premises, and the EU is often the driver of good governance policies for other international organisations, in particular the UN, and the UNDP. As stated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2002):

Governance is the process whereby public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights. Good governance accomplishes this in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption, and with due regard for the rule of law. The true test of 'good' governance is the degree to which it delivers on the promise of human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social

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rights. The key question is: are the institutions of governance effectively guaranteeing the right to health, adequate housing, sufficient food, quality education, fair justice and personal security?

However, the global and local problematic of today are indeed met by the challenge of creating frameworks based on a common, or 'universal' set of values that can underpin multilateral action. This raises the question of how peace, democracy and human rights are to create sustainable peace structures and multilateral agendas if they are not universally applicable premises and a range of local actors are to have a voice in their construction. Governance interventions (which often take the form of multiple programmes and projects across ministries and municipalities) have the potential to transform the shape of a society. Critics contend that these 'reforms' are often culturally inappropriate and suit western norms of how governments and bureaucracy should operate, but interfere with the traditional and customary ways in which citizens interacted with the state. Critical positions on neoliberal forms of development and reform also often argue that they do not deal with pressing needs issues, often part of conflict complexes, quickly enough (Pugh, Turner, and Cooper, 2009).

A deeper understanding of the social impact of the principles of governance reforms and initiatives in conflict regions can only be found through addressing such agendas in multiple cultural and political settings. Critics state that the 'Liberal Peace' of European and Western states and agencies fail to take into consideration local needs, cultural meanings, and traditional means for transforming with conflicts. As uncontroversial and irrevocable as the objective of liberal peace may seem, its recent manifestations in peacebuilding and conflict resolution practices are facing growing criticism along two dimensions: that they reflect the asymmetric *power* of Western states in global politics, and that they promote Western *culture* at the expense of indigenous cultures.

Although they represent a wide array of unique cases, they demonstrate a set of common shortcomings relating to their political objectives. On the one hand, the objective of establishing self-sustainable liberal market democracy in (post)conflict societies has not been achieved as planned. Furthermore, the efforts of rapid political and economic liberalization have not had the expected peace dividend.

The challenge is thus to build local, national and multilateral structures within a world of differences. This implies examining alternative political, ideological, and culture settings, the way in which they adapt to such frameworks or reject them. India proves a unique vantage point for analysing the successes and problematic of a unified state with vast diversity. The post-colonial heritage of a state with territorial boundaries brought with it a new political understanding of identity. The success of India has been to create a secular, multi-party system that is both resilient and flexible. Yet the state is insecure (especially in the face of secessionist pressures), and elements of the political class have been keen to re-brand social activism and dissent as 'terrorism' or anti-state. Furthermore, an analysis of the hybrid meeting point of a 'global' agenda of governance and the locality of conflicts, allows a consideration of the western notion of the liberal rights bearing institutionalised subject- i.e. governance. It is the tension between this peace framework and alternative notions of the collective, of community rights, of property/ land distribution, culture and identity, and historic patterns of power and status – such as in Bosnia, Cyprus and Kashmir- that will be analysed, especially in their post-colonial, post-socialist contexts. The project will in this way revisit the category of the post-colonial; assess its viability and scope, exploring the reciprocal contributions

over both India and the European Union to understanding governance as a tool for peacebuilding, the liberal peace, and possible alternatives or modifications of these agendas.

1.1.5 Governance and the locality of Culture

The concept of culture is central for making sense of the motives, meanings and effects of governance strategies. Often, there are several competing interpretations at stake, both domestically and internationally, and the efficiency and legitimacy of governance agendas hinges upon a balancing act between these various cultural matrices within which conflict resolution strategies are set. Robert A. Rubinstein calls attention to two aspects of culture that require special attention in this context: culture as learned systems of meaning that create particular senses of reality, and culture as meaningful, patterned activities – cultural practices. In order to have their intended effects, governance strategies must obviously take into regard what their fluid practices mean in the symbolic systems of the host-society, as well as how these meanings interact with local cultural practices.

The values and premises of peace, democracy and human rights resonate worldwide, both politically and legally, but they are not conceptualised in the same way in all parts of the world and are rather subject to different, contrasting or even competing interpretations – in short, they are “contested concepts”. While the value of peace is shared as an ideal by the vast majority of states and international organisations and constitutes the foundation of the UN, even in this case different understandings exist. Different historical experiences and roots, for example, shape how peace and democracy are understood. This raises the challenge of how conflict resolution processes are to deal with the matter of cultural interpretations of these values, as well as the premises of governance frameworks that are built to address matters of diversity, such as integration of minorities.

Societies experiencing conflicts will have competing understandings of solutions to economic, societal and political problems, and different ways of approaching the premises of democracy. The challenges and solutions to conflicts both in India and the EU are to address and accommodate diversity through acknowledging and addressing the plurality that exist in host-societies. It is thus necessary that different cultural understandings are integrated into regional and supranational policy frameworks seeking to build sustainable peace structures. It is impossible, for example, to examine current Indian government approaches to governance as a conflict resolution technique without paying close attention to India’s history of being colonised. Historians, post-colonial theorists, and anthropologists like Homi Bhaba, Shahid Amin, Dipesh Chakrabaty, Partha Chatterjee, Ilan Kapoor, and Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, have been instrumental in demonstrating how colonial projects were instrumental in shaping the modes of thought on peace, governance and order. These modes of thinking have been transmitted (not without interpretation and re-interpretation) to shape current modes of governance, often through mimicry, resistance and mutual constructions of hybrid political orders which still represent dominant power, whether of an identity, state, a regional order, the global economy, or an empire. A significant part of this project will be in uncovering the intellectual heritage that contributes to understandings and practices of conflict and conflict transformation.

A prominent source of current problems is that conflict resolution and peacebuilding agendas have failed to recognize and integrate local culture, identities and interests in the very aims and means of operations. Instead, general templates are transplanted from different cultural and historical contexts, and used to establish ‘local ownership’ of peacebuilding missions (Donais, 2009). The failure to recognize the unique role of women in transforming conflict and building

peace, as well as addressing the particular effects of conflict situations on women, can partly be related to this general problem of cultural and political biases. The mainstream literature on peacebuilding also has very little to say on the caste system (India) or blood feuds (parts of eastern and central Europe); or embedded systems of culturally-defined social practice.

The primary concern of research on the cultural dimension of transforming conflicts should be how the objectives of conflict resolution are conceived and what the cultural sources of peace, policing, human rights, democracy and economic welfare are in the local host-society. It is first on the basis of this knowledge that concrete conflict resolution strategies should be formulated, to shape the state and the regional subsequently. Analyses of the impact of liberal governance, however, demonstrate that this literature is unsatisfactory because the overall objectives of the missions are defined before the question of local ownership is raised, often from the perspective of donors, international or regional organisations, or the state.

This distance between external political agendas - either from the central government to the periphery, or from external non-state actors- and their local reception resonates with a central concern in 'postcolonial theory': that 'cultural messages' from external actors are received and interpreted in a great variety of ways, often involving an element of active resistance beyond the control of the 'sender'. This entails a critique of the 'cultural globalization' thesis of a streamlined Westernization of local culture. The possibility of justifying liberal governance by reference to a pre-existing global(ized) culture is thereby undermined. This critique calls for revisiting the thesis of a clear-cut repression of local political culture by global liberal governance. Governance strategies depend upon the contingent local meanings of their practices in order to succeed in transplanting external moral and political agendas.

The contention of this project is that such debates must start from improved, but not instrumental or essentialised knowledge and understanding of the cultural dynamics of current practices, as well as intimate acquaintance with the specific cultural context in question. Otherwise, the answers will be unhelpfully based on prejudice, speculation and anecdotal evidence of the local cultural meanings and impact of governance. Applied research on governance focuses on the improvement of general strategies without questioning their underlying theoretical and political premises, especially where they focus on the nexus of the state, market, and region. Governance initiatives are inherently normative, value-based, and offer certain views on conflicts and their subsequent resolution. The increasingly globality of certain approaches to governance also limit alternatives of knowing and approaching conflict. While a burgeoning literature exists on the conditions of democracy, development and peace around the world, there is a severe lack of basic research on the effect of implementation of these objectives through governance initiatives on local populations and conflict dynamics.

1.1.6 Research approach and Scientific objectives

The research approach and scientific objectives of the project centre on the following overarching research question:

What are the premises and local effects of governance initiatives at state and regional level in conflicts in India and Europe?

This question involves three themes (WP4), each comprising a range of sub-questions (these will be further elaborated throughout the first months of the project):

Theme A: The socio-cultural and political premises of European and Indian governance initiatives in areas of conflict transition/resolution

- *Which conceptions of peace, human rights and democracy promotion are embedded in current governance initiatives in conflict areas, and how are these premises promoted in governance initiatives?*
 - **CORE** will analytically map governance initiatives in its case studies, and the main strategies and procedures. Furthermore, it will analyse the key policy texts of these initiatives in order to qualitatively assess their premises (WP3).
- *To what extent are values embedded in the promotion of these premises effectively addressing the local conflict transformation process and subsequent peace?*
 - Through a process-based field methodology the project's case studies (WP5) will include interviews with key governance actors, as well as members of the host-society including contextual, local, and civil society actors, compare the political acquis of EU and central Indian peace activities with the way actors embedded in local cultural/civilisational frames deal with conflicts. How do they differ? To what extent has there been a convergence brought about by the globalisation of norms and best practices related to the liberal peace framework?
- *How are categories/identities of people framed by the governance actors, i.e. how are they being conceptualised and 'managed'?*
 - **CORE** will analyse the centrality of identity in its six case studies through first of all seeking an understanding of the identity discourses of governance (WP3). This again relates to the overall question of how minority-majority questions are integrated in policy frameworks. This aspect of the project will include an historical analysis of governance initiatives to understand the processes of identity formation in the conflicts societies.

Theme B: The impact of governance agendas on conflict resolution on local level and the reverse

- *How are governance initiatives conceived by the various affected populations in the local host-societies?*
 - Through surveys, interviews and process-based fieldwork, **CORE** will foster an understanding of how the governance initiatives have been received by various actors of the conflicts, and, subsequently, their relevance for assuring sustainable peace in host-societies.
- *What are the major factors in the conflicts and which governance issues are central to their resolution?*
 - Through state-of the art literature review (WP2), and subsequent field work (WP5), **CORE** will analyse the causes for contemporary conflicts of Bosnia, Bihar, Cyprus, Georgia, North East India and Kashmir. It will assess which problematic related to these conflicts are rooted in issues of governance, and form recommendations for necessary governance initiatives to resolve these.
- *What are the local implications of governance initiatives on identity conflicts- both regarding spatial, political and social factors?*
 - In the project's case conflicts issues of identity mobilisation, land distribution and majority-minority social and economical in/equality, are all central. The field

works will address these issues and assess whether the liberal framework of democracy, private ownership of land, and human rights policies sufficiently address the roots of the conflicts.

Theme C: Socio-economic and political conditions for sustainable resolution of conflict

- *To what extent can actors and processes of governance adapt to local cultural systems and practices and still be in accordance with the principles of human rights and democracy? Which of the initiatives have been successful in creating such hybrid structures and norms?*
 - The mapping of governance initiatives (WP3) and subsequent field work (WP5) will lead to a comparative analysis of various governance actors and programmes. From this comparative analysis, CORE will draw lessons on for future conflict resolution agendas.
- *What are the social, political and economical conditions necessary for sustainable conflict resolution processes in the case studies?*
 - Through addressing local cultural, political and economical factors of conflict in the field work, **CORE** will assess which conditions are necessary for a sustainable peace.
- *To what extent are (changes in) socio-economical environment influencing/escalating conflict where identity mobilization is prominent, and how can these issues be politically addressed?*
 - The project's fieldwork will in particular assess the issue of identity in relation to global changes in economy and societal fabric. De-territorialisation, migration and increasingly open markets are factor that affect conflicts, and through systematic questionnaires and interviews in host-societies, the project will address how these changes affect the conflicts.

The interdisciplinary investigation of the questions listed above will complement an existing theoretical body on conflict resolution and governance with theories and perspectives reflecting the academic background of the project members. This includes sociology, social anthropology, cultural theory, postcolonial studies, law, conflict resolution/transformation and ethics/philosophy.

During the first phase of the project (**WP2 and 3**), the researchers will apply existing theories and literature within their respective fields to the questions of the themes. This prepares the ground for the empirical part of the study, where the same questions will be applied to five cases of governance in a search for case specific answers to the general research themes (**WP4**). The case studies will be conducted by teams consisting of both Indian and European researchers.

The case studies will involve a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. The qualitative element implies field work conducted by teams consisting of both native and foreign researchers. The quantitative method involves the collection and analysis of all governance actors and approaches involved in the cases (**WP3**). The findings from the cases will be integrated in the subsequent analyses (**WP4-6**). Here, the researchers will return to complementary aspects of the thematic areas in a consorted effort at illuminating the research question from all relevant sides. Through this exercise, the project will enter its final phase by turning to concrete implications for EU policies to promote peace, human rights and democracy (**WP6**).

The cases represent different types and concerns of conflict resolution and different regions of India and Europe. This is to get as nuanced a picture possible. Hence, the idea is not to generate

empirical data from the various countries for a generalized comparative analysis without first analysing each specific case. The results of the separate case studies will nonetheless play into general debates on the questions under study. The primary cases of the project are: **Bihar, Bosnia, Cyprus, Georgia, North East India** and **Kashmir**. These studies will draw on recent research from the larger universe of conflict resolution, including Kosovo, Burundi, Nepal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Cambodia, Aceh and Guatemala.

B.1.2 Progress beyond state of the art

1.2.1 Current state-of-the-art

The past two decades have witnessed a growth in the scientific and comparative study of peace, conflict and governance. As shown below, much of this literature is uncritical and accepts the bases of conflicts without questioning the assumptions upon which conflicts and strategies for their amelioration are based. For well-known institutional reasons, European and North American scholars dominate in publishing on peace and conflict studies, but it is important to note that this has been changing in recent years. Significantly, postcolonial scholars – many based in or originating from India – have played a major role in re-appraising thinking about identity and conflict. Homi Bhabha, Ashis Nandy, Uma Narayan, and Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak have been important in prompting questions about power, knowledge and the promotion and possession of ideas and practices. Moreover, it is also worth noting that many of the basic precepts of peace studies (as developed in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s) drew on Gandhian intellectual heritage and notions of Satyagraha or passive resistance and an interest in social justice.

In terms of categories of literature, there is a prominent corpus on **modern conflicts**, especially conflicts where identity is prominent. Often this literature is conflict specific, and does not always make connections with wider themes that may enable comparison. Secondly, there is an ever-growing literature on **conflict resolution, conflict transformation and peacebuilding strategies and techniques** that reproduces the political and cultural premises of **liberal governance** in ever more sophisticated ways, often without subjecting them to ethical, methodological or critical scrutiny. This literature is often focused on policy-specifics (for example, on transitional justice or electoral reform in a particular context) and is usually unconcerned with wider questions such as the structural and exogenous factors that shape life in many pre- and post-peace accord societies.

Conflict resolution theory has provided the earliest and most relevant analysis of the roots of **ethnic, identity and communal conflicts**. Just as there are many different forms of identity conflicts, the reasons for violent mobilisation along religious, ethnic or other identity lines are many and complex. Wilkinson, for example, traces both economical, political, psychological, and political factors in recent communal riots in India, as well as pointing to the important role of the state in riots among communal groups. Ashutosh Varshney's work on the micro-dynamics of demographics, residency and identity has also been very influential in showing the importance of localism in communal violence in India, and the limits of comparative work. The literature shows that there are both subjective and objective reasons for identity conflicts, and any attempt to resolve such conflicts must take into consideration the various nuances leading to violence.

Comparative studies of the **causes and dynamics of civil war** also represent a valuable resource for the project. Conflict resolution is per definition supposed to address the root causes of civil war, and this research therefore provides an authoritative source for assessing the theoretical basis of current priorities. An interesting finding on this theme is that countries are most unstable in the

transitional phase between autocracy and democracy. This undermines the assumption of an immediate peace dividend of liberalization. With regard to the objective of the proposed project, however, this literature does not concentrate on the cultural dimensions of civil war and peace. To the contrary, comparisons are made across cultural divides, often at a global scale, which gives research results that are rather culture blind. Furthermore, the international sources of civil war and peace are often neglected through a focus on state- and sub-state units. Hence, the case studies of the present project should also play into some of the discussions of this research field.

The **conflict transformation** literature is of high relevance to the project due to its focus on internal conflict dynamics and how these may be transformed in a peaceful direction through changes of perceptions, attitudes and identities. This literature starts from a general notion of conflict and seeks generalized sources of peaceful conflict transformation. It is therefore not particularly attentive to the cultural conditions of conflict resolution, except as an ingredient in general recipes of peace. The policy focus is primarily on grassroots, mid-level and track two processes, with an emphasis on 'bottom-up' transformation rather than the top-down focus of the operational conflict resolution literature. Another weakness is that it does not engage with the realization of UN peacebuilding mandates or the political and cultural objectives of the states and organizations involved in large-scale peacebuilding and conflict resolution. The third party, typically an NGO, rather acquires an idealized position where it is supposed to subject itself to any solution that would optimize the outcome for the conflicting parties. Hence, this research agenda would benefit from a more in-depth focus on the cultural conditions of current governance and conflict resolution practices. This suggests the need for research approaches that draw on anthropological methodologies.

Literature on **globalization** in its various forms will be a central source for the project with its analyses of global cultural, political and economic transformations, development and inequality, and their local impact. It addresses the structural conditions to be analyzed under theme C (WP4), as well as general cultural and economic developments relating to theme A and B. A prominent strain of this literature investigates transnational networks of identity and organization, with results that undermine the simple inside/outside nexus that defines existing debates on culture and conflict resolution. Moreover, political theory on the impact of globalization for global political organization and governance represents a suitable framework for debate on alternative conflict resolution concepts. On the other hand, the most optimistic literature on cosmopolitan democracy, often taking the EU as an example to be followed globally, would benefit from further research on the local conditions for the global promotion of democracy and human rights (Duffield, 2001). Unfortunately, globalization research has generally ignored the significance of ongoing conflict resolution and peacebuilding practices and their cultural meanings, which represents a vantage point for progress beyond the state-of-the-art in this field.

Literature on **liberal governance** highlights how the same type of prescriptions are recommended to all conflicts and contexts regardless of circumstances and structural factors, leading to the dominance of a specific form of liberal, democratic peace as a standardisation of conflict resolution operations (Doyle and Sambanis, 2005; Paris, 2004; Richmond, 2005; Mac Ginty, 2006). This peace reduces the space for alternative ways of approaching the problem of managing and resolving ethnonational conflicts. Furthermore, recent studies of **the international politics of peacebuilding** have come up with the diagnosis of liberal peacebuilding and related it to general developments in global politics. This literature has subjected its political and moral premises to critical scrutiny, deconstructed its political self-representation and demonstrated central theoretical problems, ranging from a lack of contextual capacity and understanding, limited capacity to address needs or social justice issues, the interest of donors, inefficiencies of regional

international organisations, contradictions in democratic implementation and rights frameworks, the focus on the security of the territorial state, and cooptation of the resources for peacebuilding by predatory elites. Discrepancies between the intended and actual political impact of liberal peace governance have been revealed, and alternative political theoretical perspectives suggested. This literature therefore serves as an essential backdrop for this project.

A range of **case studies** reveal a deep gap between how ‘outside’ actors perceive of peace and how it is experienced by the local population. The meaning of peace takes on significance due to the way it plays into the existing political, social, economic and cultural landscape. Therefore, a central aim should be to ‘identify and address the shortfall between idealised and experienced versions of peace’. Importantly, these expectations of peace will differ not only between India and the EU, but also within India and the EU.

Some of the empirical literature on **individual cases of peacebuilding** provides insights on the cultural challenges and dynamics of the promotion of peace, democracy and human rights in conflict and post-conflict settings. It contains useful examples of how projects have been maladapted to the cultural contexts, and also of how certain projects have been success stories. The first phase of the project (WP2) will include a more systematic review of this literature in a search for common themes and insights on the cultural dimension. Nonetheless, the policy implications of the problem of culture are not systematically addressed in these case studies. To the extent that such implications are addressed, the terminology of current policy-oriented literature is applied. A cultural analysis, informed by critical thinking about the problems inherent in conceptualising culture (Geertz, 1973), is well suited to address this problem by examining the conceptual premises and blind spots of current practices. The strategic conflict resolution literature thereby serves as valuable empirical material for discourse analyses of the cultural premises of current conflict resolution policies.

Furthermore, research on **EU policies to promote peace, human rights and democracy**, and on recent EU operations in Albania, Bosnia, Côte d’Ivoire, DR Congo, Macedonia and Sierra Leone, often repeat the general tendencies of the strategic and critical literature mentioned above (European Commission, 2001; Manners, 2008; Tocci, 2008; Bono, 2006; Merlingen, 2007). The literature on these topics includes policy reports, case studies and theoretical debates on EU peace, security and development activities, including the fields of neighbourhood and enlargement policy. In the security domain, the connection between external and internal security is emphasised, and this nexus also plays into debates on the justification of EU as a global political actor. A highly debated topic of direct relevance to the proposed project is the idea of *normative power Europe*, especially how European values that constitute the EU as a political body (peace, liberty, human rights, democracy, rule of law, equality etc.) do and ought to impact upon EU internal and external relations. The study of the local conditions of the promotion of these values on the borders and outside Europe will play into this literature in a complementary and rewarding manner. In addition, it will enhance the knowledge base for efficient and legitimate EU policies in the field of conflict resolution, democratization, peacebuilding, stabilization, development cooperation, security and counter-terrorism.

While many violent conflicts in India fit comfortably within categories of ‘communal’, ‘ethnic’ or ‘identity’ conflict, it is worth noting that many on-going conflicts are associated with what is categorised as ‘development’. These are the conflicts concerning land, resources, and the environment. These types of conflicts have been neglected by much of the mainstream conflict resolution literature, so one task of the current project will be to assess what parts of contemporary peace and conflict literature can be usefully applied to the Indian case studies, and

to what extent we need to develop new theories (or adapt old ones) to take account of conflict in India. Moreover, the project is cognisant of how states like India and EU members seek to discursively frame conflicts (as 'terrorism', 'dissent' or 'separatism') etc., and then apply particular ameliorative strategies to them.

1.2.2 Beyond the state of the art

The project shall advance beyond the state-of-the-art by integrating the above mentioned fields of research in a concerted investigation of the socio-economic, cultural and political dimensions of conflict resolution. This will improve the knowledge base for policies to promote peace, human rights and democracy through sustainable transformation of conflict. The expected progress can be sketched along the three thematic divisions of the project, as well as with regard to the implications for EU foreign, security and development policies.

Concerning the **premises of current conflict resolution practices**, recent research relates these policies to various forms of liberal internationalism and cosmopolitanism. The project will deconstruct the conceptions of peace, security, human rights and democracy promotion that connect these political traditions to the recent agenda of governance strategies in conflict affected societies. Here the case studies will help identify conflict resolution and governance practices and norms that might be peculiar to specific sites in the EU and India. As well as investigating the rhetoric of policy documents, emphasis will be put on relating these conceptions to the actual practices of governance in concrete contexts. On these grounds, variations and contradictions in these practices will be connected to cultural variations among the different governance initiatives. This cultural source of operational premises and problems is a blind spot of current research, and makes an essential advancement to the understanding of underlying logics of current practices.

The reasons for **identity conflicts** and mobilisation along ethnic, communal and religious lines is still a topic that is to be explored. The local and global political and social environment is changing rapidly, and there is a need for theory that can assess recent conflicts in light of these changes. Why do people mobilise along ethnic or religious lines? The project will move beyond recent theory through creating an in-depth study of the conflict case studies. Through process-tracing, it will analyse the changes in identity mobilisation over time. It is not assumed that the causes and processes of mobilisation in Europe and India are the same.

The investigation of the **impact of governance initiatives in the affected societies** will bridge the current gap between general policy discourse and empirical studies of governance where the problem of culture is already addressed. Moreover, it will form a better understanding of the interplay between cultural and political processes of resistance and support. By subjecting both the proponents and subjects of governance to cultural analysis, the research field will advance beyond the distinction between liberal and non-liberal actors, especially in region/ state versus local terms. Instead, these will be rendered as mutually constituted in a cultural field where the non-liberal is not reducible to a political position and the 'liberal' non-equivalent to its normative self-representation. Hence, new theories, data and methods for the analysis of this relational dynamic – a **CORE** dynamic of global politics at present – will be developed. As previously explained, this topic has been ignored in mainstream research due to the assumption that conflict resolution is culturally and politically neutral. Furthermore, with a few exceptions, the critical literature has focused on issues of power and economy along the lines of imperialism or hegemony. When culture has been introduced, a simple distinction between external/Western and local/indigenous culture usually premises the debate. This is where the proposed project will take its point of departure by cross examining this distinction and demonstrating how norms, identities

and values actually are constituted, distributed and changing. It is also here that the project hopes to draw on post-colonialist literature, much of inspired by scholars based in, or originating from, India who have raised important questions about the locus of power and knowledge after Empire.

Concerning the theme of the **structural conditions of possibility for self-sustainable peace**, namely **political, economic and environmental conditions**, progress will be made with regard to the interplay between these elements and culture, as well as to the role of their regional and global dimensions in governance. Unsurprisingly, these aspects are normally treated as culturally neutral in comparative and applied research on conflict resolution, but their social significance obviously depends upon their cultural meanings. On the other hand, the idea of culture sensitive promotion of peace, human rights and democracy depends upon favourable political, economic and environmental conditions. The academic advancement under this theme will therefore be twofold: 1) Illuminating the cultural premises for policies to improve the political, economic and environmental conditions of sustainable peace in a legitimate and efficient manner; and 2) it follows from these premises that such improvement implies changes to the structural conditions of local conflict resolution processes as well as local structural change (which is the current focus of conflict resolution theory and policy). Furthermore, the case studies will produce new insights on the implied peace processes, agencies and communities. New fields of theory will be brought to these studies, which will result in analyses that complement current knowledge.

Essentially, the state-of-the-art on EU promotion of peace, human rights and democracy in conflict regions will be improved by increasing the awareness of its cultural premises and impact and relating this to the general normative principles of EU foreign, security and defence policies. Furthermore, concrete operational implications of these insights will be suggested, applying the terminology on the cultural dimension of conflict resolution that has been developed throughout the project. A key part of the project is the interrogation of the cultural assumptions that allow states, international organisations and others to frame conflicts in ways that often suit powerholders and disadvantage those who wish to dissent or who are engaged with localised practices of peacebuilding in various ways.

B.1.3 S/T Methodology and associated work plan

B.1.3.1 Overall strategy and general description

The overall aim of the project is to analyse the impact of governance agendas for peacebuilding in conflict societies in which the European Union and/or India are implicated and to positively impact the agendas through scientific development and policy recommendations. This two-sided approach makes use of a variety of competencies in order to both gather information and to provide it in a focused and meaningful way to those that who directly implicated in Governance policy and Conflict Resolution agendas. The general architecture of the project reflects this general challenge. The project clarifies a set of principles aimed at understanding the philosophical dimensions of peace and governance. With the research results processes and analyzed in a case-by-case comparative fashion, the focus then returns to formulating input to both training and policy positions that can meaningful impact the processes and operations that lead to enduring peace.

In order to achieve the scientific and policy aims, **CORE** is divided into seven Work Packages:

WP1 Administrative and scientific coordination

The scientific and administration of the project will be carried out together in the same workpackage. The PRIO-based coordination has extensive experience in project management and execution. The task of synchronizing a relatively complex set of activities and coordinating both results and revisions will fall to this workpackage. The workpackage will run throughout the duration of the project. In particular, the *scientific coordination* will assure the overall coherence of the project and adherence to the principles and norms of the theoretical and methodological workpackage. It will be responsible for the overall quality assurance of the project, as well as its conformity to the ethical principles of the 7th Framework Programme in general and the project in particular. It will, finally be responsible for the adequate reporting of project results to the Commission. The *administrative coordination* of the project will focus on the harmonization of administrative activities and adherence to budgetary norms and the rules and guidelines of financial oversight.

WP2 Theory and methodology

Workpackage 2 combines the theoretical, methodological and ethical dimensions of the project. For this reason it is the most conceptually complex and will be linked closely to the overall project coordination. The workpackage has two components: **theory**, and **methodology**. The two components are tightly linked throughout the course of the project and thus their coherent clarification in the early phases of the project is decisive. This workpackage is important in justifying the regional dimensions of the project, and ensuring that EU and Indian perspectives are represented in the formulation and use of key concepts. The **theory** component of the workpackage will take its point of departure from the conceptual concepts and definitions. Its aim is to derive the theoretical positions from which the fieldwork can be effectively carried out. This will involve a close dialogue with the case study workpackage (**WP5**), taking its most concrete form in a **WP2-WP5** workshop in **M3**. The output of this component will be a case-oriented set of ‘translations’ of the principles of the first component to the particular regional, national and local settings in which they will be applied. It will select and adapt the concepts relevant to historical, political, social and geographical particularities. It will underline the discursive and cultural construction of key concepts, and will be mindful of how this might differ between and within India and the EU. These clarifications will form the basis of the concrete **research methodology** to be provided to **WP5** in the form of a standard case study template. It is not the intention that this template shall be fixed and inflexible for the duration of the fieldwork. On the contrary, it is a core aim of the project to encourage a self-critique. Nonetheless, the standard research template will form the point of entry to the societies where fieldwork is to take place. The Steering Group, comprised of Indian and EU-based scholars, will be invaluable in shaping the theoretical and methodological premises of the project.

WP3 Analysis of Policy

The workpackage will carry out the technical work of collating and archiving. The post-doctoral fellow at St Andrews will carry out the work of compiling and organizing the archive. The WP will highlight (i) the emerging paradigm of international governance, and the variations of it adopted by each actor, as well as (ii) the hybrid models formed in each conflict intervention. It will particularly focus on analysing the following areas of governance: a) democratic institution building, b) management of resources, c) human rights, d) rule of law, e) policing, f) civil society, and in collating and archiving results of the research.

To this end, it will compile and analyse:

- i) Profiles of each major governance actor in the regions under study. These profiles will focus on: (a) the major goals of the intervention/agenda (b) the resources (human, financial and material) deployed (c) the institutions or organisations (including governmental agencies and NGOs) involved. Each profile will then be assessed in terms of the following priorities: (i)

security; (ii) institutions; (iii) economic aspects; (iv) the role and type of civil society involved. v) Agendas analysing the basic norms, goals and priorities of each actor. Each profile will be assessed in terms of its relationship to the broader 'blueprint' of liberal governance, focusing on the four elements mentioned above. Moreover, each of these elements is affected by the specific approach taken by each actor.

Chronologically the analysis will begin in M6 with case study briefs, and further it will be developed in M12, following the preliminary case study results. The analysis will in this way best reflect the structure of the data collected and the practical shape of the fieldwork. The analysis will continue through M27 when the dissemination and policy recommendation phase of the project is initiated.

WP4 Themes relevant to the conception and implementation of conflict resolution

The theory and practice of conflict resolution is clearly a complex object of research. For this reason the **CORE** project will divide research into three basic sub-themes which will be adapted and studied in each of the six case studies, then integrated into the final findings and policy recommendations of the project. These sub-themes are:

- a) The socio-cultural and political premises of European and Indian governance initiatives in areas of conflict transition/resolution
- b) The impact of governance agendas on conflict resolution on local level
- c) Socio-economic and political conditions for sustainable resolution of conflict

By **socio-cultural premises** the project refers to the values, norms and identities that characterize the culture subjected to governance initiatives and conflict resolution agendas. As the theory of liberal governance makes clear these values and norms implicitly regulate any politically shaped conflict resolution agenda that might be undertaken. The success or failure of a conflict resolution agenda will be closely linked to such cultural premises. It is therefore essential that these be mapped and analyzed as a part of the analysis of the operation. They will be integrated into the case study work. By **impact**, the workpackage refers to the consequences, both intended and unintended of governance initiatives. Such consequences are measured and assessed both from the local societies' point of view and from the point of view of those agencies and authorities seeking to engage in governance. Indeed an important part of the analytic dimension of the overall project will consist in reconciling the contrast and cohesion between these two perspectives. By **socio-economic and political conditions** the workpackage will understand the overall background factors relevant to the reception. These include the historical setting, economic and social structures in place, cultural, political and social institutions that will facilitate or discourage the accommodation of conflict resolution agendas.

Methodologically, the themes will engage the project on three different levels and at three points in the project chronology: (1) in the development of theory (**WP2**), (2) in the concrete adaptation to the situation in the six case studies (**WP5**), and in the shaping of the overall analysis and conclusions (**WP6**). Given the complexity of the three thematic areas, the responsibility for the themes will be distributed to three different partners with **WP4**, each possessing specialized competence in the specialized area:

a) Socio-cultural and political premises	b) Impact	c) Socio-economic and political conditions
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USTAN	BCR	JNU
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WP5 Case study surveys of societies implicated in governance initiatives

The fieldwork workpackage **WP5** plays the central empirical role in the project. It oversees the research on the six designated case studies of the project: Bihar, Bosnia, Cyprus, Georgia, North East India and Kashmir, plus annex studies of the regional contexts. The work of the case studies will take place in three phases, corresponding to increasing levels of precision in the analysis. The work of the workpackage will take place in **two chronological phases** corresponding to a **primary** and **secondary study**, the latter being a follow-up of the first, with research questions and principles revised according to the analysis of the first. The first **phase begins in M8** after completion of theoretical/methodological and thematic preparatory workpackages **WP2** and **WP3** and runs for 9 months until **M17**. The second phase of the case studies begins in **M22** after completion of the preliminary analyses and assessments carried out by **WP6**.

The project in specific aims at analysing the following areas of governance: a) democratic institution building, b) elections, c) human rights, d) rule of law, and e) policing. The **first stage** of each case study will consist in the preparation of an **overall case brief**, outlining relevant historical, political, social, cultural, economic, and geopolitical dimensions. Work here will be based on the standard template produced by **WP2**, however modifications, improvements and further tailoring will be encouraged in order to take on board the variety of particularities proper to the case as well as unexpected empirical discoveries.

The **second stage** of the case study work package will be building upon revisions of the first phase premises. Primary research will include interviews with political and social elites (in-country constitutional law and federalism experts, national and local level politicians, military, police, armed forces, and other relevant members of the policymaking community) and grass root sources (civil society, social movements and members of the general population).

The analysis of **WP6** (cf. below) will run in parallel with the case studies, providing feedback and a midterm evaluation of the ongoing fieldwork. Clearly, the case-studies build very significantly on local knowledge and local contacts. For this reason the work of the case studies will be linked to confirmed local collaborators, experienced in both the theoretical and concrete issues surrounding governance and conflict resolution.

Bihar	Bosnia	Cyprus	Georgia	Kashmir	North East India
PRIO	CEU	USTAN	IAI	DU	MCRG
JNU, MCRG	BCR, USTAN, JNU	PRIA, IAI	CEU, PRIO	USTAN, BCR, PRIA	PRIO, MCPS

WP6 Assessment of governance initiatives and Policy recommendations

The critical analytical workpackage will be led by Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) in close collaboration with the overall Project Coordinator (PRIO). The analysis segment of the project will begin after the completion of the bulk of the empirical material from the cases studies (**WP5**). This WP will involve very close collaboration between the EU and Indian-based project partners so as to identify points of similarity and divergence in governance programming, and

their international implications, especially for conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Three core elements comprise this Work Package:

- (1) A comparative study of governance premises and initiatives drawing on the six case studies (WP4) and the theoretical interpretations (WP2). Special attention will be paid to the cultural underpinnings of governance initiatives; it is recognised that these may well differ considerably within and between the EU and India. This element of the work package will involve the collation of data (drawing on previous work packages), the construction of robust frameworks of analysis for conceptual and empirical comparison, and attempts to identify and describe specifically 'Indian' or 'European' approaches to governance. This will involve Indian and EU partners in the project critically-appraising different governance techniques and justifications in the case study regions. This comparative aspect of the study will be assisted by the workshop meetings.
- (2) The identification of the broader intellectual and policy hinterland inhabited by governance initiatives and then examine how governance initiatives are operationalised in conflict-affected settings. This will involve assessments of how core elements of 'good governance' are understood locally, nationally and internationally, and of the multi-level formulation and implementation of governance initiatives. It will also involve assessments of the effectiveness of governance programming in conflict environments, the identification of culturally and conflict-sensitive governance good practice, and the collation of lessons learned.
- (3) The third element of this work package will consider how lessons learned from the Indian and EU experience of conflict-related governance programming have implications for global understandings and practices of governance. This will involve linking the Indian and EU experiences with emerging understandings of liberal global governance and identifying the processes whereby the regional (EU) and national (Indian) experiences connect with and shape global experiences. This segment of the work package will also provide the opportunity to suggest avenues of cooperation for Indian and EU stakeholders to further shape how governance is understood and operationalised.

In addition to policy briefs, the culmination of the recommendations workpackage will be two extensive Policy Reports on India and the EU summing up the policy implications of the research project. These recommendations will address not only the direct political actions of on-going and planned internal and external activities on the part of the European Union and India. It will in addition draw conclusions and provide recommendations on the future course of scholarly research on the promotion of peace, human rights and democracy through governance initiatives.

WP7 Dissemination

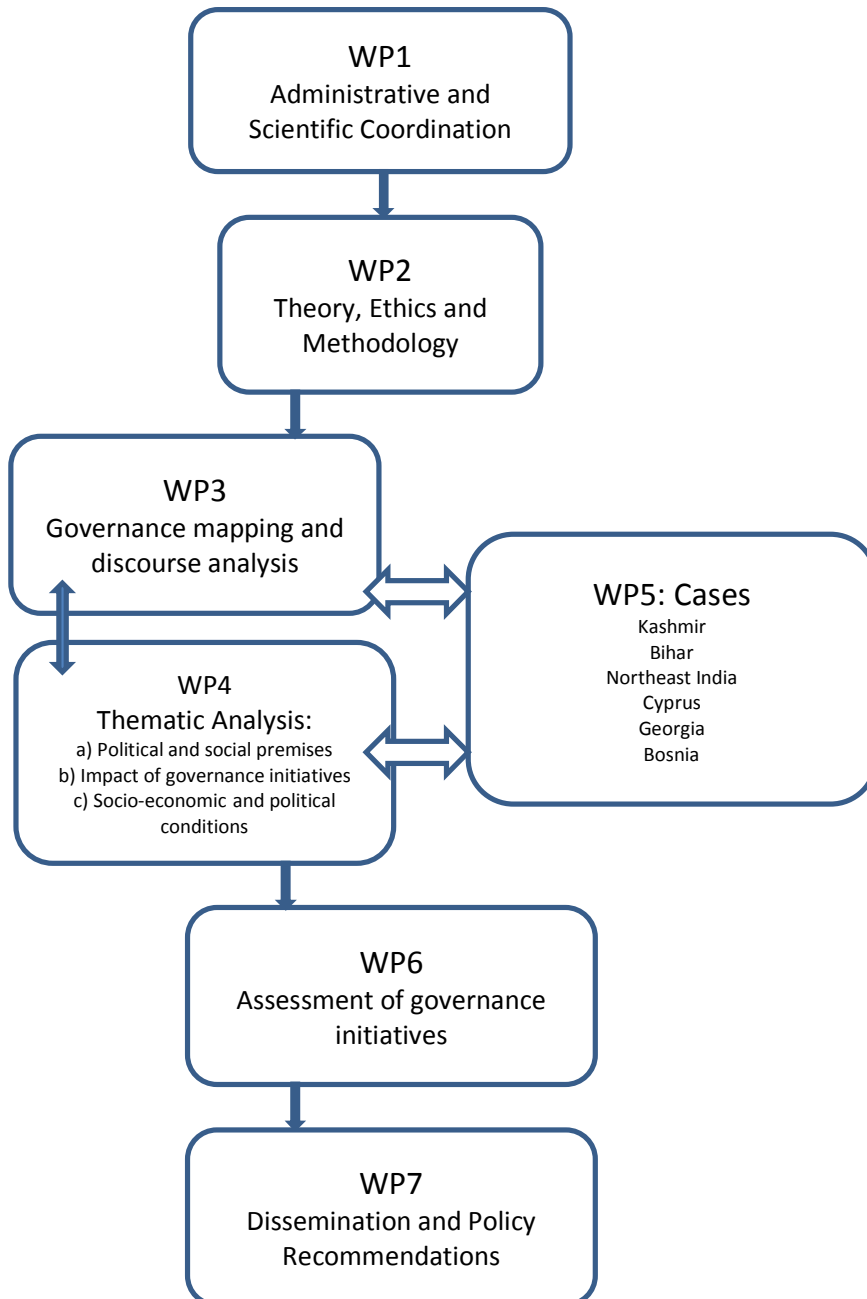
The dissemination workpackage runs through the entire project. It organizes meetings, workshops as well as coordinating publications and general contact to the public sphere and to the European Commission. The activity of the workpackage will become more concentrated in **M30**, after the analysis workpackage (**WP6**) is complete and the results of the project become finalized and transferred into the educational kit **WP7**.

CORE THEME SSH.2010.4.2-1

B.1.3.2 Timing of work packages and their components

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
WP 1																																							
WP 2																																							
WP 3																																							
WP 4																																							
WP 5																																							
WP 6																																							
WP 7																																							

B.1.3.3 Project structure



B.2. Implementation

B.2.1 Management structure and procedures

The **overall coordination** of **CORE** will be assured by the Peace Research Institute Oslo, (PRIO) under the leadership of Prof. J. Peter Burgess. The coordination activities will be based in PRIO's Security Programme, which has significant experience in coordination and participation in EU Framework Programme projects (see below 2.2). It will be supported by PRIO's administrative staff, Accounting Office and Information Department. These elements, coordination, administration, accounting and information will work closely together in order to assure a smooth flow of all coordination activities.

The **scientific coordination** will be assured by University of St Andrews (USTAN), under the direction of Dr. Oliver Richmond. The Scientific Coordinator also serves as leader of the theory, methodology and ethics workpackage (**WP2**). The purpose of combining these two functions is to assure close continuity between the overall vision of the project, and the scientific excellence of its results. The *coordination* and *equence* of activities for all workpackages is carefully planned to assure the synchronization of activities, coherence of research, and oversight (cf. Workpackage plan.)

The projects organizational structure is designed for the purpose of achieving a proficient coordination, and the management of **CORE** will operate mainly on two levels of responsibility: at the level of the general coordination of the project, and at the level of the coordination within each work package. The management structure will be based on the principle of shared responsibility among the partners of the **CORE** Consortium, which will enable the effective monitoring of the progress of the project work plan and the compliance with the schedule and deliverable list.

A part from the *internal coordination structures* to be organized by the respective partners, the following bodies will be established for the management of the project:

1. The Project Coordinator (WP1)
2. The Steering Committee
3. The Administrative support
4. The Coordinators within each work package (Work package Leaders) (WP2 – WP7)

The **Project Coordinator** (WP1) has final responsibility for the smooth functioning of the project, for the correct operationalisation of its principles as well for the timely delivery of its results. Specifically it is the responsibility of the Project Coordinator:

- To assure the integrity and proper execution of the project
- To assure the quality of the project results
- To prepare and organize the meetings of the Steering Committee and implement its decisions
- To coordinate activities and monitor the deliverables and aggregate the coordinators' reports
- To inform on a regular basis the partners about the financial situation of the project
- To hold ultimate contractual responsibility for the successful carrying out of the project.

The **Steering Committee** will serve as overseer and coordinator of the projects activities. It will review both progress and quality of the project and give advice on its overall functioning. It will

also give input and advice in the formation of the major reports to the Commission: inception, midterm and final. It will report to the Project Coordinator. The Steering Committee will be composed of a representative from each of the project partners. It will hold regular meetings (at month 5, 12, 24 and 35) in correspondence with the main Deliverables throughout the duration of the project. Specifically, it will be responsible for:

- Assuring the overall strategic direction of the project;
- Discussing and approving the Consortium Agreement and/or the internal rules of the Consortium itself, regulating issues such as the internal organisation of the consortium, voting mechanism, the distribution of the Community financial contribution; additional rules on dissemination and use including intellectual property rights arrangements, as appropriate; the settlement of internal disputes to be submitted to the Steering Committee;
- Approving all the intermediary and final reports of the project to be submitted to the European institutions;
- Promoting the cooperation among the project partners and additional external counterparts;
- Discussing and approving the strategic communication policy of the Consortium;
- Deciding about reactions and measures to be taken against a member of the Consortium violating his duties;
- Examining the monitoring and evaluation reports and take decisions according to their results.

The **Workpackage Leaders** are responsible for the smooth functioning of the project as relates to the individual workpackages. Their tasks are thus both managerial and scientific. It is the responsibility of the workpackage leaders:

- To assure that the workpackage adheres to the detailed workpackage plan;
- To assure the workpackage schedule and progress plan;
- To assure conformity with research principles and methodology;
- To assure the quality of the output.

Maintaining the lines of communication and the flow of information and research results, internally to the to the scientific management to the appropriate members of the relevant individual workpackage and to other relevant partners, as well as externally to colleagues, informal partners and students with interest in the project will also be the responsibility of the workpackage leaders. As named in the specific workpackage descriptions, the workpackage leaders are:

WP	WP title	WP leader	Partner
WP1	Scientific and administrative coordination	J. Peter Burgess	PRIO
WP2	Theory and methodology	Michael Merlingen	CEU
WP3	Governance Mapping	Oliver Richmond	USTAN
WP4	Thematic Analysis	Hans Giessmann	BCR
WP5	Cases	Roger MacGinty	USTAN
WP6	Assessment of Governance Initiatives	Nathalie Tocci	IAI

WP7	Dissemination and Policy Recommendations	J. Peter Burgess	PRIO
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The **Advisory Board** will advise and make recommendations on the general structure and operation of the research and give critical assessments of the output of the project. The board will be composed of Peter Ronald DeSouza, Patricia Justino, Günther Rautz, David Chandler, and Chetan Bhatt. The board will be encouraged to take an active role in the project, by participating in the main conferences of the project in M16, M22, and M32 and by providing feedback on the project's written output.

2.1.1 Internal Quality control

The clear flow of information between members of the consortium and instances of external review and feedback from users is also a key to the successful execution of the project. This will be ensured by the coordination and dissemination workpackage, which will play the vital task of ordering and processing the project results as they are produced. The overall internal and external management of the project, such as quality control documents, milestones, annual assemblies and external reviewers will ensure that the project is enabled to achieve its goals. This will be done primarily through internal peer review and possible external review.

Quality control documents. In close coordination with the meetings of the steering committee, the coordination and dissemination workpackage (WP1) will produce four quality control documents:

- An **inception report** Report (M4, D1.1)
- A **mid-term progress** Report (M12, D1.2)
- An **evaluation report** after the finalization of WP2-5, (M24,D1.3)
- A **final report**, summing up the overall results of the project (M.36, D1.4)

Furthermore, the project will ensure quality and efficiency through the following:

Milestones and project review

The milestones of the project are understood as the points in the course of the project at which review and evaluation take place. These are associated concretely with the four levels of project management and the meetings of their affiliated groups.

Continuous oversight

The Project Coordinator will serve as the most general and most continuous reference for evaluation of the functioning of the project. He will be in charge of the day-to-day oversight and functional review of the partners' research activities and results. In close contact with the Project Coordinator, the Workpackage Leaders will be the contact points for continuous review of the specific research activities of the workpackages and communication of information about the course of research and its results. The Steering Group, comprised of EU and Indian partners, will add an additional level of oversight.

Consortium meetings

Annual meetings of the project participants will constitute the primary milestones of the project. The latter two will include internal evaluation of results, planning, and consideration of modification, where appropriate, in the course of the project.

Deliverables

In as much as the text-based deliverables (in contrast to meetings and workshops) are intended as reasoned compilations of the projects output, their preparation will consist of a process of review and evaluation by both the Workpackage Leader and the Project Coordinator. The internal review and compilation of interim deliverables will thus serve as important milestones for project review and quality control.

Peer-review

External peer-review will be an essential dimension of quality control. Scholarly articles published in conjunction with the project will be presented to the academic community through international peer-reviewed publications such as journals and academic press. The workshops scheduled for the project will include external participants of high international scholarly standing. Project members will participate in conventions hosted by international research and academic organisations such as the International Studies Association and the European Consortium on Political Research.

Auditing and cost statements

The project's administrative management will have its own internal and external review processes. The financial aspects of the project will be quality controlled through the regular auditing of the beneficiaries' project accounts, including external audits for PRIO and USTAN, for whom the budgeted EC contribution of the project exceeds the €375 000 threshold. In addition, cost statements (Forms C) will be submitted to the Commission as agreed, reviewing whether the expected research results are attained through the budgeted resources.

B.2.2 Beneficiaries

Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO)

The Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) was founded in 1959 and became a fully independent institute in 1966. It was one of the first centres of peace research in the world, and is Norway's only peace research institute. Research at PRIO concentrates on the driving forces behind violent conflict, and on ways in which peace can be built, maintained and spread. In addition to theoretical and empirical research, PRIO also conducts policy-oriented activities and is engaged in the search for solutions in cases of actual or potential violent conflict. PRIO hosts the editorial offices of two international journals that are published by SAGE in London: *Journal of Peace Research* and *Security Dialogue*. PRIO's scholarly work is disseminated through publication in peer-reviewed journals, as well as through books, reports and conference papers.

PRIO's project portfolio includes research activities both inside and outside Norway funded by the Norwegian Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence, the Research Council of Norway, the United Nations, the World Bank, and the European Union. PRIO has broad experience in managing large international research projects. It hosts, for example the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW), a 10 year, internationally oriented multidisciplinary enterprise with a total budget of approximately €15 million over 10 years that seeks to understand: why civil wars break out, how they are sustained, and what it takes to end them. PRIO researchers are also active in a number of EU research activities, among them, the Fifth Framework Network on *Applied Global Justice* and *IP Liberty and Security in Europe*, as well as the Sixth Framework Programmes projects *The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security* (CHALLENGE), *Polarization and Conflict* (PAC), and *Cross-sector observations of Threat Perceptions and Research Priorities for Biological Homeland security in Europe* (CORPS); as well as two COST

networks, *Small Arms Transfers*, of which it is the initiator and leader, and *The Social Construction of Threats*.

J. Peter Burgess is a Research Professor at PRIO, where he leads the Security Programme and edits the interdisciplinary peer-reviewed journal *Security Dialogue*. In addition, he is Adjunct Professor at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim (NTNU). Born in Germany, he was trained in Mechanical Engineering, Comparative Literature, and Philosophy in the U.S., Germany, France, and Italy. His research and publishing has covered fields such as philosophy, political science, gender, history and cultural studies. His current research focuses on the ethical implications of the changing nature of threat and insecurity, particularly in Europe. Burgess has been an active originator and coordinator of a number of national and international research projects, most recently the EU 7th Framework Programme (FP7) project *Converging and conflicting ethical values in the internal/external security continuum in Europe* (INEX).

Håvard Strand is a Senior Researcher at the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW), the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO), where he is affiliated with the Conflict Data section under Halvard Buhaug. He defended his PhD dissertation in Political Science from the University of Oslo in June, 2007. Strand's area of interest is the relationship between various aspects of governance and the onset of civil war, with a particular focus on data gathering and research design issues. He has published articles in international peer-reviewed journals including *American Journal of Political Science*, *International Studies Perspectives*, *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, and *Journal of Peace Research*.

Kristoffer Lidén is a researcher and PhD candidate at PRIO, affiliated with the University of Oslo where he is also a member of the research school of the Ethics Program. He holds a MA in Peace and Conflict Studies from the University of Oslo, and has a background in philosophy, sociology and social anthropology. Lidén has a special interest in issues of peaceful conflict resolution and peacebuilding, and writes his PhD thesis on the political philosophy and ethics of liberal peacebuilding. In 2006, he was a Young Researcher in the European Research Network on Applied Global Justice. Lidén has also been a lecturer and academic coordinator of a university program in Peace and Conflict Studies in Pondicherry, India.

Elida Kristine Undrum Jacobsen is a Researcher at PRIO with the Security Programme. She holds a MA in Peace, Conflict and Development Studies from the Universitat Jaume I, Castelló, Spain, and has a background in media studies. Jacobsen is since 2007 the academic Program Manager a university program in Peace and Conflict Studies in South Asia, twice a year held in Pondicherry, India. Her research interests are in particular post-colonial India, conflict transformation in South Asia and gender issues.

University of St Andrews (USTAN)

St Andrews is Scotland's first University and the third oldest in the UK. For almost six centuries, it has upheld the tradition of academic excellence, attracting scholars of international repute and students from all over the world. The project research will be run from the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPCS) within the School of International Relations, which is one of the UK's most highly rated departments for the study of International Relations. CPCS focuses on advancing critical theoretical, conceptual and empirical understandings of responses to conflict and the construction of peace. In particular it aims to interrogate the relationship between conflict and the forms of 'peace' being created in conflict zones mainly in the developing world today.

The Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies seeks to synthesize empirical data with sophisticated theoretical analyses aimed at the provision of discursive, theoretical and policy insights (as opposed to guidelines). The intention is to establish a recognisably coherent and innovative agenda for conflict research and to build connections with other related sub disciplines. The objective is to act as a forum for theoretical advancement and for accounts of case studies where important lessons can be learned about conflict and its redressal. The CPCS has research expertise in peace and conflict theory, peacebuilding, UN Peace Operations and statebuilding, ethnicity, and the role of organisations such as the UN, World Bank, EU, and OAU, and of other major donors in conflict zones around the world. Geographical expertise includes: Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Uganda, the Middle East, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, East Timor, the Balkans, Turkey, Cyprus, Nepal, Kashmir.

Oliver Richmond is Director of the CPCS. His primary area of expertise is in peace and conflict theory, and in particular its interlinkages with IR theory. He has been involved in fieldwork in Asia and Europe, particularly in Kosovo, Bosnia, Cyprus and Turkey. Richmond is currently co-directing projects on 'Liberal Peace Transitions' (funded by the Carnegie Trust), Orthodox Terrorism and Liberal Peacebuilding (funded by the British Academy), and 'Rethinking the Liberal Peace' (funded by the UNUniversity and University of St Andrews). He is also involved with a PRIO project on the 'Ethics of Liberal Peace', and an EU funded FP7 project entitled 'A Just and Durable Peace' (2008-2011) for which his main focus is on the cultural and welfare aspects of peacebuilding. Richmond is also Associate Editor of the Review of International Studies. Finally, he edits a Palgrave Book Series called Rethinking Peace and Conflict Studies, which seeks to provide a forum for the development of new and alternative approaches for understanding the dynamics of conflict and of the construction of peace. His recent publications include: *Peace in IR*, (Routledge, 2008); *Challenges to Peacebuilding; Managing Spoilers During Conflict Resolution*, (co-edited with Edward Newman, UNU Press, 2006) and *The Transformation of Peace* (Palgrave, 2005/7).

Roger Mac Ginty is a Reader at the CPCS. His main interests are in peacemaking processes, political violence and post-war reconstruction. He has conducted research in Sri Lanka, Lebanon, Jordan, Bosnia, Croatia and Northern Ireland. Recent publications include *No War, No Peace: The rejuvenation of stalled peace processes and peace accords* (2006) and *Contemporary Peacemaking: Conflict, peace processes and post-war reconstruction* (edited with John Darby) (2008).

Berghof Conflict Research (BCR)

Berghof Conflict Research was set up in 1993 by the Berghof Foundation for Conflict Studies in order to explore constructive procedures and models for dealing with conflicts, especially with ethnopolitical background. The Center aims to occupy the middle-ground between theory and practice in providing research on ideas, tools and resources for the practice of conflict transformation. Our interest centers on the nature of social change how it might be directed to the benefit of transition from violence to peace. We achieve our aims by a range of methods: our own original action research and conceptual work; commissioning related research by others; actively supporting the work of practitioner partners in the field; and offering policy advice and networking at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

Dr Hans J. Giessmann is Director of Berghof Conflict Research (BCR) and cares overall responsibility for BCR operations and research projects. Giessmann holds doctorates in Philosophy and Political Science. He is the co-editor of the Berghof Handbook for Conflict Transformation and coordinates the State and Non-State Relations research programme area. His

key research areas are conflict prevention and conflict transformation in fragmented societies and regions with special emphasis on Asia. His list of academic publications comprises over 300 articles, books and essays. In the past 20 years he has supervised many project teams and collaborative projects with international participation. Before coming to BCR Dr Giessmann was Deputy Director of the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg. At the latter he works still as Associate Professor (Political Science). Among other commitments Giessmann is member of the steering group for the collaborative FP7 Project "Peacebuilding Design, Monitoring and Evaluation" which is headed by CARE International UK.

Dr Martina Fischer is BCR's deputy director. She is also co-editor of the Berghof Handbook for Conflict Transformation. Dr Fischer is responsible for the Peacebuilding in Post-War Regions research programme area of BCR. Her particular research interests relate to peacebuilding in the Balkans; European peace and security policy; the nexus between peacebuilding and development cooperation; civil-military relations, the role of civil society in conflict transformation, dealing with the past/transitional justice; and youth and conflict. She has extensively published on post-war peacebuilding in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Martina is a consultant for various members of the German Federal Parliament, political parties and the European Parliament.

Javaid Hayat M.A is currently a Berghof Foundation for Conflict Studies' Georg Zundel PhD grant student at Berghof Conflict Research and the Free University of Berlin. He is currently working on his dissertation about the role of non-state actors in transforming the Kashmir conflict and its impacts on South Asian security, regional integration and economic co-operation. Having grown up in Pakistan and Pakistani-administered Kashmir (Jammu & Kashmir), he gained working experience in both the public and private sectors in Pakistan, and has been closely involved in peace and conflict resolution activities initiated by international non-governmental organisations in the Kashmir region. Javaid Hayat completed a masters degree in Peace, Conflict and Development Studies at Universitat Jaume I, Castelló, Spain. He also holds an MA in Mass Communication from the University of the Punjab, Pakistan.

Janel B. Galvanek M.A./M.P.S is a BCR Associate Fellow. She has graduated from Georgetown University (M.A. German studies) in Washington D.C. and from the University of Hamburg (M.P.S. Peace and Security Studies). Janel has collaborated since 2008 with BCR in project on peacebuilding in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Janel is speaker for the Berlin Group 1180 of Amnesty International.

The Institute for International Affairs (IAI)

The Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), founded in 1965 by Altiero Spinelli as a non-profit organization, is Italy's major research centre in the fields of international politics and security as well as being Italy's research institution with the most developed international network capabilities. The main objective of the Institute is to promote an understanding of international relations through interdisciplinary and policy-oriented research, meetings and publications. Its main areas of interest are: Italian foreign policy, European integration, the Mediterranean and Middle East, transatlantic relations, international security and international political economy. IAI's staff consists in 35 members, including 10 senior researchers, 12 researchers and 13 administrative personnel.

IAI has highly-developed networks with research and policy institutes. It belongs to the following networks: EINIRAS (European Information Network on International Relations and Area Studies), [EU-CONSENT](#), ISN (International Relations And Security Network), TEPSA (Trans European Policy Studies Association), the Transatlantic Editors' Forum, and has been a founding member of EuroMesCo and currently hold the EuroMesCo Secretariat. The Institute's research activities are supported by the library, which was established in 1965, containing over 24,000

volumes and periodicals, with approximately 1,000 new acquisitions per year catalogued on-line. In the context of its research activities, IAI regularly organizes dissemination events, including national and international seminars and conferences and lectures by foreign and Italian guest speakers. The Institute disseminates its research results through regular publication outlets including its English-language journal (*The International Spectator*, peer-reviewed, Routledge), its online magazine (*AffarInternazionali.it*), its yearbook (*L'Italia e la Politica Internazionale*, Il Mulino), its monographs (*IAI Quaderni*) and its working paper series (*Documenti IAI*), in addition to the articles and books published by external Italian and foreign publishers.

Nathalie Tocci (BA Oxford, MSc and PhD London School of Economics) is Senior Fellow at the Istituto Affari Internazionali, Rome, currently on sabbatical at the Transatlantic Academy, Washington. She is also Associate Editor of *The International Spectator*. She has held previous research positions at the Centre for European Policy Studies (1999-2003) and the European University Institute, Florence (2003-2007). Nathalie is the winner of the 2008 Anna Lindh award for the study of European foreign policy. Under the 6th Framework Programme she carried out a Marie-Curie Intra-European Fellowship; she co-coordinated the STREP project SHUR; and she is Work-Package leader of the Integrated project MICORCON. In the 7th Framework Programme she is Work-Package leader in the collaborative projects MERCURY and MEDPRO. Her book publications include: *Cyprus: A Conflict at the Crossroads* (with T. Diez eds) 2009, Manchester University Press; *Who's Normative Foreign Policy Actor: The EU and its Global Partners*, 2008, CEPS; *The EU and Conflict Resolution: Promoting Peace in the Backyard*, 2007, Routledge; *EU Accession Dynamics and Conflict Resolution: Catalyzing Peace or Consolidating Partition in Cyprus?*, 2004, Ashgate; *Towards Accession Negotiations: Turkey's Domestic and Foreign Policy Challenges Ahead* (with A. Evin eds) 2004, European University Institute; *Europeanization and Conflict Resolution: Case Studies from the Divided Periphery* (with M. Emerson at al) 2003, Academia Press; and *The Rubik Cube of the Wider Middle East* (with M. Emerson) 2002, CEPS.

Nona Mikhelidze is Research Fellow at IAI, holds a M.A. in *Regionalism: Central Asia and Caucasian Studies* from the Humboldt University Berlin (HU) and was awarded with the Volkswagen Foundation Scholarship as a Research Fellow at HU. She holds M.A. and B.A. degrees in *International Relations* from the Tbilisi State University. Currently she is participating in Commission 6th and 7th Framework projects MICROCON, MERCURY and EU4SEAS. Her research interests include the ENP and conflict resolution in the South Caucasus, the Wider Black Sea and regional cooperation, Turkey and Caspian Region, and Russian foreign policy in the ex-Soviet space. Recent publications: 'After the 2008 Russia-Georgia War: Implications for the Wider Caucasus', *The International Spectator*, Vol. 44., No. 3 (2009); 'Eastern Partnership and Conflicts in the South Caucasus: Old Wine in New Skins?', Roma, Istituto affari internazionali, 2009, ; N. Mikhelidze and Nathalie Tocci, "How can Europe engage with Islamist movements?", in Michael Emerson, Kristina Kausch, Richard Youngs (eds), *Islamist radicalisation: the challenge for euro-mediterranean relations*, Brussels : Centre for European Policy Studies ; Madrid : Fride, June 2009 N. Mikhelidze and Nicoletta Pirozzi, *Civil Society and Conflict Transformation in Abkhazia, Israel-Palestine, Nagorno-Karabakh, Transnistria and Western Sahara*, Brighton, MICROCON, 2008; Nathalie Tocci and N. Mikhelidze, "How to engage with Political Islam? Lessons from Europe", in *The International Spectator*, Vol. 43., No. 3 (July-September 2008), p. 67-83.

Central European University (CEU)

Central European University was founded in 1991 with the explicit aim of helping the process of transition from dictatorship to democracy in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and Central Asia. It was committed to bringing together students from these 30 countries and from

Western democracies, and to nurturing respect for diverse cultures and opinions, human rights, constitutional government, and the rule of law. These aims - all in step with promoting the values of the Open Society - remain fundamental to CEU, but the University now cast its web wider. CEU continues to attract students from Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia but almost 50% of the applicants come from other parts of the world. With candidates from 120 countries, CEU draws students from the whole of the developing world, as well as from North America and Western Europe, Turkey and Southeast Asia. Our enrolled students come from 96 countries, our faculty from 30. There is no predominant national majority. This creates a uniquely international atmosphere which is one of the most appealing aspects of our student life. CEU focuses equally on research, teaching and issues of public policy. All three are fundamental to our mission for all three are essential to the development of civilized modern societies.

The Department of International Relations and European Studies (IRES) integrates international relations scholarship with regional expertise in both the Eastern and Western parts of the enlarged European Union together with the wider European neighborhood. It has a special, multi-disciplinary expertise, both in terms of faculty and PhD students, in European foreign policy, peacebuilding, statebuilding and conflict resolution.

Michael Merlingen is an Associate Professor in International Relations and European Studies at Central European University, Budapest. His research interests lie in EU foreign policy, especially the EU's Common Security and Defence policy, conflict management, peacebuilding, governance and critical theory. He has published two books and a number of scholarly articles on CSDP missions and peacebuilding in Bosnia and the Western Balkans more generally. He has done extensive field research on Bosnia. Another aspect of his published work has focused on critical perspectives on international governance. His research-based textbook 'European Security and Defence Policy: What It Is, How It Works, Why It Matters', is scheduled to be published by Lynne Rienner in 2010.

Elena B. Stavrevska is an advanced PhD student in International Relations and European Studies at CEU. Her research focuses on the durability of liberal democratic peace processes in post-conflict societies following major multilateral peacebuilding missions. Also, she is a fellow of the Study Programme on European Security run by the Institut für Europäische Politik in Berlin and funded by the Volkswagen Foundation. Her project looks at the impact of EU police missions in the Western Balkans on local security sector reform. For both this project and her PhD, she has conducted extensive interviews in Bosnia, Macedonia and, to capture the EU perspective, in Brussels. Elena's published work has appeared in English and German.

Dane Taleski is an advanced PhD student in Political Science at CEU. His project focuses on political parties in post-conflict countries, including their impact on conflict resolution. He holds a Master of Art degree in European Studies from the University of Bonn. He has worked as researcher for the International Crisis Group, the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik and the University of Duisburg-Essen. Also, he has carried out extensive field research on post-conflict democratization and Europeanization in the Balkans. Dane has published articles and book chapters in English, German and Serbian/Croatian/Bosnian.

Anna Selmeczi is an advanced PhD student in International Relations and European Studies at CEU. Her research focuses on political rationalities of development and modernisation, notably the governance of socio-political conflict. Anna is particularly interested in how those who find themselves in marginal socio-economic positions can and do mobilise to resist the dark side of development – their transformation into a useless surplus population by good-intentioned governance projects aimed at fostering the welfare of the population. How does political subject-

formation occur in the margins of neoliberal governance? How do activists avoid falling back on identity politics, which would only reinforce pre-existing divisions? Anna has done extensive field research on South African shanty towns. Her published work has appeared in English.

University of Delhi (DU)

The University of Delhi is the premier university of India that was established in 1922 as a unitary, teaching and residential university by an Act of the then Central Legislative Assembly. Over the last eight decades the University has grown into one of the largest universities in the country. At present, there are 14 faculties, 86 academic departments and 79 colleges spread all over the city, with about 22,000 students. In an effort to cope with this enormous expansion, the University in the early seventies initiated a new organizational pattern based on the multi-campus concept. The South Campus made a beginning in 1973 by starting postgraduate Programmes in some departments of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences though offices and teaching activities shifted to the new campus only in 1983. The University has just completed the implementation of fibre-optic net works on the North and South Campuses. The East and West Campuses of the University are also being set up. The East Campus is being developed with the University College of Medical Science as its nucleus, while the West Campus will have as its focus on Engineering and Technology. The University has 15 libraries. These are in addition to Libraries in the Colleges.

The Department of Political Science at University of Delhi, enjoys an exceptional reputation in both teaching and research in the discipline. Extremely rich in academic potential, comprising a faculty known widely for their research and teaching, abilities, it ranks easily among the best departments in the country. The Department was established in 1952, with about 40 postgraduate students. Since then the strength of the students has gone beyond 800. The Department offers M.A., M. Phil., and Ph.D. programmes and runs regular seminars and workshops. On the collaborative research front, the Department is committed to an inter-disciplinary thematic thrust area of Democracy, Development and Peace, with generous support by UGC under its Departmental Special Assistance Programme. This has helped build on the traditional strengths in various sub-fields as well as across disciplinary boundaries.

Navnita Chadha Behera is Professor at the Department of Political Science, University of Delhi. She has more than 15 years of research experience on Kashmir and authored two books, 'State, Identity and Violence: Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh' (2002) and 'Demystifying Kashmir' (2007), which have been rated among the top non-fiction books in India. Her other research interests include International Relations of South Asia specially issues of war, conflict and political violence and international security.

Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)

The Jawaharlal Nehru University was constituted under the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act 1966 (53 of 1966) of the Parliament of India and came into existence in 1969. The University has evolved policies and programmes which makes Jawaharlal Nehru University a distinct addition to the national resources in higher education rather than a mere quantitative expansion of facilities which already exist. The University has identified and is concentrating upon some major academic programmes, which are of relevance to national progress and development.

The basic academic units of the University are not single discipline departments but multi-disciplinary Schools of Studies. A School has been visualised as a community of scholars from

disciplines which are linked with each other organically in terms of their subject-matter and methodology as well as in terms of problem areas. Some Schools are made up of a number of Centres which constitute the units operating within the broad framework of a School. A Centre has been defined as a community of scholars irrespective of their disciplines engaged in clearly identified inter-disciplinary programmes of research and teaching. Several Centres in these Schools have been declared by the UGC to be Centres of 'Excellence'.

The Centre for the Study of Law and Governance adopts a multidisciplinary approach to framing research and teaching on the complex relationship between law and governance. The study of governance, in its various forms and at different sites is central to several contemporary issues: reform of public institutions and public law; the creation and establishment of procedures and rules that lead to greater efficiency, transparency, and accountability; and the challenge of making governance more inclusive and participatory through the strengthening of democracy and civil society. The program's interdisciplinary focus is distinctive from mainstream social science approaches to governance or law in its attempt to explore how practices of law and governance are embedded in political, economic, social and historical processes; how practices of governance are dispersed over various sites ranging from the government, bureaucracy, judiciary, community to the family; the socio-legal processes that deter or provide access to justice; and notions of governmentality, sovereignty and rights in specific politico-jural regimes. While the Centre's academic programme produces scholarly research on law and governance, it also seeks to translate theory into practices of governance by initiating debate, sharing research and encouraging dialogue between the academia, government, civil society and NGOs at local, national and global levels. The ongoing research by the faculty and research students, a working paper series published by CSLG, an active seminar program and annual lectures by distinguished guests mark the other activities of the Centre. CSLG offers an MPhil/PhD program as well as a direct PhD program.

Niraja Gopal Jayal is Professor at the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and currently a Visiting Fellowship in the Democracy and Development Program at Princeton University. She is the author of *Representing India: Ethnic Diversity and the Governance of Public Institutions* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2006) and *Democracy and the State: Welfare, Secularism and Development in Contemporary India* (Oxford University Press, 1999); and editor/co-editor of, among others, *Democracy in India* (2nd ed. 2007), *Local Governance in India: Decentralisation and Beyond* (2005) and *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India* (forthcoming). At Princeton, Jayal is working on a book on the Indian idea of citizenship in the twentieth century.

Dr Amit Prakash is Associate Professor at the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He holds a PhD from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London and other degrees from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and the M. S. University, Vadodara. He has researched and published on politics of development; dynamics of socio-political and ethnic identity mobilization and its inter-linkages with processes of public policy, Indian politics and global governance. During his academic career, he has been awarded a number of academic honours and scholarships, including Junior Research Fellowship of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi and the Felix Scholarship for studying for a PhD at SOAS. He has published widely in national and international journals in the area of political analysis, discursive structures of the Indian state, electoral patterns and trends in India and some of its units, etc. He is also the author of *Jharkhand: Politics of Development of Identity* (New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2001) & *Politics and Internal Security* (Mumbai: Popular, 2004) and co-editor (along with Niraja Gopal Jayal and Pradeep K Sharma) of *Local Governance in India: Decentralisation and Beyond*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2006. Other

forthcoming works include *Good Governance and Development Policies: A Comparative Study of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra*, to be published under the auspices of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi and *Governance in India: Empirical Evidence from Twenty States* (Routledge).

Dr Pratiksha Baxi is Assistant Professor at the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (India) teaches sociology of law. Dr. Pratiksha Baxi holds a doctoral degree in Sociology from Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi. Her research interests range from sociology of law, medical jurisprudence, ethnographies of courts, violence, gender studies, judicial reform and feminist legal theory. Dr. Baxi has published on rape, sexual harassment, communal riots and “honour crimes”. Currently she is working on her book manuscript entitled *Public Secrets of Law: Ethnography of Rape Trials in India* [for the Oxford University Press]. The manuscript is based on her doctoral work, an ethnographic study of rape trials in a court in Gujarat, India. Dr. Baxi has been involved in public campaigns against violence against women in India. She was the founder member of the Gender Study Group [1992-1997] and Forum against Sexual Harassment [1998-2002] in University of Delhi, which primarily raised the issue of sexual harassment in the academia. She also initiated the formation of the Law and Social Sciences Research Network, anchored at the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, Jawaharlal Nehru University in 2007. She was awarded the British Academy Visiting Fellowship at the University of Warwick (2006); a writing fellowship at the John Hopkins University (2000-1), Junior Research Fellowship of University Grants Commission (1993-2000) and the Prof. M.S.A. Rao Gold Medal, University of Delhi in 1993.

Malaviya Centre for Peace Research, Benares Hindu University (MCPR)

The Malaviya Centre for Peace Research (MCPR) was established in 1998 as an interdisciplinary centre at the Banaras Hindu University- one of the largest and most prestigious university systems in India. The MCPR has its own dedicated faculty and researchers to carry out its teaching and research programs and has emerged as a trend setter in the field of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution. The MCPR offers a Masters Program in Conflict Management and Development (supported by the UN mandated University of Peace, Costa Rica and offers doctoral and post doctoral research. The research agenda at MCPR draws on an interdisciplinary analysis of generic causes and dynamic of conflict and trajectories of their resolution/transformation within and across South Asia. It strives to create an interface between research, analyses, and policy and values academic findings as well as experiential inputs in the area of conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

Dr Priyankar Upadhyaya, Professor and Director at the MCPR at Banaras Hindu University, holds a Ph.D. and M.Phil. Degree of Jawaharlal Nehru University; Advance International Diploma(s) in Conflict Resolution from the Uppsala University, Sweden and has done post-doctoral research at London University and the Woodrow Wilson Centre for International scholars, Wash DC. He was selected for the the Guest Scholar Award of the Woodrow Wilson Centre of International Scholars at Wash DC 1992, Faculty Research Award, Canadian Govt 1999 and Senior Fulbright Award in 2004. In addition to his three decades of teaching career at BHU, Professor Upadhyaya has taught and done research in political science & conflict resolution in many parts of the world, including Concordia University, Montreal; Ulster University in Northern Ireland, at the Department of Political Science US Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, and Karlstad University in Sweden. He has been Fellow at the Henry L Stimson Center, Wash DC, and recently a Senior Visiting Fellow at the Peace Research Institute (PRIO), Oslo. Professor Upadhyaya has authored/co-authored several books published from

Ashgate among others and research articles in reputed International Journals such as the Denver Journal of International Law & Policy; International Studies (Sage) and Strategic Analysis (Routledge).

Dr Anjoo Sharan Upadhyaya, Professor of Political Science & Director, Centre for the Study of Nepal holds a Master's and Ph.D. in Political Science and has done post-doctoral research at London School of Economics and Politics, Woodrow Wilson Centre or International Scholar (Wash DC). She has also obtained an International Diploma in Conflict Resolution from Uppasala University, Sweden. Apart from teaching, she has served as Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Head, Department of Political Science & and Research Director, Institute of Conflict Resolution and Ethnicity (INCORE), UU/The United Nations University, UK. She has served as a Member, International Planning Study Team, United Nations University, Ulster University to conduct a feasibility study to create a UNU Centre for Ethnicity & Conflict Resolution. She has been a Guest Scholar Woodrow Wilson Centre for International Scholars, Washington DC; Member, Academic Council of the United Nations System (ACUNS); Commission on International Conflict Resolution at the Council of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA), Kyoto; an Invited Subject Expert by the Ministry for Nationalities and External Relations, Republic of Daghestan. Prof Upadhyaya has been a Visiting Professor at the Poli Sci dept Concordia University, University of Magdeburg (Germany) and Karlstad (Sweden). Professor Upadhyaya has published extensively on themes related to issues of Self-determination, ethnicity, conflict, federalism, gender and development and have lectured in various centers of learning in India and abroad.

Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group (MCRG)

Born as a facilitating group in support of the peace movement in West Bengal, Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group (MCRG) is now known as the Calcutta Research Group (CRG). The founders were a group of researchers, trade unionists, feminist thinkers and women's rights campaigners, academics, journalists, and lawyers. Developing as a forum of mostly young public activists and socially committed researchers, CRG is now well-known for its research, dialogues, and advocacy work. It has carved out a niche for itself in the scholar-activist world for its policy studies on autonomy, human rights, women's dignity, issues of forced displacement and migration, peace and conflict resolution, citizenship, borders and border-conflicts, and other themes relevant to democracy. The emphasis that CRG places on the East and the Northeast in its research and dialogues has now resulted in a strong network of scholars, activists, and institutions in the region. With the kind of research outputs to its credit and the database accumulated over the years on the subject of its focus, it can truly claim itself to be a resource centre only of its kind in the east and the northeast. CRG has been functioning with enviable track record beyond the established system of higher education in the country. In Calcutta it is again the only voluntary association of eminent intellectuals and dynamic young researchers working on policies and issues of peace, conflict resolution, human rights, and democracy.

The members of the CRG are acclaimed academics and professionals in their respective fields; they are noted researchers, teachers, journalists, communicators, publishers, editors, and women's rights activists. While their individual work is well known in respective fields, their collective association on a voluntary basis in form of a research group has given CRG's distinctive character. Among its ongoing projects the following projects may be mentioned: Eurasia-Net Project on Minority Rights; Research and Documentation on Right to Food; Development, Democracy, and Governance - Lessons and Policy Implications; Globalisation, Democracy, Gender and Citizenship, etc.

Professor Ranabir Samaddar is the founding Director of CRG. Dr. Samaddar is Known for his critical studies on contemporary issues of justice, human rights, and popular democracy in the context of post-colonial nationalism, trans-border migration, community history, and technological restructuring in South Asia, he has served on various commissions and study groups on issues such as partitions, critical dictionary on globalisation, patterns of forced displacement and the institutional practices of refugee care and protection in India, rights of the minorities and forms of autonomy, technological modernization, and occupational health and safety. He has completed a three-volume study of Indian nationalism, the final one titled as, 'A Biography of the Indian Nation, 1947-1997' (2001). Besides being the editor of three well-known volumes on issues of identity and rights in contemporary politics, 'Refugees and the State' (2003), 'Space, Territory, and the State' (2002), and Reflections on Partition in the East (1997), he is also the editor-in-chief of the South Asian Peace Studies Series. His latest publications include: 'Materiality of Politics' (two volumes) (Anthem Press, 2007); 'State of Justice in India: Issues of Social Justice' (Four Volumes) - Series Editor (Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2009); 'Gandhi's Dilemma in war and Independence' (frontpage, Kolkata, 2009), etc.

Dr. Paula Banerjee is the secretary of the CRG. She is an expert on Indo-American relations and studied in Cincinnati, Ohio. As part of her current work on borders and women, she has authored numerous papers on women in conflict situations in northeast India. She is a full time faculty member in the Department of South and South East Asian Studies, University of Calcutta. She has authored a book on Indo-US relations, titled When Ambitions Clash (2003), and has co-authored a book, Women in Society and Politics in France. Dr. Banerjee is the recipient of a number of international fellowships including the Advanced Taft Fellowship (1991-1993) and has been the recipient of the WISCOMP Fellow Of Peace Award (2001). Currently she is working on women in peace movements in South Asia and on borders and boundaries in the region. She is now the editorial board member of the Refugee Watch. She has authored and co-authored several books, book chapters and academic articles.

Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)

Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) is an International Centre for Learning and Promotion of Democratic Governance. Registered in 1982 under Society Registration Act, 1860 (Registration no. 12342), PRIA has since its inception embarked on a set of key initiatives focusing on participatory research, governance issues, citizen-centric development, capacity building, knowledge building and policy advocacy. With a combination of training, research and consultancy, it has grounded its work with conceptual rigor and understanding of social reality to command the strategic direction of interventions. PRIA works with diverse range of partners at local, national and global levels.

PRIA's professional expertise and practical insights in the following areas are being utilized by other civil society groups, NGOs, governments, donors, trade unions, private business and academic institutions around the world. Some of its key areas of work include participatory development methodologies, gender mainstreaming in institutions, women's leadership and political empowerment, participatory governance in units of local self government at the rural and urban levels (panchayats and municipalities), adult education and lifelong learning and institutional building for the social sector. With field offices in several states across India (including Bihar, Chattisgarh and Jharkhand among others) PRIA's vision is to deepen democracy by actively facilitating the participation of the marginalized sections of society in democratic governance.

Dr. Sumona DasGupta began her career as Lecturer in Political Science, Loreto College, Kolkata (Calcutta University), and completed her MPhil and PhD from University of Hyderabad (India). Her doctoral research thesis was titled 'Rethinking Militarization: the Indian Experience since the 1980s.' From 2001-2009 she was overseeing a project called Athwaas in Jammu and Kashmir. She has been part of a research team that was awarded a grant by the Social Science Research Council, Washington, to study root causes of conflict in Kashmir through a gender lens. From 2001-2009 she was part of the full time staff at a New Delhi based initiative called Women in Security, Conflict Management and Peace (WISCOMP), initially as Senior Programme Officer and then from 2005-2009 as Assistant Director. Dr. DasGupta is currently Senior Research Consultant with WISCOMP. She has been involved in a book project on Deepening Democracy with the Participatory Research Institute of Asia (PRIA) to be published in 2010 (Routledge). Dr. DasGupta is part of International Advisory Board of INCORE in Northern Ireland - her other current involvements in advisory/steering capacities are as corresponding member, International Peace Commission of The Tim Parry Jonathan Ball Foundation for Peace, Warrington, UK; as member of the Research Steering Committee on the IDRC-INCORE project on Trauma, Development and Peacebuilding, UK; as expert for the Gender and Conflict Transformation online course offered by Networks University, Amsterdam; and as member, Advisory Group, Violence Against Women in Politics, South Asia Partnership International (from 2009).

Dr. Mandakini Pant will be the Senior Researcher on this project with key expertise on issues of governance. She is a senior professional with 20 years of result driven and quality experience, who has been working with PRIA since September 2000. With a PhD from University of Jaipur, she has taught Sociology and Women's Studies in SNDT women's University Mumbai from 1990 – 2000 where she was Reader and Head of Department. Her work at PRIA has particularly focused on governance and citizenship issues. As Senior Manager, she is engaged in on-line distance education programmes of PRIA, and in developing and teaching courses on line. She is also a programme coordinator of Citizenship Development Research Centre (CDRC) at PRIA for which the Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK is the anchoring institution. She is coordinating two DRC research projects viz., Synthesis & Communication Research on Claiming Rights in the Era of Economic Growth: Issues in Multi Party Accountability towards Environmentally Sustainable and Inclusive Industrial Development in Chattisgarh and Jharkhand and Comparative synthesis project "Social Mobilization and the State". She has participated and made presentations in various international and national conferences. Dr. Pant is also in editorial team of PRIA journal 'Participation & Governance'. She has about 20 publications to her credit.

Sejuti Dasgupta In 2008, Sejuti Dasgupta completed her M. Phil from Jawaharlal Nehru University on 'Indian Agricultural Policy in 1950-70: Decades of Conflicts and Compromises.' She has done field visits in Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to analyze different governance issues as a part of her academic curriculum. She started off her career from the National Commission for Minorities, India as a researcher and wrote a paper on 'Definition and Determination of Minorities in India'. She is at present working in PRIA as a researcher and is engaged in the DRC project, looking into the industrial and mining policy of Chhattisgarh, involving various stakeholders and their roles and is also a part of the editorial team for PRIA Journal 'Participation & Governance' and had served in Sage Publications as a book editor prior to joining PRIA.

Dr Saswati Bhattacharya In 2009, Dr Saswati Bhattacharya completed her PhD from Jawaharlal Nehru University, 2009 on Murtikaras (Idol-Makers) of Bengal: A Sociological Study of their Caste, Occupational Mobility and Market. She has accumulated experience in developing learning modules, time schedules, networking with participants and faculty and written project

proposals in the area of reproductive and sexual health issues, New Reproductive Technologies and its effect on women and HIV/AIDS. She is at present working in PRIA as an Executive in the Gender Mainstreaming Unit. Her responsibilities include coordinating and documenting a pilot project “Women’s Political Empowerment and Leadership”, conducting Gender Audit with civil society organisations, implementing PRIA’s gender policy. She is also a course instructor for Gender course in PCE (PRIA Continuing Education) and is part of the editorial team for PRIA Journal ‘Participation & Governance’ and e-newsletter on Gender.

Saswati Baruah completed her M.Phil from Centre for the Study of Social Systems (CSSS), Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi in June 2008. She joined PRIA in June 2008. For one year she was associated with the Urban Governance Team in PRIA, where the major projects she was engaged in were a Consolidation of PRIA’s Experience on Urban Governance and Improving Citizen’s Access to Urban services in Select cities. In March 2009, she joined the Gender Mainstreaming in Institutions team in PRIA. She has been engaged in the projects titled Just Budgets, a study on Gender Responsive Budgeting initiatives in India, which involved secondary review (of national and local policies, legislations and international agreements); primary research (which entailed interviews with government officials and women’s organisations and a field visit to Chattisgarh) and the preparation of a final report. Another project she was engaged in was the preparation a Self-Learning Tool for Assessing the Levels of Gender Awareness and Sensitivity for the ILO. She was engaged in the preparation of learning modules which entailed a review of HR policy, Gender Policies, Anti-Sexual-Harassment Policy as well as a study of basic concepts related to gender.

B.2.3 Consortium as a whole

CORE brings together a professional and experienced team of distinguished individual researchers and institutions from European countries and India, fully endorsing the ambitions of the project, with the aim of pooling international expertise within the project. The consortium consists of ten institutional partners, which have been selected on the basis of their outstanding research reputation in their respective fields of expertise, both within their respective country of residence and internationally. More specifically the selection of the partners is driven by the following criteria: 1) academic excellence; 2) an appropriate geographical balance both within the EU (Hungary, Italy, Germany, UK) and beyond (Norway and India); 3) the fulfillment of all project tasks on the basis of respective fields of expertise; 4) the fostering of a interdisciplinary approach and; 5) an appropriate balance between pure academic and policy research. The project is anxious that the Indian partners play a full role in the design, implementation and theorisation of the project. Theoretical viewpoints developed exclusively in (and for) the global north will not have sufficient purchase to unpack the nature of conflict in parts of India, and the bases of the conflict resolution and governance responses sponsored by government, nor to provide critical purchase on comparative EU strategies.

The Consortium benefits from the diversity of its members both in disciplinary and institutional terms. The interdisciplinary character of the partners in **CORE** (from Political Theory, Political Science, International Relations, Law and Governance) facilitates the cross-disciplinary accumulation of knowledge and mutual exchange of research methods, which generates added value to the project. Moreover, five of the partners are research institutes (IAI, PRIO, BCR, MCRG, PRIA) with strong links to the policy and practitioner communities, whereas the five universities involved (CPCS, CEU, JNU, DU, MCPR) have strong links to theoretical research. Thus, the Consortium follows a well-balanced approach between theory-driven and policy-

oriented research in the choice of its members. This balance shall provide a firm and scientific base for the case studies that will be conducted.

2.3.1 Research Synergies

The clear aim of the project is to draw on a plurality of theoretical, methodological and analytical approaches, as well as research expertise from within the EU and India. The WPs are carefully designed to allow the emerging research findings to be continuously open to challenge and critique from neighboring WPs. This critique is expected to comprise both the confirmation (or falsification) of data and suggestions for alternative ways to explain research results (above all apparent in WP4). The WPs will have constant access to each other's work, enabling individual research modules to be enhanced by their proximity to adjacent research modules, thus creating potential for additional value at all stages. The Steering Group will play a vital role in scrutinising the research for possible biases and assumptions. This will particularly be the case in relation to members of the Steering Group from India and the global south. The interaction will lead to an intensive academic debate and mutual stimulations, suggestions and recommendation among and between partners. The Consortium will develop a series of integrating activities to ensure that the development and findings of WPs are merged as the work progresses. These activities include: regular meetings, a joint website, a network of contacts, a newsletter and online working papers. Moreover, the plenary and Steering Group will be fully engaged in overseeing these collective activities.

B.2.4 Resources to be committed

Common to the **CORE** Consortium members is the availability of well-established research teams working on the issues dealt with by the project, the capacity to stimulate debate at university level, involving undergraduate and postgraduate students as well as young researchers and practitioners, the presence of several research teams or consolidated web of relations in regions that have been affected by or still are at risk of conflict. Besides this, the **CORE** Consortium members can avail of fully-equipped research facilities: IT laboratories, training rooms, premises for meetings and conferences, printers, photocopiers, devices for call/video conferencing etc.

All the partners in **CORE** agree to mobilize the resources necessary to carry out the research tasks such as they are specified in this document, and to engage in dissemination activities. This includes human resources, logistical support and intellectual and other labour implied by the project. No extraordinary scientific equipment will be necessary for carrying out the tasks involved and thus no costs are anticipated which go beyond that usual costs of social scientific and humanistic research (documentation, archival, interview activity, word processing, travel, etc.). Please find below a detailed account of resources to be committed by the consortium members.

CORE THEME SSH.2010.4.2-1

USE OF RESOURCES FOR BENEFICIARY 1					
	RTD	MGT	OTHER	Total Costs	EC Contribution
Personnel costs	232 001	146 110		378 111	320 111
Subcontracting					
Auditing costs		4 500		4 500	4 500
Other Direct Costs			83 803	83 803	83 803
Extra Travel (Staff)			6712		
Conferences / Meetings (incl. Travel & Accommodation)			44 403		
Publication costs			3000		
Field research			21 900		
Research Grant (MCRG Researcher)			1 188		
Indirect Costs based on ICM	156 421	92 878		249 299	210 193
Total Costs	388 422	243 488	83 803	715 713	618 607

USE OF RESOURCES FOR BENEFICIARY 2					
	RTD	MGT	OTHER	Total Costs	EC Contribution
Personnel costs	447 980			447 980	335 985
Subcontracting					
Auditing costs		4 500		4 500	4 500
Other Direct Costs			40 162	40 162	40 162
Extra Travel (Staff)			9460		
Conferences / Meetings (incl. Travel & Accommodation)			9282		
Field Research			21 420		
Indirect Costs based on ICM	268 788		24 097.20	292 885.20	225 688
Total Costs	716 768	4 500	64 259.20	785 527.20	606 335

CORE THEME SSH.2010.4.2-1

USE OF RESOURCES FOR BENEFICIARY 3					
	RTD	MGT	OTHER	Total Costs	EC Contribution
Personnel costs	206 278			206 278	154 708
Subcontracting					
Translations					
Other Direct Costs			16 510	16 510	16 510
Extra Travel (Staff)			7 510		
Conferences / Meetings (incl. Travel & Accommodation)			9 000		
Indirect Costs based on ICM	123 767.80		9 906	133 672.80	102 731
Total Costs	330 044.80		26 416	356 460.80	273 949

USE OF RESOURCES FOR BENEFICIARY 4					
	RTD	MGT	OTHER	Total Costs	EC Contribution
Personnel costs	112 034			112 034	84 025
Subcontracting					
Translations					
Other Direct Costs			43 280	43 280	43 280
Extra Travel (Staff)			1 880		
Conferences / Meetings (incl. Travel & Accommodation)			14 850		
Field Research			26 550		
Indirect Costs based on ICM	67 220.40		25 968	93 188.40	76 383
Total Costs	179 254.40		69 248	248 502.40	203 688

USE OF RESOURCES FOR BENEFICIARY 5					
	RTD	MGT	OTHER	Total Costs	EC Contribution
Personnel costs	127 941			127 941	95 956
Subcontracting					
Translations					
Other Direct Costs			35 212	35 212	35 212
Extra Travel (Staff)			1 820		
Conferences /			15 392		

CORE THEME SSH.2010.4.2-1

Meetings (incl. Travel & Accommodation)					
Field Research			18 000		
Indirect Costs based on ICM	76 764.60		21 127.20	97 891.80	78700
Total Costs	204 705.60		56 339.20	261 044.80	209 868

USE OF RESOURCES FOR BENEFICIARY 6					
	RTD	MGT	OTHER	Total Costs	EC Contribution
Personnel costs	29 580			29 580	22 185
Subcontracting					
Translations					
Other Direct Costs			38 561	38 561	38 561
Extra Travel (Staff)			1 834		
Conferences / Meetings (incl. Travel & Accommodation)			14 677		
Field Research			22 050		
Indirect Costs based on ICM	17 748		23 136.60	40 885	36 447
Total Costs	47 328		61 697.60	109 025.60	97 193

USE OF RESOURCES FOR BENEFICIARY 7					
	RTD	MGT	OTHER	Total Costs	EC Contribution
Personnel costs	35 047			35 047	26 285
Subcontracting					
Translations					
Other Direct Costs			15 286	15 286	15 286
Extra Travel (Staff)			1956		
Conferences / Meetings (incl. Travel & Accommodation)			13578		
Indirect Costs based on ICM	21 028.20		9 171.60	30 199.80	24 942
Total Costs	56 074.20		24 457.60	80 532.80	66 513

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CORE THEME SSH.2010.4.2-1

USE OF RESOURCES FOR BENEFICIARY 8					
	RTD	MGT	OTHER	Total Costs	EC Contribution
Personnel costs	16 956			16 956	12 717
Subcontracting					
Translations					
Other Direct Costs			13 306	13 306	13 306
Extra Travel (Staff)			1 480		
Conferences / Meetings (incl. Travel & Accommodation)			11 826		
Indirect Costs based on ICM	10 173.60		7 983.60	18 157.20	15 614
Total Costs	27 129.60		21 289.60	48 419.20	41 637

USE OF RESOURCES FOR BENEFICIARY 9					
	RTD	MGT	OTHER	Total Costs	EC Contribution
Personnel costs	35 086		7 944	43 030	34 258
Subcontracting			7 000	7 000	7000
Translations				7 000	
Other Direct Costs			40 423	40 423	40 423
Extra Travel (Staff)			3111		
Conferences / Meetings (incl. Travel & Accommodation)			14012		
Field Research			17550		
Research Grant (PRIO Researcher)			5750		
Indirect Costs based on ICM	21 051.60		29 020.20	50 072	44 809
Total Costs	56 137.60		84 387.20	140 524.80	126 490

CORE THEME SSH.2010.4.2-1

USE OF RESOURCES FOR BENEFICIARY 10					
	RTD	MGT	OTHER	Total Costs	EC Contribution
Personnel costs	87 940		14 657	102 597	80 612
Subcontracting					
Translations					
Other Direct Costs			13 153	13 153	13 153
Extra Travel (Staff)			1522		
Conferences / Meetings (incl. Travel & Accommodation)			11631		
Indirect Costs based on ICM	26 382		8 343	34 725	28 129
Total Costs	114 322		36 153	150 475	121 894

TOTAL USE OF RESOURCES					
	RTD	MGT	OTHER	Total Costs	EC Contribution
Personnel costs	1 330 842	146 110	22 601	1 499 553	1 166 840
Subcontracting		9 000	7 000	16 000	16 000
Other Direct Costs			339 696	339 696	339 696
Indirect Costs based on ICM	789 345.20	92 878	158 753.40	1 040 976.60	843 637
Total Costs	2 120 187.20	247 988	528 050.40	2 896 225.60	2 366 173

Use of subcontractors

Subcontractors will consist of external audits for those beneficiaries with a cumulative EC contribution larger than € 375 000 (beneficiaries 1 and 2; € 4 500 each), and translation services required for grass roots dissemination in India (beneficiary 9; € 7 000).

B.3 Potential impact

B.3.1 Strategic impact

The project is designed to directly address the desired impacts expressed in the *Cooperation Work Programme (SSH-2010-4.2.1) under Area 8.4.2*. These impacts are described as:

- 1) To understand the dynamics of conflict and peace in relation to global changes
- 2) Foster a comparative perspective on how different cultures of governance emerge and on how peace, democracy and human rights are perceived and acted upon in different parts of the world
- 3) Advance the knowledge base that underpins policies to promote peace, security, democracy and human rights
- 4) Enhance cooperation between European teams and researchers from outside Europe working in and around India
- 5) Foster shared understanding of governance and conflict issues across different federated and multicultural settings.

In addition, the project will 6) foster interdisciplinarity across European and Indian research teams, to best respond to the challenges of understanding new and old trends in a globally changing environment:

1) To understand the dynamics of conflict and peace in relation to global changes

The project analyses governance initiatives in relation changes in conflict causation and conflict patterns. New trends caused by globalization, such as de-territorialisation or state reactions to this, regionalisation, and change in economic structures, is viewed in the light of the localities of the projects case studies. Through analyzing the premises, values and impacts of governance agendas in India and the EU, the project addresses the foundations for conflict resolution agendas. It takes into consideration the locality and transversality of culture and the historicity of different social and political conflicts, seeking **an understanding of the micro-level causes and effects of conflict itself**. The regional dimension of conflict, and the regional organisation of responses to conflict (in the wider context of international responses) is a key focus of this research.

2) Foster a comparative perspective on how different cultures of governance emerge and on how peace, democracy and human rights are perceived and acted upon in different parts of the world.

The main focus of the project is the way in which increasingly globalised premises and values of governance are affecting case societies on levels of culture, politics and economy. Its primary scientific framework is rooted in concerns regarding how liberal premises are and can be seen to enable conflict resolution in various localities. It addresses the relevance and impact of governance in enabling conflicts to transform, and thus assesses the **roles of the EU, India and other actors in global governance**. As such, the project is indeed addressing **how challenges can be met in a context where many important economic, environmental, security and other matters are decided at the international level** (WP6).

The project focuses on the domain of “conflict” and analyses how governance actors construct these values in their policies towards major conflicts in India and Europe. Essentially, the project

frames these views and values not as static positions embedded in bounded cultures but as dynamic and responsive in the context of the promotion of peace, human rights and democracy in contextual and global forms. This will distinguish the proposed project from projects that seek 'indigenous' perspectives on human rights, democracy and peace by ignoring the impact of cultural and economic globalization, colonial histories and the presence of international agencies and corporations on these conceptions. The standard distinctions between indigenous and external culture, traditional and modern life forms, and domestic and international agendas will be cross-examined and amplified rather than reproduced. This entails that a range of theories and research fields currently foreign to conflict resolution research will be introduced to this field. The project will benefit from the differing perspectives on conflict and governance held within and between India and the EU.

In addition to these challenges, the project will analyze how the states of its case studies are **making a democratic political entity function effectively in a context of deep internal diversity of people, languages, socio-economic conditions, historical and institutional heritage**. In precisely forming a historical analysis and mapping of its case studies (WP3) and analyzing the conflict causations and governance responses to conflict challenges, the project will not only assess the effectiveness of governance strategies, but also provide policy recommendations for how to understand such challenges in light of global changes. Through making in-depth case study surveys (WP5) of three case studies in EU/EU periphery and India, the project will further examine how the **diverse polities and society may deal with the common challenge of fostering unity in diversity**. This will enable lesson-learning and greater knowledge of the cultural hinterland in which governance systems are developed and maintained.

3) Advance the knowledge base that underpins policies to promote peace, security, democracy and human rights

By investigating the themes and research questions of the project and their strategic and social implications, the project will obtain the expected impact of **advancing the knowledge base that underpins the formulation and implementation of regional policies to promote peace, security, democracy and human rights**. Through assessing the impact of governance initiatives on concrete conflict resolution processes the project will present important findings for an agenda to promote these values. Furthermore, the chosen case studies of the project will address the challenges **surrounding the recognition of minority rights and related identity mobilisation while providing for solidarity at the level of the overall polity**.

Through strengthening the scientific basis of policy-making on conflict resolution, **CORE** will bridge ongoing conflict and peace research and policy-based implementation of governance measures. The primary impact of **CORE** will in this sense consist of informing policy-makers on the background, nature and meaning of conflict resolution in order to better inform policy-making. The research will form a more comprehensive understanding of the complexity of governance initiatives and enhance the level of understanding of this complexity. Proving knowledge and analytic support for peace research, it will provide the methodological and theoretical basis for assessing and comparing conflict resolution endeavours. Furthermore, the multidisciplinary analysis provided by the **CORE** Analysis (WP3), which will visualise the comparative insights of its results, will permit a comparison of conflict resolution practices of different actors involved in governance initiatives.

CORE will result in a synthesis of scholarly concerns brought from a number of different academic fields. At the same time, a fundamental aim of the project is to challenge and recast the

premises and presuppositions upon which policy analysis is traditionally based. The convention of policy-makers is to build upon discrete spheres of knowledge, (international politics for foreign policy analysis, sociology and economics for social analysis, legal science for juridical analysis, etc.). The central motivating premises of **CORE** is that European and Indian policy should be based on a new and hybrid set of premises, and thus foster research that support innovation in conflict resolution research and implementation. The goal of conflict resolution missions is to transform conflict and ensure peace. By clarifying the premises upon which peace is conceptualised, **CORE** will simultaneously contribute to clarifying the knowledge and insight available to policy-makers, raising the precision level of targeted policies and increasing the efficiency of governance initiatives. The project will thus provide discursive, theoretical and methodological insights for improving the effectiveness and legitimacy of research performances and EU and India policy-makers. The dissemination strategy will focus on appraising policy-makers and activists in the EU and India of the potential of reconceptualising conflict resolution and the theoretical assumptions upon which it is based.

4) Enhance cooperation between European teams and researchers from outside Europe

Care is taken in the research design of **CORE** to establish strong integration between the European and Indian institutes active in the project. This integration spills over by making way for other, future forms of collaborations between these and other institutes. As is evident from the research plan, the list of partners, as well as the strategy for scientific coordination, this objective will be obtained through extensive **cooperation between European teams and researchers from outside Europe**, and it will foster genuine and innovative interdisciplinarity. Indian and EU scholars and institutions will be represented throughout the project in the working groups, steering group and project management. The networking of scholars has a multiplying effect that will be visibly exploited and foster international collaboration. In this way a reserve of intellectual capital will remain after the completed project, an investment in further research in the field of governance and conflict resolution, for policy-making consultancy and for education. Among the contributions are the development of interdisciplinary collaboration whose form and structure is transportable to other fields and other projects, the charting and development of research competency through conferences, workshops, and dissemination in several European and non-European regions, traversing a number of research areas. It will thus seek to develop the tools for participating in the formation of public policy. This will involve active engagement with target groups, not only within government, but also with the third sector in both the EU and India who are often at the forefront of formulating conflict and governance-related issue agendas.

Several short-term impacts will be realised immediately. First, the organisation and operationalisation of the research itself will require that contacts be made and networks formed amongst international, national and local organisations and the research organisations involved in the project. This will open up channels of communication that will promote the exchange of information amongst and regarding these groups. In turn, this will help to reduce the duplication or waste of resources deployed, and should help to improve relationships amongst these groups. In the medium term, the outcomes and publications produced by this project will help to inform the policy-making process and to improve the exchange of information and mutual understanding amongst the various user groups discussed above. In the long-term, the project – and in particular its normative strand – will help to spark debate around the nature of governance and conflict resolution and to provide new, concrete normative and practical approaches for dealing with the problems faced by current governance initiatives.

Focusing on perspectives from India and the EU on human rights, democracy and peace in this manner in the context of conflict resolution reveals a micro-cosmos of the dialogue between

Europe and other regions of the world that will lead to new insights on how reciprocal influences develop. The cooperation of the project partners through workshops, internet forums, and visiting partnerships, as well as the specific project focus on values and culture, will create space and foster dialogue and long-term cooperation. This cooperation will foster an understanding of **processes that could foster reciprocal knowledge – within as well as between India and Europe – with regard to political cultures and institutions**. The project will contribute to forming thorough analysis of changing interactions and global interdependencies. By focusing on the value-assumptions of European and Indian governance, **CORE** will form a bridge between ongoing peace **research** and the policy based **implementation** of governance measures.

5) Foster shared understanding of governance and conflict issues across different federated and multicultural setting

The project's case studies prove excellent vantage points for forming an understanding of the various practices and understandings of governance across a range of political settings. The project will analyse in detail the various structural and social aspects of governance in both India and the EU. Furthermore, the scholarly exchange and policy output of the project will enhance the knowledge base of the principles of human rights, democracy and peace, and how these are understood in various political and social settings. Culture, being central to the conceptual starting point of the project, will form a constant point of reference throughout the analysis of the cases. The project will analyse the historical **roots and influence of different cultures of governance in handling social, economic, environmental, security issues (WP3)**. Furthermore, the analysis of identity conflicts in the case studies will also form an understanding of the role of **historical and mythological narratives in framing notions of power**, especially how such notions either fuel violent conflict or enable transformation of conflict patterns.

6. Foster Interdisciplinarity

The interdisciplinary nature of **CORE** multiplies the number of avenues of exchange to other fields of research. By drawing together elements from political science, sociology, philosophy, and history the project permits cross-fertilizing on a wide-ranging basis over long periods. The synergies between governance and the related themes of the project will spread to respective disciplines and contribute to creating new frameworks for further research of interdisciplinary scope. The project partners do not assume that there is exact disciplinary consistency between India, Europe and elsewhere; different notions and methodological tools are interpreted differently in different places. Part of the project therefore, will be to explore differing conceptualisations of methodological perspectives within the project. Furthermore, the methodology of **CORE** will open questions of methodology and approach and thereby challenge the conceptualisations of neighboring disciplines, thereby inciting innovation in research models. The research outlined in the **CORE** proposal will thus advance the knowledge base on conflict resolution policy and contribute to a fostering of comparative perspectives on governance, peace, democracy and human rights on a number of levels.

B.3.2 Plan for the use and dissemination of foreground

The aim of dissemination activities is to effectively communicate research results to the targeted policy-makers and other users. A key to the success of the project is the successful management of knowledge and collaborative interaction. This requires a tight coordination between the external (between the project and others outside of the project) and internal (among members of

the project) flow of information, that is, knowledge directed to and from those outside **CORE** (policy-makers, scientific colleagues, public sphere, media, as well as the funder of the research, the European Commission) and knowledge directed to and from the individual members of the **CORE** structure.

Dissemination will be coordinated by the Information Department at the Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO), which hosts its own editing and publication facilities. In addition to maintaining a state-of-the-art web-page containing a number of important internationally recognized data bases the Information department edits two international peer-reviewed journals, *Security Dialogue* and the *Journal of Peace Research* as well as three publication series, *PRIO Papers*, *PRIO Reports*, and *PRIO Policy Briefs*, as well as maintaining an up-to-date web-page. Dissemination issues will be a constant agenda item in all project meetings, and the project partners are aware that different dissemination strategies will be required for different audiences: one size is unlikely to fit all European and Indian audiences. Moreover, the issues of concern to Indian and European publics, NGOs, and policy-makers may overlap, but may not always be similar. Issues of caste or land reform may be prominent in India but barely discussed in Europe.

Intellectual property The question of intellectual property in social and human scientific research shall be dealt with according to the norms and rules of international copyright law. The planned print based deliverables will be made publicly available. When no other policy is specified, all publications which originate in the proposed project will be available relative to the rules of the given publication.

3.2.1 Dissemination to end users

Dissemination means the transfer and translation of research results to different sets of societal actors, comprising mainly the academic world, political actors, civil society, the media and students, and, especially through the latter three groups, the wider public. Each of these groups will be further divided into more specific sub-groups, which will be addressed by a differentiated set of tools and instruments. These users will be reached by a number of means; all coordinated through the dissemination activities of **WPI**.

CORE focuses on dissemination within the EU and India to different target groups:

- Academics, students and policy researchers/analysts in research centres/think tanks in India, the EU and elsewhere; European policy-makers, including both at EU level (Commission, Council, MEPs, and member state permanent representations in Brussels), at member state level (and in particular in the member states of the EU partner institutes, i.e., Germany, Czech Republic, Italy, UK); Indian legislators and policymakers – through the different levels of government (nationally, states and union territories, as well as administrative districts). The project team will seek to develop relationships with target groups in the EU and India throughout the lifetime of the project.
- Civil society, and in particular organisations concerned with the promotion of the values of peace, democracy, governance, development, and human rights, including human rights organisations (e.g., Social Watch India, Deepalaya, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, APRODEV, Minority Rights Group, International Alert), conflict resolution organisations (e.g., Conciliation Resources, International Alert, Berghof Center, International Crisis Group) and democracy promotion organisations (e.g., Helsinki Citizens Assembly, Open Society Institute). Importantly, many of the third sector organisations listed are part of international networks that will assist in dissemination;

- Universities and higher institutions of learning in both Europe and India, and elsewhere. Results of the proposed research will be of particular interest for other researchers and educators working in parallel or on similar themes. Research results (see below) will be communicated to these colleagues through the academic means of research communication (scholarly publications, journals, conference papers etc.) as well as by making deliverables and other policy-oriented results of the research generally available. In addition, to the degree that the researchers involved in **CORE** are also involved in university education, they will constitute conduits to and from the public sphere. They will bring their research experiences to the classroom and their classroom experiences to the research of the project. The working papers and reports produced by the project will be available online for educational use through the **CORE** home page and will therefore enter into an interaction loop with education even before the project is completed. The open workshops and conferences will also present a forum for interaction between students, educators and researchers.
- Media. The subjects covered by **CORE** lend themselves to media interest in so far they represent both grand conceptual ideas (i.e. the conceptualisation and construction of critical values) and detailed empirical analysis of what global actors and the EU do in specific issues areas (peace, democracy, human rights) and in several “hot” conflict areas (Kashmir, North East India, Bosnia). Media target groups will include national (principally within partner countries) and international newspapers (e.g. *Hindu Times*, *Financial Times*), national and international television channels (e.g. IBN, BBC), as well as radio programmes and Internet sources (e.g., Open Democracy).

The successful achievement of the project’s main objectives will be ensured through the establishment of an efficient and wide-reaching outreach, dissemination and communication strategy within the consortium and between the consortium and the wider community. This will involve active engagement with target groups across India and the EU on a range of issues that connect with the project. This outreach strategy falls under the responsibility of WP7. WP7 is active during the entire duration of the project, under the leadership of the Coordinating Institute (PRIO) and with the participation of all the other WP leaders. In order to reach out to the different target groups outlined above, **CORE** establishes a multifaceted strategy:

CORE Website

The anchoring point of dissemination will be the project webpage, based at PRIO (cf. www.prio.no). The activities of WP1 comprise the operation of a part-time webmaster whose task will be to keep the webpage updated with research results, current affairs relevant to the project, project activities and information about policy activities carried out relative to the research activities. The webpage will take account of the activities of relevant agencies and adapt research results so as to best communicate with these and facilitate contributions. The **CORE** webpage will be a regular point of reference for policy users. All consortium members will be recipients of an email list with two levels of information access, one flowing from the Project Coordinator, the other from the workpackage leaders.

The project’s webpage will also serve as a web-based forum for researchers, politicians and practitioners involved in conflict resolution, where the exchange of knowledge and experience between the collaborators and will lead to more robust theoretical innovation and policy development. This discussion will be achieved through seminar style exchanges, where contributions will be posted online for the other members to consider and discuss. Through linking with other relevant sites and organisations, as well as publishing a newsletter that will keep

members updated on policy developments, new actors to the field, and important dates, meetings and conferences.

The website will act as a key mechanism for the distribution and diffusion of research results. It will include all the research reports, conference and workshop proceedings, bibliographical sources and links (where possible) to new academic publications in the field (of particular interest to students and academic audiences), data, announcements of **CORE**'s activities and a section for external comments and questions. The website, with separate reserved and public domains, will specifically target all consortium members, EU actors, the broader research and policy community and the wider public.

Local and regional level dissemination

Local and regional dissemination will take the form of local meetings with stakeholders, civil society, social movements and local populations. In particular, the project will seek to publish its results in small-scale publications in local languages and in popular articles and op-eds in local newspapers.

Meeting coordination.

Second in importance after the webpage will be a systematic series of meetings, gathering policymakers and other relevant actors. The dissemination workpackage (1) will also coordinate and assist in the planning and execution of academic conferences and seminars, carried out by the members of the project consortium. Though end-user consultations are crucial in terms of the finality of the project itself, academic exchanges in the form of publications, conferences and meetings will be essential for assuring peer review of the academic standards of the project activities.

Networking.

The Project Coordinator, together with WP leaders, will be responsible for networking activities to maximise contacts and interconnectedness with the wider academic community, as well as with stakeholders in civil society, media and policy-making communities. Inter-project networking will be enhanced by links to both the MICROCON project and EURASIA-NET. These will strengthen the project's Asian dimensions as well as increase competence on regional border issues through workshops and comparative analysis.

External email list

The Project Coordinator will be responsible for compiling and regularly updating **CORE**'s external email list which includes academics, policy-makers, politicians, journalists, civil society actors and students at national, EU and international levels (including in India, EU and the conflict case countries in particular). The list will initially be drawn from existing contacts of all partners and expanded over the course of the project. The list will be constantly expanded by contributions regularly solicited from all partners by the coordinator, particularly in the aftermath of **CORE**'s empirical research and field missions. In the empirical WPs, the respective WP leaders will be responsible for providing the Coordinator with a list of contacts acquired during field research. All contacts will regularly receive **CORE**'s e-newsletter and e-alerts for **CORE** events and published deliverables.

CORE working paper series.

All research outcomes of the project will be published in a working paper series. This will be of particular interest to other researchers in Europe and beyond working on relevant areas of interest, but will also be made available to all target audiences. PRIO maintains a well-established and well-respected working paper series. The series will be adapted to the **CORE** project and a

special **CORE** series will be produced on a regular basis. The series will be available electronically on the project website and disseminated through our project and partner networks and the external email list. Each report will be peer-reviewed by two reviewers from the Executive Board and the Steering Group, respectively.

Public events, final conference and dissemination panel.

An important component of **CORE**'s dissemination strategy includes the organisation of public meetings and a final conference in which the research outcome will be discussed and presented. Invitations to these meetings will be sent to academics, activists, policy-makers, and the media. At the conference, a separate dissemination panel will be organised principally targeting the media. Dissemination activities will also include contact and coordination with the press and the dissemination of both popularized results and information about the general activities of the project to the press and public sphere in India and Europe.

Participation in external conferences and seminars.

All members of the **CORE** consortium will be encouraged to participate in external conferences and seminars and organise panels in major academic conferences as a way of ensuring communication with and presenting **CORE** results to the wider research and policy audiences. Each partner has been allocated a 'conference fund' to serve this end.

Lecture Series.

Back-to-back to the workshops and conferences organised by **CORE** in the Lead partner institutes, public lectures will be organised, reaching out to audiences from university students, research staff, but also, depending on the location, officials from embassies, international NGOs, and EU institutions. For each Global Perspective Lecture, the format will be around 20-30 participants. Via teleconference, we aspire to increase the number of end-users to 200-350.

Peer-reviewed journal articles.

All working paper authors will be expected to revise and submit their working papers for publication in suitable international journals subject to peer review such as major international affairs journals (e.g., *International Organization*, *International Affairs*, *International Peacekeeping*, *Conflict, Security, and Development*, *Review of International Studies*, *Security Dialogue*, *Survival*, *Third World Quarterly*, *The International Spectator*), major European studies journals (e.g., *Journal of Common Market Studies*, *Journal of European Public Policy*, *European Journal of International Relations*) as well as area studies journals (e.g. *Middle Eastern Studies*, *East European Politics and Society*). This will ensure that all project outputs will conform to the highest academic standards.

Project Book(s).

CORE aims to publish at least one book. The book/s will include the project's conceptual and theoretical framework, the results of the empirical research in the partner and conflict case studies, and the comparative results. They will include inputs from all WP leaders and authors on their specific areas of research.

Stakeholder seminars.

Two stakeholder seminars will be organised. The first, in month 6, alongside the kick-off workshop and the last, in month 36, alongside the two final conferences. The aim of the three former is principally to inject practitioner feedback into the research, while the aim of the three latter is mainly to disseminate policy relevant results to practitioners. The stakeholder seminars may take place separately through small-scale events with different target groups. In particular, rather than single stakeholder event, separate seminars may be organised with policy-makers

(including both civil servants and parliamentarians), journalists, and civil society (principally think-tanks, NGOs and advocacy groups), respectively.

Briefing to Official institutions.

During the lifecycle of the project, partners will be encouraged to propose briefings to EU -and Indian institutions (Commission/Council officials as well as the AFET Committee in Parliament), as well as the ministries of foreign affairs in partner countries back-to-back to **CORE** workshops and conferences. The Coordinator and WP leaders will provide the necessary contacts between non-EU researchers and European policy-makers and policy-shapers. This will take place both in concomitance with the stakeholder seminars as well as throughout the duration of the project, back-to-back with the plenary workshops.

Media and civil society briefings.

During the lifecycle of the project, partners will be encouraged to propose briefings to the media and civil society representatives and publish op-eds in national and international newspapers. This will take place both in concomitance with the stakeholder seminars as well as throughout the duration of the project, back-to-back with the plenary workshops.

Policy Brief series.

All policy briefs of the project will be published in a policy brief series. The first policy briefs will be conducted in M16 and published as a series in M36 (in the form of a deliverable). In this series, policy-relevant conclusions will be shared with targeted policy audiences in the EU, India and global partners. Each Brief will be language edited by the Coordinating Institute. This series will be made available to the wider audience through the project website and networks.

Media Section on the website.

CORE's website will include an exclusive section with general information for journalists/the media as well as information on how to access the project's results, activities and documents.

Electronic newsletter.

The Coordinating Institute will design, manage and distribute **CORE**'s e-newsletter. The free six-monthly electronic newsletter will include executive summaries of the research reports (including their translations), as well as conference and workshop proceedings, reports and announcements on events and activities, links to relevant documents and information on **CORE** events and research.

Dissemination Review.

Monitoring the dissemination via a Dissemination Review, which will start from year 2. The review will monitor dissemination activities, methods and results and make recommendations for improvement. In addition to offering advice to research WPs about possible publication outlets, WP7 will review the progress of **CORE**'s scheduled publications.

B.4 Ethical issues

Considering the participatory nature of the project and the intention to carry out part of the research in the field – six case studies are considered, namely Bihar, Bosnia, Cyprus, Georgia, North East India and Kashmir– potential areas of concern are identified and taken into consideration by the researchers and administrators involved in the project. To the extent that social scientific methods are used relying on human subjects, special consideration will be given

to the protection of the interests and rights of those subjects. The project team is aware of the special sensitivities attending research in societies undergoing conflict and tension. It is also aware of how gender, caste and social stratifications in society can affect research findings and so will take special care to overcome such obstacles. Preliminary considerations are deemed necessary especially with regard to two areas:

1. Informed Consent;
2. Data Protection and Privacy;

1. Informed Consent

Each participant in the interviews and focus groups of the research project will be clearly informed of its goals, its possible adverse events, and of the possibility to refuse to enter or to retract at any time with no consequences. In order to conduct effective research in the field, researchers will be required to cooperate with local officials and relevant actors. Their participation in this process of information gathering through surveys or interviews will be on a strictly voluntary basis, without risk, personal or otherwise for the volunteers.

Potential participants in the interviews and focus groups will be given all the information that might reasonably be expected to influence their willingness to participate. The information will be presented in a language easily understandable also by persons unfamiliar with research or the specific research topic.

In line with the requirements for the research project, and in view of the nature of the research, all subjects participating in the study will be provided with informed consent forms containing the following information:

- Purposes of the research, expected duration of the subject's participation and a description of the procedures to be followed
- A description of any reasonable foreseeable risks or discomforts to the subject;
- Statement guaranteeing the confidentiality of records identifying the subject, and the use of the data uniquely for the purposes of the research project
- Explanation of whom to contact for answers to pertinent questions about the research and research subjects' rights
- Statement that participation is voluntary, and that refusal to participate will lead to no penalties or loss of benefits to which the subject is otherwise entitled, and that the subject may discontinue participation at any time without penalty.
- Particular attention will be given on how to deliver the consent forms taking into due considerations matters related to cultural sensitivity and inter-cultural understanding.

2. Data Protection and Privacy

The project does not foresee an extensive collection of private information. In case inclusiveness needs to be assured, participants in surveys may be required to provide personal information such as gender, age, location etc. In such cases, and as stated in the informed consent form, the privacy of such information will be guaranteed, and under no circumstances will it be used to harm the participant. Similarly, the data will not be shared with any outside organization or country without the explicit consent of the participant.

The data provided will serve only for the purposes of the research project, and will not be kept longer than necessary. The participating individual will be explicitly asked to give his/her consent for the use of personal information used solely for the research project. Thereafter, the participant will be provided with the exact location and the measures to protect the data. Access to personal

information gathered during the research will be available only to the designated researcher. Electronic data will be password protected, while paper-based material will be kept locked in the premises where the project researchers are based.

Ethical Guidelines for the project

Bearing in mind the abovementioned preliminary considerations, four basic principles of conduct have been identified:

- Participatory approach: all relevant actors, committees and authorities in local communities must be consulted and the general guiding principles should be accepted in advance by all;
- Respect of the interests/views of all the potential participants: all participants must be allowed to contribute to the work, and the wishes of those who are unwilling to participate must be respected;
- Transparency: the development of the work must remain visible and open to suggestion from others;
- Anonymity will be maintained, if not expressly agreed otherwise.

It should be noted that all of the partner organisations have their own research ethics guidelines, and these will be adhered to. In the overall timeline of the project, **CORE** will be carried out in view of the following general ethical guidelines:

Responsibility. The management structure will assign clear responsibility for the research activities and their results.

Research object. The choice of research objects of individual consortium members will be made objectively and in scholarly way, well aware of the potentially harmful social and individual effects.

Culture. The European and Indian research areas are large and heterogeneous. Though this is partially reflected in the broad geographical spread of research partners, as well as in the overall project aims, care will be taken to respect local, regional and national culture. The specificity of ethnic and religious identities will be treated with sensitivity and respect, and integrated into the individual research plan.

Conflicts of interest. Particular cultural groups have particular cultural interests. These interests will be made explicit in the research activity and reporting.

Consent will be sought freely from research subjects and informants.

Confidentiality of individual informants will be assured.

Results of the research will be fully available to those informants that have participated in the research.

Documentation. Research materials will be preserved in a way that assures accountability.

Data protection. The confidentiality of personal data gathered through fieldwork will be respected. Sources will not be identified without their express consent.

B.5 Consideration of gender aspects

Promoting and implementing gender sensitive policies is a priority for all the **CORE** Consortium participating institutions, and most of them have already adopted internal comprehensive and structured gender policies entailing. The issue of the promotion of gender equality will be addressed under two specific working angles:

- 1) With regard to the composition and internal working methods of the **CORE** Consortium;
- 2) With regard to the carrying out of our research.

1. Gender sensitive composition and working methods of the teams of the CORE Consortium

In its principles **CORE** is gender-neutral and adhere to the gender-policies of the European Union. It will actively continue to recruit and engage women in research and support activities, adopt measures to ensure that women are integrated in management level direction of the practical and intellectual activities of the project. A major importance has been given to the promotion of a numeric balance in the composition of the research and working teams. The project specific aim and commitment is to reach the *target of at least 45% of women present* within the **CORE** Consortium.

Furthermore, the planning of activities will be shaped in a way that takes into consideration the competing demands that women are facing in their everyday life. For example, gender sensitive planning of meetings and activities will be put at the core of the organisational policy of the partners. As to guarantee a shared and coherent approach for all the concerned institutions, these issues will be specifically addressed and dealt with under the framework of the **CORE** Consortium Agreement.

2. Carrying out gender sensitive research

As the project aims at developing a comprehensive approach to conflict resolution, an in depth analysis of gender issues will be undertaken. Apart from theoretical conceptualisation, this dimension will be included through specific positive measures in the field-research, field-study trips and focus groups to be undertaken in each one of the selected case-studies, that is Bihar, Bosnia Herzegovina, Cyprus, Georgia, North East and Kashmir. More specifically, as far as the case studies of WP5 are concerned, the working methodology on the field will incorporate this dimension in several ways:

- 1) Before the beginning of on-the-field investigations, gender issue will be endorsed by individuating which are its most sensitive aspects in the country under investigation.
- 2) The process of information gathering will be shaped in order to give due attention to the position of women, particularly:
 - in those contexts where women are more difficult to be reached or less represented, positive action will be undertaken to reach them;
 - interviews will be conducted in order to ensure broader participation and in-depth investigation on the specific role of women, bearing in mind their positions as individuals and as members of specific groups;
 - in-country meetings with any relevant civil society organisations (CSOs) will be organised whenever deemed necessary. In the planning of these meetings a specific attention will be devoted to the assurance of a significant representation of women organisations.

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- because of the specific role of women, which has a cross-cutting relevance encompassing all the thematic WPs, an ad-hoc section in the website (CoRe) will be created. Through this section, the members of the **CORE** Consortium will be provided an easy and swift way to have access to the relevant information and to be updated with the latest outcomes from the other groups. One more positive effect of this would be to raise awareness among the members of the **CORE** Consortium and to provide each of them with inputs and speculations likely to affect their specific field of research.

As a final remark, it is worth stressing that these actions only represent a general and preliminary framework: due to the flexible and multi-faceted character of the topic and the broad network of participants joining the project, it is likely that further initiatives or measures will emerge later on and be implemented on a collaborative basis.