

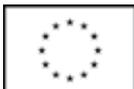


July 2009
No. IV

multipart

**MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS IN POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION:
THE ROLE OF THE
EUROPEAN
UNION**

newsletter



The MultiPart project is supported by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities. This website is managed by the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna (Pisa) MultiPart Project Coordinator.

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Project Overview

state of the art
& future developments
from the
3rd steering committee meeting

Dear readers,
since the last issue of MultiPart Newsletter in March, core research in our Project "Multi-stakeholder partnership in post-conflict reconstruction: the Role of the EU" has developed according to its peculiar two-track approach: the thematic investigation on the significance for peace building and human security of MSPs that operate in the area of security, socio-economic development, democracy and good governance,

confidence building and reconciliation on the one hand, and the country-specific exploration of MSPs in Kosovo, DR Congo and Afghanistan on the other side.

Thematic researchers have continued their investigation of secondary and on-line sources towards establishing characteristics and roles of MSPs and their possible significance for peace building and human security in relation to their respective issue area. On this basis,

project coordinator:



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working papers have been presented and discussed within each thematic group and used as a background for selecting in-depth case studies, for formulating secondary research questions, and for preparing outlines of the four thematic papers that are due as final and official deliverables of the MultiPart core investigation.

On their side, country-specialist researchers have provided thematic groups with country-specific overviews on context, conflict assessment, peace-building processes, and human security situation as well as overview surveys of range, characteristics and roles of MSPs and of the political and legal context in which they operate for each country. At the same time they have performed an initial mapping and identification of potentially relevant MSPs that seemed most interesting for their countries and have given articulate feedbacks to the thematic researchers as for the final choice of the MSP cases to be investigated.

Within this context, the third meeting of the Project Steering Committee that took place in Pisa on July 2 and 3, 2009 was crucial both as a checkpoint for the activities developed so far and for the harmonisation and strategic re-orientation of upcoming MultiPart research.

This meeting was called to take

fundamental decisions in order to ensure the overall coherence of thematic research across WP4 a-d as well as of thematic and country research across WP4 and WP5, identify potential cross-cutting issues and problems, consolidate the basis of the case studies and provide directions to the country fieldwork, set the direction for the development of the research up to the conclusions of the core stage at month 23.

In order to better accomplish this tasks, the Committee for the Scientific Supervision of the Project has been asked to provide its inputs for ensuring that the scientific coordination and the overall strategic direction of the Project was as solid as possible in a phase in which the thematic and country researchers are asked to originally apply MultiPart common theoretical and methodological premises to the investigation of Multi-stakeholder partnerships. Also, the three MultiPart country experts participated into the meeting and gave their contribution to the refinement of those empirical instruments to be used in the in-the-field research activities that have just started and will continue for the next six months.

**Barbara Nicoletti,
Project Manager**





adoption of multipart
research strategy
for
thematic
work package 4.d

confidence-building, reconciliation & inter-communal bridge building

IN-DEPTH CASE STUDY FOR

AFGHANISTAN

by Massimiliano Guderzo, University of Florence

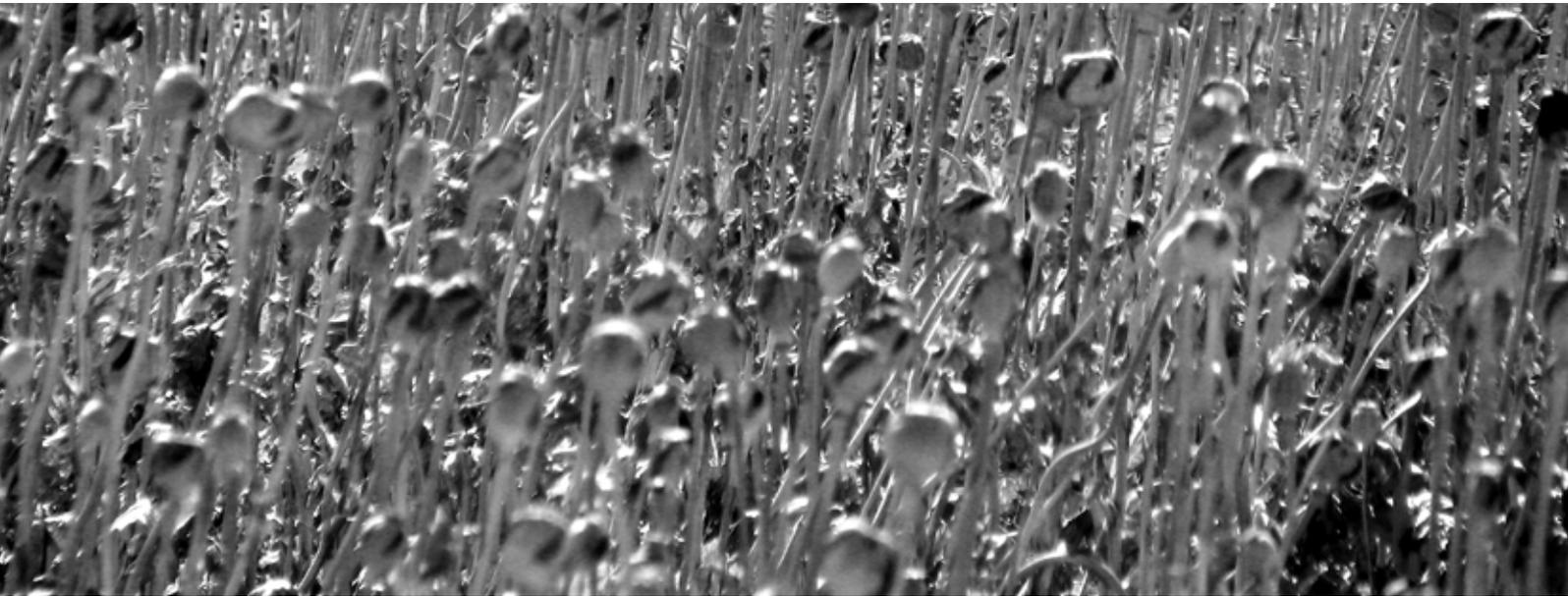
MULTIPART Work Package 4d has selected the Action Plan on Peace, Justice and Reconciliation (hereafter, AP) as the in-depth case study for Afghanistan.

This MSP was approved in late 2005 and officially launched in December 2006 by the Government of Afghanistan (GA), the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), building on wide-ranging national consultations promoted by the AIHRC in 2004, which had shown 'rich understanding of and strong desire for justice among the people for both past and current crimes'.

Presented and agreed upon at the Hague Conference on Peace, Reconciliation and Justice in Afghanistan on 6-7 June 2005, the AP could count on the simultaneous

releasing of reports by international human rights organizations which detailed alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by named Afghan individuals.

The MULTIPART country leader for Afghanistan, B. Kamphuis, remarked on 8 May that: 'The Afghanistan context is not particularly supportive to initiatives in the area of Confidence building, reconciliation and inter-communal bridge-building. The Bonn Agreement is not a peace agreement; instead it sealed a "victor's peace" and put in place a process for establishing government institutions. The U.S.-led coalition's priority was to find Osama bin Laden, rather than addressing past injustices. As a consequence of this, many warlords have been co-opted into the government institutions; hence, further limiting future prospects for addressing past human



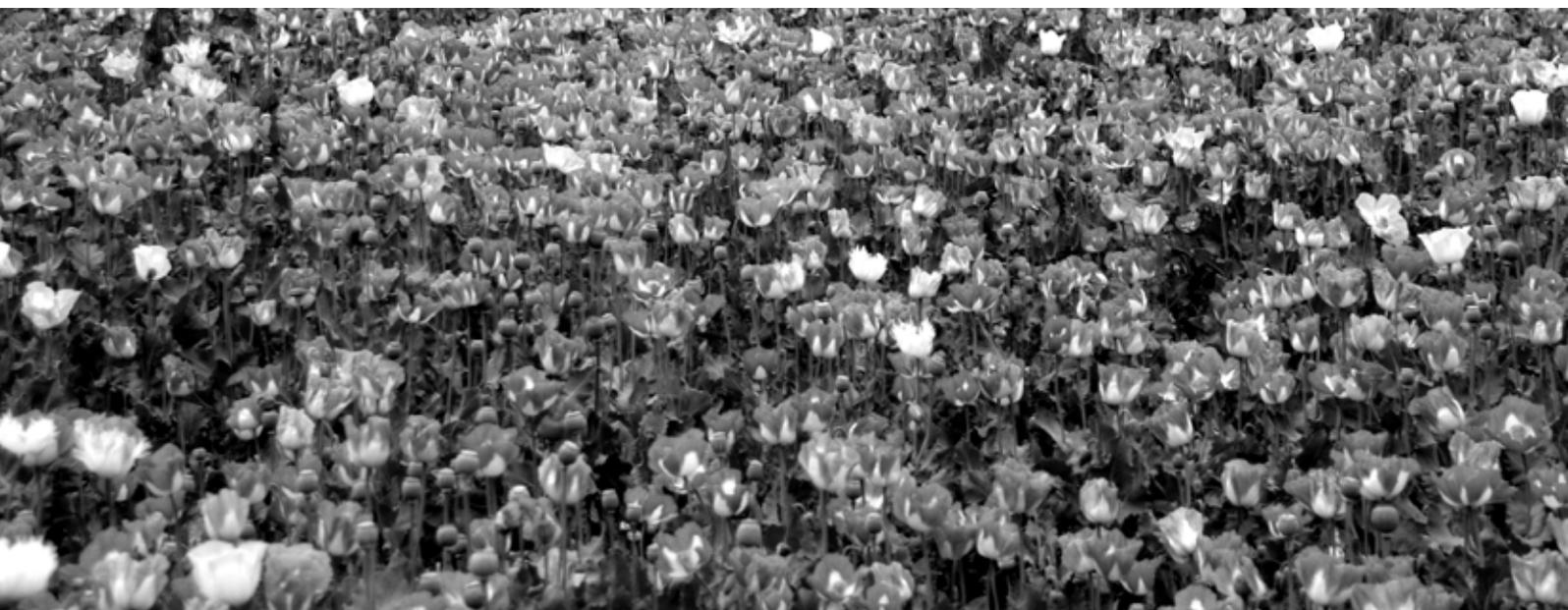
rights violations. In this context, it is highly unlikely that substantial MSPs in this area take place. Hence, it is suggested to also include MSPs in this area, which are currently not engaged in substantial activities relevant to their primary goals. When WP 4d researchers agree with this "lax" application of the criteria, the Action Plan on Peace, Justice and Reconciliation would qualify as a MSP as well.'

The country leader noted that: 'The Action Plan is (...) likely (...) to contribute to our understanding of the

required conditions – specific to the MSP and external/ political – under which an MSP in the field of Peace and Reconciliation might have an impact on human security and peacebuilding. Thus, the Action Plan is more likely to provide insight into the research questions (with the exception of Q5).'

Finally, she concluded that AP seemed 'to be the best candidate for the WP4d in-depth case study' [...]

full document: please visit [MultiPart Website Intranet area](#)





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HUMSEC PROJECT

final dissemination conference

CONCLUDED

23-24 April 2009, Brussels BELGIUM

The HUMSEC Project found its conclusion in the final dissemination conference in Brussels on April 23 and 24 this year. The HUMSEC Project was started in 2006 as a coordination action that went on to bridge the gap in the dialogue between scientists from the European Union and the Western Balkans and during three productive years spawned a plenty of international events and publications. The European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, led by Univ.-Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Benedek, coordinated a network of 16 institutions including universities, human rights centres and research associations from 14 countries striving to turn the HUMSEC project into a success story.

Their focus was on the impact of transnational terrorist and criminal organisations on the peace-building process of the Western Balkan region. Their objectives were:

- To map and analyse the existent European research on the impact of transnational terrorist groups and criminal organizations on the peace-building process in the Western Balkan region;
- To develop a shared methodology of collecting respective facts and figures;
- To promote an interdisciplinary scientific dialog among experts in the field of terrorism, criminology,

security studies, peace and conflict studies and human rights;

- To exchange experiences as well as different proposals for legal and institutional reforms;
- To compile and disseminate the state of the art in human security in the Western Balkans in courses held with young professionals and representatives of the civil society and among policy-makers as well as in working papers and publications.

Synthesis Report on HUMSEC contents

1. The focus of the research coordination action has been put on the Western Balkans, addressing the question of the specificity of organized crime and terrorism in this area as well as its interlinkages in the context of human security. Furthermore, the impact of organized crime and terrorism on the state, on civil society and on the peace process in the post-conflict situation of the Western Balkans has been a main focus of the research activities. As Ted Leggett of UNODC pointed out in a recent study, Western Balkans states perform much better than it is generally assumed with regard to 'ordinary' crimes. When it comes to organized crime, however, the



picture changes, because of the specific history of war and conflict, which still has serious repercussions on the functioning of the state and its institutions. The fact that there have hardly been any seizures or convictions in the field of organized crime raises the question, if we are confronted with situations of "state capture" by organized crime, with the international community averting its eyes. However, with increasing stabilization and development this phenomenon seems to decrease. A similar trend could be observed in relation to human trafficking, where the situation has significantly improved.

2. The Balkan smuggling route constitutes a potential danger for citizens in the Western Balkans although they might not be directly affected by smuggling of drugs, small weapons or human beings at present. Contrary to public opinion, it was shown that the strict visa regime maintained by the EU rather increased trafficking than

reduced it. Countries, which are not subjected to a visa regime have less problems related to corruption and crime. The post-conflict situation in the Western Balkans is still characterized by links maintained by transnational criminal networks with economic and state structures, resulting in criminalized political economics. In the past, there were also links between organized crime and terrorist groups with regard to the financing of terrorism, while money laundering is a general activity of organized crime.

3. However, the project has shown that there is a tendency to overstate the actual problems of terrorism and partly also of organized crime. The relatively high attention given to terrorist threats can be partly explained by global perceptions and the interest of parts of the international community to keep their role on the ground. While this does not mean that terrorism in the Western Balkans is not a potential source of threat, there seems to be an

conclusions

overemphasis of projects related to terrorism prevention when compared to the threats on the ground. Combating terrorism is sometimes given a higher relevance than fighting organized crime. This does not correspond to the local situation – an analysis which leads to the conclusion that the major problem is endemic corruption and economic crime, partly linked to organized crime, which itself in some cases is connected to the state and its security services.

4. This is also confirmed by the results of researchers like Dejan Anastasijevic from Belgrade who concluded that “transnational terrorism failed to set its foothold in the Balkans”, partly also because of a rejection by the local scene. Problems, however, remain in particular with regard to the fragility of the state as a legacy of the war. Some incidents might be considered as “implicit” terrorist acts, as elaborated by Iztok Prezelj from Ljubljana while Anna Getos from Zagreb found that many criminal acts were labeled as terrorism, although they were not.

5. Problems were also identified with regard to the “researchability”, i.e. the access to cases and materials. Since precise data is needed in order to formulate sound projections, they are often unreliable. Even the RAND Database of Worldwide Terrorism Incidents often does not seem correct from a local perspective, when the incidents reported are compared with local data in a local assessment.

6. The HUMSEC research has also shown that it is important to ask the proper questions, including what are the specificities of threats and vulnerabilities in the Western Balkans. These are related to the post-conflict and transitional situation, in which there are several obstacles to counter-crime strategies and security sector reform as both run against vested interests that benefit from a fragile state. In this regard, the human security approach was very useful to grasp the particularities and also to analyze what can be done to address them. In particular, a look at the specific root causes like war profiteering and ideological objectives, which are still relevant, is crucial in order to understand the specific threats to human security in the Western Balkans.

7. The main problem identified is the weakness of the state and its consequences like the capture of the economy or the media by organized interests, and sometimes by organized crime. These can be addressed by policies based on a human security approach, which do not only address the problem of violence but also of poverty as well as good governance, education, rule of law, human rights, accountability etc. There is a need to strengthen domestic capacities and institutions. The state also has to deal with extremist violence of right-wing groups and hate speech intimidating civil society.

8. Civil society needs to be revitalized after the destructive effect of war on society. In the healing process the involvement of victims in transitional justice and a possible truth and reconciliation body would be of relevance for peace-building. Spoilers of the peace process and of state building need to be actively dealt with both at the national and regional level. The problem of a lack of trust in government requires “trust management” or “trust building” and developing a “culture of human rights”.

9. In strengthening the rule of law and law enforcement agencies as well as building democracy, the European Union should fully use its soft powers. The European Union efforts so far have generally been proven to be useful and necessary. However, EU anticorruption policy has also been critically examined in terms of its impacts on due process. There is a need for continued efforts of the European Union to work towards stabilization and the rule of law if the process should not be reversed.

10. In general, HUMSEC proved to be a useful starting point for further research, which should be done in close cooperation with local researchers in form of joint research. This would strengthen local capacities and allow reaching more reliable results. Research efforts have to be set up with a long term perspective, reviewing conventional wisdoms and stereotypes. They should not only follow the track of funding available, but strengthen existing independent thinking and analysis. Independent research should also analyze the measures undertaken by the international community and their results.



Expert seminar on CFSP/ESDP

28 June 2009

An experts seminar on „The EU in conflict prevention and civil-military crisis management - the quest for effectiveness and legitimacy“ took place in the Villa Abegg of the Compagnia di Sao Paolo in Turino on 25 and 26 June 2009. The seminar has been organised by the Institute for European Policy and the Instituto Affari Internazionali (IAI). Experts from the German and Italian Foreign Ministries, the EU’s Political and Security Political Committee, the Council Secretariat’s DGE VIII, the European Parliament, and think tanks discussed on the basis of background papers on weaknesses and strengths of the CFSP/ESDP. Dr Hans-Georg Ehrhart (Head ZEUS/IFSH) gave a comment on the discussion paper „Military and civilian ESDP missions: Ever growing and effective?“ of Sammi Sandawi (Transformation Center of German Bundeswehr) and Nicoletta Pirozzi (IAI).

Conference on the Peace Report

25 June 2009

The yearly conference on the Peace Report (Friedensgutachten) in the Protestant Academy Arnoldshain took place on 22 and 23 June 2009. The meeting stood under the heading of “How can wars and violent conflicts be ended?”. Dr Hans-Georg Ehrhart (Head ZEUS/IFSH) and Andreas Schwarzkopf (journalist of Frankfurter Rundschau) gave presentations on the Afghanistan challenge. The session was chaired by Dr Bruno Schoch (HSFK). Other topics under discussion were “Civil Peace service”, “War in Sudan”, “Western Balkans: Peace by democratization”, and “How to end ‘new’ wars?”

20th Meeting of Franco German Strategic Circle

15 June 2009

The 20th Meeting of the Franco German Strategic Circle took place in Mulhouse, France, on 11 and 12 June 2009. About forty participants from politics (inter alia Minister of State Gernot Erler and Secretary of State Jean-Marie Bockel), defence and foreign ministries, EU, think tanks, and industry discussed questions and problems of civilian and military use of nuclear energy, proliferation risks, and the future of nuclear weapons. Dr. Hans-Georg Ehrhart attended the conference on behalf of the IFSH.

Workshop in Plovdiv, Bulgaria

08 June 2009

Michael Brzoska gave a keynote lecture on the subject of „Security, Governance, Security Sector Governance“ at the Advanced Research Workshop Enhancing Security Sector Governance through Education and Research in Plovdiv, Bulgaria on 4. June 2009. The workshop was organized by the Centre of Black Sea Studies, Bulgaria and the International Center for Human Development, Armenia with support by the NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme.

Civil-Military Interaction

24 April 2009

Dr Hans-Georg Ehrhart participated in a workshop dealing with the topic of "Civil-Military Interaction" organized by the GTZ in Berlin on 21 April 2009. He acted as a commentator on a discussion paper being written in the sector program "Peace and Security".



2009 Annual Convention of the International Studies Association

17 March 2009

At the 2009 Annual Convention of the International Studies Association in New York, Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska, Jens Narten and Isabelle Maras presented their working papers on "International Partnerships in Security Sector Reform and Post-Conflict Reconstruction" on 15 and 18 February.

Fifth Petersberg Colloquium on Security

16 March 2009

The fifth Petersberg Colloquium on Security took place on the Petersberg near Bonn on 14 March 2009. The main topic under discussion was "NATO – Taking stock and perspectives".

Among the panellists were Bernard de Montferrand, Ambassador of France, General Jürgen Bornemann, Military Committee of NATO, and Ambassador Eberhard Pohl, Special Envoy for Security Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The IFSH has been represented by Dr. Hans-Georg Ehrhart.

SHUR project: Human rights in conflict — the role of civil society

4-6 June 2009

Kateryna Pishchikova from the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna took part in the Final Conference of FP6 SHUR project Human rights in conflict — the role of civil society on 4-6 June 2009 at Luiss University, Rome-Italy.

She presented a paper titled "Engaging Civil Society in Peacebuilding: Taking Stock of Past Practice" (co-authored with Valeria Izzi). The paper presented a critical analysis of the international policy discourse on civil society involvement in peacebuilding, placing into closer scrutiny its key underpinning assumptions and contrasting those with major civil society theories. It concluded with reflections on implications for civil society programmes to be carried out within peacebuilding interventions, especially for the definition and measurement of their success or failure.

Overall, the conference of some 70 participants from all over the world was a success in terms of reaching beyond a specific EU funded project towards a broad academic community interested in human rights, conflict, and civil society. It effectively facilitated fruitful dialogue among different participants. An edited volume with a selection of papers (among which the one by Pishchikova and Izzi) is expected to be published by Routledge in 2010.

SHUR is a Specific Targeted Research Project-STREP (July 2006-October 2009) funded by the Sixth Framework Programme-FP6 of the European Commission that touched upon a number of themes relevant for MULTIPART, such as peace-making, the respect for human rights and the development of civil society. It did so by both drawing on a number of theoretical frameworks, such as securitization theory and gender analysis, and by analysing four case studies in the European neighbourhood: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cyprus, Turkey-Kurds, and Israel-Palestine. More information on the project and the final conference can be obtained from the project's website: <http://www.luiss.it/shur>



NEW PUBLICATIONS by MultiPart Members



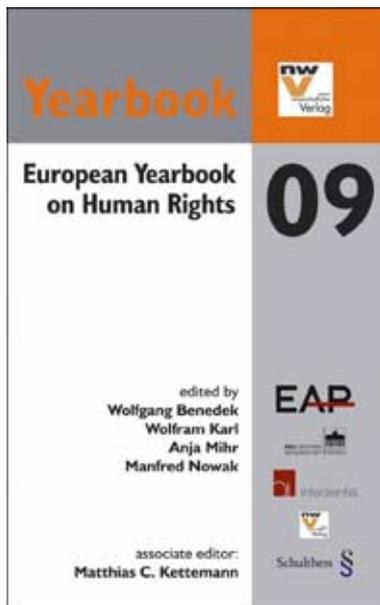
- Plamen Plantev/Kamen Velitchkov/Valeri Ratchev/Velko Atanasoff
 "Cultural sensitivity" and Security: New Cognitive and Educational Standards "Kulturna chuvstvitelnost" i sigurnost: novite poznavatelni i obrazovatelni standarti
 Universitetsko izdatelstvo", Sofia University Publishing House "St. Kliment Ohridsky", Sofia, 2008, 177 pp.
- Jens Narten
 "Assessing Kosovo's Postwar Democratization: Between External Imposition and Local Self-Government", Taiwan Journal of Democracy, 5 (1), special volume on postwar democratization, July 2009 (forthcoming), 26 pp
- Hans-Georg Ehrhart/Ursel Schlichting
 Organisation für Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit in Europa, in: Werner Weidenfeld/Wolfgang Wessels (Eds.): Europa von A bis Z. Taschenbuch der europäischen Integration, 11. Auflage, Berlin 2009, pp. 300-306
- Michael Brzoska/Hans-Georg Ehrhart
 Kriegsbeendigung in Afghanistan? Konsequenzen für das deutsche Engagement, in: Friedensgutachten 2009, Münster: Lit-Verlag, 2009, pp. 60-72
- Michael Brzoska
 Nutzen, Ziele, Wirkung, Kosten. Zur Bewertung von militärischen Auslandseinsätzen. In: Hans J. Giessmann und Armin Wagner, ed. Armee im Einsatz, Nomos Verlag, Baden-Baden, S. 60-73
- Hans-Georg Ehrhart
 Die EU und die NATO, in: Werner Weidenfeld/Wolfgang Wessels (Eds.), Jahrbuch der Europäischen Integration 2008, Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2008, S. 477-484

OTHER RECENT PUBLICATIONS

by MultiPart Members

Benedek/Karl/Mihr/Nowak (eds.)

European Yearbook on Human Rights 2009



ISBN 978-3-7083-0617-9,
302 p., paperback, € 42,80

The protection of human rights lies at the very core of European integration. But considering the multitude of activities by the European Union, the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as the important role of civil society, it is often hard to keep track. In-depth analysis by human rights experts is important for understanding changing paradigms and assessing emerging trends.

For this purpose, the first edition of the new European Yearbook on Human Rights, which is edited jointly by representatives of four major European human rights research, teaching and training institutions, brings together 20 contributions

by renowned European human rights experts.

The Yearbook's innovative structure allows for quick orientation and direct access to the many facets of Europe's culture of human rights. Opening with three

articles on the topical issues of the year, the Yearbook contains extensive sections on the developments of the three most important European organizations charged

with securing human rights: EU, Council of Europe and OSCE. A further chapter looks at the role of civil society and cross-cutting issues in human rights protection.

Multidisciplinary and eminently readable, the European Yearbook on Human Rights 2009 provides its readers with a comprehensive overview of the human rights situation in Europe in 2008. Uniting an impressive array of authors, it is thus essential reading for human rights

scholars and practitioners interested in human rights. The Yearbook also enables the reader to identify the human rights challenges of the years to come – for Europe and for the world.

Editors: Wolfgang Benedek (European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy – ETC, University of Graz), Wolfram Karl (Austrian Institute for Human Rights – OIM, University of Salzburg), Anja Mihr (European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation – EIUC, Venice), Manfred Nowak (Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights – BIM, University of Vienna). Associate Editor: Matthias C. Kettemann (University of Graz)

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OTHER RECENT PUBLICATIONS by MultiPart Members

journal

“Sicherheit und Frieden/Security and Peace” articles relevant for MULTIPART

Michael Brzoska of IFSH is the main editor of the journal “Sicherheit und Frieden/Security and Peace” which publishes academic articles in German and English (www.security-and-peace.de)

ISSUE 1/2009

devoted to an assesment of NATO at 50, wich a special focus on Afghanistan. The issue contains the following articles relevant for MULTIPART (with summaries):

Hans-Georg Ehrhart/Roland Kaestner

Das internationale Engagement in Afghanistan: Plädoyer für einen umfassenden Strategiewechsel

The Afghan reality and the activities of the international community are diverging more and more. However, NATO's vision for Afghanistan, as adopted at the Bucharest summit, basically sticks to the long-standing assessment of the situation and the related strategy. The following analysis concentrates on the actual state of affairs and structural parameters in Afghanistan. While not denying the relevance of regional factors of influence it is argued that the resolution of the conflict primarily depends on internal Afghan developments. Given the present state of affairs and the mid- and long-term development trends of this country, the core conclusion of this article is that there is an urgent need for a comprehensive strategy change.

Lara Olson and Anja de Beer

NGO Views of NATO Strategy in Afghanistan

NGOs in Afghanistan have long argued that a fundamental flaw of the NATO effort is the extensive involvement of the military in the civilian roles of reconstruction and development. This has undermined humanitarian space and access in Afghanistan, arguably undermining prospects for the overall development effort. NGO advocacy inside Afghanistan and in donor countries has consistently argued for the NATO strategy to address this counterproductive militarization of aid, as well as the need for clear civilian leadership and a unified strategy across all members of the ISAF mission. Furthermore, for the best possible strategies for Afghan recovery to emerge, the views of the NGO sector must be given more than a token role in the policy dialogue with NATO.

Jochen Hippler

“Counterinsurgency” – Neue Einsatzformen für die NATO?

NATO has shifted its operational focus without a clear strategy. The Strategic Concept of 1999 is vague and leaves open a wide range of options. The US military has further developed earlier concepts of counterinsurgency. Boosted by what is seen as a successful application in Iraq, counterinsurgency is also being promoted in Afghanistan. However, there are major difficulties and deficits in applying counterinsurgency strategy, particularly in Afghanistan. Instead of adopting a counterinsurgency strategy for Afghanistan, NATO members should develop alternative strategies with a focus on political and economic reforms.

... continued

OTHER RECENT PUBLICATIONS by MultiPart Members

“Sicherheit und Frieden/Security and Peace” articles relevant for MULTIPART

journal

ISSUE 2/2009

devoted to the question: “Is there an international community”? The following articles have relevance for MULTIPART:

Berit Bliesemann de Guevara and Florian P. Kühn

The “International Community” – Rhetoric or Reality? Tracing a seemingly well-known apparition

The term “International Community” is commonly understood to refer either to the norms of international policy or to a coalition of concerned actors. However, in this article, we argue that it is the interplay of the term’s image and the practice of its invocation that shapes its character. It can be used by many different groups, state and non-state alike, to locate their political goals in the context of a wider array of values. Usually these norms are state-related and can be used to simulate political relevance. Conversely, actors defying widely accepted values can be excluded and policies against them legitimized. Addressing domestic as well as international audiences, the claim to be acting as or on behalf of the “International Community” is mostly rhetorical but has very real political consequences.

<http://www.security-and-peace.de/archiv/PDF/2009-2/full_article.pdf>

Eva Gross

Reconstructing Afghanistan: Is the ‘West’ eclipsing the ‘International Community’

This article considers the role of the ‘international community’ in the reconstruction of Afghanistan. Although the UN has a coordinating and legitimizing role, the ‘international community’ has turned out to be fragmented, and the countries determining policy have predominantly been Western. Current efforts to include regional contributions do not necessarily reflect a more inclusive notion of ‘the international community’. Rather than re-investing in the notion of the international community to reach a local, regional as well as international consensus, current thinking on Afghanistan tends to highlight fragmentation of what was initially framed as a task for the international community.

Amy Forster Rothbart

“Responsible Members of the International Community” Multilateral Agreements and Environmental Protection in Post-Soviet States

Post-Soviet states have attempted to demonstrate their willingness to be good global citizens by joining multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). They rapidly signed on to many of these treaties without consideration of what implementation would require. This does not necessarily mean that the commitments are simply empty promises. International organizations and domestic implementation constituencies strive to put the commitments into action with mixed results. This article considers implementation in Kazakhstan and Ukraine based on interviews with government officials and NGO leaders in the two countries and the review of treaty-related documents.

Negotiating the liberal peace: on the interaction between peacebuilders and local elites, panel paper to be presented at 2009 Annual APSA Meeting

Toronto, 5 September 2009

Abstract

Peacebuilding missions are reasonably successful in ending wars, but they rarely deliver on their additional objective: Building the liberal and democratic state. We argue that the literature tends to overestimate both the demand of local elites for democratic liberal peace, and the will of peacebuilders to push for reforms. Following recent work in the field we assume that the outcome of peacebuilding is not only a function of factors such as degree of hostility between parties, local capacities in the conflict region, resources of peacebuilder, or military muscle. Rather, peacebuilding outcomes also reflect the equilibrium outcome of a bargaining game between state elites and peacebuilders. In this paper, we look at the strategies that peacebuilders and local elite use for bettering their hand in the bargaining process. Special attention is paid to framing activities of local elites. The bargaining power of peacebuilders and local elites depends to a great extent on their legitimacy. Legitimacy, in turn, depends on how the peacebuilding mission is framed. We elaborate our argument, using nine cases of recent peacebuilding mission.



Dr. Hans-Georg Ehrhart
Goodbye, European Army – A Comment on the Consequences of the German Constitutional Court's Ruling on the Lisbon Treaty - 08.07.2009

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Dr. Hans-Georg Ehrhart
Bienvenue Grande Nation: The return of France in NATO's military integrated structures

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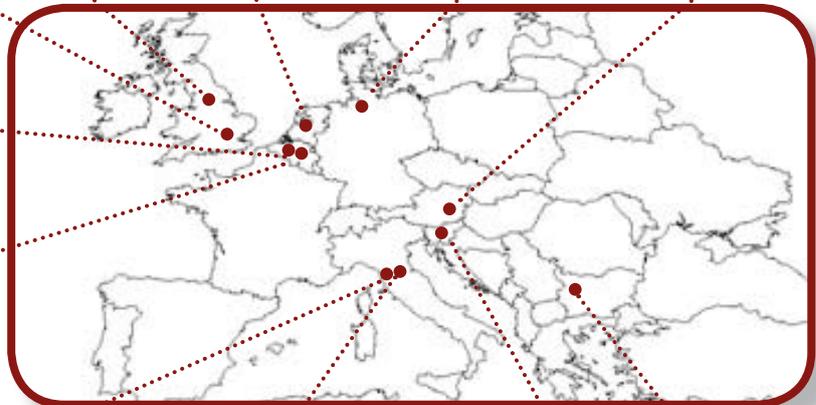
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