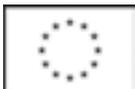




multipart

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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Dear reader,

I am pleased to present you the third issue of the Newsletter of the FP 7 Collaborative project **Multi-stakeholder partnership in post-conflict reconstruction: the Role of the EU (MULTIPART)**, which took off in April 2008 and will continue till July 2010.

MULTIPART project is celebrating its first year of activity and the many important results that have been achieved during this period.

The First phase of research dedicated to the development of theoretical and methodological framework has been completed and the Joint Final Report of WP2&3 has been issued. The Report, which is dedicated to the refinement of the original theoretical and methodological approach of the Project and to the identification of the general basis and concrete guidance for MultiPart researchers of WP4 and 5, is available on our web site www.multi-part.eu, where all the Project's relevant documents are available for downloading.

Since the publication of the second issue (November 2008) the four research teams working on thematic issues (WP 4a,b,c,d) have started the investigation on MSPs that operate in the area of security (WP4a), social and economic development (WP4b), democracy, good governance, and the rule of law (WP4c), confidence-building, reconciliation, and inter-communal bridge building (WP4d). Preliminary research 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 the respective issue area has been conducted. Preliminary findings have been reported and discussed within internal coordination meetings that have been held for each WP4 in order to delineate future directions of the research both in the thematic area and in the three study countries Kosovo, Democratic Republic of Congo

(DRC), and Afghanistan. More about these developments and the relevant documents will be published on our web site. In these first months of 2009, MULTIPART researchers have been actively involved in the organisation of events on topics of direct relevance for the MULTIPART project. In particular a group of MULTIPART researchers have organised a panel within the 50th ISIS Conference that was held in New York on February 14-18, 2009. A report of their experience is

presented in this Newsletter. Also in this issue you will find a brief account of papers published by the member of the MultiPart Consortium as well as of events organised by them. We are also taking the opportunity to announce a few forthcoming initiatives of interest. As usual, we would like to thank everyone who has contributed to this issue as well as to all interesting developments of MULTIPART project. We would also appreciate your comments and suggestions on

this issue and contributions for the forthcoming ones. Enjoy your reading!



Barbara Nicoletti,
Project Manager

RECENT MULTIPART EVENTS Amsterdam, 3-4 APRIL 2009

Coordination Meeting Work Package 4b

Views from WP4b Coordination Meeting - Amsterdam

On April 2 and 3, 2009 the Coordination Meeting of the Multipart thematic Work Package 4 on socio-economic development was held in Amsterdam, organised and hosted by the Coordinating Institution for WP4b, the University of Amsterdam. The Coordination Meeting, which all four thematic WP4 teams have organised/ are organising in March/April 2009, has been thought as an occasion for coordinating the work of the Multipart researchers working on the thematic aspects of the project core research on post-conflict. As the research is now being developed simultaneously by four thematic groups made of researchers from the 11 partner Institutions, coordination meetings are of paramount importance, not only for ensuring coherence within each thematic group but also for monitoring that research in all four areas develop along the Project theoretical and methodological

tracks identified in the first stage of the research. In particular, the WP4b coordination meeting fully met the expectations of the team members (researchers from University of Amsterdam, Scuola Sant'Anna and London School of Economics). Under the valuable guidance of the UvA team, inputs from team members have been discussed and enriched with other participants insights and eventually composed in a research plan that has been truly perceived by all as being both in line with Multipart research objectives and an original synthesis of all members scientific contributions. The lovely atmosphere of a very welcoming and unexpectedly sunny Amsterdam completed the remarkable picture.

Barbara Nicoletti, WP4b researcher & Project Manager



by Michael Brzoska,
IFSH Hamburg

50th Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association

Report from MultiPart Panel

New York
February 15 2009

Researchers associated with MULTIPART organized a panel at what is easily the largest annual gathering of social scientists. ISA Annual Meetings are marked by a dense program of panels where the latest research on issues in international and transnational relations are presented. Because of the large number of suggestions, competition for organizing panels for the New York meeting was quite stiff. The placement of the panel on the programme already can be seen as a success in the sense that the presentations were seen worthy for a slot. Unfortunately, the MULTIPART panel was scheduled for Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, so the audience was small. Still, the panel on MULTIPART themes at the ISA provided colleagues with a platform to venture their ideas. All papers presented were placed into the paper archive of the conference and are also available from the authors on request. Interestingly, there were a few other panels at the meeting who looked at multi-stakeholder

partnerships, though generally on the global level or dealing with global issues.

The title of the panel was "Multistakeholder partnerships in postconflict peacebuilding - past experiences and future prospects" It was organized and chaired by Michael Brzoska, Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg. He outlined, in his introduction, that multi-stakeholder partnerships have grown exponentially not only in number, but also in size and scope. He asked panellists, in addition to bring more clarity to the concept of multistakeholder partnerships, to also address the question of what made them different and special from other, earlier form of bringing together various types of actors. The panel had five presenters and a discussant.

In the first presentation, **Kateryna Pishchikova** of the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa (pishchikova@sssup.it) introduced her joint paper with **Valentina**

Mele (valentina.mele@uni-bocconi.it) "Multistakeholder partnerships and (new modes of) governance in post-conflict". They trace the origin of the concept back to a more general rethinking of the relationship among actors in addressing issues and achieving outcomes. This can be seen in organisational studies as well as in international relations, with its now dominant concept of "governance". Post-conflict situations present a particularly good opportunity to study forms of partnership.

Owen Greene (o.j.greene@bradford.ac.uk), the third presenter, discussed the particular promise of multistakeholder partnerships in post-conflict situation. Because of their inclusive approach they were able to combine issue-solving with larger peacebuilding objectives, at least in theory. He noted major problems of coordination and partnership but thought that there was sufficient evidence indicating that multistakeholder partnerships provided a promising



approach to foster peacebuilding in post-conflict situations.

He was followed by

Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh

(shahrbanou.tadjbakhsh@sciences-po.org), of the Human Security Center at Sciences Po, Paris. . Sharbanou argues in her paper entitled “Conglomerates of Peace (or Mergers for Peace): Liberal Partnership for Peacebuilding in Afghanistan” that a narrow liberal agenda of external actors makes actual partnership difficult to achieve. A problem-solving mode based on liberal objectives results in a utilitarian perception of stakeholders, the delegitimation of local partners and a fallacy of (apparent) equality. The case of Afghanistan is used to illustrate these results.

Michael Brzoska focused, in his paper on “Evaluating International Partnerships in Security Sector Reform in Post-Conflict

Reconstruction and Peacemaking” He first outlines specific objectives of post-conflict security sector reconstruction and reform (SSR) which result in Major dilemmas for multistakeholder partnerships in SSR. He concludes by discussing measures for success and failure of partnerships in SSR. Finally

Jens Narten (narten@ifsh.de) presented a case study on multistakeholder partnership in SSR. He reviewed demobilization efforts and the build-up of a new army for Kosovo in the light of the interests of the various partners involved. Through negotiations resulting in a kind of ‘peacemaking pact’ an outcome was achieved that was acceptable to all partners involved. SSR in Kosovo thus presents a success case of multistakeholder partnership.

Michael Lund of Senior Associate in Conflict and Peacebuilding of Management

Systems International, (mslund@verizon.net) the reminded participants of earlier concepts which similarly had aimed at partnership among stakeholders. He was not convinced whether, despite the fresh look it provided at the issues, the concept was helpful in overcoming the dilemmas of cooperation among the various actors with their very different endowments in resources and legitimacy and differing aims. However, he did not agree with a critique that found partnership impossible on the basis of the resource argument. As the example of SSR in Kosovo demonstrated, local actors also had negotiating power. He therefore welcomed more case work, as foreseen in the MULTIPART project, to investigate whether the promise of multistakeholder partnerships were actually achieved in practice.

by Michael Brzoska, brzoska@ifsh.de



**Recent
Relevant
Events**

seminar

European Integration & Transitional Justice: from Retributive to Restorative Justice

Belgrade, SERBIA, 7th February 2009

organised by
London School of Economics
The Centre for the Study of Global Governance

The application of extended conditionality has distinguished the Stabilisation and Association process (SAP) in the Western Balkans from the European integration strategy towards its Central and Eastern European counterparts, including Romania and Bulgaria. The cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), dubbed by some 'a condition of all conditions', has been the cornerstone of the EU's approach to the Balkans. Since the launch of the SAP in 2000, the application of the Hague conditionality has led to the extradition of some of the key war crimes suspects in the region, although Bosnian Serb war-time general Ratko Mladic still remains at large. Alongside the proceedings unfolding in the ICTY courtrooms, national judiciaries in the region have launched domestic war crimes trials, both with and without assistance from the Hague. To what extent has the proliferation of mechanisms of retributive justice, in general, and, the ICTY conditionality, in particular, promoted truth seeking and reconciliation in the region?

One-day seminar organised by the Centre for the Study of Global Governance and the Humanitarian

Law Center provides a critical appraisal of the European Union conditionality policy in the Western Balkans. In particular, it builds on a critique of the technical, top-down and national nature of this policy. The extraditions and trials have not precipitated a wide-ranging debate about the past or created a demand for comprehensive transitional justice; the focus on state institutions in pursuing the policy of transitional justice has marginalised civil society, de facto isolating grass-roots efforts in the field of transitional justice from the overall aims of Europeanisation of the region; and, the national focus has proved insufficient in addressing a cross-border nature of war crimes and their legacy. In sum, the process of Europeanisation centred on the EU's Hague conditionality as the form of transitional justice has unfolded on a separate track from bottom-up initiatives and demands for transitional justice in the region. Therefore, this one-day conference provided critical assessment of retributive strategies of transitional justice favoured by the European Union, examined the need for restorative approaches to transitional justice, and a necessity for a regional approach, while analyzing how these gaps can be most adequately addressed by the recently-

more info: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/2balkansevents.htm>

founded Coalition for Regional Commission for Establishing the Facts about War Crimes and other Serious Human Rights Violations in former Yugoslavia [Coalition for RECOM]. Ultimately, the conference aimed to discuss how restorative approaches to transitional justice can be integrated more closely

with the process and aim of European integration of the Western Balkans, as well as discuss and identify possibilities for the EU's institutional support for comprehensive transitional justice approach in the region.

Belgrade, SERBIA, 7th February 2009

European Integration & Transitional Justice: from Retributive to Restorative Justice

FINAL REPORT

The seminar on 'European Integration and Transitional Justice: From Retributive to Restorative Justice' was co-organized by the LSE Centre for the Study of Global Governance and the Humanitarian Law Centre in Belgrade. It brought together a diverse group of academics, practitioners, and civil society activists from the Western Balkans and European Union countries. The aim was to consider a novel dynamic of dealing with the legacy of mass atrocity in the former Yugoslavia: the move from retributive to restorative justice.

After fifteen years of criminal prosecutions at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and domestic courts across the region, the gathering initiated a timely conversation about restorative justice in the Western Balkans. In particular, the discussion centred on the role and modalities of restorative justice in the region in light of local demands for justice, civil society initiatives for truth and reparation, the political context of the region's integration in the European Union, and the lessons drawn from comparative study of restorative justice in Africa and Latin America.

The first session assessed the limitation of the European Union's reliance on the International

Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia as a sole mechanism of transitional justice in the region. Specifically, the session addressed the limitation of the retributive justice approach. The following session examined the demand for restorative justice, and explored critically what restorative justice instruments can achieve as well as their limitations. The debate about a range of transitional justice mechanisms as well as a complexity of the political context, both local and external, was followed by the presentations by the members of the Coalition for Regional Commission for Establishing the Facts about War Crimes and other Serious Human Rights Violations in former Yugoslavia [Coalition for RECOM]. This initiative is the first cross-border grass-roots transitional justice initiative in the region. The session focussed on the rationale behind the launching of the Coalition for RECOM, the Coalition's goals, the process of consultation and the modalities of its work from the perspective of regional participants. The concluding session built on the previous debates from the EU's policy perspective and began to explore the possibilities for engaging with the EU on supporting restorative justice mechanisms in Western Balkans.

Presentations by MultiPart Members

LONDON,
UNITED KINGDOM
LSE

- **Dr Denisa Kostovicova** and **Dr Vesna Bojicic-Dzelilovic**, presented **'Bosnia's 'Octopus of Crime': Transnational Networks and Post-Conflict Nationalism'** at the **19th Annual ASEN Conference: Nationalism and Globalisation**, 31 March – 2 April 2009, London School of Economics

Paper Drafting at the University of Amsterdam



- The Multipart team at the Universiteit van Amsterdam is drafting an overview paper that aims to explore and map the various forms of **EU commitment to post-conflict development, with a specific focus on the socio-economic sphere**. This work is based on the observation that such a commitment is far from self-evident and one-dimensional: a set of different politico-institutional logics guide different modes of engagement, while changing organizational structures pose a challenge to eyes seeking clarification. This draft paper seeks to follow the EU institutional and organizational logic, using academic references to make critical aspects stand out. **Multipart partners can have access to this preliminary overview that has been posted in the intranet area of the Multipart website. All those who have no access to this area may contact **Vidya Marapin** at v.c.marapin@uva.nl. Comments, questions and critiques are very much welcome.**

MultiPart Members, Pisa, 2008, Archive Photo



Forthcoming Events

23-24 April 2009, Brussels BELGIUM

HUMSEC Dissemination Conference

The final HUMSEC Conference in Brussels, 23–24 April 2009, will bring together a group of about 40 internationally recognized professionals in the fields of terrorism, criminology, money laundering, human rights law, human security, international law, peace and conflict as well as security studies.

This Conference will also serve the information exchange between the HUMSEC Consortium and the European institutions, as well as for broader information of the interested public.

The Conference comprises detailed presentations of 13 contributions in “Transnational Terrorism, Organized Crime, and Peace-Building. The State of the Art in Human Security in the Western Balkans”, a key note speech from Theodore Leggett on “Crime and its impact on the Balkans”.

Draft Programme

Premises of the European Commission, Covent Garden Buildings A1 and A2, Place Rogier, 16 – 1210, Saint-Josse-Ten-Noode

Thursday, 23 April 2009

- 11:00-13:00 Registration | Covent Garden Building A1, reception
- 12:00-13:00 Snacks | Covent Garden Building A2, room 3/187
- 13:00-13:15 Word of welcome and conference opening | Covent Garden Building A2, room 3/187
Peteris Zilgalvis
 European Commission
Wolfgang Benedek
 European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy
- 13:15-13:45 Project presentation | Covent Garden Building A2, room 3/187
Wolfgang Benedek
 European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy
- 13:45-14:45 Keynote speech | Covent Garden Building A2, room 3/187
Theodore Leggett
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
 Crime and its impact on the Balkans
- 14:45-15:15 Coffee break | Covent Garden Building A2, room 3/187
- 15:15-16:30 Presentation of the State of the Art Book | chair: **Wolfgang Benedek** (co-editor) Covent Garden Building A2, room 3/187
Petrus van Duyne, co-editor, University of Tilburg
Christopher Daase, co-editor,
Vojin Dimitrijevic, co-editor, Belgrade Centre for Human Rights
- 16:30-18:00 Project presentation panel I: *The connection between transnational terrorist and criminal organisations in the Western Balkan region* | chair: **Petrus van Duyne** (team coordinator HUMSEC 1) | Covent Garden Building A2, room 3/187
Wolfgang Benedek
 European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy
 The human security approach to terrorism and organized crime
Petrus van Duyne
 University of Tilburg
Searching for corruption in Serbia: preliminary findings
Svetlana Djurdjevic-Lukic and **Vojin Dimitrijevic**
 Belgrade Centre for Human Rights
 Applying the human security paradigm to the Western Balkans: the Case of Serbia
Christopher Daase
Ludwig-Maximilians University Munich
 Terrorism and organized crime: One or two challenges
Georgios Kolliarakis
Ludwig-Maximilians University Munich
Networks and contemporary conflict
 Discussant: N.N.
 European Commission/Council of the European Union
- 20:00 Dinner

DRAFT AGENDA

CONTINUED

Forthcoming Events

Friday, 24 April 2009

- 9:00-10:45 Project presentation panel II: *The influence of transnational terrorist and criminal organisations on the state and on the society* | Chair: **Christopher Daase** (team coordinator HUMSEC 2) | Covent Garden Building A2, room 3/187
Lyubov Mincheva
 Institute for Regional and International Studies
 Unholy Alliances: evidence on linkages between trans-state terrorism and crime networks
Sasa Madacki
 Human Rights Centre of the University of Sarajevo
 Research on terrorism and organized crime: a bibliometric study
Lada Sadikovic
 Faculty of Criminology of the University of Sarajevo
 Political stability of Bosnia and Herzegovina as the precondition of its security
Iztok Prezelj
 Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana
 Small arms and light weapons problem in the Western Balkans: the human security aspects
Anna Maria Getos
 Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law
 Researching terrorism and organized crime in Southeast Europe
Qerkin Berisha
 University of Prishtina
 Legal and political perspective of anti-corruption in the Republic of Kosovo
 Discussant: N.N.
 European Commission/Council of the European Union
- 10:45-11:15 Coffee break | Covent Garden Building A2, room 3/187
- 11:15-12:45 Project presentation panel III: *The impact of transnational terrorist and criminal organisations on the peace-building process of the Western Balkan region* | Chair: **Vojin Dimitrijevic** (team coordinator HUMSEC 3) | Covent Garden Building A2, room 3/187
Nicholas Dorn
 Cardiff University
 The Corruption of Human Rights: a Problem of Good Intentions
Cornelius Friesendorf and **Ursula C. Schroeder**
 Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) and Free University Berlin
 Implementing the international law enforcement agenda in Bosnia
Sarah Franco
 Independent free-lance researcher
 Nationalist violence in post-Milosevic; Serbia: the case of extremist right-wing youth groups
 Discussant: **Paolo Toschi**
 European Commission
- 12:45-13:00 Concluding remarks | Covent Garden Building A2, room 3/187
Wolfgang Benedek
 European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy
Petrus van Duyne
 University of Tilburg
Christopher Daase
Vojin Dimitrijevic
 Belgrade Centre for Human Rights
Angela Liberatore
 European Commission
- 13:00-14:00 Snacks | Covent Garden Building A2, room 3/187

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www.assr.nl

IFSH, HAMBURG

HAMBURG UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE FOR PEACE RESEARCH AND SECURITY POLICY
www.ifsh.de

ETC, GRAZ

EUROPEAN TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY
www.etc-graz.at

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE (CsGG)
www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global

EGMONT, BRUXELLES

ROYAL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - CENTRAL AFRICA PROGRAMME
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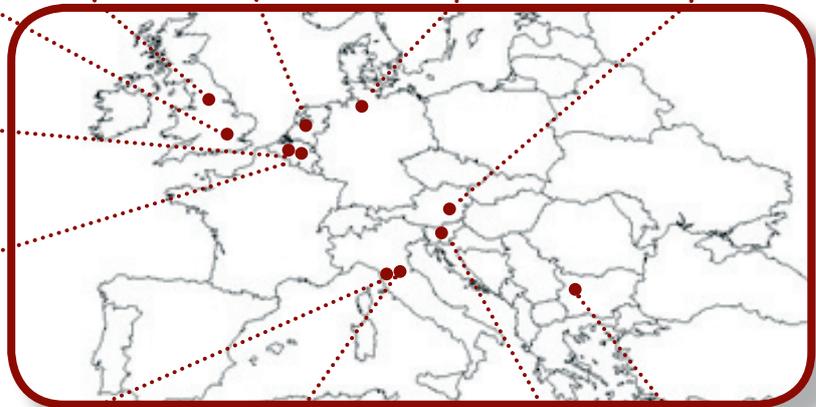
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NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS

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