



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

European
Research Area

European Union Research on Human Rights, Conflicts and Security in the 6th Framework Programme and the first period of 7th Framework Programme

“Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities” Programme

EUR 23723

PROJECT EXAMPLES



Interested in European research?

RTD info is our quarterly magazine keeping you in touch with main developments (results, programmes, events, etc.). It is available in English, French and German. A free sample copy or free subscription can be obtained from:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Research
Information and Communication Unit
B-1049 Brussels
Fax (32-2) 29-58220
E-mail: research@ec.europa.eu
Internet: http://ec.europa.eu/research/rtdinfo/index_en.html

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for Research
Directorate L – Science, economy and society
Unit L.3 – Governance & Ethics
Contact: Angela Liberatore
European Commission
Office SDME 7/73
B-1049 Brussels
Tel. (32-2) 29-52229
Fax (32-2) 29-84694
E-mail: angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu
<http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences>
<http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ssh/>

European Union Research on Human Rights, Conflicts and Security

in the 6th Framework Programme and
the first period of the 7th Framework Programme

“Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities” Programme

***EUROPE DIRECT is a service to help you find answers
to your questions about the European Union***

**Freephone number:
00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11**

LEGAL NOTICE:

Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use which might be made of the following information.

The views expressed in this publication are the sole responsibility of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet.
It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu>).

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2008

ISBN 978-92-79-10653-8

ISSN 1018-5593

DOI 10.2777/36911

© European Communities, 2008

Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

Printed in Belgium

PRINTED ON WHITE CHLORINE-FREE PAPER

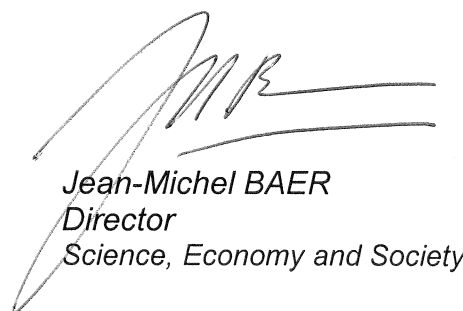
PREFACE

War and peace are as old as humankind, and violation to human dignity and integrity also - but their shapes, causes, impacts keep changing over time and in different contexts. This is surely also the present case –with factors such as globalisation, pace of technology, new geopolitical landscapes and new actors (private and public) contributing to change the way conflicts arise and are dealt with and human rights are perceived and acted upon.

'Soft sciences' -as sometimes social sciences and humanities are still labelled- face in this field some of the 'hardest' issues for research such as why human beings kill or abuse each other even in some of the most sophisticated and 'civilised' societies, what safeguards can be really effective to prevent violent conflicts and human rights abuse.

Overcoming war through economic cooperation has been at the core of the political project of developing the European Community and then the European Union, and fostering democracy and protection of human rights has been increasingly in focus in both the EU internal and external policies. The recently acquired responsibilities of the EU in fields such as counter-terrorism or peace-keeping operations reinforce the need to consider what are the problems, prospects, capacities and duties that come with such responsibilities.

Such developments need to be accompanied by analysis: independent, pluralistic and accurate knowledge is essential to inform policy and public debate. It is thus important that research on those issues be included and fostered in the context of EU research, and this publication provides a sort of easy 'Vademecum' of research conducted in the 6th and first phase of the 7th Framework Research Programme (with some projects also in the 5th Framework). Hopefully this can help in both making such research better known and used for policy and debate, and can help identify gaps and future challenges to be addressed.



Jean-Michel BAER
Director
Science, Economy and Society

***Research on fundamental rights, conflicts and security
in the Framework Research Programme:***

A preliminary 'stock-taking'

Angela Liberatore and Pēteris Zilgalvis

***European Commission
Directorate General for Research
Unit Governance and Ethics***

Introduction

Research on factors that foster the protection and enjoyment of human rights, or lead to human rights' violation, is an important knowledge base for policies in this field. Only through the production of the 'best available knowledge' concerning which human rights are threatened or violated, why, by who, in which context, to what degree and – conversely- which rules, incentives, strategies, actors can prevent such violations, can effective policies be designed and implemented.

The Research Framework Programme (FP) includes a programme on social sciences and humanities that has been addressing certain political and social rights in the EU context, certain minority rights and other human rights in the relation to security and violent conflicts, and –while rather marginally so far- specific human rights issues in the context of globalisation. Such research includes the analysis of legal norms, social behaviour and perceptions, political regimes, economic structures, and/or culture.

This preliminary 'stock-taking' contribution primarily focuses on human rights research in relation to conflicts and security as part of a broader research agenda dealing with human rights also from other perspectives.

Human rights research: still needed or obsolete?

Knowledge creation can be considered a 'public good' in itself; at the same time, for research to be considered as policy relevant and worth public spending there must be a problem to be better identified, understood and addressed.

While human rights are 'prima facie' a taken-for-granted concept and value in Europe and other democratic countries, their violation occurs not only in totalitarian regimes but also in/by democracies indicating that they are far from uncontested and surely are not universally shared in practice. This is also why fundamental rights figure so prominently in EU enlargement processes and external relations, and why a European Charter of Fundamental Rights was established and will become binding with the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty.

Not only the problem is persistent; it is also changing features. Therefore we need to build on past and present knowledge, but also to investigate such changes and identify ongoing patterns and future trends. For example, while wars have always lead to abuse of rights of minorities, children and/or women, the concepts and legal instruments related to 'crimes against humanity' were identified quite recently. Similarly, it may seem obvious that all human beings are entitled to human rights while only some of them are entitled to citizenship rights in each country/polity, but the complementarity or tension between the two is becoming more acute in connection, for example, with significant migration flows. Also, the metaphor of 'balancing' fundamental rights and security measures features prominently in policy discourse and legal analysis especially since 9/11 but its interpretation is diverse in both theory and practice. Last but not least, globalisation carries important implications as to the enhanced access to -or, on the contrary, increasing gap in- access to basic resources and services that are at the basis of the enjoyment of fundamental rights. Examples of research in progress are provided below.

• Minority Rights

Minority rights are at the core of democracy, as well as transitions to democracy. Only with protection of minority views as well as sectors of population can majority rule be considered truly democratic and not oppressive.

The relation between individual rights and collective rights –namely of minorities- is not always straightforward. Only individuals may appeal to Courts to protect rights associated to their belonging to a collectivity such as linguistic or religious minorities; at the same time, individuals belonging to a minority may feel discriminated by over-proportional representation of minorities.

The project **JURISTRAS, The Strasbourg Court, democracy and the human rights of individuals and communities**, comparatively explores processes of human rights litigation in the European Court of Human Rights judgments, and its effects in national legislative reform and policy making in a number of EU and Associate Candidate States.

http://www.eliamep.gr/eliamep/content/home/research/research_projects/juristras/en/

Protection of minorities, including linguistic and religious minorities, is a matter that may involve tensions managed through democratic means or may lead to escalation of conflicts.

The project **MIRICO – Human and minority rights in the life cycle of ethnic conflict**, <http://www.eurac.edu/Org/Minorities/MIRICO/index.htm> analyses which status human and minority rights did and do have in all phases of ethnic conflict and in the phase of reconciliation and reconstruction with focus on the wars in former Yugoslavia and the still unresolved problems of accommodating ethnic and territorial claims to prevent spill-over effects in the form of new conflicts and refugees

The project **'PEACE-COM' –Peace processes in community conflicts**, <http://peacecom.spri.ucl.ac.be/> analyses how and why some countries find ways to manage communal diversity at the social, cultural and political levels, while in some others communal diversity gives birth to oppositional politics or even violent conflict. Among the various cases under analysis some relate to linguistic cleavages and minorities -e.g. German/Italian/Ladin cleavages in South Tyrol, Slovene minority in Austria- and the issues related Roma minorities in the Czech and Slovak Republics. In the first two cases it is noted that an important aspect is the link between the linguistic/ cultural dimension and the issues of political access; in the Roma case it is noted that the socio-economic dimension is especially important but is also linked to problems with regard to access to citizenship.

Within the EU, one of the largest minorities is indeed the Roma minority –a diverse and complex 'family' of groups that have commonalities (e.g. being mostly nomadic) and differences (languages, traditions, skills)- whose visibility is increasing in several countries through migration flows due to the civil war in the Balkans and, more recently, the accession of Romania and Bulgaria. This raises many issues for 'static' communities with their infrastructures and facilities concerning how best to cope with the needs of nomadic communities who are often difficult to contact and whose movements may be difficult to predict. One issue concerns the schooling of Gypsy/Roma children.

The project **'The Education of the Gypsy Childhood in Europe'**, <http://www.pjb.co.uk/npl/bp46.htm> provided an analysis of the situation of the schooling of Gypsy/Roma children in Spain, France and Italy. Some of the recommendations include: a) guarantee the protection of the fundamental rights of the Gypsy/Roma children, especially their right to effective education; b) develop national and European legislation regarding the educational and cultural aspects of ethnic minorities; c) promote educational policies addressing the itinerant groups in the EU and for creating infrastructures that allow the inclusion of the Gypsy/Roma children within ordinary schools; d) give priority to the transnational coordination of educational policies so that they could pay especial attention to itinerant Gypsy/Roma groups, agricultural temporary workers and fair-goers.

Protection of minority rights and other fundamental rights is also key to the external relations of the EU and its efforts to assist regional cooperation and human rights protection in other areas of the world -e.g. in Asia.

The **EURASIA-NET** project - Europe-South Asia Exchange on Supranational Policies and Instruments for the Promotion of Human Rights and the Management of Minority Issues, <http://www.eurac.edu/Org/Minorities/eurasia-net/index.htm> intends to enhance the knowledge-base for new policies and instruments to reduce ethnic-religious conflicts and to foster stability and security in South Asia. Achievements in this area are likely to create a favourable environment for cooperation with Europe and to contribute to repositioning Europe as a pro-active political interlocutor.

- **Human Rights, Terrorism and Security**

The implications of security policies –both internal and external- on civil liberties and fundamental rights are at the core of analytical and political attention. These range from the impacts of surveillance technologies on privacy to the right to legal defence of prisoners, the prohibition of torture, right of asylum and others.

The project **CHALLENGE –the Changing Landscape of Liberty and Security in Europe-** <http://www.libertysecurity.org/> examines the risks related to repeated, extended and/or insufficiently regulated resort to 'exceptions', the diffusion of 'securitisation' discourses that may make the 'balance' tip against fundamental rights, the accountability and civil liberty issues related to the implementation of biometrics and other security technologies and the management of borders, the special situation of migrants and asylum seekers post 9/11 –including the issue of islamophobia.

The project **TTSRL – Transnational Terrorism, Security and Rule of Law**, <http://www.transnationalterrorism.eu/index.php> intends to frame the current nature of the threat of terrorism in the EU, focuses on a broad range of terrorism-related issues –including radicalisation, societal order, the role of the media- and generates insights into the various response options to terrorism –including considering their impacts on civil liberties and respect of rule of law.

- **Human Rights and Violent Conflicts**

Human rights violations are at the same time one of the causes and one of the first results of violent conflicts. This was, for example, acutely the case in the context of the war in former Yugoslavia where the rights of ethnic or linguistic minorities was at the centre of territorial claims and conflict, and where abuses of the fundamental rights of women, children, prisoners, civilian populations during the war are still being addressed –including by the International Tribunal set for this purpose. Tackling human rights is a key factor to foster sustainable peace in such area as well as in the Middle East and others.

The project **HUMSEC –Human security in the Western Balkans**, <http://www.etc-graz.at/cms/index.php?id=327> addresses some human rights issues in the context of the better understanding of the link between transnational terrorist groups and criminal organisations in the Western Balkans and their impacts on the peace-building process in the region.

HUMSEC complements the project **MIRICO** mentioned above with regard to the analysis of human rights in the specific situation in the Western Balkans.

The project **JAD-PbP (Just and durable peace by peace)**, <http://www.freds.lu.se/forskning/forskningsprojekt/just-and-durable-peace> aims at clarifying the concept of -and conditions for- just and durable peace. It analyses legal and democratic accountability of peacebuilding strategies -including mapping international law and norms on the use of force for humanitarian reasons. It also examines the effectiveness of general peacebuilding strategies and evaluates to what extent they enhance just and durable peace with focus on the Western Balkans and the Middle East.

Almost one third of the world's population lives in conflict-affected low-income countries –with the related implications for human rights. Structural, 'macro' elements such as the working of states and the economy remain crucial, but at a fundamental level, conflict also originates from people's behaviour and how they interact with society and their environment, that is from its 'micro' foundations.

The **MICROCON** Integrated Project <http://www.microconflict.eu/> aims to promote understanding of **individual and group interactions** leading to and resulting from violent mass conflicts, with the purpose of uncovering much-needed fundamentals for better informed domestic, regional and international conflict policy, which places individuals and groups at the centre of their interventions. It addresses gender relations, inequalities, displacement and refugees and other important issues where conflict impinges upon human rights. Case studies in all continents range from the Democratic Republic of Congo to India, Colombia and many others.

While states are the key reference in humanitarian and human rights law, civil society groups also play an important role in fostering or undermining fundamental rights.

The project **SHUR -Human Rights in Conflict: The role of Civil Society**, <http://www.luiss.it/shur/> intends to explain the mechanisms and strategies through which civil society actors impact on conflicts through their effects on the violation and/or respect for human rights. The role of civil society organisation is in fact often positive in fostering human rights protection, but in some cases civil society organisations (including organisations voicing hatred or armed militia that are no state nor civilian) are among the perpetrators of human rights abuse.

In addition the role of diasporas and/or transnational communities in fostering reconciliation, peace building and human rights protection, or contributing to 'exportation' of conflicts- is key; and this often correlates also to the enjoyment of rights –or lack of access to them- by members of those communities in the 'recipient' countries.

The project **INFOCON** –International Civil Society Forum on Conflicts, <http://www.infocon-project.org/project>, is the result of extensive consultations and discussions between members of civil society (notably groups or individuals representing transnational communities and NGOs working in the field of minority rights or conflict resolution) and leading scholars in various disciplines. The overall objective of the project is to create a better understanding of how Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) representing Transnational Communities (TCs) can help in preventing and resolving conflicts in Europe and the world.

The **DIASPEACE** project, *Diasporas for Peace: Patterns, Trends and Potential of Long-distance Diaspora Involvement in Conflict Settings*, <http://www.diaspeace.org/> examines the role of diasporas in peace and conflict with case studies from the Horn of Africa.

The role of international and European law in preventing or sanctioning human rights abuses in connection with the conduct of war continues to be at the centre of debate –as shown by the controversy on the setting of the International Criminal Court, discussion on the applicability of Humanitarian Law and the Geneva Conventions in relation to Guantanamo prisoners and others, or tackling mass atrocity cases.

The project **PRIV-WAR**, *Regulating privatisation of 'war': the role of the EU in assuring compliance with international humanitarian law and human rights*, http://www.iue.it/AEL/Projects/PRIV_WAR.shtml will assess the impact of the extensive use of private military companies and security companies (PMCs/PSCs) in situations of armed conflict and to examine the regulatory framework at national, European and international levels, in order to assure compliance with international humanitarian law and human rights. In recent years, the "privatisation of war" has attracted growing attention, especially since the alleged human rights abuses by employees of PMCs/PSCs in Iraq.

The project **DOMAC**, *Impact of International Courts on Domestic Criminal Procedures in Mass Atrocity Cases*, <http://www.ru.is/?PageID=6837> focuses on the actual interaction between national and international courts involved in prosecuting individuals in mass atrocity situations. It explores what impact international procedures have on prosecution rates before national courts, their sentencing, policies, award of reparations and substantive procedural legal standards. It comprehensively examines the problems presented by the limited response of the international community to mass atrocity situations, and offers methods to improve coordination of national and international proceedings and better utilization of national courts, inter alia, through greater formal and informal avenues of cooperation, interaction and resource sharing between national and international court.

Transitional justice and multistakeholder partnerships can be useful means to address human rights protection in conflict and post-conflict societies.

The project **ATLAS**, *Armed Conflicts, Peacekeeping and Transitional Justice : Law as Solution*, <http://projetatlas.univ-paris1.fr/> will study the role and the impact of the rule of Law and International Humanitarian Law applicable during armed conflicts with the aim of effectively promoting and protecting human rights and will compare existing international legal rules with the practice of both EU Member States and third States in order to support policy-making. ATLAS will mainly focus on the practice of peacekeeping and transitional justice in four States/regions : Cambodia, the former Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Kosovo), Haiti and Sierra Leone in order to draw from their experience with peace operations and national reconciliation procedures.

The project **MULTIPART**, *Multistakeholder partnership in postconflicts reconstruction: the role of the EU*, www.multi-part.eu investigates whether, how, and under what conditions multistakeholder partnerships can positively impact on human security, facilitate non violence and human rights protection by providing a useful framework for relations between local and external actors, including third party mediators.

- **Interpersonal violence and human rights**

Interpersonal violence and abuses against children, women and vulnerable groups take place during wars but also during peace between states.

The project **CAHRV –Coordination Action on Human Rights Violations-** <http://www.cahrv.uni-osnabrueck.de/reddot/> worked on identifying and profiling victimisation, analysing the roots of interpersonal violence, intervening with gender-based human rights violations, and identifying protective factors.

- **Globalisation and human rights**

Issues related to the protection and violation of fundamental rights must be seen not only in a European context, but also in a global one. Globalisation brings the promise of global diffusion of wealth, but also entails the risk of deeper divides. Majorities –in terms of world demography- may see basic rights hampered for the benefit of a minority of people in a few countries if globalisation is not wisely managed.

The Network of Excellence **GARNET, Global Governance, regionalisation and regulation** <http://www.garnet-eu.org/> include the analysis of normative and ethical issues related to globalisation and its governance, for example with regard to North-South development issues.

The research network **SUSTRA, Trade, societies and sustainable development**, <http://www.agro-montpellier.fr/sustra/> addressed human rights in relation to the concept of global public good (GPG). The range of uses of the GPG notion runs indeed from the standard economic definition based on non-exclusion and non-rivalry, to the issue of global environment protection, and to areas where basic human rights are at stake (education, health, extreme poverty reduction, access to water etc.).

The research network **NEWER, Network for European Women's Rights'** <http://www.newr.bham.ac.uk/> addressed human rights issue in relation to political participation, reproductive rights, social entitlements, and trafficking of human beings – all, but especially the latter, related also to globalisation processes.

While all the projects quickly presented above provide an excellent knowledge basis to improve our understanding and to inform policy and public debate, the challenges ahead are so many and serious that increased effort will be necessary.

Table of contents

Call/Acronym	Title	Scientific Coordinator	Page
--------------	-------	------------------------	------

6th Framework Programme			
CAHRV	Co-ordination Action on Human Rights Violations	Carol HAGEMANN-WHITE	16
CHALLENGE	The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security	Didier BIGOT, Elspeth GUILD and Sergio CARRERA	20
CLANDESTINO	Irregular Migration: Counting the Uncountable. Data and Trends Across Europe	Anna TRIANDAFYLLIDOU	24
EACH-FOR	Environmental Change And Forced Migration Scenarios	Andras VAG	26
HUMSEC	Human Security in the Western Balkan region: the impact of transnational terrorist and criminal organisations on the peace-building process of the region	Wolfgang BENEDEK	28
JURISTRAS	The Strasbourg Court, democracy and the human rights of individuals and communities: patterns of litigation, state implementation and domestic reform	Dia ANAGNOSTOU	32
MICROCON	A Micro-Level Analysis of Violent Conflict	Patricia JUSTINO	34
MIRICO	Human and Minority Rights in the Life Cycle of Ethnic Conflicts	Joseph MARKO	38
PAC	Polarization and Conflict	Joan ESTEBAN	40
PEACE-COM	Peace processes in community conflicts – From understanding the roots of conflicts: to conflict resolution	Lieven DE WINTER	42
Shur	Human Rights in Conflicts: The Role of Civil Society	Raffaele MARCHETTI	44
TTSRL	Transnational Terrorism, Security and the Rule of Law	Dennis DE HOOG	46

7th Framework Programme			
ATLAS	Armed Conflicts, Peacekeeping, Transitional Justice: Law as Solution	Jean-Marc SOREL	50
CRIC	Identity and Conflict. Cultural Heritage and the re-construction of identities after conflict	Marie Louise Sitg SORENSEN	52
DFP	Diasporas for Peace: Patterns, Trends and Potential of Long-distanceDiaspora Involvement in Conflict Settings. Case studies from the Horn of Africa	Liisa LAAKSO	54
DOMAC	Impact of International Criminal Procedures on Domestic Criminal Procedures in Mass Atrocity Cases	Thordis INGADOTTIR	56
EU4SEAS	The EU and sub-regional multilateralism in Europe's sea basins: neighbourhood, enlargement and multilateral cooperation	Jordi Vaquer I Fanés	58

EU-GRASP	Changing Multilateralism: The EU as a Global-regional Actor in Security and Peace	Luk Van Langenhove	60
EURASIA-NET	Europe-South Asia Exchange on Supranational (Regional) Policies and Instruments for the Promotion of Human Rights and Management of Minority Issues	Günther RAUTZ	62
INFOCON	Involving Transnational Communities - Civil Society Forum on Conflicts	Stephan KAMPELMANN	64
JAD-PBP	Just and durable peace by piece	Karin AGGESTAM	66
MERCURY	Multilateralism and the EU in the Contemporary Global Order	Mark Aspinwall	68
MULTIPART	Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships in Post-Conflict Reconstruction: The Role of the European Union	Andreas DE GUTTRY	70
PRIV-WAR	Regulating privatisation of "war": the role of the EU in assuring the compliance with international humanitarian law and human rights	Francesco FRANCIONI	72

6th Framework Programme
**Research in Social Sciences and
Humanities**

Citizens and Governance in
a Knowledge-based Society

*Human Rights, Conflicts and
Security*

Co-ordination Action on Human Rights Violations

CAHRV

Contract n° : CIT2-CT-2004-506348

Call : FP6-CITIZENS-2

Instrument : CA

Duration : 36 months

EC Contribution : 650.000 €

Starting date : 01/05/2004

Unit L4

Scientific Officer : Alessia BURSI

alessia.bursi@ec.europa.eu

Scientific coordinator :

Universität Osnabrück

Department of
Education

Osnabrück DE

Carol HAGEMANN-WHITE

chageman@uos.de

<http://www.cahrv.uni-osnabrueck.de/>

Objectives:

The Co-ordination Action on Human Rights Violation (CAHRV) focuses on interpersonal violence. Violence against women is recognized as a serious challenge to democracy and social cohesion; this needs to be extended to the victimisation of men, children, elders or socially vulnerable groups. The field of interpersonal violence typifies fragmentation in addressing human rights violations. Each type of violation has been seen as a distinct concern; theoretical and practical links between the different aspects of violence have been neglected. CAHRV aims to account for and overcome fragmentation in research, policy and practice, linking and building on networks for women, children and men. It will:

- integrate parallel research discourses on violence
- unify a theoretical and empirical basis for policy
- survey a wide territory with a case study approach
- structure co-operation through sub-networks
- identify further sites of excellence.

In a practical perspective, CAHRV aims to:

- build a research foundation for recognizing good practice
- make standards for services and interventions available on a European level
- contribute to policy-related data collection:
- improve dissemination and co-operation with NGO's, agencies and governments

Brief description of the project:

CAHRV will integrate research across gender and generational divisions, connecting these with aspects of citizenship and governance. There are four sub-networks:

- identifying and profiling victimisation,
- the roots of interpersonal violence: gendered practices, social exclusion and violation,
- addressing gender-based human rights violations,
- protective environmental factors securing human rights.

Each sub-network has specific work packages that contribute to the action as a whole, using its specific topical focus as the example or demonstration case. CAHRV also examines when policies and interventions are effective and what context variables need to be considered for transfer. Cross-cutting activities such as annual conferences and high-level expert groups and an interactive web-based communication system ensure a continuing dialogue between the sub-networks.

Expected results:

CAHRV works to develop sustainable structures for cooperation and dialogue. Results will include

- An overview of European research on prevalence, health and human rights impact, a design for comparative re-analysis of data, and indicators for monitoring;
- A data base and a shared methodological framework for European level research on the roots of violent behaviour;
- Research synopses on the justice system as an arena for the protection of human rights, and on evaluation of interventions and measures and their potential for transfer;
- An interdisciplinary research map on the web of protective factors in work, families and social networks.

Transnational partnerships, policy papers, conferences and publications will articulate a distinctively European voice in the global discussion of human rights in everyday life.

Co-ordination Action on Human Rights Violations

CAHRV

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Universitat de Valencia

Manuela Martinez
Valencia - ES

3 Stockholms Universitet

Gunilla Bjerén
Stockholm - SE

4 University of Sunderland

Jalna Hanmer
Sunderland - GB

5 Dissens E.V.

Ralf Puchert
Berlin - DE

6 Göteborgs Universitet

Maria Erikson
Göteborg - SE

7 Universität Bielefeld

Ursula Mueller
Bielefeld - DE

8 Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

Greetje Timmerman
Groningen - NL

9 Medical University Vienna

Marianne Springer-Kremser
Wien - AT

10 Svenska Handelshögskolan

Jeff Hearn
Helsinki - FI

11 Masarykova Univerzita v Brně

Iva Smidová
Brno - CZ

12 Latvijas Universitāte

Irina Novikova
Rīga - LV

Co-ordination Action on Human Rights Violations

CAHRV

13 Social Insight GmbH, Forschung, Evaluation, Beratung

Daniela Gloor

Zürich - CH

14 Lancaster University

Corinne May-Chahal

Lancaster - GB

15 London Metropolitan University

Liz Kelly

London - GB

16 Aalborg Universitet

Keith Pringle

Aalborg - DK

17 Institut National d'Études Démographiques

Stephanie Condon

Paris - FR

18 The University of Warwick

Catherine Humphreys

Coventry - GB

19 Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej

Anna Kwiatkowska

Warszawa - PL

20 Uniwersytet Warszawski

Lucyna Kirwil

Warszawa - PL

21 Verein Autonome Österreichische Frauenhäuser

Rosa Logar

Wien - AT

22 Arbeidsforskningsinstituttet

Çstein Holter

Oslo - NO

The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security

CHALLENGE

Contract n° : CIT1-CT-2004-506255

Call : FP6-CITIZENS-1

Instrument : IP

Duration : 60 months

EC Contribution : 4.999.999 €

Starting date : 01/06/2004

Unit L3

Scientific Officer : Angela LIBERATORE

angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

Scientific coordinator :

Centre for European Policy Studies

Justice and Home Affairs Unit, CEPS

Bruxelles BE

Elspeth GUILD and Sergio CARRERA

sergio.carrera@ceps.be

<http://www.libertysecurity.org/>

Objectives:

The CHALLENGE project seeks to facilitate more responsive and responsible judgements about new regimes and practices of the emerging security interface in order to minimize the degree to which they undermine civil liberties, human rights and social cohesion. It will create an OBSERVATORY charged with the analysis and evaluation of the changing relationship between sustainable security, stability and liberty in an enlarging EU, which upholds the values of democracy.

Description of the project:

Contemporary discussions on the merging between internal and external security and the relationship between liberty and security in Europe are seriously constrained by the degree to which the concepts, historical practices and institutions of liberty and security have been examined independently. This analytical division of labour expresses the practical and institutional division of labour encouraged by the structures of the modern international system and its distinction between foreign and domestic policies. This project is informed by an appreciation of the historical circumstances under which this distinction became a crucial defining feature of political life in the modern world of sovereign states, and of its consequences for the forms of liberal democratic politics that have emerged in Europe over the past few centuries. More significantly, it is also informed by an analysis of a broad range of structural changes on a global scale that now pose many profound challenges to this defining feature of modern European politics. Conversely, and more crucially for this project, the familiar world of secured communities living within well-defined territories and sustaining all the celebrated liberties of civil society is now seriously in tension with a profound restructuring of political identities and practices of securitization. These challenges are felt most immediately as matters of urgent public policy, and there is scarcely any public institution in Europe that is not affected by them in some way. More disconcertingly, they also unsettle the most basic grounds on which we make judgments about urgent public policy. They especially lead to concerns that our responses to new forms of insecurity, to claims about global terror, new forms of warfare, and new forms of violence more generally, frequently provoke responses that only serve to undermine the liberal and democratic character of those societies that need to respond to these new terrors, wars and forms of violence. Now Europeanisation, globalization and US policy after 11 September create a move towards de-territorialization and securitization beyond borders with a specific focus on some minorities. This difference, we believe, demands that future research is grounded in recognition of the extent to which prevailing concepts of liberty and security, and the intellectual and policy communities that have thrived on assumptions about their independence, are part of the problem that needs to be addressed. This project, consists of 17 Workpackages, bringing together 21 partner institutes and the work will be carried out in consecutive 5 phases.

Expected results:

This project, through the employment of the Observatory is expected to bring benefits in four areas. It will:

- analyze developing patterns of exceptionalism at the boundary between practices of liberty and practices of security in European public life. This will produce a database from which more sustainable research can proceed into core public policy dilemmas based on intellectually rigorous scientific research of an applied nature - benefits at conceptual, substantial and policy-relevant levels
- enable the development of an innovative interdisciplinary network of scholars who have been influential in placing questions about the changing relationship between liberty and security on both intellectual and policy agendas not only in Europe but also in North America and elsewhere.
- generate a broad array of research resources (databases, website, expertise, observatory, reports, books, classified bibliography, workshops, etc) in the general areas of sociology, law, criminology, security, civil society, religion, citizenship and human rights.
- will enhance an emerging cross-cultural and cross-national dialogue about fundamental questions concerning the way new relations between the norms of civil society and the exceptionalisms generated by a broad range of contemporary risks and dangers are rescripting the possibilities of a liberal democratic politics in many different settings.

The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security

CHALLENGE

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

- 2 Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques**
Didier Bigo
Paris - FR
- 3 King's College London**
Vivienne Jabri
London - GB
- 4 University of Keele**
Robert B J Walker
Staffordshire - GB
- 5 Københavns Universitet**
Ole Wæver
Copenhagen K - DK
- 6 Europäische Vereinigung für Transformationsforschung e.V.**
Peter Lock
Hamburg - DE
- 7 University of Leeds**
Juliet Lodge
Leeds - GB
- 8 Università degli Studi di Genova**
Lago Dal
Genova - IT
- 9 Universitat de Barcelona**
Roberto Bergalli
Barcelona - ES
- 10 Ethnic and National Minority Studies Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences**
Judit Toth
Budapest - HU
- 11 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique**
Jocelyne Cesari
Grenoble - FR
- 12 University of Portsmouth Higher Education Corporation**
Michalis Lianos
Portsmouth - GB

The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security

CHALLENGE

13 National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Nicholas Scandamis
Athens - GR

14 Universiteit Utrecht

Leonard Besselink
Utrecht - NL

15 Stichting Katholieke Universiteit

Elspeth Guild
Nijmegen - NL

16 Stefan Batory Foundation

Jakub Boratynski
Warsaw - PL

17 University of Malta

Henry Frendo
Valetta - MT

18 European Institute

Angelina Tchorbadjiyska
Sofia - BG

19 London School of Economics and Political Science

Karen Smith
London - GB

20 Universität zu Köln

Wolfgang Wessels
Köln - DE

21 Institut Universitari d'Estudis Europeus

Izuel Barbé Izuel
Bellaterra - ES

22 PRIO

J. Peter Burgess
Oslo - NO

Irregular Migration: Counting the Uncountable. Data and Trends Across Europe

CLANDESTINO

Contract n° : 44103

Call : CIS8

Instrument : STREP

Duration : 24 months

EC Contribution : 681.480 €

Starting date : 01/09/2007

Scientific coordinator :

**Hellenic Foundation for European and
Foreign Policy**

Athens GR

Anna TRIANDAFYLLIDOU

anna@eliamep.gr

Unit L2

Scientific Officer : Giulia AMADUCCI

giulia.amaducci@ec.europa.eu

<http://www.eliamep.gr/eliamep/content/search.aspx?q=clandestino&l=1>

This interdisciplinary project is a response to the need for supporting policy makers in designing and implementing appropriate policies regarding irregular migration. The project aims (a) to provide an inventory of data and estimates on irregular migration (stocks and flows) in selected EU countries, (b) to analyse these data comparatively, (c) to discuss the ethical and methodological issues involved in the collection of data, the elaboration of estimates and their use, (d) to propose a new method for evaluating data/estimates on irregular migration in the EU. The project will address these aims in selected EU countries (Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain in southern Europe; Netherlands, UK, Germany and Austria in Western and Central Europe; Poland, Hungary, Slovakia in Central Eastern Europe). It will also look at transit migration in countries/regions used as key? stepping stones? by irregular migrants en route to the EU, notably Turkey, Ukraine and one Maghreb country. Where relevant, the project will consider the factors affecting the shift between legal and undocumented status among migrant populations. The project consortium involves 4 academic partners, one policy institute and one NGO. The first five partners (based in Austria, Britain, Germany, Greece and Poland) will be engaged in empirical and theoretical research for the project in the countries where they are based. They will also select, assign and coordinate the work of national experts based in the other European countries. The project plans include dissemination activities at the local/national level and European level organised by the NGO partner in several among the countries studied.

Irregular Migration: Counting the Uncountable. Data and Trends Across Europe

CLANDESTINO

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Warsaw University

Krystyna Iglicka
Warsaw - PL

3 Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg

Dita Vogel
Oldenburg - DE

4 The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford

Franck Duvell
Oxford - GB

5 International Centre for Migration Policy Development

Michael Jandl
Wien - AT

6 Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants

Michele Levoy
Brussels - BE

Environmental Change And Forced Migration Scenarios

EACH-FOR

Contract n° : 44468

Call : CIS8

Instrument : STREP

Duration : 24 months

EC Contribution : 681.486 €

Starting date : 01/01/2007

Unit L2

Scientific Officer : Marc GOFFART
marc.goffart@ec.europa.eu

Scientific coordinator :

ATLAS Innoglobe Tervezo es Szolgáltató Kft

Research and Development

Budapest HU

Andras VAG

andras.vag@atlasco.hu

<http://www.each-for.eu/index.php?module=main>

Forced migration is a movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons). The changes of natural and man-made environment will probably be the most significant factors among the causes of forced migration. It is essential to get accurate information about the current and future triggers of forced migration in each country of origin and within Europe itself. The two year long project's general objectives are to support European policies, research and the civil society with 'forced migration' scenarios, and cooperate with other migration and environment degradation related projects and institutions. The objectives will be achieved by five interlinked research sequences: 1) forecasting the natural and anthropogenic causes of forced migration; 2) analyzing direct (e.g. desertification) and indirect (e.g. conflicts) environmental effects on livelihoods; 3) predicting potential forced migration flows, with emphasis on environmental refugees; 4) contributing to the preparation of statistical indicators to measure environmental refugee flows; 5) dissemination. The study of the causes is a multidisciplinary and multisectoral process. The list of methodological tools contains all traditional elements of research from primary data collection via statistical analysis and environmental evaluation to modelling. The studied cases are selected from the following regions: Europe and Russia, NIS and Central Asia, Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Ghana, Middle East and Northern Africa, Latin America. The project will produce detailed sub-region or country level forced migration scenarios, including environmental refugees; presentation of causes leading to forced migration, with focus on environmental concerns; and an online running "environment degradation caused forced migration" model for demonstration and policy purposes.

Environmental Change And Forced Migration Scenarios

EACH-FOR

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

- 2 United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security**
Janos Bogardi
DE
- 3 Erasmus University Rotterdam**
Henri Bernhard Entzinger
Rotterdam - NL
- 4 University of Bielefeld, Center on Migration, Citizenship and Development**
Thomas Faist
Bielefeld - DE
- 5 SERI Nachhaltigkeitsforschungs und kommunikations GesmbH**
Jill Jäger
Wien - AT
- 6 University of Liège - Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies**
François Gemenne
Liège - BE
- 7 Universidad del País Vasco / Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea**
Oscar Álvarez Gila
Leioa - ES

Human Security in the Western Balkan region: the impact of transnational terrorist and criminal organisations on the peace-building process of the region

HUMSEC

Contract n° : CIT5-CT-2005-028795

Call : FP6-2004-CITIZENS-5

Instrument : CA

ETC

Duration : 36 months

EC Contribution : 844.140 €

Starting date : 01/05/2006

Unit L3

Scientific Officer : Angela LIBERATORE

angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

<http://www.humsec.eu/cms/index.php?id=327>

Scientific coordinator :

**Europäisches Trainings- und
Forschungszentrum
für Menschenrechte und Demokratie -
Forschungsverein**

Graz AT

Wolfgang BENEDEK

wolfgang.benedek@uni-graz.at

The main purpose of the coordination action HUMSEC is to contribute to a better understanding of the link between transnational terrorist groups and criminal organisations in the Western Balkans and their role in the peace-building process in the region. The project will set up a network of European researchers with the aim:

- to map and integrate European research capacities 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 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 coordinate and publicize the results of research in courses held with young professionals and representatives of the civil society and among policy-makers.

A key element of the courses will be to strengthen democratic principles and to raise awareness on the impact of transnational terrorist groups and criminal organizations on the peace-building process in the Western Balkan region by means of human rights education and education for democratic citizenship. Moreover, an internet platform will be created to facilitate the scientific dialog, publications will be released and a dissemination meeting will be organised to present the results of the project to policy-makers.

Human Security in the Western Balkan region: the impact of transnational terrorist and criminal organisations on the peace-building process of the region

HUMSEC

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Tilburg University

Petrus C. van Duyne
Tilburg - NL

3 Ludwig-Maximilians Universität

Christopher Daase
München - DE

4 Belgrade Centre for Human Rights

Vojin Dimitrijevic
Belgrade - YU

5 Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science

Hans-Jörg Albrecht
München - DE

6 Human Rights Centre of the University of Prishtina

Arben Arben Qirezi
Prishtina - YU

7 Institut für Strafrecht, Strafprozessrecht und Kriminologie / University of Graz

Marianne Johanna Hilf
Graz - AT

8 Danish Institute for International Studies

Niels Aadal Rasmussen
Copenhagen - DK

9 University of Montenegro -Law Faculty Human Rights Center - Podgorica

Sinisa Bjekovic
Podgorica - YU

10 Human Rights Centre of the University of Sarajevo

Dino Abazovic
Sarajevo - BA

11 Information Centre for Questions of the Fight against Terrorism of the Charles University in Prague

Harald Christian Scheu
110 00 Praha 1 - CZ

12 Law Faculty of the University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi"

Arenca Trashani
Shkodra - AL

Human Security in the Western Balkan region: the impact of transnational terrorist and criminal organisations on the peace-building process of the region

HUMSEC

13 Instituto Português de Relações Internacionais e Segurança

Joao Domingues
Lisbon - PT

14 University of Ljubljana-Faculty of Social Sciences

Iztok Prezelj
Ljubljana - SI

15 Research and Training Centre for Human Rights & Democratic Citizenship

Vedrana Spajic-Vrkas
Zagreb - HR

16 Cardiff University

Michael Levi
Cardiff - GB

17 University of Toulouse 1

Marie Helene GOZZI
Toulouse - FR

**The Strasbourg Court, democracy and the human rights of individuals and communities:
patterns of litigation, state implementation and domestic reform**

JURISTRAS

Contract n° : CIT5-CT-2006-028398

Call : FP6-2004-CITIZENS-5

Instrument : STREP

Duration : 36 months

EC Contribution : 1.179.000 €

Starting date : 01/09/2006

Scientific coordinator :

**Hellenic Foundation for European and
Foreign Policy**

Athens GR

Dia ANAGNOSTOU

danagnos@eliamep.gr

Unit L3

Scientific Officer : Angela LIBERATORE

angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

[http://www.eliamep.gr/eliamep/content/home/
research/research_projects/juristras/en/](http://www.eliamep.gr/eliamep/content/home/research/research_projects/juristras/en/)

JURISTRAS studies the relationship between courts and politics, between judicial review of human rights at the supranational level and domestic politics and policies in Europe. Specifically it comparatively explores processes human rights litigation and state implementation of European Court of Human Rights judgments, as well as the effects of the latter in national legislative reform and policy making in a number of EU member states and Associate Candidate States. In response to Court judgments national authorities may seek to evade or contain compliance, but they may also undertake broader reforms to pre-empt recurring infringements of human rights provisions. JURISTRAS shall examine under what conditions Strasbourg Court judgments that find state authorities to have breached Convention provisions promote broader domestic reform or policy-change and expand justice for individuals and communities. We shall explore the hypothesis that patterns of state compliance and national implementation of Court judgments centrally depend on and are mediated by domestic processes of societal mobilization, public support and elite learning. We specifically focus on the Court's growing jurisprudence pertaining to the civil rights of individuals and communities, and their participation in the public sphere in a democratic setting. Such case law has primarily grown out of specific categories of cases brought to the European Court of Human Rights, in which individuals claim a violation of their right to privacy and family life, religious freedom and conscience, freedom of expression, assembly and association, and discriminatory treatment. In the course of our research, we shall identify best practices concerning the establishment or improvement of national- and EU-level mechanisms for addressing human rights claims and resolving disputes between individual rights and State interests.

**The Strasbourg Court, democracy and the human rights of individuals and communities:
patterns of litigation, state implementation and domestic reform**

JURISTRAS

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 University of Kent

Susan Millns
Canterbury - GB

3 Università di Siena

Marcello Flores
Siena - IT

4 Yildiz Technical University

Mehmet Ozan Erozdin
Istanbul - TR

5 Foundation Centre for Liberal Strategies

Daniel Smilov
Sofia - BG

6 Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights

Hannes Tretter
Wien - AT

7 Université Libre de Bruxelles - Institut d'Études Européennes

Emmanuelle Bribosia
Brussels - BE

8 Universität Bielefeld

Christoph Gusy
Bielefeld - DE

9 Romanian Academic Society

Alina Mungiu
Bucharest - RO

A Micro-Level Analysis of Violent Conflict

MICROCON

Contract n° : CIT4-CT-2006-028730

Call : FP6-2004-CITIZENS-4

Instrument : IP

Duration : 60 months

EC Contribution : 4.000.000 €

Starting date : 01/01/2007

Unit L3

Scientific Officer : Angela LIBERATORE

angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

Scientific coordinator :

Institute of Development Studies

Poverty and Social Policy Group

Brighton GB

Patricia JUSTINO

a.p.v.justino@sussex.ac.uk

<http://www.microconflict.eu/>

MICROCON proposes to significantly increase knowledge in the field of conflict analysis in Europe, through the construction of an innovative micro level, interdisciplinary approach. This approach will promote in-depth understanding of individual and group interactions leading to and resulting from violent mass conflicts. The project aims to uncover much-needed fundamentals for better informed domestic, regional and international conflict policy, which places individuals and groups at the centre of their interventions. In order to achieve these aims, MICROCON builds an integrated approach, which will lay the foundations for the development of a new European interdisciplinary research agenda in conflict analysis and policy. The project entails six specific goals:

1. To create and develop conceptual breakthroughs in the understanding of micro level processes that lead to and result from the full cycle of conflict
2. To compile and collect, and develop methods for the collection of, qualitative and quantitative data on violent conflict at the individual, household and group levels
3. To advance and develop appropriate theoretical and empirical methods for the analysis of violent mass conflict at the micro level
4. To build and disseminate a constructive narrative on micro level conflict processes for the use of European and international policymakers and practitioners, which will influence positively and constructively the design of effective and sustainable policy actions along the full conflict cycle
5. To train and facilitate the mobility of young researchers in Europe, as well as talented researchers in developing countries interested in pursuing advanced studies in Europe in cutting edge theoretical and applied interdisciplinary methods of conflict analysis
6. To manage and support a pan-European team of previously scattered researchers from various social science backgrounds to form a coherent project on a fundamental area of social science research and policy.

A Micro-Level Analysis of Violent Conflict

MICROCON

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Universidad de Los Andes

Ana Maria Ibáñez
Bogotá - CO

3 University of Caen

Michalis Lianos
Caen - FR

4 University of Cape Town

Jeremy Seekings
Rondebosch - ZA

5 Center for Economic and Social Research in Kyrgyzstan

Roman Mogilevsky
Bishkek - KG

6 Centre for European Policy Studies

Michael Emerson
Brussels - BE

7 Université Catholique de Louvain

Debarati Guha-Sapir
Louvain-la-Neuve - BE

8 Gent Universiteit

Koen Vlassenroot
Gent - BE

9 German Institute for Economic Research

Tilman Brück
Berlin - DE

10 National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy

Tom Coupé
Kyiv - UA

11 European University Institute

Nathalie Tocci
San Domenico di Fiesole, Firen - IT

12 Fafo

Jon Pedersen
Oslo - NO

A Micro-Level Analysis of Violent Conflict

MICROCON

13 University of Alicante

Christophe Muller

Alicante - ES

**14 Institute for International Cooperation of the
German Adult Education Association**

Christian Geiselman

Sofia - BG

15 Institute of Social Studies

Philip Verwimp

The Hague - NL

16 Institute for Agricultural Economics

Marioara Rusu

Bucharest - RO

17 Makerere University

Deborah Mulumba

Kampala - UG

18 National Council of Applied Economic Research

Hari K. Nagarajan

New Delhi - IN

19 Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Adeline Delavande

Lisboa - PT

20 University of Sussex

Julie Litchfield

Brighton - GB

21 University of Oxford

Frances Stewart

Oxford - GB

22 United Nations University

Janos J. Bogardi

Bonn - DE

23 Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Tom Bundervoet

Brussel - BE

Human and Minority Rights in the Life Cycle of Ethnic Conflicts

MIRICO

Contract n° : CIT5-CT-2006-028313

Call : FP6-2004-CITIZENS-5

Instrument : STREP

Duration : 30 months

EC Contribution : 1.186.227 €

Starting date : 01/05/2006

Unit L3

Scientific Officer : Angela LIBERATORE

angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

Scientific coordinator :

**Europäische Akademie Bozen / Accademia
Europea di Bolzano**

European Academy

Bolzano/Bozen IT

Joseph MARKO

joseph.marko@eurac.edu

<http://www.eurac.edu/Orq/Minorities/MIRICO/index.htm>

During the series of wars and ethnic conflicts with serious human rights violations through ethnic cleansing in ex-Yugoslavia in the 1990ies, the international community reacted through crisis management. Only with the Stability Pact and the Stabilisation and Association Process did the EU develop a coherent strategy to provide for security, economic reconstruction, political stability and rule of law. Nevertheless, the EU is still faced with unresolved problems such as the 'final status' of Kosovo, the possible break-up of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro and the question, how to deal with the problem of accomodating ethnic and territorial claims in order to prevent spill-over effects in forms of new conflicts and refugees in the region itself and into the EU. Moreover, a coherent EU-policy of the new neighbourhood (Caucasus, Ukraine, Russia) face the same problem how to accomodate ethnic and cultural diversity in order to prevent serious human rights violations in existing and possible future conflicts. The overall objective of the project is thus to analyse which status human and minority rights did and do have in all phases of ethnic conflicts, and, finally, in the phase of re-construction and reconciliation. As a parallel process the development of the EU foreign policy and its shift from re-active crisis management to regional stabilisation and association with the prospect of full EU-membership will be analysed. In this regard the role of human and minority rights for the external relations of the EU will be covered. Taking the Western Balkans as a case study, the aim is to develop a specific European concept of 'Unity in Diversity' by providing conceptual frameworks and legal instruments which are balancing individual human rights and minority related group rights for the underlying problem how to accommodate ethnic and cultural diversity in the necessary process of a re-construction of functioning states and civil and multi-ethnic societies.

Human and Minority Rights in the Life Cycle of Ethnic Conflicts

MIRICO

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Karl-Franzens Universität Graz

Joseph Marko
Graz - AT

3 Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität Frankfurt am Main

Rainer Hofmann
Frankfurt am Main - DE

4 Universität Köln

Angelika Nussberger
Köln - DE

5 Institute for Ethnic Studies

Mitja Zagar
Ljubljana - SI

6 London School of Economics

Gwendolyn Sasse
London - GB

7 University of Bath

Stefan Wolff
Bath - GB

8 Belgrade Centre for Human Rights

Vojin Dimitrijevic
Belgrade - YU

9 Human Rights Centre Pristina - University of Pristina

Valon Murati
Pristina / Kosovo-Unmik - YU

10 Human Rights Centre Sarajevo - Centar za ljudska Prava - Univerzitet u Sarajevu - University of Sarajevo

Dino Abazovic
Sarajevo - BA

Polarization and Conflict

PAC

Contract n° : CIT2-CT-2004-506084

Call : FP6-CITIZENS-2

Instrument : STREP

Duration : 48 months

EC Contribution : 900.000 €

Starting date : 01/04/2004

Unit L3

Scientific Officer : Angela LIBERATORE

angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

Scientific coordinator :

Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas

Instituto de Analisis Economico

Madrid ES

Joan ESTEBAN

joan.esteban@uab.es

<http://www.polarizationandconflict.org/>

Objectives:

This research aims at three types of objectives: thematic, methodological and strategic.

Thematic goals: Our research agenda will develop along the lines of the following four specific objectives:

- Socio-economic polarization: concepts and measures
- Understanding conflict
- Promoting agreements in the shadow of conflict
- Channeling conflicts in a democracy

Methodological goals: This project wishes to achieve significant advances in three fronts:

- Establishing effective bridges between the approaches that have been independently developed in the different social sciences.
- Providing an integral analytical framework that permits the understanding of the different phases of conflict: early warnings, occurrence of conflict, negotiation of an agreement, and post-conflict institution design.
- Integrating theory and evidence, models and facts

Strategic goals: We aim at

- helping the political community to identify potential conflicts and to provide policymakers with up-to-date data and forecasts
- promoting a scientific debate that will launch conflict as one of the central research concerns in the areas of the Social Sciences where it is still not.

Brief Description of the project :

The purpose of this multi-disciplinary research project is to promote and coordinate research on the conceptualization, modelling and measurement of polarization and conflict and the links between the two. We aim at contributing to identify the main forces leading to conflict, to provide tools and indicators for early warning, to understand the role of alternative forms of third party intervention such as mediation or arbitration in the reaching of an agreement, and to the design of post-conflict, viable agreements, including the system of political representation. In order to achieve this task, we will integrate the different approaches that have independently been developed in the different social sciences and will combine models with factual evidence. We expect the outcome be a multidisciplinary understanding of conflict in which the analytical models will be tested against facts.

Expected results:

- Scientific: 56 publications in top field journals; 2 edited journal issues; 1 collective book
- Educational: 9 theses supervised; Integration of 6 post-docs into the research teams; 3 multidisciplinary summer schools
- Dissemination: Webpage on polarization and conflict; 3 open congresses; 3 non-technical presentations
- Policy relevance: strengthen the links with administrations and institutions involved in security and peace keeping;
- Have policy-makers to participate in the meetings and congresses; Produce non-technical summaries of our research;
- Facilitate the access and use of the wealth of factual information contained in the existing databases, providing a comprehensive inventory; Make the policy implications of our research operational

Polarization and Conflict

PAC

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 London School of Economics and Political Science

David Stasavage

London - GB

3 Università Commerciale 'Luigi Bocconi'

Eliana La Ferrara

Milano - IT

4 Universität Konstanz

Gerald Schneider

Konstanz - DE

5 Institut d'Économie Industrielle

Jean Azam

Toulouse - FR

6 Tel Aviv University

Itzhak Gilboa

Tel Aviv - IL

7 Universiteit Utrecht

Vincent Buskens

Utrecht - NL

**Peace processes in community conflicts:
From understanding the roots of conflicts to conflict resolution**

PEACE-COM

Contract n° : CIT2-CT-2004-506372

Call : FP6-CITIZENS-2

Instrument : STREP

Duration : 36 months

EC Contribution : 820.000 €

Starting date : 01/09/2004

Unit L3

Scientific Officer : Angela LIBERATORE

angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

Scientific coordinator :

Université Catholique de Louvain

Centre de Politique Comparée

1348 Louvain-la-Neuve BE

Lieven DE WINTER

dewinter@spri.ucl.ac.be

<http://peacecom.spri.ucl.ac.be/>

Objectives:

The overall objective of PEACE-COM is to analyse the causes and developments of community conflicts in Europe, and to develop tools and options for conflict resolution. PEACE-COM will study fourteen community conflicts drawn from the range of possible types (Northern Ireland; The Basque Country; Cyprus; The Walloon - Flemish conflict in Belgium; The Central European Roma conflict in Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic; The Slovene autochthonous minority in Austria; South Tyrol; The Russian Minority in Estonia; Corsica; Kosovo; Sandzak and Vojvodina in former Yugoslavia), and will assess the effects of Europeanisation on these conflicts. This project will also devise a set of empirical indicators to observe and monitor the development of these community conflicts.

Brief description of the project:

This project is divided in 8 work packages : WP1 will review the history of community conflicts in Europe and investigate the effects of European integration on existing conflicts. It will also set up a typology of community conflicts in Europe; WP2 will provide methods and tools for comparative analysis; WP3 will study the main actors of each conflict, and the institutions that are central to their development; WP4 will study the actions undertaken by the groups in conflict. This WP will distinguish general types of action and link these to the characteristics of each conflict; WP5 will focus on policies or initiatives set up to handle these conflicts. This WP will analyse the conditions of success or failure of these policies. It will also identify "holes" in accommodation policies, leaving room for additional measures; WP6 will elaborate measurable indicators for monitoring community conflicts, and test their transferability to other conflicts.

The aim of this WP is therefore twofold: to offer a forecasting and policy function, and to transform the data gathered in the previous work packages into indicators; WP7 will ensure that the knowledge and expertise gained through the project is transferred to the political level as well as to the wider academic community for further exploitation; WP8 will deal with all aspects relating to the project's management, its objective being to ensure the timely completion of the project and the delivery of high quality research.

Expected results:

- To promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of conflicts and their historical dynamics in relation to the whole range of social processes with which they interact, by using a multi-disciplinary approach : political, economical, social, but also religious, cultural and symbolic;
- To refine the typology of community conflicts, and drawing from it conclusions in terms both of social science and policy;
- To assess the importance of factors such as the involvement and role of women and children, and of international and non-governmental organisations, in these conflicts;
- To analyse the policies or initiatives set up to handle these conflicts, at the local, national and international levels, to assess their effectiveness and to point at holes or lacks which should be filled;
- To explore the ways the European Union could help resolve these conflicts, and to study the effects of the current policies of the European Union on these conflicts.

**Peace processes in community conflicts:
From understanding the roots of conflicts to conflict resolution**

PEACE-COM

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 Magyar Tudományos Akademia Szociologiai Kutatóintézet

Pal Tamas
Budapest - HU

3 Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Maria-Luz Moran
Madrid - ES

4 CIR – Centre Interdisciplinaire de Recherche Comparative en Sciences Sociales

Elise Feron
Paris - F

5 Interdisciplinary Centre for Comparative Research in the Social Sciences

Liana Giorgi
Wien - AT

6 The Non-Estonians 'Integration Foundation'

Mati Luik
Tallinn - EE

7 Tallinn Pedagogical University

Raivo Vetik
Tallinn - EE

8 University of Cyprus

Yiannis Papadakis
Nicosia - CY

9 G17 Institut A.D. Company for Economic and Social Studies

Dusan Pavlovic
Belgrade - YU

Human Rights in Conflicts: The Role of Civil Society

Shur

Contract n° : CIT5-CT-2005-028815

Call : FP6-2004-CITIZENS-5

Instrument : STREP

Duration : 36 months

EC Contribution : 993.622 €

Starting date : 01/06/2006

Unit L3

Scientific Officer : Angela LIBERATORE

angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

Scientific coordinator :

LUISS University Centro di Ricerca e Studi sui Diritti umani

Cersdu

Roma IT

Raffaele MARCHETTI

rmarchetti@luiss.it

<http://www.luiss.it/shur/>

The project aims to study how civil society actors impact on ethno-political conflicts, in particular on human rights violations, and the potential complementarity between civil society and EU actors. Central to this proposed research is the recognition of non-governmental actors as key players in ethno-political conflicts, both as violator and as guarantor of human rights. In the recent ethno-political conflicts, characterised by high intensity in intra-border ethnic tensions and strong international appeal to human rights protection, civil society actors have in fact played an increasingly crucial role. In order to identify the different typologies of civil society action, four case studies will be analysed: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cyprus, Turkey's Kurdish question, and Israel-Palestine. Through the comparative examination of these cases, policy guidelines will be formulated for the implementation in both governmental and non-governmental humanitarian intervention. By improving the understanding of the complex relationships underpinning the human rights, civil society and conflict nexus, this project thus aims to contribute toward the strengthening of civil society action (both independent and in co-ordination with EU actors) in the prevention of human rights violations.

Human Rights in Conflicts: The Role of Civil Society

Shur

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 The University of Birmingham

Thomas Diez
Birmingham - GB

3 Philipps-University - Centre for Conflict Studies

Thorsten Bonacker
Marburg - DE

4 Maison des Sciences de l'Homme

Maurice Aymard
Paris - FR

5 European Public Law Center

Andreas Pottakis
Athens - Kolonaki - GR

6 Lunaria

Giulio Marcon
Roma - IT

7 International Peace Research Institute, Oslo

Gina Lende
Oslo - NO

Transnational Terrorism, Security and the Rule of Law

TTSRL

Contract n° : CIT5-CT-2005-029091

Call : FP6-2004-CITIZENS-5

Instrument : STREP

Duration : 30 months

EC Contribution : 700.000 €

Starting date : 01/06/2006

Unit L3

Scientific Officer : Angela LIBERATORE

angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu

Scientific coordinator :

**COT-Instituut voor Veiligheids- en
Crisismanagement B.V.**

**(Translated: Institute for Safety, Security and
Crisis management)**

The Hague NL

Dennis DE HOOG

d.dehoog@cot.nl

<http://www.cot.nl/ttsrl/index.html>

Project Objectives:

The overall objective is twofold. First, we will analyze the nature and significance of the evolving threat of transnational terrorism to the European Union and its individual Member States. Based on this, we will examine the appropriateness and effectiveness of response options aimed at dealing with these threats and their impacts. Project Description: Considering the ongoing integration of Europe, a Union-level strategy towards transnational terrorism is imperative. In support of the formulation of such a strategy, this project will study the conceptual nature of the problems and the possible measures flowing from its findings. This project will conduct a structured survey of the response options to transnational terrorism and their respective assumptions. Both policy-areas specifically dealing with terrorism as well as affected policy-fields are taken into account. The project is unique in that it integrates diverse aspects of the issue into one comprehensive and multidisciplinary project. The main added value of the project will lie in the benchmarking of approaches and policy-options in use in the various Member States. Combined with the project's conceptual underpinnings, it will yield insights into the suitability and effectiveness of various approaches and measures from national and European perspectives, the relevant ethical issues, and cost-benefit considerations.

Expected results - an overview of the varying conceptual views on terrorism and its diverging role in the European security discourse, and to advice on how to deal with these divergences; - a better insight into the societal and economic costs of (counter-) terrorism; - an analysis and benchmark of the numerous policies set up across Europe; the detection of gaps in the policy where counter-terrorism measures are inadequate; - a tool to track changes in policy and societal discourse on terrorism.

Transnational Terrorism, Security and the Rule of Law

TTSRL

Institutions / Partners / Town / Country

2 The Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research TNO

Stephan de Spiegeleire

Delft - NL

3 Fundación Para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior

Jessica Almqvist Almqvist

Madrid - ES

4 Danish Institute for International Studies

Anja Dalgaard-Nielsen

Copenhagen K - DK

5 Institute of International relations, Prague

Radek Khol

Praha 1 - Mala Strana - CZ

First period of the 7th Framework Programme
Research in Socio-Economic
Sciences and Humanities

Human Rights, Conflicts and
Security

Armed Conflicts, Peacekeeping, Transitional Justice: Law as Solution

ATLAS

Proposal: 217334 Estimated EC contribution: 1252571 € Starting date: Duration: 47 months Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project) Unit L.3 Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu	Project coordinator: University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne International Law Centre (Cerdin) FR - Paris Contact: Jean-Marc SOREL j-m.sorel@wanadoo.fr
--	---

The cooperative project ATLAS responds to this call by examining the role and impact of the rule of law and international humanitarian law applicable during armed conflict with regard to effectively promoting and protecting human rights.

From a prospective standpoint, normative weaknesses and gaps must first be pinpointed. The operational dichotomy between proclaiming a right and assuring its effective respect must lead to proposing rules designed specifically to assure greater effectiveness of the existing legal framework by taking into account the concrete realities of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

Due to the non traditional configuration of contemporary conflicts and the diversification of the actors implicated therein, violations of international human rights and humanitarian law have taken on new forms.

Either the existing legal framework must be strengthened, or new legal responses must be developed.

The overall objective of this study is to determine how the EU may contribute to promoting human rights and international humanitarian law both during and after armed conflicts.

In this context, ATLAS will compare existing international legal rules with the practice of both Member states and third states in order to support decisionmaking by decision-makers.

The Member states that have been chosen (France, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom) represent both the Roman-Germanic and common law legal traditions and the diversity of national practices among Member states.

The third states/region that have been selected are Cambodia, the former Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Kosovo), Haiti and Sierra Leone. These areas were chosen according to two principles: their experience with peace operations and the existence of national reconciliation procedures.

Peace operations are or were undertaken under either UN or regional auspices, either independently or in a complementary manner. National reconciliation is brought about in different ways,

Armed Conflicts, Peacekeeping, Transitional Justice: Law as Solution

ATLAS

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

British Institute of International and Comparative Law

Gilian TRIGGS

UK - London

Université Libre de Bruxelles

Centre Perelman de Philosophie du Droit

Benoît FRYDMAN

BE - Brussels

Collège de France

Chair of Comparative and Legal Studies/Institute of the Contemporary World

Mireille DELMAS-MARTY

FR - Paris

Universitat Jaume I

International Law Centre

Jorge CARDONA

ES - Castellon

University of Bucharest

Centre for Human Rights

Corneliu Liviu POPESCU

RO - Bucharest

Magna Carta - Human Rights Network International

Ludovic HENNEBEL

BE - Brussels

Identity and Conflict. Cultural Heritage and the re-construction of identities after conflict

CRIC

Proposal: 217411 Estimated EC contribution: 1176855 € Starting date: Duration: 48 months Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project) Unit L.4 Contact point: Pascal DISSARD pascal.dissard@ec.europa.eu	Project coordinator: University of Cambridge Dept. of Archaeology UK - Cambridge Contact: Marie Louise Stig SORENSEN mlss@cam.ac.uk
---	--

This proposal aims to investigate the ways the destruction and subsequent selective reconstruction of the cultural heritage impact identity formation.

Recent conflicts in Europe, as well as abroad, has brought the deliberate destruction of the heritage of others, as a means of inflicting pain, to the foreground. With this has come the realisation that the processes involved and thus the long-term consequences are poorly understood. Heritage reconstruction is not merely a matter of design and resources - at stake is the re-visioning and reconstruction of people's identities!

Through five regional case studies, this project seeks to illuminate both the empirical and theoretical relationship between cultural heritage, conflict, and identity.

In particular, it will examine how destruction as well as reconstruction affect notions of belonging and identities at different scales ranging from the individual to the pan-national.

The five regional studies will ensure historical depth, variation, and different trajectories, while the shared methodologies and axes of investigation will ensure comparative measures are reached.

The regional work packages will use case studies to collect data and conduct analysis that collectively will aim to answer 1) what conditions and ideologies inspire the destruction of cultural heritage and what is selected for destruction?, and 2) what are the consequences at local, national and regional levels of such destruction and the subsequent reconstruction of parts of people's heritage.

The project will vastly enhance insights into the crucial relationship between heritage and identity, and on this basis it will provide much needed knowledge of use to policy-makers.

CRIC

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

The Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU)

Carsten PALUDAN-MÜLLER
NO - Oslo

The University of Surrey

School of Human Sciences, Dept of Psychology
David UZZELL
UK - Guildford

Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas

Department of Anthropology
Cristina SANCHEZ-CARRETERO
ES – Madrid

Asociación de Investigación por la Paz Gernika Gogoratuz

María OYANGUREN IDIGORAS
ES – Gernika

Université Paris Sorbonne - Paris IV

UFR de Géographie et Aménagement - Institut de Géographie
Jean-Paul AMAT
FR - Paris

PRIO (International Peace Research Institute, Oslo) Cyprus Centre

Costas CONSTANTINOU
CY - Nicosia

Umeå University

Department of Political Science
Dzenan SAHOVIC
SE - Umea

Technische Universität Dresden

Institut für Soziologie, Lehrstuhl für Soziologische Theorie, Theoriegeschichte und Kulturosoziologie
Karl-Siegbert REHBERG
DE – Dresden

**Diasporas for Peace: Patterns, Trends and Potential of Long-distance Diaspora Involvement
in Conflict Settings
Case studies from the Horn of Africa**

DfP

<p>Proposal: 217335</p> <p>Estimated EC contribution: 1488861 €</p> <p>Starting date:</p> <p>Duration: 36 months</p> <p>Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project)</p> <p>Unit L.3</p> <p>Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>Project coordinator:</p> <p>Jyväskylän Yliopisto (University of Jyväskylä) Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy FI - Jyväskylä</p> <p>Contact:</p> <p>Liisa LAAKSO lilaakso@yfi.jyu.fi</p>
--	---

DIASPEACE seeks to generate policy-relevant, evidence-based knowledge on how diasporas (exiled populations from conflict regions) play into the dynamics of conflict and peace in their countries of origin.

The project has an empirical focus on diaspora networks operating in Europe which extend their transnational activities to the Horn of Africa. This is a region where decades of violent conflict have resulted in state collapse and the dispersal of more than two million people.

The project will conduct field research in seven European countries and in Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

In a globalised world diasporas have become new forces shaping the interactions between countries, regions and continents. On one hand, they are seen to fuel conflict by transferring remittances and logistic support to the warring parties, and to exacerbate tensions through radical mobilisation along ethnic and religious lines. On the other, diaspora groups are playing an increasingly prominent role in peace and reconciliation processes.

There is a need for a balanced empirical account of the nature, motivations and impact of transnational diaspora activities in conflict settings.

DIASPEACE aims to: a) devise and test methodologies of multi-sited comparative research and to develop the conceptual framework for researching migrant political transnationalism in a conflict context; b) facilitate interaction between diaspora and other stakeholders in Europe and in the Horn of Africa; c) provide policy input on how to better involve diaspora in conflict resolution and peace-building interventions, and how to improve coherence between security, development and immigration policies.

The consortium involves six partners from Europe and two from the Horn of Africa, bringing together cross-disciplinary expertise from the fields of Conflict Analysis, Migration Studies and Anthropology among others. The project is coordinated by the University of Jyväskylä in Finland.

**Diasporas for Peace: Patterns, Trends and Potential of Long-distance Diaspora Involvement
in Conflict Settings
Case studies from the Horn of Africa**

DfP

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Internationales Konversionszentrum Bonn - Bonn International Center for Conversion

BICC Research GmbH
Volker FRANKE
DE - Bonn

Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften E.V.

Max-Planck-Institut für Ethnologische Forschung
Günther SCHLEE
DE - Munich

Institutt for Fredsforskning

Ethics, Norms & Identities Programme
Horst CINDY
NO - Oslo

African Diaspora Policy Centre

Research Platform
Awil MOHAMOUD
NL - Amsterdam

Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale

Migration Studies
Ferruccio PASTORE
IT - Rome

Forum for Social Studies

Zewde BAHRU
ET – Addis Ababa

Academy for Peace and Development

Democratisation Entry Point
Mohamed IBRAHIM
SO - Hargeisa

Impact of International Criminal Procedures on Domestic Criminal Procedures in Mass Atrocity Cases

DOMAC

<p>Proposal: 217589</p> <p>Estimated EC contribution: 1487789 €</p> <p>Starting date:</p> <p>Duration: 36 months</p> <p>Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project)</p> <p>Unit L.3</p> <p>Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>Project coordinator:</p> <p>Reykjavik University Law Faculty IS - Reykjavik</p> <p>Contact: Thordis INGADOTTIR thi@ru.is</p>
--	---

Although considerable attention has been given to the establishment and operation of international criminal courts and other international or internationalized mechanisms for determining individual and state responsibility in mass atrocity situations, their capacity remains limited and national courts continue to carry most of the burden of prosecuting the vast majority of perpetrators.

However, efforts of the international community to ensure the proper utilization of national courts, as well as the coordination of their operations with international courts have been limited until now – leading to an incomplete response to highly complicated situations.

As a result, awkward situation may arise where high-ranking suspects, with the greatest responsibility for atrocious crimes, are tried before international courts under better conditions than lower-ranking suspects tried before national courts; furthermore, failure to prosecute low-level perpetrators at the domestic level might exacerbate the collective exoneration of

communities generated inadvertently by international criminal proceedings; finally, ineffective domestic prosecutions perpetuate the image of impunity and leave victims unsatisfied.

The proposed collaborative project focuses on the actual interaction between national and international courts involved in prosecuting individuals in mass atrocity situations.

It explores what impact international procedures have on prosecution rates before national courts, their sentencing policies, award of reparations and substantive and procedural legal standards.

It comprehensively examines the problems presented by the limited response of the international community to mass atrocity situations, and offers methods to improve coordination of national and international proceedings and better utilization of national courts, inter alia, through greater formal and informal avenues of cooperation, interaction and resource sharing between national and international court

**Impact of International Criminal Procedures on Domestic Criminal Procedures
in Mass Atrocity Cases**

DOMAC

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Universiteit van Amsterdam

Faculty of Law
Wilt VAN DER HARMEN
NL - Amsterdam

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Faculty of Law
Yuval SHANY
IL - Jerusalem

University College London

European Research and Development Office (EPDO)
Michael BROWNE
UK - London

The EU and sub-regional multilateralism in Europe's sea basins: neighbourhood, enlargement and multilateral cooperation

EU4SEAS

<p>Proposal: 225382</p> <p>Estimated EC contribution: 1173475 €</p> <p>Starting date:</p> <p>Duration: 36 months</p> <p>Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project)</p> <p>Unit L.3</p> <p>Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>Project coordinator:</p> <p>Centro de Informacion y Documentacion de Barcelona Europe Programme ES - Barcelona</p> <p>Contact:</p> <p>Jordi Vaquer I Fanés jvaquer@cidob.org</p>
---	--

Closed seas play very diverse roles in relations between their bordering states: they unite and separate, they are a place of transit, a shared space, an element of joint identity, a common heritage.

This project focuses on four closed sea basins: those of the Mediterranean, Caspian, Baltic and Black seas.

Those basins were theatres for strategic competition between the Soviet Union and the United States during the Cold War and acquired since 1989 a new centrality in co-operation amongst neighbouring states, with a wealth of sub-regional multilateral agreements and institutions flourishing in a few years.

All four basins are crucial to the European Union, and the EU is at the same time a crucial actor in them.

Its policies have an impact not only in each country, but also on collective efforts at sub-regional level.

This is a seldom analysed phenomenon: that of the relationship between a uniquely successful international organisation with a nature of its own, the European Union, and the smaller sub-regional multilateral structures and agreements.

Compared to the huge attraction that the EU exerts, which has been a catalyser for stability, change and reconciliation in a number of European countries, sub-regional multilateral institutions have proved their relative weakness.

However, their role in a number of areas (from stability and conflict resolution, to environmental issues) has been and still is important.

This project aims to evaluate their main achievements and failures, and the areas in which they have been most successful.

At the same time, it aims to analyse how EU membership and EU policies impact on multilateral co-operation around the sea basins, and how the EU and other multilateral organisations and initiatives can co-operate in achieving their shared objectives.

In the end, the project will explore what would be the benefits of a specific approach of the EU for each of the four basins, in co-operation with the existing sub-regional multilateralism.

**The EU and sub-regional multilateralism in Europe's sea basins: neighbourhood,
enlargement and multilateral cooperation**

EU4SEAS

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Middle East Technical University

Cigdem USTUN
TR - Ankara

Foundation International Centre For Defence Studies

Riina KALJURAND
EE - Tallinn

International Centre For Policy Studies

Olga SHUMYLO
UA - Kiev

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Michele COMELLI
IT - Roma

Institute Of International Affairs And The Centre For Small State Studies, University Of Icel

Silja Bara OMARSDOTTIR
IS - Reykjavík

Conference Of Peripheral And Maritime Regions

Patrick ANVRON
FR - Rennes

Changing Multilateralism: The EU as a Global-regional Actor in Security and Peace

EU-GRASP

<p>Proposal: 225722</p> <p>Estimated EC contribution: 1465000 €</p> <p>Starting date:</p> <p>Duration: 36 months</p> <p>Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project)</p> <p>Unit L.3</p> <p>Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>Project coordinator:</p> <p>United Nations University – Comparative Regional Integration Studies Comparative Regional Integration Studies BE - Brugge</p> <p>Contact:</p> <p>Luk Van Langenhove director@cris.unu.edu</p>
--	--

GRASP aims to contribute to the analysis and articulation of the current and future role of the EU as a global and regional actor in multilateral security governance, in a context of challenged multilateralism, where the EU aims for “effective multilateralism”.

This project will examine the notion and practice of multilateralism in order to provide the required theoretical background for assessing the linkages between the EU’s current security activities with multi-polarism, international law, regional integration processes and the United Nations system.

The project’s work plan will consist of the following components: (i) conceptual integrated analyses of the evolving concepts of multilateralism and security and the EU’s role as a security actor; (ii) case-studies of the EU’s approach to a number of specific security issues (regional conflict; terrorism; WMD proliferation; migration; energy and climate change; and severe violations to human rights); (iii) a transversal comparative analysis applying and

integrating the case study findings; and lastly, (iv) a foresight study, building off the project’s findings that will detail scenarios for future EU policy towards external security relations and multilateral approaches to threats and challenges.

The research will be policy-oriented and include a strong interactive dimension, in order to assure ongoing feedback from the target-public.

The work will be undertaken by a consortium of European research centers that have already collaborated on these issues (FP6).

This group is enlarged by the inclusion of a number of institutes from outside the EU (Israel, Canada, South Africa and China) that will bring in further expertise on specific security issues in addition to important regional perceptions, necessary to avoiding a narrow Euro-centric approach and enabling a more comprehensive understanding of the role of the EU on the global stage.

Changing Multilateralism: The EU as a Global-regional Actor in Security and Peace

EU-GRASP

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

University Of Warwick

Stuart CROFT

UK - Coventry

Göteborgs Universitet

Fredrik SÖDERBAUM

SE - Göteborg

Forum On The Problems Of Peace And War

Sonia LUCARELLI

IT - Firenze

Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

Jan WOUTERS

BE - Leuven

The Centre For International Governance Innovation

Andrew F. COOPER

CA - Waterloo

Institute For Security Studies

Cheryl HENDRICKS

ZA - Pretoria

The Centre For The Study Of European Politics And Society

Sharon PARDO

IL - Beer-Sheva, 84105

Europe-South Asia Exchange on Supranational (Regional) Policies and Instruments for the Promotion of Human Rights and Management of Minority Issues

EURASIA-Net

<p>Proposal: 216072</p> <p>Estimated EC contribution: 643686 €</p> <p>Starting date:</p> <p>Duration: 30 months</p> <p>Funding scheme: Coordination and Support action (Support Action)</p> <p>Unit L.3</p> <p>Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>Project coordinator:</p> <p>Europäische Akademie Bozen / Accademia Europea Bolzano Institute for Minority Rights IT - Bolzano</p> <p>Contact:</p> <p>Günther RAUTZ g.rautz@eurac.edu</p>
--	--

Human rights, and especially minority rights, have a clear supranational dimension both in Europe and in South Asia.

Europe has made wide use of the mechanisms and soft law approaches developed and implemented at regional level by the OSCE, the Council of Europe and the European Union.

In South Asia there is a long tradition of study and robust experience in the field of cultural, religious, linguistic and ethnic management, including the gender dimension, within national boundaries.

However, it is only recently that some albeit limited attempts have been made to enhance regional cooperation on these very sensitive issues.

Studies carried out by South Asian scholars have created the knowledge base underlying the first rudimentary attempts by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the foresight initiatives of human rights NGOs and activists.

Furthermore, the geopolitical context is now particularly favourable to a supra-national

discourse on human and minority rights as a consequence of recently improved relations between India and Pakistan.

The overall objective of EURASIA-Net is therefore to enhance the requisite knowledge-base for new policies and instruments to reduce ethnic-religious conflicts and to foster stability and security in South Asia.

The specific objectives are:

1. To develop a better understanding of regional South Asian attempts to define (by the research community) and implement (by decision-makers and activists) new supranational instruments for the protection and promotion of human rights, with a particular focus on cross-border minority issues.
2. To sustain Euro-Asiatic research cooperation and exchange on those issues and to enlarge the discussion forum to encompass politicians and human rights activists.
3. To create a framework for future research cooperation between Europe and South Asia that is twofold: (a) a Joint Research Agenda and (b) a modus operandi based on mutual knowledge and understanding.

**Europe-South Asia Exchange on Supranational (Regional) Policies and Instruments for the
Promotion of Human Rights and Management of Minority Issues**

EURASIA-Net

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Brunel University

School of Law and Social Sciences
Javaid REHMAN
UK - Middlesex

Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main

The Wilhelm Merton - Center for European Integration and International Law
Rainer HOFMANN
DE – Frankfurt am Main

Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group

Samaddar, Ranabir
IN - Kolkata

South Asia Forum for Human Rights

Tapan KUMAR BOSE
NP - Kathmandu

Democratic Commission for Human Development

Tanveer JAHAN
PK - Lahore

University of Dhaka

Faculty of Law
Bohran Uddin KHAN
BD – Dhaka

Involving Transnational Communities - Civil Society Forum on Conflicts

INFOCON

<p>Proposal: 210615</p> <p>Estimated EC contribution: 998102 €</p> <p>Starting date:</p> <p>Duration: 24 months</p> <p>Funding scheme: Research for the benefit of specific groups</p> <p>Unit L.3</p> <p>Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>Project coordinator:</p> <p>Stichting Internationalist Review NL - De Haag</p> <p>Contact:</p> <p>Stephan KAMPELMANN stephan@internationalistreview.com</p>
--	---

INFOCON is the unique result of extensive consultations and discussions between members of civil society and leading scholars in various disciplines.

These consultations have been synthesised into the objectives of the proposed project. The overall objective of the project is to create a better understanding of how Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) representing Transnational Communities (TCs) can help in preventing and resolving conflicts in Europe and the world.

Under this overall objective INFOCON strives to attain the following specific objectives:

1. Provide recommendations and strategic tools for CSOs based on the project's results in order to increase the efficiency and involvement of CSOs in the elaboration of policies related to transnational communities and conflicts.

2. Verify past research on TCs and their role in conflicts with the benefit of CSOs' experience and their involvement in the research process. It also addresses the current gap between civil society knowledge and academic expertise.

3. Advance the scientific knowledge on the dynamics and current potential role of CSOs in different conflicts by elaborating new and innovative comparisons of TCs across Europe (four cities: Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels and London) and the world (three regions of origin: Turkey, Kosovo and Great Lakes).

4. Provide conflict-sensitive policy recommendations in order to enhance current conflict policy and to use the leverage and opportunities that transnational community CSOs offer in the field of conflict and peace.

5. Significantly contribute to public debate on the role of TCs in conflicts and conflict policies by large-scale dissemination activities aimed at fostering global communication and connectivity.

Involving Transnational Communities - Civil Society Forum on Conflicts

INFOCON

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Stichting Mondiale Samenleving

Zeki SHEHU
NL - Utrecht

Minority Rights Group International

Chris CHAPMAN
UK - London

Navend - Zentrum für Kurdische Studien E.V.

Frau AYMAZ
DE - Bonn

Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants

Michelle LE VOY
BE - Brussels

VZW SOS Rwanda-Burundi Asbl

Christian DE BEULE
BE - Buzet

Stiftung Zentrum für Türkeistudien

Institut an der Universität Essen
Dirk HALM
DE - Essen

Akagera-Rhein E.V.

Jean-Paul RWASAMANZI
DE - Nürnberg

Centre de Politique Comparée

Département des Sciences Politiques et Sociales
Lieven DE WINTER BE – Louvain-la-Neuve

Centre d'Etudes de l'Ethnicité et des Migrations

Marco MARTINIELLO
BE - Liège

Centre of International Development Issues Nijmegen

Faculteit der Sociale Wetenschappen
Ruerd RUBEN
NL - Nijmegen

Conflict Analysis Research Centre - University of Kent

Dept of Politics and International Relations
Hugh MIALL
UK - Canterbury

Institut für Entwicklung und Frieden, Universität Essen Duisburg

Jochen HIPPLER
DE - Duisburg

Université Laval

Institut Québécois des Hautes Études Internationales
Oana TRANCA
CA - Québec

Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Lille

Pierre MATHIOT
FR - Lille

Just and durable peace by piece

JAD-PbP

<p>Proposal: 217488</p> <p>Estimated EC contribution: 1497038 €</p> <p>Starting date:</p> <p>Duration: 36 months</p> <p>Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small and medium scale focused research project)</p> <p>Unit L.3</p> <p>Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>Project coordinator:</p> <p>Lunds Universitet Department of Political Science SE - Lund</p> <p>Contact:</p> <p>Karin AGGESTAM karin.aggestam@svet.lu.se</p>
---	--

Peace is elusive and the quest for peace is perpetual. In Iraq, Afghanistan and the Middle East, peace and war exist in parallel and contemporary peace support operations simultaneously involve combat operations and building peace.

Hence, the goal of establishing just and durable peace is a fundamental challenge to contemporary peacemakers and academics alike. In order to shed new theoretical and conceptual light on the problematique of building just and durable peace and to offer policy-relevant advice, the team JAD-PbP has identified three critical challenges, which constitute the core of the proposal.

The first challenge focuses on the quest for justice in contemporary peace processes, which has become increasingly apparent as several violent conflicts and wars are distinguished by gross human rights violation and ethnic cleansing. The second challenge concerns the quest for durable peace.

Several contemporary conflicts tend to resist negotiated settlement. Yet, the ones that do reach a peace agreement still have a poor track record on implementation.

The third challenge relates to the quest for effective strategies, particularly concerning the involvement of international actors in peacebuilding. JAD-PbP is convinced that the only way to address these challenges is through an interdisciplinary approach, drawing on insights in peace and conflict research, international law, political science and international relations.

Scientific objectives:

- (1) Enhance theoretical and methodological conceptualisation of just and durable peace
- (2) Analyse legal and democratic accountability of peacebuilding strategies, including mapping international law and norms on the use of force for humanitarian reasons.
- (3) Examine the effectiveness of general peacebuilding strategies and evaluate to what extent they enhance just and durable peace
- (4) Examine and compare EU:s peacebuilding strategies in Western Balkans and the Middle East

Just and durable peace by piece

JAD-PbP

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Uppsala Universitet

Department of Peace and Conflict Research
Cecilia ALBIN
SE - Uppsala

University of Bath

Department of European Studies and Modern Languages
Adrian Gordon Victor HYDE-PRICE
UK - Bath

University of St Andrews

Dept. of International Relations
Oliver RICHMOND
UK – St. Andrews

University of East London School of Law

Centre on Human Rights in Conflict, School of Law
Chandra SRIRAM
UK - London

Regional Centre on Conflict Prevention

Yasar QATARNEH
JO - Amman

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

International Relations, Faculty of Science
Yaacov BAR-SIMAN-TOV
IL - Jerusalem

Multilateralism and the EU in the Contemporary Global Order

MERCURY

Proposal: 225267 Estimated EC contribution: 1500000 € Starting date: Duration: 36 months Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project) Unit L.3 Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu	Project coordinator: The University of Edinburgh Politics Dept, College of Humanities and Social Sciences UK - Edinburgh Contact: Mark Aspinwall Mark.aspinwall@ed.ac.uk
--	--

This project seeks to understand the EU's contribution to effective multilateralism. We consider evolving and conflicting (culturally-defined) meanings of multilateralism; its uncertain future on a global scale; the EU system of external relations in the light of the Reform Treaty and its implications for the Union's ability to shape multilateralism; and whether and how multilateralism is compatible with the EU's shift towards inter-regionalism and strategic partnerships.

Arguably, the EU has done more than most of its partners to acknowledge new global challenges and rising demand for multilateralism. Its own positions frequently become focal points for international negotiations on conflict resolution.

Nevertheless, essential questions remain unanswered about the viability of a European 'way' of multilateralism. Can multilateralism be defined in a way that transcends divisions within as well as beyond Europe, between states, nations and cultures, strong and weak, rich and poor?

Is there a concept of multilateralism that overcomes theoretical schisms? Is it possible for the EU or its member states (or anyone else) to define and pursue a selfless, benign, credible doctrine of multilateralism, as opposed to one that serves its own interests?

The problem of matching supply to demand for effective multilateralism will be the leitmotif for MERCURY, a research programme that will elaborate and clarify forms of multilateralism, develop specific theses about the EU's contribution to multilateralism, and test them in line with best scientific practice.

Its remit extends to the interactions of the EU and its member states with regions outside Europe, strategic partners, and global organisations. It is interdisciplinary, drawing on expertise in law, politics, economics, and international relations. It advances a clear intellectual agenda – to explore, explain, and evaluate different conceptions of multilateralism – while aiming to achieve practical policy relevance.

Multilateralism and the EU in the Contemporary Global Order

MERCURY

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Universität Zu Köln

Wolfgang WESSELS
DE – Köln

Charles University, Prague

Lenka Anna ROVNÁ
CZ - Prague 1

Istituto Affari Internazionali

Gianni BONVICINI
IT – Rome

Fondation Nationale Des Sciences Politiques

Daniela-Roxana VERMEL
FR - Paris Cedex 07

University of Pretoria

Maxi SCHOEMAN
ZA – Pretoria

Fudan University

Zhimin CHEN
CN – Shanghai

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

Gunilla HEROLF
SE – Solna

The Chancellor, Masters And Scholars Of The University Of Cambridge

Christopher HILL
UK – Cambridge

Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships in Post-Conflict Reconstruction: The Role of the European Union

MultiPart

<p>Proposal: 217564</p> <p>Estimated EC contribution: 1186273 €</p> <p>Starting date:</p> <p>Duration: 28 months</p> <p>Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project)</p> <p>Unit L.3</p> <p>Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu</p>	<p>Project coordinator:</p> <p>Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento Sant'Anna Classe di Scienze Sociali IT - Pisa</p> <p>Contact:</p> <p>Andreas DE GUTTRY deguttry@sssup.it</p>
---	--

By consolidating and advancing the knowledge on factors that facilitate peace and foster human security, this project meets the goals of the 7th Framework area 8.4.2. Conflicts, Peace, and Human Rights. Namely, it investigates whether, how, and under what conditions multi-stakeholder partnerships can positively impact on human security and thus, facilitate non-violence and long-term peace, and provide a productive framework for relations between local actors and external actors, including third party mediators and international organisations.

The project moves from the recognition that there is a widespread agreement among both academics and policy makers on the need to adopt more comprehensive, integrative, and participatory approaches in post-conflict interventions. Within this broader framework, multi-stakeholder partnerships are then emerging as one of the preferred tools geared towards enhancing participation, legitimacy and effectiveness of post-conflict interventions.

However, there is a clear lack of systematic analysis of the multi-stakeholder partnerships and of evaluation of their concrete impact on effectiveness and sustainability of post-conflict reconstruction initiatives.

The project will base its empirical investigation on three core case studies of core political interest to the EU today: Kosovo, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Afghanistan. By employing a participatory methodology, the project will ensure the highest degree of on-going feedback between its researchers and different local and international actors operating in these settings and will explore opportunities to directly impact on partnerships that are evolving in these societies.

By translating its findings into policy recommendations, the project will contribute to enhancing the role of Europe in conflict prevention and resolution as well as in fostering the rule of law.

Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships in Post-Conflict Reconstruction: The Role of the European Union

MultiPart

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques
CERI
Shahrbanou TADJBAKSH
FR - Paris

University of Bradford
CICS
Owen GREENE
UK - Bradford

Universiteit van Amsterdam
Department Political Science / Amsterdam Centre for
Conflict Studies
Francesco STRAZZARI
NL - Amsterdam

University of Hamburg
Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy
IFSH
Michael BRZOSKA
DE - Hamburg

London School of Economics and Political Science
Government/Destin
Denisa KOSTOVICOVA
UK – London

**Europäisches Trainings- und Forschungszentrum für
Menschenrechte und Demokratie**
Wolfgang BENEDEK
AT - Graz

Univerza V Ljubljani
Faculty of Social Sciences
Petra ROTER
SI - Ljubljana

Egmont - Institut Royal des Relations Internationales
Central Africa Programme
Koen VLASSENROOT
BE - Brussels

International Security Information Service (ISIS)
Europe
Giji GYA
BE - Brussels

Institute For Security and International Studies
Plamen Ilarionov PANTEV
BG - Sofia

Università degli Studi di Firenze
Dipartimento di Studi sullo Stato - Facoltà di Scienze
Politiche
Massimiliano GUDERZO
IT - Florence

Regulating privatisation of “war”: the role of the EU in assuring the compliance with international humanitarian law and human rights

PRIV-WAR

Proposal: 217405 Estimated EC contribution: 1138682 € Starting date: Duration: 36 months Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (Small- and medium scale focused research project) Unit L.3 Contact point: Angela LIBERATORE angela.liberatore@ec.europa.eu	Project coordinator: European University Institute Department of Law IT - Florence Contact: Francesco FRANCIONI francesco.francioni@eui.eu serena.scarselli@eui.eu
--	--

The goal of the research project is to assess the impact of the extensive use of private military and security companies in situations of armed conflict and to discuss the regulatory framework at national, European and international levels, to assure compliance with international humanitarian law and human rights.

Though this is not a new phenomenon, the fear motivating commentators and activists was that private companies operate in a legal vacuum.

Although there is growing consensus now in the literature that the situation actually resembles more a complex patchwork of norms, the key question still remains whether and how these existing norms can be effectively applied and whether they need to be supplemented with new norms.

Specific objectives are: to promote a better understanding of the phenomenon of the privatisation of war; to clarify the legal status of PMCs/PSCs employees under international humanitarian law; to foster knowledge on the

impact of private military activities on the enjoyment of human rights; to analyse international responsibility and accountability of the corporations; to examine the existing regulation at national and EU levels, to explore the ways the EU could regulate PMCs/PSCs.

The current proposal seeks to highlight the crucial role of the EU in three respects, which to date have not received much attention in the literature.

First, the proposal will seek to offer insights into how the EU can and should develop a unified position on the international regulation of PMCs/PSCs. Second, the work to be undertaken will assess the need for and potential of harmonization of the EU member states' domestic approaches towards PMCs/PSCs.

Lastly, the present proposal will offer advice to policymakers on the development of a regulation scheme at the supranational level.

To date, the existing literature on such schemes has largely neglected the role of the EU could and should play in this regard.

**Regulating privatisation of “war”: the role of the EU in assuring the compliance with
international humanitarian law and human rights**

PRIV-WAR

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali Guido Carli

Department of Law
Natalino RONZITTI
IT - Rome

The University of Sheffield

Department of Law
Nigel WHITE
UK - Sheffield

Riga Graduate School of Law

Department of International Public Law
Ineta ZIEMELE
LV - Riga

Utrecht Universiteit

Department of Public Law - ISEP
Eric MYJER
NL - Utrecht

Université Panthéon-Assas, Paris II

Centre Thucydide
Serge SUR
FR - Paris

Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen

Faculty of Law
Thilo MARAUHN
DE - Giessen

European Commission

EUR 23723- European Union Research on Human Rights, Conflicts and Security in the 6th FP and first period of 7th FP
Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities Programme

2008 — 103 pp. — 21,0 x 29,7 cm

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

ISBN 978-92-79-10653-8

ISSN 1018-5593

DOI 10.2777/36911

How to obtain EU publications

Our priced publications are available from EU Bookshop (<http://publications.europa.eu>) where you can place an order with the sales agent of your choice.

The Publications Office has a worldwide network of sales agents. You can obtain their contact details by sending a fax to (352) 29 29-42758.

War and peace are as old as humankind, and violation to human dignity and integrity also - but their shapes, causes, impacts keep changing over time and in different contexts. This is surely also the present case – with factors such as globalisation, pace of technology, new geopolitical landscapes and new actors (private and public) contributing to change the way conflicts arise and are dealt with and human rights are perceived and acted upon.

Such developments need to be accompanied by analysis: independent, pluralistic and accurate knowledge is essential to inform policy and public debate. It is thus important that research on those issues be included and fostered in the context of EU research, and this publication provides a sort of easy ‘Vademecum’ of research conducted in the 6th and first phase of the 7th Framework Research Programme (with some projects also in the 5th Framework). Hopefully this can help in both making such research better known and used for policy and debate, and can help identify gaps and future challenges to be addressed.

