SIXTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME
PRIORITY 7
“Citizens and Governance in a Knowledge based Society”

Contract for:

SPECIFIC TARGETED RESEARCH OR INNOVATION PROJECT

Annex I - “Description of Work”

Project acronym: PEACE-COM

Project full title: Peace Processes in Community Conflicts:
    From Understanding the Roots of Conflicts to Conflict Resolution

Proposal/Contract no.: PL506372

Related to other Contract no.:

Date of preparation of Annex I: December 2003

Operative commencement date of contract: September 2004
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1. Project summary

The overall objective of PEACE-COM is to analyse the causes and developments of community conflicts in Europe and in accession countries, and to develop tools and options for conflict resolution. 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; After having selected the 100 "target actors" per conflict, WP2 will build the questionnaire to be sent to these actors, and ensure its sending and translation into the relevant languages; WP3 will study the main actors of each conflict, and the institutions that are central to their development. It will analyse the data obtained on these subjects through the questionnaires previously sent, conduct in-depth interviews and observation; 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; WPS will focus on policies or initiatives set up to handle these conflicts. This work package 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; WPO 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.
2. Project objectives

The project PEACE-COM is a specific targeted research project (STREP) under Research Area 6 “Issues connected with the resolution of conflicts and restoration of peace and justice” of the first call of priority 7 ‘Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society’ of the Sixth Framework Programme.

2.1. Overall Objectives

The process of Europeanisation raises questions concerning the transformation of collective identities and the organisation of democracy, especially in states where a range of social processes coalesce around generally shared perceptions of community difference. Is such a thing as community coexistence possible, or does peaceful coexistence imply some kind of erosion of community?

We cannot take for granted the fact that integration in Europe will bring automatically a solution to these conflicts, especially because some of these community conflicts, as in Belgium, endure and keep on reconstructing even decades after the integration of the country in the European space. One might add that Europe may even sharpen certain kinds of conflict by making claims for autonomy or even independence more credible: it frees many small potential states from, precisely, the small state syndrome. By lessening the relevance of territorial integrity of current nation-states, it seems easier for smaller communities to claim their independence, or at least a greater autonomy. Moreover, the wide range of possible shapes these conflicts can take (from the violent conflicts of the Basque country or of Northern Ireland, to the mainly institutionalised forms, though not always exempt of violence, of the conflict between Flemish and Walloon communities in Belgium, to the economic aspects of the conflicts in Italy) stresses the necessity for the European Union to adopt different strategies and behaviour vis-à-vis these situations.

It is therefore of crucial importance for Europe to understand the origins and causes of these conflicts, and evaluate their developments, as some of them may interfere with, and even threaten, the standards of democracy the European Union seeks to promote.

In the context of enlargement, it is moreover essential for Europe to think about the consequences of Europeanisation on the situation of the minority groups and communities inside the countries that will join the Union. In accession countries, it is particularly urgent to look at the existing community conflicts and also to monitor their evolution in relation to the process of enlargement. Moreover, the wide range of shapes such conflicts can take rules out the possibility to deal with them in a standardised way.

More generally, it is important to reflect on the claims and situations of those communities, whether religious, linguistic or cultural, inside the Union in its current shape. Integration into a wider Union might provoke further identity withdrawals of those groups which perceive their collective identity as at risk.

The fact that the European Union, through its Common Foreign and Security Policy, has set itself the task of intervening in the conflicts raging in its vicinity, has led to various interventions that comprise a strong EU dimension. But these interventions concern primarily adjoining territories to the Union, rather than countries inside the Union. This has led the fact that the EU is more interventionist in accession and eastern countries (except for Cyprus), where it has launched several peace programmes and policies (e.g. in the former Yugoslavia), than in the countries inside the Union, where the community conflicts are assumed to be a matter of domestic policy for each of the concerned countries. This clearly raises questions about the future treatment of these conflicts after the enlargement, and in particular about the attitude the EU should henceforth adopt: is there anything to learn from the existing peace programmes (e.g. in Yugoslavia or in the
Baltic countries), and should the EU be more active towards community conflicts in Belgium, Northern Ireland or Spain?

2.2. Specific Objectives

This project will study community conflicts drawn from the range of possible types inside the European Union and in accession countries and the effects of Europeanisation on these conflicts. Moreover, this project will devise a set of empirical indicators to observe and assess the development of these community conflicts inside the European Union, but also in accession countries.

Beyond this overall goal, specific objectives are:

- 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;

- Refining 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; it is indeed crucial that the initiatives in favour of accommodation, coming from the civil society, are taken into account by policy-makers;

- To study what effects Europeanisation is producing on these conflicts, in particular to assess the implications of European integration in accession countries affected by community conflicts; the monitoring of community conflicts inside the Union and in accession countries should help us assess the positive and negative effects of integration in the European Union;

- 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;

- To develop indicators to observe and assess the evolution of these conflicts. These indicators should be built in order to be used for policy purposes, and especially in order to set up peace programmes.

Given the large number of community conflicts, and their diversity, it is obvious that this project cannot cover all community conflicts in Europe or in accession countries. A deliberate selection has to be made. This selection follows criteria of diversity and geographical scope. Moreover, case was taken to select conflicts displaying different social functions. A conflict is not always a bad thing, especially when non-violent, for example, because it can make easier the expression of opinions of minority groups, which would otherwise not have been mentioned. On the other hand, consensus, or generalised apathy, is not always a good thing and indeed may be worse than conflict. Therefore, our selection takes also into account this disintegrating or integrating role of conflicts.

The proposed study will cover in-depth the following nine case studies:

- 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 autochtonous minority in Austria;

- The Russian Minority in Estonia;

- Corsica;

- Kosovo, Sandzak, Vojvodina in former Yugoslavia.

The cases have therefore been selected to ensure:

- geographical and cultural diversity (throughout parts of Europe : East-West-North-South, Latin v/s non-Latin cases, etc.);

- diversity in terms of shapes and dimensions of conflicts (violent v/s less violent, relative importance of the economic dimension for instance).

- In addition, we have made sure that the research teams engaged in this project have expertise of the different cases selected (and access to sources, literature, etc.).

2.3. Overall Approach and methodological innovation of PEACE-COM

As most community conflicts, in Europe as well as in other parts of the world, are multicausal and multidimensional, the proposed project will benefit from an interdisciplinary approach, drawing from several disciplines of the social sciences. An historical approach will be necessary to promote a comprehensive understanding of conflicts and of their historical dynamics; an economical approach amongst other things to assess the relative deprivation of communities, and the effects of peace programmes; a juridical and political approach to study the institutional arrangements and the political scenes which are often at the forefront of these conflicts; a sociological perspective to investigate the social dynamics; a religious, cultural and symbolic approach will also be useful to understand the imagined aspects of these conflicts. We thus intend to promote a truly interdisciplinary research, that will promote a global understanding of these complex situations.

While each discipline admittedly has its favourite methods, comparability of methodology and data thereby obtained remains a priority. These will be ensured by a double link:

- first by the use of a common typology of conflicts, which will be constructed during the first part of the project (work package 1); this common typology will facilitate the exchanges between partners and disciplines, by providing a framework for analysis;

- secondly, by a common focus on actors, and in particular on those actors whose actions or discourses have an effect on the evolution or on the shape of these conflicts. This theoretical standpoint, by providing anchorage points, will ensure the avoidance of essentialism.
In terms of analytical methods and techniques, the consortium will, on the one hand, use both qualitative and quantitative social scientific methods:

**Text Analysis**: a documentary analysis of the actors’ discourses (party programmes, iconography, NGOs brochures, etc.) will be undertaken, as well as a review of academic literature, the press and policy documents. The written material combined with interviews will provide the basis for a complete description of actors’ strategies in the cases studied.

**Interviews**: The project will conduct qualitative interviews with key actors of the respective conflicts. The sample will reflect as even a spread as is possible across political parties, journalists, activists of Non Governmental Organisations, etc.

**Survey**: The proposed project will also build an elite survey, comprising 100 actors for each conflict, including political actors, local business elites, government officials, activists of Non Governmental Organisations and journalists. Each actor will receive a questionnaire, concerning his or her personal and professional career, his or her organisation’s or institution's strategies or actions, and his or her readiness to conflict resolution and dialogue. This survey will therefore provide comparative data on actors, strategies and policies, which will be used throughout the whole project.

On the other hand, the consortium will be involved in a concerted effort to apply innovative comparative methods to reach more authoritative comparative conclusions. To reach this goal, the consortium will resort to a “systematic comparative case analysis” design and specific innovative techniques, in order to systematically compare the 9 cases on which some qualitative and quantitative data has been gathered (see above), as follows:

- synthetic description of each one of the 9 cases;
- “reduction” of these 9 cases to a complex set of “condition” variables (different operationalisations: dichotomous, multivalue and “fuzzy” [fuzzy-set scores]) and an “outcome” variable (the dependent variable). Several outcomes will be considered (such as the type of conflict, the move toward conciliation or increased conflict, and the ultimate outcome of the conflict: compromise/accommodation or violence/war).
- systematic analysis of the 9 cases thus operationalised, with the help of three specific innovative techniques: Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fs/QCA software), fuzzy Sets (fs/QCA software) and TOSMANA (Tosmana software; an extension of QCA). These are non-statistical methods currently developed by an interdisciplinary team of European and U.S. methodologists and social scientists, which allow one to logically minimize a certain number of cases. Each case consists of a configuration linking an outcome variable and a certain number of conditions. They are particularly well-suited for the analysis of an intermediate number of cases (“small N”) that does not allow one to resort to either purely qualitative or quantitative tools. They are holistic, in that they allow one to take into account the complexity and uniqueness of each individual case. On the other hand, they are also analytic and they allow one to ultimately identify “patterns of multiple conjunctural causation”, in a logical and holistic manner, and to determine “the number and character of the different causal models that exist among comparable cases” (Ragin 1987). They are a powerful heuristic tool as they can be used for several purposes: summarizing data, producing typologies, elaborating new theories or models, but also testing existing theories, models and hypotheses (this will be the main use in this project). Some resources on these methods and techniques (including an exhaustive bibliographical database) can be found at: http://smalln.spri.ucl.ac.be (De Meur & Rihoux: 2002; Ragin: 1987; Ragin: 2000; Rihoux: 2003).
- Qualitative re-interpretation of the 9 cases on the basis of the “minimal equations” (which identify “key causal conjunctures” that lead to a specific outcome) produced by these methods; collective discussion between the case specialists.
## 3. Participant list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partic. Role*</th>
<th>Partic. no.</th>
<th>Participant name</th>
<th>Participant short name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date enter project**</th>
<th>Date exit project**</th>
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<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Université Catholique de Louvain</td>
<td>UCL</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Month 1</td>
<td>Month 36</td>
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<tr>
<td>CR</td>
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<td>Institute of Sociology, HAS</td>
<td>IS-HAS</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Month 1</td>
<td>Month 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>UCM</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Month 1</td>
<td>Month 36</td>
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<tr>
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<td>CIR</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Month 1</td>
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<td>G17</td>
<td>Serbia and Montenegro</td>
<td>Month 1</td>
<td>Month 36</td>
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*CO = Coordinator  
CR = Contractor

** Normally insert “month 1 (start of project)” and “month n (end of project)”  
These columns are needed for possible later contract revisions caused by joining/leaving participants
4. Relevance to the objectives of the specific programme and/or thematic priority

4.1. State of the Art

Introduction: Communities and conflicts

One of the objectives of this project is to promote a better and more comprehensive understanding of community conflicts. Community conflicts are a blind spot of research, even though certain of their aspects have been extensively studied. Such is the case of identity strategies, of national identities, of regionalisms or of ethnic conflicts (Banton: 1977; Horowitz: 1985; Rex: 1986; Hutchinson and Smith: 1996; Wilson: 2001). But while these studies help us in understanding specific aspects of community conflicts, they fall short of an overall view and explanation, which would be necessary in most of these cases. Indeed, many so-called “ethnic conflicts” combine cultural, political, economic and symbolic dimensions; in other words, they are not simply ethnic, and to identify them as such alone, reduces the possibility to understand them and to find appropriate ways to solve them. The same can be said about most linguistic, religious, cultural or minority conflicts. Moreover, the various aspects of community conflicts evolve in time, and this has crucial consequences for the nature of the conflicts. The conflict in Ireland for example, which was, at its beginning, mainly a colonial and religious problem, has evolved into a mostly political and cultural question, the religious dimension having lost a part of its relevance.

A lot of English-speaking surveys have developed the notion of “ethnicity”, which Barth (1969) defined as “a form of social organisation, based on a category assignment which splits people up on the basis of their supposed origin, and confirmed by the implementation of socially discriminating cultural marks in social interactions”. As such, “ethnicity” fits into an interdisciplinary and multifaceted approach, insofar as, according to Martiniello (1995), it combines surveys on individuals (feeling of membership), groups (mobilization and collective action) and structural constraints (cultural, political, economic and symbolic dimensions). As a consequence, it seems to be particularly relevant for comparative research (see also Poutignat and Streiff-Hénart: 1999; Cahen: 1994; Glazer and Moynihan: 1975). This sociological definition of ethnicity, which ties its constructivist and dynamic aspects, can therefore be considered as a heuristic and conceptual foundation to the study of conflicts.

At a more general level, the multidimensional concept of community conflicts ties together all the dimensions these complex situations can present and allows their separate analysis.

Another explanation can be put forward, in order to explain the inadequacy of research concerning community conflicts: research in this field is usually conducted as a matter of urgency, when a conflict arises or gets more violent. Research on community conflicts is therefore very often trapped in the specificity of case studies. As a result, comparisons are underused, even though they have proven to be very fruitful (Landman: 2000; Mayer: 1989; Wright: 1992), in particular when they go beyond the juxtaposition of case studies. In order to transcend the specificity of conflicts such as the Northern Irish or the Cyprus conflicts, the Russian minority problem in the Baltic States, the Basque or Catalan regionalisms, the concept of community can be used (Cohen: 1985) in a comparative perspective.

Most of the internal actors of these conflicts indeed describe themselves as members of specific communities, which Benedict Anderson (1992) famously called “imagined communities”. In these situations, the term of “community” refers to what Ferdinand Tönnies (1977: 56) has described as a “Gemeinschaft”, i.e. a community that, building on blood or place ties, becomes progressively a “community spirit”. The building of such a community, as Weber (1964) points out, depends closely on the meaning and representations that
its members attach to it. Therefore, political communities are not only interest communities, but above all emotional communities (Sloterdijk, 1998). Moreover, this process of “communalisation” (in the sense of Weber’s Vergemeinschaftung) is backed by a very powerful identity assignation, as, in most cases, membership in these communities does not derive from the free will of the individuals, but depends on their family origins. This community membership assigns to them a social, political or cultural identity, from which it is very difficult to escape.

Therefore, the word “community” as it is used in the proposed project, presents a holistic dimension, in the sense that membership of the community transcends other possible memberships, and leaves its mark on most activities the individual may be engaged in. It may be possible to leave the community, but it is in any case very difficult, if not impossible, to join another one.

Conflict arises when different communities pursue different or even contradicting goals and aims. The expression “community conflicts” thus doesn’t only describe armed conflicts or wars, but also tense situations where communities with diverse interests oppose each other by peaceful (e.g. institutional) means (Marret, 2001:15), and that are always likely to degenerate.

One of the theoretical as well as empirical questions raised by this concept of community is the bias that may be induced by the use of a term that is also used by the actors in conflict, and which may therefore lack distance. While we are well aware that the communities are social products that depend on the actors’ actions and discourses, it seems useless to deny their practical consequences. Cultures and representations may be of an abstract imagined nature, but they produce practical effects that are incomprehensible without them. This is the case even of community conflicts occurring under prosperous economic situations and in the absence of a bloody history (e.g. in Belgium).

**Actors and Means of Action**

In order to avoid the reification of these conflicts, or any essentialism, it is necessary to analyse these through a sociology of mobilisations, that favours the study of the actors and their discourses, and of concrete situations. It is indeed possible to talk about a community political culture, in which actors, discourses and situations are embedded. According to Badie (1991:122), it is a culture which relates the political space to the group rather than to the territory; moreover, the political identity of the actors refers to another group rather than to a stable centre; and finally, the political power is a substantial construction related to the group rather than to an abstract system of delegations. These common characteristics of community political cultures invite us to focus on three main dimensions: the political space and its actors; the political identities of these actors; and finally the nature of the political power, and of political processes.

The community conflicts we are interested in generally arise in polyethnic or multinational societies. According to Kymlicka (1995:10-33), polyethnicty refers to an internal social diversity resulting from international migrations, whereas multinationality refers to the coexistence of several “historic” communities in the same state, resulting either from a war, or from a hazardous border drawing. But there may be other explanations for the current rise of sub-state forms of nationalism in Europe and elsewhere. Guibernau (1999: 19) for example stresses the fact that these conflicts “can be interpreted as a product of the dialectic nature of globalization which consists in mutually opposed tendencies. Thus the globalization of the economy and social relations which contributed to the weakening of the nation-state, also seems to have contributed to the intensification of regional forms of nationalism”. As Badie points out (1997:450), citizens are now increasingly appealed by three competing powers: the Nation-State, the transnational actors, and what he calls “identity entrepreneurs”, which propagate a community-based representation of society. These “identity entrepreneurs” act as mediators between the individual needs and the group’s aims. The scope of uncertainty that lies between these two types of needs, which can be diverging, is a space for political creativity, where the community is both a symbolic construction that is at stake in the discourses, and a subject matter of politics.
This uncertainty explains that some community conflicts turn out to be extremely violent, while others remain quite peaceful, and find their expressions in constitutional disputes rather than in military confrontations. But, as Ignatieff points out (1999), when “blood and belonging” are considered as criteria of essential importance, violence is more likely to erupt, for example in “Freedom Fighters” movements. The recent decades have however seen the proliferation of so-called “low intensity conflicts” (Molloy, 2001), where actors use a double strategy, melting political means with military engagement when their aims aren’t satisfied. These situations often result in counter-insurgency techniques implemented by governments. Such measures have not always been successful in suppressing violence (Beckett, 2001)-- indeed they have fed the continuation of these conflicts.

**Accommodation policies**

In most of these community conflicts, the outbreak of violence depends on the ability of political systems to incorporate the community actors in the democratic process, and on the state’s resistance to the changes initiated by these actors. In democratising states, this integration can be more problematic than in consolidated democratic states, because they lack the mechanisms for controlling and institutionalising these conflicts (Newman 1996: 241-242). In these cases, the consociational model (Lijphart: 1977) that contains incentives for group participation, can provide a solution that however depends on the fulfilment of a series of conditions, e.g. the willingness of group elites to co-operate, and the support from the members of the communities for the success of this co-operation. These conditions explain why this classical model of conflict resolution is seldom used, and is often challenged by competing solutions.

Indeed, if there is often a consensus about the causes of the conflicts, there remains a lack of cohesion among theorists about the way to prevent and solve community conflicts. This lack of consensus partly derives from the complexity of the conflicts themselves, in particular since the end of the Cold War and the fact that the interstate model has lost a part of its pertinence. The situation has become more complex as a growing number of institutions and individuals intervene in conflict resolution: states, networks of activists and NGOs, supranational organisations such as the UN, foundations and think-tanks, etc. But the diversity of the solutions proposed by the theorists also derives from differing conceptions of the conflict in itself, and of violence.

Psychology with the “Frustration / Agression Theory” (Dollard, 1939), and political science with the model of collective and violent action (Gurr, 1970; Tilly, 1978), have been amongst the first disciplines to focus on conflicts and ways to solve them. Boulding with the *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Galtung with the *Journal of Peace Research* and Burton have then developed this field of research, and analysed the conflict as a mean of individual or collective action, not to be considered as a pathology. Since the beginning of the nineties, research on conflict resolution has concentrated on the negotiation phase, in particular in multicultural societies (Cohen, 1997; Faure and Rubin, 1993; Isajiw: 2000), and has focused on the mediation work between opposing actors.

One other aim of this research has also been to critically assess the existing modes of conflict resolution, especially when their ultimate aim was peace agreements, with no concern for the period following them. Some research has indeed shown (Crowley, 2001; Tidwell, 1988; Rothstein, 1999; Miall, Ramsbotham, Woodhouse, 1999) that the problem of reconciliation was at least as important, if not more, than the fact of reaching an agreement, in particular because, especially in protracted conflicts, the behaviours as well as the feelings and opinions of the actors need time to evolve. Moreover, as Burton (1991: 73) points out, there is a big distinction between conflict resolution, management and settlement. Management is “by alternative dispute solution skills” and can confine or limit conflict; settlement is “by authoritative and legal processes” and can be imposed by elites. By contrast, “conflict resolution means terminating conflict by methods that are analytical and that get to the root of the problem. Conflict resolution, as opposed to mere management or ‘settlement’, points to an outcome that, in the view of the parties involved, is a permanent solution to a
problem" (1991: 72). This implies that one has to involve the main community actors in the search for accommodation, and that there can be no settlement without taking their aspirations into account.

This approach has also proven that policy-makers and NGOs, while devising peace programmes, have to take into account the identities (positive and negative) of the actors implicated in these conflicts, their memories and visions of the past and of the conflict (Volkan, 1988), but also their states of mind, such as the ethnic victimisation (Montville, 1990).

By focusing on the actors and their opinions (WP2 and WP3), on their means and repertoires of action (WP4), on the policies set up in order to solve the community conflicts (WP5), as well as on a monitoring system that will assess the evolutions of these conflicts in relation to the peace programmes and to the process of European integration, the PEACE-COM project aims therefore at questioning and refining the main findings of existing research on community conflicts, and on conflict resolution.

**4.2. Terms of Reference**

The proposed project deals with community conflicts in Europe, and relates to the Research Area 6 “Issues connected with the resolution of conflicts and restoration of peace and justice” of the first call of priority 7 “Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society” of the Sixth Framework Programme. The terms of reference for research area 6 (see Work Programme 2002-2003, pp.12-13) point to the need to develop “institutional and social capacity in the field of conflict resolution, identity factors leading to success or failure in preventing conflict, and develop improved options for conflict mediation”. It is also stressed that we need to better understand “the roots of violent conflicts”, by “assessing critical factors that lead to conflict and / or to their escalation”, and that we need address “methods for early warning”.

The project as designed will be directly relevant to the priority 7 objectives as outlined above. To reiterate, the overall objective of proposed project is to analyse the causes and developments of community conflicts in Europe and in accession countries, and to develop tools and options for conflict resolution.

The first task will be to analyse the causes of these conflicts and their main characteristics. Indeed, the fact that they can take extremely various shapes, and involve various kinds of actors and claims, stresses the necessity to adopt different strategies and behaviour vis-à-vis these situations.

Subsequently we will elaborate ways to improve the prevention and resolution of community conflicts. This involves in particular identification of “best practices”, whether coming from governmental or non-governmental actors, at the local, national and international levels. Our project will involve at each stage the main actors of each conflict, in order to

In the prospect of enlargement, the research will focus, thirdly, on the impact of enlargement on these conflicts, but also on the ways in which these conflicts might interfere with integration processes, and with the standards of democracy the European Union promotes.

The starting point of the proposed project will be a sample of community conflicts in the European Union and in accession countries. This sample will help us build a typology and indicators which will be used to monitor the developments of other community conflicts.
4.3. Objectives concerned with the creation of a European Research Area

In the previous section we discussed the thematic relevance of PEACE-COM for the work programme of priority 7 ‘Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society’. In this chapter we show how the proposed project will address the higher-level objectives of priority 7 that are concerned with the re-structuring and promotion of the European Research Area. The work programme for priority 7 lists ten such higher-level objectives (see Work Programme 2002-2003, pp.2-3), of which 8 concern the Specific Targeted Research Projects. We reproduce these below (in italic) and record for each how PEACE-COM will contribute to their achievement.

- Improve the state-of-the-art and make demonstrable progress towards comparative research in terms of methodology, data, and significant coverage of EU member states and candidate countries.

One of the first objectives of PEACE-COM will be to solidify and operationalise the concept of community conflicts, which can be applied to a wide spectrum of conflicting situations in the world. It will build a typology of community conflicts, and draw from it conclusions in terms both of social science and policy. Its aim is also to promote a more comprehensive understanding of conflicts and their historical dynamics by using a multi-disciplinary approach: political, juridical, economical, social, but also cultural, religious and symbolic. The research to be undertaken by PEACE-COM will be comparative in two significant ways: first, across policy sectors and types of actors; second, across Member States (actual and future), with an emphasis on the effects of enlargement of conflicts pre-existing in candidate countries. Partners in the PEACE-COM project cover collectively four actual Member States (Austria, Belgium, France and Spain), four Accession countries (Hungary, Cyprus, and Estonia), as well as Serbia and Montenegro. Moreover, thanks to the competence of the researchers involved, the project will also cover conflicts concerning some other European countries (United Kingdom for the case study of Northern Ireland, Slovak Republic and Czech Republic).

- Achieve real and meaningful cooperation within and between disciplines to the degree required by the issues being addressed.

In terms of the subject matter the PEACE-COM project is informed primarily from political science and sociology. However the conceptual and methodological approach taken extends the disciplinary scope of the project to cover economics, anthropology, law and sociology. The PEACE-COM consortium covers collectively expertise in the following disciplines: political science, political theory, welfare economics, sociology, political sociology, public policy analysis, law, foresight, the analysis of social inequalities, cultural studies, and citizen and stakeholder involvement analysis.

- Develop, as appropriate, common and/or shared research infrastructures, methodologies, indicators, statistics, databases.

The PEACE-COM project will develop a system of measurable indicators for monitoring conflicts across Europe (see descriptions of WP6). The indicators should be useful to give some idea of conflicts about to emerge, and of situations favourable to conflict. The monitoring system will be developed into an electronic version intended for policy-makers as well as for grass-root actors; it is expected to be of direct policy relevance, in particular for conceptualising new peace programmes or accommodation initiatives. Moreover, the consortium will be involved in a concerted effort to apply innovative comparative methods to reach more authoritative comparative conclusions. To reach this goal, the consortium will resort to a “systematic comparative case analysis” design and specific innovative techniques, in order to systematically compare the 9 cases on which some qualitative and quantitative data will be gathered.

- Develop and disseminate review of the state-of-the-art that may be used for research and teaching as well as for policy makers and more general audiences.
WP 1 has as main task to integrate past (and ongoing) research in the field of conflicts and provide a reference material for all those working in the field. The importance attached by this project to dissemination is shown by the fact that the latter has also been assigned a separate work package (see work package 7). The specification of dissemination as a ‘research task’ in itself is expected to facilitate the operationalisation of the above dissemination strategy: the lead partners of WP7 will provide the material and organisational resources necessary for dissemination (like organising workshops or providing editing support) and will coordinate between and among partners for ensuring that deliverables are indeed transformed into publications, rapid reports and press releases.

- **Contribute to strengthening the scientific knowledge bases for policies particularly, but not exclusively, at the EU level, including policy development, analysis (including prospective dimensions) and assessment. Specific provisions should be made to allow research to respond quickly to, and provide evidence on, issues arising in policy agendas.**

The information gathered during this project will be of direct policy relevance, on the one hand because, thanks to its monitoring system, PEACE-COM will assess the effects of the current policies of the European Union on community conflicts, and on the other hand because it will develop indicators to observe and assess the evolution of these conflicts, in order to set up peace programmes.

- **Map research competencies in Europe and beyond in the field being addressed.**

Beyond the involvement of teams covering more than ten actual or future members states of the European Union, PEACE-COM will aim at a mapping of research competencies in Europe, in the field of community conflicts. This will be achieved by the setting up of an interactive Web Site early in the course of the project. In addition to providing a forum for the electronic publishing of the project’s deliverables and publications, the Web Site, together with the workshops that will be organised in the course of the project, will provide the opportunity to obtain feedback and to interact with all researchers interested in this field.

- **Develop links with major national research programmes or activities in the area(s) addressed by the proposal.**

One of the aims of PEACE-COM will be to ensure the interface and the transfer of knowledge to the institutions or actors on the ground, and in particular develop links with organisations and actors having experienced European Co-operation programmes. This will be achieved by several means, in particular by interviews and by the involvement of these actors in the project’s activities (workshops, publications).

- **Involve, as appropriate, users and stakeholders in the implementation of the project, and develop clear, and targeted dissemination and valorisation strategies, addressing not only scientific audiences, but also policy-makers, other key actors and, where appropriate, the general public.**

PEACE-COM involves partners, like the Non-Estonians’ Integration Foundation, whose pivotal position allows to develop policy contacts at the local, national as well as international levels, with governments as well as with NGOs. Apart from the various activities mentioned above, the involvement of civil society organisations, as well as policy-makers and other key-actors, will also be ensured by the setting up of a mailing list comprising the main actors of each conflict, and by the publication of ‘rapid reports’ upon the completion of each deliverable in the form of executive summaries to be mailed to the interested parties. And two workshops, aimed at non-governmental and grass-root actors, will be organised in Month 15 and in Month 33 of the project.
5. Potential Impact

This project will have benefits at four distinct levels:

- **Conceptual level:** The first added-value of this project is to solidify and to operationalize the concept of community conflicts, which can be applied to a wide spectrum of conflicting situations in the world. This concept allows to compare situations that are usually considered as different, such as minority conflicts and so-called religious conflicts. By pointing to relevant indicators, this concept helps to reduce the difficulty in handling various conflicts at the same time. But this project will also provide a comprehensive study of a range of community conflicts in Europe, of their causes and expressions. By analysing them through a common multi-dimensional framework, it will go beyond monographic approaches and allow a comparative perspective. By examining the evolution of these conflicts in the context of the processes of European integration, it will also help to understand the complex relationships between European integration and the transformation of collective identities inside Europe, as well as in accession countries.

- **Substantive level:** The proposed project will analyse in depth a series of community conflicts in Europe. This analysis will provide insight into existing conflicting situations, and will help to understand their evolution. By monitoring different types of conflicts and of peace processes, it will also point to 1) different types of conflicts that require different treatments, and to 2) various paths to pacification or accommodation. It is moreover important to note that this project will help to classify the different kinds of actors and institutions that play a big role in these situations, and therefore can be considered as main intermediaries or spokespersons with their environment.

- **Empirical and Policy-Relevant level:** After having reviewed existing monitoring systems, and taken their findings or shortcomings into account, this project will devise and test a set of indicators that will monitor not only the evolution of these conflicts, but also the effects of the measures taken at the European level, in order to resolve or appease these conflicts. These indicators will allow the establishment of an observatory for community conflicts in an enlarged Europe. This observatory will provide empirical data for researchers as well as for policy-makers. Moreover, by systematically looking at the policy initiatives taken in these conflicts, the project will identify specific areas of intervention for the European Union, in particular where grassroots initiatives are lacking or insufficient. This will help policy-makers to devise policies and measures that complement existing ones in an efficient way. In a broader sense, it will also facilitate the emergence of new forms of collective processes.

- **European Added Value:** National research on community conflicts usually studies these situations in great haste, when a conflict arises or when violence bursts. Moreover, most of these studies focus only on one case, and there is thus a lack of comparative perspective. The proposed project, on the contrary, wants to promote a truly comparative research, and will avoid the juxtaposition of several case studies, by providing a common conceptual and empirical framework for all conflicts that will be studied. While European research on conflicts will obviously benefit from this new perspective, it is true that this genuine comparative approach can only be realised in a European frame, where several teams are able to work jointly, and in close collaboration with each other.
6. Project management and exploitation/dissemination plans

6.1. Project management

A good project management is an important prerequisite for the success of any project involving co-operation of partners from different countries and across different disciplines. The project management concept for PEACE-COM rests on the following premises:

- Good project management operates through a clear identification of objectives and of the means to achieve these. In this connection it is important to establish milestones and measures of performance in a quality control framework. These milestones and measures of performance are described in section 7.1.

- The designated project co-ordinator, UCL, has a good experience with European research projects. It is institutionally the right partner for comparative and interdisciplinary projects by reason of its former and current research experience. UCL will work closely with the CIR, which was primarily responsible for conceptual development of the project and has a central scientific role in it, in order to ensure overall consistency between management and scientific objectives.

- Good project management builds on explicit decision structures and a transparent functional division of labour per expertise; having said that it is important to recognise that the task of synthesis, integration and dissemination is not an intellectual task alone but also a management and organisational task.

- Communication flows – internal and external -- need to be explicit at each point of the research process.

In recognition of the importance of project management, the PEACE-COM consortium has assigned a separate work package to this (see Detailed Description WP0). In this part of the proposal we elaborate on the management concept underlying PEACE-COM in more detail. We consider the above points in turn.

The role of the co-ordinator

The co-ordinator acts as the general manager of the project in two ways, namely with respect to administrative / technical issues and with respect to scientific issues.

With regard to administrative / technical issues, the co-ordinator is in charge of the following tasks:

1. Establishing and updating a project and address database for the project for the purpose of management and dissemination;
2. Establishing and co-ordinating communication channels between partners within the consortium, and between the consortium and external experts or users for the purpose of dissemination;
3. Providing desk office support for the organisation of consortium meetings or dissemination activities, and providing the material resources for the organisation of consortium meetings (seminar rooms, equipment, etc.) and dissemination activities (printing of brochures, programmes, conference facilities etc.)
4. Collecting cost statements from partners and relevant financial documentation, compiling the summary cost statements for the whole consortium and submitting these to the Commission;
5. Acting as the main contact institute to the Commission services for clarifying questions and relaying information to and from the partners;
6. Distributing the funds for the project to all partners according to the guidelines of the contract.

With regard to scientific management issues, the co-ordinator is in charge of the following tasks:
1. Ensuring that the work and time plan agreed with all partners is followed. In case of delays which can be justified, revising time schedules in such a way so that the overall time organisation of the project is not endangered. The work and time organisation of specific work packages will be supervised in consultation with work package leaders.

2. Establishing and applying quality controls on individual tasks or work packages in order to ensure that the input-output relation operates in a reasonable way. This involves commenting on individual contributions and work packages from the perspective of the project’s overall goals (rather than the perspective of measurable objectives of specific work packages which is the role primarily of the work package leader) and advancing recommendations for their revision if necessary; as well as drawing out the implications of individual contributions or work packages for the overall project or subsequent work packages.

3. Ensuring that all deliverables to the Commission are written in a good standard English and providing desk support for language editing if necessary.

4. Compiling the project’s final report and executive summary on the basis of partners’ contributions, and compiling the project’s progress reports at regular six-month intervals as well as the project final progress and dissemination report upon completion of the project. The progress reports will be written by the coordinator and distributed to all partners for comments / feedback at least two weeks prior to the submission deadline. The progress reports will include an updated summary of (interim) project findings, information on the work and time schedule of individual work packages as well as a management and dissemination update.

5. Writing up the project’s inception report in the first phase of the project to document the detailed work plan of individual work packages as agreed at the kick-off meeting (see below for a description of meetings) in the framework of the state-of-the-art in the field under study.

6. Initiating and co-ordinating activities relating to publications on behalf of the consortium: for instance establishing contacts with potential publishers, negotiating contract conditions and time tables following consultation with partners and channelling all relevant inputs accordingly.

**Decision structures and division of responsibilities**

In joining efforts for the conceptualisation of the PEACE-COM proposal all consortium partners are aware of the contents of this proposal as well as of the proposed work and time plan and of their role in the project. The elaboration of the proposal in other words has been a process of reaching consensus on research needs, objectives, inputs and outputs as well as the methods to be employed. The carrying out of the research will build on the same principle. The consortium meetings and regular communication will serve this objective as well.

Individual partners however display variable involvement in different work packages depending on their professional expertise and following the principle of the division of labour. Some partners will additionally act as work package leaders. The role of the work package leader is to:

- Introduce discussions on the work package they lead and come up with implementation guidelines which ensure comparability and complementarity between the work of different partners;
- Monitor the work of various partners throughout the lifetime of the work package and provide support when needed;
- Act as quality controller for the work of individual partners relating to the work package following the procedures outlined in the previous section;
- Compile the main output of the work package in the form of deliverable and relying on the inputs supplied by the various partners;
- Consult with the co-ordinator about how the output of the work package relates to the overall project objectives.
The following table provides an overview of the division of responsibility among different partners across work packages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work package</th>
<th>Work package leader</th>
<th>Partner No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Background and Historical Report</td>
<td>CIR</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Comparative Methods</td>
<td>ICCR + UCL</td>
<td>5 - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Actors</td>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Means and Repertoires of Action</td>
<td>UCM</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Accommodation Policies</td>
<td>IS-HAS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Monitoring</td>
<td>CIR</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Dissemination</td>
<td>CIR</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0. Project Management</td>
<td>UCL</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table indicates the case studies responsibilities per partner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Studies</th>
<th>Partner Responsible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corsica</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central European Roma Conflict</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Yugoslavia</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walloon-Flemish Conflict</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basque Country</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>4 - 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovene Minority in Austria</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Minority in Estonia</td>
<td>6 - 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Communication flows**

Communication is central to good management. PEACE-COM will use a three-tier communication strategy, each corresponding to long-term, medium-term and short-term management.

The first tier consists of consortium meetings and allows for long-term and overall management. The consortium meetings (which are described in detail in section 7.1 below) are planned in months 1, 9, 15, 27 and 33 of the project. In addition, ad hoc meetings of work package leaders may be scheduled to address specific issues of methodology or scientific cooperation.

The second tier consists of communication through the project’s Web Site. PEACE-COM will establish a Web Site in the first three months of the project. In addition to providing a forum for disseminating information on the project as well as for launching the PEACE-COM monitoring system in month 9 of the project, the Web Site will allow partners to download information on the project like progress reports, papers, draft deliverables as well as the agenda and minutes of the meetings.
The third tier will rely on the use of the e-mail for bilateral discussions or for group mailings regarding the organisation of events, upcoming deadlines, and meetings. Electronic newsletters on the project will be sent at regular quarterly intervals and inform partners about the progress of the project.

The project co-ordinator will establish a project address database at the onset of the project with address co-ordinates of partners as well as of external scholars or users. The ‘external’ contact list of the project will be built up gradually and will be used for dissemination and related events (mailings of brochure, project rapid reports or papers, announcements etc.).

6.2. Plan for using and disseminating knowledge

It is clear from what was said above that the project addresses two primary users: the academic research community on the one hand and the policy community on the other. The policy community includes not only politicians and policy-makers at European level; but also actors involved at the grassroots or intermediate levels. In the social sciences, dissemination is the most important means for ensuring that the project’s results are exploited by its potential users. A dissemination strategy must be explicit about the links between the research process and the dissemination process which in turn necessitate being explicit about:

- The links between the project’s outputs (deliverables) and the standard dissemination tools available to social science research (publications, workshops, press releases, rapid reports); and

- The links between the dissemination tools and the potential users of the project, recognising that not all tools are relevant or useful for all users;

The project’s deliverables provide the basis to evaluate the project’s progress (both internally by the consortium partners and externally by the Commission services or academic peers). For the purpose of dissemination it is however not enough to rely on the deliverables. The project can have a strategic impact only if its results can be disseminated in the right format to the potential users. The format of deliverables is often not adequate for this purpose.

We will therefore use the deliverables as a basis for:

- Academic publications, namely books and articles, targeting the research community, the first main user of the project results;

- Press releases, targeting the wider public in several European countries;

- Rapid reports in the form of executive summaries of the project’s interim and final results, targeting the policy communities and the political elites at European level and in several European countries. In particular, amongst our main targets will be the think-tanks that are close to policymakers, and that can act as driving-belts with the policy communities.

The above classification recognises that users are heterogeneous in terms of both interest and function. Thus whereas the research community is of course interested in the details of the research design and the theoretical framework of research (not least also for the purpose of validation) the same cannot be said of politicians or policy-makers who are more interested in reading material which is directly policy-relevant and applied.

Besides the above tools, the project consortium will organise two workshops in the course of the project (month 15 and month 33) in order to initiate the exchange of ideas among interested scholars within the research community as well as for facilitating a better science-policy interaction. The workshops will follow the ‘clustering’ principle: besides providing the opportunity to the project’s partners to present their results to an external audience, scholars working on related themes and non-members of the consortium will be invited to present their work. This will provide the opportunity to better ‘cluster’ or synthesise research dealing with community conflicts. Finally, the monitoring system to be organised by the proposed project will be made publicly available for further use and exploitation.
The importance attached by this project to dissemination is shown by the fact that the latter has also been assigned a separate work package (see work package 7). The specification of dissemination as a ‘research task’ in itself is expected to facilitate the operationalisation of the above dissemination strategy: the lead partners of WP7 will provide the material and organisational resources necessary for dissemination (like organising workshops or providing editing support) and will co-ordinate between and among partners for ensuring that deliverables are indeed transformed into publications, rapid reports and press releases. The specification of publication as a distinct research task in individual work packages (see detailed work package descriptions) is expected likewise to contribute to making dissemination an intrinsic part of the research process.

All consortium partners will be involved in dissemination. Next to co-authored or co-edited publications, individual partners will also be encouraged to publish individually, including in their own languages. Thus whilst all deliverables will be written in English, the publications to result from the project will be in several European languages. This multi-level dissemination will be enhanced by the dissemination capability of each partner of the consortium which mostly comprises inter-disciplinary or multi-disciplinary departments or research units with a strong European profile and policy contacts within their own country and with international organisations:

The Centre for Comparative Politics at UCL, aims, among other things, to bring together comparativists, to offer them a locus of scientific exchange, to promote collective and interdiscipliary research projects, and to establish links with other similar centres around the world, will also be central to the dissemination activities of the project; the involvement of its academic and researchers in several international projects and networks will enhance the diffusion of the results and findings of the project;

The IS-HAS will also help disseminating the findings of this project by the activities of its research groups and by its regular exchanges with numerous institutes all over the world; its books and collections of papers, which are published in almost twenty countries, will also help improving the dissemination process;

The UCM team will play an important role in the dissemination activities through the courses and academic events organised by the Complutense University, one of the oldest Spanish Universities, and also by the activities of its research groups;

The CIR will play an active role in dissemination by reason of its collaboration with various institutions in France and abroad, and in particular through its association with the European Association for the Advancement of Social Sciences (EA). The EA workshops, research groups and other various academic events will enhance the dissemination potential of the consortium; the CIR also has experience with the organisation of international workshops;

As can be read in its description (see below the section on the expertise of participating institutions), dissemination is central to ICCR activities. This institute has its own quarterly journal: *Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research* (Taylor and Francis of Routledge, now in its 15th year of publication); and book series Contemporary Trends in European Social Sciences (Ashgate); the ICCR also has experience with the organisation of expert workshops and panel-led consultations (also through the Internet);

The IF, by its pivotal position, can rely on policy contacts at the international level, with governments as well as with NGOs, and at the local level; together with the IISS, that is currently concentrating on conflict prevention and adjustment policies and mechanisms in the framework of projects relating to the monitoring of ethnic relations in Estonia since 1998, they will play an active role in dissemination in the Baltic States and central European countries.

The Department of Social and Political Sciences of the University of Cyprus will also contribute actively to dissemination both at the local and at the international level, as it pays particular attention to multidisciplinary research in co-ordination with other programs of the University or other research centres in Cyprus, along with foreign universities and such centers abroad.
Finally, the G17 Institute, through its European studies department in Belgrade, will provide a link with the actors, both non-governmental and official, involved in the numerous programmes concerning peace and reconciliation in ex-Yugoslavia.

7. Workplan – for whole duration of the project

7.1. Introduction - general description and milestones

General description

The duration of the project will be 36 months.

The PEACE-COM project will be divided in eight work packages: work packages 1 to 6 relate to the project’s research design. With reference to work packages 7 and 0 which are also described in detail below, suffice here to note the following: WP0 will deal with all aspects relating to the project’s management – both scientific and administrative, its objective being to ensure the timely completion of the project and the delivery of high quality research. WP7 on the other hand, 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. The project’s final report will be published as a book, interim findings as articles in peer-reviewed journals.

We discuss each of these tasks in turn.

Research activities

Background and Historical Report [WP1]

In order to understand the causes of community conflicts in Europe, this work package will review their history, and relate it to the construction of the European Union. Using the existing literature in the field, it will present and discuss the different positions on the general causes and origins of community conflicts in Europe, and in particular will investigate the effects of European integration on existing conflicts, and will assess whether this integration has had the effects of intensifying, or appeasing, these conflicts. It will analyse if it has led to the emergence of new conflicts, or to the reawakening of old quarrels. This work package will also clarify and conceptualize various notions like ‘ethnicity’ and ‘conflicts’ that will be at the core of our research.

The second main objective of WP1 will be to build a common typology of community conflicts. This typology will be used throughout the whole project, and will ensure the comparability of methodology and data obtained. It will also facilitate exchanges between partners and disciplines. This typology will be built around general criteria such as the level of violence, the characteristics of the party system, the length of the conflict, the demographic weight of each community, etc. But this typology will also include criteria the significance of which will have been put in evidence by the review of community conflicts in relation to Europeanisation.

One of the important tasks of WP1 will be to refine this typology in view of the empirical data obtained through the other work packages.

WP1 will be divided in three parts: Part A, running from month 0 to month 6, will be dedicated to the historical report; Part B, running from month 9 to month 15, will concentrate on the building of the typology; finally, Part
C, running from month 27 to month 33, will rework the typology according to the empirical findings obtained through the other work packages.

Comparative Methods [WP2]

In general terms, comparison between the various case studies will be carried out:

- on the one hand, through qualitative comparison of the processes (at work in each case);

- on the other hand, in a more systematic way, through "systematic comparative case analysis" (with specific techniques), developed more specifically in WP2.

The first aim of this work package is to apply innovative comparative methods to reach more authoritative comparative conclusions. In particular, the consortium will resort to a “systematic comparative case analysis” design, in order to systematically compare the 9 cases on which some qualitative and quantitative data has been gathered, with the help of innovative comparative methods and techniques. This work package will therefore operationalize a set of variables and conduct a systematic analysis of the 9 cases with the help of various innovative techniques. This work package will thus deliver some distinct methodological added value (confrontation and testing of different types of “systematic comparative case studies” techniques, in a European context).

The second objective of this work package is to elaborate the questionnaire survey that will be used by the following work packages. This work package will therefore compile a database with a time dimension, for each case study, in order to establish who are / have been the main actors involved in these conflicts; second, this work package will include the selection of the 100 actors per conflict that will be used as “target actors”, according to criteria of representativeness and diversity. It will also build, in close collaboration with all partners, the questionnaire to be sent to these actors, and ensure its sending and translation into the relevant languages. WP2 will run from month 1 to month 33 of the project.

Actors [WP3]

In order to understand how these conflicts survive and evolve, we need to identify the motivations of their main actors, and their willingness towards reconciliation. The first task of WP3 will therefore be to analyse the data obtained on these subjects through the questionnaires previously sent. In parallel with WP5, WP3 will also conduct in-depth interviews with a restricted sample of 15 to 30 relevant actors per conflict, in order to scrutinise their discourses and opinions, assess their commitment to peace, as well as their involvement in cross-cutting activities.

The data obtained through the interviews will be completed by a wider analysis of the language of conflict or of reconciliation, through a documentary and network analysis, that will study the relationships between these actors, and assess the degree of social segregation. Observation will also be conducted in the various chosen cases, with a specific focus on the conflicts that are currently engaged in peace processes.

WP3 will review the changes in the distribution of social power caused by the appeasement of conflict. Moreover, it will look at the sources of legitimacy of these groups and institutions, and in particular at the attitudes of the media and intellectuals. It will try to define whether there is a specific elite in this type of conflicts, and specify the role played by specific sections of the population, such as women and children. It will also pay particular attention to the role of intellectuals and the impact of the media in these conflicts. In this perspective, one objective of this work package will be to look at education schemes which seek to
promote accommodation and better understanding between rival communities, and to assess their impact on
the reproduction of conflicting cultures. Concerning peace initiatives, this work package will also focus on
international and non-governmental institutions, and examine their networks. WP3 will run from month 9 to
month 33.

Means and Repertoires of Action [WP4]

This work package will review and analyse the actions undertaken by the groups in conflict, whether oriented
towards the other community, or the general environment, and in particular towards the international opinion
and the European Union. It will evaluate in what ways the status of each community affects the strategies
undertaken by the groups, e.g. in the fields of violence or litigation. This WP will distinguish general types of
action (legal / illegal; violent / non violent; group-based / based on individuals, etc.) and link these to the
characteristics of each conflict, and in particular to the respective position of each community or organisation:
e.g. does the fact of being a very small minority, or on the contrary a numerous group, lead to different types
of action? What are the specificities of actions undertaken by women’s organisations? Do border
communities undertake specific strategies, e.g. in two or more countries at the same time? In what cases
does the appeal to an external / international mediation seem of peculiar importance?

In order to do so, WP4 will conduct observation on a restricted number of case studies, whose developments
will be of specific interest during the course of this project. It will also analyse, in co-operation with the work
packages 3 and 5, the data obtained through the questionnaires on the question of actions. WP4 will run
from month 15 to month 33.

Accommodation policies [WP5]

Work package 5 will comprise the most labour and time intensive part of the project. It will run from month 3
to month 33 of the project and will focus on policies or initiatives set up to handle these conflicts, whether
coming from the communities themselves (“grassroots initiatives”), from the national level (e.g. institutional
arrangements) or even from an outside mediating power. This work package will analyse the conditions of
success or failure of these policies, and relate these to the typology of conflicts elaborated in WP1. It will also
identify “holes” in accommodation policies, leaving room for additional measures. This work package will
answer the following questions: what are the main types of policies, and where do they take their origins?
How are they implemented? At what level(s) are these policies lacking or insufficient? What is the specific
contribution of international and non-governmental organisations?

WP5 will implement three different approaches. First, it will review the existing types of accommodation
policies and tools or levers used, and relate these to the actors, groups or institutions, involved in these
initiatives. This it will do through an observation of a restricted number of case studies which are specifically
relevant in terms of accommodation policies. This observation will also help us to identify areas of
intervention where policy initiatives are lacking and necessary. Second, in close co-ordination with work
packages 3 and 4, it will analyse the data obtained through the questionnaires on the question of policies.
Finally, in parallel with WP3, it will carry out face-to-face interviews with key actors, in order to analyse the
processes of policy elaboration and implementation, and to assess their outcomes.

Monitoring [WP6]

This work package, building on the findings of WP1 concerning the effects of European Integration on
community conflicts, will elaborate measurable indicators for monitoring the community conflicts in the
European Union as well as in accession countries. By critically reviewing existing monitoring techniques, this
work package will build on previous experiments, and try to supplement them, in particular by paying attention to the evolution of community conflicts during the process of enlargement, and by favouring an interdisciplinary approach. The indicators should to be useful to give some idea of conflicts about to emerge, and of situations favourable to conflict.

These indicators will be tested on two case studies, one inside the Union, the other in an accession country, but will also be confronted to the judgements of the key actors who will have been contacted during the survey. The two case studies will be chosen by partners at the beginning of the project. This confrontation will be followed by a refinement of the indicators. The monitoring system will finally be developed into an electronic version intended for policy-makers as well as for grass-root actors. WP6 will run from month 9 to month 33.

Dissemination [WP7]

The work package on Dissemination (WP7) will deal with the aspects relating to the project’s management – both scientific and administrative. The objective of this work package is to ensure the timely completion of the project and the delivery of high quality research. Dissemination is of particular interest for this project, by reason of its direct policy relevance. An interactive Web Site, favouring feedback on the monitoring system, will be set up in the early course of the project, and a mailing list comprising the main actors selected for each conflict will inform them every six month about the implementation of the project. These actors will also be given access to the data bank, and will receive at the end of each year a specific brochure summarising the main results of our research.

As for academic activities, the co-ordination meetings will be conceptualised in a way that 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. The project’s final report will be published as a book, interim findings as articles in peer-reviewed journals. Priority will also be given to dissemination towards actors in the field, especially towards NGOs and cross-communities groups. WP7 will run throughout the project’s lifetime, i.e. from month 1 to month 36.

Consortium management activities

The work package on Project Management and Co-ordination (WP0) will ensure the timely completion of the project and the delivery of high quality research. WP0 will run throughout the project’s lifetime, i.e. from month 1 to month 36. As explained above, this project displays particular attention to overall management and co-ordination issues. The objective of this work package is to link together the project components and partners, and to ensure the communication flows with the Commission.

To reiterate in brief, the co-ordinator acts as the general manager of the project in two ways, namely with respect to administrative / technical issues and with respect to scientific issues. With regard to administrative / technical issues, the co-ordinator is in charge of the following tasks:

1. Establishing and updating a project and address database for the project for the purpose of management and dissemination;
2. Establishing and co-ordinating communication channels between partners within the consortium, and between the consortium and external experts or users for the purpose of dissemination;
3. Providing desk office support for the organisation of consortium meetings or dissemination activities, and providing the material resources for the organisation of consortium meetings (seminar rooms, equipment, etc.) and dissemination activities (printing of brochures, programmes, conference facilities etc.)
4. Collecting cost statements from partners and relevant financial documentation, compiling the summary cost statements for the whole consortium and submitting these to the Commission;

5. Acting as the main contact institute to the Commission services for clarifying questions and relaying information to and from the partners;

6. Distributing the funds for the project to all partners according to the guidelines of the contract.

With regard to scientific management issues, the co-ordinator is in charge of the following tasks:

1. Ensuring that the work and time plan agreed with all partners is followed. In case of delays which can be justified, revising time schedules in such a way so that the overall time organisation of the project is not endangered. The work and time organisation of specific work packages will be supervised in consultation with work package leaders.

2. Establishing and applying quality controls on individual tasks or work packages in order to ensure that the input-output relation operates in a reasonable way. This involves commenting on individual contributions and work packages from the perspective of the project's overall goals (rather than the perspective of measurable objectives of specific work packages which is the role primarily of the work package leader) and advancing recommendations for their revision if necessary; as well as drawing out the implications of individual contributions or work packages for the overall project or subsequent work packages.

3. Ensuring that all deliverables to the Commission are written in a good standard English and providing desk support for language editing if necessary.

4. Compiling the project's final report and executive summary on the basis of partners' contributions, and compiling the project's progress reports at regular six-month intervals as well as the project final progress and dissemination report upon completion of the project. The progress reports will be written by the co-ordinator and distributed to all partners for comments / feedback at least two weeks prior to the submission deadline. The progress reports will include an updated summary of (interim) project findings, information on the work and time schedule of individual work packages as well as a management and dissemination update.

5. Writing up the project's inception report in the first phase of the project to document the detailed work plan of individual work packages as agreed at the kick-off meeting (see below for a description of meetings) in the framework of the state-of-the-art in the field under study.

Initiating and co-ordinating activities relating to publications on behalf of the consortium: for instance establishing contacts with potential publishers, negotiating contract conditions and time tables following consultation with partners and channelling all relevant inputs accordingly.

With respect to scientific management, the coordinator will work closely with partner 4, which was primarily responsible for project design. The details of the relationship will be specified in the consortium agreement.

**Quality control: milestones and measures of performance**

Research evaluation studies have shown that in major international projects involving numerous partners a frequent reason for the non-delivery of results has to do with the failure to recognise the importance of putting into practice (rather than merely verbalising) the interrelation between tasks (and partners). The co-ordinator has here a major role to play and so do individual work package leaders. They must however also be able to rely on a set of standard or routinised procedures that facilitate the drawing of these interconnections. The definition of milestones and of measures of performance are such tools.

Milestones represent events or dates in the lifetime of a project at which sufficient information relating to the project's outputs and results (measures of performance) becomes available to allow the evaluation of
whether the project is meeting its objectives. The project needs to be managed and evaluated from different perspectives: namely with reference to the work’s progress; financial management; scientific output and interrelationships.

A research project like PEACE-COM has four sets of milestones, each associated with different measures of performance:

The **first set** coincides with the dates for progress reports: PEACE-COM will deliver progress reports at regular six-month intervals. Progress reports provide the consortium and the Commission services with the possibility to evaluate ongoing work and if necessary to react to delays or changes in direction.

The **second set** coincides with the dates for submission of cost statements. Cost statements will be submitted at regular twelve month intervals, i.e. at month 12, 24 and 36 of the project. The cost statements provide an opportunity to the consortium as well as to the Commission services to establish whether the link between the efforts invested and the expected outcomes is reasonable and according to plan.

The **third set** coincides with the two-month period prior to the delivery of project results in the form of a deliverable to the Commission services. PEACE-COM has a set of fourteen scientific deliverables - of which seven are intermediary deliverables - which will document the results of work undertaken by the project in the framework of a work package. When compiling the deliverable the work package leader will rely on individual partners’ inputs and is thus in the position to also evaluate the soundness of the work in relation to the objectives of the work package. The co-ordinator will do the same with reference to the overall project’s objectives. Subsequently these deliverables can be used for external evaluation, i.e. by the Commission services, or for peer-review. Peer-review will be encouraged in PEACE-COM also for the purpose of the preparation of publications. The two dissemination workshops to be organised by PEACE-COM will also be used for obtaining feedback from external experts and users on the project’s outputs and results.

The high number of deliverables in PEACE-COM is justified by the scope of the project (multi-disciplinary approach to community conflicts and a wide number of case studies, which is also reflected in the number of project months, namely, 229 over three years). These deliverables will be necessary to document the progress of the work and provide partners as well as externals the possibility to validate the research.

The fourth set of milestones coincides with the dates for consortium meetings. Five consortium meetings are planned in PEACE-COM. We describe below in brief the agenda of these meetings:

1. The kick-off meeting will take place in month 1 or 2 of the project (upon signature of the contract) – its main task will be to specify in detail the work plan for WP1, WP2 and WP5 which commence during the first six months of the project. The kick-off meeting will also discuss the inception report to be submitted together with the first progress report in month 6 of the project. The kick-off meeting will also be used to discuss the first publicity material for the project (brochures and Web Site) as well as for exchanging information on relevant contact persons for the project (users and academics) for the purpose of dissemination.

2. The second consortium meeting will take place in month 9 the project following the completion of the first part of WP1 and of WP5 and at the commencement of WP3 and WP6, as well as at the beginning of the second part of WP1 and WP5. The second consortium meeting will provide the opportunity to review the first exploratory phase of the work for work packages 1, 2 and 5 and on this basis decide about the precise time planning for tasks during the second year (fieldwork, actors interviews, observation). The second consortium meeting will also be used for exchanging ideas on WP2 which will feed WP3, WP4 as well as WP5. WP3, WP4 and WP5 are intentionally set to run in part in parallel as the work on the questionnaires in WP2, and the work on the actors in WP3 will inform the following work packages. Between the kick-off meeting and the second consortium meeting it may be necessary to convene a methodologically focused meeting of work package leaders.
3. The third consortium meeting will take place in month 15 of the project following the completion of WP2, of the first part of WP3, WP5 and WP6, and of the second part of WP1. This meeting will also coincide with the beginning of WP4. The objective of the third consortium meeting will be to discuss the data obtained through the questionnaires, and to choose the case studies on which an in-depth analysis of the repertoires of action, and of the accommodation policies, will be conducted. Following the clustering principle, this third consortium meeting will also correspond to the first workshop of the project, dedicated to the models of community conflicts in Europe. This workshop will give the opportunity to discuss the first findings of WP1 with policy-makers and grass-root actors, as well as with other scholars working on related themes.

4. The fourth consortium meeting will take place in month 27 of the project, following the completion of the first parts of WP4, WP5 and WP6 (and of their related deliverables), and at the beginning of the last part of WP1. WP6 will come up with measurable indicators for monitoring the community conflicts in Europe. These will be tested with two case studies. One of the objectives of this fourth consortium meeting is therefore to assess this empirical testing of the indicators, and to decide on the ways to refine new ones.

5. Finally, the fifth consortium meeting will take place in month 33 of the project, three months prior to completion of the project. The objective of this final meeting will be to discuss the findings and conclusions of the project as a whole and comment on the final report, a draft of which will be prepared by the co-ordinator by that time. This last consortium meeting will also coincide with the second workshop of the project, dedicated to the accommodation policies. This workshop will therefore focus on policy-making, and is intended to provide discussions and ideas about “good practices” in policies, and ways to improve the current peace programmes.

Thus it is clear that pivotal phases are: the first two months of the project (kick-off meeting, detailed work plans); the months 12 to 15 (first cost statement, second progress report, submission of D3 and D4, third consortium meeting and first workshop), as well as the months 30 to 33 (fifth progress report, submission of D8, D9, D10, D11, D12 and D13, fifth consortium meeting and second workshop). Still it is important to distinguish milestones according to time and objective in order to recall that good project management involves management from different perspectives. The above management procedures can facilitate quality control including, very importantly, the ability of the consortium to deal with problematic or crisis situations. Such situations cannot be excluded, whereby in a project which relies on good management procedures their possibility of occurring is minimised.
7.2. **Work planning and timetable** (GANNT Chart)
7.3.  **Graphical presentation of work packages** (PERT chart)
7.4. **Work package list /overview**

The first following table specifies for each work package the individual research tasks. Although several work packages run in parallel during the project, the reader can recognise that the individual research tasks have been tightly defined, in order to distribute equitably the workload during the three years of the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP No</th>
<th>Work package title</th>
<th>Lead Partner No</th>
<th>Person-months</th>
<th>Start month</th>
<th>End month</th>
<th>Deliverable No</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Background and Historical Report</td>
<td>P4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>D1, D9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Comparative Methods</td>
<td>P5 – P1</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>D2, D8</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Actors</td>
<td>P1</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>D6, D10</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Means and Repertoires of Action</td>
<td>P3</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>D7, D11</td>
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<td>Accommodation Policies</td>
<td>P2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>D3, D12</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>P4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>D4, D13</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Dissemination</td>
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<td>Publications, workshops (D5, D14 and D15)</td>
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<td>Project Management and Co-ordination</td>
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<td>Inception, Progress reports – Final Report D16</td>
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### Deliverables list

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<td>D1</td>
<td>Community conflicts in Europe: A review of the literature</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>D2</td>
<td>Questionnaire Report</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Models of accommodation policies</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>RE</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>D4</td>
<td>Indicators to monitor community conflicts</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>PU</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>PU</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>D6</td>
<td>Actors of community conflicts: Attitudes and opinions</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>RE</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>D7</td>
<td>Models of Action</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>D8</td>
<td>A systematic comparative description of 9 community conflicts: key conclusions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,5</td>
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<tr>
<td>D9</td>
<td>Community conflicts and modes of conflict resolution in Europe: A Typology</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Actors of community conflicts: Discourses, attitudes and networks</td>
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<td>D12</td>
<td>Accommodation policies in community conflicts: models and areas of intervention</td>
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<td>Community Conflicts in Europe: A Monitoring System</td>
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Total: 153
7.6. **Work package descriptions**

**Work Package 1: Background and Historical Report**

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<th>Work package number</th>
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<th>Activity Type</th>
<th>Participant id</th>
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**Objectives**

This work package will review the history of community conflicts in Europe, in relation to the construction of the European Union. Using the existing literature in the field, it will present and discuss the different positions on the general causes and origins of community conflicts in Europe, and in particular will investigate the effects of European integration on existing conflicts.

**Description of work**

This work package will comprise the following tasks:

- Review the existing theoretical and empirical scientific literature on the various community conflicts in Europe;
- Synthesise the findings and conclusion of previous research in a transversal approach, like official, governmental reports and surveys, but also previous European projects on this topic;
- Write up D1: “Community conflicts in Europe: A review of the literature”;
- Using the various case study reports that will be prepared by each team, specify distinct models of community conflicts in the European Union and in accession countries;
- Identify and analyse models of community conflict resolution that are available in the relevant literature, whether scientific or “official”;
- In parallel with the setting-up of the monitoring system, and with research conducted through WP5 on accommodation policies, draw the relations between these findings and the process of European integration;
- Re-work the typology of community conflicts and of modes of resolution according to the findings of the other work packages.
- Write up D9, “Community conflicts and modes of conflict resolution in Europe: A Typology”

Re-work D9 for publication in a professional journal.

**Deliverables**

This work package will have two deliverables: D1 “Community conflicts in Europe: A review of the literature”, due in month 6, will provide a review of the literature on community conflicts. D9 “Community conflicts and modes of conflict resolution in Europe: A Typology”, due in month 33, will summarise the findings of this work package, in relation to the findings of the other work packages.

**Milestones and expected result**

The main input of this work package will be to provide, using a truly comparative and interdisciplinary approach, a typology of community conflicts in Europe, as well as an assessment of the effects of the
process of European integration on these conflicts.

But this work package will also provide input for all the subsequent work packages. The publication of D9 “Community conflicts and modes of conflict resolution in Europe: A Typology” will provide a reference material for all those working in the research community.
## Work Package 2: Comparative Methods

<table>
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<td>Person-months per participant</td>
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### Objectives

The first objective of this work package will consist in a concerted effort to apply innovative comparative methods to reach more authoritative comparative conclusions. In particular, the consortium will resort to a "systematic comparative case analysis" design, in order to systematically compare the 9 cases on which some qualitative and quantitative data has been gathered, with the help of innovative comparative methods and techniques.

The second objective of this work package will be to elaborate the questionnaire survey that will be used by the following work packages. This work package will therefore compile a database with a time dimension, for each case study, in order to establish who are / have been the main actors involved in these conflicts; second, this work package will include the selection of the 100 actors per conflict that will be used as “target actors”, according to criteria of representativeness and diversity. It will also build, in close collaboration with all partners, the questionnaire to be sent to these actors, and ensure its sending and translation into the relevant languages.

### Description of work

This work package will comprise the following tasks:

- Co-ordination with all the partners, with regards to the type/format of quantitative and qualitative data that will be gathered (to ensure further operationalisation)
- Operationalisation of a set of “condition” variables (different operationalisations: dichotomous, multivalue and “fuzzy” [fuzzy-set scores]) and an “outcome” variable (the dependent variable) for each one of the 9 cases.
- Systematic analysis of the 9 cases thus operationalised, with the help of three specific innovative techniques: Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fs/QCA software), fuzzy Sets (fs/QCA software) and TOSMANA (Tosmana software).

  Write up D8 “A systematic comparative description of 9 community conflicts: key conclusions”
  Confrontation/interpretation of the comparative results by the case specialists (and comparative discussion)

In relation to the elaboration of the questionnaire, this work package will also involve the following tasks:

- In collaboration with all partners, compile a database with a time dimension in each case study in order to establish who are / have been over time the main actors of the conflicts;
- Distinguish these actors by the type of institution to which they belong (economic, political, cultural, religious, etc.), by their practices and sources of legitimacy;
- Select 100 people for each case studied, according to criteria of representativeness and of diversity. This sample should include political as well as economical and business actors, government officials and activists of NGOs;
- In collaboration with all partners, build a questionnaire to be sent to these actors, investigating their personal and professional paths, but also their actions and opinions towards the conflict;
- Ensure the translation of the questionnaire into the relevant languages, and its sending to the targeted actors;

  Write up D2 “Questionnaire Report”.
Deliverables
This work package will produce two deliverables, D2 “Questionnaire Report”, due in month 12, which will be used as a reference during WP3, WP4 and WP5, and D8 “A systematic comparative description of 9 community conflicts: key conclusions”, due in month 33.

Milestones and expected result
This work package will allow the project team to make the most of the systematic qualitative data gathered for the 9 cases (in a comparative way and for each one of the case studies). It will also deliver some distinct methodological added value (confrontation and testing of different types of « systematic comparative case studies » techniques, in a European context).

This WP will also provide a database on the main actors of each conflict, which will act as a reference material for all those working on these conflicts. Moreover, the questionnaire built during this work package will be of essential importance for the following work packages, as it will help collect the data on the background and opinions of the relevant actors of the community conflicts under study.
Work Package 3: Actors

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Work package number</th>
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</thead>
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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participant id</td>
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<tr>
<td>Person-months per participant:</td>
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</table>

Objectives

In order to understand how these conflicts survive and evolve, we need to identify who are their main actors, and what are the institutions that are central to their development. In this perspective, one important problem is the question of the relationships between these actors, and in particular the cross-community relationships and networks that may have developed despite the conflict. Concerning peace initiatives, this work package will also focus on international and non-governmental institutions, and examine their networks.

Description of work

This work package will involve the following tasks:

In parallel with WP5, build a restricted sample of main actors, including actors from various backgrounds and institutions (political parties, journalists, women’s organisations, activists of NGOs, etc.); this sample should include 15 to 30 actors per conflict, depending on the size of the concerned country or region. These actors should be coming from different sectors of activity, and defending different political options;

Conduct face-to-face interviews. These interviews will have to clarify the reasons for engagement, the attitudes towards Europe and the impact of the enlargement process in accession countries;

Write up D6 “Actors of community conflicts: Attitudes and opinions”;

Study the language of conflict, and the language of reconciliation where it exists, through a documentary analysis of the actors’ discourses (party programmes, iconography, NGOs brochures, legislation, etc.); this analysis will for instance identify recurrent topics, words, pictures, symbols and themes appearing in these discourses.

Through an analysis of existing institutional, political or social relationships, conduct a network analysis, in order to analyse the connections between these actors, but also to understand the extent to which cleavages are cross-cutting, and to assess the degree of social segregation; this analysis should also show the various alliances, relations, but also links of dependence, existing between these actors.

Write up D10 "Actors of community conflicts: Discourses, attitudes and networks"

Deliverables

This work package will product two deliverables. D6 “Actors of community conflicts: Attitudes and opinions”, due in month 21, will comprise, together with a full length report on the interviews conducted, a list of key actors for each case studied. D10 “Actors of community conflicts: Discourses, attitudes and networks”, due in month 33, will provide a comparative report on key actors, through their status, discourses, opinions and attitudes.

Milestones an expected result

The main result of this work package will be to provide an in-depth analysis of attitudes and reasons for engagement of the main actors of the 9 conflicts studied. Through a network analysis, this work package will also help mapping the relationships existing between these actors, which often determine the success or failure of policy initiatives, especially in the field of peace-building.

By looking at the most relevant actors in each conflict, and by compiling a database of the main actors, this
work package is of direct policy relevance, as it points to spokesmen or intermediaries for policy-makers. It is also expected to provide a reference material for all those concerned by these conflicts.
Work Package 4: Means and Repertoires of Action

Work package number | 4 | Start date or starting event: | Month 15
Activity Type | RTD |  
Participant id | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 
Person-months per participant: | 5 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 

Objectives
To study the actions undertaken by the groups in conflict, whether oriented towards the other community, or the general environment, and in particular towards the international opinion and the European Union. This WP will distinguish general types of action (legal / illegal; violent / non violent; group-based / based on individuals, etc.) and link these to the characteristics of each conflict, and in particular to the respective position of each community: e.g. does the fact of being a very small minority, or on the contrary a numerous group lead to different types of action? Do border communities undertake specific strategies, e.g. in two or more countries at the same time? In what cases does the appeal to an external / international mediation seem of peculiar importance?

Description of work
This work package will involve the following tasks:

Analyse the data gathered through the elite survey conducted in WP2 and WP3, concerning means of action;

Thanks to the elite survey and to the literature review undertaken for WP1, make an inventory of general types of actions undertaken during community conflicts, and specify their internal or cross-cutting characteristics; distinguish actions undertaken according to their targets and their main characteristics (legal/illegal; violent/peaceful, etc.).

Explore the links between types of action and the general status of the communities using them (minority/majority; central/peripheral; legal status or not, etc.), and with the type of actors (NGOs, women’s organisations, etc.);

Write up D7 “Models of Action”;

Conduct observation on the case studies that will present interesting evolutions and characteristics during the course of this work package; in particular, assess the evolution of the level of violence, of the recourse to juridical means, to political or cultural action, etc.

Analyse the sequences of actions and the occurrences between actions undertaken at the same time; in particular, explore the ways in which the failure of certain strategies lead to the use of other types of action like violence;

Write up D11 “Repertoires and Means of Action”

Elaborate a publication plan for D7 as a book or special issue of a thematic journal.

Deliverables
WP4 has two deliverables. D7, “Models of Action”, due in month 27, will analyse the data gathered through the survey on the subject of the means of action, and elaborate a typology of general types of actions undertaken during community conflicts. D11 “Repertoires and Means of Action”, will draw the relation between this typology and the evolution of the chosen case studies. As part of the dissemination strategy, this deliverable will be presented and discussed at the local level.

Milestones and expected result
The main result of the work package will be to make an inventory of general types of actions undertaken during community conflicts, and to explore the links between types of action and the general status of the communities using them. One other valuable input of this work package will be to explore the ways in which the failure of certain strategies lead to the use of other types of action like violence.

By providing an overall view and analysis of the different types of actions undertaken during community conflicts, WP4 is expected to be of direct scientific and policy relevance, as these data will help policy-makers as well as NGOs to set up appropriate responses to these actions.
Work Package 5: Accommodation Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Person-months per participant</td>
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Objectives

The objective of this work package is to study policy or grass-root initiatives that aim at appeasement of these conflicts. This work package will answer the following questions: what are the main type of policies, and where do they take their origins? How are they implemented? At what level(s) are these policies lacking or insufficient? What is the specific contribution of international and non-governmental organisations?

Description of work

Using data gathered by each team on the 9 conflicts studied in the course of this project, make an inventory of the different types of policies of management, by classifying the tools or levers used, with a specific focus on EU policies; in particular, an inventory of EU policies and programmes concerning these conflicts should be made, putting the stress on their main characteristics (e.g. economic incentives, political influence, humanitarian action, etc.).

For each conflict studied, identify groups or institutions involved in these initiatives (NGOs, women's organisations, political parties, etc.), assess their role and specify for each of these actors the main actions undertaken; in particular, look at the role played by external actors (e.g. Council of Europe, Red Cross, Council of Churches, etc.);

Write up D3 “Models of accommodation policies”

In parallel with WP3, develop guidelines for carrying out face-to-face interviews with relevant actors in these groups or institutions; determine the 15 to 30 actors to be interviewed in each case, insuring their representativeness.

Carry out face-to-face interviews with key actors;

Using data gathered during these interviews as well as during the other work packages, identify, in a comparative perspective, areas of intervention where policy initiatives are lacking and necessary;

Write up D12 “Accommodation policies in community conflicts: models and areas of intervention”;

Elaborate a publication plan for D12 as a book and / or a special issue of a thematic journal.

Deliverables

WP5 has two deliverables. D3 “Models of accommodation policies”, due in month 15, will provide an overall critic of the various types of management policies. D12 “Accommodation policies in community conflicts: models and areas of intervention”, due in month 33, will comprise a comparative report and a full length report with a data appendix to cover the country specific reports. It will also analyse the discourses of the actors implicated in management policies, and will include a full length report on the interviews conducted. The appendix to this report will also include the list of key actors interviewed.

Milestones and expected result

Besides a detailed comparative presentation and critic of management policies undertaken so far in each of these conflicts, the main result of this work package will be to identify areas of intervention where policy initiatives are lacking and necessary. This work package will also provide an overall description of actors involved in management policies, and of their opinions, suggestions and claims.
The information gathered in WP5 is expected to be of direct policy relevance, in particular for understanding what policy initiatives are needed to reach appeasement and accommodation in these conflicts. This work package will therefore point to “good practices”, whether coming from the communities in conflict themselves, from national governments or from international and non-governmental organisations.
Work Package 6: Monitoring

<table>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Person-months per participant: 2  3  3  10  2  2  2  1  3</td>
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Objectives

This work package, building on the findings of WP1 concerning the effects of European Integration on community conflicts, and on the “systematic comparative case analysis” conducted in WP2, will elaborate measurable indicators for monitoring the community conflicts in the European Union as well as in accession countries. It will also test the transferability of the indicators elaborated 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.

Description of work

WP6 will comprise the following tasks:

Critically review existing monitoring techniques, especially the ones that have already been developed by the European Union, and identify their holes and weaknesses, in order to supplement them; identify the most useful and relevant indicators developed by these monitoring systems;

On the basis of the previous work packages, specify the relevant dimensions for assessing the evolution of community conflicts in Europe, and build up, on an interdisciplinary basis, the experimental tools necessary for the monitoring of community conflicts in Europe;

For each dimension chosen, specify measurable indicators paying attention to the different stages of these conflicts, to the implication of the various institutions, actors or groups, to their means of action, and to the effects of accommodation policies; in particular, pay specific attention to escalation indicators which will be more useful for monitoring the nine conflicts chosen, than the so-called “early warning indicators”;

Write up D4 “Indicators to monitor community conflicts”;

Conduct a systematic empirical testing of the system by confronting it to the evolution of two community conflicts, one inside the Union, the other in an accession country; these two conflicts should be chosen by project partners at the start of the project;

Test the transferability of the indicators elaborated to other conflicts, by confronting the results of these experiments to the reaction of the people contacted for our survey (work packages 2, 3 and 5). Analyse the results of this confrontation and refine the indicators;

Develop an electronic version of the monitoring system with guidelines regarding its use;

Write up D13 “The Community Conflicts in Europe: A Monitoring System”;

Work on the publication of a paper which outlines the rationale and use of the monitoring system for publication in academic / policy journals.

Deliverables

WP6 has two deliverables. D4 “Indicators to monitor community conflicts”, due in month 15, will outline the method for arriving at the indicators. D13 “The Community Conflicts in Europe: A Monitoring System”, due in month 33, will demonstrate the relevance and use of the chosen indicators with reference to the case studies analysed in the other work packages.
Milestones and expected result

Building on existing monitoring techniques, this work package is expected to provide measurable indicators for monitoring community conflicts in the European Union as well as in accession countries. It will also test the transferability of the indicators elaborated to other conflicts.

The monitoring system developed in WP6 is expected to be of direct policy relevance, in particular for conceptualising new peace programmes or accommodation initiatives. It will point to specific needs of these situations, requiring direct or indirect actions.
Work Package 7: Dissemination

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<td>Person-months per participant:</td>
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</table>

**Objectives**

To disseminate the interim and final findings of the project and assist in the further exploitation of the project's results. To create debates with the involved actors, and to present them our results, as well as the monitoring system. To transform our monitoring system into a living communication tool between the project and the grass-root actors.

**Description of work**

As repeatedly indicated throughout this proposal, dissemination is central to this project by reason of its direct policy relevance. The following supporting activities are planned:

The elaboration of a Plan for using and disseminating knowledge, which will be maintained through the lifetime of the project. Updates of the initial plan will be included in periodic reports. This plan will co-ordinate and foster dissemination activities foreseen in work packages 1 to 6.

The setting up of an interactive Web Site early in the course of the project. In addition to providing a forum for the electronic publishing of the project's deliverables and publications, the Web Site should provide the opportunity to obtain feedback on the monitoring system – this is also why the latter will also be produced in electronic format;

To give access to the actors of our survey to the data bank, and to the monitoring system;

To set up a mailing list comprising the main actors of each conflict, and inform them every six month about the developments of our project;

To publish brochures at the onset and end of the project; as well as rapid reports upon the completion of each deliverable in the form of executive summaries to be mailed to interested parties; Specific brochures, summarising the main results of our research, will also be produced on a regular basis, at the end of each year, and will be sent to the actors at the grassroots level.

To systematically contact and keep informed think-tanks that can act as driving-belts with the policy-communities.

In order to support the transfer of knowledge to the academic community, book and journal publications are planned. Their production is integrated in the various research work packages as outlined above.

In order to ensure the interface with actual conflicts, and more specifically the transfer of knowledge to the institutions or actors at the ground, two workshops, aimed at non-governmental and other organisations having experienced European co-operation programmes, will be organised at Month 15 and at Month 33 of the project.

Finally, a Final Plan for using and disseminating knowledge, due at the end of the project, will describe in details dissemination activities undertaken by each partner, and by the consortium as a whole; it will also describe their plans at that time for the exploitation of the results of the project. It will refer back to the interim versions the plan for using and disseminating knowledge, indicating how the foreseen activities actually took place, or were modified in the light of circumstances, or where other actions and measures, initially unplanned, were introduced in the course of the project.

**Deliverables**

Publications, brochures, Web Site etc. The two workshops that will be held respectively in month 15 and
Month 33 of the project are specified as contractual deliverables D5 and D14. The first workshop will be devoted to models of community conflicts in Europe; the second workshop will focus on accommodation policies. The Final Plan for using and Disseminating Knowledge, D15, due in month 36, will describe the participants’ actual achievements in dissemination and their plans for the exploitation of the results.

**Milestones and expected result**

To strengthen the exploitation of the project’s results by policy.
Work Package 0: Project Management and Co-ordination

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Objectives
The objective of this work package is to co-ordinate work among consortium partners and to manage the project successfully.

Description of work
The management of the project will be achieved through regular meetings and on-going correspondence among the consortium members, with monthly updates sent to the consortium members through the co-ordinator.

Regarding management a distinction will be drawn within the co-ordinating institution between financial and administrative management (cost statements, progress reports, organisation and participation at meetings, etc.) and scientific management, also at the personal level.

This work package also includes on-going review and assessment of work done during the whole duration of the project.

The co-ordinator will be responsible for the organisation of the project meetings.

Deliverables
Progress reports will be submitted to the Commission every six months, i.e. on months 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36. The final report (D16) will also be accompanied by an overall management report for the whole period. The progress reports and the final management report will be prepared by the co-ordinator with inputs from all partners. They will provide information on the scientific progress of the work (per work package); an updated summary of the project and its output to-date; up-date information on dissemination and exploitation activities, including publications, conference participation or workshop organising; as well as on human resource and financial management. An inception report to be submitted at month 6 of the project together with the first progress report will specify in more detail the work plan and the state-of-the-art.

Milestones and expected result
A well managed project that submits all deliverables on time and is producing good work.
8. Project resources and budget overview

8.1. Efforts for the project

STREP/STIP Effort Form - Full duration of project
Project number (acronym): PL506372 (PEACE-COM)

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<th>UCM</th>
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8.2. Overall budget for the project (Forms A3.1 & A3.2 from CPFs)
8.3. Management level description of resources and budget.

The consortium has been structured around the individual partners’ strengths and experiences and keeping in mind that the participating institutions and researchers should complement each other as much as possible. According to their focus areas of research, available institutional structures and previous expertise, the partners have been assigned to their respective positions in the management structure and distribution of research tasks. However, in order to avoid the juxtaposition of case studies, and in order to encourage the discussions and debates, it is important to note that all partners will participate in all work packages.

Indeed, as was explained above, one of the main failing of research on community conflicts is that most of these studies focus only on one case, and there is thus a lack of comparative perspective. The proposed project, on the contrary, wants to promote a truly comparative research, by providing a common conceptual and empirical framework for all nine conflicts that will be studied. While European research on conflicts will obviously benefit from this new perspective, it is true that this genuine comparative approach can only be realised in a European frame, where several teams are able to work jointly, and in close collaboration with each other.

Such a collaborative and ambitious project requires quite high resources in terms of personnel, for each of the teams involved in the project. All teams will be lead by a senior researcher, most of the time assisted by one or several other senior or junior researchers, as well as research assistants, who have been or will be chosen according to their field of speciality (e.g. the topic of their doctoral thesis). There will thus be approximately 30 researchers working on this project, either full or part-time, all of them being specialists in the fields covered by PEACE-COM. The project consortium indeed gathers political scientists, economists, sociologists, historians, anthropologists, as well as some specialists of gender studies, international relations, political philosophy, ethnic relations, conflict resolution and peace-building… The project will therefore benefit from an interdisciplinary approach, drawing from several disciplines of the social sciences. All these researchers will be mobilised for conducting the fieldwork for the case study which is under their responsibility, and / or for writing the several reports that are due during the project. All of them will also be involved in dissemination activities which will take place during the three years of the project, but also after its termination.

The cost of personnel for each partner, and per work package, has therefore been calculated according to the amount of work required in each case. Some partners (UCL, IS/HAS, UCM and CIR) will mobilise more personnel resources than the others, mainly because they will be leaders of one or several work packages. The CIR will be in charge of three case studies (WP1 - Background and Historical Report; WP6 - Monitoring; WP7 - Dissemination), a responsibility which explains the high level of personnel resources dedicated to the project. The IS/HAS will be responsible for WP5 on Accommodation Policies, while the UCM will be responsible of WP4 on Means and Repertoires of Action. Finally, the UCL will be in charge of three work packages: in addition to WP0 - Management, which is its specific responsibility as coordinator, WP3 on Actors, and WP2 on Comparative Methods, jointly with the ICCR.

Each team is also responsible for at least one fieldwork. In two cases (Estonia and Cyprus), the responsibility of fieldwork has been divided (between IF and IISS for Estonia, and between UCY and the researchers coming from North Cyprus, formally associated to the CIR, for Cyprus); this division of labour explains that these partners will devolve individually less resources to the project than the others. However, the commitment of each team to work jointly on the concerned case study guarantees the same quality of work than for the other case studies. It must also be stated that apart
from the Cyprus case study, the CIR will be responsible for two other case studies (Northern Ireland, and Corsica).

The PEACE-COM project will also require, for each contractor, the use of computer facilities, and of several software programmes (especially in the course of work package 2). Some other resources like books, publications and access to on-line databases are also needed to carry out the project. The cost of durable equipment or consumables has thus been calculated according to the foreseen fieldwork per partner, to its responsibility and amount of work during the project (e.g. work package leadership), and to the nature of tasks that it will be in charge of. On the other hand, the travel and subsistence expenses have been calculated according to the foreseen fieldwork per partner, to the foreseen project meetings, and to the likely costs of travel for each partner.

The table below summarises the budget of PEACE-COM. It is worth noting that five partners (CIR, ICCR, IF, IISS and G17) are on full costs or on full cost flat rate, while the other four partners are on additional costs. All partners that have chosen the additional cost reporting model are public universities which do not have an accounting system that allows the share of their direct and indirect costs relating to the project to be distinguished. In these cases, personnel costs are limited to the actual costs of the personnel assigned to the project, most of the time through a temporary contract signed with a young researcher, completing a doctorate. For these partners, the personnel costs charged exclude any costs borne by the normal recurring funding. These universities will also put facilities (computers, rooms, etc.) at the disposal of the researchers working on PEACE-COM.
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9. Gender issues

The PEACE-COM consortium is aware of the importance of gender issues, and that the themes addressed in this proposal have some significant gender dimensions. In particular, it is clear that in many cases women are often amongst the first victims of community conflicts, even though they are usually less involved than men in militancy and violent actions. On the contrary, women often play an active role in peace processes, and in grass-root initiatives dedicated to fostering accommodation.

The PEACE-COM consortium has paid particular attention to gender issues and women’s participation in the project. This is reflected in two main areas, namely in the participation of women in the research conducted, and in the efforts undertaken to better understand gender issues in community conflicts, and to better address women’s needs. We consider each of these two points in turn:

More than one third of the researchers involved in this project are women, and four out of the nine teams composing the consortium are lead by women, amongst which the co-ordinator of the project. Some of the women involved in the project have previously been actively involved in Women’s Studies, and it is also worth noting that several researchers participating in this project have already conducted research on the relationships between gender and ethnic identities. We intend to sustain this women’s participation in our research during dissemination events like workshops.

Moreover, one of the specific objective of PEACE-COM is precisely to assess the importance of the involvement and role of women in community conflicts. In some cases, as in Northern Ireland for example, women have played since the seventies, and still play nowadays, a major role in peace initiatives both at a general and grass-root levels. This assessment of the role of women in community conflicts is crucial not only if we want to improve our comprehension of women’s needs and claims, but also if we want that the initiatives in favour of accommodation, coming from the civil society, are taken into account by policy-makers. More specifically, women’s involvement and actions will be directly taken into account in the following work packages:

- Work package 3, focusing on actors’ opinions and actions, will try to specify the place of women in these conflicts, their involvement and claims;

- Work package 4, on Means and Repertoires of Action, will study the types of actions undertaken by women’s organisations;

- Work package 5, on Accommodation Policies, will identify women’s groups involved in peace and accommodation initiatives, and will assess the impact of these initiatives;

- Work package 6, which will set up the monitoring system, will assess the implication of women and women’s organisations in these conflicts, and will integrate the gender dimension in the list of indicators;

Our project will therefore address directly gender issues, both at the level of women’s participation in research, and in the content of research conducted.
10. Appendix A - Consortium description

List of participating institutions:
1. UCL - Université catholique de Louvain (Centre de Politique Comparée) - Belgium
2. IS-HAS - Institute of Sociology - Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary
3. UCM - Department of Sociology I (Social Change) - Universidad Complutense de Madrid - Spain
4. CIR - Centre Interdisciplinaire de Recherche Comparative en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France
5. ICCR - The Interdisciplinary Centre for Comparative Research in the Social Sciences, Vienna, Austria
6. IF - Non-Estonians’ Integration Foundation, Tallinn, Estonia
7. IISS - The Institute of International and Social Studies - Estonia
8. UCY - University of Cyprus - Cyprus
9. G17 Institute, Belgrade - Serbia and Montenegro

10.1. The participants

CPC - (Centre de Politique Comparée) - Université catholique de Louvain (UCL) - Belgium

The CPC (Centre de Politique Comparée, Comparative Politics Centre) focuses primarily on comparative institutional engineering. It aims at bringing together comparativists (academics, scientific staff and Ph.D. candidates) of different brands of political science to offer a locus of scientific exchange (research seminars dealing with new research projects, but also current or recently finalised projects), to promote collective and interdisciplinary research projects, to back training sessions (methodological sessions, sessions around new approaches and discussions over recent publications), to exchange information on comparative databases and interesting web-sites, to spread information about scientific events, and, finally, to establish links with other similar centres around the world. Its academic and researchers are involved (as co-ordinators or core participants) in several international projects and networks such as the ‘Organised Civil Society and European Governance’ (CIVGOV) project, the ‘Representative democracy at the regional level in Europe’ project, the Manifesto Research Group, the ‘coalition governance’ project, the ‘Ethoregionalist Parties in Western Europe’, the ‘Parliaments in Western Europe’ group, the interuniversity ‘Agendasetting in Belgium’ project, etc. (selective list). Its members are regularly contacted as experts on the Belgian political system, especially on topics related to the ethnolinguistic conflict and conflict resolution/accommodation mechanisms.

Together with several European partners, the CPC is involved in several European-level Ph.D. or post-graduate programmes, such as the ECPR Summer School on European Parties & Party Systems, the SOCRATES intensive teaching programme on ‘Democracy in Europe’, a TMR on electoral studies, the Lille Summer School in Quantitative Methods for the Social sciences, etc. The CPC also hosts a regular series of research seminars (methodological and applied) for Ph.D. students and visiting scholars.
In charge of the PEACE-COM project at the CPC will be Lieven de Winter and Benoît Rihoux. Lieven de Winter will supervise the case study foreseen in PEACE-COM on the Walloon-Flemish conflict, and Benoît Rihoux will be in charge of the co-ordination of methodological tools and instruments used throughout the project. The CPC will coordinate the project as a whole and will also take leadership of work package 3, dedicated to the actors of community conflicts, and share responsibility with the ICCR of WP2 dedicated to the elaboration of the questionnaire and the systematic comparative case analysis.

Lieven DE WINTER is professor in political science at UCL-CPC and his research interests include comparative politics, regionalism, ethnolinguistic identity and conflicts, governments and Parliaments, and regional political systems. He coordinates a comparative project on regionalist parties and movements in Western Europe, with about 20 partners, leading and is the coordinator of the regionalist pillar of the ‘Organised Civil Society and European Governance’ (CIVGOV) project, a comparative study coordinated by the University of Trento, regarding the multilevel representation of regionalist, environmentalist and anti-racist movements in ten West- and East European countries. Policies studied by this group include protection of minority languages. He has extensively published on these topics. He has conducted several elite interview projects amongst ministers, EC-commissioners, MEPs, MPs, electoral candidates, etc.

Patrick DUMONT is doctoral student at UCL-CPC and his research interests include comparative politics, conflict resolution, agenda-setting, political parties, governments and coalition theories. He has published several peer-reviewed articles on coalition formation and coalition termination mechanisms and the specific intervention of ethnolinguistic conflicts in these processes.

André-Paul FROGNIER is professor in political science at UCL-CPC and his research interests include comparative politics, ethnic/national/subnational identities, cleavage-based politics, governments, electoral studies and comparative methods. He has written extensively, in a comparative (European) perspective, on recent evolutions of citizen identities (linguistic, ethnic, subnational, national, transnational, European) and on accommodation mechanisms in “cleavage-based” polities in Europe.

Benoît RIHOUX is associate professor in political science at UCL-CPC and his research include comparative politics, comparative methods (small N methods), ethnic and subnational social movements, political parties and new social movements. He has particularly analysed the most recent surge of social movements and collective mobilisations at the national and subnational levels in Europe, including cultural/linguistic movements. In terms of methods, he is spearheading, together with Prof. Charles Ragin (Univ. of Arizona, USA), an international resource website for the development of specific innovative methods and techniques for “systematic comparative case analysis” in “small-N” research design in the social sciences (http://smalln.spri.ucl.ac.be).

Some key recent publications:
B. RIHOUX, “Bridging the Gap Between the Qualitative and Quantitative Worlds ? A Retrospective and Prospective View on Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA)”, Field Methods, 2003 (forthcoming).
The Institute of Sociology, with more than 70 associates, is currently the biggest research establishment of Hungarian sociology. It has initiated in 1991 research in communication studies, sociology of international relations, comparative studies with regard to Eastern Europe, and new research of migration and feminism. Since 1997 the Institute has merged with the Centre for Social Conflict research under the name Institute of Sociology. The Institute serves as the international co-ordinator for the region -- more precisely, it is the national co-ordinator for various COST and PECO projects that have been launched under the auspices of the European Union: these include work on the technological systems for the care of elderly citizens, strategies for the "catching-up" processes of Eastern and Southern Europe, comparative research into the East-West "Brain Drain", and the social and economic effects of the Bos hydro-electric power station on Hungary and Slovakia, conversion of defence industries of Eastern Europe, and the new business elites of Central Europe.

Its successful international projects extend over several major EU-surveys, NATO conferences and OECD projects. The books and collections of paper produced by the associates of the Institute were published in Germany, Austria, Great Britain, US, Poland, Romania, Russia, and in a dozen other countries beside Hungary. The regular scholarly and research network of the Institute extends over thirty countries. The Institute is involved in regular exchanges of information with at least one institute (but usually more than one) in the following countries: Japan, Norway, Germany, Finland, Slovakia, Russia, Holland, Ukraine, Poland, the Czech Republic, the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, Canada, Israel, Greece, India and Georgia.

Inside the Institute of Sociology, Pal Tamas will be in charge of the research on the Central European Roma conflict in Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. The Institute will also be work package leader for WP5 (Accommodation Policies), and will play an important part in WP3 (Actors) and WP4 (Means and Repertoires of Action).

Daniel SKOBLA is an analyst at the Regional Environmental Center, Slovakia and a research fellow at the European Studies Unit at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at the Polish Academy of Sciences. He obtained his MA degrees in economics and sociology at the Central European University (CEU) in Warsaw and PhD degree in humanities at the Polish Academy of Sciences in 2000. His dissertation was focused on the emergence of nationalism in the 1990s in Central Europe and Slovakia. He was involved as a research coordinator for Poland in the framework of international project "Possibilities and limits of family in today's Europe" supported by the Institute for Human Science in Vienna and participated on several research activities at the European Studies Research Group, which is an international group of researchers from the Graduate School for Social Research (GSSR) and Central European University (CEU) in Warsaw. In 1998/1999 he was a visiting fellow at the School for Postgraduate Interdisciplinary Research on Interculturalism and Transnationality at the University of Aalborg. He published articles in English, Slovak and Russian on nationalism, human rights and globalisation. His works includes Slovak national identity and Europeanisation, Sisiphus, Social Studies 1999, Nation states, ethnic minorities and human right - Some conception and misconception criticized, Polish Sociological review 2000, Discourses of globalisation, The Philosophical Age, St. Petersburg 2001.

Pal TAMAS is Professor of Sociology, Director of the Institute of Sociology, vice-chairman of the National Committee of UNESCO in Hungary, Past President of the Hungarian Sociological Association. He holds visiting positions in US, Canadian, British, Israeli, German and Austrian universities. He is the author and editor of more than 20 books. His publications include: Etnikai folyamatok a Szovjetunióban (Process of Ethnic Transformation in the Soviet Union) - in Hungarian. Budapest, Századvég, 1992; Environment and Democratic Transition: Politics and Policy in Central
UCM - Department of Sociology I (Social Change). Faculty of Political Science and Sociology. Universidad Complutense de Madrid

The Department of Sociology I (Social Change) is one of the five Sociology Departments of the Faculty of Political Science and Sociology of the Complutense University, one of the oldest Spanish Universities. 5,000 students are currently inscribed in undergraduate courses on Political Science, Public Administration, Sociology and Social Anthropology. Another 600 students are enrolled in the different postgraduate courses offered by the Faculty (masters and doctorate studies). More than 500 students come from different European and non-European countries, specifically from Latin America.

The Department's teaching and research is divided in three main areas: political sociology, industrial sociology and social change, and it is composed by twelve full professors, four associate professors and several research assistants. Every year, the Department offers undergraduate courses on these subjects which include specific courses on “Political Conflict and Social Change”, “Social Movements and Interest Groups”, “Social Bases of Political Regimes”, “Political Sociology”, “Processes of Social Change”, “Sociology of Work” and “Industrial Sociology”. Besides, a programme of doctoral studies is organized biannually. During the years 2001-2003 its main subject has been: “The dynamics of social transformation in contemporary societies”. In this same period 11 doctoral thesis were presented in the Department.

The Department professors and researchers are currently developing diverse fields of research, on the basis of research groups that share an interdisciplinary approach and which receive their funding, basically, from the University and from the Spanish Minister of Science and Technology. During these last years, relevant research projects include the analysis of the impact of migration on the Spanish labour market, the changes the study of cultural representations on citizenship among Spanish youth and, finally, the consideration of the profound transformations of the Spanish family structure from a gender perspective.

Finally it could be pointed out that the Department of Sociology I is involved in several international programmes of academic exchange, namely with Latin American countries such as Ecuador, Colombia and Mexico.

In charge of the PEACE-COM project at the Department of Sociology I (Social Change) will be Maria Luz Moran and Maria-Luisa Revilla. The Department of Sociology will be in charge of the leadership of the work package 4, dedicated to the means and repertoires of action.

Maria-Luz MORÁN is a Full Professor in Sociology at the Complutense University of Madrid (Department of Social Change) where she teaches “Political sociology” and “Political conflict and collective violence”. In 1993-94 she spent a year as a visiting fellow at the European University Institute (Florence, Italy). She is currently developing a research on “Cultural representations of citizenship among Spanish youth”. She has widely published on political elites, political culture and youth. Her several books and articles on these subjects include: “Une histoire d’incommunicabilité: récits et culture politique en Espagne et au Pays Basque”, in D. Cefaï (ed.), Cultures Politiques (Paris,


The CIR - Centre Interdisciplinaire de Recherche Comaprative en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France

The CIR is a private non-profit research institution based in Paris. Since its creation in September 2000, the CIR has established a solid profile and achieved financial independence as a result of its ability to attract contract funding, of which the European Union is currently the principal source. As of September 1 2004, the CIR had a salaried research staff of eight, in addition to the unpaid contributions of its board members and associated graduate students.

The CIR focuses on comparative political analysis, with particular emphasis on the politics and policies of the European Union and its member states. The cross-cutting theme of current activities is a better understanding of the dynamics of scale, scope and mode that are reshaping European democracies, not just between national and EU levels, but also at local and regional levels, as well as in transnational and global fora. Research objectives are organised around 4 main thematic priorities:

1. Public spaces, political spaces

The objective is to combine the political philosophy of the public sphere with the political sociology of participation, mobilisation and contestation. Surprisingly, perhaps, these two areas of enquiry often fail to meet. An important aspect of this programme is to relate the social basis of citizenship to the territorial scales of governance. One recently completed project (EUROPUB, funded by the European Commission under the 2nd Call of the 5th Framework Programme [contract nº HPSE-2001-00069]) derived from this priority, which also involves a range of basic research and project development on
the local dynamics of participation and consultation, the relation between governance and territoriality, and the transformed role of political parties in contemporary democracies.

II. Identities and conflicts

This priority is central to the CIR’s work because it relates closely to the personal research of many of the staff. It focuses particularly on analysis of group-formation and of the possible conflicts that may arise from the reciprocal dynamics of recognition and mis-recognition. In addition to a wide range of personal research, the « identities and conflicts » priority is represented by CIR participation in the RAXEN network (established and funded by the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia) in the 5th Framework Programme XENOPHOB project [HPSE-CT-2002-00135], as well as by research programmes currently under development on community conflicts and on antiracism and multiculturalism.

III. Welfare and public services

The main objective of this priority is to improve understanding of the restructuring of contemporary states in the context of the ideological, sociological, and political shifts associated with « neoliberalism » in the broadest sense. The distinctive approach that the CIR wishes to promote is based on stressing the Institutional thickness of welfare societies, and therefore the inadequacy of any approach to “restructuring” that remains solely at the level of ideology and detail. With two ongoing projects funded under the 3rd Call of the 5th Framework Programme (ACTIVAGE [HPSE-CT-2002-00102] and BASIC [HPSE-CT-2002-00138]), these issues are of growing importance in the CIR’s work.

IV. Science and society

Research on research policy involves close cooperation between CIR and ICCR. It aims at improving understanding of ongoing change in research systems as they relate to the emerging European Research Area. Two projects have been funded on these subjects (INNOCULT [SOE1-CT98-1101] and Semmering [HPSE-CT-2001-60026]) and the CIR is currently closely involved in efforts to integrate European research in conjunction with academic institutions as well as international institutions and associations.

The CIR is specialised in conflict-related questions as well as in policy analyses. For this reason it was selected as the most appropriate for leading WP1 which will provide an analytical typology of community conflicts in Europe, and for leading WP6 which will develop measurable indicators for the monitoring of community conflicts in the European Political Area.

The CIR is also closely associated with the European Association for the Advancement of Social Sciences (EA), a Europe-wide network of individual researchers from all the disciplines of the social sciences, of which Dr John Crowley is the General Secretary. In addition to its active membership of 120, the EA is the focus for the activities of a number of research groups and collaborative projects, and has organised numerous academic events that have touched, in aggregate over 500 European academics since 1995. While the EA is not institutionally part of the present proposal, its activities will contribute to enhancing the dissemination potential of the proposed workshops and publications.

In charge of the PEACE-COM project at the CIR will be John Crowley and Elise Féron. Also to be involved in the project as research assistants will be Marie-Cécile Naves, Emmanuel Brillet and Christophe Roux.
Emmanuel BRILLET is a PhD student in political science within the Centre de Recherche et d’Etude Politique (CREDEP) at the University of Paris Ix-Dauphine. His research deals with the historical, symbolical, sociological and political logics of stigmatisation within and about the Harkis community, both in France and in Algeria [the appellation “Harkis” is a generic term to refer to the former indigenous auxiliary troops of the French Army during the Algerian independence war (1954-1962)]. Previously, he studied sociology and political science at the University of Versailles - Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines. He is currently associated, as Research Assistant, to the staff of the Interdisciplinary Center for Comparative Research in the Social Sciences (CIR Paris). His favourite topics relate, from a political sociology point of view, to the interaction between individual and collective identities, the congruence between intellection and involvement in an adversative context (“De la congruence entre l’intellection et l’intervention : Sartre et Camus en guerre d’Algérie”, Cahiers Politiques, CREDEP, 5, June 2000, p.31-58), and the problematical coexistence of vivid memories shared by auto-defined group members and ideological or institutional imageries. He has recently published on the ways to promote pacification and reconciliation in contemporary community conflicts, “Les problématiques contemporaines du pardon au miroir du massacre des Harkis”, Cultures & Conflits, Paris, L’Harmattan, 41, Spring 2001, p.47-73.


Élise FERON has been a researcher at the CIR since October 2000. She has a doctorate in political science from the University of Lille. She is also an associate researcher of the Groupe de Recherches en Etudes Irlandaises (Paris III) and a lecturer at Sciences Po Lille. She teaches at the Franco-Byelorussian Faculty of Minsk (Belarus) and the University of Silesia (Katowice, Poland). She also coordinates the European Summer School of Sciences Po Lille. Her research focuses on the peace process in Northern Ireland, community conflicts, identity and issues and civil disobedience. Her publications include La Harpe et la Couronne - L’imaginaire politique du conflit nord-irlandais, (Lille, Presses Universitaires du Septentrion, 2000), L’imaginaire des conflits communautaires (Paris, L’Harmattan, 2002, edited with Michel Hastings). Recent articles include: “Irlande du Nord : Une réconciliation incertaine” in Cultures et Conflits, n°40 (4/2000); “Mondialisation et replis identitaires : exploration des imaginaires” in Cahiers Politiques (11/2001); “Images, symboles et mythes dans le discours médiatique sur l’île verte ”, in Chantal Dentzer-Tatin (ed.), Miroirs, L’art et la manière d’informer (Paris, ADBS, 2000); “Le chercheur et le conflit. La recherche en Irlande du Nord” in GSPE (ed.), Discours savants, Discours militants, Mélange des genres (Paris, L’Harmattan, 2002); “La désobéissance civile en Irlande du Nord”, in Adam Kiss (ed.), Désobéissance et droits humains (Paris, L’Harmattan, 2002); “Irlande du Nord, La paix en haut, la guerre en bas?” Critique Internationale, n° 16 (2002); and “Internationalisation and the governance of research”, Innovation – The European Journal of Social Science Research, 15(4), 2002 (with John Crowley).
Marie-Cécile NAVES has been a research assistant within the Interdisciplinary Center for Comparative Research in the Social Sciences (CIR Paris) since October 2001 and a PhD student in political science at the University of Paris IX-Dauphine since November 1998. She teaches political science at the University of Versailles (in Western Paris). She has also worked on several European projects within the CIR, especially on the EUMC “RAXEN” (Racism and Xenophobia) project, and she took part in the organization of the Forum Semmering on “Research Policies in an Enlarging Europe” which took place in Lille (France) in December 2001. She has been working on the “EUROPUB” project for the European Union. She spent five months in Berkeley in 2001 to carry out her research on the American part of her thesis. She published two articles on her thesis: “Identité démocratique et fin de l’histoire” (Cahiers politiques, 5, May 2000); “La philosophie politique américaine contemporaine” (Cahiers politiques, 4, February 2000), she did an oral presentation on Nietzsche at the International Political Science Association Congress in 2000 and co-edited a collective book on globalization, La mondialisation comme concept opératoire (Paris, L’Harmattan, 2001).

Christophe ROUX is PhD candidate at the universities of Lille II (France) and Siena (Italy). His doctoral thesis deals with the politics of territorial identity in Corsica and Sardinia. His research interests include nationalism and ethnicity, regionalism and Southern Europe politics. He has recently published “Le problème corse: quelques aspects du regard des sciences sociales”, Ecorev, 4, spring 2001; “Corse: le destin comme enjeu. Imaginaires historiques et constructions identitaires”, in M. Hastings and E. Féro (eds.), L’imaginaire des conflits communautaires, Paris, L’Harmattan, 2002. He is about to publish two chapters on regionalism in Sardinia and Savoy in L. De Winter, M. Gomez-Reino and P. Lynch (eds.), Regionalist Parties in Western Europe, Barcelona, Institut de Ciencièes Polítiques i Socials, 2003 (forthcoming) and to be guest editor of the special issue of Pole Sud. Revue méridionale de science politique dedicated to Italy (November 2003).

Several researchers originating from the Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus, directly associated to the CIR, and in co-operation with the University of Cyprus which is a full partner to the project, will also be covering the Cyprus case. This will involve the following scholars:


Berna NUMAN is a Lecturer in International Relations in Cyprus International University. She teaches international conflict, conflict analysis and resolution, comparative politics and international political economy. She has a Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy with a concentration on International Negotiation and Conflict Resolution. She has been an active member of bi-communal peace and women’s groups, currently serving as the Turkish Cypriot co-ordinator of Cypriot Women in Dialogue. Her research interests include Gender in Divided Societies, Political Culture and Gender Awareness, as well as Role of Civil Initiatives on Political Change. She had several articles published: “Fax machine and other neighbors”, Kibris Newspaper, December 2002; “Political culture and gender

Leopoldo RODRIGUEZ-BOETSCH is Assistant Professor in Economics in the Department of Economics at the Portland State University, USA. He specializes in political economy, international economics and development. He has written on neoliberal policies in Latin America, financial crises in Mexico and Argentina, the Cyprus conflict and immigrant sex workers in Cyprus and Turkey. Rodriguez-Boestch holds a PhD in economics from the University of Texas-Austin. He taught at Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus, from 1998 to 2001.

Sevin UGURAL worked in the State Planning Office of North Cyprus on National Income Accounting as a planning expert. She participated in the social and economic censusses, surveys and calculations of GDP. She is one of the founders of the National Income Accounts section in the State Planning Office. At the present she is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics at the Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus. Her field of interest contains research, gender issues, measurement of inequality and filtering theory. She teaches “research methods”, “econometrics”, “national income accounting” and “microeconomics”. In the field of economics she has articles as “Occupational Segregation: The Position of Women on the North Cyprus Labor Market” with Lisaniler, G. F., Women 2000, Vol.2, Issue 1, June 2002. “Migrant Sex Workers and State Regulations in North Cyprus” with Rodriguez, L. and Lisaniler, G. F., Women 2000, Vol.3, Issue 2, December 2003. She also has articles in mathematics and statistics. She participated in international workshops like “Hand Across Divides”. “Identities and European Unity”, “Seeds of Peace”, “Turkish Cypriot Successful Women”.

Yücel VURAL is Assistant Professor in Political Sciences in the Department of Political Science and Public Administration at the Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus.

ICCR - The Interdisciplinary Centre for Comparative Research in the Social Sciences

The Interdisciplinary Centre for Comparative Research in the Social Sciences - International (ICCR) was founded in 1986 as a private not-for-profit research organisation. The mission of the ICCR is to produce high-quality interdisciplinary research on Europe by carrying out policy relevant research; having a network of partner organisations; delivering research results to plan and budget; disseminating results appropriately; acquiring and developing high quality staff; managing projects efficiently and effectively.

The ICCR specialises in strategic policy analysis using applied, multi-disciplinary and comparative research with Europe defining the geographical scope. The ICCR has four thematic research programmes: (1) Social Policy Analysis – Social Structures and Integration (2) Transport Policy Analysis and Evaluation; (3) Environment and Sustainability; and (4) Society, Technology and Research. A fifth research area ‘European Developments: Policies and Politics’ operates as a think-tank on the basis of the integration of research results from the four thematic programmes. Dissemination is central to ICCR activities. The institute has its own quarterly journal: Innovation; The European Journal of Social Science Research (Taylor and Francis of Routledge, now in its 16th year of publication); and book series Contemporary Trends in European Social Sciences (Ashgate – the series has till now published nine books).

The ICCR can build on years of relevant experience, to a large extent with research projects commissioned by the European Commission and international organisations (OECD, WHO, UNESCO, UNHCR). Since 1995 the ICCR has participated in more than 40 European projects across key actions or thematic programmes (Social Sciences, Growth, Environment, Transport). In the majority of these projects (over 30), the ICCR has functioned as coordinator. Currently the ICCR is coordinating the following projects:
• ACTIV-AGE – Overcoming the Barriers and Seizing the Opportunities for Active Ageing Policies in Europe (5FP project 2002-2005)
• BASIC – The Provision of Basic Services in Liberalised Markets (5FP project 2003-2005)
• EUROPUB – Assembling Information that Allows the Monitoring of European Democracy (5FP project 2001-2004)
• FORESIGHT for TRANSPORT – A Foresight Exercise to Help Forward Thinking in Transport and Cross-Sectoral Integration (5FP 2001-2004)
• ALP-NET – Thematic Network on Trans-Alpine Transport (5FP, 2001-2003)

Of the above projects, EUROPUB is the most relevant to the theme of the current proposal PEAC-COM. Also worth noting is the past experience of the Centre in this field. The ICCR has carried out a number of projects on the subject of (ethnic) minorities and multicultural integration, including primarily a project on the gender and ethnic identity of migrant women in Austria (Project FEMIGR 1998-2000, funded by the Austrian Fund for Research in the Social Sciences and Humanities) and the LOCIN project on the mobilisation of ethnic minorities in Austria (1995-1996 under the COST Action). The ICCR also consulted the UNHCR (1995) on the integration of war refugees in Austria and countries of Central and Eastern Europe (following the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina) and the Austrian Ministry of Internal Affairs (1992) with regard to Romanian refugees.

In charge of the PEAC-COM project at the ICCR will be Liana Giorgi and Niki Rodousakis. Niki Rodousakis will supervise the case study foreseen in PEAC-COM of the reception and mobilisation of the Slovene autochthonous minority in Austria. Liana Giorgi will be in charge of the questionnaire survey foreseen by the project and covering all case studies.

Liana GIORGI is Vice-Director of the ICCR and responsible for a number of international projects run by the institute in the departments of Social Policy Analysis and Transport Policy Analysis and Evaluation. She is co-editor of the ICCR book series Contemporary Trends in European Social Sciences; and of Innovation; The European Journal of Social Science Research. She previously worked at the Institute of Women’s Studies at the University of Amsterdam and received her degrees in social and political sciences (Ph.D.) at the University of Cambridge; and a degree in cognitive science (B.Sc.) from the Massachussets Institute of Technology (MIT) in the USA. She was national co-ordinator of the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) in Austria between 1994-1998; scientific co-ordinator of the project CODE-TEN ‘Strategic Assessment of Corridor Developments’ (1998-1999) and research manager of the Thematic Network ‘Policy and Project Evaluation’ (1999-2000). She is currently coordinating the EUROPUB project ‘Assembling Information that Allows the Monitoring of European Democracy’ (2001-2004) and the FORESIGHT for TRANSPORT project on the elaboration of mobility scenarios for the future that are informed by non-transport areas (2001-2003).


Niki RODOUSAKIS is a research fellow at the ICCR. She received her B.A. and M.A. in International Relations at Webster University Vienna and finished the M.A.I.S. (Master’s in Advanced International Studies) at the Diplomatic Academy Vienna in June 2001. The focus of her studies at the Diplomatic Academy was on European Studies, including EU enlargement and the process of European integration, as well as on Security Studies. She wrote her thesis on U.S. and EU policy toward ‘rogue states’ and its implications for transatlantic relations. She worked for the Greek Embassy’s Press Office in Vienna before joining the ICCR in 1999. She is currently working on the project A European Public Space Observatory: Assembling Information that Allows the Monitoring of European Democracy (EUROPUB).

IF - Non-Estonians’ Integration Foundation, Tallinn, Estonia

The Non-Estonians’ Integration Foundation is a foundation operating under provisions of private law. It was established by the Government of the Republic of Estonia on March 31, 1998. The Foundation launches and facilitates various projects related to the integration of non-Estonians into Estonian society and co-ordinates the efficient use of resources in this field. A 12-member Governing Board leads the Foundation. The Minister for Ethnic Affairs chairs the Governing Board, which is composed of members of the Estonian Government, the Riigikogu (Parliament), representatives of Estonian universities, schools and regional authorities.

The everyday work at the Foundation is managed by the Director of the Foundation and carried out by the Foundation’s staff of Project Managers. The Foundation’s activities are based on the State Programme “Integration in Estonian Society 2000-2007” approved by the Government of Estonia on March 14, 2000. The outcome of the integration process, as facilitated by the State Programme, is the Estonian model of a multicultural society, which is characterised by the principles of cultural pluralism, a strong common core, and the preservation and development of the Estonian cultural domain. Two general processes guide integration in Estonian society: 1) the social harmonisation of society through Estonian language learning and Estonian citizenship acquisition, and 2) the maintenance of ethnic differences through the recognition of the cultural rights of ethnic minorities. A central goal is the formation of a population loyal to the Estonian State and the reduction of the number of persons living in Estonia with undetermined citizenship.

In addition to the funds allocated from the Estonian State Budget, the Foundation is administering large-scale external assistance projects, including the Finland/ Sweden/ Denmark/ Norway/ UK/ UNDP project Support for the State Programme for the integration of non-Estonians into Estonian society 1998-2001, the EU Phare Estonian Language Training Programme 1998-2000, the CIDA/ Toronto District School Board/ Council of Europe/ Finland project Language immersion in Estonian schools 2000-2003, the EU Phare Social integration and Estonian language training for ethnic minorities programme 2000-2003, the Finland/ Sweden/ Norway/ UK/ project Integrating Estonia 2002-2004, the EU Phare Project Estonian Language Training and Teaching in Estonian for Non-Estonian Speakers 2003-2006.

In charge of the PEACE-COM project at the Non Estonians’ Integration Foundation will be Mati Luik and Tanel Maetlik. They will supervise the case study foreseen in PEACE-COM of the Russian minority in Estonia. In relation to its expertise, the Non Estonians’ Integration Foundation will also take a major part in WP5 (Accommodation Policies) and in WP6 (Monitoring).
Mati LUIK is the Director of the Non-Estonians' Integration Foundation. After studying political economy and economics at the University of St. Petersburg, he obtained his PhD in 1987 with a dissertation on category of private consumption in political economy. He also studied in the Estonian School of Diplomacy. He worked as international trade consultant and Deputy Managing Director in a trade company and as the head of company's Branch Office in Finland. Before joining the Foundation he was for three years an Adviser to the Mayor of Tallinn responsible for development plan of the city. Starting from September 1999, he is working as the Director of the Non-Estonians' Integration Foundation which is supporting projects related to the integration of non-Estonians into Estonian society in the framework of the State Programme "Integration in Estonian society 2000-2007". His main responsibility is the management of the use of the Estonian State budget as well as external assistance resources (see above).

Tanel MAETLIK is the Project Specialist at the Non-Estonians' Integration Foundation. He graduated from the University of Tartu (Estonia), BA (political philosophy) with honours in 1995; MA (political philosophy) with honours in 1998. In 1996/1997, he was Soros/FCO Chewening Scholar for research (political theory and philosophy) in UK, at the University of Oxford. Currently he is PhD student (political philosophy) at the University of Tartu. Sept 1998 - Sept 2000 he worked as lecturer at the Department of Philosophy, Tartu University. His main fields of research include the theory of citizenship and the rights of cultural minorities. From May 1998 to March 1999 he worked as programme manager at the Non-Estonians Integration Foundation which is supporting projects related to the integration of non-Estonians into Estonian society in the framework of the State Programme "Integration in Estonian society 2000-2007". April 1999 – Jan 2001 he worked as the Counsellor to the Minister for Ethnic Affairs. His main responsibilities at the Minister's office included the co-ordination of the elaboration and implementation of the State Programme "Integration in Estonian society 2000-2007", and the participation in the elaboration and implementation of several large-scale external assistance projects. Currently he is responsible at the at the Non-Estonians' Integration Foundation for the co-ordination of the EU Phare Project Promotion of Integration of Society in Latvia – Set-up of the Society Integration Foundation. Also, he has been responsible for the elaboration of the EU Phare Project Estonian Language Training and Teaching in Estonian for Non-Estonian Speakers 2003-2006, and for organising an international conference entitled “Multicultural Estonia” on October 24-25, 2002 in Tallinn, Estonia.

IISS - The Institute of International and Social Studies, Estonia

The Institute of International and Social Studies (IISS) was founded in 1988 under the name of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law. It was time when political and economic reforms had begun in the Soviet Union and the independence movement was gathering momentum in Estonia. The institute's scholars were active in the development of a new political system in Estonia. Three scholars from the institute were elected as representatives to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1989, where they played a role in initiating the democratic processes which were to bring about the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Academic work in the institute concentrates on the problems of post-Socialist transition. The institute investigates issues such as ethnic politics, the reconstruction of a civil society, post-Socialist cultural, social, and political transformations and international relations. The institute's main research areas are the following:
1. Changing Values and Lifestyles in Estonia in the 1990s: Economic and Social Resources of Families

2. The Social Dimension of Euro-Integration and Perspectives of the Estonian Nation for 1997 - 2000

3. Social Stratification and Mobility in a Changing Society: Generational Paths in Contemporary Estonia


5. Estonia in the System of International Relations


The list of publications of the institute (http://www/iiss.ee) demonstrates that it is a research centre of social studies with great potential. The output of the institute already consists of a large portion of all social science research output in Estonia. The accomplishments of the Institute are grounded in the high qualifications of its research members and strong cooperation with other research centres in Estonia and abroad.


UCY - Department of Social and Political Sciences, University of Cyprus

The department offers two degrees, in Sociology and Political Sciences, as well as post-graduate courses. The research interests of the Department, while responding to the needs of Cypriot society also have an international scope. Emphasis is given on multidisciplinary research in coordination with other programs of the University or other research centers in Cyprus, along with foreign universities and such centers abroad. Some of the primary research interests of the department: contemporary social and political problems, the Cyprus problem, Cypriot economic culture, nationalism, criminology, the Greek diaspora, ethnicity, human rights, ancient and contemporary political philosophy, international law, international organizations, the European Union, the relations between Cyprus and the EC and European cooperation in the Mediterranean context. Inside the Department of Social and
Political Science, and in collaboration with the researchers of the Eastern Mediterranean University associated to the CIR team, Yiannis Papadakis will be in charge of the Cyprus case study.

**Yiannis PAPADAKIS** holds a Ph.D. (1993 Cambridge University) in Social Anthropology. From 1993 to 96 he was Research Fellow at Churchill College Cambridge, He has been teaching at the University of Cyprus since 1996, Department of Social and Political Sciences, currently as Assistant Professor. He has published many articles on issues of nationalism, ethnic conflict, memory and liminal places, co-edited a special issue of the *Journal of Mediterranean Studies* on Divided Nicosia, and is the author of *Echoes from the Dead Zone: Across the Cyprus Divide* (IBTauris, London, 2004).

**G17 - The G17 Institute**

The Institute was established in response to the radical economic and political changes that took place in Serbia and Montenegro, following the victory of the opposition candidate in the presidential elections held on September 2000. The Institute grew out of the original Group 17 (G17), the organization that gathered economists and experts in other social sciences aiming to promote and practically implement the ideas of a modern market economy, open and democratic society and the rule of law, through its programs, projects and the entire public activity. G17 transformed itself in January 2001 into a research institution - G17 Institute.

**I Goals**

Over the last ten years economic issues have been completely marginalized by politicians who favored irrational and populist policies and fail to recognize the fact that without adequate solutions to the economic problems in the country, there will be no progress in other areas.

The G17 Institute is devoted to studying economic processes and implementation of contemporary achievements in economics, with the objective of promoting both economic and social advances of the FRY. Research includes both macro and micro policy issues, as well as more specialized areas such as business economics, current economic trends and policies, methods of economic analysis, human resources development, spatial and regional economics, international economics and technological development, investment project planning, etc. Another important part of Institute’s work consists in education and dissemination.

The aims of the Institute are not only to increase academic understanding of the economic transition to a market economy in Yugoslavia, but also to provide valuable expertise and economic advice to policy makers in the country, other countries and international organizations. The Institute places great emphasis on promoting cooperation with similar institutes abroad, through regular visits and research scholarship or fellowship abroad.

The Institute is organizing a high-level technical cooperation with people in other countries who possess relevant experience in reforms. Such cooperation involves more than simple visits. We have in mind foreign researchers spending longer time in Yugoslavia and our experts staying at foreign institutes. In both cases they will be required to write on a particular issues and propose actual solutions or improvements. Such proposal should not be general, but would take into account the situation and conditions in Yugoslavia and would necessarily be realistic and implemental.

**II Activities – Monthly Review, Conferences…**
The G17 Institute makes its research findings public through its Monthly Review, press conferences, public debates, round tables and frequent appearances in the media, thus complying with one of the democratic principles – transparency. Since September 2001, the Institute has initiated a series of working papers.

III Personnel

The Institute currently employs 28 full-time researchers, the majority of whom have already been cooperating with G17 and participating in its projects. The researchers are organized in six departments: social policy, macroeconomics, institutional reforms, European integration, education, and defense and security studies.

In the G17 Institute Mihail Arandarenko and Dusan Pavlovic will be in charge of the case study on Kosovo, Sandzak, Vojvodina in former Yugoslavia. Considering the topics covered by the project, we thought that the inclusion of this additional case study on ex-Yugoslavia would be particularly interesting, as the European Union has been leading several peace initiatives in these territories. An The G17 Institute in Belgrade will therefore take part in work packages 3 on Actors (gathering data on actors), in work package 4 on Means and Repertoires of Action (inventory of general types of actions), and in work package 5 on Accommodation Policies (inventory of the different types of accommodation policies and initiatives), for the specific case study on former Yugoslavia.

The participation of the G17 Institute in the PEACE-COM project will involve the following scholars:

Mihail ARANDARENKO is director of Education Department of G17 Institute, Belgrade. He obtained his Ph.D. in economics from Belgrade University in 1998. He worked as assistant professor at the Faculty of Economics of Belgrade University until 1999. He was a fellow at Collegium Budapest – Institute for Advanced Study in 1999-2000, research fellow at the Center for Policy Studies, Central European University, Budapest, and at the Institute for Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, in 2000-2001. He was a founding member of Group 17, association of independent reform-minded economists, back in 1997. His research interests include labor markets, industrial relations, social policy and the problems of economic sociology. He is involved in a regional project ‘Blue Bird – Agenda for Civil Society in South East Europe’ as a research coordinator of the Group on Social Inclusion. He has published extensively in Serbian and English, some of the recent papers being ‘Waiting for the Workers: Explaining Labor Quiescence in Serbia’, in: Crowley, S. and D.Ost: ‘Workers After Workers’ States’, Rowman and Littlefield, 2001, and ‘Endogenous Corruption in Emerging Industrial Relations’, with M. Milovanovic, CERGE GDN Research Competition paper, Prague. He is co-editor of the book ‘Economic Theory in Transition’ with Dj. Suvakovic, Belgrade University, 1997.

Dusan PAVLOVIC is a research fellow at the G17 Institute in Belgrade. After having graduated from political science in Belgrade in 1994, he enrolled the Central European University in Budapest in 1996. He got an MA degree in 1997 and, at the same university, continued with PhD studies. He has published widely on the Serbian politics and contemporary political philosophy. In 2001, he published a book “Actors and Models”.

10.2. The role of participants

As stated earlier, the consortium has been structured around the individual partners’ strengths and experiences and keeping in mind that the participating institutions and researchers should complement each other as much as possible. According to their focus areas of research, available institutional structures and previous expertise, the partners have been assigned to their respective
positions in the management structure and distribution of research tasks. However, in order to avoid
the juxtaposition of case studies, and in order to encourage the discussions and debates, it is
important to note that all partners will participate in all work packages.

Indeed, as was explained above, one of the main failing of research on community conflicts is that
most of these studies focus only on one case, and there is thus a lack of comparative perspective. The
proposed project, on the contrary, wants to promote a truly comparative research, by providing a
common conceptual and empirical framework for all conflicts that will be studied. While European
research on conflicts will obviously benefit from this new perspective, it is true that this genuine
comparative approach can only be realised in a European frame, where several teams are able to
work jointly, and in close collaboration with each other.

The UCL is responsible for overall project management and co-ordination, as well as for a part of the
research itself. It will lead WP3 (Actors), and will share the responsibility of WP2 (Comparative
Methods) with the ICCR. It will also play a major part in WP4 (Means and Repertoires of Action) and
WP6 (Accommodation Policies). The CPC, whose fields of speciality are territorial identities,
international relations and European integration, can rely for this project on a great number of previous
and on-going research, as well as on its insertion in a number of international networks on these
topics. The ability of the Centre de Politique Comparée to rely on the administrative services of the
university will ensure efficient performance with respect to the administrative and financial aspects of
coordination. With respect to scientific management, the UCL will also rely on the expertise of the CIR,
which initiated the PEACE-COM project and was largely responsible for its research design.

Given its expertise on a number of conflicts located in the accession countries, as well as on migration
topics, the IS-HAS will lead WP5 (Accommodation Policies). It will also contribute mainly to WP3
(Actors) and WP4 (Means and Repertoires of Action).

The Department of Sociology I (Social Change) of the Complutense University, given its expertise in
sociology and in migration and ethnic topics, will lead WP4 (Means and Repertoires of Action), and will
play a major part in WP3 (Actors). Given its central position in university circles, it will also provide a
major input for WP7 (Dissemination).

The CIR will lead WP1 (Background and Historical Report), WP6 (Monitoring), and WP7
(Dissemination). The PEACE-COM project was initiated, written and designed by the CIR team, and
the consortium was set up mostly through its initiatives. Moreover, the CIR team can rely for this
project on a large amount of previous and current research on the themes addressed by PEACE-
COM, namely new forms of conflict, migration, nationalism, and cultural identity, as well as on a
number of case studies foreseen in the project (Northern Ireland, Corsica and Cyprus).

As a research institute focussing on the European Political Area, the ICCR has acquired substantial
expertise in this area. More specifically, in the context of the PEACE-COM project, the ICCR will be
able to draw on its involvement in many research projects dealing in various ways with the community
conflicts in Europe. The ICCR will lead WP2 (Comparative Methods) together with the CPC, and will
contribute to all other relevant WPs. The ICCR has extensive experience in leading, co-ordinating and
contributing to research projects of various size and kind, including projects under the Framework
Programme.

The Non Estonians’ Integration Foundation, together with the Institute of International and Social
Studies, given their investment in peace programmes, will provide a very important input to WP5
(Accommodation Policies) and WP6 (Monitoring). Their will also contribute to all other work packages,
and provide some insight on the situation of the Russian minority in the Baltic States.
Given its experience in ethnic and cultural studies, but also on gender and economic issues in conflicts, the Cypriot team will also contribute to all work packages, and will research the Cyprus conflict between Greek-Cypriots and Turk-Cypriots.

Finally, the G17 Institute of Belgrade, through its European department studies, will provide insights into the ex-Yugoslavian case-study, and contribute to all work-packages.