

## NORGLOBAL - 203340/H30

<b>Tittel</b>	European integration in higher education and research in the Western Balkans
<b>Prosjektansvarlig</b>	Institutt for pedagogikk
<b>Prosjektleder</b>	Bjørn Stensaker
<b>Prosjektperiode</b>	01.03.11 - 30.04.14

År	Søkt beløp	Bevilgning fra Norges forskningsråd
2011	1 498 000	680 000
2012	1 592 000	1 542 000
2013	1 443 000	1 470 470
2014	0	841 000
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>4 533 000</b>	<b>4 533 470</b>

### Målsetning

The primary objective is to strengthen the basis for evidence based policy making in higher education and research in the countries of the Western Balkans (WBC). It is expected that this will ensure a stronger contribution of higher education and research to sustainable economic growth, social and political development.

The secondary objectives are:

- 1.strengthening capacity for analysis of higher education and research systems;
- 2.development and maintenance of data base on higher education and research policies and recent reforms in the region, with a special focus on changes related to European integration and Europeanisation of universities;
- 3.production of joint research, to be published as scientific articles and books;
- 4.production of 2 PhD and 1 postdoc projects focusing on higher education and research in WBC;
- 5.organisation of joint research workshops and seminars;
- 6.preparation of joint applications for research projects to other international funding agencies.

## NORGLOBAL - 203340/H30

### Prosjektsammendrag

The project seeks primarily to strengthen the basis for evidence based policy making in the area of higher education and research. Reliable data and solid analysis of systems of higher education and research are crucial for the ongoing processes of integration of WB countries to EU and NATO, as well as the underlying reforms taking place in a number of policy areas. However, the necessary data about the countries in the region does not exist yet in a consolidated form, therefore it is not possible to study these issues in a comparative manner. So far, this has resulted in the lack of solid evidence basis for policy development on the national or regional level. Higher education institutions or research centers on their own seem not to have the necessary capacity (technical or human) to develop and maintain the data base and do the analysis. Through close cooperation between institutions from Norway (Pedagogisk forskningsinstitutt and ARENA - Centre for European Studies from the University of Oslo and NIFU STEP) and the region (University of Zagreb in Croatia, Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Belgrade in Serbia and Centre for Education Policy in Serbia), the project will support the development of technical and human capacity to address these issues in a comprehensive and sustainable manner. Although partners are from Croatia and Serbia, the project will cover the entire Western Balkan region, i.e. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. The project will result in (a) a data base on higher education and research in all countries of the Western Balkans, (b) two PhD and one postdoc project, (c) joint research publications and (d) applications for future joint research projects.

## NORGLOBAL - 203345/H30

<b>Tittel</b>	Innovation policy learning from Norway in Western Balkans	Innovation policy learning from Norway in Western Balkans
<b>Prosjektansvarlig</b>	-	NORDISK INSTITUTT FOR STUDIER AV INNOVASJON, FORSKNING OG UTDANNING (NIFU)
<b>Prosjektleder</b>	Mark Knell	Mark Knell
<b>Prosjektperiode</b>	10.01.11 - 31.01.14	10.01.11 - 31.01.14

År	Søkt beløp	Bevilgning fra Norges forskningsråd
2010	332 000	0
2011	1 333 000	735 000
2012	1 333 000	565 000
2013	1 002 000	0
2014	0	0
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>4 000 000</b>	<b>1 300 000</b>

### Målsetning

The overall objective of WBinNO is to help policy makers in the western Balkan countries to develop a system for innovation policy. This involves the development and implementation of new institutions and policy instruments in support of sustainable economic development. Norway may provide a useful example of good policy practices for policy learning, an example that bears important insights and experiences for the development of policy practices in the highly diverse Balkan economies.

Effective policy learning necessitates that policymakers have a theoretical and factual knowledge of the innovation system, including the economic, political and cultural institutions supporting the system, and the relevant policy instruments. The western Balkan countries are catching-up economies that depend on the the creation and transfer of new knowledge. A secondary aim will be to develop a deeper understanding of the innovation system and its performance in countries participating in the project

## NORGLOBAL - 203345/H30

### Prosjektsammendrag

The overarching objective of WBinNO is to assist policy makers in the Western Balkan countries to develop and implement innovation policies by way of identifying appropriate good practices in other countries and through the analysis of their emerging innovation systems. These countries depend on the creation, transfer and use of knowledge to catch-up with technological leaders, such as Norway. Success depends on the development and implementation of new institutions and policy instruments that are complementary to the needs of the local economy.

Identifying good practices, in support of sustainable economic development and catching-up, depends on policymakers having a better understanding of the innovation system, including its economic, political and cultural institutions, and the relevant policy instruments.

In the project, Norway provides the model or a framework within which one can identify good policy practices and policy learning. Norway is a resource-based, knowledge-driven economy, which is relatively egalitarian, homogeneous and based on trust. It provides a good example for policy learning through its experience and use of expertise from many different sources, including the economic sciences. The western Balkan countries can benefit through this rich experience, despite its considerably diversity.

The project contains two research objectives, or work packages: 1) an analysis of the different innovation systems in the Balkan region, including formal (legal system) and informal (cultural system) institutional arrangements of the society; and 2) a study of innovation policy development, including the integration of different policy instruments into a coherent policy-mix, and policy learning. A variety of different methods may be used to provide a better understanding of how different actors are related to the innovation system as a whole.

## NORGLOBAL - 203347/H30

<b>Tittel</b>	Legal Culture and Anti-Corruption Reform: The Case of the West Balkans	Legal Culture and Anti-Corruption Reform: The Case of the West Balkans
<b>Prosjektansvarlig</b>	-	FAFO - INSTITUTT FOR ANVENDTE INTERNASJONALE STUDIER AS
<b>Prosjektleder</b>	Åse Berit Grødeland	Åse Berit Grødeland
<b>Prosjektperiode</b>	01.09.10 - 31.03.15	01.09.10 - 31.03.15

År	Søkt beløp	Bevilgning fra Norges forskningsråd
2010	735 000	735 000
2011	1 385 000	1 385 000
2012	1 483 000	1 327 000
2013	792 000	748 000
2014	0	200 000
2015	0	0
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>4 395 000</b>	<b>4 395 000</b>

### Målsetning

The project provides an alternative approach to the study of anti-corruption reform in post-communist Europe by investigating (i) the legal culture into which such reform is introduced, (ii) the anti-corruption reform measures themselves, and (iii) the interaction between (i) and (ii), in Kosovo, Macedonia and Serbia respectively.

First, the project will provide thick descriptions of legal culture in the West Balkans based on a wide-ranging analysis of the perceptions, attitudes, experiences and practices of the people in these countries, rather than on the view of external observers.

Second, it will provide an account of externally-driven anti-corruption efforts undertaken in the West Balkans in the last 20 years in general and of how these are perceived and responded to by legal insiders and legal outsiders, in particular. In doing so, the project will shed new light on the successes and failures of anti-corruption reform.

## NORGLOBAL - 203347/H30

### Prosjektsammendrag

While quite a lot is known about corruption and anti-corruption efforts in post-communist states, we know less about the impact of anti-corruption reform. Such reform is, as a rule, initiated by the international community. However, so far no systematic study on how anti-corruption reform interacts with the broader cultural, legal, political and socio-economic context into which it is introduced, has been undertaken.

Our previous study of informal practice in the West Balkans investigated the opportunity structures motivating, and the informal mechanisms facilitating, corruption in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Serbia from the point of view of the elites. They perceived informal practice primarily as a result of national culture and to a lesser extent as a result of the socialist experience, transition and war.

The project will take our research on informal practice and corruption one step further by investigating (i) the legal culture into which anti-corruption reform is introduced, (ii) the anti-corruption reform measures themselves, and (iii) the interaction between (i) and (ii) in Kosovo, Macedonia and Serbia, respectively. More specifically, we will contrast the views of (a) legal insiders and legal outsiders (for definitions, see page 5), and (b) the ethnic/religious titular and minority groups, on five key dimensions of legal culture, as well as on corruption and on anti-corruption efforts.

The project offers an alternative and novel approach to the study of anti-corruption reform in post-communist states more generally, and in the West Balkans in particular. What is more, it represents the first systematic attempt to (i) provide an analysis of legal culture; and (ii) investigate anti-corruption reform as a legal transplant, in the West Balkans.

Data generated by the project will be of interest both to academics and policy makers working (a) legal culture, (b) EU integration, and (c) corruption.

## NORGLOBAL - 203354/H30

<b>Tittel</b>	Security Transitions in the Western Balkans - From Conflict Zone to Security Community?
<b>Prosjektansvarlig</b>	NORSK UTENRIKSPOLITISK INSTITUTT
<b>Prosjektleder</b>	Iver B. Neumann
<b>Prosjektperiode</b>	01.10.10 - 31.03.14

År	Søkt beløp	Bevilgning fra Norges forskningsråd
2010	540 000	540 000
2011	1 309 000	1 309 000
2012	1 151 000	1 151 000
2013	1 197 000	1 197 000
2014	0	0
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>4 197 000</b>	<b>4 197 000</b>

### Målsetning

Primary Objectives:

- To develop a better understanding of the security transitions in the Western Balkans; the national as well as the regional dynamics.
- To increase the research and institutional capacity of Western Balkans research institutions, support regional research cooperation and allow for establishment of research networks that would study regional developments and challenges in the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia)
- To assist the exchange of skills and knowledge between Western Balkans and Norwegian social scientists and thus narrow the gap between the state of social science research in the Western Balkans and Norway.
- To contribute to better regional and national security policy and institutions through analytically and methodologically sound research findings.

## NORGLOBAL - 203354/H30

### Prosjektsammendrag

A core objective is to strengthen the capacity of social science research institutions in the Western Balkans and assist them in building a sustainable regional research network. Through seminars, workshops and research, the project aims to assist Western Balkans researchers to join European and global debates on issues relating to their region and its development.

Furthermore, the research objective is to illuminate the on-going security transitions in the Western Balkans; the national as well as the regional dynamics.

Drawing on the strategic priorities of all states in the Western Balkans concerning regional cooperation, European integration and further democratic consolidation, this project proposes to address the transformation of the region in the last decade, since the end of the conflicts, from a regional security perspective. The main research question this project aims to examine is how the transformation from a conflict zone towards a security community develops, the underlying drivers for change as well as the challenges and obstacles. This question is approached through a theoretical perspective based on regional security complex theory and security community theory. The research activities consist of four research tracks, three of which address the thematic issues: security policy change, regional and national identity and effects of European enlargement and security policies, while the fourth track focuses on methodology and theory generation.

The project will be implemented by a regional consortium of research organizations from each state in the Western Balkans region together with NUPI. Exchange of professional and research competencies will be carried out through visiting fellowships, joint workshops and seminars. Research findings will be published and disseminated in English as well in the languages of the Western Balkans partner organizations, both in electronic and printed versions, in line with the dissemination strategy.

## NORGLOBAL - 203356/H30

<b>Tittel</b>	Strategies of symbolic nation-building in West Balkan states: intents and results
<b>Prosjektansvarlig</b>	Institutt for litteratur, områdestudier og europeiske språk
<b>Prosjektleder</b>	Pål Kolstø
<b>Prosjektperiode</b>	01.01.10 - 30.06.14

År	Søkt beløp	Bevilgning fra Norges forskningsråd
2010	90 000	0
2011	2 557 000	2 543 000
2012	780 000	798 000
2013	571 000	352 000
2014	0	300 000
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>3 998 000</b>	<b>3 993 000</b>

### Målsetning

After the fall of communism the national idea in virtually all West Balkan states is strongly contested. Various population elements have different ideas about what kind of state this is and whose interests it should serve. For state leaders it is important to rally the population behind the state, to ensure that they attach their loyalty to it. At the same time, these leaders often hail from certain support groups whom they are tempted to favor and to give a privileged symbolic position in the nation-building project.

The objective of this project is to determine the strategies, strength, and effectiveness of nation-building in the West Balkans. In a first step the variations of nation-building activities will be mapped. In a second step the impact of the nation-building strategies will be measured and compared using new survey data. We will concentrate on the manufacturing and manipulation of symbols (broadly understood) as elements in nation-building strategies.

## NORGLOBAL - 203356/H30

### Prosjektsammendrag

Nation-building as defined in this project consists of two elements. 1. Deliberate homogenization of the population's political-cultural identity; and 2. Policies to link this identity to the state. The project concentrates on symbolic nation-building, meaning state strategies for the manufacture and manipulation of cultural symbols intended to create a sense of nationhood in a population. We want to see if these strategies resonate in the population. We single out four parameters of identity controversies: religious culture, ethnic culture, historical imagination, and geographical imagination.

To determine the success and failure of the nation-building strategies we measure the correspondence between the idea of nationhood that is propounded by the state leaders and the collective self-understanding of the population. As a method to operationalise this criterion we will use Albert Hirschman's trichotomy of "exit, voice and loyalty" as a template. We will commission large-N opinion surveys in all West Balkan countries: 1500 respondents in each state -- to establish to what degree various groups in the population support the nation idea propounded by the state leaders.

Finally, we will ask about the preconditions for a high/low degree of correspondence between a certain nation-building program and societal attitudes. Data on these background factors will be taken from various population statistics and aggregated indices compiled by other researchers, and our survey data will be measured against them. Regression analysis may tell us whether they have a significant impact or not. Among such background factors we will concentrate on the following: state capacity; ethnic, religious, linguistic, and economic heterogeneity in the population; past history of violence, and level of democracy.

The ramifications of nation-building strategies for the stability and democratic development in emerging but volatile states are obvious.

## NORGLOBAL - 203358/H30

<b>Tittel</b>	The role of natural resources in sustainable rural livelihoods in the western Balkans. the distribution and flow of costs and benefits
<b>Prosjektansvarlig</b>	STIFTELSEN NORSK INSTITUTT FOR NATURFORSKNING NINA
<b>Prosjektleder</b>	John D. C. Linnell
<b>Prosjektperiode</b>	01.01.11 - 31.01.14

År	Søkt beløp	Bevilgning fra Norges forskningsråd
2011	1 200 000	1 200 000
2012	1 200 000	1 200 000
2013	1 200 000	1 100 000
2014	0	100 000
<b>Sum:</b>	<b>3 600 000</b>	<b>3 600 000</b>

### Målsetning

The primary goal of this project is to make a contribution designing policies aimed at achieving poverty reduction through sustainable rural development. Secondary goals are to conduct targetted research aimed at mapping the past, present and potential use of natural resources, exploring the economic and socio-cultural importance of these resources, examine the institutional arrangements that facilitate or obstruct their use and place these results in a policy context. Building lasting cooperation with western Balkan partner and contributing to the development of their capacity in applied social science research are also important objectives.

## NORGLOBAL - 203358/H30

### Prosjektsammendrag

Summary. This project aims to explore the past, present and future uses of natural resources in the rural communities of the western Balkans with the objective of exploring their future potential as a foundation for achieving sustainable rural development . The project will mainly focus on the mountain villages in the three country border region of Albania, Macedonia and Kosovo, with a contrasting sample of Croatian villages included to examine the impact of EU-approximation. We shall examine the way in which agriculture, forestry, wildlife, livestock grazing and rural- / eco-tourism play a part in rural life, focusing both on the material/economic and the socio/cultural importance of the activities. The role of institutional factors and norms as obstacles or facilitators of sustainable use will be given particular focus. The results will be placed within the context of the changing national policy frameworks as the region achieves ever greater integration into European political structures with particular focus on potential conflicts between different policy instruments from different sectors and incompatibilities between multiple uses. In addition, building local capacity in applied social science research and regional cooperation between research groups will be important benefits, as well as continuing existing cooperations between Norway and regional partners.