

“The EU and Resilience: interrogating theory, policies and practice”

A joint COMPASS/UPTAKE workshop
9 November 2018
International Affairs Institute, ROME
Via A. Bruentti 9



The EU and Resilience: interrogating theory, policies and practice

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Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI)

Via A. Bruentti 9, Rome

09.00 – 09.20	Registration and Coffee
09.20 – 09.30	Elena Korosteleva: The puzzle of resilience: how to make use of it in theory, policies and practice? (opening remarks)
09.30-11.30	Roundtable I: The EU and Resilience: interrogating theory
<p><i>All participants are expected to speak for <u>10 min</u> maximum, under the Chair's moderation. Discussion will be instigated by the designated provocateurs, with contributions from the wider audience</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Moderator</u>: Elena Korosteleva, COMPASS PI, University of Kent ○ David Chandler (Westminster University) 'Resilience: the contemporary challenges' ○ Trine Flockhart (Southern Denmark University) 'Mapping the resilience of liberal order' ○ Mareile Kaufmann (University of Oslo/PRIO) 'Resilience, emergencies and the internet' ○ Luca Mavelli (University of Kent) 'Resilience beyond neoliberalism? The mystique of complexity and financial crises' ○ Jonathan Joseph (Sheffield University) 'Resilience and governance: An Anglo-Saxon understanding?' ○ * Chris Henry (University of Kent) – provocateur 	
11.30-11.45	Coffee break
11.45-13.45	Roundtable II: The EU and Resilience: interrogating policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Moderator</u>: Eske van Gils, COMPASS RA, University of Kent ○ Hugh Macleaman: 'Integrating resilience into bilateral action and other donor policies' ○ Ana E. Juncos (Bristol University) 'Resilience as an emergent European project? The EU's place in the resilience turn' ○ Pol Bagues (Barcelona Centre for International Affairs) 'From state-building to resilience: Dwelling in the dark with critical infrastructures and long-term processes' ○ Rosanne Anholt (Vrije University Amsterdam) 'Resilience in practice: overcoming the humanitarian-development divide' ○ Laure Delcour (College of Europe) 'The EU and Eastern Partnership countries: wither resilience?' ○ * David Chandler (Westminster University) – provocateur 	
13.45-14.45	Lunch break
14.45 – 16.45	Roundtable III: the EU and Resilience: interrogating practice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Moderator</u>: Miriam Lexmann, Director, IRI (Brussels) ○ Sue Griffith (GPG London) 'Supporting resilient political institutions: a politically agile approach' ○ Rashad Ibadov (ADA University) 'EU Resilience Strategy in Conflict Resolution: the case of Nagorno-Karabakh' ○ Siddharth Saxena (Cambridge University) 'Resilience and Development in Eurasia' ○ Irina Petrova (Leuven University) 'Reconceptualising local/mutual ownership as a core element of resilience' ○ Tatiana Romanova (St Petersburg State University) 'What's resilience in EU-Russia relations?' ○ *Timofei Bordachev (CCEIS HSE) – provocateur 	
16.45-17.30	Nathalie Tocci: Resilience as a new EU Security Strategy (concluding key-note)
19.00	Dinner: Il Margutta (Via Margutta 118)

Presentation Abstracts

Opening remarks: The puzzle of resilience: how to make use of it in theory, policies and practice?

Elena Korosteleva

Roundtable 1: The EU and Resilience: Interrogating theory

Resilience: The contemporary challenges

David Chandler

Abstract: We are familiar with contemporary uses of the resilience concept and its centrality to the EU's New Global Security Strategy, but less discussed are the contemporary challenges to the resilience discourse. These challenges can be understood to complicate and perhaps underline the importance and meaning of resilience. In my short presentation, I will look at two such challenges: firstly, the problem of 'coercive', 'hard' or 'engineering' approaches to resilience, which are seen as problematic vis-a-vis 'natural', 'soft' or 'critical' approaches; and secondly, the problems raised by even 'natural', 'soft' or 'critical' approaches to resilience.

Mapping the resilience of liberal order

Trine Flockhart

Abstract: The liberal international order has traditionally been assumed to be resilient because it is thought to have global appeal, deeply embedded practices and no attractive or viable alternatives. The prevailing view was until recently that the liberal international order is resilient because it is 'easy to join and hard to overturn'. However, the optimism has lately given way to apprehension evidenced in the 2015 Munich Security Conference with the telling title, *Collapsing Order, Reluctant Guardians*. Even optimists like John Ikenberry, now concede that not only is liberal order in crisis, but that 'something more fundamental is going on' and that we may be witnessing a 'crisis of transition.'

The question to be addressed in the paper is how to precisely identify what the 'something-more-fundamental-going-on' is, where it will lead and precisely how liberal order's resilience is challenged. However, without a framework that can differentiate between the different constitutive elements making up the liberal international order and without being able to locate and connect the liberal order to other levels of ordering and without precise criteria for evaluation, we cannot fully grasp the extent of the crisis or the precise nature of the challenges to liberal order's resilience.

The paper concurs with the observation by Duncombe and Dunne that 'claiming that liberal order is in crisis is just the starting point' and that what you see depends on where you look. What is needed therefore is a framework that can ensure coherence in where scholars and practitioners look and which can differentiate between different policy domains and incorporate different levels of ordering, whilst at the same time keep track of the different elements that together constitute the liberal international order. The paper introduces such a framework. The framework will be applied to a targeted analysis of each of the constitutive elements of liberal order to accurately 'map' how resilience is currently challenged.

Resilience, emergencies and the internet

Mareile Kaufmann

Abstract: Resilience is conceptually grounded in an understanding of the world as interconnected, complex and emergent. In an interconnected world, so security narratives suggest, we are exposed to radical uncertainties, which require new modes of handling them. In that case, security is no longer the promise of protection, but security in-formation. Information and the Internet not only play a key role for our understanding of security in highly connected societies, but also for resilience as a new program of tackling emergencies. Social media, cyber-exercises, and the collection of digital information shape resilience as a new form of security governance. The Internet nourishes narratives of connectivity, complexity and emergency in political discourses, but also brings about new resilience practices.

Resilience beyond neoliberalism? The mystique of complexity and financial crises

Luca Mavelli

Abstract: The burgeoning debate on resilience in international relations has seen the emergence of two polarized views: resilience as a manifestation of neoliberal governmentality and resilience as the expression of a post-neoliberal shift. This article explores whether a post-neoliberal resilience may be possible by reflecting upon the ontology of complexity as unknowability at the heart of this view. It argues that this approach, seminally elaborated by David Chandler, is indebted to Friedrich Hayek's subjectivist rendering of neoliberalism. Like Hayek's, it is crucially informed by 'leap of faith' in complexity and, specifically, in the capacity of the resilient subject of complexity to generate spontaneous and emancipative forms of order out of fragmented sources of local knowledge which may challenge existing regimes of power. The article argues that this 'leap of faith' in complexity as condition of possibility for a post-neoliberal self-reflexive subjectivity is problematic. Focusing on the case of the 2008 financial crisis, it shows how a resilience-as-post-neoliberal framework shrouds the causes and mechanics of the crisis in a mystique of complexity which may encourage forms of cognitive and political disengagement. By celebrating local knowledge at the expenses of an understanding of complex global dynamics, post-neoliberal resilience offers an impoverished notion of resistance, which risks becoming a faithful resilient compliance with the dictates of the neoliberal order.

Resilience and governance: An Anglo-Saxon understanding?

Jonathan Joseph

Abstract: Resilience currently enjoys great influence, but its impact is certainly greater in the Anglo-Saxon world. This has particular consequences for how it is understood, with greater support for influencing behaviour and conduct as a means of governance. In the UK and US resilience is about devolving responsibility to individuals and communities, encouraging them to show self-governance, show awareness of the problems they face and even to thrive in the face of adversity. This Anglo-Saxon approach seeks to engage the powers of civil society and the private sector as alternatives to government intervention, while encouraging a transformative approach that harnesses the innovative and enterprising powers of individuals

and communities. The question is whether such an approach works in other European countries or can be the basis for EU governance approaches? It is also suggested that this works in a more coercive way when applied to development strategy and humanitarian intervention.

Roundtable II: The EU and Resilience: interrogating policies

Integrating resilience into bilateral action and other donor policies

Hugh Macleman

A comparative analysis of policies and practices of working with resilience of the EU's approach and other members of the OECD-DAC.

Resilience as an emergent European project? The EU's place in the resilience turn

Ana E. Juncos

Abstract: This paper looks at the development of the resilience approach in EU foreign policy. Building state and societal resilience in the EU's neighbourhood has been identified as one of the key priorities in the EU Global Strategy (2016). Here we critically analyse these developments and seek to provide an account of the complex dynamics within which the EU's approach to resilience is located. We argue that EU resilience-thinking is influenced by three broad dynamics – the neoliberal and Anglo-Saxon approaches to resilience in the sphere of global governance; the particular normative discourse of the EU as a certain type of global actor (the EU as a normative/liberal power); and the multilevel character of the EU with its complex institutional structure and path dependencies which results in decoupling. As a consequence, the 'translation' of resilience constitutes an emergent project at the EU level, but also brings with it new challenges. The argument will be illustrated through a study of the EU Global Strategy and the Joint Communication on resilience in the neighbourhood.

From state-building to resilience: Dwelling in the dark with critical infrastructures and long-term processes

Pol Barges

Abstract: By the end of the decade of the 2000s, the discourse and practice of international statebuilding appeared 'exhausted', as captured by Tim Hetherington's picture of a forlorn and disconsolate soldier from the US in Afghanistan, awarded World Press Photo of the year in 2008. It is argued in this presentation that international agencies involved in conflict management and peacebuilding felt exhausted because of two impossible tasks: building sustainable governing institutions and putting an end to the conflict in societies intervened upon.

Yet only a few years later, resilience policy strategies have given international agencies a renewed confidence to facilitate processes of all kind: from disaster recovery to crisis management to post-conflict

peacebuilding. This presentation explores the shift from the crisis of statebuilding to resilience by focusing on two interrelated areas. First, institutions and infrastructural systems are no longer assumed to be stable, but enmeshed in an unstable grid of uncertainty, risk and permanent insecurity. Second, rather than an end to a crisis or conflict, resilience strategies are more comfortable with processes without end or without the promise of salvation. A provisional conclusion thus is that the optimism and confidence in resilience strategies result from accepting the two 'impossible tasks', while reading them as 'possibilities' for dwelling in areas of limited statehood.

Resilience in practice: Overcoming the humanitarian-development divide

Rosanne Anholt

Abstract: Since 2011, institutions and organizations like the UN and the EU, governments and NGOs, have embraced the notion of resilience to guide responses to (international) insecurity. Theoretical debates on resilience highlight the complexity and inevitability of contemporary risks and crises, and the subsequent responsabilization of crisis-affected individuals, communities and societies – not for seeking to change existing structures driving risks and crises, but for how they absorb, adapt and transform themselves in response to crisis. From interviews with experts from various international organisations at the governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental level, as well as practitioners from the Regional Refugee and Resilience Response Plan (3RP) in Jordan, a different understanding of resilience emerges. This practical understanding of resilience reflects a perceived need to change current humanitarian and development practices to meet the demands imposed by an increasingly complex environment, in which crises are widespread, recurring and protracted. Building resilience calls for foregrounding and building upon the response capacities of national and local actors within crisis-affected societies, and strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus.

The EU and Eastern Partnership countries: Wither resilience?

Laure Delcour

Abstract: In recent years, resilience (broadly defined as the ability to withstand, adapt and quickly recover from stresses and shocks) has emerged as the new paradigm in EU foreign policy. In the EU's neighbourhood, the Global Strategy identifies 'investment in the resilience of states and societies' as the core objective of the Union. The paper discusses the concept of resilience as applied by the EU to the countries included in its Eastern Partnership. It asks whose resilience (and what kind of adaptability) the EU seeks to foster in the region. The paper explores the challenges faced by Eastern European and South Caucasus countries in strengthening their adaptability to pressure and reviews the EU's approaches to resilience in the region. It points to major tensions in the EU's practice of resilience, which undermine the EU's credibility in its eastern neighbourhood.

Roundtable 3: the EU and Resilience: interrogating practice

Supporting resilient political institutions: A politically agile approach

Sue Griffiths

This presentation considers the practical issues that arise in implementing a politically informed approach to institutional development in fragile or transition states and describes some of the tools used from the point of view of an organisation which works to strengthen political institutions around the world – Global Partners Governance (GPG). Governance institutions in developing countries need to be able to manage continually changing political problems. Programmes should help institutions not to deal with one problem, but should enhance their capacity to manage the complexity of governance by ensuring robust structures and processes, but also the capacity of the people within institutions to anticipate and adapt to those challenges. A case study of GPG’s work in Ukraine illustrates how institutions which are essentially reactive, and hence not very resilient, are apt to be disrupted, and provides models to evaluate progress in increasing institutional resilience.

EU Resilience Strategy in Conflict Resolution: The Case of Karabakh

Rashad Ibadov

The Global Strategy of the European Union has outlined resilience as one of the foundational strategies of the EU external action and ‘a priority’ in the ‘connected’ neighborhood, including the Caucasus. Resilience as a strategy in conflict resolution maintains that conflicting parties, which enjoy secure, democratic states, and progressive civil societies, are more likely to solve the existing problem and to compromise each other. Therefore, resilience, pursued on a ‘*comprehensive basis*’, might be a successful strategy for the resolution of Karabakh conflict in long-term perspectives. In this regard, it is crucial to support strong stability and security in both Armenia and Azerbaijan, which shall strengthen the state institutions and the future democratic reforms. Public education, aiming at inculcating autonomic capacities (ability to make a rational choice) and cultivating civic virtues (tolerance, rule of law, care and self-respect to oneself and others, the principle of reciprocity, etc.), shall stand as the core instrument for building progressive civil societies in both countries. It is fundamentally important to build a mutual trust between Armenian and Azerbaijani communities through various means; cultural, social, religious and academic projects may succeed in establishing intra-societal confidence and strong hope for future.

Resilience and Development in Eurasia

Siddharth Saxena

Abstract: Idea of nations and nationhood dominates the discourse in the global sphere. This becomes particularly vivid when we try to understand the past; the era before a Westphalian understanding of the nation became the established moniker for what we call a country or a nation-state today. Imagine the myriad challenges this present to the modern day Central Asian countries in defining who they are. A geographically delimited region navigating its identity in the context of its megalithic neighbours, both, in

size and census, like China, Russia and not further afield, India, Pakistan and Iran. This particularly rankles when the comfort prescribed by sovereignty (sic: freedom) truncates you from your enabling heritage which spans the space of the Eurasian and Chinese steppe, forests of the tundra and Siberia – petrochemicals and the metallurgical wealth therein. But now, you are held hostage to borders, something you have never experienced till the modern era. Your realm had been from the spires of Europe to the courtyards of Asia, fashioning wealth and well-being out of Nomadic sophistication. Outsiders valued the you resilience, albeit only in historical and cartographic terms, a backdrop to the development process which we today call the Eurasian Economic Union or the New Silk Road or Central Eurasia- external labels denoted to the remit of Central Asian heritage. Understanding this dynamic can help to select strategies for the future, and instil resilience which can be levied to capitalise on relevant innovation, knowledge economy and intellectual wealth.

Reconceptualising local/mutual ownership as a core element of resilience

Irina Petrova

Abstract: The concept of local/mutual ownership has been a recurrent theme in ENP documents over the past decade, implying that the issue is problematic and has substantial potential for improvement. Overall, the concept remains largely under-researched in academic literature and “abundant in policy but absent in practice” (Krogstad 2014:106). The study aims to re-conceptualize mutual ownership in the context of multi-order cooperation, which would allow for genuine recognition and acceptance of partners’ preferences in bilateral and multilateral cooperation. To this end, it is suggested to introduce a clear distinction between “local” and “mutual” ownership in the EU foreign policy and comprehensively revise aspects contributing to the perception of mutual ownership in the partner states at all stages of foreign policy cycle. The revised concept of ownership will contribute to a more effective external resilience-building.

What’s resilience in EU-Russia relations?

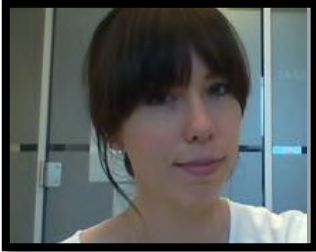
Tatiana Romanova

Abstract: Five principles on the relations with Russia and the EU’s Global Strategy identify the need for the EU’s resilience to risks that originate in Russia. These risks are instability of energy supply, fake news and cyber threats. In all three fields two strategies to achieve resilience can be identified. One presupposes strong state intervention and isolation from Russia. The other one consists of including Russia in the same space of energy relations, information or cyber-activities with the EU while shifting the burden of resilience to markets and society. The presentation will first address this dynamics of inclusion and exclusion in building the EU’s resilience. The presentation will then look at how the inclusion of Russia in the same space correlates with the efforts of the EU to exclude Russia from the governance of these fields. This latter issue will be addressed through the lenses of the post-colonial approach.

Concluding Keynote: Resilience as a new EU Security Strategy

Nathalie Tocci

A list of SPEAKERS with short bios (in an alphabetical order)



Anholt, Rosanne is a lecturer and PhD researcher at the Department of Political Science and Public Administration of the Vrije Universiteit (VU) Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Her research interests revolve around the linkages between theory, policy and practice in the fields of international security, humanitarian aid and development assistance. E-mail: r.m.anholt@vu.nl



Bargaés-Pedreny, Pol earned his PhD from the University of Westminster in 2014. He is currently a research fellow at the Barcelona Centre for International Affairs, working on the Horizon 2020 project on EU's external action (EU-LISTCO). He has developed an interest in the intersection of philosophy and international relations. His work explores debates of international interventions and critically interrogates perspectives on resilience, hybridity and social critique. He is author of *Deferring Peace in International Statebuilding: Difference, Resilience and Critique* (Routledge 2018). E-mail: pbargues@cidob.org



Bordachev, Timofei is the Member of the Advisory Committee of the President of the Eurasian Economic Commission (2017 till today); Programme Director for Asia and Eurasia, Valdai Club Foundation (2008 till today); School of World Economy and International Affairs, National Research University "Higher School of Economics", Moscow (2006 till today). He is the author and coauthor of numerous analytical materials for public authorities of the Russian Federation concerning the major priorities of national foreign policy in Asia, Eurasia and Europe. As the researcher specializes in Russian-European relations, Eurasian economic integration, Russia-China relations in Eurasia, European and international security. The author of the academic works published in Russia and abroad. E-mail: tbordachev@hse.ru



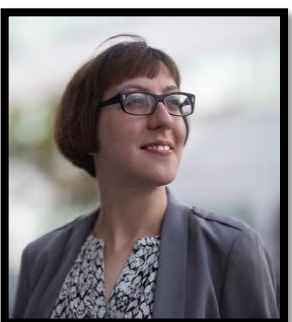
Chandler, David is Professor of International Relations at the University of Westminster and editor of the journal *Resilience: International Policies, Practices and Discourses*. His most recent monographs are *Ontopolitics in the Anthropocene: An Introduction to Mapping, Sensing and Hacking* (Routledge, 2018); *Peacebuilding: The Twenty Years' Crisis: 1997–2017* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2017); *The Neoliberal Subject: Resilience, Adaptation and Vulnerability* (with Julian Reid; Rowman & Littlefield, 2016); and *Resilience: The Governance of Complexity* (Routledge, 2014). E-mail: D.Chandler@westminster.ac.uk



Delcour, Laure holds a PhD in Political Science and a habilitation à diriger des recherches (Sciences-Po Paris). Her research interests focus on the diffusion and reception of EU norms and policies as part of the European Neighbourhood Policy, as well as region-building processes in Eurasia. She has been involved in EU-funded projects on the ENP/Eastern Partnership, both as a researcher under the H2020 project EU-STRAT and as a scientific coordinator of the FP7 project “Exploring the Security-Democracy Nexus in the Caucasus” (CASCADE, FMSH, Paris). Her recent publications include: “Dealing with the elephant in the room: the EU, its ‘eastern neighbourhood’ and Russia”, *Contemporary Politics*, 24 (1), 2018; The EU and Russia in their “Contested Neighbourhood: Multiple External Influences, Policy Transfer and Domestic Change, London: Routledge, 2017; “Beyond geopolitics: exploring the impact of the EU and. Russia in the “contested neighborhood” (special issue co-edited with E. Ademmer, K. Wolczuk), *Eurasian Geography and Economics*, (57) 1, 2016. E-mail: laure.delcour@coleurope.eu



Flockhart, Trine is Professor of International Relations in the Department of Political Science at University of Southern Denmark. Before joining SDU, Trine’s more recent appointments include: Professor of International Relations and Director of Research in the School of Politics and International Relations at the University of Kent; Senior Researcher at the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS); Senior Resident Fellow at the Transatlantic Academy (German Marshall Fund) in Washington DC. Her research focuses on international order, NATO, European Security, the liberal international order (and its crisis), transatlantic relations, and major processes of change and transformation. She has more than 100 publications with her main academic articles having appeared in journals such as *Review of International Studies*, *Contemporary Security Policy*, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, *European Journal of International Relations*, *International Relations* and many others. Her most recent publications include ‘The Problem of Change in Constructivist Theory - Ontological Security Seeking and Agent Motivation’ in *Review of International Studies* and ‘The Coming Multi-Order World’ published in *Contemporary Security Policy* (2016) and awarded the 2017 Bernard Brodie Prize for best article of the year (downloaded more than 5500 times since publication). She is the editor of *Liberal World Orders* (edited with Tim Dunne published with Oxford University Press, 2013). Trine is currently working on developing a new theoretical framework for understanding the transformation of order(s). E-mail: flockhart@sam.sdu.dk



Griffiths, Sue is the Executive Director, Global Partners Governance. Sue has 15 years’ experience in parliamentary practice and procedure both in the UK and internationally. She is responsible for the day-to-day management of the company including delivery and quality assurance of GPG’s political support programmes around the world and its research and evaluation work. GPG has pioneered a more politically astute and adaptive form of parliamentary and party support, through delivery of programmes and strategic analysis for donor agencies. Sue has been at the heart of this work since joining the company in 2012, working on the design,

implementation and monitoring of projects in challenging environments in Africa, the Middle East and Eastern Europe, as well as bringing this approach to GPG's analytical work for organisations such as the IPU, DIPD and PGA. Sue was previously a Senior Clerk in the House of Commons, where she provided support for select committees and individual Members of Parliament in a variety of senior roles, developing specialist knowledge of parliamentary procedure and processes and working on a number of proposals for parliamentary reform. Sue has a PhD in eighteenth-century French literature, a degree in French and Arabic and an MBA. E-mail: sue@Gpgovernance.net



Henry, Chris is an Associate Lecturer in Political and Social Thought in the Centre of Critical Thought and the Center of European and World Languages at the University of Kent. Alongside teaching a number of courses in politics, political philosophy and international relations, Chris specialises in two areas of research. His first area of specialisation is in theories of truth in contemporary philosophy, particularly within the aletheatic and constructivist traditions. His second is the philosophy and ethics of political resistance. Chris is the author of *The Ethics of Political Resistance: Althusser, Badiou, Deleuze*, forthcoming with Edinburgh University Press. E-mail:

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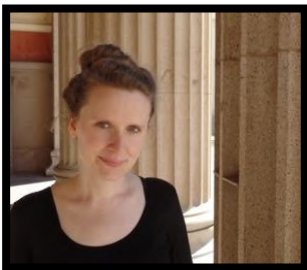
Ibadov, Rashad is an Assistant Professor of Law at the School of Public and International Affairs, ADA University, Baku, Azerbaijan, and a visiting assistant professor of law at the Catholic University of Lille, Lille, France. Mr. Ibadov received his Doctor of Laws (LL.D) from the European University Institute in Florence, Italy (2013), LL.M degree from the Faculty of Law, Lund University, Sweden (2004-2006), and LL.B degree (high honor) from the School of Law and Social Sciences, Khazar University, Baku, Azerbaijan (1999-2003). Rashad has been a doctoral visiting fellow at the Graduate Program of Harvard Law School (2009-2010), and for the previous year a visiting scholar at Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California, Berkeley. Mr. Ibadov teaches 'Legal and Political Theory', 'EU Law', 'Law and Ethics' and 'International Human Rights Law' courses, and his areas of research interests include law and religion, political and legal philosophy, constitutional law, citizenship, identity and conflict resolution. E-mail: ribadov@ada.edu.az



Joseph, Jonathan is Professor of Politics and International Relations at the University's of Sheffield. His latest book is *Varieties of Resilience: Studies in Governmentality* (Cambridge 2018). His next project is on the link between resilience, wellbeing and sustainability. E-mail: j.joseph@sheffield.ac.uk



Juncos, Ana E. is the EU-CIVCAP Consortium Co-ordinator and team leader at the University of Bristol. She is a Reader in European Politics at the School of Sociology, Politics and International Studies. Ana is presently Principal Investigator of the WUN RDF project “Resilient Peace: Exploring resilient peacebuilding actors, cultures and policy transfer in West Africa”. She was also Principal Investigator of the ESRC IAA Impact Project “Peace Capacity: Building capacities in civil society for inclusive peace processes in the Horn of Africa and the Western Balkans”, which drew on EU-CIVCAP’s Work Package 6 research. Her primary research interest lies in European foreign and security policy, with a particular focus on the development on the EU’s conflict prevention and crisis management capabilities and its role in conflict resolution. Her previous research project examined the EU’s intervention in the Western Balkans since 1991 (EU Foreign and Security Policy in Bosnia, 2013). She is also co-editor of *EU Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management* (with Eva Gross, Routledge, 2011). E-mail: A.E.Juncos@bristol.ac.uk



Kaufmann, Mareile holds a PhD in Sociology (Criminology) from Hamburg University. Her PhD deals with security practices and concepts of resilience in societies that are connected to the Internet. She has been a doctoral student and senior researcher at the Peace Research Institute Oslo, where she still holds a minor position as a senior researcher. Her current post-doctoral project at IKRS investigates how digital technologies and practices influence our ideas about crime. She is currently the lead of the Critical Data Network at the University of Oslo. Mareile edits special issues and reviews articles regularly. She has ample experience in FP7 and RCN-funded projects on security and related topics. E-mail: mareile.kaufmann@jus.uio.no



Korosteleva, Elena is Professor of International Politics and Jean Monnet Chair of European Politics, at the School of Politics and International Relations, University of Kent. She is the Principal Investigator of the GCRF RCUK COMPASS project (2017-21), and a Co-I for the H2020 UPTAKE project grant (2016-19). Elena’s research presently focuses on the concepts of governance/governmentality; resilience; local ownership; self-governance and capacity-building/critical infrastructures. Most recent monographs include *The Politics and The Political of the Eastern Partnership Initiative: re-shaping the agenda* (Routledge 2018, co-editor & author); *The European Union and its Eastern Neighbours: towards a more ambitious partnership?* (Routledge 2014); and *EU Policies in the Eastern Neighbourhood: the practices perspective* (Routledge 2014; co-editor & author). E-mail: E.Korosteleva@kent.ac.uk



Lexmann, Miriam is the Director of EU Regional Programmes at the International Republican Institute. Already during her studies, the years of post-communist transition, Miriam was actively involved in multiple Central and Eastern European civil society movements and projects. She has brought her expertise to the international level, when working for the Council of Europe on civil society development programmes. Her primary focus was on the former Soviet Union countries and the Western Balkans. After Slovakia joined the EU, she served as the Permanent Representative of the Slovak Parliament to the EU. Following her diplomatic carrier, Miriam joined the International Republican Institute as the Director of EU Regional Programmes. She is a Member of the Board of the Anton Tunega Foundation, named after one of the first martyrs of the communist regime in Central Europe. The foundation strives to support democracy by providing political education and supporting educational programmes raising awareness about the communist past. Miriam also serves in the Advisory Board of 'digiQ', a Central European association for online safety and prevention. Miriam regularly publishes on topics relating to international democracy support, the roles of civil society and political parties, and Central and Eastern Europe. E-mail: MLexmannm@iri.org



Macleman, Hugh is Policy Advisor & Head of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) Secretariat, Development Cooperation Division, OECD. Hugh supports OECD-DAC Member States and their partners to translate political commitments to risk and resilience into more effective programming on the ground. This work promotes a better understanding of the underlying stresses that affect communities' key assets and that drive crises. The work also supports DAC members and the UN system to identify opportunities and approaches for greater coherence between development, humanitarian and peacebuilding action. Hugh also heads the INCAF Secretariat. INCAF brings together DAC members and key multilateral agencies to address the complex challenges of delivering results in fragile and conflict-affected contexts through better policy and practice. Prior to joining the OECD, Hugh worked in academia, with the Humanitarian Futures Programme at King's College, London; for government, as a Director in the Humanitarian Branch of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs; and as Head of Humanitarian Policy at the British Red Cross. Hugh holds a Masters degree from the London School of Economics and his policy expertise builds on more than 10 years field-based experience in development and humanitarian contexts in Asia, the Pacific and West and Central Africa. E-mail: Hugh.MACLEMAN@oecd.org



Mavelli, Luca is Reader in Politics and International Relations at the University of Kent, UK. His research focuses on biopolitics, neoliberalism, migration, secularism and religion in international politics. He is the author of *Europe's Encounter with Islam: The Secular and the Postsecular* (Routledge 2012). He has co-edited, with Fabio Petito, *The Postsecular in International Relations* (2012 Special Issue of the *Review of International Studies*) and *Towards a Postsecular International Politics: New Forms of Community, Identity, and Power* (Palgrave, 2014), and, with Erin K. Wilson, *The Refugee Crisis and Religion: Secularism, Security and Hospitality in Question* (Rowman

and Littlefield, 2017). His article have appeared in the European Journal of International Relations, International Studies Quarterly, Review of International Studies, Security Dialogue, Millennium, International Politics, Critical Studies on Terrorism, Journal of Religion in Europe, and Teaching in Higher Education. E-mail: L.Mavelli@kent.ac.uk



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