

What Happened? What Will Be? - A Path-Dependency Analysis of Donated Tourism Projects in South East Europe

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ABSTRACT

Theoretical background: It is believed that term "Balkanisation" was used for the first time in 1860-ties by English colonial aspirants to describe socio-economic development status of permanently divided Sudan, and, of course, that being a base for foreign intervention that would bring a peace, prosperity and democracy for local tribes once reconciled. Now, the Balkans are said to be the region under permanent institutional reconstruction. The term "path-dependence" means "history matters" which reduces simply to "everything has causes" (Pierson 2004:web). So, the purposes of this paper is to describe path-dependency expected perspectives, once it comes to understanding current situation in how do residents of post-conflict areas communicate.

Methods: International donor organised for a certain tourism development projects implementation in the Eastern Western Balkans. This paper is organised from the perspective of foreign researcher - bricoleur, as a triangulation of a field data in order to justify both: the evaluations and the conclusions.

Results, findings: Communicological analysis of field action research cases of tourist programs donated by international community, based on path-dependency expectations, indicates that whenever one has situation of aid-receiver communicating internally in a way of dealing with intrasocial re-distribution of national wealth, a interest in tourist projects economically connoted is infinitesimal. Probably, as long as it takes until perceived gains of such "internal" projects are higher in comparison to "external" benefits.

Key words: Path-dependence, Economic development, Tourism, Forecast, Post-conflict

INTRODUCTION

Problem definition

This is the report of the applied research that started as bricolage in order to evaluate an economical development program with a few tourism connoted projects. Analysing how existing mechanisms of accountability operate on issues of aid and development, and exploring where systemic improvements might be made, resulted in notion that there were no long-lasting effects.

What was the problem? Small size of market derives in the end even smaller interests. Economy of scale requires transaction space; however the cases are that people that just emerged from conflicts behave as if they have been destined not to tend towards resource enlargements. As seen by outside aid implementator, the productive clustering could have served as economic development tools for post-conflict reconciliation, and vice versa. Therefore, renewed intro-society communications were seen, as well as, prerequisite for renewed commercial transactions. However, people seemed as if destined for opposite. If those were cases, than a problem of communication reluctance would be path-dependent.

The researched subject and the position of researcher – bricoleur

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International donor organized certain tourism development projects to be implemented in the Balkans. There is mix of different cultures and civilizations in the project area. Participating in implementation of those post-conflict aid programs, this applied research has been organized from the perspective of the foreign researcher – bricoleur, who was made responsible for advising the program with micro economical practice.

The purposes

As from the perspective of the field bricolages, the purpose of this paper is to describe path-dependency of expected perspectives, once it comes to understanding current situation in respect of how residents of post-conflict areas communicate now, and how they might behave in future.

Expected scientific and practical results

Based on the anticipated goals of the several post-conflict aid projects, we are expected to provide a forward-looking contribution, aimed towards understanding fundamental trends and perspectives which might be significant for the developments related to the future of this part of Europe, unlimited in its time perspective with anything but with the duration of “spend-now-paradigm” which is currently being placed there.

From the standpoint of practice, with this study we would like to learn hermeneutics of those entities through the triangulation of the research methods used. In that context, “hermeneutics” means: the study and interpretation of human behaviour in society and “entity” is primarily: the existence of a thing as contested with its attributes (The Penguin 2005, p. 652, p. 463).

Instead of Theoretical Background: An Identification of THE paradigm that influences research activities

In this study, initial theoretical grid is frame-worked by several behaviouristic attributes, which we see as ground for our theory searched, like: (1) the Balkanisation, (2) a Markov's process, (3) a path-dependence, (4) propensity to interact cross culturally, which is tourism related to as behavioural component of development;

(1) It is believed that term “Balkanisation” was used for the first time in 1860-ties by English colonial aspirants to describe socio-economic development status of permanently divided Sudan, and, of course, that being a base for foreign intervention that would bring a peace, prosperity and democracy for local tribes once reconciled. Now, the Balkans are said to be the region under permanent institutional reconstruction. Therefore, the term “Balkanise” still stands for “to divide (a region) into smaller and often mutually hostile units (The Penguin 2005, p.101).

(2) Institutional change understanding requires understanding of, –among the others–, directions of the change and its path dependence. Therefore, the history is important, choices made are limited with former system of believes and social institutions (North 1995, as per Franicevic, 2003, p. 205-243), for the path dependent forms, specially a pathological, reform-resistant, or even destructive, could determine economical successes through decades, even centuries, to come (Eggertsson, 1997, 1198-99, in Franicevic, p. 205-243). In the theory, the term “path-dependence” means “history matters” which reduces simply to “everything has causes” (Pierson 2004). Parallel to daily practice, such an approach is fine tuned with prevailing contemporary practice, –almost a paradigm–, of “all to me/us, now and immediately!”. Such parallel process, which has the characteristics of Markov’s process, should have significantly influenced behaviourism of inhabitants, their propensity to participate in economic transactions, and consequently, the further development of tourist industry.

(3) In the theory of probabilistic, a stochastic process has so called Markov property characteristic when all future distributions of process probabilities depend on, –for current and all previous statuses given–, a current status only irrespectively of any other previous statuses. Having the Markov property means that future states depend only on the present state, and are independent of past states. In other words, the description of the present state fully captures all the information that could influence the future evolution of the process. (Markov 2009, p.web)

(4) Projects of post-conflict reconciliation of deeply divided societies always start in way to look for a stakeholders' profit. As per the same strategy, an increased number of palliative tourism programs, –a part of international aid assistance–, have been noticed recently. Within the culture paradigm, starting assumption makes tourism a component of development (Senečić 1998; Kolumbic 2002, p.162; UNWTO; etc.), which aligns “country's reform agenda and EU accession with sustainable and diversified tourism as one of its top macroeconomic development priorities” (UNDP 2006, p. 6).

METHODS

If constructionist ontology assumes the world we can study is a semiotic world of meanings, represented in signs and symbols, than constructionist epistemology advocates that knowledge is constructed rather than discovered, it is a representation of the 'real world' and, as such, interpreted by the researcher. Therefore, our principal research question, and some of the auxiliary research questions (as presented in the next pages), asked therefore for qualitative research paradigm.

Grounded theory is a research method that seeks to develop a theory that is grounded in data systematically gathered and analysed (Myers 2008, p. 241-242; Halmi 2005, p. 5). The major difference between grounded theory and other methods is its specific approach to the theory development – grounded theory suggests that there should be a continuous interaction between data collection and analysis. Grounded theory approaches are becoming increasingly common in the social science research literature because the method is extremely useful in developing context-based, process-oriented descriptions and explanations of the phenomenon. (Vidakovic 2006, p. 91-131) Therefore, in the hope that the answers would be embedded in the research results the grounded theory methodology was employed as the research strategy.

Above positions significantly shape our research design as well as methodology chosen. All previous phases of our research called “Economic Development of European Post-Conflict Areas; Communicological Aspects” have followed the same pattern-model, including epistemological, ontological and methodologies questions structure. Mentioned structure determines the underlining paradigm, in this case constructivism (Guba and Lincoln 1994, in Myers 2008, p. 241-242), and since we have employed the qualitative research methodology, the corresponding grounded theory research strategy has been adjusted combining history method with a method of participatory observation. Since this is the case, we do not tend to compare some of the international projects taken here as “sample”. As it has been mentioned, we are definitively interested in sporadic aspects to justify solo situation rather than trying to archive generalisations accepted by all stakeholders.

The post-conflict aid projects represent the entity researched, where the “partnership” is assumed to be the exogenous variable, and “employment” is probably than an endogenous variable.

Data collection

Following the necessity to triangulate both, the methods used and results, we were in this study oriented to different sources of empirical materials; Generally speaking, primary sources are those data which are unpublished and which the researcher has gathered from the people or organization directly.

Secondary sources refer to any materials (books, articles etc.) which have been previously published (Mayer 2008, p. 241-242). Tertiary information is a kind of consolidated, repacked, evaluated, synthesized, compacted and integrated information (Tóth 2002, p. 1). As in cases of tertiary sourcing, a desk research method was employed while collecting those empirical materials through electronic media.

In this case the following sources of empirical materials were bricolage_ed from: (4.1) Primary data source: -The Regional Socio Economical Development Plan with tourism development component, and other “samples” from Region; (4.2) Secondary data source identified in local literature and arts, and (4.3) Tertiary data source for the explanation of post-festum development: studies, data from market research reports that were commissioned by different foreign advisories being active in the project area.

Empirical materials modes of analysis

Although there are many different modes in this case, we will use semantic, –content analyse, or content difference–, mode for empirical materials analyses (Halmi 2005, p. 19; Mayer 2008, p. 241-242; Otten / Geppert 2009; etc.). Consequently, the presentation form of this research report is therefore a narrative one.

RESULTS, FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Primary data source results

With the coming into force of the new Treaty of Lisbon, it is expected that the European Union shall complement its members’ action in the tourism sector, in particular by promoting the competitiveness of the Union undertakings in that sector. To that end, the Union action shall be aimed at (a) encouraging the creation of a favourable environment for the development of undertakings in this sector, and (b) promoting cooperation between the Member States, particularly by the exchange of good practice (Europarl 2009), not necessarily being limited to the current space of EU. Such an approach justifies the implementation of the outside aid assistance programs, as well;

You are going to Bosnia?

Foreign imposed patterns are hard to follow. At that time, shareholders have understood that foreign patterns might have been used locally. Adjusted with a few words, more or less, to local conditions;

Just to indicate the situations when cross cultural sensibilities were neglected, –using even tourism related communicological patterns–, we have found the following case: You are going to Bosnia? (Table1). This is a question that two apparently identical discourses start with. One, business connoted text of an international institution assures a prosper employment candidates of post-conflict safety. The second one, almost identical to the first advertisement, assures a prosper tourists of post-conflict safety:

Table 1: You are going to Bosnia?

Promotional Foreign view of a education business:	Promotional domestic view of a tourist organization:
You are going to Bosnia?	You are going to Bosnia?
Are you sure?	Are you sure?
Why would you do that?	Why would you do that?
Aren't there mines?	Aren't there mines?

Is there war on there?

You can't come to Bosnia and Herzegovina without having this conversation.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the safest places in Europe. Violent crime is virtually non-existent.

For men and women alike, walking the streets of any town or city at any time of day or night is a relatively safe bet.

Data source: aubih (2009, p. web)

You can't come to Bosnia and Herzegovina without having this conversation.

Apart from the mines,

Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the safest places in Europe. Violent crime is virtually non-existent.

For men and women alike, *walking the streets of any town or city at any time of day or night* is a relatively safe bet.

Data source: bhtourism (2009, p. web)

Obviously, the text comes from the same pen. However, a foreign institution that published advertisement has stressed "Is there war on there?", and a domestic tourist organization stresses "Apart from the mines". A few words, more or less, otherwise the same text, isn't it?

Is there any other content difference? While that content difference itself is important, the more important is the fact that the message differs by promoter's internal usage purposes. For the first promoter it is important that the process of war and conflicts has stopped. For the other promoter, it is important to hinder the consequences of those conflicts, such as the mines, by stressing the general safety standards in the places where tourists are invited to come walking the streets of any of our towns or cities, not just at any time of day or night, but primarily, as per Markov's rule, here and now.

Balkanization: let neighbour's cow die

Another aspect: at that time, the muddy, full of deep holes, road led a tourist that wanted to visit the Bujanovac spa situated in the Serbian municipality pocketed in between Bulgaria, Macedonia and Kosovo, where Albanian, Roma, Bulgarian, Macedonian and other minorities together make the majority of inhabitants. The Bujanovac spa employed just members of one ethnic group; the roads were maintained by the Municipality that more or less employed members of another ethnic group. Since prevailing paradigm was let neighbour's cow die, in the absence of productive cooperation between the parties, the road remained neglected. In spite of the fact that maintained path could have brought a new and more common customers to derive more common revenues to the spa hospital, employees, municipality, tax revenue office, etc. Obviously, the path conditions semantically indicated communications prevailed and dependent social habits.

The case

The International community has funded the RSEDP - Regional Social Economic Development Program. The roles of the researchers were observing the part of the evaluation process. As one of the project's deliverables, the RSED-Plan was supported in the period of 2004-2006. The planning methodology was also laid by the foreigners on the following principles:

Partnership in process of creation and implementation of the plan is essential for its sustainability. In that sense, all relevant stakeholders, such as local self-governments, business associations, regional chamber of commerce, enterprises, NGOs, civil society, etc. are included into process, therefore aiming at common responsibility through participation of all stakeholders for the regional ownership of the

results developed. In order to secure for transparency of the process, all decisions in the process should be objects of public discussion, and results should be publicly presented.

Hence, the main characteristics of successful strategies were also proposed by foreigner as: -Partnership and mutual approach through the working group formed around technical expertises, -A high level of consensus, efficiency and business approach, -Involvement of many actors from various areas of public life, -Awareness of the fact that one phase influences the next, -Total coordination of the process, etc.

Participants in planning process were decision makers, representatives from institutions/organisations that influence the development process, and other experts from various sectors.

The integrated regional development plan creation process had several phases. The Phase 1 involved the inclusion of all key actors in the process, stressing broad consensus of all partners and readiness to support for future activities. The Project Team visited all 13 municipalities. Representatives of local self-governments, institutions, and other stakeholders were introduced to the concept of the Regional Socio-Economic Development Programme.

Phase 2 was dedicated to the creation of an infrastructure for the regional development process. The same resulted with establishment of the working and coordination groups and boards. One of five thematic working groups was the Working Group on Tourism (WG).

WGs had 5-8 meetings, and around 120 participants were actively included in the work. The main tasks of the WGs were connected to technical and expert support creating the present situation analysis, SWOT analysis, defining main strategic goals, defining priorities and measures for improvement.

Phase 3 was dedicated to the actual strategic planning process. There were several sub phases elaborated, like: (1) present initial situation analysis, (2) SWOT analysis that tackled different development components, (3) defining strategic goals, followed by 4) defining priorities and measures for improvement. Understanding that project region is a very interesting tourist destination because of its geographic position, with extraordinary natural beauty, culture and historical values, good climate, rich rivers, lakes and thermal waters, etc., has resulted in determination to protect, develop and manage resources. Finally, –as a result of group work activities in researching tourism development components, well-developed tourist potentials and a better tourist image of Project region as tourist destination–, the WG has released the document called “Strategic goals for tourism development” (RSEDP 2006).

The mix of different cultures and civilizations in the region has resulted in a large number of cultural and historic monuments. Therefore, tradition and culture in the region are very rich. Putting these potentials into the coordinated and integrated development of tourism would result in increasing tourist offers, attracting new types of tourists, and reaching remarkable financial effects and results in this area.

Besides the numerous advantages, regional tourism has had a lot of problems: lost of long-term vision of potential investment in tourism on all levels; inadequate laws and institutional framework; insufficient and inadequate accommodation capacities; tourist offers are not well established; uncontrolled, dysfunctional and economically irrational use of existing resources; lack of own capital for revitalization of tourist industry; inadequate professional management; working method strongly influenced by the seasons; low promotion of tourist offers, etc. Knowing these problems, and in order to use resources, it was necessary to establish a structure of systematically, planned, targeted, harmonized and coordinated development of various tourist items and destinations.

Consequently, the wish list called the “Concrete measures for tourism development» was catalogued, as follows: Improved image of Project region as tourist destination; Make common tourist offers, logo, brochures and map; Create common, regional identity on fairs and in media; Improved contact to media; Improved education and training of tourism staff; Short-term education (language courses, local cuisine); Professional trainings with more practical experience in tourism schools; Improved knowledge and involvement of municipal staff responsible for tourism; Improved visibility and functionality of Tourist Organisations; Improved system of tourism tax; Investments in new technology; Improved visibility and accessibility of tourist attractions; Improved sign posting of tourist attractions; Increased municipal investment in regional development of the area of tourism, etc. Finally, the planned finance resources were specified.

The foreign imposed initiative was persistent in respect to planning mechanisms, and primarily stressing its aspects of different ethnical groups’ partnership. Although it lacked those aspects too much, the plan was pompously promoted through several stakeholders conferences as the collectively produced deliverable and significant contribution of international community towards reconciliation and post-conflict coexistence in the Balkans. After that, happy foreign implementators went to other places where their post-conflict aid assistances were more in need. Domestic partners stayed at home, with a chance that this new plan might be soon implemented, should, –path-dependent–, circumstances allow that.

Secondary data source identified in local literature and arts, results

As quoted earlier, our principal research questions and some of the auxiliary research questions, were: What is donated economic development?; /1 What are donated international projects of economic development? Is it a medium of a socio-economical development?; /2 What is a partnership? In that context, /3 How to “use” international aid projects?; /5 How international organizations influence a grant receiver’s civil society?; /6 What is international organizations’ adequate understanding about cultures they are working within?; etc.

Differently understood cultural aspect could significantly undermine outcomes in respect to achievement of goals of any projects. Reflecting on this, a variety of examples was found in local literature and arts. Those are, –being itself the artistic note on prevailing trusts with local populations–, pictures that deeply embedded beliefs in –path-dependent– power of fate.

One should never identify those people as same. Nor, they would allow such identifications for their conflicts, primarily, originated party from necessity to be different, or in same cases in different position. Like: “we lead a war for the sake of peace”, or “we demand to be equal as other two ethnic groups”, or, or...

Balkanization environment

Understanding that, the researchers/bricoleurs never made any comparison between the people of different projects. Principle might be Tolstoj’s: all happy families are same, just unhappy families differ. Probably that was path-dependent as well, was it not? Especially when comes to what is partnership as eternal precondition for making bigger, hence, presumably more beneficial entities.

Artists do believe in “path”. Spiritual people of those spaces apparently had experienced different attempts to move from there. Consequently, there are cases of artistically interpretive forms that narrate self-perceptually about path dependent behaviourism “within those spaces”. For example, an artist observed non-harmonious Balkanization environment Within Those Spaces (O, Brandy):

"The physics says, there is just one space, / one space, and there is just one time, / but those categories, scientific and general, / are differently interpreted by a semi-literate tribe./

The time is here counted backwards, / the space is broken at a thin feta,/ and there is enough space for a shit only,/ within those spaces.../

But there is a strange way to enjoy a sex, / people prefer to [...] themselves / others cross Europe without opening a trunk, / within those spaces there is Customs every two hundred meters./

Within those spaces, everyone has his own God / madman each has his confused / only pain is sincerely shared with everyone / within those spaces./

Refrain: Brandy, Brandy / Brandy is to be blamed for everything / because of you, o brandy / I will get married" (Rambo Amadeus).

Next, family fortune tellers have been in business for several thousand years. The proper procedure obedience has been repeatedly stressed! And those linkages have been curved into both, the individual, and in the collective beings of inhabitants of those spaces. Some observations: First, at that time, in 2005, the last ever concert of a most famous regional rock music group was organized in our research area. In the three regional capitals, there were several hundred thousand people in audience. The "Bijelo dugme" quitted public performances almost 20 years ago, in the time when many of those concerts audience participants were even not born. In spite of contemporary differences they have come from the neighbouring countries recently emerged from the mutual conflicts. The audience has deeply identified itself with:

"There is a secret link / the rigid law for all men/ with which one chains himself / when one chooses his/her path /.

An anchor that keeps a ship from being a Bura's prey / sinks down with that ship / because it is part of her" (Dusko Trifunovic).

No wonder, that was the case for this justification of their sense of honor and relationships that, –path dependent–, should tight themselves for the future.

Tertiary data source, results

Tertiary sources data help us to explain the post-festum development. So, here we will get contents analysis insight into a few studies, data from market research reports that were commissioned by different foreign advisories being active in the project area. Desk research data fishing resulted with the internet data:

Where has the aid money gone?

During October of 2008, in an impressive response to Georgia's August war with Russia, the international donor community pledged approximately \$4.5 billion in aid to help Georgia rebuild its war-shattered infrastructure and economy. Just one year later, over half this sum has already been disbursed in the form of grants and loans to the Georgian government. From the outset, allegedly, there have been concerns about the transparency and accountability of this funding to the citizens and Parliament. Taking stock of the process, the question was whether perspectives and attitudes of the donors, the local civil society, and the government should align? (OSI 2009). That was enough to re-warm permanent suspicious in trustfully performed aid distribution and in its effectiveness. As such, whenever we have balkanization environments, that put extra weight on identification of trends, and therefore on a future development prognoses. However, one might be determined: whenever we have people being

kept re-occupied with internal distribution, where Markov rule prevails, any future prognoses become irrelevant.

One time more, please

In the project area for the period of 2003/1990, the number of so called domestic tourist nights declined for 45% and the number of foreign tourist nights declined for 85% (RSEDP 2006, p 57). In Bujanovac, the number of domestic visitors declined for almost 70%. Of course, those were among disaster indicators that urged for the international assistance.

The RSED Programme (presented earlier) was one of many international assistance programmes that advised for the introduction of regional development plan, containing a strong tourist component. Plan was, as explained above, adopted. What happened in the mean time? Is there any indicator to justify the changes?

Few years latter, in the first five months of 2009, tourist activity was 6.5% below the level realized in the same period of the previous year. In the observed period, the number of domestic tourist nights decreased by 7.9%, while the number of foreign tourist nights increased by 0.1% (RSO 2009).

We said earlier that employment was our research variable, and the 2009 situation analysis results with the following progress indicators: on average, there is every third person unemployed in the project area. In the Bulgarian Trgoviste and in Presevo near Bujanovac, the unemployment rate is 50% and, 63% (AVP Beta, 2009). Of course, those were among disaster indicators that urged for the international assistance.

The agencies established just few years earlier by foreign funding have in the meantime changed their organizational and programmatic forms. In the first phase, they were divided per the financing sources, being financed by local governmental ethnic institutions. Secondly, they were financed by other donors, the brand new foreign initiative, and, after that, they have gradually stopped their existence (Mijic 2009, 483-494).

The new Regional Development Agency was organized by a new donor. Its succession was supposed to continue the pre-existing institutions set up by other foreigners and their post-conflict assistance programs that were active at that time in the project area. The new, 2008 Regional development plan was apparently once again developed by that new Regional Development Agency, as a one of deliverables to justify sources spent.

In the new business plan, just few programmatic lines mentioned tourism, and determination to support a future feasibility study for regional tourism development. Once more, tourism was again seen, (Centar za razvoj 2008, p. 10), as one of the development priorities of the regional governmental structures, primarily by permanently divided municipalities. A partnership, the variable we were looking for in our research, was not mentioned in this document. However, the upcoming European programs were seen as future resource, both for the planning and for the implementation of tourist development programs. Of course, –to paraphrase Eisenhower–, plan is nothing, planning is everything! In those regions, almost a path- dependent! And the next time, if donated, there is always a brand new plan of tourist development to start with! Still, there is no place for a cynical notion because of an effectiveness of programs is normally determined by goals that aid receivers and aid donors had agreed upon.

And here we are again: since the aid receiver still needs foreign assistance, another brand new project, the 2010 Support to implementation of the National Strategy for Tourism, is being currently tendered for implementation. Contracting authority is European Commission's Delegation in the Region, and

beneficiary is Ministry of Economy and Regional Development. EC finances the project which overall objective is «Enhancement of economic growth, employment and the quality of life of the population by stimulation of tourism». Therefore the project purpose is to support tourism sector, to implement a strategy and policy framework, ensuring the link between tourism potentials and economic development, and enhancement of tourist competitiveness, the attractiveness of tourist products and positioning of aid receiver on the world tourist market (EC 2007, p.1).

Furthermore, a short-term goal of the European partnership in the area of employment policy is a need to develop and implement an overall strategy on promoting the employment in the fight against the unemployment, especially concerning the reforms in vocational training and labour market, including all relevant actors (EC 2007, p.1).

Few times more, please

Neighbours also planned for tourist development recently. Desired results of previously organized tourist development programs were very weak. General unemployment was at an unacceptable 36 per cent (in 2008). Situation asked for measurements;

Within the short time during 2007 and in 2009, the new programmatic documents were organized for the preparation of (1) the National Tourism Development Strategy 2008-2012, and (2) the National Tourism Development Strategy 2009-2013. Both cumulating determinations of previously prepared and adopted documents. While earlier adopted documents on tourist sector development were supported by French Government in 2003, German Government in 2004, partly by Norwegian donation spent on Strategic planning in Stip and in Ohrid in 2004, Swedish Development in 2007, etc., these two brand new documents were also financed and supported by international donors who said "A carefully crafted strategy is the key to ensuring that tourism delivers on its promises. It aims to shape the National Tourism Strategy for the next five years so that the country's tourism sector will grow fast through appropriate resource and capacity mobilization, allocation and development, while contributing to the protection of the environment and culture, assets on which the future of tourism so much depends," (UN 2008).

Since that new strategic planning process was finished, the new implementation phase should start. Therefore, lacking on own resources, local beneficiaries should look for foreign resources. The new funding structures are emerging: the country was designated as a candidate country for membership by the EU in December 2005. As such, it will qualify, not only for aid under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) 2007-2008, but also for all new mechanisms of improving European tourism industry competitiveness (Treaty of Lisbon, Title XXI 'Tourism', the Article 176 B).

In this case, aid receiver has used several apparently same foreign programs. Since institutions, that means new donors were constantly changed, it is obviously results with the short term effects achieved through the interim local staff employment, only. The good news is that the process was also kept synergised building each time on previous gains.

CONCLUSION

The entity researched, the several South East European donated tourism projects, had the following attributes: (1) the Balkanisation, (2) a Markov's process, (3) a path-dependence, (4) propensity to interact cross culturally, which is a tourism related behaviour. There were several research variables, like: "partnership" and "employment". Within the qualitative methodology defined research grid, we have found several aspects:

There were cases which secured for public-private partnership. However, shareholders used to produce just initial strategic documents, leaving after that implementation space for new donors to come. Newcomers, if any, have more or less contributed with planning instruments of their kind, leaving again implementation space for new programs to come. Economic benefits were just function of employment found by local experts within technical teams that supported public-private-partnerships, forums, etc. So, under assumption that mayor gains were transferred back to donor countries, the conclusion is that in the entity researched, the “partnership” and “employment” are endogenous variables. Probably, for the entity researched, –based on “path-dependency” expectations–, indicates that whenever one has situation of aid-receiver dealing with intra social re-distribution of national wealth, an interest in tourist projects that are economically connoted is infinitesimal.. Probably, as long as it takes until perceived gains of such “internal” projects are higher in comparison to “external” benefits.

All that might result in path-dependent social physics escalations that might result in jeopardising being and existence of tourist industry in those spaces. On the top of that, further prognosis of “path-dependent” natural and human made catastrophes and other disturbances that, unfortunately, are being just now fulfilled in other part of post conflict world, may probably become the European fate in period to come.

Therefore, as in a bedazzled circle, it is not paradox that Markov’ rule confirms prevailing paradigm: “to me/us, now and here” making all other values obsolete and changes, in the Balkanization environmental, faster.

The good news is that there is also a trend found to synergise aid programs as preparation of regional stakeholders for the introduction of a new European competitiveness mechanism in respect to tourist industry development.

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