Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Explored the inherent difficulties in multilateral collaboration for peacebuilding efforts, particularly in Bosnia, where the limitations of collective actions were starkly evident.
- Bosnia’s political system, established by the Dayton Agreement, introduced a complex power-sharing arrangement among the three main ethnic groups. However, this arrangement has often led to political gridlock and a lack of decisive action, hindering effective governance and democratic development.

Kosovo
- The tensions in the Serb-populated north of Kosovo provided insights into local IO challenges. Analyzing these tensions with governance disparities, border concerns, and inter-ethnic relations offers an understanding of how tensions contribute to broader complexities in post-conflict resolution efforts.
- The lack of recognition of Kosovar statehood hinders its full participation in international institutions and complicates diplomatic and economic relations, impacting Kosovo’s stability and decision-making processes.

Summey Extension: Berlin and Dubrovnik
- Dubrovnik exhibits a distinctive nostalgia for the communist era, with some residents expressing fondness for the stability and cultural aspects associated with that time.
- In contrast, Berlin’s post-communist attitudes tend to be more critical, reflecting the city’s history as a symbol of Cold War division. There’s a focus on overcoming past challenges, resulting in a less sentimental attachment to aspects of the communist period compared to Dubrovnik.