

Centre for  
**Global  
Cooperation  
Research**

# Global Cooperation – Re:search 2015

Annual Report 4



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Käte Hamburger Kolleg/  
Centre for Global Cooperation Research  
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# Imprint

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# Global Cooperation – Re:search 2015

## Annual Report 4

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Greeting »Käte«

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## Welcome to the Centre



Markus Böckenförde



Tobias Debiel



Claus Leggewie



Dirk Messner

Dear Reader

In the fourth year of its existence, the Centre has continued to set agendas. A particular focus of interest was our study of micro-practices in transnational cooperation, with reference to fields such as biodiversity and sustainability. As a second focus of interest, we turned our attention to diasporas which we consider agents of global cooperation, organisational forms in real and virtual spaces, and key contributors to areas such as conflict management. Furthermore, we have forged a closer link between our research and policy-making, as the Käte Hamburger Dialogues on the Crimea crisis and on relations with Iran after the nuclear deal showed.

At our Midterm Conference in summer, our Fellows provided insights into how they have made creative use of the Centre's 'thinking spaces' to explore new issues and to develop new conceptual approaches on a cross-disciplinary basis. We took stock of what we have achieved so far and asked which innovative forms of knowledge and which methodologies are emerging in the framework of cooperation research.

Our research also attracted interest from key policy-makers and a broader public, with the expertise provided by the Centre and its partners appreciated by institutions such as the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED). In addition, the Centre has become a source of ideas and a partner for other think tanks which share their knowledge with society at large and with policy-makers. In Germany, this is evident, for example, from the Centre's thematic and conceptual cooperation with the German Federal Agency for Civic

Education (bpb) and the Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations (ifa) in 2015.

Have we piqued your curiosity? If so, we wish you an enjoyable and inspiring read!

Markus Böckenförde  
Tobias Debiel  
Claus Leggewie  
Dirk Messner

## The Centre as a Partner and a Source of New Ideas

We live in a world in which the bases of international relations and, moreover, the parameters for global governance are changing. Nation-states' capacities to shape their own political destiny are in decline, while non-state actors are demanding and gaining more opportunities for participation. This has implications for foreign policy: we need to rethink the connections between the 'domestic' and the 'external', between what happens in Germany and what happens beyond its borders.

One of the preconditions for ensuring that contemporary policy-making takes appropriate account of diverse geographical, social or – in the digital space – 'merely' virtual geometries is an awareness of the most important and relevant discourses in each context. In a number of countries, especially in Europe and North America, this requires, above all, attentiveness and a willingness to listen. However, in more and more regions, this in itself is not enough. Here, there is a need to create and maintain free spaces in which topics of relevance to society can be identified, discussed and captured in images and sound. These free spaces are a key prerequisite for participation in global discourse.

Supporting the development of such spaces is one of the objectives of our cultural relations and education policy. By focusing specifically on culture as a driver of change, this policy field helps to create one of the preconditions for an open society, namely the capacity for meaningful and open dialogue.

However, we would make little progress with this endeavour were we not to continue to develop our own keen appreciation of the importance of learning to hear and understand the thoughts, ideas and concepts of our partners around the world. This is precisely what we mean by the key phrase 'cultural intelligence' – the ability to develop an awareness and understanding of other narratives and explanations of the world beyond the legacy of the European Enlightenment. This does not mean relinquishing our clear standpoint on Enlightenment values and on democracy and human rights: on the contrary, a clear definition of our own position is essential. What it does mean is that we should listen, allow ourselves to be challenged, and then be willing to explain our positions and justify them in discursive argument, rather than always presuming that they have universal validity.



Dr Andreas Görgen

The Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research at the University of Duisburg-Essen conducts interdisciplinary research in the social sciences and thus produces findings and expertise which are urgently needed, not least in cultural relations and education policy. In light of ever more complex interdependencies, global political cooperation from the micro to the macro level can only succeed if academic study of these denationalisation processes results in the formulation of analytical and conceptual proposals for policymakers that are a vital basis for appropriate policy responses.

The Centre for Global Cooperation Research is therefore both a partner and a source of new ideas. This Annual Report documents, once again, the substantial and noteworthy results of these endeavours and gives us a foretaste of what else we can expect from Duisburg in future. We look forward to it!

Dr Andreas Görgen  
Director-General for Culture and Communication at the  
German Federal Foreign Office (AA)



# Global Cooperation Outlook

## Views and Findings from the Centre's Midterm Conference

The Centre's Midterm Conference provided a platform for a variety of projects and lively discussion among experts from different areas in the field of global cooperation research. This year's 'Outlook' presents debates and findings.

# 2



The subsequent conference days took place at the Auditorium of the Wolfsburg Akademie.

Lehmbruck Museum Duisburg: opening event including as a keynote the 12th Käte Hamburger Lecture by Scott Barrett.

## Good Faith Cooperation? Why Global Cooperation Sometimes Succeeds (and Mostly Not)

12th Käte Hamburger Lecture/Keynote by Scott Barrett\*

In the atmospheric surroundings of the Lehmbrock Museum in Duisburg, Scott Barrett, Professor of Columbia University, New York opened the Centre's Midterm Conference with the 12th Käte Hamburger Lecture. Barrett addressed numerous contemporary global challenges, such as global climate change, nuclear proliferation, and global efforts to fight the spread of diseases. Barrett tackled the main challenges and opportunities for global cooperation, by focusing on factors that foster or impede the provision of so-called global public goods.

One of the most prominent examples of a global public good is the global effort to mitigate climate change. If global efforts for climate protection succeed, every country in the world will benefit and no country could be excluded from that benefit. However, the provision of global public goods such as the protection of the global climate requires international cooperation. The more so, since countries that defect from cooperation (e.g. do not reduce their emissions) free-ride on the collective efforts of other countries, and may even enjoy additional gains in trade and investment that result from their non-mitigation policies. According to Barrett, these prisoner dilemma situations, which incentivize free-riding, are the key problem responsible for the lack of global cooperation and global public good provisions.

As an example of a successful public good provision without the use of a treaty, Barrett referred to the eradication of smallpox in 1979, which he described as unique achievement in the history of international cooperation. According to Barrett, cooperation succeeded because the international community faced the situation of a *weakest-link coordination game*. The only way to eradicate smallpox was to eradicate the disease in every country.

Synthesizing his findings, Barrett argued that efforts should be made to transform prisoner dilemma situations of public goods provision into coordination games.

» Large cooperation problems such as climate change should be broken down and modified into small problems of global coordination.«



Keynote by Scott Barrett, Lenfest-Earth Institute Professor of Natural Resource Economics, Columbia University



Discussant Margaret Thalwitz and moderator Dirk Messner with Scott Barrett

\* A video documentation of the complete lecture with highlights of the subsequent discussion is provided on the Centre's YouTube channel.

## Negotiating Global Cooperation



COP21, Paris: Delegations took note of the new version of the draft agreement at the closing of the Paris Committee.  
Photo: Pub dom - Bouissou

» We might meet a new generation of diplomats who, despite their different culture and training, have a more globally shared world view, with a new set of norms, ideas and values.«



Siddharth Mallavarapu, Alumni Fellow



Stefan Groth, Postdoc Fellow

International negotiations, such as peace talks, trade debates or climate consultations, are often frustrating and do not meet the expectations of participants or external observers, let alone the public. Over recent years, they have often produced costs and have had limited effect on the ground. But it would be highly dangerous to underestimate their value and significance for global cooperation. This conference panel paid special attention to communicating strategies and argued that these are shaped by certain factors: socio-cultural codes and genetic dispositions, respective frameworks of traditional knowledge, identity and cultural expressions.

Siddharth Mallavarapu, Professor of International Relations, South Asian University, New Delhi and former Senior Fellow at the Centre, and Stefan Groth, Postdoc Fellow at the Centre, shed light on this important instrument of global cooperation while focussing on different elements of negotiations.

Their presentations were held against the background that in recent academic discourses there is a trend to apply the term 'negotiations' differently. Instead of seeing it as a means of coordinating the communication between rationally acting stakeholders, it is understood as a more complex social process of culturally imbedded deliberations. Thus, in an attempt to better capture global challenges of cooperation, their analysis not only structured the 'objective' positions of interest, but also included different cultural perceptions and normative expectations that guide the search for solutions of these challenges.

International negotiations can help produce feasible results, such as ending a conflict, developing an agreement, formulating contracts or producing other measures which, under positive circumstances, will make the world a better place. At the very least international negotiation could produce a reference point for future actions which are more peaceful, more environmentally friendly and more climate-aware.

## Non-Western Perspectives on Governing the World



Interpreter cabinets - COP21. Photo: Benjamin Géminel



Panelists on 'Non-Western Perspectives': Bruce Gilley, Paolo Esteves, Claudia Derichs (from left) and Manjiao Chi

»A considerable body of non-Western scholarship on international relations is largely unconnected to the 'global discourse' in English-language journals.«

Most theories of international relations build upon Western philosophy and thereby neglect a plethora of history of thought in Non-Western countries. Moreover, contemporary empirical research on global cooperation is largely based upon the study of people from the West (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic, the WEIRD). However, this panel provided perspectives beyond the confinements of East-West or North-South.

The findings of **Paulo Luiz Moreaux Lavigne Esteves**, BRICS Policy Center in Rio de Janeiro, about how BRICS countries influence world politics are based on interviews with policymakers and business elites. He challenged the conception of a coherent group, but described BRICS as a kaleidoscope and concluded that the grouping will lead to the decentring of a Western-led international order with the rise of new poles of power, and the challenge of core values embedded in multilateral institutions.

According to **Manjiao Chi**, Professor of Law at Xiamen University and Senior Fellow at the Centre, China has no fundamental opposition to common 'Western' conceptions of global governance, but a different perspective or its own idea of how to participate. In general, Chi argued that the dominance of state centralism in Chinese legal and political culture impedes its participation in global governance.

**Claudia Derichs**, Professor of Comparative Politics and International Development Studies at Philipps-Universität Marburg and Senior Fellow at the Centre, addressed the Western bias in global politics by focusing on knowledge production. Derichs argued that a large body of non-Western scholarship on international relations is largely unconnected to the 'global discourse' in English-language journals. She reflected on how Islam has constructed its own vision of international relations and argued that the discourse has evolved into a modern dynamic model, fostering diplomatic reciprocity, alliances with non-Muslim states and positive-neutrality as a foreign policy framework.

**Bruce Gilley**, Associate Professor of Political Science, Portland State University, discussed the rise of a 'Creative Third World' as a challenge for the West. Former protest approaches (against Western colonialism) have been replaced by a creative model, which demands equality by coming to terms with the Western liberal world order. According to Gilley, this development is good news for global cooperation and may lead to more hybrid alliances between the West and the Third World.

## Trees of Secret Desire: Do We Actually Want Global Democracy?



The 'tree' metaphor as an 'empty signifier' and a relational object caused the panel 'to behave as a complex adaptive system' (CAS), as a participant observer of the panel put it.

»'Living like a tree' emerged in a dynamic and self-causing manner, providing an emergent framing for the terms of debate without a central authority providing or supervising its usage.«

Despite having been scheduled for the notorious after-lunch slot the discussion on global cooperation gathered pace during the panel 'Is Global Democracy Desirable? Shifting Democratic Legitimacy in a World in Crisis'. Former and current fellows of the Centre, together with the audience, engaged in a lively debate sparked by various ideas, manifestations and shortcomings of radical forms of democracy. **Aysem Mert**, a former Postdoc Fellow at the Centre, provided an analysis of the Gezi park protests in Turkey in 2013 drawing on Mouffe and Laclau's approaches to antagonistic democracy. She was followed by **Shirin Saeidi**, Postdoc Fellow at the Centre, who presented her work on notions of democracy among Iran's Islamist hardliners. Here she identifies emerging types of citizenship where the idea of cosmopolitanism resonates. **Olivia Rutazibwa**, Lecturer in International and European Studies at University of Portsmouth and Postdoc Fellow at the Centre, called for a radicalization of international solidarity through postcolonial critiques. She criticized in particular the lack of democracy on the level of epistemology in the academic world. In order to critically rethink (global) democracy, she referred to the necessity to start decolonizing knowledge production. **David Chandler**, Professor of International Relations, University of Westminster and former Senior Fellow at the Centre, on the other hand, challenged the idea that those working on global democracy and global cooperation actually wanted to see these materialize. Despite the claim in favour of cosmopolitanism and global democracy, behind this sits an unspoken rejection of such grand ideas, precisely because they imply a global and cosmopolitan dimension. Unsurprisingly, these new advocates of democracy emphasize fluidity instead of structure and relational sensitivities instead of prospective thinking. 'Doing no harm', NOT being exclusionary of things, according to Chandler, spells the secret wish behind that slogan of 'living like a tree'.

Recall Mert, who had argued that those trees both physically and symbolically cohered diverse strands of protesters, such as students, feminists and anti-capitalist Muslims, and even fans of opposing football clubs, against the ruling party's hyper-developmental agenda.



## Gift and Reciprocity in International Society

The Centre from its start had an eye on the potential of Marcel Mauss' *Essay on the Gift* [*Essai sur le don*, 1923] to rethink international society and global cooperation. This panel provided current evaluations and 'applications' of a Maussian-inspired approach.

**Morgan Brigg**, Senior Lecturer in Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Queensland, and a former Senior Fellow at the Centre, scrutinized the theoretical question how an analysis of radically different epistemological perspectives (e.g. Australian Aboriginal groups) can change our own conceptualization of the 'political'. An emulation of Mauss' open-mindedness for 'foreign' practices would help both scientists and experts to understand and solve global problems better.

**Elena Pulcini**, Professor of Social Philosophy, University of Florence, and former Senior Fellow of the Centre, explored a different trajectory the reception of *Essay on the Gift* had taken in recent years. Taking a moral philosophical perspective on the European refugee crisis, she argued that the omnipresence of fear on the part of the host countries and resentment on the part of the refugees prevents us from finding a solution. According to Pulcini any feasible solution has to recognize the important and constitutive role of emotions in the establishment and maintenance of social relations.

**Frédéric Ramel**, Professor of Political Science, Sciences Po Paris, argued that Mauss's theory of the gift offers an alternative to game theory approaches on the one hand and neo-liberal approaches on the other. Tying in with Elena Pulcini's talk, Ramel showed that Mauss, in contrast thereto, offers a sociological and symbolic theory of international alliances and relations.

In his open politically engaged presentation **Claus Leggewie**, Co-Director of the Centre and Director of the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI) in Essen, offered a Maussian perspective on the Greek debt crisis. Leggewie examined how the wide-spread analytical amalgamation of moral debt or guilt with economic debt or liability influences the overall discussion of the Euro crisis and especially Germany's and Greece's role in it. To avoid generalizations he suggested a way of dealing with political problems on a case-by-case basis that resembles Mauss' Socratic understanding of problem-solving.

*» Reciprocity in international relations must be understood as a delayed and indirect exchange instead of an immediately bilateral tit-for-tat. «*



Panelists (2, 1) on 'Gift and Reciprocity': Elena Pulcini, Claus Leggewie, Morgan Brigg, and Frédéric Ramel (from left above to right below)

## International Courts and Global Cooperation The Rulings of the ECHR: Lessons for the Concept of Universality



The roundtable, which was moderated by Markus Böckenförde, the Centre's Executive Director (above right), featured Marie Claire Foblets, Director of the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle (above left) and Thilo Marauhn, Professor of Public Law and International Law at the University of Gießen and Director of the Centre of International Development and Environment Research (below).



*» While striving for sustainable global human rights standards, to what extent can Justitia afford to be blind towards certain local particularities? «*

Multilateral treaties, which are agreed upon by states to set a common standard in a specific area, are one form of global cooperation. Although this instrument is known for more than 100 years in international law, the use of courts is rather the exception than the rule in public international law at a global level. Especially in the context of human rights, ensuring compliance relies primarily on reporting mechanisms and state/individual complaints. However, human rights courts do operate to different degrees at a regional level.

Probably the most successful of those courts is the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) adjudicating cases under the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms that had been ratified by all 47 members of the Council of Europe. The very fact that the ECHR operates in some states *de facto* as a court of last instance on human rights issues highlights its reputation. The ECHR must therefore pay careful attention to national sensitivities and differences and in particular to Europe's constitutional and cultural pluralism. One way in doing so is by developing 'margin of appreciation' doctrine that provides national governments under specific circumstances with a certain flexibility to interpret and apply the convention's provision in response to their cultural and historic specificities.

Against this background, the roundtable discussed whether this doctrine is rather a sell-out of human rights' protection or a necessary tool to enhance compliance. Though not yet applied very coherently, the doctrine serves as a viable instrument to negotiate between the court's task to enhance the protection of human rights as effectively as possible, and its need to respect national sovereignty, in a common attempt to achieve higher human rights standards. On the downside, however, as one discussant pointed out, a rather worrisome phenomenon is gaining ground on the basis of the doctrine: an increased unpredictability of decisions that result in a vagueness of human rights standard depending on the specific situation on the ground. By way of conclusion, the margin of appreciation doctrine may not offer the most effective protection *technically* available. But it probably serves as a means for a level of protection currently achievable in the context of implementing human rights standards. Against this background, one might want to keep this doctrine in mind while exploring further the idea of establishing a global human rights court.

## Future Trends in Global Cooperation Research and Analysis

The panel on 'Future Trends' was moderated by Dirk Messner, Co-Director of the Centre and Director of the German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), and asked how the research at the Centre could change in form and content to incorporate suggestions made during the conference.

From a methodological and rather self-critical perspective **Daniel Haun**, Professor of Developmental Psychology, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, questioned the applicability of experimental methods that do not embrace or at least account for cultural diversity. Haun consequently demanded a refinement of psychological experiments and argued in favour of increasing the experiments' proximity to real situations and the life-worlds of living actors.

Answering the call for methodological diversity, **Siddharth Mallavarapu** focused on the question of knowledge production by scientists and actors from different parts of the world and the observable asymmetries. He urged the Centre to keep an eye on local 'micro-narratives' and 'micro-places'. Such rather ethnographic and micro-sociological narratives would increase the potential of the Centre to engage in and offer solutions to current debates and global problems.

**Paulo Luiz Moreaux Lavigne Esteves** recognized an increasing 'denial of power' and an associated 'rise of horizontality' in international relations that neglect the asymmetrical nature of many so-called 'equal' partnerships. The challenge posed by Esteves is thus how we can understand global cooperation after multilateralism in a relational world that many people prematurely believe to be devoid of power.

**Thomas Hale**, Associate Professor in Public Policy, University of Oxford, urged scholars to recognize types of actions that largely remain unnoticed by political and social scientists who overly focus on international and national contracts, summits and resolutions. From Hale's perspective focusing on actions undertaken (1) at a subnational level by cities or regions as well as on (2) those of the private sector would largely strengthen the research profile of global cooperation research.

All panellists applauded the Centre's attempt to diversify their research beyond disciplinary, racial, gender-based, methodological and geographical borders. However, they all equally agreed that a further intensified study of diversity regarded as a resource is obligatory for an understanding of a future which, as prophesied by Messner in his summary, following up on Esteves' diagnosis of a 'vanishing of multilateralism', will beyond any doubt be 'polycentric'.



Panel on 'Future Trends' with Daniel Haun, Siddharth Mallavarapu (hidden), Dirk Messner, Paolo Esteves, and Thomas Hale.



Q&A: Senior Expert Fellow Margaret Thalwitz

## Synthesizing the Findings of the Conference – Power, Knowledge and Global Cooperation: Is Diversity the Solution?

Two leading experts, **Jan Aart Scholte**, Professor at Gothenburg University and a former Senior Fellow at the Centre, and **Michael Zürn**, Professor of International Relations, Freie Universität Berlin, and Chair of the Centre's Advisory Board, offered their views on where research on global cooperation at the Centre is or should be heading for the coming years. This last session was chaired by **Tobias Debiel**, Co-Director of the Centre and Director of the Institute for Development and Peace (INEF) at the University of Duisburg-Essen.

Zürn invited the audience to follow him on a thought experiment: If someone entered the conference without any prior knowledge about global cooperation and tried to answer the conference question whether it was possible to build on it, what would the answer be? Zürn stated, the answer would be negative. However, with prior knowledge, he reminded the audience, 'no' was simply not a desirable answer. Pre-empting the response to this issue Scholte pointed out that there is a research value beyond the normative question of the desirability of global cooperation in analysing and evaluating the various discourses on it. Scholte underlined the need to focus the Centre's methodological reflections on rethinking the notion of the 'global'. Furthermore, a theory of institutional polycentrism is needed that would enable research to conceptually engage with trans-scalar and trans-sectoral governance. Scholte praised the Centre's advantage precisely in the absence of constraining definitions. Rather than being characterized by a lack of coherence, he saw the Centre's rationale in providing a constantly emerging space of contention that would enable it to engage a wide range of people.

While Zürn agreed with Scholte that diversity was desirable, he also saw the need to base such diversity on conceptual clarity and common understandings. In juxtaposition to Scholte, Zürn also criticized the tendency to look at actors and their understandings at the expense of narrative structures. Zürn riposted that what is required is a form of double self-reflexivity, in which we reflect on the consequences of self-reflexivity.

Because otherwise we get caught up in the eternal regress of reflecting on our own position and end up paralysed, unable to do anything.



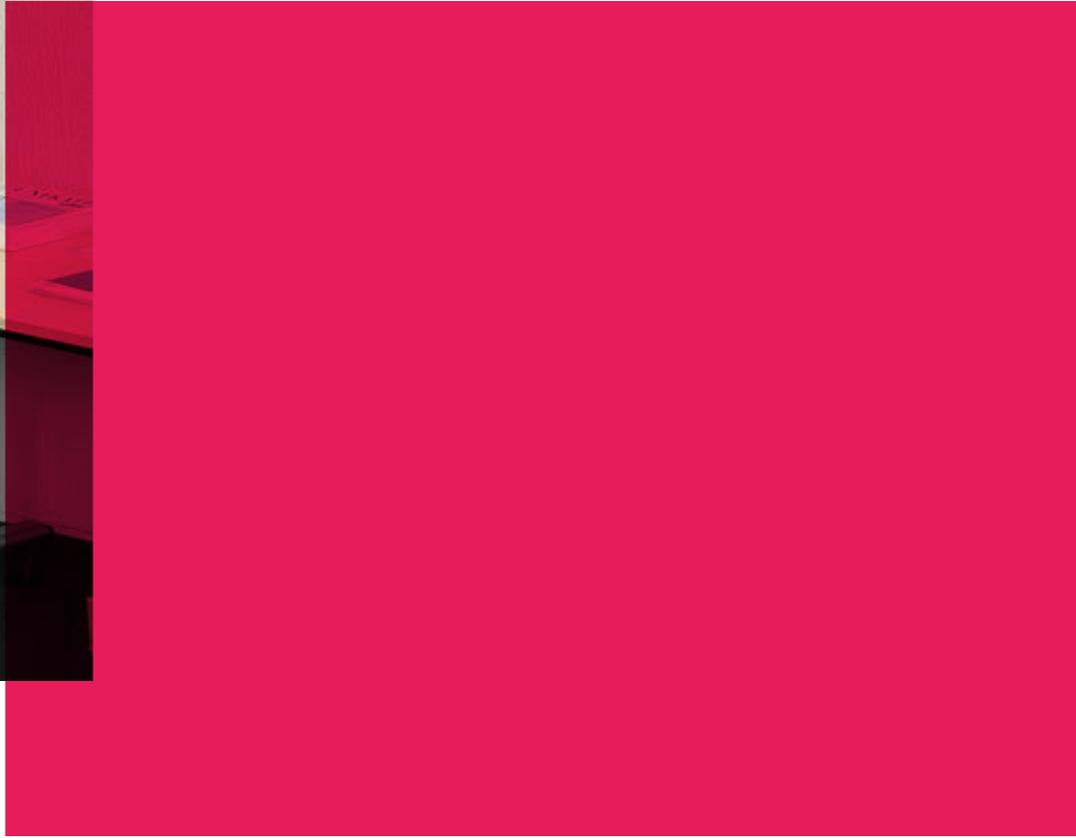
Jan Aart Scholte and Michael Zürn on the closing panel session (above), moderated by the Centre's Co-Director Tobias Debiel (right).





## Factory Report

# 3



## The Fourth Year of the Centre for Global Cooperation Research



**Tobias Debiel**  
Managing Director

The Centre for Global Cooperation Research was able to set agendas in a number of important areas last year. One key focus of interest was our study of micro-practices in transnational cooperation, with particular reference to fields such as biodiversity and sustainability. In the context of this research, we looked at the significance of language and translation in negotiating processes. They help to structure interconnections and power relations and show how culture can be utilised – or excluded – as an interactive resource. We also continued our research on the various cultural meanings of core concepts of cooperation. For example, a project undertaken by Research Unit 1 involving experimental arrangements investigated whether and to what extent differences exist between German and Chinese perceptions of fairness. This research followed on from a survey by Research Unit 3, which had explored the differences between US and Chinese conflict perceptions as displayed by foreign and security policy researchers in the two countries. Meanwhile, Unit 3 continued to study the inclusion of non-Western perspectives on world order, with particular reference to China's positions in the fields of international investment and trade policy. By linking political science and legal perspectives and involving legal and medical anthropologists, we were able to take the growing recognition of diversity in global-local interactions into account.

A further topic of interest last year – diasporas – was approached from an interdisciplinary, actor-oriented perspective. We looked at diaspora communities as agents of global cooperation, as organisational forms in real and virtual spaces, and as key contributors to managing conflict and addressing injustice, for example. The project transcends rigid concepts of home and diaspora and argues that their role in the process of globalisation is not simply hybrid but is simultaneously homo- and heterogeneous. Research Unit 2 was particularly engaged in this field, focusing on cultures of cooperation as distinct from essentialist approaches. What this might mean from a regional and transborder perspective was discussed in light of connectivities in the Mediterranean region. Here, interest consistently focussed on perspectives and narratives based on difference and diversity.

The issue of narratives once again constituted an important interface with Research Unit 4, whose research focused on, among other things, the role of political storytelling in the framing of policies and the emergence of cooperation. Relying on interpretative methodologies, this research was the logical extension of the Unit's work on liberal democracies' ambivalent capacities for cooperation, which draws attention to the paradoxes inherent in democratization and to the increasing plurality of meanings and normative tensions surrounding the concept of democracy. In this context, the question of how challenges to prevailing forms of legitimacy and representation are reflected in resistance and protest was of particular interest. These challenges exist not only in Western democracies, as an innovative, field research-based project on Women and Citizenship in Contemporary Iran showed.

Among the numerous events which took place in 2015, the Midterm Conference in summer was undoubtedly a highlight. We welcomed 118 participants in all, including 14 In-house Fellows, 12 Alumni Fellows, colleagues from various faculties and representatives of our partner institutions INEF, DIE and KWI. The conference clearly demonstrated how the studies undertaken in various key fields in recent years are crystallising into three core dimensions of global cooperation research: micro-politics, social processes and dynamics, and emerging and contested forms of governance. The Centre's approach has proved its worth in this context: our guest researchers are making full use of the 'thinking space' for their current projects while also seeing it as a source of new ideas. At the same time, the Centre's agenda and lively academic exchange inspire and encourage them to look beyond their own disciplines and explore other viewpoints. This is reflected in numerous joint initiatives and, increasingly, publications by Fellows.

Our Fellows and research team publish papers in leading journals, produce monographs and contribute to or edit anthologies which explore the Centre's main research topics in more depth. We have made use of the *Global Cooperation Research Papers* and the *Global Dialogues* from the outset to showcase the latest state of our research.

### Routledge Global Cooperation Series

In late 2015/early 2016, we partnered with leading academic publisher Routledge to launch a new series of publications. The *Routledge Global Cooperation Series* summarises our research findings and analyses them in depth in monographs and anthologies. The first in the series, 'Global Cooperation and the Human Factor in International Relations' (edited by Dirk Messner and Silke Weinlich, with contributors from various countries), paved the way for a new interdisciplinary approach to global cooperation research. It was followed by 'Peacebuilding in Crisis: Rethinking Paradigms and Practices of Transnational Cooperation' (Tobias Debiel, Thomas Held and Ulrich Schneckener) and 'Humanitarianism and Challenges of Cooperation' (Volker Heins, Kai Koddenbrock and Christine Unrau). Further monographs in the series – 'Gifts of Cooperation, Mauss and Pragmatism' (Frank Adloff) and 'Democratization and Memories of Violence: Ethnic Minority Rights Movements in Mexico, Turkey, and El Salvador' (Mneesha Gellman) – are due to be published in 2016. We are delighted that with this new series, we are providing further impetus and inspiration for global cooperation research.



The (Im)Possibility  
of Cooperation  
Research Unit 1



**Katja Freistein**  
Head of Research Unit 1

## Micro-foundations and Macro-based Conditions for the Success of Global Cooperation

### Key questions

Research Unit 1 'The (Im)Possibility of Cooperation' contributes to fundamental research on the chances and limitations of (global) cooperation. In particular, knowledge about the evolution of human cooperation serves as an analytical heuristic to observe and understand patterns of cooperation. A central question for projects in this context is whether and how cooperation can succeed under current and future conditions of complexity. Taking multidisciplinary as a necessary precondition for successful answers to this question, projects within the scope of this research unit deal with different analytical levels and objects of analysis, ranging from individual to group-level phenomena. Projects in this research area have contributed and are to continue to contribute to insights into both micro- and macro-foundations of global cooperation, taking an approach that scales up insights taken from observations of micro-levels to the macro-level of negotiations and other human interactions.

Reflecting the multidisciplinary nature of projects in the research unit, two main themes guide the work of the research unit: 1) the micro-foundations of global cooperation (for instance, perceptions, trust, and different cultural backgrounds); 2) the macro-based conditions for the success of global cooperation (for instance, institutional designs for better access and inclusion and the role of new actors in a global public sphere).

### Achievements in 2015

The goal for Research Unit 1 for the year 2015 was to emphasise multi-lateral negotiations and multidisciplinary approaches of studying what we call the meso-level of global cooperation. The aim was to explore the methodological spectrum across disciplines, including experiments, modelling, but also participant observation as perspectives to get a better understanding of cooperative processes. During his second visit, Fellow Gianluca Grimalda continued his research on global cooperation from the perspective of experimental economics by specifically focusing on the behavioural foundations of global cooperation. His experimental fieldwork in six different countries in different stages of becoming involved in globalisation processes measured the interaction between global social identity, propensity to co-operate at different levels, exposure to globalisation process, and country-level global integration. Additionally, his research draws on the 'collective risk social dilemma', which has been developed to simulate the dynamics of international negotiations on climate change. Fellow Heike Hennig-Schmidt complimented this line of research with her research on the topic of the 'Nature of Fairness in Bargaining' in the specific case of experimental evidence from Germany and PR China. Her research

focus lay within the area of experimental economics and methods; fairness, justice and equity; cultural impacts on behaviour; experimental health economics and sustainability and climate change.

Stefan Groth's project was a contribution to the research focus on multilateral negotiations. With his research on 'Culture as Resource and Diplomacy: Between Geopolitics and Issues-Based Policy' he investigated (global) cooperation from the perspective of culture being a key component for transforming modalities and possibilities of cooperation in diplomacy. His use of ethnographic and text-based methodology broadened the micro- and meso-focus to include interpretivist methodologies. Fellow Bettina Burger-Menzel followed up on her previous research on incentive systems for creativity and diffusion in innovation systems. She analysed the effectiveness of global cooperation based on the willingness and capability of people and peer groups to cooperate and over time sustainably adapt and how this influences global cooperation.

The research unit welcomed Alejandro Esguerra to the Centre from April 2015 until March 2016. He investigated the micro-politics of negotiations and examined how actors with diverse backgrounds negotiate and manufacture novel inter- and transnational governance arrangements in sustainability politics and how these engage in global cooperation. During his stay, he organized a two-day workshop with Tobias Berger from the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle/Saale, bringing together scholars to debate on 'Translation in World Politics' (see page 29). The scope of issues addressed in the workshop covered institutions as arenas for translational work; development projects in Europe and their effects on developing countries; performative effects within organisations; and spaces and arenas which are created through translation. Embedded in the workshop the Centre hosted its 14th Käte Hamburger Lecture with Richard Freeman, Professor of Social Science and Public Policy at the University of Edinburgh. In his lecture 'Doing Politics in Translation' Freeman explained how politics works and takes place in practice. Hannah Arendt's work 'The Human Condition' was his guideline for describing what we are doing when we are doing politics.

A micro-practical approach was set by the InHouse & Guests Workshop 'Studying Micro-Practices in (International) Institutions: Chances and Limitations of Theory-Building' (organized by the new Head of Research Unit Katja Freistein, Alejandro Esguerra and Stefan Groth) (see page 50). This workshop aimed at identifying multidisciplinary instruments, ideas and research practices to analyse and theorise from observations of institutional micro-practices. The main aspiration was to investigate the operation and social reproduction of international institutions. Participants of the conference on 'World Society in the Making? Varieties of Transnational Institutions', a joint project of Research Unit 1 and 3, analysed and described various instances of international and transnational cooperation and forms of emerging world societal institutions (see page 54). Identifying a multitude of different forms and rationales of transnational institutions, the conference challenged dominant understandings of norm diffusion as a top-down process of transferring globally accepted norms on 'local' levels of governance.

A workshop on scenario-building and its transdisciplinary foundation leads into the Centre's focus on scenarios in its sixth year. The objective was to understand and improve the ways in which Integrated Assessment Models and scenario approaches can be connected and related to theories of social transformation.

Dirk Messner and Silke Weinlich added to the publications repertoire of the research unit with their Routledge book 'Global Cooperation and the Human Factor in International Relations' in the *Routledge Global Cooperation Series* of the Centre, which presents innovative approaches to understanding, explaining and answering the question of how cooperation can succeed in a culturally diverse world.

### The way ahead

Two larger areas of research lie ahead: One is deepening our knowledge about scenarios and models of the future. The other is learning about inclusion and participation processes, taking into account existing global inequalities.



**Heike Hennig-Schmidt**  
Fellow

Heike Hennig-Schmidt stayed at the Centre from September 2015 to February 2016. She has been a Senior Researcher at the Department of Health Management and Health Economics at the University of Oslo in Norway since 2014. Additionally she has been a guest researcher at the Laboratory for Experimental Economics (bonneconlab) in the Economics Department of the University of Bonn in Germany since 2012.

During her stay in Duisburg her research addressed the concept of fairness from a perspective of experimental and behavioural research. As suggested by the research title, 'On the Nature of Fairness in Bargaining – Experimental Evidence from Germany and PR China', the research moves along the lines of fairness being a decisive component of cooperation and an essential mechanism for interpersonal and intercultural relations and negotiations. With this research project, Heike Hennig-Schmidt aimed at reconstructing a new perspective on the nature of fairness by using verbal data extracted from team discussions and written statements on decision motives in incentivised bargaining experiments. Access points of her research were allocation aspects of fairness, its normative character, the interplay between fairness and mentalising, and how fairness perceptions are affected by power asymmetry and cultural background.

Her research builds on the aspects of negotiations and the natures of cooperation and negotiations connecting with the overall contextual research focus of Research Unit 1 – chances and limitations of (global) cooperation.



**Alejandro Esguerra**  
Postdoc Fellow

Alejandro Esguerra joined the Centre as a Postdoc Fellow in April 2015 and stayed until March 2016. He previously worked as a Research Fellow at the Freie Universität Berlin, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research and the Örebro University in Sweden and left the Centre for a position at the DFG Research Training Group 'WIPCAD' as a postdoc researcher. Combining insights from political science and sociological theories, his research focuses on transnational multi-stakeholder partnerships, international expert organisations, sustainability and higher education, constructivist theories of international relations, sociology of knowledge and science and technology studies.

At the Centre, he focused on the 'Micro-Politics of Negotiating and Manufacturing Governance Innovation in the Transnational Realm'. The project aimed at examining novel inter- and transnational governance arrangements in sustainability politics from the perspective of actors and their diverse backgrounds and therefore the different natures of their negotiation. The project included two case studies, on the negotiations towards Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Innovation in Science Policy Organisations – the Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

During his fellowship, Alejandro Esguerra organized a workshop on the idea of 'Translation in World Politics' (see next page). This workshop created space for rethinking aspects of world politics through the concept of translation. The idea of the workshop was to rethink how communication in organisations is played out and in which ways this influences cooperation processes, drawing a connection back to the overall topic of the research unit of natures of micro-level and macro-level negotiations and human interactions.

## Workshop: 'Translation in World Politics'



To gain a better understanding of what is necessary to make global cooperation negotiations able to translate different local realities into global standards, the Centre convened an interdisciplinary workshop in October 2015, titled 'Translation in World Politics'. The workshop, conceptualized by fellow Alejandro Esguerra and Tobias Berger from the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle/Saale, gave insights into interaction and its context in situations when cooperation is practically negotiated. It also addressed questions on what happens to the original cooperative agreements after the negotiators leave the negotiation table and translate them into their specific contexts.

Researchers from all over Europe were brought together to rethink certain aspects of global politics from a translational perspective, as developed, for example, in Science and Technology Studies, Policy Analysis, or International Relations. The main discussion focused on how (a) institutions can be understood as places of translation, (b) development projects in Europe are designed and what (unexpected) effects they may have in countries of the Global South, (c) concepts and stories move within organisations and achieve performative effects, (d) to think about spaces and zones, created through the translation processes.

Three effects of translational processes were stated. Firstly, translation produces difference, secondly, translation produces new relations and thirdly, translation involves the exercise of power, i.e. the translator that establishes

herself as a spokesperson that chooses what and how to translate while she acts as a representative of others. In various panels scholars looked at the intersection between translation and other areas, for instance discourse analysis, to ask questions about power relations and the idea of 'non-translation'. Voices raised by marginalised people are often not found in outcome documents of international negotiations and can therefore be called non-translated. This pattern was also criticised in the field of development cooperation. Instead of translating local realities into global standards, development practitioners follow a logic of justification to higher authorities and thereby often exclude local opinions. In his lecture 'Doing Politics in Translation', Richard Freeman, Professor of Social Science and Public Policy at the University of Edinburgh, further demonstrated that research should focus on the interactional in the international for a better understanding of power and translation.

Finally, it became clear that the interdisciplinarity of the workshop participants added another layer: the concept of translation was often translated against their own disciplinary background and thereby constantly changed its subjective meaning during the discussion. It was suggested to concentrate on what translation does and to differ more clearly between definitions of discourse, interpretation and translation. Consensus was reached on the fact that translation happens in a relational world and concepts of activity and practice can help to approach it. Further research will build on these insights.



Global Cultural Conflicts and  
Transcultural Cooperation  
Research Unit 2

## Challenges of Culture – Cultures of Cooperation



**Volker M. Heins**  
Head of Research Unit 2

### Key questions

Research Unit 2 – ‘Global Cultural Conflicts and Transcultural Cooperation’ – focuses on the question how culture affects global cooperation. More specifically, we analyse: 1) situations in which global and transnational conflicts prove difficult to resolve because they are interpreted and experienced as ‘cultural’; and 2) the preconditions for successful transcultural cooperation. Our basic, empirically grounded tenet is that culture can be both an intensifier of conflicts and a resource for conflict resolution and cooperation. Ultimately, we want to transcend the narrative of a ‘clash of civilisations’ by exploring the emergence and creation of cultures of cooperation beyond differences.

Research Unit 2 strives to combine the perspectives of different disciplines, including political science, political theory, anthropology, philosophy, modern history and the arts. While exploring how these different approaches can learn from each other, we also want to map out the differences between them and avoid the pitfalls of interdisciplinary communication.

### Achievements in 2015

In 2015, we continued our work on humanitarianism as a testing ground for transcultural cooperation on a global level, mainly by completing the publication of the edited volume ‘Humanitarianism and Challenges of Cooperation’ (Heins/Koddenbrock/Unrau 2016). A different aspect of international interventionism was investigated by our fellow Salvador Santino Regilme. In his research project he asked to what extent foreign aid influences the human rights situation in recipient countries by focussing on the impact of United States’ strategic assistance on the human rights situation in Thailand, the Philippines, Colombia, and Mexico.

Apart from this, we also advanced our research on the topic of the gift paradigm. In view of the growing dissatisfaction with both utilitarian and normativist theories, there have been attempts to derive from Marcel Mauss’s essay ‘The Gift’ a general theoretical argument and to take this as a point of departure for reforming domestic, international and global politics. One of these attempts was the formulation of the ‘Convivialist Manifesto’ as a new art of ‘living together’, first issued by about forty French intellectuals, and signed by leading social scientists and hundreds of associations of civil society. After Research Unit 2 took care of editing the German and English translations of the manifesto in the previous year, in 2015 it continued its discussion of its potentials and weaknesses. This is documented in the collection of essays ‘Konvivialismus. Eine Debatte’

(transcript 2015), edited by Volker Heins and Frank Adloff, which received wide attention. In January 2016 it was included in the list of the ‘books of the month’ selected by Northern German Broadcaster NDR and the daily newspaper *Süddeutsche Zeitung*.

The panel of the Midterm Conference organized by Research Unit 2 was also dedicated to the paradigm of the gift and its implications for global cooperation. Apart from Co-director Claus Leggewie, contributions came from former fellows Morgan Brigg and Elena Pulcini, as well as Frédéric Ramel from Sciences Po. In 2015, former Senior Fellow Frank Adloff also finalised his monograph ‘Gifts of Cooperation. Mauss and Pragmatism’, which is forthcoming in the *Routledge Global Cooperation Series*.

Another thread of research taken up earlier and continued through 2015 was the cleavage referred to as the ‘Gay Divide’ as an example of how religious taboos and cultural identity markers hinder global cooperation. It was at the centre of the lecture series ‘Homophobia in the Global Context’. Selected essays based on these lectures will be published in a special forum (Schwerpunktheft) of the journal *Westend* of the Frankfurt Institute for Social Research, edited by Volker Heins.

One major new thematic focus of Research Unit 2 in 2015 was the topic of regional integration. In this context, our fellows Elisabetta Nadalutti and Otto Kallscheuer explored different aspects of the nature and functioning of regions as lived spaces in which common problems can be solved more effectively. Currently, they are preparing a workshop and an edited volume dedicated to processes of region building at the micro level, in which they will combine theoretical insights and new empirical evidence from four continents. Another fellow, Manuel Borutta, focused on the macro region of the Mediterranean through the prism of the entanglements between France and Algeria. The workshop held on 12–13 October also revolved around the connectivities of the modern Mediterranean (see page 35).

Visible and invisible connectivities between seemingly distant areas were also at the centre of the research conducted by our fellow Claudia Derichs. However, she

shifted the geographical and epistemological focus by exploring the interactions taking place between different world regions, namely between Asia and the Middle East/MENA region. The results of her research will be published in the monograph ‘Knowledge Production, Area Studies and Global Cooperation’, forthcoming with the *Routledge Global Cooperation Series*.

Claudia Derichs’ project was also linked to another major topic in 2015, namely the role of diaspora as agents of global cooperation. It was at the centre of the research conducted by our fellows Ángela Suárez Collado and Ariane Sadjed, who analysed the complex processes of identity formation and the building of transnational networks in different diaspora communities. In a cooperative project, Ariane Sadjed and David Carment (Research Unit 3), organized an international workshop (see page 41) to explore the intermediary role of diaspora from various disciplinary angles. The workshop laid the basis for the edited volume ‘Diaspora as Cultures of Cooperation’, edited by Ariane Sadjed and David Carment, which will be published with Palgrave Macmillan.

### The way ahead

In 2016 our research on diaspora will be complemented with a focus on migration. Various fellow projects and events will be dedicated to migration in general and the refugee crisis in particular, which can only be met on the basis of cooperation between different sets of actors, including representatives of civil society in host and home countries, NGO workers, governments and members of international organisations such as UNHCR. With a view to the multiple challenges of integration, the interpretive potential of the gift paradigm will be put to the test once more. The focus on migration will also contribute to the overarching issue of cultural pluralism and transcultural communities of learning. At the same time, it is linked to a second major interest we will pursue in the immediate future, namely the question of participation, citizenship and contestation in a global world.



**Elisabetta Nadalutti**  
Postdoc Fellow

**Elisabetta Nadalutti** took up a postdoctoral fellowship in Research Unit 2 from September 2015 to August 2016. Before joining the Centre, she was a Marie Curie and Fonds National de la Recherche post doctoral researcher at the University of Luxembourg. Her research interests include international relations and governance, ethics in geopolitics, development, and integration, as well as borders and borderland.

Her project at the Centre was entitled 'Within the EU-ASEAN Cross-border Regionalism: Cooperation With(out) an Ethical Cross-border Governance? A Comparative Perspective Analysis'. By elaborating a comparative (sub)regional integration framework, the project aimed at comparing and understanding sub-regional integration processes through the analysis of governance at the micro-level. Here, she argued that a focus on 'ethical' issues was needed in order to promote 'good' governance. Thus, her research infuses regional integration theories with ethical considerations.

Apart from her research, Elisabetta Nadalutti contributed in various other ways to the Centre, e.g. as a discussant at the workshop 'World Society in the Making? Varieties of Transnational Institutions', held on 7–8 December 2015. Together with Otto Kallscheuer, she is organising a workshop and editing a collected volume which will formulate and test hypotheses concerning the factors which foster intensified cross-border cooperation at the micro level in cases from Europe, the Americas, East Asia and the Middle East.



**Otto Kallscheuer**  
Senior Fellow

**Otto Kallscheuer** joined the Centre as a Senior Fellow from April 2015 to March 2016 to conduct his research on 'New Regionalism'. Before this, he was a Professor of Political Philosophy at the University of Sassari, Italy, and held various research fellowships, including from the universities of Münster, Basel, Bremen and the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. His research interests include the political philosophy of early modernity, religion and globalisation, and new regionalism.

Otto Kallscheuer's project at the Centre was concerned with 'Models of Regional Integration within the Changing Geopolitical Patterns of the 21st Century'. In particular, he undertook a critical re-reading of regionalism, distinguishing different patterns of transnational conflict resolution, cooperation, and integration according to their regional and (post)imperial (pre)history. The project aimed at a theoretically ordered range of possible regional scales and modes of transnational cooperation, from the Empire to various transnational 'Gestalten' of regional integration.

During his fellowship Otto Kallscheuer participated in various events, including the InHouse Workshop 'Islands, Regions, Empires: Re-Mapping the Modern Mediterranean'. He also contributed to the interdisciplinary exchange by commenting on various papers during the Centre's research colloquiums. Together with Elisabetta Nadalutti, he is organising a workshop and preparing an edited volume on the topic of region building.

## Workshop: 'Islands, Regions, Empires: Re-Mapping the Modern Mediterranean'



One of the major research topics of Unit 2 in 2015 was the role of regional integration as a stepping stone for closer cooperation. While various projects at the research unit take a closer look at what is happening on the ground in microregions such as Alpe-Adria or Iskandar-Malaysia, one workshop dedicated to this overall topic focused on what can be considered a macroregion: The Mediterranean. Recently, the Mediterranean has been at the centre of various attempts to re-conceptualise and re-design the relations between Europe, North-Africa and the Middle-East. Some of those attempts, such as Giorgio Agamben's idea of an 'impero latino' are marked by a distinctly identitarian thrust.

In order to scratch beneath the surface of these current debates the workshop 'Islands, Regions, Empires: Re-Mapping the Modern Mediterranean' on 12–13 October 2015 took a deliberately historical perspective. The historiography of the modern Mediterranean is fragmented into separate histories of port cities, nation-states and areas such as Europe, the Maghreb, and the Middle East. The aim of the workshop was to fuse these histories by focusing on Mediterranean connections during the modern imperial age (1798–1956/62). During this period empires and nation-states linked and penetrated the Mediterranean area in a much more intense way than ever before. Against this background, the workshop addressed various key questions: how were islands, port cities and regions influenced by this process? How did they contribute to the creation of empires and nation-states? By analysing these modern connectivities of the Mediterranean, it contributed to a re-mapping of the area, and to a more integrated view of this

global contact zone between Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

For example, former fellow Manuel Borutta (Ruhr University Bochum) highlighted the 'French connections' between Algeria, Corsica and the Midi between 1818 and 1976. On the basis of his analysis of interactions between port cities, rural areas of the Midi, and the island of Corsica on the one hand and Algeria on the other he pointed out how closely linked Southern Europe and North Africa actually were in the imperial age. Other aspects of entangled spaces in the Mediterranean, including issues of imperialism, colonialism, citizenship and the emergence of complex identities, were analysed by Deborah Paci (Università Ca Foscari, Venice), Sakis Gekas (York University, Toronto), Marc Aymes (Centre d'Études Turques, Ottomanes, Balkaniques et Centrasiatiques/EHESS, Paris) and Nora Lafi (Zentrum Moderner Orient, Berlin). In his concluding remarks, distinguished Mediterraneanist Wolfgang Kaiser (Université Paris I – Sorbonne) highlighted the limitations and potentials of the approach chosen by the workshop.

While the workshop showed that the nations, islands and regions around the Mediterranean share a history of complex entanglements, recent attempts to integrate them into a 'Union for the Mediterranean' have failed. The background and consequences of this failure were at the centre of the Käte Hamburger Lecture held by Wolf Lepenies (Berlin Institute for Advanced Study) on 7 December 2015.





Global  
Governance Revisited  
Research Unit 3



**Rainer Baumann**  
Head of Research Unit 3

## Governance beyond the Nation-State: Challenges and Prospects for Global Cooperation

### Key questions

Research Unit 3 – ‘Global Governance Revisited’ – analyses governance beyond the nation-state from an analytical and a normative point of view. Our goal is to identify and to evaluate the actual or potential impact of global change (social, economic, legal and political), as it manifests itself in governance structures, on the prospects for international and global cooperation. The concept of governance, entailing both hierarchical and non-hierarchical modes of regulation, is used since authoritative decision-making does not necessarily presuppose the existence of governments steering affairs in a hierarchical way. The term also allows us to address both the empirical questions of what governance structures are currently in place or emerging and what effects they have on actors in world politics, and the normative questions on the legitimacy of these structures and policies.

Two developments caught our particular attention from the outset. The first is the inclusion of non-Western perspectives on global order. After centuries of dominance by European and North American powers, the rise of China and India, but also the growing strength and influence of a host of other countries has been attracting increasing public attention. The question is not only how governance works in the non-OECD world and how developing and emerging countries are affected by international, transnational and global governance. It is of equal interest what the rise of the non-OECD world means for the structures and processes of governance. What is happening to patterns of interaction within a system long dominated by the West? And what impact does this trend have on the actors themselves? Which kinds of institutionalisation and socialisation beyond the nation-state system are emerging?

Secondly, global governance has been changing through the increasing participation of non-state actors in international negotiations. Transnational NGOs have gained access to negotiating arenas which had long been the reserve of states. Multinational corporations are powerful actors in many policy fields, and the clout of private credit-rating agencies has become apparent once again in the recent financial crisis. At the same time, the predictions of the demise of the nation-state have proven to be premature so far. What we witness may be less the end of the Westphalian system but new and complex governance arrangements that need to be analysed thoroughly – both in their own right and with regard to their implications for global cooperation.

To be sure, powers such as China, India and Brazil have shown to be quite sensitive to losses of state sovereignty. It is thus imperative to study both trends in conjunction, thereby raising questions crucial to the further development of world politics. In studying the institutional development of

both governance beyond the nation-state and transnational socialisation, it is our hope that we will gain a dynamic overview of the potential these observed trends offer for new modes of cooperation.

### Achievements in 2015

China continued to attract our attention in 2015. Felix Bethke completed his comparative project on how foreign policy experts from China and from the United States perceived cooperation and conflict, showing that, in general, there are no vast differences to be found between these two groups. Chi Manjiao looked at Chinese approaches to global governance from a legal perspective, completing several journal articles on China’s position in investment treaty-making and environmental and resource-related aspects of international investment and trade policies. This critical view on the role of an emerging power was nicely complemented by studies on actors from the Global South: Stephen Brown, in the second part of his fellowship (after 2013), looked at the coherence of donor policies in the field of development cooperation, while Susan Erikson, providing a refreshing anthropological view on global governance, analysed how the importance of statistics in global health governance impacts on African countries with weak governance structures like Sierra Leone. Another kind of external pressure on state actors in African countries is at the heart of Katrin Seidel’s work. She began to analyse the impact of external actors on constitution-making in Somaliland and South Sudan in a comparative fashion. Finally, non-state actors continued to be of great interest to us. While Christian Tams began with his project on the functions of international courts in global governance,

David Carment brought his work on the relevance of diaspora actors for the stabilisation of fragile states to a successful conclusion, *inter alia* co-organising a workshop on diasporas and global cooperation together with Ariane Sadjed from Research Unit 2 (the resulting edited volume will be published by Palgrave). David Carment was also instrumental in facilitating a Käte Hamburger Dialogue on the Crimea conflict in Bonn (see page 56), accompanied by a workshop in Duisburg. Finally, several strands of the work of Research Unit 3 were bound together in a two-day conference on transnational socialisation (‘World Society in the Making’), organized in December 2015 together with Research Unit 1 (see page 54).

### The way ahead

In 2016, the study of international negotiations, as one of the core phenomena where (macro) structures and (micro) processes of global governance can be analyzed, will be a main focus of our attention. Connected to this field, questions of participation in and legitimation of global governance will once again have a prominent role (picking up some discussions from earlier work done in 2012/13 and linking them to the current work on international negotiations).



**David Carment**  
Senior Fellow

David Carment took up a senior fellowship in Research Unit 3 from November 2014 to June 2015. During his stay he primarily engaged with the interconnections of diasporas and state fragility. Thereby, he developed a refinement of the complex relationship between diaspora communities and their transnational social networks. As a result a book on 'Diaspora as Culture of Cooperation', co-edited by common fellow Ariane Sadjed, is to be published in 2016. Furthermore, he continued his work on Canadian foreign policy, fragile states and state failure.

At the Centre he initiated and contributed to various academic events: together with Ariane Sadjed he organized an international workshop on 'Diaspora as Agents of Cooperation' and co-organized and moderated the related Käte Hamburger Lecture by Nadjé Al-Ali. Furthermore, he co-organized the Centre's Käte Hamburger Dialogue on 'Engaging Crimea: Prospects for Conflict and Co-operation', hosted by the German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik and held in Bonn. This workshop led towards an edited volume on the Crimea conflict published in the Centre's *Global Dialogues* series.

Moreover, David Carment continued his duties as editor of the *Canadian Foreign Policy Journal*, acted as an advisor to the European Union's conflict early warning system and gave a guest lecture at University of Osnabrück.



**Christian Tams**  
Senior Fellow

Christian Tams is Professor of International Law at the University of Glasgow. He joined the Centre in July 2015 for a nine-month stay as Senior Fellow contributing to the work of Research Unit 3.

During his stay, Christian Tams engaged with legal, sociological and IR scholarship on the role of international courts and tribunals as actors in international governance. He looked particularly at the (still limited) role of international courts in the field of peace and security, and began work on a paper assessing the aftermath of international decisions (tentatively entitled 'ICJ Decisions as Triggers'). He also made use of his time in Duisburg to complete a collection of essays on the relationship between investment protection and international development ('Investment Law and Development. Bridging the Gap', Edward Elgar 2015) and finalised a comprehensive analysis on the identification of customary international law for the German Society of International Law. As part of his fellowship, Christian Tams took part in the Centre's activities, including the Conference 'World Society in the Making' (December 2015). He remains involved in the planning of a Global Dialogue on the 'Fight against Cybercrime' and in late 2016, with the Centre, will organise a workshop on the 'Changing Roles of International Courts and Tribunals' in Berlin.

In addition to participating in the activities of the Centre, during 2015/16 Christian Tams was a visiting professor at the University of Vienna and remained an active guest speaker, giving lectures at universities in Italy (Milan Bicocca), Belgium (Université libre de Bruxelles), Great Britain (Manchester, London) and Germany (Frankfurt, Duisburg, Bonn). In December 2015, he participated in a high-profile academic exchange on the Israel Palestine Conflict. In May 2016, he will deliver two lectures in New York, which will form part of the UN Audiovisual Library of International Law.

## Workshop: 'Diaspora as Agents of Global Cooperation'



The workshop on 'Diaspora as Agents of Global Cooperation' invited scholars from various disciplines to examine the interplay between individual and communal identity construction and the political impact of diaspora in homeland and host states. Thereby, the two-day event encompassed the 11th Käte Hamburger Lecture with Nadjé Al-Ali (SOAS, University of London) in the evening of the first day. During the two intensive days – organized by David Carment and Ariane Sadjed – comparative studies and theoretical orientations shed light on the role of diaspora in various home and host countries, from Germany up to Indonesia.

First, the role of global networks for diaspora communities came to the fore: Walter Sperling (Ruhr-University Bochum) identified nostalgia as a unifying element of diaspora, highlighting the re-assembling of the people of Grozny since the early 2000s in 'virtual' and 'real' spaces. Claudia Derichs (University of Marburg) as well as Dietrich Reetz (Zentrum Moderner Orient, Berlin) elaborated on Muslim thought and networks in South Asia as part of (imagined) diaspora. Closely connected, the role of transnational social movements was analysed by Ángela Suárez Collado (University of Madrid). She described the Amazigh Diaspora in Europe as a struggling actor searching for identity in the receiving society and as a builder and agent for change for its original homeland.

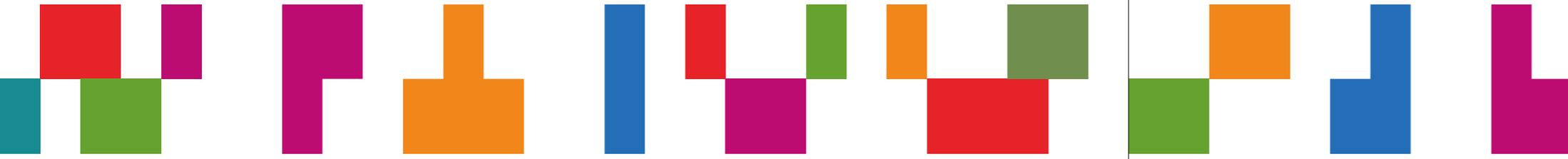
Regarding diasporic identities, participants highlighted the importance of religious identities. Thus, Ariane Sadjed described shifts of ethnic and religious identification among Iranians in Germany and highlighted differences of Iranian identities dependent on various religious affiliations.

Karen Körber (University of Marburg) presented findings on the Jewish community in Germany and Reza Gholami (Middlesex University) on UK Iranians.

Thereby, the workshop put a special focus on European diasporas. Milana Nikolko (Carleton University) argued how common trauma and experiences, such as the Great Famine in Ukraine, became a shared narrative in diaspora. Furthermore, Neo Loizides (University of Kent) analysed internally displaced diaspora in the post-1974 Cypriot conflict and Marija Grujij (Goethe University Frankfurt) the construction of the Kosovari diaspora in contemporary Serbia.

Finally, the effect of and dealings with diaspora in policy contexts was elaborated on. David Carment argued that diasporas could contribute to the stability of countries by supporting the sovereign functions of authority, legitimacy, and capacity. Daniel Naujoks (Columbia University) described the effects of Indian overseas citizenship in the United States.

Furthermore, Lenie Brouwer, Reza Gholami, Karen Koerber, Tunc Aybak, Latif Tas, and Daniel Naujoks presented at the workshop. In combination with the Käte Hamburger Lecture, the workshop successfully showcased the multifaceted dimensions diaspora research offers. Besides filling a blind spot of social sciences, it also enables a fresh and inspiring perspective on most diverse societies and their transnational interactions.



Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratization  
Research Unit 4



**Frank Gadinger**  
Head of Research Unit 4

## Changing Conditions of Democratic Governance

### Key questions

How do we need to think about the nature of democracy when the international ban on torture is breached under the pretext of the 'war on terror', EU member states are reluctant to cooperate to address the refugee crisis, or an enlightening figure such as Edward Snowden, who exposed an intrusive system of global surveillance, is only able to receive asylum in Russia? As these key questions demonstrate, the lofty expectations of liberal democracy as the 'end of history' (Francis Fukuyama), once presumed to result in permanent political stability and cooperation, have led to much disappointment. Many examples of challenges within global cooperation, such as climate change agreements, global finance, aid policies, or peace-building efforts, can neither be explained using the simple antagonism of democracy and autocracy nor remedied with the presumed cooperative behaviour of democratic leaders. Instead, democracy proves to be a multifaceted, ambiguous concept. As the past decade has shown, it can be used to justify both war and peace, enable participation and absorb critique, quell resistance, and promote cooperation efforts. Research Unit 4 – 'Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratization' – therefore claims that democracy is not a fixed model, but rather an enduring historical experience of 'exploration and experimentation' (Pierre Rosanvallon). It needs to be examined on a global scale by taking into account its plurality of meanings and the underlying normative tensions between the past and the present. This perspective consequently not only disregards the modernist dream of democratization solely achieving political progress and cooperation, it also advocates a shift in thinking and doing research on the paradoxes and ambiguities of democracy in a globalising world.

Research Unit 4 seeks to find new, innovative ways to understand modern democratic governance and answer the abovementioned questions. A major goal is therefore to more closely unite conceptual issues with empirical research. This is expressed through the fostering of dynamic conceptual vocabulary, an effort to avoid essentialist categories, and the adoption of a context-sensitive, interpretative research approach. This wide empirical focus aims to examine relevant political debates while analysing the controversies and legitimacy of cooperation demands made therein. This research thereby unveils inherent normative tensions, providing important insight into how cooperation patterns and conceptions of legitimacy change. It furthermore provides a refined understanding of how liberal democracies deal with growing protest and obvious legitimacy deficits. Lastly, it shows how cooperation can succeed despite the increasing complexity of politics.

Cooperation processes are examined on various empirical levels. Macro-level research in the Unit focuses on the possibilities of global democracy while the development of new conceptual vocabulary and related empirical studies are often located on both meso and micro levels. The aim of these research efforts is to identify dominant patterns of interaction in practices, narratives and discourses in order to come up with substantiated findings on whether (un)willingness to cooperate is linked to the changing conditions of democratic governance.

### Achievements in 2015

The research unit concentrated on various conceptual and empirical aspects of global cooperation as well as the complexities inherent in democracy throughout the world. A major focus was the role of narrative and fiction in forming and shaping reality in politics. This came to fruition in the workshop 'Building Stories – Building Cooperation: The Role of Narrative and Fiction as Constitutive Elements in Politics' (see page 47). This event examined how fact and fiction invariably blur through storytelling and how visual media such as films and documentaries are under-researched objectives of investigation that contain powerful justificatory political narratives. The results of this event appear in written form in *Global Dialogues* 12, 'Political Storytelling: From Fact to Fiction', edited by Frank Gadinger, Martina Kopf, Aysem Mert and Christopher Smith. Next, fellow Shirin Saeidi made a significant contribution to a Käte Hamburger Dialogue event on 'Iran after the Nuclear Deal' signed in July 2015. The event sought to answer the question of whether Iran could now become a reliable cooperation partner for a peace settlement in the Middle East. Saeidi drew on her extensive research on Iran to conclude that it would most likely refuse to take part in any military action, particularly in Syria. This is in large part due to Iran's commitment to the principle of internal sovereignty and skepticism of US military adventurism. Lastly, the research unit continued its examination of contemporary war and international order in a workshop organized by Unit Fellow Klaus Schlichte. From Russia's annexation of Crimea to destabilisation in Mali, war is in need of reconceptualisation. Above all, the event explored whether these wars are the result of a return to the large-

scale power politics of the Cold War or the consequence of the political deterioration of local dynamics. The results of this workshop will appear in a special section of *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*.

### The way ahead

In 2016 the Unit will continue strengthening the analysis of narratives and practices while tackling new aspects of global cooperation such as scenario building and forecasts. These tools are particularly relevant to finding solutions to issues of global cooperation such as global climate change and migration. In collaboration with Research Unit 3, various methods and approaches will be examined to find out how we can refine knowledge construction in this up-and-coming field. To continue addressing the major issues of the world at large, the Unit aims to deepen knowledge through both conceptual and empirical work. One example of this will be a collaborative event with Research Unit 2, where participation and resistance in a global age will be analysed. The event will look at how protest and resistance movements differ in relation to various policy areas, regional context, and different political levels. It will also uncover these movements' legitimacy and justice demands, reveal how they reflect structural problems in politics, and potentially open the door to new possibilities for cooperation. The Unit also seeks to be a public platform for different perspectives to bring different schools of thought together to reconsider how to tackle pressing global challenges. A Käte Hamburger Dialogue in July 2016 will explore migration and climate from two different, increasingly prominent angles: Decoloniality and New Materialism. Ultimately, the event and a following workshop will provide an in-depth conversation delving into alternative ways of thinking about major global challenges.



**Klaus Schlichte**  
Senior Fellow

**Klaus Schlichte** carried out a senior fellowship in Research Unit 4 from October 2015 to March 2016. His research interests include international political sociology, wars and armed conflict, and state rule.

His project at the Centre examined the international budget politics of Uganda by analysing the policy of general budget support as a legal-rational form of internationalised rule. Combining classical political sociology and science and technology studies, Klaus Schlichte used field work to further explore this issue. The Ugandan government receives direct support from donors to its central budget, constituting up to 50 percent of public expenditure. Schlichte argued that this is a case of 'international politics on the ground' negotiated within and among 'coupled arenas'. He thus aimed to closely follow the international flows of decisions, techniques, and resources. The project presented an innovative approach through an anthropological understanding of international relations based on a new interpretation of Weberian political sociology.

Klaus Schlichte took part in various activities during his fellowship. Most significantly, he organized a workshop on contemporary wars and international order. The goal of this workshop was to prepare a special section on this topic for the leading political science journal in Germany, *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*. Before completing a month of field work, he presented his project at one of the Centre's research colloquia. He plans to finalise this work in either a monograph or a series of journal articles.



**Olivia Rutazibwa**  
Postdoc Fellow

**Olivia Rutazibwa** joined the Centre from July 2015 to June 2016 with a postdoctoral fellowship. Her research interests focus on the motivations and effects of western ethical foreign policy in the Global South.

Her project at the Centre, entitled 'Agaciro, Black Power and Autonomous Recovery. A Decolonial Study of Self-determination', concerns a decolonial study of the meaning and possibilities in a global context of Responsibility to Protect (R2P). The research focuses on rethinking self-determination today through a comparative study of its understanding and enactment in (1) the contemporary post-genocide Rwandan concept of Agaciro (loosely translated: self-worth or dignity), (2) the 60s and 70s African American civil rights experience in the United States and (3) the unique experience of autonomous recovery in Somaliland peacebuilding and statebuilding to inform contemporary hegemonic thinking (for instance by the EU) on sovereignty and self-determination through the concept of a *Responsibility to Protect (R2P)*.

During the first half of her fellowship, Olivia Rutazibwa was involved in several undertakings both inside and outside the Centre. In July 2015 she was a presenter on a panel at the Centre's Midterm Conference. In December 2015, she presented her paper, 'Quid Ethical Retreat, Lessons from Somaliland', at the Centre. Besides completing field work in the second half of her fellowship, Rutazibwa will organise a Käte Hamburger Dialogue with Postdoc Fellow Pol Bargañés-Pedreny on major global challenges and new theoretical perspectives.

## Workshop: 'Building Stories – Building Cooperation. The Role of Narrative and Fiction as Constitutive Elements in Politics'

This workshop focused on narrative and fiction as critical, under-researched elements in the social sciences. Despite increasing interest, the role of fiction and narrative in explaining, expressing, and representing identities and frames, as well as giving meaning to political practices, has been largely unexplored. To change this, this event brought together different disciplines from the social sciences and cultural studies to reflect on these matters.

Sebastian Jarzebski first provided an analysis of the now infamous middle finger incident involving then Greek Finance Minister Yanis Varoufakis and how fact and fiction increasingly blurred in the fallout. David Lewis next discussed the recent rise of popular 'blockbuster' books written by development industry insiders and showed how authors use their accounts to question romanticisms and legitimise their own interests. Axel Heck presented on the fictional legitimacy narratives of the Islamic State by analysing a 2014 VICE documentary on the group and arguing that it was used as a legitimising tool by the IS. Nicolina Montesano Montessori presented on the discursive representation of the protests of the Spanish Occupy movement by investigating the main narrative of these protests.



Frank Gadinger explored the film *The Hurt Locker* and its portrayal of the everyday in relation to discourse on the War on Terror. Cinema, suggested Gadinger, provides insight into the dynamics of political storytelling and policy legitimisation. Gabi Schlag focused on the death of Osama bin Laden in the film *Zero Dark Thirty* and showed how the interplay between fact and fiction demonstrate the dynamics of the construction and deconstruction of visual narratives. Martina Kopf looked at cultural representations of aid discourses between Africa and Europe by drawing on the film *Hyènes*. Pat Noxolo theorised on the relationships between postcolonial fiction and development geography by considering development data on the Caribbean region.

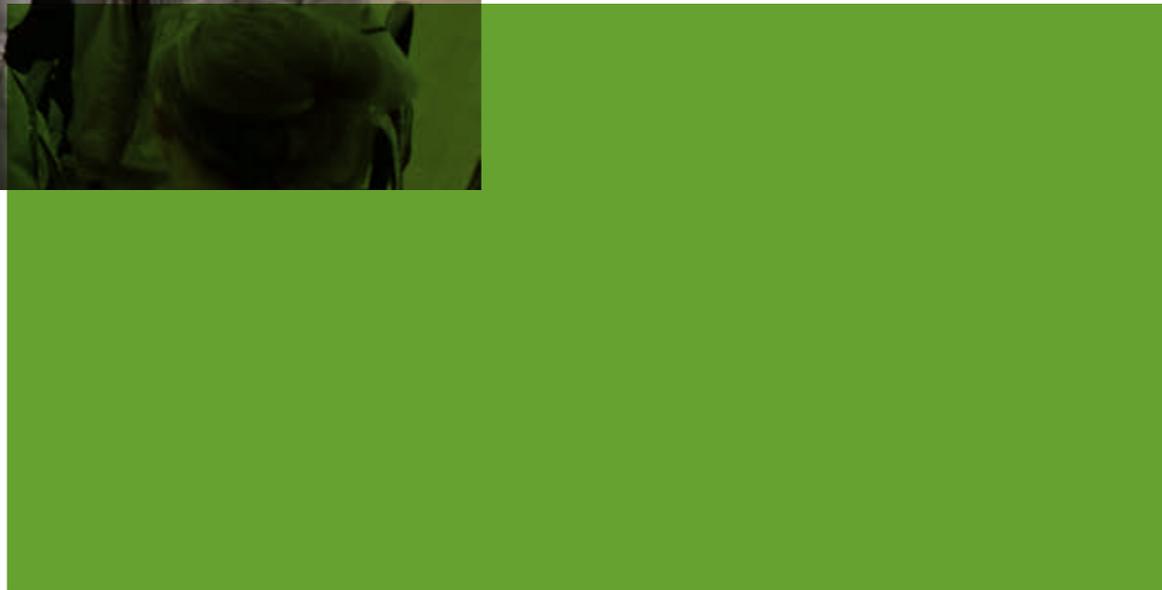
Ayşem Mert discussed representations of climate change in online games and showed how games help to gain a better understanding of the social imagery constructed around the climate crisis and its possible solutions. Bülent Somay used the Medz Yeghern, the massacre of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire, to suggest that foundation myths are embedded and ideologically motivated as the selection of 'truthful' facts is a matter of careful strategy. Kirsten Rütger focused on narratives of African healing in South Africa by unveiling how global cooperation takes place between international companies and knowledgeable locals. In the final presentation, Carla Gierich examined contemporary Mexican-American literature to show how notions of the city as a dominant space have been received, perpetuated, or altered.

Summarising the workshop, the organisers expressed much optimism for future research on narrative and fiction.





# 4



## Cherries on the Cake: Selected Events

# Studying Micro-Practices in (International) Institutions: Chances and Limitations of Theory-Building

26–27 November 2015, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21), Duisburg



(f.l.t.r.) Dr Katja Freistein, Head of the Centre's Research Unit 1, and Dr Alejandro Esguerra, fellow at the Centre, conceptualized the two-day workshop together with Dr Stefan Groth from the University of Bonn.

50 What constitutes international institutions? What is their fabric, how do they operate, and how are they socially constructed? Different disciplines have grappled with these questions and offer theories of different scopes to account for the social characteristics and operations of international institutions, organisations and their actors. But many of these theories are fraught with conceptual premises and prior assumptions that may or may not correspond to empirical observations. While International Relations has made sense of international institutions by relying on large-scale theories, anthropologists have tended to reject theorizing beyond thick descriptions or mid-range theories about international institutions. To create a platform for interdisciplinary exchange about methodological instruments and theories, Alejandro Esguerra (KHK/GCR21), Katja Freistein (KHK/GCR21), and Stefan Groth (University of Bonn) devised the InHouse & Guests workshop on chances and challenges of theory-building.



The diverse workshop participants brought together a multi-disciplinary set of tools, ideas and research-practices in order to inquire into institutional micro-practices.

The main question was how to build on findings from observations of micro-practices in institutionalized settings to generalize or theorize from them. Particularly since ethnographic methods and participant observations have now slowly entered analyses in International Relations research and anthropologies adopt large-scale theorizing from other social sciences, theory-building could be done as a cross-disciplinary exercise. The contribution by the workshop organizers addressed these and further challenges as a common ground for the multi-disciplinary set of tools, ideas and research practices that were discussed.

The participants – from different disciplinary backgrounds but with a common focus on micro-politics in institutionalized arenas – raised a variety of issues that are relevant in the research practice of scholars, mapping the challenge of theory-building from different angles. Birgit Müller (Paris), for instance, introduced her study of intellectual property rights, focusing on debates about plant seeds and pointing to the different forms of authority that emerged in the process. She showed how, against the background of a capitalist intervention of the 'invisible hand', legitimacy standards of governance change when private corporate actors participate and have vested interests in the outcome of policy processes. In her talk about the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues Maria Sapignoli (MPI Halle) pointed out the symbolic dimension of terminologies or the structure of negotiation sites, for example seating rules. She stressed how artifacts, such as name plates that are only given to states but not individual participants, and the institutionalized role of actors embodied power asymmetries, while at the same time they were never completely fixed.

Turning the spotlight to the position of the researcher, Chiara Bortolotto (Paris) elaborated on her experience as both expert and academic and raised questions of standards, roles and modes of engagement. Seeing fieldwork as a potential ethical challenge mirrors long-held discussions that concern researchers of institutions and negotiations in all disciplines. Similarly, Shirin Saeidi (KHK/GCR21) focused on the chances for alternative epistemologies, such as Islamic traditions of translation, which reflect different sources of knowledge and historical trajectories. This recalls the problem of universal versus relativist claims, which raise the situated nature of research as a central challenge. From yet another angle, Susanne Buckley-

Zistel (Marburg, KHK/GCR21) enquired into the epistemological and also methodological repercussions of studying global/local phenomena. Challenging the distinction and its analytical consequences, she introduced the idea of scales into the debate as an instrument that could help to shift the focus away from the dichotomy global vs local.

Another focus of research into the micro-practices of international institutions was methodological, particularly with regard to generalizability and research material. Tobias Berger (Wien) presented an analysis of paperwork in the administration of local governments in Bangladesh. From his observations of a workshop on filing documents, he concluded that paperwork serves as an instrument for donors to monitor spending rather than a device for documentation. The symbolic practices of producing, filing and retrieving documents helped to enable the emergence of a transnational bureaucracy. Reviewing numeric indicators in the field of poverty reduction, Katja Freistein (KHK/GCR21) highlighted the autonomization of international organizations and the role of indicators as communicative tools. As tools of monitoring and documenting progress, indicators tie in with the organizational logics of constant social reproduction.

During the two intensive days discussions revolved around attempts to reconceive of world order and international institutions from the perspective of micro-analysis. In order to theorize macro-order as being both a product of and endogenous to micro-situations, a focus on mechanisms, symbolic practices and emerging actors seemed viable approaches. The reflection on the chances and challenges of building theories based on micro-analysis provided some preliminary answers such as focusing on the practices rather than the effects of institutions and on the politics and social context of these micro-practices. Broadening the scope of methodological and theoretical perspectives, discussions benefited very much from the interdisciplinary vantage point.

# Identity and Political Mobilization of Diasporas: A Gendered Perspective

21 April 2015, Jewish Community Centre, Duisburg



Against the background of a heightened sense of crisis with respect to potential terror threats, economic austerity, and controversial immigration policies, current debates in Europe about Muslim diasporas are increasingly characterized by simplistic descriptions, stereotypes, and even Anti-Muslim racism or Islamophobia. But in a context where diasporas are clearly rooted in very different national, ethnic and political struggles, and where communities and individuals identify themselves with a broad spectrum of secular and religious positions, the general designation of 'Muslim' as well as the meaning of 'Europeanness' can be called into question.



Speakers of the Centre's 11th Käte Hamburger Lecture in front of the Synagogue and community center of the Jewish community in Duisburg: (l. to r.) PD Dr Jochen Hippler (University of Duisburg-Essen), Prof. Nadjé Al Ali (University of London), Sören Link (Mayor of Duisburg), Mag. Dr Ariane Sadjed (University of Vienna and Postdoc Fellow at the Centre), Prof. Tobias Debiel (Centre Co-Director), and Prof. David Carment (Carleton University and Senior Fellow at the Centre).

Moving away from older paradigms about integration and acculturation, more recent scholarship recognizes an increasing significance of transnational networks, and the role of gender and other hierarchies of unequal power relations – such as class, ethnicity and generation – in enabling, shaping, and restricting political mobilizations of diasporas.

In the eleventh Käte Hamburger Lecture Nadjé Al-Ali, Professor of Gender Studies at SOAS, University of London, addressed the importance of a gendered lens when analysing the identity formations and political mobilizations of Muslim diasporas in Europe and beyond.

Starting with the example of the different migration waves from Iraq to Germany, beginning in the late 50s up to the latest wave linked to the threat by the Islamic State (IS), Al-Ali illustrated the multiple and overlapping character of migration waves caused and shaped by different historical circumstances and motivations, different trajectories of displacement, political developments in the country of origin and the country of settlement, accessible resources, available social and political networks, and individual experiences. To capture this dynamic interplay of variables when looking at the identities and political mobilisation of Muslim origin in Europe today, Al-Ali referred to Steven Vertovec's<sup>1</sup> notion of super-diversity. To this she added the broad continuum of secular, religious, and Islamist identities and positions. Thus, she argued, the general designation of *Muslim* tends to conceal more than it reveals. Apart from this, the debate on Muslim diasporas in Europe raises the need to rethink the concept of 'Europeanness' and national identities in Europe. Islam and Muslims must not be seen as external to Europe, as Al-Ali emphasized, but as an integral part of a diverse and pluralistic European society.

Besides diversity, Al-Ali emphasized, gender is a significant aspect that is often neglected when talking about identities and political mobilization of diasporas. Especially in recent decades, women have increasingly joined the growing diaspora: first as part of family reunification schemes, and later in their own right, seeking refuge, asylum, education or employment. This corresponds to a wider global trend suggesting the feminization of migration. Gender ideologies in both the country of origin and the country of settlement determine the identities and political activities of women and men, which leads to obstacles posed by social customs and normative rules. Therefore a gendered lens is required that focuses on configurations of power, inequalities, and injustices, and how these are constituted by gender. Thus, Al-Ali stated, a female migrant is a woman in two unequal gender regimes: in her country of origin and the country of settlement. A gendered lens is also instructive with regard to the role of diasporas as potential 'peace makers' or 'wreckers', due to the different significance of peace for women. Peace does not merely mean the end of armed conflict, rather violence exists on a continuum. Al-Ali argued that historically and cross-culturally there is a relationship between increased militarization and the rise

of gender violence. This has implications on the type of political mobilization amongst women in diasporas, whose nationalist, ethnic, or political struggles are often merged with those for more gender-based rights and equalities.

Moreover, Al-Ali highlighted the importance of transnational networks in shaping diasporic identities and political mobilization. Transnationalism is vastly transforming social, political and economic structures and practices amongst migrant communities. Contradicting assumptions apparent in media and policy debates, comparative studies have shown when a person has a high level of transnationality, this does not automatically result in a lower integration.

In their response to Al-Ali's lecture, the commentators Jochen Hippler, University of Duisburg-Essen, and Ariane Sadjed, University of Vienna, agreed on the complexity of communities. Hippler stressed the shifting and unstable features of the terminology with regard to describing a community. On the issue of transnationalism he added that the meaning of being a part of a transnational network is changing due to different waves of migration and due to digitization. Especially the developments in communication technology make it easier to maintain the link to the country of origin. In her enriching contribution Ariane Sadjed accented the diversity of the category of Muslim further. Moreover, she submitted a critical contemplation regarding the meaning and content of the terminology *Europeanness* by considering the history of the European society.

Moderated by David Carment, Professor at Carleton University in Canada and a Senior Fellow at the Centre for Global Cooperation Research, an intense discussion evolved with the audience around the concept of Europe, Muslim identity and the possibilities and limits of women in a diasporic community. As a whole, Al-Ali's thoughts gave a new perspective and impetus for the overall workshop (see page 41).

<sup>1</sup> Vertovec, Steven (2007): Super-diversity and its Implications, *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 30 (6): 1024–54.

# World Society in the Making? Varieties of Transnational Institutions

7–8 December 2015, University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg



The emergence of a world society is often considered to be a homogenizing process dominated by the extension to other parts of the world of Western rationality with its specific forms and functions of social institutions. Yet is this what we truly observe when we look at the various forms of (institutionalized) transnational cooperation? The conference 'World Society in the Making?' aimed to identify potential patterns of transnational cooperation and to take a fresh look at processes of institutional diffusion. Scholars on seven panels engaged with the possibilities of an emerging world society from various perspectives ranging from practice theory to quantitative econometric contributions.

'Theorizing world society offers opportunities to rethink and challenge the current state of the global,' argued Katja Freistein in her opening remarks. Such a conceptual take on world society was characteristic of many papers presented at the conference that she co-organized together with Rainer Baumann (both heading research units at the Centre) and Andrew Cooper (University of Waterloo, London). The contributions of the international researchers invited to this event were enriched by the expertise present with fellows and staff at the Centre; the shared research interests led to an exciting and illuminating discussion between all participants of the conference.

Starting with a theoretical approach on the ethical dimension of state interactions, Sasikuma S. Sundaram (Central European University, Budapest) elaborated on the concept of 'Deontic Scorekeeping' as a new take on norms in state interactions. Following an approach by Robert Brandom, international norms could be conceptualized as being assembled out of scorekeeping and scoretaking practices. Sundaram related this approach to a case study on the Bangladesh Liberation War in the 1970s highlighting the practical dimension of normative statements applied.

Considering regions as focal points of norm diffusion and transnational cooperation, Andrew Cooper and Richard Stubbs (McMaster University, Canada) elaborated on the 'thickening' regional institutions in the Americas and Asia-Pacific. Richard Higgott (University of Warwick) presented an alternative framing of world society as the emergence of regional worlds and regionalized world orders. In doing so, he intended to show that different bottom-up processes of norm diffusion imply the set-up of inherently different non-western world orders. Katharina McLaren (University of Passau) put forward how 'hybrid actors' are shaping world society with a theoretical perspective on religious actors which by now had not been appropriately considered in International Relations. She especially focused on actors which embody partly religious and partly state characteristics such as the Vatican and Iran.

An enriching contribution to the conference was made by Andrew Baker (Queen's University Belfast) who shared results from a first empirical study on patterns of knowledge dissemination and legitimation at Jackson Hole from the early 1990s to the end of the 2000s. The Jackson Hole event gathers central bankers, academics and private sector entrepreneurs to discuss questions of finance regulation. Andrea Birdsall (University of Edinburgh) shared a project which theorizes the International Criminal Court (ICC) as a possible global constitutional court. Outlining diverse theoretical criteria for a constitutional court, her analysis revealed that in its impartial function the ICC might be an important instance in advancing global justice.

Reflecting on transnational politics of civil society organisations, Akin Iwilade (University of Oxford) gave a presentation on violent youth movements in Nigeria's Oil Delta. He focused on interactions between local democratic struggles, the environmental movement and transnational civil society organizations. Saban Taniyici and Gokhan Bozbas (Necmettin Erbakan University) gave insights on the uptake of Turkish civil society during the Syrian refugee crisis. On the long-run outcome of dealing with crisis on a global level, the contribution of Alexandra Kaasch (University of Bielefeld) brought rather discouraging insights. Analysing if the Ebola crisis led to a shift towards health systems strengthening in global health governance, her results showed only a limited effect.

Another focus during the conference was put on crime and illicit actors. On the indirect demand aspect of corruption Noemi Gal-Or (Kwantlen Polytechnical University) showcased the effect indirect corruption has on housing markets in metropolitan centres and mapped out the need and potential for transnational cooperation in response. Sigrid Quack (University of Duisburg-Essen) explored monopolistic and pluralistic trajectories of transnational governance and stressed the disputed, multifaceted and politicized nature of claims of expertise. Anja P. Jakobi (University of London) showed how variations in global crime governance arrangements can be explained through political determination. This led to insightful explanations of diverging governance arrangements.

These and other inspiring topics presented enabled the participants to draw connections between concepts, methods, phenomena and academic disciplines. In his concluding remarks Rainer Baumann highlighted the exemplary nature of the conference in moving social sciences towards an interdisciplinary and truly global endeavour. The argumentative power of this collaborative undertaking was summed up in his closing remarks: "Inductive methods" beyond a grand theory might offer a multi-faceted and promising arena for future research on the world society.'



Two of the three conference organizers (f.l.t.r.): Dr Katja Freistein, Head of the Centre's Research Unit 1, and Dr Rainer Baumann, Head of the Centre's Research Unit 3.

# Engaging Crimea: Prospect for Cooperation and Conflict

9 April 2015, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Bonn



On 16 March 2014 the Autonomous Republic of Crimea held a highly controversial referendum on its legal status. In the referendum – regarded as unconstitutional by the Venice Commission and as invalid by a resolution of the UN Assembly – an overwhelming majority of Crimeans voted for joining the Russian Federation. At the time Crimea's absorption was considered a military intervention by Russia. It was widely criticized and considered an annexation according to international law standards.

Panellists of the 4th Käte Hamburger Dialogue (f.l.t.r.):  
Chair of the panel Prof. David Carment (Carleton University and KHK/GCR21); Prof. Olga Dukhnich (National Academy of Pedagogical Science of Ukraine); Prof. Elmira Muratova (Taurida National Vernadsky University in Simferopol, Crimea); and Ivan Preobrazhenskiy, PhD (Russian columnist and political analyst).

A year after the controversial referendum on the legal status of Crimea, experts from the region discussed at the fourth Käte Hamburger Dialogue – which was organized in cooperation with the DIE – about the current status quo and future scenarios for the peninsula. Stating that 'Peace has become an issue that has to be discussed again in Europe,' Dirk Messner (Director of the DIE and Co-director of the Centre) found clear words about the importance of the issue. Chaired by David Carment (Senior Fellow at the Centre and Professor at Carleton University, Canada), an intensive discussion took place between Olga Dukhnich (Associate Professor at the National Academy of Pedagogical Science of Ukraine), Elmira Muratova (Associate Professor at the Taurida National Vernadsky University in Simferopol, Crimea), and Russian columnist and political analyst Ivan Preobrazhenskiy, PhD.

Sharing her experience, panellist Olga Dukhnich explained that she left Crimea in view of the referendum, because she worked as a journalist expressing pro-Ukrainian positions. She criticized the fact that public discourse has completely vanished, making room for a culture of denunciation and occupation. Losing their voice, the ethnic Crimean Tatar minority in particular has been the subject of discriminations.

Elmira Muratova confirmed that the question of leaving is still a very present one among scholars. She identified two current discourses: within the first pro-Russian people emphasize that the conflict has already existed for over 25 years. They claim that the Ukrainian government did little to normalize the relation between the mainland and the Crimean peninsula and thus was not able to establish common values. Among these people, the idea of 'coming home' became very popular. While Muratova questioned the validity of last year's referendum, she admitted that this discourse has very strong support from people in favour of annexation. The other discourse is that of Crimean Tatars: Being a Crimean Tatar herself, Muratova explained that people connect their tragedies, in sense of the discrimination and political pressure they suffer, with the fortune of their own community – not with Russian history, although the two are strongly intertwined. Nowadays the Crimean Tatar community is struggling with different problems under Russian legislation, and consequently, they form the majority of people leaving.

In quite a personal contribution Ivan Preobrazhenskiy explained how his grandfather was taught that Crimea is Russian. Consequently for him Crimea is *de facto* Russian territory and he regards himself as a Russian citizen. He argued that Russian annexation of Crimea has always been a project of economic development.

After focussing on the present situation the discussants were looking ahead, answering the question whether there could be any hope for a positive scenario of future development. In her argument, Dukhnich was rather sceptic as she explicated that Crimea is now isolated from the world, and Russia is also doing too little to integrate the territory. The re-integration into Ukrainian territory through Ukrainian actions in her view is not possible without war. Both Dukhnich and Muratova advocated a diplomatic solution, and stressed that additionally international help will be needed.

In contrast, Preobrazhenskiy explained that Russia has an economic concept for the region to develop Crimea as a touristic, logistic and trade centre for the entire Black Sea region. According to him, Ukrainian cooperative engagement is needed for a positive development of the region. Preobrazhenskiy further elaborated his view that Russia annexed Crimea to prevent NATO's extension and to react to US activities during the Euromaidan. In fact, rather than acting, he claimed, Russia was always only reacting to the measures the West undertook. Muratova confirmed that this is also the discourse within the Russian community in Crimea.

Opening the discussion to the audience, further questions were raised regarding the military dimension of the conflict and the role of civil society or NGOs. Referring to first point, Preobrazhenskiy emphasized that, luckily, there has not been very much bloodshed. To avoid war, he argued, negotiating is the potential next step. With regard to the role of civil society, Dukhnich pointed out that Crimean Tatars had their own strong civil society which Russia tries to keep latent. On the other hand Russians, according to her, only have what is called 'professional Russians' in Crimea, i.e. civil society organizations which are financed by the Kremlin and do not exist at a grassroots level.

Wrapping up the dialogue, Jörn Grävingholt (Senior Researcher at DIE) identified three issues that have to be settled in the conflict: the humanitarian, the legal, and the political. The true challenge, however, lies in the political sphere, Grävingholt argued: 'We are in for the long run – there are no quick solutions expected'. In the short term, Grävingholt saw no opportunity for the West to engage. In the medium term, the West will have to find a constructive role. It needs to find engagement cooperatively; and it needs to cease playing power politics in order to gain credibility. In the long term, however, one needs to be aware that the very formalistic act of recognition may still hold some normative power.



## Events\*

### Käte Hamburger Lectures

The Käte Hamburger Lectures are a series of public lectures delivered by internationally renowned academics and practitioners – some of them Senior Fellows at the Centre – working in areas that fall within the Centre's key spheres of interest. Through these lectures, the Centre seeks to make the academic community and the wider public aware of its areas of interest, inform them of its findings, and promote discussion amongst them. The lectures provide interested audiences with a unique opportunity to discuss the Centre's key research-areas in depth with outstanding experts.

#### 11th Käte Hamburger Lecture:

Nadje Al-Ali  
**Identity and Political Mobilization of Diasporas: A Gendered Perspective**  
21 April 2015  
Duisburg, Jewish Community Centre  
Organized with the Volkshochschule Duisburg

#### 12th Käte Hamburger Lecture:

Scott Barrett  
**Good Faith Cooperation? Why Global Cooperation Sometimes Succeeds (and Mostly Not)**  
1 July 2015  
Duisburg, Lehmbrock Museum

#### 13th Käte Hamburger Lecture:

Talaat Abdel-Malek  
**The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation: Origins, Actions and Future Prospects**  
8 September 2015  
Bonn, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)  
Organized with the DIE

#### 14th Käte Hamburger Lecture:

Richard Freeman  
**Doing Politics in Translation**  
28 October 2015  
Duisburg, University of Duisburg-Essen

#### 15th Käte Hamburger Lecture:

Sir Tony Atkinson  
**Inequality – What Can Be Done?**  
8 October 2015  
Essen, Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI)  
Organized with the KWI

#### 16th Käte Hamburger Lecture:

Wolf Lepenies  
**The Failure of the Mediterranean Union – History and Consequences**  
9 December 2015  
Essen, Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI)  
Organized with the KWI

*\*Unless otherwise specified, all events are organized by the Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21)*

### Käte Hamburger Dialogues

The Käte Hamburger Dialogues are a key element in getting the general public and academic community involved in the work of the Centre. Moderated discussion between fellows and other experts allows for in-depth analysis, concise appraisal, and lively debate on themes from the Centre's research and on current political events and issues.

#### 4th Käte Hamburger Dialogue:

**Engaging Crimea: Prospects for Conflict and Cooperation** with David Carment, Olga Dukhnich, Elmira Muratova, and Ivan Preobrazhenskiy  
9 April 2015  
Bonn, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)  
Organized with the DIE

#### 5th Käte Hamburger Dialogue:

**Iran after the Nuclear Deal: Cooperation Partner for a Peace Settlement in the Middle East?** with Michael Backfisch, Jochen Hippler, Shirin Saeidi, and Udo Steinbach  
4 November 2015  
Duisburg, University of Duisburg-Essen  
Organized with the Institute for Development and Peace (INEF)

### Conferences

Three conferences for the inauguration, mid-term and project conclusion will address international research fellows, academic community as well as interested general public.

#### Midterm Conference

**Global Cooperation: Can We Build on It? Findings and Perspectives**  
1–3 July 2015  
Duisburg, Lehmbrock Museum and Mülheim a. d. Ruhr, Wolfsburg Akademie

### Workshops

#### Building Stories – Building Cooperation.

**The Role of Narrative and Fiction as Constitutive Elements in Politics**  
13 May 2015  
Duisburg, KHK/GCR21

#### Translation in World Politics

8–9 October 2015  
Duisburg, KHK/GCR21

#### World Society in the Making?

**Varieties of Transnational Institutions**  
7–8 December 2015  
Duisburg, University of Duisburg-Essen

The Centre's international workshops provide platforms at which guest speakers, panellists, and interested academics and practitioners can engage in intensive discussion of particular research topics. The workshops offer participants vital opportunities to strengthen networks within their areas of research.

## InHouse & Guests

InHouse & Guests workshops are initiated and organized by the Centre's individual research units and fellows. They tie in particularly closely with the central aims of the Käte Hamburger Kolleg programme as a whole, affording individuals the freedom to engage in research and supporting in-depth exchange and interdisciplinary discussion among fellows and (inter-) national experts on particular issues in their field.

**Crimea and Civil Society: Challenges, Antagonisms and Models of Cooperation for Ukraine and Russia**  
10 April 2015  
Organized by David Carment, Milana Nikolko (Carleton University, Canada), and Research Unit 3

**Diaspora as Agents of Global Cooperation**  
21–22 April 2015  
Organized by Ariane Sadjed, David Carment, and Research Units 2 and 3

**Islands, Regions, Empires: Re-Mapping the Modern Mediterranean**  
12–13 October 2015  
Organized by Research Unit 2, in cooperation with the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI)

**Studying Micro-Practices in (International) Institutions: Chances and Limitations of Theory-Building**  
26–27 November 2015  
Organized by Alejandro Esguerra, Stefan Groth, and Research Unit 1

## Research Colloquiums

The Research Colloquium is the intellectual meeting point where fellows and colleagues of the Centre present and discuss current research projects, papers, and findings in a productive, interdisciplinary environment. To intensify the open discussion afterwards, the paper will be commented by a researcher, who might come from a different discipline.

**Promises in the Digital Age: Big Data as Anticipatory Health Praxis in Sierra Leone**  
13 January 2015  
Susan Erikson

**Rethinking the Local – Peacebuilding Research beyond the Liberal/Post-Liberal Divide**  
20 January 2015  
Patricia Rinck and Tobias Debiel

**Environmental Issues in Investment Treaties: A Chinese Perspective**  
27 February 2015  
Manjiao Chi

**Mediterranean Entanglements: France and Algeria between Colonization and Decolonization**  
3 February 2015  
Manuel Borutta

**Diaspora and Fragile States: Assessing the Theoretical and Policy Linkages**  
10 February 2015  
David Carment

**Fiction, Narrative and the Development Encounter**  
24 February 2015  
Martina Kopf

**Invisible Connectivities. Sharing Principles and Concepts in Transnational and Translocal Settings**  
10 March 2015  
Claudia Derichs

**Engaging in Faith-based Mediation of Violent Conflict: Explaining Differences between Christian, Islamic and Buddhist Initiatives**  
17 March 2015  
Rakchanok Chatjuthamard

**State Immunity and International Arbitration: Where does China stand?**  
24 March 2015  
Manjiao Chi

**Cultural Differences in the Perception of Cooperation and Conflict**  
31 March 2015  
Felix Bethke

**Peacebuilding Makes Strange Bedfellows – On the Political Economy of International-Local 'Partnerships' in Post-Conflict Sierra Leone**  
5 May 2015  
Patricia Rinck and Tobias Debiel

**Vatican 2.0: Vertical and Horizontal Cooperation in the Catholic Church**  
12 May 2015  
Otto Kallscheuer

**Culture Concepts and Normative Principles: On the Framing and Justification of Cultural Property in EU-Conventions**  
26 May 2015  
Stefan Groth

**Global Inequalities Beyond the Sustainable Development Goals. World Societal Perspectives on Inequality and Development**  
2 June 2015  
Katja Freistein and Bettina Mahler

**From Constructive Ambiguity Towards Harmonious Interpretation: Religion Related Provisions in the Tunisian Constitution**  
16 June 2015  
Markus Böckenförde

**Lessons from Innovation Systems (Part 2): Human Behaviour in Global Cooperation as a Diffusion System**  
23 June 2015  
Bettina Burger-Menzel

**Paris-Bamako: Policy Coherence and the Aid Effectiveness Agenda in a Fragile State**  
30 June 2015  
Stephen Brown

**Stakeholder Engagement in the Making: The Development and Politicization of IPBES**  
7 July 2015  
Alejandro Esguerra

**Does Foreign Aid Undermine Human Rights? Interest Convergence Theory and the United States-Philippines Counterterrorism Cooperation**  
14 July 2015  
Santino F. Regilme

**Distributing Food Aid Internationally in Times of Acute Humanitarian Crisis: A Legal Reconstruction of the United Nations (UN) World Food Programme (WFP) with Special Attention to the Institutional Role of the Individuals Affected**  
1 September 2015  
Leonie Vierck

**Beyond Compliance/Non-compliance: Understanding the Effects of International Court Decisions**  
8 September 2015  
Christian J. Tams

**Do Authoritarian Regimes have Citizens? Re-imagining the Study of Democracy in the Middle East**  
29 September 2015  
Shirin Saeidi

**Unwritten Rules of Claiming and Accessing Power**

6 October 2015  
Claudia Derichs

**Difference and Failure: Vorarephilia of the Critique of Liberal Peace**

13 October 2015  
Pol Bargaés-Pedreny

**Social Concerns Promote Cooperation More Than Altruistic Punishment in a Small-Scale Society**

20 October 2015  
Gianluca Grimalda

**Beyond the 'West' – The Impact of Democracy Promotion by New International Actors**

27 October 2015  
Kai Striebinger

**Frictional Spaces: Transitional Justice between the Global and Local**

3 November 2015  
Susanne Buckley-Zistel

**Negotiations among Chinese and Germans – An Experimental Case Study**

10 November 2015  
Heike Hennig-Schmidt

**The End of Paradigms? The Future of US Dominance in Southeast Asia, China's Territorial Dispute, and the Case for Analytic Eclecticism**

24 November 2015  
Santino F. Regilme

**Quid Ethical Retreat? Lessons from Somaliland**

15 December 2015  
Olivia Rutazibwa

## Further Events

The Centre is very keen to forge links with other institutions and stakeholders in relevant areas of expertise. One important way in which it extends its reach and strengthens its affiliations is by co-organizing and participating in events within Germany and internationally.

**Homophobia in Russia**

26 January 2015  
Essen, KWI  
Public lecture with Wanja Kilber and Peter Schmidt  
Lecture series 'Homophobia in the Global Context'  
Organized jointly with the KWI

**Homophobia and Islamic Extremism**

3 February 2015  
Essen, KWI  
Public lecture with Thorsten Gerald Schneiders  
Lecture series 'Homophobia in the Global Context'  
Organized jointly with the KWI

**Convivialism: A Debate**

6 October 2015  
Essen, KWI  
Book Launch with Volker Heins, Claus Leggewie, Britta Acksel and Henrike Knappe  
Organized jointly with the KWI

**Think Tank: 'De-Nationalisation – Rethinking Participation?'**

9–10 December 2015  
Berlin, Tagungswerk Jerusalemkirche  
Conference  
Organized jointly with Federal Agency for Civic Education (Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung/bpb), Regional Centre for Civic Education Berlin, and the association 'The World and Us – Movement for an Internationally Committed Germany'



### Global Dialogues

The 'Global Dialogues' series reflects the kind of intellectual and interdisciplinary exchange that lies at the core of the Centre's activities. Targeted at a broad-ranging specialist readership, it spotlights particular topics from a variety of standpoints.

ISSN 2198-1957 (Print)  
ISSN 2198-0403 (Online)

- Gal-Or, Noemi, and Schwelling, Birgit (eds.) (2015). *Global Cooperation in Transitional Justice: Challenges, Possibilities, and Limits*, with contributions by Anne K. Krüger, Susanne Buckley-Zistel, Birgit Schwelling, Ignaz Stegmiller, Noemi Gal-Or, Joachim J. Savelsberg, Nicole Renvert, and Radwan Ziadeh, Global Dialogues 6, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).
- Rousselin, Mathieu, and Smith, Christopher (eds.) (2015). *The Tunisian Constitutional Process: Main Actors and Key Issues*, with contributions by Hamadi Redissi, Abderrahmen Yaalaoui, Elyes Bousbih, Markus Böckenförde, Mathieu Rousselin, Laura-Theresa Krüger, and Edmund Ratka, Global Dialogues 7, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).
- Scholte, Jan Aart (ed.) (2015). *Global Cooperation Through Cultural Diversity: Remaking Democracy?*, with contributions by Ahmed Badawi, Karen Busby, Nadezhda Fedotova, Sitiveni Halapua, Charity Musamba, Lynn Mario T. Menezes de Souza, Zeynep Sezgin, Paul Brendan Tjon Sie Fat, Shiv Visvanathan, and Yang Xuedong, Global Dialogues 8, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).
- Leggewie, Claus (ed.) (2015). *Tafeln, teilen, trennen – Nahrung und Essen als Gaben*, with contributions by Harald Lemke, Sebastian Schellhaas/Mario Schmidt, Stephan Lorenz, and Christine Unrau, Global Dialogues 9, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).
- Bargués-Pedreny, Pol, Koddenbrock, Kai, Schmidt, Jessica, and Schmidt, Mario (eds.) (2015). *Ends of Critique*, with contributions by Mario Schmidt, Jessica Schmidt, Kai Koddenbrock, Dimitris P. Sotiropoulos, Oliver Marchart, David Chandler, and Pol Bargués-Pedreny, Global Dialogues 10, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).

### Global Cooperation Research Papers

The 'Research Papers' series is intended to reflect the latest state of research at the Centre. Individual issues are based on ideas that have emerged from in-depth exploration at one of the Centre's Research Colloquiums. Papers may be submitted either by permanent Centre staff or by visiting academics and their research partners.

ISSN 2198-1949 (Print)  
ISSN 2198-0411 (Online)

- Breithaupt, Fritz (2015). *Why Empathy is not the Best Basis for Humanitarianism*, with commentaries by Frank Adloff and Christine Unrau, Global Cooperation Research Papers 9, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).
- Grimalda, Gianluca, Buchan, Nancy, and Brewer, Marilyn (2015). *Globalization, Social Identity, and Cooperation: An Experimental Analysis of Their Linkages and Effects*, Global Cooperation Research Papers 10, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).
- Bargués-Pedreny, Pol (2015). *Conceptualising Local Ownership as 'Reflexive Cooperation': The Deferral of Self-government to Protect 'Unequal' Humans?*, Global Cooperation Research Papers 11, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).
- Van Beurden, Sarah (2015). *Restitution or Cooperation? Competing Visions of Post-Colonial Cultural Development in Africa*, Global Cooperation Research Papers 12, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).

### Annual Reports

The Annual Report offers an overview of ongoing research and other activities at the Centre. As well as a thematic look-back over the year, and reports from the various areas of research (the 'Factory Report'), it includes news of events held during the reporting period ('Cherries'), profiles of the fellows, a complete list of publications, and the yearly 'Global Cooperation Outlook'.

ISSN 2198-1965 (Print)  
ISSN 2198-042X (Online)

- Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21) (2015). *Global Cooperation Research 2014*, Annual Report 3, Duisburg.

## Other Publications

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- Adloff, Frank, and Heins, Volker M. (eds.) (2015). *Konvivialismus. Eine Debatte*, Bielefeld: transcript.
- Aksu, Esref (2015). 'What, then, is 'Global' about Global Governance?', *The Chinese Journal of Global Governance* 1 (2): 105–32.

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- Baumann, Rainer, and Dingwerth, Klaus (2015). 'Global Governance vs Empire: Why World Order Moves towards Heterarchy and Hierarchy', *Journal of International Relations and Development* 18 (1): 104–28.
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- Bargués-Pedreny, Pol (2015). 'De Obstáculo a Posible Oportunidad: El Otro en los Discursos de Consolidación de la Paz', *Relaciones Internacionales* 29: 73–90.
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- Scholte, Jan Aart (2015). 'Transparency: Sine Qua Non for Publicly Accountable Finance', in Anniek Herder et al. (eds.), *Transparency & Accountability in the Financial Sector*, Amsterdam: Profundo, 73–6.
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## T

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## U

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## V

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## Fellows

### Research Unit 1 'The (Im)Possibility of Cooperation'



**Dr Alejandro Esguerra**  
Formerly of the Örebro University, Sweden/Helmholtz  
Centre for Environmental Research, Germany

- Postdoc Fellow, April 2015–March 2016
- Project: The Micro-Politics of Negotiating and Manufacturing Governance Innovation in the Transnational Realm
- Research areas: Transnational multi-stakeholder partnerships; international expert organizations; sustainability and higher education; constructivist theories of International Relations; sociology of knowledge and science and technology studies; interpretative methods
- 2014–2015: Post-doctoral researcher, Department of Environmental Politics, Örebro University/Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research
- 2012–2014: Research Fellow, Department of Environmental Politics, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research
- 2012–2013: Research Fellow, Center for Transnational Relations, Foreign and Security Policy, Freie Universität Berlin
- 2011: Visitor, Department of Science and Technology Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA
- 2009–2014: Ph.D., Berlin Graduate School for Transnational Studies/Freie Universität Berlin/Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB)/Hertie School of Governance
- Facilitator for the German Network Forum for Biodiversity Research (NeFo)
- Founder and former chairman of the NGO Greening the University e.V.



**Dr Heike Hennig-Schmidt**  
University of Bonn, Germany

- Fellow, September 2015–February 2016
- Project: On the Nature of Fairness in Bargaining– Experimental Evidence from Germany and PR China
- Research areas: Experimental economics; experimental methods; fairness, justice and equity; impact of culture on behaviour; framing and presentation effects; experimental health economics; sustainability and climate change
- 2012 and 2014–: Senior Researcher, Department of Health Management and Health Economics, University of Oslo
- 2012–: Guest Researcher, Laboratory for Experimental Economics (bonneconlab), Economics Department, University of Bonn
- 2000–2012: Senior Researcher, bonneconlab, University of Bonn
- 2000–2011: Head of bonneconlab, University of Bonn
- 1985–1999: Researcher, Managing Assistant of the Collaborative Research Centre 303 'Information and Allocation of Economic Activities', Economics Department, University of Bonn
- 1980–1984: Researcher, Collaborative Research Centre 21 'Economic Forecast and Equilibrium Models', Economics Department, University of Bonn
- Guest editor, Special Issue 'Experimental and Behavioral Economics of Healthcare', *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*



**Dr Gianluca Grimalda**  
Jaume I University, Castellón, Spain

- Fellow, September 2015–February 2016
- Project: Experimental Analysis of the Behavioural Foundations of Global Cooperation
- Research areas: Experimental economics; behavioural bases of cooperation; globalization; individual sense of distributive justice, fairness, merit, and deservedness; cultural comparative analysis
- 2014–: Researcher, Kiel Institute for the World Economy, Germany
- 2009–: Lecturer, Department of Economics, Jaume I University
- 2008–2009: Research Fellow, IN + Center for Innovation, Technology and Policy Research, Instituto Superior Técnico, Lisbon
- 2006: Co-ordinator of the research programme 'Globalisation and Regional Integration: Their Impacts on Employment and Inequality in EU Neighbouring Countries', part of a research project on 'Inequality: Mechanisms, Effects, and Policies' funded by the European Commission
- 2005: Co-principal investigator on the project 'Globalization, Trust, and Cooperation: An Experimental Analysis', funded by the National Science Foundation (USA)
- 2003–2004: External Collaborator, International Policy Group, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland
- 2003: Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Southampton, UK; dissertation title: 'Individual Choice, Social Norms and Growth'
- 2002–2007: Research Fellow and Teaching Fellow, Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation, University of Warwick, UK
- July 1996: Roberto Franceschi Award for the best final-year dissertation in Development Economics, Bocconi University, Italy

In 2015, the Centre was home to 27 fellows, 13 female and 14 male, hailing from research institutions based in 10 countries across three continents. These covered seven different academic disciplines (political science, history, philosophy, economics, anthropology, cultural studies, law). Fellows' research projects fall within the ambit of one or other of the Centre's four research units, but their work is conducted independently within the Centre. Fellows are the 'building-blocks' of the Centre's research programme, contributing to events, publications, and ongoing interdisciplinary discussions. With its different levels of fellowship, the Centre offers a place for reflection and exchange open to individuals from every region of the world – renowned scholars and promising young academics from the humanities and social and natural sciences, as well as selected practitioners from the field.



**Prof. Dr Bettina Burger-Menzel**  
Brandenburg University of Applied Sciences, Germany

- Senior Fellow, April–June 2015
- Project: Lessons from Innovation Systems: Increased (Global) Cooperation Potential through the Application of Diffusion Principles
- Research areas: Markets, workable competition, and public policy; creativity and conditions for innovative behaviour; innovation systems, diffusion potentials and public policy; knowledge societies and (open) interactive learning; technological catching-up and social innovations; biotechnology, intellectual property, and development economics
- 2000–: Professor of Economics (with a special interest in competition and technology policy), Department of Business and Management, Brandenburg University of Applied Sciences
- 2013–2017: Member of the Scientific Committee of the German-Argentinian University Center (Centro Universitario Argentino-Alemán/Deutsch-argentinisches Hochschulzentrum), Buenos Aires
- 2003–2013: Visiting researcher: Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, Mexico City; Karl Eller Center for Entrepreneurship, University of Arizona, USA; Georgia Institute of Technology, USA
- 1991–2000: Various positions as researcher and economic analyst (with strategic functions at national and European level) in research bodies and industry
- Extensive consultancy work, e.g. most recently as educational adviser to the European University Association's 'Alfa Puentes' project in Costa Rica and to the German Academic Exchange Service's 'Dualmex' project in Mexico and Germany



**Dr Stefan Groth**  
Formerly of the University of Göttingen, Germany

- Postdoc Fellow, June 2014–May 2015
- Project: Culture as Resource and Diplomacy: Between Geopolitics and Issues-Based Policy
- Research areas: Linguistic anthropology; cultural property and cultural heritage; international organizations and negotiations; anthropology and social theory; culture and morality; innovation studies
- 2011–2014: Post-doctoral researcher on the project 'Ethics of/in Negotiating and Regulating Cultural Property', part of the Interdisciplinary DFG Research Unit 'The Constitution of Cultural Property: Actors, Discourses, Contexts, Rules' at the University of Göttingen, supported by the German Research Foundation (DFG)
- 2012: Received Erasmus Teaching Staff Mobility Grant to pursue teaching activities at the Seminar für Kulturwissenschaft und Europäische Ethnologie, University of Basel, Switzerland
- 2010: Awarded DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service) Fellowship for Ph.D. Research Studies. Associated research visits to US institutions: University of Chicago, University of California at Santa Cruz, School for Advanced Research, Santa Fe
- 2008–2011: Research Associate/doctoral student on the project 'Communication Patterns and Decision-Making about Cultural Property in the International Forum of the World Intellectual Property Organization' conducted by the DFG-funded Interdisciplinary Research Group on Cultural Property, University of Göttingen; included fieldwork at the World Intellectual Property Organization in Geneva, Switzerland
- Various publications on cultural property and cultural heritage

## Research Unit 2 'Global Cultural Conflicts and Transcultural Cooperation'



**Dr Salvador Santino F. Regilme**  
Northern Illinois University, USA

- Postdoc Fellow, April 2015–December 2015
- Project: Human Rights in the Age of Terror: How Transnational Factors Impact Norm Compliance in the Global Souths
- Research areas: Theories of International Relations; human rights in the Global South; United States' foreign policy, especially in the Global South; democratization and political change in the Global South; the impact of transnational factors on domestic political change; international relations of the Asia-Pacific region
- 2015–: Assistant Professor of International Relations, Department of Political Science, Northern Illinois University
- 2014: Research Assistant, project on the Branding of US Aid, Department of Political Science c/o Prof. Susan D. Hyde, Yale University
- 2013–2014: Fox International Fellow, MacMillan Center for Area and International Studies, Yale University
- 2011–2015: Ph.D. candidate, J.F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Graduate School, Freie Universität Berlin; fully funded by the Excellence Initiative scholarship
- 2009–2011: M.A. Studies in Political Science – Democratic Governance and Civil Society Programme, Department of Social Sciences, University of Osnabrück, Germany; funded by the Public Policy and Good Governance Scholarship through German Academic Exchange Service and the German Foreign Office
- 2007–2009: Various positions as Lecturer at the University of Asia and the Pacific, De La Salle University, Manila, and St. Scholastica's College, Manila
- 2006–2007: Civilian Intelligence Analyst (The Americas, The Middle East and South Asia), Armed Forces of the Philippines
- Named as one of the '100 Leaders of Tomorrow', chosen worldwide among graduate students at the 42nd St. Gallen Symposium, Switzerland, 2012



**Dr phil. habil. Otto Kallscheuer**  
Formerly of the University of Sassari, Italy

- Senior Fellow, April 2015–March 2016
- Project: *New Regionalism? Models of Regional Integration within the Changing Geopolitical Patterns of the 21st Century*
- Research areas: New regionalism; political philosophy of early modernity; religion and globalization
- 2012–2015: Visiting Professor, Department of Political Philosophy, University of Sassari
- 2011 and 2014: Research Fellow, Centre for Advanced Study 'Law as Culture', University of Bonn, Germany
- 2004–2014: Member of Prize Jury: Hannah Arendt Award for Political Thinking
- 2012–2013: Research Fellow, Käte Hamburger Kolleg 'Dynamics in the History of Religion', University of Bochum, Germany
- Winter 2009/10: Fellow, Cluster of Excellence Religion and Politics, University of Münster, Germany
- 2009–2010: Fellow, Center for Religion Economy and Politics, Collegium Helveticum Zürich, University of Basel, Switzerland
- Since 2000: Various research fellowships and visiting professorships at the Universities of Rome, Sassari, Lucerne, Berlin, and Bremen
- Member of the Jury 'Sachbücher des Monats' (Non-fiction books of the month) awarded by the German newspaper 'Süddeutsche Zeitung' and the broadcasting service 'Norddeutscher Rundfunk'
- 1993–2004: Editorial Board of *TRANSIT. European Review* (Vienna)
- 1988–2003: Series Editor of *RATIONEN - Political Theory Book Series*



**Dr Elisabetta Nadalutti**  
Formerly of the University of Luxembourg

- Postdoc Fellow, September 2015–August 2016
- Project: *Within the EU-ASEAN Cross-border Regionalism: Cooperation With(out) an Ethical Cross-border Governance? A Comparative Perspective Analysis*
- Research areas: International Relations and governance; ethics in geopolitics; development; integration; European Union; Association of Southeast Asian Nations; borders and borderlands
- 2015: Visiting Researcher, Institute of South East Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore
- 2015: Visiting Researcher, Equitable Society Research Cluster, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 2013–2015: Post-doctoral Research Fellow, Research Unit Identités, Politiques, Sociétés, Espaces (IPSE), University of Luxembourg; funded by the Marie Curie and Fonds National de la Recherche Luxembourg
- 2013: Visiting Researcher, Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS), United Nations University, Bruges, Belgium
- 2013: Jean Monnet Fellow at the Università degli Studi di Trento, Italy
- 2011–2012: Erasmus Mundus Post-doctoral Researcher, Centre of European Union, Australian National University, Canberra
- Referee for the *Journal of Common Market Studies*, and *Regional and Federal Studies*
- Member and rapporteur of the Consortium for Comparative Research on Regional Integration and Social Cohesion (RISC) since 2013



**Jun.-Prof. Dr Manuel Borutta**  
University of Bochum, Germany

- Fellow, October 2014–September 2015
- Project: *Mediterranean Entanglements: France and Algeria between Colonization and Decolonization*
- Research areas: Western European and Mediterranean history; empire-, nation- and region-building; anti-Catholicism, culture wars and secularization; gender, media, and emotions
- 2010–: Assistant Professor of Mediterranean History, University of Bochum
- 2009–2010: Feodor Lynen Research Fellow, University of Paris II (Panthéon-Assas); fellowship sponsored by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation
- 2007–2010: Lecturer, Department of History, University of Cologne, Germany
- 2006–2007: Max Weber Fellow, European University Institute, Florence, Italy
- 2005–2006: Lecturer, Department of History, Freie Universität Berlin
- 2005: Ph.D., Department of History, Freie Universität Berlin
- 2005: Awarded Wolf-Erich Kellner Prize for doctoral thesis: 'Liberal Anti-Catholicism: Germany and Italy in the Age of the European Culture Wars'
- 2003–2005: Various doctoral and research fellowships at: German Historical Institute in Rome; Center for Comparative History of Europe, Berlin; FAZIT Foundation, Frankfurt am Main; Centro per gli studi italo-germanici di Trento; and Social Science Research Center, Berlin



**Prof. Dr Claudia Derichs**  
University of Marburg, Germany

- Senior Fellow, October 2014–September 2015
- Project: *Knowledge Production and Global Cooperation*
- Research areas: Knowledge production and its diversification; gender and political Islam in South East Asia and the MENA Region; 'unwritten rules' and 'latent determinants' of political interaction; protest movements in Japan; relationship between area studies and disciplines; development theories
- 2013–: Member of the MAP (Middle East Asia Project) Community of Experts, Middle East Institute, Washington, DC
- 2013–2014: Visiting Professor, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Dokkyo University, Japan
- 2010–: Professor of Comparative Politics and International Development Studies, University of Marburg
- 2010: Selected for membership of AcademiaNet, a portal featuring outstanding female scholars in the German-speaking world
- 2007–2010: Professor of Political Science, University of Hildesheim, Germany
- 2006–2007: Heisenberg Scholarship, German Research Foundation
- 2004–2006: Assistant Professor of Political Science / East Asia, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany
- 2004: Habilitation (post-doctoral qualification), Institute for Comparative and International Politics, University of Duisburg-Essen
- Peer reviewer for national and international publishing houses and journals (e.g. Brill, Routledge, *Contemporary Islam*, *Asian Survey*).
- Referee and advisory board member for, amongst others: German Research Foundation, German Academic Exchange Service, various journals



**Mag. Dr Martina Kopf**  
University of Vienna, Austria

- Fellow, April 2014–February 2015
- Project: *Developing Africa in Colonial and Postcolonial Imaginations*
- Research areas: African literatures and cultures; theoretical and methodological approaches to reading fiction as a source of knowledge; reception of 20th-century colonialism in European and African writing; history of 'development' as a key concept of global relations; literature and trauma; narrative witnessing and ethics of representation; representations of gender and feminist theory
- 2012–2014: Lecturer in African Literature Studies, University of Vienna
- 2010–2014: Board member, Südwind Research Institute, Vienna
- 2009–2014: Co-organization of the African literatures section at the Department of African Studies, University of Vienna
- 2009–2012: Post-doc fellow on the interdisciplinary research-project 'Colonial Concepts of Development in Africa, 1920–1960', run by the Department of African Studies at the University of Vienna with assistance from the Austrian Science Fund
- 2009–: Member of the editorial board, *Stichproben – Vienna Journal of African Studies*, University of Vienna
- 2004–2009: Editor, *Südwind – Magazin für internationale Politik, Kultur und Entwicklung*, Südwind Agentur, Austria
- 2004: Ph.D. in African Studies/Literature Studies, University of Vienna; awarded the Dr Maria Schaumayer Prize for her doctoral thesis 'Heilende Erzählungen'
- 2002–2009: External lecturer, Department of African Studies, University of Vienna



**Mag. Dr Ariane Sadjed**  
University of Vienna, Austria

- Postdoc Fellow, July 2014–January 2015
- Project: *Iranian Jews and Bahais in Europe: Islam, Secularization and the Formation of Religious Identity*
- Research areas: Modern Middle East/Iran; globalization; popular culture; religious minorities in the Middle East; Jewish–Muslim relations; history of religion; political Islam
- 2013–: Lecturer, Institute for Society and Culture, Department of European Ethnology, University of Vienna
- 2012–2013: Researcher, Department of Migration, Austrian Society for Political Science
- 2011: Ph.D., Institute for Cultural Studies, Humboldt University Berlin; dissertation title: 'Shopping for Freedom in the Islamic Republic. Resistance and Conformity in the Consumption Behavior of the Iranian Middle-Class'
- 2008–2009: Interdisciplinary Ph.D. programme, Institute for Near and Middle Eastern Studies, University of Washington, Seattle, USA
- 2005–2008: Researcher and lecturer at MAIZ (Autonomous Center for and by Migrant Women) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development



**Dr Ángela Suárez Collado**  
Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain

- Postdoc Fellow, April 2014–March 2015
- Project: *The Amazigh Diaspora in Europe: Mapping Its Role in Promoting Cultural Distinctiveness and Transnational Cooperation*
- Research areas: Ethno-cultural identity, nationalism, and construction of the nation-state; migration studies; activism of immigrant communities; North African politics; Amazigh peoples in North Africa; social movements under authoritarian regimes; social movements and information and communication technologies
- 2010: Visiting Scholar, Center for Contemporary Arab Studies, Georgetown University, Washington, DC
- 2008–2013: Ph.D. (with 'European Doctorate' mention) in Arab and Islamic studies, Autonomous University of Madrid; dissertation title: 'El Movimiento Amazigh en el Rif: Identidad, Cultura y Política en las Provincias de Alhucemas y Nador' (The Amazigh Movement in the Rif: Identity, Culture, and Politics in the Nador and Al Hoceima Provinces)
- 2009: Visiting Research Fellow, Centre Jacques Berque pour les études en sciences humaines et sociales au Maroc, Morocco
- 2008: Visiting Research Fellow, Middle East Centre, St Antony's College, Oxford
- 2007–2011: Research Assistant and Teaching Assistant, Arab and Islamic Studies Department, Autonomous University of Madrid
- 2007–: Researcher, Taller de Estudios Internacionales Mediterráneos, Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, Autonomous University of Madrid
- 2007 and 2009: Electoral observer in Morocco, under the auspices of the OPEMAM (Observatory on Politics and Elections in the Arab and Muslim World)

## Research Unit 3 'Global Governance Revisited'



**Dr Katrin Seidel**

*Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle (Saale), Germany*

- Postdoc Fellow, September 2015–August 2016
- Project: *Involvement and Impact of External Actors on Constitution Making in South Sudan and Somaliland: A Comparative Study*
- Research areas: Legal anthropology; legal pluralism; legal theory; statehood; governance; constitutionalism; rule of law; judicial designs; mobility of legal concepts; citizenship
- 2012–: Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Department for Law and Anthropology, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology
- 2009–2011: Legal Advisor, Legal Department, BOS Deutschland e.V., Berlin
- 2007–2012: Doctorate studies, Institute of Asian and African Studies (IAAW), Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (HU Berlin); thesis title: 'Legal Pluralism in Ethiopia: Interdependent Relationships Between Islamic Law and State Law', scholarship from the federal state of Berlin
- 2005–2007: Company Lawyer, Legal Department, Regis24 GmbH, Berlin
- 2006: B.A. in Regional Studies Asia/Africa, IAAW, HU Berlin
- 2005: Dipl.-Jur. (governmental exam) in law studies, HU Berlin, University of Rostock, Germany, and University of Athens
- Board member of the African Law Association (ALA) and The Horn of Africa Research Association (WAKHVA)



**Prof. Dr Christian J. Tams**

*University of Glasgow, UK*

- Senior Fellow, July 2015–April 2016
- Project: *International Litigation as a Factor Affecting Negotiation Processes in Militarized Conflicts*
- Research areas: International law; international disputes; international relations; international organisations; investment protection; United Nations; League of Nations
- 2008–: Chair of International Law, School of Law, University of Glasgow, UK
- 2005–2008: Assistant Professor of Law, Walther Schuecking Institute, Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel, Germany
- 2013: Vincent Wright Chair, Ecole de droit, Sciences Po Paris
- 2002–2005: Law Clerk (Referendar), Higher Regional Court, Hamburg, Germany
- 2000–2004: Ph.D. studies, Gonville & Caius College, University of Cambridge, UK; awarded with the Yorke Prize for Ph.D. thesis by Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge
- 1999–2000: Graduate Student (LL.M.), Jesus College, University of Cambridge
- Regularly involved as counsel/adviser in proceedings before international courts and tribunals, e.g. the International Court of Justice and investment tribunals
- Consultancy work as associate member, Matrix Chambers, London, and member of the German Court of Arbitration for Sports
- Member of the scientific advisory board of the *European Journal of International Law*



**Dr Felix Bethke**

*Formerly of the University of Greifswald, Germany*

- Postdoc Fellow, April 2014–March 2015
- Project: *Perceptions of Conflict and Cooperation*
- Research areas: African politics; peace and conflict studies; sociology of international relations; state failure
- 2013: Study commissioned by the University of Duisburg-Essen (UDE), Germany: 'Gewaltlose Widerstandsbewegungen und die Verweildauer von Demokratien' (Non-violent Resistance Movements and the Duration of Democracies)
- 2010–2014: Researcher, Chair of International Politics, Department of Political Science and Communications, University of Greifswald
- 2009–2010: Lecturer in International Relations, UDE
- 2008–2010: Research Associate, Institute for Development and Peace, UDE
- 2008: Diploma in Political Science, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany



**Prof. Stephen Brown (Ph.D.)**

*University of Ottawa, Canada*

- Senior Fellow, January–June 2015
- Project: *Global Cooperation and Development Policy Coherence*
- Research areas: Foreign aid; democratization; African politics; political violence; peace-building and transitional justice
- 2013–: Professor, School of Political Studies, University of Ottawa
- 2008–2014: Distinguished Research Associate, North-South Institute, Ottawa
- 2013: 6-months fellowship, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research
- 2006–2013: Associate Professor, School of Political Studies, University of Ottawa
- 2010: Professor, Centre de recherche et d'étude sur les pays d'Afrique orientale, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, Pau, France
- 2009: Visiting Researcher, DIE, Bonn
- 2002–2006: Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science/School of Political Studies, University of Ottawa
- 2000: Ph.D., Department of Politics, New York University
- 1990–1994: Programme Officer for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Muscat, Tegucigalpa and New York
- Consultancy work for, amongst others, the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre



**Prof. David Carment (Ph.D.)**  
Carleton University, Canada

- Senior Fellow, November 2014–June 2015
- Project: *Diaspora and Fragile States: Assessing the Theoretical and Policy Linkages*
- Research areas: Failed and fragile states; diaspora politics; conflict prevention, management and resolution; Canadian foreign policy; risk assessment and early warning; development policy and aid effectiveness; conflict analysis
- Currently: NATO Fellow; Principal investigator for the 'Country Indicators for Foreign Policy' project, Carleton University; and Research Affiliate with the National Centre for Peace & Conflict Studies, Otago University, New Zealand
- 2004–: Fellow at the Canadian Defence and Foreign Affairs Institute
- 2002–2004: Director, Centre for Security and Defence Studies, Carleton University
- 1994–: Professor of International Affairs, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University
- Editor of the *Canadian Foreign Policy Journal*
- Has held fellowships at the Kennedy School, Harvard, and the Hoover Institution, Stanford
- Recipient of: Carleton Excellence Award in Graduate Teaching; Canadian Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council fellowships and research awards; Carleton University Research Achievement Award; Petro-Canada Young Innovator Award
- Extensive consultancy and advisory work on state failure, early warning and conflict prevention, e.g. for the government of Canada, the United Nations, and the European Union



**Prof. Dr Manjiao Chi**  
Xiamen University, People's Republic of China

- Senior Fellow, September 2014–August 2015
- Project: *China's Legal Culture and Its Participation in Global Governance*
- Research areas: International and Chinese arbitration; international investment law and policy making; international dispute settlement; international trade law and WTO law
- 2014–: Professor of Law, Xiamen University
- 2013–: Fellow, 'Shaping the Future' Research Centre, ForschungsKollegSiegen, University of Siegen, Germany
- 2012–: Expert adviser to the Chinese delegation at the China–US Bilateral Investment Treaty negotiations
- 2010–2011: Staff Counsel, Department of Treaty and Law, Divisions of WTO Law and Investment Law, Ministry of Commerce, PRC
- 2008–2009: Fellow, Max Planck Institute (Heidelberg); Edwards Fellow, Columbia Law School and UNDROIT (Italy)
- 2004–2014: Associate Professor of Law, Xiamen University
- Extensive work as an arbitrator in international and domestic arbitration cases and as an adviser on international investment and trade law
- Member of the international advisory board of the *Banaras Law Journal*, and the *NUSRL Journal of Law and Policy*



**Prof. Dr Susan Erikson**  
Simon Fraser University, Canada

- Senior Fellow, October 2014–February 2015
- Project: *Cultures of Governance: Statistics as Apparatus for Global Governance*
- Research areas: Medical anthropology; global health; health futures; political economy; knowledge economy; governance; international affairs
- 2013–: Tenured Associate Professor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University
- 2007–2012: Assistant Professor, Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University
- 2006: DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service) Fellow, Maternal Health Research Centre, University of Osnabrück, Germany
- 2003–2006: Founding Director of the Global Health Affairs Program, Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver, USA
- 2003: Richard Carley Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship for Research and Writing, Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, New York
- 2002–2003: Senior Research Fellow, Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver
- Various awards, including the 2013 Rudolf Virchow Award, given for the publication 'Global Health Business: The Production and Performativity of Statistics in Germany and Sierra Leone'. The award is made by the Critical Anthropology of Global Health, which is a special interest group of the Society for Medical Anthropology, a section of the American Anthropological Association

## Research Unit 4 'Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratization'



**Dr Pol Bargaés-Pedreny**

Formerly of the University of Westminster, UK

- Postdoc Fellow, June 2015–November 2015
- Project: Pragmatic Peacebuilding: Engaging with the Micro-politics of the Everyday to Cultivate Inter-Ethnic Cooperation
- Research areas: Dilemmas of peace- and state-building; resilience, governance and self-determination; the critique of the liberal peace; pragmatism in international relations; culture and the politics of difference; peace missions in Bosnia and Kosovo
- 2015: Visiting Lecturer, Department for International Relations and Political Economy, RWTH Aachen University, Germany
- 2013–2014: Research Associate, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research
- 2011–2015: Visiting Lecturer, Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Westminster
- 2010–2014: Ph.D. candidate, Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Westminster; dissertation: 'Embracing Difference and the Deferral of Self-government: A Critical Analysis of the Framing and Practice of Contemporary Peacebuilding'
- 2008–2009: Master in International Relations, University of Glasgow, UK
- 2004–2008: Graduation in Journalism, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain



**Prof. Dr Susanne Buckley-Zistel**

Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany

- Senior Fellow, April 2015–March 2016
- Project: Transitional Justice as a Travelling Norm. On the Influence of Local Concepts on Global Ideas
- Research areas: Transitional Justice and dealing with the past; peacebuilding; civil wars; development assistance; gender; post-positivist theories; regional focus: Africa
- 2012–: Executive Director, Center for Conflict Studies, Philipps-Universität
- 2009–: Professor for Peace and Conflict Studies, Center for Conflict Studies, Philipps-Universität
- 2008–2009: Principal Investigator of the DFG-funded Project 'The Politics of Building Peace: an Analysis of Transitional Justice, Reconciliation Initiatives and Unification Policies in War-torn Societies', Otto-Suhr Institute for Political Science, Freie Universität (FU) Berlin
- 2008: Substitute for Prof. Christoph Zürcher, Chair of International Relations, Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science, FU Berlin
- 2007–2008: Guest Researcher, SFB Governance in Areas of Limited Statehood, Berlin
- 2003–2006: Principle Investigator of DSF-funded research project 'Between Past and Future. An Assessment of the Transition from Conflict to Peace in Post-Genocide Rwanda', Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, Germany
- 2002: Research Fellow, Conflict Security and Development Group (CSDG), International Policy Institute, King's College, London
- 1998 and 1999: Recipient of the 'Benjamin E. Lippincott Award' for Political Theory, London School of Economics
- 1997–2002: Ph.D. in International Relations, London School of Economics and Political Science
- Consultancy work for the Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, zivik programme (2008); CSSP for Integrative Mediation, Berlin (2007); and GIZ in Uganda (2000 and 2007)



**Olivia Rutazibwa, Ph.D.**

University of Portsmouth, UK

- Postdoc Fellow, July 2015–June 2016
- Project: Agaciro, Black Power and Autonomous Recovery. A Decolonial Study of Sovereignty and Self-determination
- Research areas: Transitional Justice and dealing with the past; peacebuilding; civil wars; development assistance; gender; post-positivist theories; regional focus: Africa
- 2013–: Lecturer in International Development and European Studies, School of Languages and Area Studies, University of Portsmouth
- 2013: Ph.D. in Political Sciences/International Relations, Ghent University, Belgium
- 2010–2013: Editor and Journalist, Africa Desk, Wereldmediahuis – MO\* Magazine
- 2008–2010: Research Assistant, Center for EU Studies, Ghent University
- 2006–2008: Project Manager, Europe Direct/Peace Centre of the City and Province of Antwerp, Belgium
- 2005: Fixer/Translator, O3 Productions, Dubai
- 2005: Lecturer, Stanford University Overseas Programme, Florence, Italy
- 2003–2004: Intern, Directorate-General for External Relations (DG RELEX)/B1 Human Rights and Democratisation, European Commission
- 2003: Visiting Fellow, European Union Institute for Security Studies, Paris
- Various awards, including diverse research grants and scholarships, as well as the Emancipation Prize VOEM awarded by the Association for the Development and Emancipation of Muslims, Belgium in 2007

**Shirin Saeidi, Ph.D.**

Formerly of the University of Teheran, Iran

- Postdoc Fellow, May 2015–April 2016
- Project: Insurgent Citizens: Democratization and the Hizbollah Movement in Iran
- Research areas: State formation; citizenship; gender and sexuality; qualitative methodologies; democracy and democratization; Iranian Studies; Middle East Studies
- 2014–2017: Editorial Board member of the *Citizenship Studies Journal*
- 2013–2014: Visiting Professor, University of Teheran, Iran
- 2007–2012: Ph.D. candidate; doctoral thesis: 'Hero of Her Own Story: Gender and State Formation in Contemporary Iran', University of Cambridge
- 2011: Technical advisor, United Nations Women's Program
- 2010: Awarded with a doctoral fellowship on 'Gendered Violence', Centre for Gender Excellence and Department of Gender Studies Linköping University, Sweden
- 2008 and 2009: Awarded with the College Senior Scholarship for First-Class Research, Fitzwilliam College, University of Cambridge; UK
- Journal referee for: *Citizenship Studies*, *Journal of Feminist Scholarship*, and *International Feminist Journal of Politics*



**Prof. Dr Klaus Schlichte**  
University of Bremen, Germany

- Senior Fellow, October 2015–March 2016
- Project: Uganda's Budget: On the Internationalization of Rule
- Research areas: International political sociology; political violence; policing; social and political theory; politics and society in Africa
- 2010–: Professor, Institut für Interkulturelle und Internationale Studien (InIIS), University of Bremen
- 2012: Visiting Professor, Department of History, Sciences Po, Paris
- 2007–2010: Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Magdeburg, Germany
- 2006: Award from the German Political Science Association for best Post-Doc book published in 2005
- 2001–2007: Director of Research Group 'Micropolitics of Armed Groups', Department of Social Sciences, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin; with research grant from the Volkswagen Foundation
- 1998–2001: Researcher in DFG-project 'State Formation and State Decay', Department of Political Science, University of Hamburg, Germany
- Consultancy work for diverse political institutions, e.g. German Foreign Office, German Federal Ministry of Defence, European Commission DG Research, Norwegian Foreign Ministry, and academic institutions, e.g. the Leibniz Association, European Research Council, German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)
- Member of the Research Advisory Board of Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, Berlin, and the Academic Council of the German Foundation for Peace Research



**Dr Mathieu Rousselin**  
Formerly of the University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

- Associate Postdoc Fellow, December 2015–March 2016 (ifa-Fellowship\*)
- Project: From Dialogue to Cooperation

*\*Fellowship by the Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations (ifa), Stuttgart, Germany, as part of the ifa-research programme 'Culture and Foreign Policy'*

- Research areas: Legitimacy in global environmental governance; role of policy networks and expert committees; interplay between power, resistance and violence; critical theory, post-structuralism and post-Marxism; religion and politics; MENA region after the 'Arab Spring'; frames, narratives and stories; documentary movies
- 2015–: Lecturer in International Relations, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Passau, Germany
- 2015–: Lecturer in Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Duisburg-Essen (UDE)
- 2013–: Board member and Lecturer in Political Science, DAAD Research Group 'Tunisia in Transition', Universities of Tunis and Sousse
- 2015: Postdoctoral Researcher, DFG Research Project 'Non-Violent Resistance and Democratic Consolidation', Institute of Political Science, UDE
- 2013–2014: Lecturer in International Relations, Chair of International Relations and Development Policy, Institute of Political Science, UDE
- 2014: Postdoc Fellow, Käthe Hamburger Kolleg/ Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21)
- 2013: Associate Postdoc Fellow, KHK/GCR21, one-year fellowship funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation
- 2012: Ph.D. in International Affairs and Political Economy, University of St. Gallen
- 2009–2011: Co-founder and Academic Co-ordinator, Chios Institute for Mediterranean Affairs, Greece



**Ayşem Mert, Ph.D.**  
Formerly of the VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands

- Postdoc Fellow, May 2014–May 2015
- Project: Scalar Revolutions in the History of Democracy: Transforming Global Governance
- Research areas: Global governance; discourse analysis; discourse theory; political theory; democratic theory; transnational sustainability partnerships; global environmental politics
- 2012–2014: Post-doctoral researcher, Amsterdam Global Change Institute, VU University Amsterdam
- 2012: Ph.D. in Political Science, VU University Amsterdam; dissertation title: 'Governance after Nature at the End of History: A Discourse Theoretical Study on Sustainability Partnerships'
- 2006–2011: Ph.D. researcher, Institute for Environmental Studies, VU University Amsterdam
- 2005: M.Sc. in environmental social sciences, Boğaziçi University, Istanbul
- 2002: MA in International Relations, International University of Japan, Niigata
- Founding member of the Greens Party of Turkey (now the Greens and the Left Party for the Future)
- Political and social research for various organizations including Greenpeace Mediterranean
- Editor of *Üç Ekoloji* (Three Ecologies), a journal on politics, nature, and philosophy, and co-editor of the 'Earth System Governance Working Papers'

# Käte Hamburger Kolleg/ Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21)

November 2015

A Central Research Institute of the University of Duisburg-Essen

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Research Assistant: Dennis Michels

**Global Cultural Conflicts and Transcultural Cooperation**  
Head of Research: Volker Heins  
Research Assistant: Christine Unrau

**Global Governance Revisited**  
Head of Research: Rainer Baumann  
Research Assistant: Gisela Wohlfahrt

**Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratization**  
Head of Research: Frank Gadinger  
Research Assistant: Christopher Smith

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as of December 2015

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*Head of Research Unit 4*



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*Project Assistant  
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*Academic Assistant  
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*Student Assistant  
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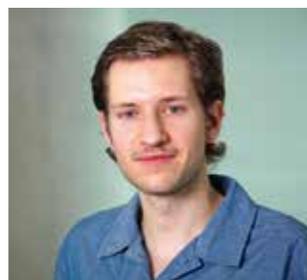
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*Research Assistant  
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*Research Assistant  
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**Christine Unrau, Dipl. Reg.  
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**Gisela Wohlfahrt, M.A.\***  
*Research Assistant  
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**Martin Wolf, M.A.**  
*Head of Public Relations*

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