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Greeting »Käte«
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 methodological geographies 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.

We invite you to read about how the Centre and its partners have cooperated and argued for a new understanding of the world, and how their research and policy-making benefits from an open dialogue.

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 geographies 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.

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!
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.

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

The subsequent conference days took place at the Auditorium of the Wolfsburg Akademie.
In the atmospheric surroundings of the Lehmbruck 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 change 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 the 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.«

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 focusing 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 embedded 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.

»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.«
Non-Western Perspectives on Governing the World

Most theories of international relations build upon Western philosophy and thereby neglect a plethora of history 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 dominance of state centralism in Chinese legal and political culture impedes its participation in global governance. According to Manjiao Chi, Professor of Law at Xi Men 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. ‘A considerable body of non-Western scholarship on international relations is largely unconnected to the ‘global discourse’ in English-language journals.’

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

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 Laxal’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 protestors, such as students, feminists and anti-capitalist Muslims, and even fans of opposing football clubs, against the ruling party’s hyper-developmentalist agenda.

» ‘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.«
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 there-to, offers a sociological and symbolistic 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 (KIW) 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.«

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

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 provisions 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 in response to their cultural and historic specificities.

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The ruling of the ECHR: »While striving for sustainable global human rights standards, to what extent can Justitia afford to be blind towards certain local particularities?«
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 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 geographica 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’.

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.

Jan Aart Scholte and Michael Zürn on the closing panel session (above), moderated by the Centre’s Co-Director Tobias Debiel (right).
The Fourth Year of the Centre for Global Cooperation Research

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 connotative specificities 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 KiWi. 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 global 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 Dialogue Forum 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 Silly 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
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 multidisciplinarity as a necessary precondition for successful answers to this question, projects within the scope of this research unit deal with different analytical and methodological approaches to individual and 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 multilateral 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 and specifically focusing on behavioural 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.

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 Esquerra 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 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. 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 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 reconceptualising the concept of fairness from a perspective of experimental and behavioural research. As suggested by the research title, Heike Hennig-Schmidt aimed at reconceptualising the concept of fairness from a perspective of experimental and behavioural research.

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 nature 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.

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.

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. First, 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-translation. 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 interaction 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.
Challenges of Culture – Cultures of Cooperation

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 ‘Convivialismus. 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 Pelucchi, as well as Frédéric Ramel from Sciences Po. In 2015, Former Fellow Senior 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 (Schwerpunktfeht) 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 Elisabeth 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 a research conducted by our fellows Angela 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, the 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 interpretative 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 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 Institutionalisms’, held on 7–8 December 2015. Together with Otto Kallscheuer, she is organising a workshop and preparing an edited volume on the topic of region building.

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’on 12–13 October 2015. 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 Medi 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 Laft (Zentrum Moderner Orient, Berlin). In his concluding remarks, distinguished Mediterraneanist Wolfgang Kaiser (Université Paris 1 – 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 Studies) on 7 December 2015. 
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. 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 system are emerging?

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 major 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 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.


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.

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.

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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 Nadje 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 Grazy since the early 2000s in ‘virtual’ and ‘real’ spaces. Claudia Dorfisch (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 Angela Suarez 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 diasporic 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 Grujic (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, Yuc Aybak, Latif Tas, and Daniel Naujoks presented at the workshop. In combination with the Käte Hamburger Lecture, the workshop successfully showcased the multi-faceted 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.

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.

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Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratization
Research Unit 4
Changing Conditions of Democratic Governance

Key questions

How do we need to think about the nature of democracy when the inter-
national ban on torture is breached under the pretext of the ‘war on ter-
ton’, 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 lib-
eral democracy as the ‘end of history’ (Francis Fukuyama), once presumed
to result in permanent political stability and cooperation, have led to much
disappointment, and promote cooperation efforts. Research Unit 4 – ‘Par-
dadoxes and Perspectives of Democratization’ – therefore claims that de-
ocracy 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 ma-
jor goal is therefore to more closely unite conceptual issues with empirical
research. This is best achieved in July 2016, when the research unit
concentrated on various conceptual and empirical aspects of global coopera-
tion 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 pow-
erful justificatory political narratives. The results of this
event appear in written form in Global Dialogues 12, ‘Po-
 litical Storytelling: From Fact to Fiction’, edited by Frank
Gadinger, Martina Kopf, Aysem Mert and Christopher
Smith. Next, fellow Shirin Saeidi made a significant contri-
bution to a Käte Hamburger Dialogue event on ‘Iran after
the Nuclear Deal’ 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-

Cooperation processes are examined on various empirical
levels. Macro-level research in the Unit focuses on the pos-
sibilities 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
cooperativeness to cooperate is linked to the changing con-
ditions of democratic governance.

Achievements in 2015

The research unit concentrated on various conceptual and
empirical aspects of global cooperation as well as the com-
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major focus was the role of narrative and fiction in form-
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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
VIerteljahreshefte.

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, vari-
ous 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 ex-
ample 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
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provide an in-depth conversation delving into alternative
ways of thinking about major global challenges.
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 major global challenges and new theoretical perspectives.

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 ‘Agaicro, 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 Bargués-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 Jarzelski 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 romanticis­tics 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 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 Hyénas. Pat Noxolo theorised on the relationships between postcolonial fiction and development geography by considering development data on the Carib­bean region.

Aysem 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 Rüther focused on narratives of African healing 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 Hyénas. Pat Noxolo theorised on the relationships between postcolonial fiction and development geography by considering development data on the Caribbean region.

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

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 then 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 research practice of scholars, mapping the challenges 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 and roles and modes of engagement. Seeing fieldwork 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.

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 theory-building theories based on micro-practices had 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.

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

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, organizations 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.

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Identity and Political Mobilization of Diasporas: A Gendered Perspective

21 April 2015, Jewish Community Centre, Duisburg

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 Nadje 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 mobilization of Muslim origin in Europe today, Al-Ali referred to Steven Vertovec’s 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 ideoloiges 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 Hippier, University of Duisburg-Essen, and Ariane Sadjed, University of Vienna, agreed on the complexity of issues. Hippier 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 accentuated 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).


Vertovec’s 1

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. Nadje Al Ali (University of London), Sören Link (Mayor of Duisburg), Mag. Dr Ariane Sadjed (University of Vienna and Postdoctoral Fellow at the Centre), Prof. Tobias Debiel (Centre Co-Directo); and Prof. David Carment (Carleton University and Senior Fellow at the Centre).
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 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.

‘Theorizing world society offers opportunities to rethink and challenge the current state of the global,’ argued Katja Freistean in her opening remarks. Such a theoretical 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.

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 organizations, Akin Ikwude (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 Tanıyıç and Gokhan Bozbas (Nemetsin 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) 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-faced and promising arena for future research on the world society.”
Engaging Crimea: Prospect for Cooperation and Conflict

Sharing her experience, panelist 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 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 have their own strong civil society which Russia tries to suppress. Losing their voice, the ethnic Crimean Tatar minority in particular has been the subject of discriminations. She criticized the fact that public discourse has completely vanished, making room for a culture of denunciation and occupation. 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 consequently, that there could be any hope for a positive scenario of future development. 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.

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, Lehmburck 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 Entwicklungs- politik (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

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, Elmina Muratova, and Ivan Preobrazhensky
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.

Mid-term Conference
Global Cooperation: Can We Build on It?
Findings and Perspectives
1–3 July 2015
Duisburg, Lehmburck Museum and Mülheim a. d. Ruhr, Wolfsburg Akademie

Workshops

The Centre’s international workshops provide platforms at which guest speakers, panelists, 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.

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

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

**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 (KIW)

**Studying Micro-Practices in (International) Institutions: Chances and Limitations of Theory-Building**  
26–27 November 2015  
Organized by Ariane Sadjed, David Carment, and Research Units 2 and 3

**Diaspora as Agents of Global Cooperation**  
21–22 April 2015  
Organized by Alejandro Esguerra, Stefan Groth, and Research Unit 1

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

**Cultural Differentials in the Perception of Cooperation and Conflict**  
30 March 2015  
Felix Bethke

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

**Violent 2.0: Vertical and Horizontal Cooperation in the Catholic Church**  
18 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 Mahlert

**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 Counterterror 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 Bargués-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

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.

Further Events

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 Schneider
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/ipdb), Regional Centre for Civic Education Berlin, and the association ‘The World and Us – Movement for an Internationally Committed Germany’
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)


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, offering 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.

Fellows

Research Unit 1 ‘The (Im)Possibility of Cooperation’

- 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 (HeFo)

- Founder and Former chairman of the NGO Greening the University e.V.

- 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 – 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

- 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


- 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: 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
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-Aleman/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 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-Aleman/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

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


Various publications on cultural property and cultural heritage

Research Unit 2
‘Global Cultural Conflicts and Transcultural Cooperation’

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 Area and International Studies, Yale University


2009 – 2011: M.A. Studies in Political Science – 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, University of Cologne, Germany

- Since 2000: Various research fellowships and visiting professorships at the Universities of Rome, Sassari, Basel, Switzerland, 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)


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

- Postdoc Fellow, September 2015–August 2016  
- Project: Within the EU-ASEAN Cross-border Regionalism: Cooperation Without 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

- 2012–2015: Post-doctoral Research Fellow, Research Unit Identities, 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-CRIIS), 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

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

- Fellow, October 2014–September 2015  
- Project: Mediterranean Entanglements: France and Algeria between Colonialization 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 italiano-germanici di Trento; and Social Science Research Center, Berlin

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**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

- 2015–: 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: 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
• 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 interkulturelle 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

• 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
- 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
- 2004 – 2009: External lecturer, Department of African Studies, University of Vienna

• 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
- 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)
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


Consultancy work for, amongst others, the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre

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

2005: Dipl.-Jur. (governmental exam) in law studies, HU Berlin, University of Rostock, Germany, and University of Athens

Consultancy work for, amongst others, the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre

Board member of the African Law Association (ALA) and The Horn of Africa Research Association (WAKHVA)
• 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

• 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

• 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


• 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
Dr Pol Bargués-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
- 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
Philpps-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, Philippus-Universität
- 2009 – Professor for Peace and Conflict Studies, Center for Conflict Studies, Philippus-Universität
- 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
- 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)

Oliveira Ruatanzibwa, 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, Welremediahuis – MO* Magazine
- 2008 – 2010: Research Assistant, Center for EU Studies, Florence, Italy
- 2006 – 2008: Project Manager, Europe Direct / Peace Programme, Centre of the City and Province of Antwerp, Belgium
- 2005:fixer/Translator, O3 Productions, Dubai
- 2005: Lecturer, Stanford University Overseas Programme, Florence, Italy
- 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 Tehran, 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 Tehran, Iran
- 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
Ayşem Mert, Ph.D.
Formerly of the VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Associate Postdoc Fellow, December 2015 – March 2016
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, Department of Political Science, University of Duisburg, 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

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'
2009 – 2011: Co-founder and Academic Co-ordinator, Chios Institute for Mediterranean Affairs, Greece
2005: M.Sc. in environmental social sciences, Boğaziçi University, Istanbul
2002: MA in International Relations, International University of Japan, Niigata

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

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

2015 –: Professor, Institut für Interkulturelle und Internationale Studien (InIIS), University of Bremen
2010 –: Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Magdeburg
2007 – 2010: Professor, Department of Political Science, 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
2013 –: Associate Postdoc Fellow, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Center for Global Cooperation Research (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
2005 –: Professor, Institut für Interkulturelle und Internationale Studien (InIIS), University of Bremen
2010 –: Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Magdeburg
2007 – 2010: Professor, Department of Political Science, 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
2013 –: Associate Postdoc Fellow, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Center for Global Cooperation Research (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
2005 –: Professor, Institut für Interkulturelle und Internationale Studien (InIIS), University of Bremen
2010 –: Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Magdeburg
2007 – 2010: Professor, Department of Political Science, 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
2013 –: Associate Postdoc Fellow, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Center for Global Cooperation Research (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

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'
2009 – 2011: Co-founder and Academic Co-ordinator, Chios Institute for Mediterranean Affairs, Greece
2005 –: Professor, Institut für Interkulturelle und Internationale Studien (InIIS), University of Bremen
2010 –: Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Magdeburg
2007 – 2010: Professor, Department of Political Science, 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
2013 –: Associate Postdoc Fellow, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Center for Global Cooperation Research (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
2005 –: Professor, Institut für Interkulturelle und Internationale Studien (InIIS), University of Bremen
2010 –: Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Magdeburg
2007 – 2010: Professor, Department of Political Science, 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
2013 –: Associate Postdoc Fellow, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Center for Global Cooperation Research (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

Editor of Üç Ekoloji (Three Ecologies), a journal on politics, nature, and philosophy, and co-editor of the 'Earth System Governance Working Papers'
### Advisory Board

An international Advisory Board assists with the process of scientific quality assurance for the Centre. Consisting of ten internationally renowned academics and experts, the board convenes annually in Duisburg. The board advises on basic professional and interdisciplinary issues and supports the Centre’s research programme and strategic goals. The board’s annual meetings also provide an important opportunity for close interaction with the Centre’s staff and fellows.

**Prof. Dr Dipesh Chakrabarty**  
Lawrence A. Kimpton Distinguished Service Professor of History, South Asian Languages and Civilizations, and the College, Department of History, The University of Chicago, USA

**Prof. Dr Nicole Deitelhoff**  
Chair for International Relations and Theories of World Orders at the Cluster of Excellence ‘The Formation of Normative Orders’, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

**Prof. Dr Marie-Claire Foblets**  
Director of the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology and Head of its Department ‘Law & Anthropology’, Halle, Germany

**Prof. Dr Daniel Haun**  
Chair of ‘Early Child Development and Culture’ at the Faculty of Education, University of Leipzig, Germany

**Prof. Dr Pan Jiahua**  
Professor of Economics and Director, Institute for Urban & Environmental Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

**Prof. Dr Mirjam Künkler**  
Assistant Professor of Near Eastern Studies, Princeton University, USA

**Prof. Dr Thilo Marauhn**  
Professor of Public Law, Public International Law and European Law, Justus Liebig University Gießen, Germany

**Prof. Dr h.c. Angelika Nußberger**  
Judge at the European Court of Human Rights, Strasbourg; Director of the Institute of Eastern Europe Law, University of Cologne, Germany

**Prof. Dr Michael Zürn**  
Director of the research unit ‘Global Governance’ at the Berlin Social Science Center (WZB) and Professor of International Relations at the Freie Universität Berlin

### Staff

**Magdalena Albers, B.A.***  
Student Assistant to Prof. Dr Debiel

**Dr. Markus Böckenförde, LL.M.**  
Executive Director / Senior Researcher

**Luis Aue, M.Sc.**  
Research Assistant for Research Unit 3

**Magdalena Albers, B.A.***  
Student Assistant to Prof. Dr Debiel

**Dipl. -Soz. Wiss. Uwe Amerkamp**  
IT System Administrator

**Jennifer Apé, B.A.**  
Student Assistant for Publication Management

**Prof. Dr Tobias Debiel**  
Director

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*former team members

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**Prof. Dr Nicole Deitelhoff**  
Chair for International Relations and Theories of World Orders at the Cluster of Excellence ‘The Formation of Normative Orders’, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

**Prof. Dr Marie-Claire Foblets**  
Director of the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology and Head of its Department ‘Law & Anthropology’, Halle, Germany

**Prof. Dr Daniel Haun**  
Chair of ‘Early Child Development and Culture’ at the Faculty of Education, University of Leipzig, Germany

**Prof. Dr Pan Jiahua**  
Professor of Economics and Director, Institute for Urban & Environmental Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

**Prof. Dr Miriam Künkler**  
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*as of December 2015

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Layout Graphics
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