

Centre for  
**Global  
Cooperation  
Research**

# Global Cooperation – Re:search 2014

Annual Report 3



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Käte Hamburger Kolleg/  
Centre for Global Cooperation Research  
KHK/GCR21

# Imprint

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# Global Cooperation – Re:search 2014

## Annual Report 3

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Greeting »Käte«

## Welcome to the Centre



Markus Böckenförde



Tobias Debiel



Claus Leggewie



Dirk Messner

Dear Reader

Our Centre is three years old and so we find ourselves at the half-way point in our first funding-phase. This occasion, like our forthcoming Midterm Conference in July this year, offers an opportunity for both retrospective and prospective reflection. In the course of these first three years, we have managed, with and through our visiting academics, to bring into being an impressive research-community, which has embraced scholars from across all continents, representing twenty-three nationalities and nine academic disciplines. Reflecting their diverse academic and regional backgrounds, these scholars have adopted a variety of approaches to the Centre's core task: to explore the potential for global cooperation, and the limits to it, by studying the new orders and structures of governance currently emerging in society and the cultural premises and dynamics that underlie them.

We aim to go beyond a general consideration of our core research-theme and include in our focus the new dynamics that have become apparent in recent years – Russia's new imperial stance, for example, and the emergence of 'transnational models' (such as the Islamic State) which are completely outpacing the nation-state. Besides this, however, we have explicitly set ourselves the task of enhancing our role as a platform for active, global cross-linkage with relevant research institutions and consultative bodies all over the world. By doing this, we aim to foster the development of a line of research that brings together challenging questions on cooperation from a variety of academic domains.

We warmly invite you to let the following pages fire your imagination and motivate you to get involved in the quest to expand our platform.

We wish you an inspiring read!

Markus Böckenförde  
Tobias Debiel  
Claus Leggewie  
Dirk Messner

## Regions as Key Channels of Globalization

With 72 higher-education establishments – including two elite universities – as well as ten clusters of excellence, five graduate schools, and a wealth of highly regarded research establishments, North Rhine-Westphalia boasts an exceptionally high-performance education and research landscape. Enriching this landscape are a variety of other institutions, among them the Käte Hamburger International Centres in the Humanities, funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research.

The creation of the Käte Hamburger Centre in Duisburg thus marked the advent of yet another cutting-edge research institution to our area. Visiting academics from all over the world come to the Centre to study processes of cooperation at global level. The topics under interdisciplinary scrutiny here are similar to those designated by the provincial government of North Rhine-Westphalia for exploration in its Regional Innovation Networks. Within these Networks, science, business, and society collaborate, between and across disciplines, on issues such as:

- climate change
- demographic development
- food security
- resource depletion
- mobility

If we are to be able to tackle the major challenges that society faces, we need to look beyond technical feasibility and socio-economic management: we need a major input from the humanities and social sciences. It is also vital that we gain a better understanding of the special significance of the regions as key channels of globalization. Thus, the regional networks and innovation clusters in North Rhine-Westphalia are themselves actively – and competitively – involved in a multiplicity of global relationships.

But global cooperation is also of concern to us as part of the quest to promote good relations between citizens of differing cultural and regional stamp. High levels of mobility, in combination with various demographic processes, are creating not only new opportunities but a number of challenges as well. We believe a better grasp is needed of the processes by which agreement and consensus are achieved – and of the potential limits to such processes.

In choosing Duisburg as its home, the Käte Hamburger Centre for Global Cooperation Research has selected a location which, besides being famed for its historic links to



Dr Thomas Grünewald  
Deputy Minister

world cartography – in the person of Gerhard Mercator – also embodies the global dimension: this is a region of Germany that has evolved from a resolutely industrial entity into a transnationally connected society built on information, culture, and the service industry. Duisburg has even made the headlines recently as the final destination on a modern-day 'Silk Road' – this was how China's President Xi Jinping described the city on his visit to it in July 2014.

The challenge of creating a culture of diversity and mutual respect is one that we also face to a greater extent than ever before as we tackle the task of shaping regional governance.

I wish the Käte Hamburger Centre in Duisburg continued rich harvests over the coming years. And to the scholars who are the Centre's guests I wish an enjoyable stay in North Rhine-Westphalia and a chance to let the spirit of enquiry roam free.

Dr Thomas Grünewald  
Deputy Minister

Ministry of Innovation, Science and  
Research of the German State of North  
Rhine-Westphalia



## Vermeer Gazes on the Moment

Claus Leggewie

12 If we are looking for inspiration here at the Centre, the Dutch artist Jan Vermeer and his famous 1669 painting *The Geographer* may provide it. The canvas in question, 51.6 cm by 45.4 cm, depicts a representative of what was, at the time, a very highly regarded profession. The protagonist is recognizable by his Japanese-style robe – much in vogue in those days – and by the typical instruments present in this scholar's retreat. A matching canvas, devoted to *The Astronomer*, was produced by Vermeer at about the same time. The connoisseurs of the heavens and the earth – and here in particular of the oceans – played an enormously important role in the first phase of globalization, during which humankind, looking also to the stars, gained mastery over the earth. The compasses measure out the spaces; the terrestrial globe opens them up for exploration. The age of discovery was well advanced in coastal regions; now the hinterland began to be opened up and world trade was plied in earnest. The Netherlands was a leading power in this process, and, having become a republic, advanced rapidly to prosperity. Not until the close of the seventeenth century did this mercantile hegemony come under challenge – from England and France.

Art historians have devoted much attention to the details in this (as always with Vermeer) enigmatic painting (Smidt 2003). One feature in particular is of interest here: the geographer's line of vision, which, interpreting freely, I should like to ascribe to the painter himself and dub 'Vermeer's gaze'. Infra-red analysis of the picture shows that a number of variants were tried out for the position of the head and the direction of gaze. The one ultimately chosen by Vermeer points not out of the window and

into the world, nor down to the charts and books with their digest of world knowledge. Instead it is turned inwards: the picture seems to capture a moment of reflection and self-contemplation. The face and left hand are 'illuminated'. This is a reminiscence of the old pictorial tradition of the divinely enlightened scholar, but here we have the new science itself taking centre-stage, along with its rigorous methodology, which Vermeer viewed as a paradigm applicable also to painting.

Such a moment of self-contemplation should be accorded to present-day science and science policy. That the impetus for this should come from the realm of geography is entirely appropriate, given that in the midst of the increasing specialization that the Republic of Letters has undergone since the seventeenth century, this discipline has always kept one foot in the natural sciences and one in the humanities – in other words, has never gone along with the separation of the two spheres or knowledge-systems whose reintegration is currently the order of the day. Again, that this call for self-reflection should originate with an artist is equally fitting, since the arts are playing a major role in the realignment of current systems of knowledge. And that the evocation of Vermeer ultimately leads us back to the Netherlands is also opportune, given that, besides trade, the arts, and the sciences, that country saw the flourishing of a self-assured citizenry keen to have an authoritative say in matters.

The Anthropocene thesis states that over the last 200 years in particular humans have not simply been either the beneficiaries of changes in the external world – a world they have transformed and refined like a raw material – or the victims of events such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. For the first time ever in millions of years, humans have become the co-authors, perhaps even the prime movers, of the earth's *geological* development. They have become geophysicists who, rather than merely observing the world in its transformations, themselves plough it up and wreak changes on it as profound as any inflicted by natural disasters. Deforestation, large-scale fishing, and the use of over two-thirds of non-glaciated land for agriculture or urbanization mean that humankind has become a significant geomorphological factor.





14 The clearest proof of this is offered by climate change. The alternation of colder and warmer periods is nothing new. However, as industrialization has radiated out from Europe across the whole world, changes in climate have largely been human-induced. Other processes that influence and shape the earth-system have also got underway during this period. The idea that humankind, as a 'new telluric power', is on a par with the great forces of nature, is one that was mooted as early as 1873 by the Italian geologist Antonio Stoppani (see Crutzen 2002). Stoppani was documenting – as it were in real time – a key turning-point brought about by the industrial revolution and its radically altered social metabolism. The resultant changes are traceable in more or less corresponding processes of acceleration in different ecological subsystems – processes that all come together visually in the notorious 'hockey-stick' charts. In 2002, the renowned atmospheric chemist and Nobel prize-winner Paul Crutzen coined the term 'Anthropocene' and introduced the 'geology of humankind'.

A number of scientific journals and 'high-brow' blogs now have the word 'Anthropocene' in their titles. Examples includes Sage's *Anthropocene Review* (2014 ff.) and Elsevier's *Anthropocene* (2013 ff.). Clearly the term has not proved either too cum-

bersome or too apocalyptic to preclude it spreading beyond geological circles and becoming thoroughly 'in'. For some years now, it has served as inspiration to artists and art academies; political magazines give it top billing (e.g. *The Economist* 26 May 2011); schools and universities offer courses in it. Thanks to the efforts of a number of popular-science publications, the concept of 'the human era' has made its way into everyday parlance.

The Anthropocene thesis harks back to older, now classic and canonical analyses that sought to capture major changes in the history of the earth and humankind through concrete phenomena – land-use, for example, as in Leopold's 1949 *Sand County Almanac*; the effects of pesticides, as in Carson's 1962 *Silent Spring*; demographic growth, as in Ehrlich's 1968 *Population Bomb*; the overuse of common resources, as in Hardin's *Tragedy of the Commons*; and Club of Rome projections, as in Meadows's 1972 *Limits to Growth* on Club of Rome projections. At the same time, it manages to avoid the sometimes mono-causal and Malthusian over-emphases of these approaches. Suggestions as to how the Anthropocene Era might be subdivided are already being made. Ruddiman (2013) identifies effects beginning as far back as the Neolithic Revolution, thus allowing us to talk of a pre-industrial phase prior to 1850. Other authors such as McNeill and Steffen fix on 1950 as the starting-point of a phase of 'Great Acceleration' (see McNeill 2000 and Steffen, McNeill et al. 2007). Along with these temporal distinctions comes a regional differentiation in the presumed global change.

One thing on which there is probably consensus is that all these interventions have, in an increasing number of

areas, brought our earth-system to the limits of its resistance – and in some cases, such as irreversible species-extinction, already beyond them. Some paleontologists and biologists in Anthony Barnosky's circle are talking of a sixth mass extinction (Barnosky et al. 2011) and calling for much more resolute efforts at conservation. Many environmental researchers are pressing urgently for the introduction of 'crash barriers' to prevent transgression of planetary boundaries. The best-known example is the call for a restriction on the use of fossil fuels, in order to limit global warming to 2°C above pre-industrial levels and thus avoid a dangerous tip-over. Tipping-points such as this are not implements in some kind of apocalyptic cabinet of horrors; they are scenarios based on natural phenomena that are subject to measurement and can be shown to be intensifying. A cascade-effect is possible, but it is neither inevitable nor unstoppable and – as the self-reflective dimension of geo-scientific anthropomorphism itself argues – strong corrective measures are required here on the part of humankind. In an article published in *Nature*, Johan Rockström (2009), whose Stockholm Environment Institute is the hub of a host of Anthropocene activities, called for the creation of a 'safe operating space for humanity' – an area enclosed by planetary boundaries that first and foremost limit climate change, species extinction, and the burden on the nitrogen cycle, but also encompass the phosphorous cycle, the ozone layer, ocean acidification, global fresh-water resources, land use, chemical pollution, and aerosols. Exactly what figures are involved, how the different domains interact, and what danger the documented transgressions pose in terms of the earth-system's resilience and adaptability and the evolution of technology is as yet undetermined.

The Anthropocene thus also becomes a political concept or a blueprint for the reform of the world system. As far as human-induced climate change is concerned – and the United Nations International Panel on Climate Change has recently issued another forceful injunction in this regard – haphazard expansion must be replaced by careful, sustainable, responsible policy on climate-protection. It is easier for us to say this – and demand it of others, notably the political elite – than to do it ourselves, via a responsible global citizens' movement. The Anthropocene thesis, after all, implies only that the current environmental crisis was caused by humankind; it does *not* imply that human beings have already identified effective ways of resolving it. And one thing in particular that it doesn't do is affirm the anthropocentric world-view, which raised mastery over nature to the status of a programme of action but then manifestly came to grief and must now acknowledge its failure. The more appropriate attitude here is one of





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humility and respect. Humankind confidently placed itself at the helm of the earth's history, but it had no idea as to direction or destination. It just launched forth unthinkingly.

And what of scholarship? The greatest conceptual challenge for the established knowledge-orders of technical-cum-instrumental civilization will most likely be the necessity to stop treating the animate and inanimate world as mere objects of scientific research, technological transformation, and cultural interpretation, as was the practice in the Holocene Era, with all the consequences this implied in terms of increased prosperity on the one hand and damage and destruction on the other. Now that the relative tranquillity of the Holocene – a stable climate, low numbers of meteorite impacts, environmental catastrophes of tolerable proportions – is a thing of the past, a more humble approach on the part of the current era would be to view nature as an unpredictable but not inherently 'dangerous' co-actor. Most scientists and engineers will reject this suggestion as a piece of flim-flam or magical thinking. And yet in the earliest days of modern scholarship, such a posture was standard: early scholars were not so eager to slot themselves into specialisms; they were more at home in an all-encompassing – what we would now call 'systemic' – knowledge-order with its reciprocal effects and cosmic reference-points.

Such a reading does not render the process of distinguishing between nature and society, man and the environment, the animate and inanimate worlds superfluous, but it does cast doubt on the viability of a strictly binary approach within the framework of a history of science. Strong polarities may simply not exist and we would be well-advised to follow Descola in deconstructing the dualism that came about when firstly the *verstehende Geisteswissenschaften* (Dilthey 1883) and then the humanities were ranged against the nomothetic natural sciences, and two autonomous worlds

emerged, each with its own rigid knowledge-order. We would also be well-advised to recognize other cosmologies, even if they are marginalized from the standpoint of world society and in danger of disappearing completely.

Driven by the sometimes catastrophic dynamic of the earth-system and the advances in knowledge associated with this, but also in response to the ubiquitous call for interdisciplinary working, the sciences and humanities have for some time been edging towards one another. This has opened up an interesting window of opportunity for the humanities, but they have had to pay for it by accommodating to the practices of scientific research and accepting the role most usually allotted to them – that of securing 'social acceptance' for high-tech programmes and infrastructure-projects that continue to be driven by science and technology. It is a minor, 'walk-on' role that is manifestly too small.

What we observe – for example in energy transition – is the increasing enlistment of supplementary social-science programmes intended not so much to foster acceptance as to promote "reflexivity", i.e. the habit of self-reflection. This stokes fear amongst the classic humanities that they will end up in a subordinate position, as nothing more than ancillary disciplines. In fact, the opposite could be the case. Given the state of desperation in which many traditional large-scale projects find themselves, closer links with science and technology carry great potential for discovery and development for these disciplines – disciplines that take us back to core issues of human existence and cultural transformation. In this sense, the humanities suffer no loss of autonomy when they turn their attention to developments in the earth-system that are prompted by nature or technology.

Page 14: World map by Gerhard Mercator, 1569

Page 16: Mercator globe, 1541

Courtesy by Kultur- und Stadthistorisches Museum Duisburg





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



Tobias Debiel  
Managing Director

The Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research now has three years to look back on. As early as the second year of our existence, we gained international visibility and were included in two relevant categories of the 'Global To Go Think Tank Index' of the Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP), University of Pennsylvania, and were classified there among the most successful 40 or 70 organisations worldwide. In the following year, 2014, we were able to maintain these positions. Since our beginning in 2012, 59 fellows from 23 countries have participated. The focus is on social sciences, but the Centre also consistently and increasingly incorporates further perspectives, among others from economics, law, and philosophy as well as history and cultural studies. They contribute towards the common goal which was set down by the Centre in 2014 in a Mission Statement, on the request of its academic advisory board:

The Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research seeks to contribute towards a better understanding of the possibilities and limits of transboundary cooperation. By building a learning community, researchers from different disciplines and world regions develop an innovative framework for contemporary cooperation research that enables the exploration of new options for global public policy. We aim to become a crucial hub for this emerging branch of research. We aim to understand the role of transboundary cooperation as an essential part of public policy addressing global challenges.

The past year was indeed shaped by these goals more than ever. The beginning was provided by Research Unit 1 on 'The (Im-)Possibility of Cooperation'. On the basis of social dilemmas in the area of climate change, fellows of the Centre and further researchers came together in order to combine the insights of game theory research with findings from the neurosciences and behavioural biology, with a particular emphasis of the question of how uncertainty and risk are dealt with in international negotiations. The rationally acting *homo oeconomicus* remains a central reference point in this context, but this viewpoint is also supplemented with

the concept of a *homo cooperativus*, which the directors of the Centre described in greater detail in the 2013 Annual Report. As well as cost and benefit calculations, issues of identity and evolutionary patterns are also included. Furthermore, the normative and emotional dimensions of human interaction deserve proper attention.

It is precisely these dimensions which were placed in the foreground once again in the past year by Research Unit 2, 'Global Cultural Conflicts and Transcultural Cooperation'. The theory of gift-giving developed by the French sociologist and ethnologist Marcel Mauss opened up new perspectives, as it goes beyond narrow conceptions of reciprocity and highlights temporal and intergenerational forms of cooperation and those which are anchored in social practices and mutual normative expectations. A prime example of the multi-layered nature of global cooperation is transnational humanitarianism. Research has long since given up understanding agents of humanitarian aid as modern Samaritans, since many actors, particularly also non-state actors, are also subject to market forces. At the same time, an international conference of the Centre showed what a significant role is also played by normative and emotional factors such as the mobilisation of empathy or the role model of faith-based actors.

As Research Unit 3 'Global Governance Revisited' elaborated, in concrete crisis situations the great number and sometimes even the proliferation of actors raises questions of the attribution of responsibilities and duties. The topic of how international organisations cooperate in such cases with local actors was discussed by fellows and staff of the Centre, partly on the basis of their own field research and professional experiences, with respect to the Ebola crisis in Sierra Leone. An increasingly pressing question in the field of health governance is how the latter can contribute to health sovereignty in the regions affected. In other fields of global governance, and in particular in international finance, trade and development, it is not only International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs), but even more so-called 'non-western' states which play a crucial role. Their respective political cultures were analysed specifically with respect to the PR China and India.

Among the different players in the field of global and transnational cooperation, normative foundations and visions of equitable partnership are highly contested. Hence Research Unit 4 'Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratization' aims to understand narrative practices and linguistic patterns more precisely. Numerous theoretical and conceptual works having come about in this unit in the first two years, the focus of the past year was on concrete empirical analyses of religion and politics in post-revolutionary Tunisia and the peace-building and democratisation process in Mali. With the intention of self-reflection, numerous fellows at the same time dealt with the question of what opportunities for fundamentally critical perspectives remain in the era of global cooperation, or whether such perspectives are increasingly forced into a defensive position.

In research and discussion the work of the different research units intersects more and more. This intersection was particularly successful in 2014 in the field of transitional justice, in which fellows of almost all areas were involved, in a similar way to the field of peace-building in 2013. Moreover, the Centre for Global Cooperation Research is a research institute in which our fellows enjoy an environment beyond day-to-day responsibilities which facilitates freedom of research. At the same time, we do not remain in an academic ivory tower: in particular areas, such as the topic of climate change or development and peace policies, we discuss and develop our findings in a process of close exchange with policy advisors and political decision-makers and bring in academics and practitioners from different world regions. As well as the Käte Hamburger Lectures, the Käte Hamburger Dialogues have also become established as an important instrument for gaining an interested public audience for our topics in the Rhine-Ruhr region. We are therefore already looking forward to the next three years.



The (Im)Possibility  
of Cooperation  
Research Unit 1



**Silke Weinlich**  
Head of Research Unit 1

## Global Cooperation and Human Behaviour: Exploring the Linkages

### Key questions

The Research Unit 'The (Im)Possibility of Cooperation' explores the chances and limits of global cooperation. Many of today's problems cannot be solved by nation states alone. At a time where cooperation in an increasingly interdependent world is urgently required to prevent environmental destruction, control nuclear proliferation or avoid the spread of epidemics like SARS or Ebola, success stories are rare. The point of departure of the Research Unit is our dissatisfaction with conventional wisdom that would argue that any breakdown of cooperation is sooner or later inevitable because of the selfish human nature. Instead, we suggest investigating the foundations of global cooperation, together with both disciplines that have and have not been dealing with the global level. Consequentially, Research Unit 1 has a radically multidisciplinary ambition. We seek to make the knowledge of disciplines that ordinarily do not deal with questions of global cooperation accessible and fruitful for social science research on international cooperation and global governance.

Three central questions guide the work of the Research Unit: 1) What are the facilitating conditions for cooperation? 2) What are the consequences of increasing scale and complexity endemic to cooperation addressing global problems and how can they be mitigated? 3) How could more successful global cooperation be brought about?

### Achievements in 2014

The year began with an interesting exchange around the social dilemma of climate change. Behavioural economists modelling climate change negotiations as a game were brought together in a workshop with other social scientists with an intimate knowledge of the international climate negotiation setting. In our Research Unit, we put efforts into continuing and deepening our multidisciplinary and multi-method approaches. Fellow Gianluca Grimalda bolstered our experimental agenda by investigating the linkages between globalization, social identity, and the propensity to cooperate. Fellow Siddharth Mallavarapu drew lessons from the insights of neurosciences for the design of institutions. Fellow Bettina Burger-Menzel worked on bringing together international relations and behavioural economics in order to draw up a model that might explain gaps in the implementation of international norms.

Using the constructive environment of the Centre, we also aimed reflecting on our own multidisciplinary approach and the challenges it might imply. In a one-day in-house workshop, the Centre's staff and fellows, in addition to some invited guests, engaged in an intensive exchange on the founda-

tions of their respective research, taking into account in particular the theories of action and ideas of actorhood that underpin the analysis. Presenters used some of their own research or other academic work they valued highly to discuss alternatives to or departures from the *homo economicus* and rational action theory, the model that conceptualises humans as rational and narrowly self-interested actors who purposely seek to maximise their own utilities. More complex models for human action were used that take into account the bounded rationality of actors and the significance of issues such as moral judgments, emotional responses, or cognitive limitations. However, these models have trade-offs in terms of being less parsimonious or often more difficult to operationalize in empirical research.

Multilateral negotiations proved to be another area of focus in 2014, one which will be intensified in 2015. Fellow Stefan Groth investigated, from the perspective of a linguistic anthropologist and using the example of negotiations on cultural property rights, the framing of strategies and positions as well the effect thereof on progress in negotiations. Max Lesch and Silke Weinlich wrote a paper on the issue of trust and climate negotiations which they presented at two national and international conferences in Duisburg and Frankfurt. Marlies Ahlert, Silke Weinlich and colleagues from the University of Halle analysed the areas of disagreement among governments in the intergovernmental formulation of the sustainable development goals in the UN General Assembly.

The Research Unit also worked on the analysis of and ideas about more successful global cooperation. Andrew Cooper analysed informal modes of global governance, in particular the role and future of the G-20. Nicole Renvert looked at political foundations and their role in the Arab region. Enrique Saravia carried on with his work on technical cooperation in Latin America. Silke Weinlich continued her research on the United Nations with a particular focus on the implications of the rise of emerging powers like Brazil, China, or India.

Last but not least, the Research Unit engaged in promoting exchange and debate among the Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research, the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), and other relevant institutions in Bonn. For

instance, several fellows from Duisburg contributed with opinion pieces to the debate about Germany's role in the world, published on DIE's website.

### The way ahead

In 2015, the emphasis on multilateral negotiations and multidisciplinary approaches of studying what we call the meso-level of global cooperation will be reinforced. We want to explore the methodological spectrum across disciplines, including experiments, modelling, but also participant observation, content analysis, and other methods. A close cooperation with Research Unit 3 on Global Governance Revisited is envisaged in order to maximize synergies and push forward our research agenda.



**Marlies Ahlert**  
Senior Fellow



**Stefan Groth**  
Postdoc Fellow

26 Marlies Ahlert is Professor of Economics at the Department of Law and Economics at Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg. She joined the Centre from April 2013 until March 2014 to conduct her research on 'Cooperation in Negotiations – Theory, Experiments, Case Studies'.

With her research based in social choice theory and experimental economics, Ahlert built on her previous work on a descriptive bargaining model based on the theory of aspiration adaptation. Thereby she contributed to experimental research on cooperation in negotiations as laid out in this year's agenda of Research Unit 1. The aspiration adaptation approach is applied to bilateral one-dimensional or multidimensional negotiations. It models how the concession-making process develops over the course of a cooperation/negotiation, especially in reference to what the respective opponent is claiming. In this regard, experimental findings on how real actors bargain are used to develop an economic bargaining theory that considers agents to be boundedly rational.

During a workshop on the social dilemmas that occur in negotiations on climate change in January 2014 (see next page), she contributed significantly to the interdisciplinary exchange by exploring the economic 'toolbox' available for analysing global cooperation – and multilateral negotiations in particular. When it came to the analysis of social dilemmas, she advocated the wholehearted espousal of 'thicker' studies encompassing both normative aspirations and complex contexts. She urged that, in analysing negotiations, researchers pay greater attention to conflicts over norms than conflicts over pay-offs.

Her research creates the basis for further experimental studies on the dynamics of negotiations and conditions for the success of cooperation that Research Unit 1 seeks to explore.

Stefan Groth joined the Centre as a Postdoc Fellow from June 2014 until May 2015. As a linguistic anthropologist, he takes the interdisciplinarity of Research Unit 1 seriously, and engages with International Relations and micro-politics of international negotiations. His research project is titled 'Culture as Resource and Diplomacy: Between Geopolitics and Issues-Based Policy'.

By taking into account the performative and linguistic-pragmatic dimension of international negotiations in addition to structural aspects, the project aimed at understanding the influence that culture as a resource has in diplomatic settings. More precisely, the goal was to make the processes of communication, i.e. constructing, negotiating, defining and legitimizing positions on cultural resources transparent, both on a structural and on a discursive level.

Part of Groth's project dealt with normative claims in international negotiations and the communicative conditions that cause them to be accepted as felicitous or rejected as infelicitous. Drawing on fieldwork at negotiations of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) from 2008 to 2014, he showed that reasons for the success or failure of normative claims cannot be explained by their content, but rather by other communicative factors. Claims for participatory justice were more likely to succeed, if they, e.g., met with shared interests of other member states and if there was no time pressure. Claims for distributive justice were, e.g., dependent on their communication in an informal, implicit framing with as few consequences as possible for the negotiations. These insights brought about first results for the research on the conditions for cooperation and consensus-finding in multilateral negotiations and thereby revealed the great value of his work for Research Unit 1.

## Workshop: 'How to Overcome Social Dilemmas. Towards an Interdisciplinary Understanding of Global Cooperation'

Multilateral negotiations to spur on collective action are currently not successful enough to cope with the world's most pressing problems. To gain a better understanding of how to grasp and overcome social dilemmas, such as putting a stop to climate change at the global level, the Centre convened an interdisciplinary workshop in January 2014, titled 'How to overcome social dilemmas. Towards an interdisciplinary understanding of global cooperation'.

The problem of climate change seems to be a classical social dilemma: despite the global benefits of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, no individual has any incentive to reduce his or her own emissions. At the workshop, the discussion centred on why such social dilemmas occur, how they can be scientifically explained, and which tools could help to overcome them. Insights from game theoretical research were brought together with experiments exploring social dilemmas and behavioural biological research on the possibilities of human cooperation.

The workshop intended to pick up the thread from the Centre's successful Masterclass Retreat on the complexity and scale of (global) cooperation in summer 2013, which referred to failures and opportunities of global cooperation from an interdisciplinary perspective. Moreover, the workshop provided a venue for interdisciplinary exchange between scholars from various disciplines as diverse as political science, behavioural economics and evolutionary biology.

The theoretical and methodological ground was laid by stating that 'thicker' economic empirical studies which integrate normative aspirations as well as complex contexts should be comprehensively embraced in the analysis of social dilemmas. In the following, participants presented their experimental research in different disciplines.

In a later session, risk was discussed as an important underlying cause for social dilemmas in negotiations with a possible catastrophic outcome such as in climate negotiations. A game-theoretical experiment showed that the increasing risk of a worsening climate development can alter negotiations from a coordination problem towards a prisoner's dilemma, and therefore can be predicted to result in a social dilemma.

Moreover, participants shared their experiences from psychological and evolutionary biological perspectives. It was elaborated how indirect reciprocity could increase cooperation. Drawing on experimental research, reputation-building was said to lead to increased cooperation in various experimental designs compared with anonymous actions. This was critically discussed by the participants. Trust and psychological mechanisms of guilt and shame, uncertainty and sanctions were also mentioned as impacting on cooperation.



The workshop set out promising research directions for the work on global cooperation and climate politics at the Centre. There were three crucial insights as a take-away from the discussions, fuelling the further intellectual journey. First, the understanding of weaknesses and strengths of thin and thick studies on climate change within economics was underlined. Second, it was pointed out that the issue of climate change politics serves as a prism of the fundamental questions of the Centre and its crucial concepts. Finally, there was a critical urge that the fruitful interdisciplinary endeavour of this workshop and the Centre as a whole has not yet evolved to a real dialogue, as it remains a rather one-directional taking of the social sciences from economics. Further research will build on these insights.



Global Cultural Conflicts and  
Transcultural Cooperation  
Research Unit 2



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

## Challenges of Culture – Cultures of Cooperation

### Key questions

Research Unit 2 – ‘Global Cultural Conflicts and Transcultural Cooperation’ – focusses on the question of 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 not only transcend the narrative of a ‘clash of civilizations’ by having a closer look at situations which apparently bolster this narrative, but also explore the emergence and creation of cultures of cooperation beyond differences.

The research unit strives to combine the perspectives of different disciplines, including, but not limited to, political science, political theory, anthropology, philosophy, modern history and, importantly, 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 cooperation.

### Achievements in 2014

One of the attempts to come to terms with the question of transcultural cooperation is multiculturalism. This concept and its policy implications, which have provoked much public debate, were at the centre of a public lecture held on 22 January 2014. On this occasion Volker Heins, head of the research unit, presented his book ‘Der Skandal der Vielfalt’ (2013) [The Scandal of Diversity] and discussed his arguments with author and TV presenter Asli Sevendim, who gave insights into her personal experiences of growing up in the multicultural city of Duisburg.

While this event mainly concentrated on cross-cultural cooperation within states, much of the research in 2014 focussed on cooperation on a global level. One interesting testing ground for cooperation between ‘the global’ and ‘the local’, which are both contested and relational categories, is Transitional Justice. Several fellows dedicated their research to this field, which was also the topic of an in-house workshop organized in collaboration with Research Units 3 and 4 from 2–3 April 2014 (see page 54/55). The results were published in the volume ‘Global Cooperation in Transitional Justice: Challenges, Possibilities, and Limits’ edited by the fellows Birgit Schwelling and Noemi Gal-Or.

Another important testing ground for transcultural cooperation on a global level is humanitarianism. While the values of humanitarianism hold the promise of building a more cooperative world society, humanitarianism is experiencing numerous operational failures, some of which can be attributed to (perceived) cultural differences. It was therefore one major thematic focus of the unit in 2014 and at the centre of the international workshop ‘Humanitarianism and Changing Cultures of Cooperation’ from 5–7 June 2014 (see page 33). The main output of the conference will be the volume ‘Humanitarianism and Challenges of Cooperation’, edited by Volker Heins, Kai Koddenbrock and Christine Unrau, which will contain contributions from leading researchers and practitioners of humanitarianism including Thomas G. Weiss and Antonio Donini.

The paradigm of gift-giving in general, which can be interpreted as the basis of humanitarianism in spite of its dilemmas and ambiguities, was another major research focus in 2014. Marcel Mauss’s essay ‘The Gift’ was at the centre of attempts to develop a theoretical alternative to both utilitarian and normativist theories. Against this background, the unit explored the explanatory and political potential of gift-giving, especially concerning issues of global cooperation such as development cooperation, international philanthropy and sovereign debt crises. The second Masterclass Retreat of the Centre, held in world heritage site Zeche Zollverein from 20–26 September 2014, was dedicated to these questions (see page 50/51).

One section of the Masterclass programme was open to the general public, namely the Symposium, which was again organized in cooperation with the Ruhrtriennale Festival of the Arts. It explored a special aspect of gift-giving: the question of how food (e.g. eating together or donating food) might lead to ‘conviviality’ and sociality – or, on the contrary, deepen existing social divisions (see page 51). The contributions of the symposium will be published in an edition of the Global Dialogue Series, entitled ‘Tafeln, teilen, trennen – Nahrung und Essen als Gaben’ [‘Sharing, Dining, Dividing – Food and Aliment as Gifts’].

Another activity linked to thematic focus of gift-giving was the publication of the German and English translation of the ‘Convivialist Manifesto’, a declaration first issued by

about forty French intellectuals, and by now signed by leading social scientists worldwide, including Chantal Mouffe, Hans Joas und Luc Boltanski. The aim of the manifesto is to spell out the basis of a new ‘art of living together’ under the conditions of diversity and common humanity, which is not ‘too good to be true’, as it was put in a review of the text in the German weekly ‘Die Zeit’. Alain Caillé, one of the initiators of the Manifesto, and also a speaker of the Masterclass, presented the Manifesto during an in-house workshop at the Centre on 4 February 2015. A collected volume with essays commenting on the Manifesto, edited by Volker Heins and former fellow Frank Adloff, is in preparation.

### The way ahead

The unit will pursue its research on humanitarianism and gift-giving, especially by finalizing the respective publications. Furthermore, it will open the topical spectrum towards other areas of research: one will be the ‘intermediary’ power of diasporas. Another important focus will be on different models and cases of regional integration: Here, we will study both micro-regions and macro-regions (such as the ‘Mediterranean’) and their potentials for facilitating transnational cooperation, conflict resolution and problem-solving.



**Frank Adloff**  
Senior Fellow

Frank Adloff is Professor of Sociology at the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg. His research interests include social theory and cultural sociology, gift-giving, philanthropy, sociology of emotions, as well as pragmatism and interactionism.

During his fellowship at the Centre, from October 2013 until March 2014, he worked on a project on the relevance of Marcel Mauss, the result of which will be published as a monograph in the Routledge Global Cooperation Series. The book presents Marcel Mauss's theoretical and political approach in comparison with classic competing theories of his time and relates his theory of gift-giving to current approaches from anthropology, developmental psychology, evolutionary biology, philosophy and social theory. It then discusses practical implications of this approach, i.e. gift-giving as the basis for philanthropy, civil society, solidarity economy and global cooperation.

Apart from his research, Frank Adloff contributed in various other ways to the activities of the research unit. For example, he co-organized the in-house workshop on 'Tacit Knowledge and Intercultural Cooperation' on 17 March. He also commented on the lecture by Fritz Breithaupt on the 'Dark sides of empathy' in the context of the workshop 'Humanitarianism and changing cultures of cooperation' in June. Together with Claus Leggewie, he co-edited and introduced the German translation of the 'Convivialist Manifesto'. At the moment, he is co-editing a volume with comments on the Manifesto with Volker Heins. Adloff was also one of the lecturers of the Masterclass 'Gifts of Cooperation' in September 2014.



**Elena Pulcini**  
Senior Fellow

Elena Pulcini is Professor of Social Philosophy at the University of Florence. Some of her main research interests are the theory of passion, the theory of the gift, philosophy of care and philosophy of the global age, with special reference to the transformations of the self and the social bond.

She joined the Centre in January 2014 on a six-month fellowship. Her research project was entitled 'The Passion for Giving'. On the one hand, she explored the question of the motivations behind the gift, i.e. the passions inspiring giving, thereby providing an opportunity to go beyond the egoism/altruism dichotomy. On the other hand, she revisited the philosophy of care as the paradigmatic manifestation of a giving action. Here, too, her research focused on motivations and passions that drive the subject to take care of the other, given that female care theorists from Carol Gilligan to Virginia Held do not account for this sufficiently. One central issue in this context is the question of the distant other: Which passions lead us to take care of someone with whom we have no personal relationship and who is distant from us both in space (such as the poor and disadvantaged of the planet) and in time (future generations)?

As one of the first signatories of the 'Convivialist Manifesto', Elena Pulcini contributed to the in-house workshop with Alain Caillé on 4 February, which was dedicated to the discussion of this text. She also participated in various other events of the Centre, e.g. as a discussant at the in-house workshop 'After Modernity, into Complexity? Possibilities for Critique in an Age of Global Cooperation', held from 5–8 May 2014. Like Frank Adloff, Pulcini was a senior lecturer of the Masterclass 'Gifts of Cooperation'.

## Conference: 'Humanitarianism and Changing Cultures of Cooperation'



The values and ideas of humanitarianism hold the promise of building a more cooperative and solidaristic world society. However, humanitarianism is facing huge moral dilemmas as well as numerous failures and dead-ends. Research Unit 2, in cooperation with the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI), organized the conference 'Humanitarianism and Changing Cultures of Cooperation' from 5–7 June 2014. Presenters came from the US, the UK, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Germany and Uganda.

During the conference, three major themes emerged: the question of motives and justifications for humanitarian action, changing environments and new actors. The issues were discussed from different disciplinary angles. Historians threw spotlight on changes in humanitarian ideas or practices, such as the turn from charity to science at the end of the imperial epoch (Charlotte Walker-Said) or the global mobilization of empathy during the Biafra crisis (Florian Hannig). Anthropologists and sociologists analyzed what happens when Western NGOs try to cooperate with local religious authorities in campaigns to end female genital mutilation (Mathis Danelzik) or when Islamic charities from the Arab world engage in Sub-Saharan Africa (Mayke Kaag). Political scientists and practitioners gave accounts of problematic developments of humanitarian activities, e.g., the militarization of aid in Afghanistan (Antonio Donini) and the emergence of private military and security companies as humanitarian actors (Andrea Schneiker and Jutta Joachim).

Those problematic aspects were also at the core of the ninth Käte Hamburger Lecture, delivered by Thomas G. Weiss in the context of the conference and dedicated to 'Humanitarianism's Contested Culture'. It analyzed the processes of militarization, politicization and marketization, which question the narrative of the humanitarian as the Good Samaritan and make it impossible for humanitarians to cling to the 'Standard Operating Principles'.

Turning to the theme of the motivational basis for humanitarianism, Fritz Breithaupt drew attention to empathy and its 'dark sides'. Referring to Nietzsche's description of the 'objective man', Breithaupt argued that a culture of unlimited empathy would lead to collective self-loss and therefore the loss of a subject worthy of empathy. Apart from empathy and shifting 'feeling rules' (Jochen Kleres) in humanitarianism, universal values, such as human rights, or doctrines like the 'responsibility to protect' (Aidan Hehir), were discussed as motivational forces of humanitarianism.

The emphasis on the dilemmas, ambivalences and perversions of humanitarianism was in a way counterbalanced by political philosopher Seyla Benhabib in her lecture entitled 'From the Right to Have Rights to the Critique of Humanitarian Reason. Against the Cynical Turn in Human Rights Discourse'. She argued that in view of the plight of ever-growing numbers of refugees worldwide, cynicism is an understandable, but not a defensible reaction to the failures of human rights discourse and humanitarianism.



Global  
Governance Revisited  
Research Unit 3



**Rainer Baumann**  
Head of Research Unit 3

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

### Key questions

Research Unit 3 – ‘Global Governance Revisited’ – analyses governance beyond the nation state from an analytical and a normative point of view. Our goal is to identify and to evaluate the actual or potential impact of global change (social, economic, legal and political), manifesting itself in governance structures, on the prospects for international and global cooperation. The concept of governance, which embraces both hierarchical and non-hierarchical modes of regulation, is used since authoritative decision-making that influences the behaviour of social actors does not necessarily presuppose the existence of governments steering affairs in a hierarchical way. In addition, the term allows us to address both the empirical questions of what governance structures are 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.

Within this wide field of research, two developments have caught our special 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. We are still at the beginning of fully grasping the implications this rise of non-Western countries has for world politics, however. 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?

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 became apparent once again in the recent financial crisis. At the same time, the predictions of the demise of the nation state have proven to be premature so far. What we witness may be less the end of the Westphalian system but new and complex governance arrangements that need to be analysed thoroughly – both in their own right and with regard to their implications for global cooperation.

To be sure, these two developments do not add up to a uniform trend towards de-nationalization and de-Westernization. Powers such as China,

India and Brazil have shown to be quite sensitive to losses of state sovereignty. It is thus imperative to study both trends in conjunction, thereby raising questions crucial to the further development of world politics. Research Unit 3 approaches these issues both from a more structure-oriented macro perspective and from a meso perspective involving reflections on the role of social and political actors as well as the political and professional cultures these actors find themselves in. It is our hope that in eventually combining macro and meso approaches we shall gain a dynamic overview of the potential these observed trends offer for new modes of cooperation.

### Achievements in 2014

The work which the fellows and staff of the Research Unit 3 accomplished in the year of 2014 addressed a number of issues within the delineated research programme. With regard to non-Western perspectives, China played a central role. It was the focus of several studies conducted at the Centre, usually in a comparative fashion. Felix Bethke designed an experimental study in the form of an online survey on the perceptions of cooperation and conflict among foreign policy experts, comparing experts from the United States and China. In a criminological study at the crossroads of sociology and law, Hongming Cheng compared China and the EU by analyzing their respective responses to transnational organized crime. Manjiao Chi looked at legal aspects of global governance, comparing Chinese legal culture with hitherto predominant Western approaches. With a view on China as well as other BRICS countries, the research unit also collaborated with the Development and Peace Foundation (sef:) on a two-day expert workshop in Berlin on the role of emerging powers in global governance. Focusing on an African country, Sierra Leone, Susan Erikson conducted an anthropological study on the role of statistics in international governance. A workshop on governance in the Ebola crisis in Sierra Leone and neighbouring countries, held at the Centre, put a further emphasis on the region. With regard to non-state actors, Noemi Gal-Or worked on the positions and responsibilities of different types of non-state actors on justice in world order, while David Carment began to work on his project on the role of diaspora communities and state fragility. Finally, the research unit was

involved in organizing the second practitioner workshop on climate policy in Berlin, which brought together experts from the German government, think tanks and NGOs to discuss imminent cooperation problems in climate policy.

### The way ahead

In 2015, we will continue our work on actors and structures in global governance. International negotiations will remain a notable focus, being one of the main arenas in which the interplay of agency and structure can be witnessed. At the same time, the relationship between governance and cooperation will be spelled out more thoroughly. Thus, we will give special consideration to the institutional design (in both sociological and legal terms) and its ramifications for cooperation on an international, transnational or even global scale. In order to achieve this goal, the collaboration especially with Research Unit 1 ‘The (Im)Possibility of Cooperation’ are to be further intensified.



**Susan Erikson**  
Senior Fellow

Susan Erikson is a medical anthropologist and Associate Professor of Global Health at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. She was a Senior Fellow at the Centre from October 2014 to March 2015, working on the research project 'Statistics as Governance Apparatus for Global Cooperation'. Her current research findings challenge the presumption that statistics – especially those operating 'at a distance' – provide uniformly accurate and constructive metrics for use in global cooperation and development. Based on six months of ethnographic research in Sierra Leone, her work employs ethnographic theory and methods to analyse what actually happens on the ground relative to the production and circulation of statistics in both humanitarian and commercial sector projects.

Given that she was in Sierra Leone at the beginning of the 2014 Ebola outbreak, Erikson welcomed the coincidence of finding other Centre fellows and team members who had also worked there recently. Together they organized an In-House & Guests Workshop, 'Ebola as a Global Governance Issue: Digging Deeper into Sierra Leone's Health Sovereignty Crisis' on 1 December 2014. At a January 2015 colloquium, she presented preliminary work on the promise and anticipatory praxes of big data in global disease management, including Ebola.

Several papers were accepted for publication during her tenure at the Centre on themes including global indicators, the market logics of health metrics, and following the money in global health investments. Additionally during her fellowship, a book manuscript on the political economy of biomedicine was submitted for publication, as well as a manuscript outlined for her future book on statistics and health sovereignty in Sierra Leone.



**Manjiao Chi**  
Senior Fellow

Manjiao Chi, Professor of international law at the Law School of Xiamen University, China, joined the Centre from September 2014 to the end of August 2015 to work as a Senior Fellow in Research Unit 3. His work in the Centre mainly focuses on 'China's Legal Culture and Its Participation in Global Governance'. This cross-disciplinary research aims at exploring how China should enhance its participation in global governance from different perspectives, especially from the perspective of China's participation in international dispute settlement and international rule-making.

In the course of the first half-year of his fellowship, Chi has completed two papers, which will be published by peer-review journals in the near future. One of the papers discusses the implication of the two WTO cases involving China on sovereignty over natural resources, and the other discusses the environmental provisions in China's investment treaties and their implications for China's future treaty-making. In parallel, Chi is also actively involved in international cooperation and academic exchange in his capacity as a senior fellow. He was invited to attend international conferences in Heidelberg and Bonn and to give guest lectures in Siegen University and Freiburg University in 2014.

During the second half-year of his fellowship, he will continue to explore the various aspects of his research topic. In the meantime, he will also collaborate with the colleagues of the Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik / German Development Institute (DIE), one of the founding institutions of the Centre, on special research on investment law in Southeast Asian countries. His final research result of the fellowship is expected to be a monograph and several articles in leading journals.

## Workshop: 'Ebola as a Global Governance Issue: Digging Deeper into Sierra Leone's Health Sovereignty Crisis'



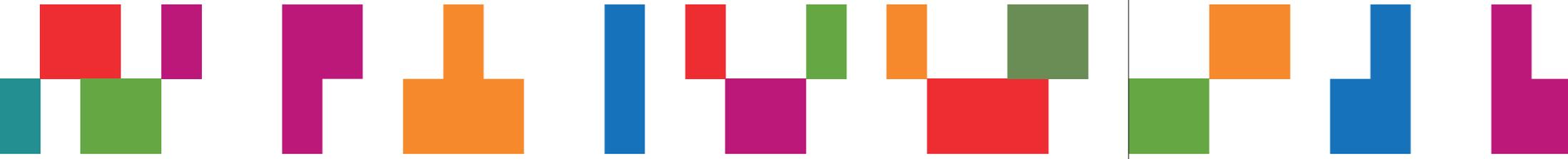
On 1 December 2014, the Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research organized and hosted an InHouse & Guests Workshop entitled 'Ebola as a Global Governance Issue: Digging Deeper into Sierra Leone's Health Sovereignty Crisis'. The Workshop was initiated by the Centre's fellows Susan Erikson and Mneesha Gellman as well as by guest researcher Joshua Dankoff.

'Thinking with the case of Sierra Leone' was a central aim of this participatory workshop. In order to think meaningfully in wider applications of ideas about health governance, the first workshop session gave background knowledge about the situation on the ground. It commenced with an exclusive slideshow of images and short clips about capacities and shortcomings in Sierra Leone, followed by the Centre's researcher Patricia Rinck's introductory presentation about demographics of the country. Defining the governance situation in Sierra Leone as a 'Pessimism-Optimism-Pessimism Sandwich', Mneesha Gellman illustrated that in spite of the difficult trajectory as a rentier state and the post-conflict situation, that there is some potential for good local governance. Concluding with a pessimistic note with regard to governance in practice, her argument was supported by Susan Erikson who presented insights from her recent field trips to Sierra Leone. 'Too many cooks in the kitchen' would be an apt metaphor for the dispersal of responsibility. Indicating unintended consequences of well-intentioned governance in Sierra Leone, Joshua Dankoff stressed the crucial situation of foster children suspected of contamination (48% of households

in Sierra Leone care for foster children) who are not being reached by the government or NGOs.

As 'Health Governance Sovereignty' was the leading theme of the second workshop session, the Head of Research Unit 3 Rainer Bauman shared his thoughts on working on tensions of comparison and incommensurability in Health Governance. He challenged the round table by stating that Global Health is a cooperation problem, a platform of competing NGOs which is private and public sector driven. Building on this fertile ground of discussion, Fellow Isaline Bergmaschi reported about Ebola response experiences from Mali, where discussions about the effectiveness of border closings as a security measure were reactivated.

Moderated by Susan Erikson, a vibrant discussion about Health Sovereignty, dependencies and the role of non-state actors was triggered. Recalling diseases from the past like chicken flu, SARS in China and earlier Ebola cases in Africa, the participants thought about lessons learned and new strategies for the future. Tobias Debiel, Director of the Centre, concluded that there are many facets contributing to a working international health disaster response, but interaction of international, national and local actors as well as the creation of mutual trust was indicated as the central necessities for successful response in global health.



Paradoxes and  
Perspectives of  
Democratization  
Research Unit 4



**Frank Gadinger**  
Head of Research Unit 4

## Is Global Democracy Desirable? Shifting Democratic Legitimacy in a World in Crisis

### Key questions

Research Unit 4 – ‘Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratization’ – is concerned with the manifold links between democracy, democratization, and cooperation in the context of globalization. It looks at the ways in which the contested normative concept of democracy, and real-world processes of democratization, impact upon global cooperation. Yet, as political action inevitably shifts beyond national borders, it is obvious that the future is transnational. The effects and possibilities of this frequently mentioned diagnosis, however, remain largely vague in terms of our notion of democratic governance. In what way is global democracy possible and where are its limits? Which effects and risks arise from renewed justifications of democracy? Are paradoxical developments resulting from different democratization processes at the global level ultimately leading to reduced democratic legitimacy? These questions touch upon normative dimensions and challenge us to come up with new visions of democratic governance. This could possibly help us overcome the chronic problem of legitimation among overwhelmed governments, particularly in the aftermath of global economic crises. On the other hand, these developments also call for a critical perspective that holds the potential of unveiling losses of democratic values through emerging forms of global governance. Most pertinently, these losses could be significantly worsened through democracy’s simultaneous dependence on and incompatibility with the capitalist world economy as well as citizens’ decreasing confidence in the capacity of elected leaders.

In order to tackle these complex questions, we adopt the insights of the linguistic turn and suggest using interpretive research methodologies. In line with current discourse and practice-based approaches, we assume that cooperation in legitimacy crises makes it necessary to understand each other’s realities. In the context of global politics, this entails a certain degree of agreement upon facts. Successful global cooperation on any given subject first requires agreeing on the definition, problematization and solution of the issue at hand. Making sense of common problems requires not only a common view on arguments and interests, but also on shared forms of narration. Even though this agreement is not a complete consensus, a policy area with a relatively concordant, inter-subjectively constructed basis of facts is needed to begin cooperation. Such concordance is possible when registers are shared, evoking what Hannah Arendt calls ‘common world’; that is, a shared and public world of human artefacts, institutions and settings separating us from nature and providing a relatively permanent context for our activities. The consideration of politics as a practice of collective storytelling, in which the role of fiction and narrative is a constitutive element instead of being ‘mere rhetoric’, is still under-theorized. From a narrative point of view, the boundaries between reality

and fiction are increasingly blurring. Current political crises such as the EU-Greek crisis negotiations or the emergence of the Islamic state give clear evidence that these complex phenomena cannot be solved by rational arguments or objective facts. Instead, adequate explanations need to take into account on how different actors construct political realities through narrative practices. Thus, an important but largely ignored part of this common world is shared imagineries, which are expressed or represented in culturally embedded stories and myths.

Research Unit 4 aspires to an interdisciplinary approach in tackling these issues, drawing on various domains such as international relations, sociology, and cultural studies. This approach broadly complements the Centre’s other research units; a case in point being collaborative projects with Research Unit 2, which tie in with its focus on cooperation as cultural practice, transitional justice and humanitarianism.

### Achievements

While in the Unit’s first two years of operation (2012–13) researchers reflected on political concepts such as democratic legitimacy, resilience, critique and global democracy, research activities in 2014 were more focused on empirical grounds in issues of democratization and peace-building. A major theme for the Unit was the debate on Mali as a crucial case of a multi-dimensional crisis of global cooperation. In collaboration with the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) and German Development Institute a workshop on ‘Challenges to Democratization and Peace-building in Africa: The Case of Mali’ took place in two parts through the guidance of Unit fellow Isaline Bergamaschi. While the first workshop in Hamburg in June focussed on different aspects of the democratization process such as political consensus, constitutional law, religion and social movements, the second workshop in Duisburg in December took a closer look at the international intervention and peace-building. A second major theme was the debate on religion and politics in post-revolutionary Tunisia. During the second Käte Hamburger Dialogue, representatives of different Tunisian social groups discussed the controversial developments in Tunisia around the adoption of a new

constitution with researchers and fellows from the Centre (culminating in *Global Dialogues 7* edited by Mathieu Rouselin and Christopher Smith). In 2014 the Unit continued the conceptual work that began in the years before, developing ideas and advancing the debate about the changing notion of critique in the politics of the everyday. The workshop ‘After Modernity, into Complexity? Possibilities for Critique in an Age of Global Cooperation’ brought fellows and international scholars together to reflect upon the question of how we can come to a better understanding of the present through examining the rationale of current critique and scrutinizing its emancipatory imaginary. The results will be published as a Global Dialogue by the organizers and participating fellows at the workshop: Pol Bargañés-Pedreny, Kai Koddenbrock, Jessica Schmidt and Mario Schmidt.

### The way ahead

New initiatives in 2015 will further address the role of narrative and fiction as constitutive elements in global politics. Under the title ‘Building Stories – Building Cooperation’, the Unit will hold a workshop in collaboration with Unit 2 in May 2015, in which researchers will reflect on the role of narrative and fiction in defining global problems. This interdisciplinary exchange should provide us with indispensable insights on narrative practices in terms of how the factual is communicated, constructed and shared in the fields of global cooperation. Who uses which kinds of stories and why? Are the problems of global cooperation also linked to weak plots and boring stories by uncreative political storytellers? Unit 4 also seeks to strengthen the conceptual and empirical debate on the topic of legitimacy crises and democratic governance, particularly on global financial crises, the debates on modern surveillance technologies and Western responses to current security challenges. In doing so, the Unit will take a closer look at the interplay of justification and critique as main drivers for social change and modern governance practices.



**Mneesha Gellman**  
Postdoc Fellow

Mneesha Gellman took up a postdoctoral fellowship in Research Unit 4 from April 2014 to January 2015. Her research interests include minority rights, social movements, democratization, and politics of multiculturalism.

Her project at the Centre examined variation in minority mobilizations for cultural rights. By examining six ethnic minority communities in Mexico, Turkey, and El Salvador, she asked how, why, and under what conditions ethnic minority communities advocate increased cultural rights from their states. Despite many common characteristics – such as legacies of state and paramilitary persecution – ethnic minority groups in these countries make cultural rights demands differently. Gellman's research demonstrated that highly mobilized communities generally use narratives about historic violence to press their cases, and experience less political, economic, and cultural accommodation. As a result, some communities tend to use extra-institutional tactics. By contrast, less mobilized communities produce weaker narratives about past violence, sometimes enjoy higher degrees of state accommodation, and often use institutional channels for claim-making. In sum, the interaction between narratives of violence and state accommodation shapes mobilization patterns. The project contributed to an understanding of democratization as a dynamic process that includes memory and narratives as integral to political behaviour choices in social movements.

Gellman partook in many activities during her fellowship in 2014, including presentations at the Latin American Studies Association Conference in Chicago in May, the Georg Arnhold International Summer School on Education and Sustainable Peace in Braunschweig in July, and the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle in October. Additionally, she presented two papers at two of the Centre's research colloquia in July and October. Finally, in January 2015 she published a peer-reviewed article in *Third World Quarterly* entitled 'Teaching Silence in the Classroom: Whither National History in Sierra Leone and El Salvador?' and submitted three other publications for consideration in various journals.



**Isaline Bergamaschi**  
Fellow

Isaline Bergamaschi completed a fellowship in Research Unit 4 from December 2013 to June 2014 and returned briefly in December 2014. Her research interests include African politics, international political economy, and the sociology of international development.

Her project at the Centre was entitled 'International intervention in Mali: Transformation and legitimacy'. The project focused on how 'Operation Serval', a French-led intervention in the Mali conflict in 2013, was justified in both France and Mali. It submitted that legitimacy is a social process and hence concentrated on legal arguments, political discourses, and communication strategies contributing to consensus-building around the intervention. Secondly, she traced shifts of international intervention from development and poverty reduction towards military and conflict resolution priorities. Mali lost its status of 'donor darling' and model of stability in Africa and is seen by donors and diplomats as a failed/fragile state and/or a country in (post-) conflict. The objective of the research was to test the hypothesis of a nexus between development and security in Mali by examining domestic and international actors involved in aid and conflict management.

Bergamaschi was a prolific member during her fellowship. Most prominently, she co-organized a two-part workshop entitled 'Challenges to Democratisation and Peace-building in Africa: The Case of Mali'. She also presented two papers at the Centre's research colloquia in April and December 2014. Lastly, she published two articles in refereed journals during her stay. The first, 'Rwanda 20 Years after the Genocide: Reflecting on Intervention and Reconciliation', was published in *the Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding*. The second, 'The Fall of a Donor Darling: The Role of Governance and Aid in Mali's Crisis', was published in *the Journal of Modern African Studies*.

## Workshop: 'After Modernity, into Complexity? Possibilities for Critique in an Age of Global Cooperation'

Building on the previous event on 'Culture, Life and Critique', the workshop 'After Modernity, into Complexity? Possibilities for Critique in an Age of Global Cooperation' was an invitation to reflect upon two intriguing questions: First, how can we come to a better understanding of the present through excavating the rationale of current critique and scrutinizing its emancipatory imaginary? Second, what may be the reasons for the lack of traction of contemporary social critique and how can this irrelevance be overcome?

Jonathan Joseph (University of Sheffield) addressed the first question with a presentation that interrogated the rise of resilience. He argued that resilience is a neoliberal tool for global governance, which closes down our capacities to change the powers that be. Dimitris Sotiropoulos (The Open University Business School) contributed to an understanding of the neoliberal condition. He explained and criticized the logic of finance as a technology of power that organizes the workings of social power relations and guarantees their reproduction.

The presentation of Nikolai Rossman (Technische Universität Berlin) introduced urban studies as a laboratory for critique to break existing unquestioned systems of knowledge. Following these lines at the empirical level, Nadia Ferrer (University of Bradford) presented her field research on Can Batlló. She analysed urban resistance movements to show that a better form of social organisation is possible in the margins, but she also made clear that the possibility of emancipating the entire city remains a challenge. Finally, Carsten Wergin (Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg) brought forth the story of a struggle between an indigenous community and the development of a Liquefied Natural Gas Facility in the North-west of Australia.



He narrated how the extraordinary collaboration between different worlds (indigenous people, non-indigenous inhabitants and environmental activists) was successful in undermining the neoliberal logic of industrializing the region proposed by governmental representatives and international business executives.

Yet, this did not stop other participants from pondering on the second question relevant for the workshop: What are the reasons for the lack of traction of contemporary social critique? David Chandler (University of Westminster) introduced the concept of 'hope' to indicate that we live in a hopeless world in which narratives of progress or structural change have become obsolete. Conversely, Benjamin Herboth (University of Groningen) had hope. After reviewing and criticizing recent attempts of constructing critique with the means of appreciating local particularities, he argued that critique could only be formulated once we are able to see and explain the 'big picture'. Oliver Marchart (Kunstakademie Düsseldorf) similarly argued that critique had to rely on the concept of 'totality', even if this were a non-foundationalist totality.

The organizers of the workshop also contributed to the debate with short but stimulating presentations. While Pol Bargaés-Pedreny defended the view that critique could not be conceived without formulating 'traditional utopias', Jessica Schmidt opted for explaining that 'judgment' was the crucial and missing element. Based on his face-to-face encounters with human others Mario Schmidt suggested that 'alterity' was the possibility of critique. Finally, Kai Koddenbrock argued that critique could not be articulated without understanding and explaining 'the whole'. Furthermore, the workshop included Gideon Baker, Frank Gadinger, Elena Pulcini and Christian Scheper who, as discussants of the papers, elevated the level of the debates.

## Cherries on the Cake: Selected Events

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# Challenges to Democratization and Peace-building in Africa: The Case of Mali

18 June 2014, Hamburg, and 12 December 2014, Duisburg



Participants at the international workshop on Mali organized jointly by the Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21, Duisburg), the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA, Hamburg), and the German Development Institute (DIE, Bonn), in collaboration with the Institute for Development and Peace (INEP) and the Institute of Political Science (IfP) at the University of Duisburg-Essen.

Following the multi-dimensional crisis of 2012, Mali has lost its status as a 'donor darling'. To the outsider, what was once a model of stability and democracy in Africa has suddenly taken on the appearance of a post-conflict or fragile state. International objectives for the country are therefore no longer geared only to development, poverty reduction, good governance, and the promotion of civil society; they now encompass emergency relief, security, and reconciliation. The course of affairs in multiple domains such as the organization of elections, the provision of military training, the conduct of peace negotiations, and arrangements for the return of refugees has been determined largely by internationally imposed criteria. Meanwhile, local initiatives, vital for peace, have been neglected. Against this background, a two-part workshop hosted successively by GIGA in Hamburg and by the Centre for Global Cooperation Research in Duisburg examined the issues of democratization, development, international intervention, and peace-building in sub-Saharan Africa (and beyond).

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## Part I: Malian democratization

*Part one of the workshop focused on three paired aspects of Malian democratization: political consensus and the constitutional court, religion and politics, social movements and external actors.*

The election of Mali's former president Amadou Touré inaugurated a period of major reform underpinned by foreign aid. Alexis Roy (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales Paris) argued that Touré had established a politics of consensus which had denied the reality of political and social diversity and thrown a veil over social conflict. Focusing on the balance of power between legislature and executive, Lisa Heeman (University of Gießen) claimed that Mali's constitutional court had shown itself strong in matters of routine legislative procedure but had done little to counterbalance the powers of the executive, on whom it had failed to impose any real constraints. In addition, argued Charlotte Heyl (GIGA), the court had been repeatedly criticized for lack of transparency in its electoral rulings, casting doubt on its efficacy in fostering trust in the electoral process.

Under the rubric of religion and politics, Julia Leininger (DIE) highlighted the multi-faceted role played by Muslim actors in Malian democratization. Starting from a general assumption of compatibility between Islam and democracy, she identified constructive, obstructive, and destructive Muslim stances on the democratization process. There was, she concluded, resistance to liberal norms, and an impact on specific policies, but overall the democratic order was upheld.

Reviewing social movements in Mali, Johanna Siméant (University of Paris-Sorbonne) highlighted the link between, on the one hand, increased social critique and mobilization and, on the other, the diminishing role of the state in economic planning, job-provision, and social protection. Addressing the key role of external actors, Isaline Bergamaschi (KHK/GCR21) examined the repercussions of donor practices on democratization, describing the 2012 crisis in Mali as being, equally, a crisis of extraverted development and donor-driven ownership.

## Part II: Peace-building in Mali

*The second part of the workshop examined the roots of conflict in Mali, the ways in which international efforts to stabilize the situation have determined the recent course of Malian politics, and the extent to which intervention in Mali can be compared to examples of intervention elsewhere.*

Addressing the roots of Malian conflict, Baz Lecocq (University of Ghent) offered participants a historical overview of relations between the Malian state and the northern Tuareg people – about whom, he stressed, very little was actually known. Following this, Grégory Chauzal (Clingendael Institute, The Hague) examined the complex relationship between Mali and Algeria and the latter's attempts at mediation.

On the subject of intervention and stabilization, Isaline Bergamaschi noted that the Malian government's room for manoeuvre, though limited, was real. Turning to the security-development nexus, she criticized the lack of dovetailing between the rationales, actors, and practices of these two domains.

Reviewing the (re)shaping of Malian politics since the 2012 crisis, Laure Traoré (Paris 1 Sorbonne) pointed up the extent to which old political ties had continued to dominate the presidential and general election campaigns of 2013. However, the spotlight was also turned on newer trends, in the shape of COREN (the Collectif des Ressortissants du Nord), a group championing northern interests in Bamako. Marianne Saddier (independent) described the group's alternative stance and shifting relations with government. Abdou Sekou Ouologuem of the Institut Malien de Recherche Action pour la Paix provided a first-hand account of inter-community relations in northern Mali and the activities undertaken to foster reconciliation. Regional inequality, prejudice, repression, competition for resources, weak governance, and socio-cultural diversity were some of the factors he cited as obstacles here.

Whether it was either feasible or advisable to compare international intervention in Mali with intervention elsewhere was the question addressed by Roland Marchal (Sciences Po/CERI). Where intervention in conflicts was based on false rationales, he said, the structural issues afflicting the countries in question more often than not remained unresolved. If the legitimacy of future humanitarian efforts was to be assured, great caution should be exercised when it came to outside intervention.

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# Gifts of Cooperation

22–26 September 2014, Zollverein Coal Mine (UNESCO World Heritage Site), Essen



(Above l.) Mining the interdisciplinary seam: participants at the Centre's 2014 Masterclass pictured at the former Zollverein coal-mining complex. (Above r.) Prof. Alain Caillé (co-author of the *Convivialist Manifesto*). (Below) Conceptual artist Jochen Gerz (creator of *The Gift*).

Does the 'gift' paradigm offer an alternative framework for describing, understanding, and indeed fostering cooperation? Can it generate an anti-utilitarian basis for new forms of international recognition and solidarity – in development cooperation, for example, or in international philanthropy and debt relief? These were some of the questions explored during the Centre's second Masterclass, held at the Zollverein Industrial Complex in Essen in September 2014. Senior and junior academics from different disciplines – sociology, anthropology, political science, history, economics, and others – discussed the theoretical foundations and implications of the gift paradigm and reflected on a variety of case studies.

In the meeting's opening lecture, Alain Caillé (University of Paris Nanterre) explored the conceptual bases and political applications of the gift paradigm. To the usual list of three obligations that are considered to make up this paradigm – 'giving', 'receiving', and 'returning' – Professor Caillé added a fourth: 'asking'. Referring to the model proposed by Lévi-Strauss, he further explained that the straightforward paradigm of direct reciprocity (A gives to B, B returns to A) needed to be expanded into a generalized form (A gives to B, who gives to C, who gives to A). By virtue of its general applicability, argued Caillé, the gift paradigm constitutes a credible theoretical alternative to the utilitarian 'homo oeconomicus' model that prevails in the social sciences.



One as yet relatively underconceptualized type of giving was the focal point for Ilana Silber (Bar Ilan University, Tel Aviv) in her presentation 'Asymmetric Giving and the Public Sphere', a further contribution to the development of a non-unitary theory of gift. Frank Adloff (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg) proposed his own definition of gift, arguing that, when it comes to what constitutes a gift, the 'expectations of expectations' – particularly the awareness that there is no guarantee of a counter-gift – matter more than do the giver's intentions. In line with Testard, Adloff identified the renunciation of all legal rights over the relevant service or good as the *differentia specifica* of the gift.

Anne Rawls (Bentley University, Massachusetts) extended the range of theoretical tools with the inclusion of what she called a 'sociological parallel' to anthropology's gift-based studies of cooperation. The parallel in question is constitutive practice or social fact making, as proposed by Emile Durkheim and elaborated by Garfinkel, Goffman, and Sacks. Given its emphasis on cooperation, said Rawls, Durkheim's approach was explicitly intended to go beyond both 'homo oeconomicus' and 'homo sociologicus'.

That giving is possible not just face-to-face but also across space and time was a theme discussed by Elena Pulcini (University of Florence). The global age, she said, with its erosion of boundaries and increasing interdependency, had produced an 'unprecedented extension of the circle of concern', rendering any notion of an 'us–them' gap illusory. Against this background, Pulcini pointed to the need for a twofold gift – a 'gift of hospitality' to those distant in space and a 'gift of the future' to those distant in time (future generations).

A concrete example of transnational giving was offered by Dan Lainer-Vos (University of Southern California, Los Angeles), who described the ways in which the United Jewish Appeal, a post-war confederation of Jewish charities, managed both to create a sense of belonging among American Jews and to regulate the complex relationship between donors and recipients. From transnational giving between members of a single religious community, Grégoire Mallard (The Graduate Institute, Geneva) shifted the focus to state–citizen interaction on reparations and debt. Mallard explored the contribution of Marcel Mauss to the interwar debate on German reparations and went on to link his remarks there to his later 'Essai sur le don'. Drawing on Mauss's anthropological and political writings, Mallard argued in favour of selective moratoria and restructuring – which, unlike wholesale debt-relief, would not result in the dissolution of the social bond created by debt.

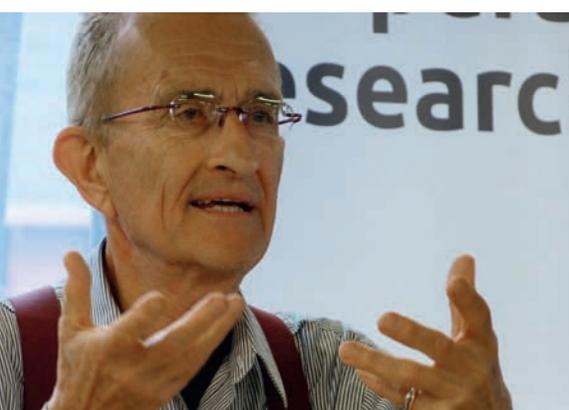
The Masterclass closed with a fascinating contribution by Jochen Gerz, who talked on the theme of gift in art, drawing not only on the theoretical literature but above all on his own experience as an artist. Gerz's project 'The Gift' – run successively in France, Germany, and the United States – is an artwork involving participation and mutual gift-giving by hundreds of members of the public previously unknown to one another.

During the five intensive days over which the Masterclass took place, doctoral and post-doctoral students from all over Europe and the United States had an opportunity to discuss their own presentations with senior academics. The Masterclass exchanges revealed the potential of the gift-paradigm as a means of understanding and fostering cooperation. Further work, both theoretical and empirical, will be undertaken by the Centre to further explore this potential and to encourage the application of Mauss's observations to today's mass societies and to the global sphere.

## The Gift: A Form of Cooperation Symposium

23 September 2014, Landschaftspark Nord, Duisburg

One session of the Masterclass was organized in cooperation with the Ruhrtriennale Festival of the Arts and open to the general public: This was the Symposium, which asked how food and eating can foster and hinder cooperation or conviviality. Harald Lemke (Salzburg) explored the meanings of giving and eating from the perspective of a 'gastro-sophical' anthropology. Schamma Schahadat (Tübingen) threw spotlight on places of eating in literature, film and literary theory. Sebastian Schellhaas (Frankfurt) and Mario Schmidt (Duisburg/Cologne) compared two completely different formats of eating – brown bag lunches in companies and meals provided for guests by the Kenyan Luo – thereby challenging the assumption that all kinds of shared meals engender community. Stephan Lorenz (Jena) and Christine Unrau (Duisburg/Cologne) focused on two kinds of practices which react to the (global) waste of food: food banks ('Tafeln') and dumpster-diving ('Containern'). While the 'customers' of food banks are typically those who are excluded from the feast of the overall society, dumpster-divers attach great importance to the inclusive qualities of the meals they cook and the food they give for free.



# The Rise of Informal Summitry with Special Reference to the G20 and the BRICS: Implications for Global Governance

15 April 2014, University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg



Panellists at the Centre's 8th Käte Hamburger Lecture, held at the Duisburg University campus: (l. to r.) Prof. Stefan Schirm (Ruhr University Bochum); Prof. Andrew Cooper (University of Waterloo), who delivered the lecture; Dr Silke Weinlich (Head of Research Unit 1 at the Centre); and Prof. Dirk Messner (Centre Co-director).



Given by Andrew Cooper, Professor of Political Science at the University of Waterloo and Senior Fellow at the Centre, the 8th Käte Hamburger Lecture considered the rise of informal summitry and its implications for global governance.

Professor Cooper took as his starting-point what he defined as the main elements of post-war institutional formality: the existence of a charter or constitution; a sense of universalism – or at least the willingness to strive for it; and the presence of a permanent bureaucracy. The 'bending' of this formality over the last twenty years, said Cooper, had taken four main forms. Within the UN structure, informality had made its appearance in the shape of contact groups (such as the one on piracy). Countries themselves were also engaging in the informal process, taking the UN as their centrepiece (as in the Middle East Quartet). Another component of the evolving informality was 'like-mindedness', as manifested in caucus groups (such as the Geneva Group). And a final informal factor was the activity of celebrities as UN ambassadors.

Cooper then identified what he believed was a trend towards 'informality at the core of the system'. This, he said, had been observable since the start of the global financial crisis, with the activities of political actors increasingly

dominated by informal influences at global-summit level. Focusing on the G20 and BRICS, he described how informality had here been elevated to leadership-level – a surprising development, since global politics of this kind were essentially 'mirror images' of formal processes and had long been resisted by G20 and BRICS countries in other forums.

Cooper's two main criticisms of informality concerned arbitrariness and relative equality. There was, he said, no clear logic determining either the selection of group members (witness the rather haphazard composition of BRICS) or the frequency and location of meetings. And in regard to equality: one of the major complaints about BRICS was its paradoxical attitude of internal egalitarianism and simultaneous exclusivity towards non-members.

Although the trend towards informality was being addressed in the academic literature, said Cooper, scholars had so far failed to capture the 'stickiness' of the processes involved. As a result, they had overlooked the emergence both of a powerful new class of technocrats within the G20 (and to some extent within BRICS) and of a hybrid type of grouping, somewhere between club and network, which, for example, the G20 provided even for non-state actors.

In conclusion, Professor Cooper remarked that, despite obvious signs of fragility, the G20 and BRICS had shown a certain capacity for accommodating pluralism in the global system. Their existence indicated a flattening in the power-structure and their way of working represented a shift away from the 'command and control' format.

In his comments on Professor Cooper's presentation, Stefan Schirm, Professor of Political Science and Chair of International Politics at the Ruhr University of Bochum, declared himself largely in agreement with what had been said, making several additional points of his own. He recalled that there had in fact always been informal kinds of summitry. The present rise in such activity, he said, had been prompted by the perception that formal international organizations were failing to satisfy basic requirements of legitimacy and efficiency. In the absence of meaningful reform, informal groups would continue to shape both international relations and global governance. In addition, recent research showed that the shift to informal summitry was not due to power-play but was driven by domestic politics and domestic lobby-groups. Industrialized and emerging countries were thus equally involved. It was the first time, said Schirm, that the international community was witnessing true multilateralism.

The second response to Professor Cooper's lecture was given by Centre colleague Dr Silke Weinlich, Head of Research Unit 1 'The (Im)Possibility of Cooperation'. Dr Weinlich observed that the most important effect produced when informal groups work together might not be the resultant alliances but the intensity of the exchange. There might be an increase in understanding and trust between the groups and this might help create a basis for cooperation.<sup>1</sup> She asked whether the fact that G8 staff knew each other well, whereas the G20's bureaucratic apparatus was less well attuned, might not be a significant factor, and she challenged the claim about the flattening of power-structures, insisting that even greater stress should be placed on the exclusive character of the 'clubs' in question. She concluded by observing that the issue of the potential future formalization of currently informal structures also needed to be addressed.

The concluding plenary discussion, chaired by Dirk Messner, Director of the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik and Co-director of the Centre, revolved around the issues of domestic influence on global summitry, the true impact of informal summitry on global governance, and whether or not a change had occurred in the logic underlying that governance.



<sup>1</sup> For more on this, see Dirk Messner, Alejandro Guarín, and Daniel Haun, *The Behavioural Dimensions of International Cooperation*, Global Cooperation Research Papers 1 (2013). Available at: [www.gcr21.org/fileadmin/website/daten/pdf/Publications/Messner-Guarin-Haun\\_Behavioural-dimensions\\_GCRP-1-WEB.pdf](http://www.gcr21.org/fileadmin/website/daten/pdf/Publications/Messner-Guarin-Haun_Behavioural-dimensions_GCRP-1-WEB.pdf).

# Global Cooperation in Transitional Justice: Ambiguities, Paradoxes, and Possibilities

2–3 April 2014, H2Office, Duisburg



(Above) Discussions in progress in the Centre's Conference Room during the two-day workshop on Transitional Justice. Participants included specialists with firsthand experience of negotiation. (Opp. page) Dr Radwan Ziadeh of the Syrian Centre for Political and Strategic Studies, Washington, and workshop co-organizer Dr Abou Jeng, Centre Fellow and later member of the joint UN/African Union Mission in Darfur, Sudan.

Broadly defined, the term 'transitional justice' covers those concepts, instruments, and measures through which societies emerging from war or repressive rule seek to respond to past injustices. This 'InHouse&Guests' workshop, devised by Centre Fellows Jaroslava Gajdošová, Noemi Gal-Or, Abou Jeng, and Birgit Schwelling, brought together, from across various disciplines and institutions, scholars who engage with the global dimensions of this phenomenon.

Having situated transitional justice within the overall context of the Centre's research, Claus Leggewie (KHK/GCR21) underlined its ever-changing nature and its importance in post-conflict environments. In an innovative critique of studies in this area, Susanne Buckley-Zistel (Philipps-Universität Marburg) argued that researchers and practitioners had so far overlooked the intrinsic connection between the local and the global. The tools provided by, on the one hand, spatial theory and, on the other, post-colonial studies were, she suggested, the most helpful when it came to analysing this interconnectedness.

The focal point for Jaroslava Gajdošová (KHK/GCR21 and New York University in Prague) was the manner in which Eastern European post-communist societies remembered trauma. In an actor-based analysis, she highlighted the fact that transition in these countries had for the most part been in the hands of the elites – a democratic deficit that rendered reflection on the past problematic.

Anne Krüger (Humboldt-University Berlin) explained that her main research interest lay in the roots of transitional justice and the conditions of its emergence in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Approaching the topic from the point of view of the sociology of knowledge, she argued that the evolution of transitional justice into a global phenomenon had been tied to the emergence of an epistemic community comprising scholars, members of civil society, and politicians. Picking up the historical strand, Stephan Scheuzger (University of Bern), traced the complex development of truth commissions, which by the early 2000s, he said, had become a standard instrument for dealing with the past, spawning new organizations and allowing increased involvement by civil society. The fact that transitional justice was initially linked to democracy and only later to post-conflict situations, said Tobias Deibel (KHK/GCR21), highlighted the need for there to be different concepts of it in different contexts.

An enriching contribution to the workshop was made by Joachim Savelsberg (KHK/Law as Culture, Bonn) with an account of his empirical research into collective representations and memories after judicial interventions – notably in the case of Darfur – and into media communication of events to civil society. A different cultural aspect was explored by Birgit Schwelling (KHK/GCR21 and University of Konstanz, Germany), who offered an analysis of UN Resolution 60/7 on Holocaust Remembrance from the point of view of cultural globalization. She identified three flaws in the Resolution: it based global cooperation on a UN foundation myth; it decontextualized memory by linking the Holocaust to the creation of the UN Charter and emphasizing the universality of this event; and it assumed interconnectedness between the global and the local.

With his practical experience and first-hand insights, Radwan Ziadeh (Syrian Center for Political and Strategic Studies, Washington, DC) was able to provide valuable empirical input on Syria. A prominent representative of the Syrian opposition, Ziadeh has helped to document human-rights violations in the country and, since the start of the Syrian uprisings, has twice given evidence before the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva. In his presentation, he focused on Arab notions of transitional justice and the specific permutation that might apply to Syria. The international justice system, he said, had so far failed the country and he proposed a comprehensive programme of transitional justice for post-conflict Syrian society. Addressing similarly concrete situations, Abou Jeng (KHK/GCR21 and University of Warwick) described various processes of transitional justice in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gambia, and Ghana.



He highlighted the part played in them by modern law, which he argued eroded legitimacy.

Noemi Gal-Or (KHK/GCR21 and Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Canada) considered global cooperation in transitional justice as manifested in the International Criminal Court (ICC). The principle of complementarity (PoC) inscribed in the ICC statutes continued to ensure primacy to national jurisdiction, said Gal-Or: the ICC stepped in only where a state was unable or unwilling to exercise it. In order to extend the ICC's reach, she suggested that the principle should be extended to include regional courts. Reflecting on the broader picture, Ignaz Stegmüller (Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen) described the creation of the ICC as itself a product of successful cooperation, at the same time highlighting the issues of legitimacy which it raised.

The workshop closed with a discussion linking its various topics back to the Centre's overall guiding theme: global cooperation. It was clear that the global diffusion of norms and values that is involved in the enactment of transnational justice offers promising perspectives for global cooperation research. In line with this, the workshop discussions formed the basis of a dedicated issue of the Centre's 'Global Dialogues' series published in early 2015.

# Religion and Politics in Post-revolutionary Tunisia

27 May 2014, Duisburger Hof, Duisburg

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Members of the 2nd Käte Hamburger Dialogue panel (l. to r.): Dr Markus Böckenförde, Executive Director of the Centre for Global Cooperation Research; Dr Asma Nouria, Research Professor in Political Science and Secretary General of L'observatoire tunisien de la transition démocratique; and Dr Radwan Masmoudi, President of the Center for the Study of Islam and Democracy. The discussion was chaired by Centre Fellow Dr Nicole Renvert.

Tunisia's 'Jasmine Revolution' is regarded as one of the key events in the social phenomenon known as the Arab Spring. Despite the initial success of the movement, the country has gone through difficult times in the three years since the deposition of President Ben Ali. The drafting of the first post-revolutionary constitution was hugely influenced by the Islamic Ennahda party, which secured a majority in the first post-revolutionary election. The deep social divisions which then emerged were eventually overcome through the establishment of a National Dialogue, the election of a new government, and finally, in January 2014, the adoption of a new constitution. The complex relationship between religion and politics in Tunisia, and the process leading to the adoption of the new constitution, were the subject of intensive discussions at the 2nd Käte Hamburger Dialogue, held in Duisburg in May 2014.



Film director Nadia El-Fani is pictured with Dr Mathieu Rousselin, initiator of the 2nd Käte Hamburger Dialogue and chair of the film-screening session.

## The Role of Religion and Politics in the Creation of the New Constitution

Radwan Masmoudi, President of the Center for the Study of Islam and Democracy, explained that despite the existence of two extreme factions in Tunisian society – religious and secular extremists, as he put it – the majority of the population occupied the centre ground. They regarded Islamic values as a key component of Tunisian identity, culture, and political thought but rejected theocracy. In his view, the post-dictatorship rewriting of the constitution had provided an ideal opportunity to rebuild the political centre and achieve compromise between the different political parties. The decision not to include sensitive terms such as 'sharia law' and 'secularism' in the final text was, he believed, a vital step in setting the constitution on a new course.

Asma Nouria, Professor of Political Science at the Université Tunis-El Manar and Secretary General of L'observatoire tunisien de la transition démocratique, highlighted two key facts in relation to the constitutional processes of 1959 and 2014: firstly that Islam, being the religion of 98 per cent of Tunisians, is an essential component of Tunisian identity; and secondly that religion has been a constant of the constitutional debate. It was therefore no surprise, she said, that Article 1 of the 1959 constitution had been retained in the 2014 text. The secularists' acceptance of this article clearly showed that they were in no way anti-religious. And although sharia law was not mentioned in the 2014 text, the ambiguity of the wording allowed for the passage of Islamic law in the National Assembly.

Markus Böckenförde, Executive Director of the Centre for Global Cooperation Research, drew attention to the challenges which young democracies face when their legal processes are subject to what is often unjust international pressure. In an attempt to expose what he saw as the general hysteria and hypocrisy in regard to Islam, he asked members of the audience to identify a particular country from Article 2 of its constitution:

- (1) The religion of [country] is Islam.
- (2) The authorities of the Islamic religion have the duty and the right to teach which principles are right and which are wrong.
- (3) Religious teaching of the Islamic faith shall be provided in all State schools as part of compulsory teaching.

Having elicited suggestions such as Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan, Dr Böckenförde replaced the mention of Islam in the text with 'Roman Catholicism' and revealed that the country in question was Malta.

The open discussion which followed proved contentious: some saw the Tunisian situation as increasingly polarized, others as characterized by moderation and healthy democratic opposition; the notion of 'secular extremism' was challenged and there was disagreement over the extent to which voices outside the capital needed to be heard; opinions differed as to the amount of freedom that was actually possible, given the religious content of the constitution; and the suggestion that constitutional drafting might be better left to legal experts was robustly challenged.

## Screening and discussion of the documentary film *Laïcité, Inch'Allah!* 57

Mathieu Rousselin joined with Franco-Tunisian film-maker Nadia El Fani to introduce Ms El Fani's documentary *Laïcité, Inch'Allah!* (English title 'Neither Allah, nor Master!'). The film looks at the complex relationship which Tunisians have with Islam, the state's role in religious matters, and the secularist political movement before, during, and after the 2011 revolution. One particular practice criticized by El Fani in the film was the mixing of politics and religion during Ramadan. The screening was followed by a sometimes impassioned debate focusing, amongst other things, on the role of Islam in the public sphere and on the distinction between formal *laïcité* as practised in France and more moderate forms of 'religious secularism' encountered elsewhere.

### Follow-up workshop and media

The 2nd Käte Hamburger Dialogue was followed, a day later, by an 'InHouse&Guests' workshop entitled 'The Tunisian Constitutional Process: Main Actors and Key Issues'. Participants considered whether the Western experience of 'democratization via secularization' reflected universally applicable patterns or whether non-Western forms of democracy might emerge without prior secularization. These discussions were brought together in print form in the seventh issue of the Centre's 'Global Dialogues' series, edited by Mathieu Rousselin and Christopher Smith and similarly titled *The Tunisian Constitutional Process: Main Actors and Key Issues*. Live extracts of the Dialogue discussions are available to view on the Centre's YouTube channel: [www.youtube.com/gcr21channel](http://www.youtube.com/gcr21channel).



Documentation

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## 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.

8th Käte Hamburger Lecture:  
Andrew Cooper  
**The Rise of Informal Summitry:  
Implications for Global Governance – With  
Special Reference to the G20 and the BRICS**  
15 April 2014  
Duisburg, University of Duisburg-Essen

9th Käte Hamburger Lecture:  
Thomas G. Weiss  
**Humanitarianism's Contested Culture:  
Pollyanna Is Not a Role Model**  
5 June 2014  
Essen, Institute for Advanced Study in the  
Humanities (KWI)

10th Käte Hamburger Lecture:  
Jeffrey Alexander  
**The Crisis of Journalism Reconsidered**  
8 December 2014  
Duisburg, University of Duisburg-Essen

### 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.

2nd Käte Hamburger Dialogue:  
**Religion and Politics in Post-revolutionary Tunisia**  
with Radwan A. Masmoudi, Asma Nouria, and Markus Böckenförde

**Film Screening and Discussion 'Laïcité inch'allah'**  
with Nadia El Fani and Mathieu Rousselin  
27 May 2014  
Duisburg, Wyndham Hotel Duisburger Hof

3rd Käte Hamburger Dialogue:  
**The Evolution of the G20 from Hub Forum to Global Focal Point**  
with Andrew Cooper, Siddharth Mallavarapu, and Mzukisi Qobo  
25 June 2014  
Berlin, Town Hall (Rotes Rathaus)  
Organized with the Development and Peace Foundation (sef:)

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

### Masterclass Retreats

Masterclass Retreats offer prominent experts an opportunity to engage in extensive discussion of selected wide-ranging topics that link into the key research areas of all four research units. This distinctive 'workshop' atmosphere lends new momentum to the Centre's work and is a source of innovative input for Centre publications.

#### Gifts of Cooperation

22–26 September 2014  
Essen, Zeche Zollverein  
Embedded in the *Ruhrtriennale* arts festival

#### Climate Policy after Warsaw – Global Climate Cooperation in Crisis?

21 March 2014  
Berlin, Representation of North Rhine-  
Westphalia

### Workshops

**How to Overcome Social Dilemmas:  
Towards an Interdisciplinary Under-  
standing of Global Cooperation**  
10 January 2014  
Duisburg, H2Office

**Humanitarianism and Changing  
Cultures of Cooperation**  
5–7 June 2014  
Essen, KWI  
Organized in cooperation with the KWI

**Challenges to Democratization and  
Peace-building in Africa: The Case of  
Mali (I)**  
18 June 2014  
Hamburg, German Institute of Global  
and Area Studies (GIGA)  
Organized jointly with the GIGA and the  
German Development Institute/  
Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspoli-  
tik (DIE), and in collaboration with the  
Institute for Development and Peace  
(INEF) and Institute of Political Science,  
both of the University of Duisburg-  
Essen

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.

### Practitioner Seminars

The Centre's interactive Practitioner Seminars aim to link up the Centre's theoretical findings with the empirical data garnered by practitioners in the field. Each year from 2013 to 2016, there will be an intensive one-day workshop on the theme 'A Post-Kyoto Global Climate Regime'. We hope that this Delphi-style series of meetings, located at the interface between theory and practice, will result in the formation of a permanent work-group comprising ten or so experts from the field plus the directors of the Centre. The annual 'exchange platforms' will take place alternately in Berlin and Brussels.

#### The Gift: A Form of Cooperation

23 September 2014  
Duisburg, Landschaftspark Duisburg-Nord  
A symposium held as part of the *Ruhrtriennale* arts festival

**Europa anders denken – Neue Perspek-  
tiven auf den Prozess und die Geschichte  
der Europäischen Integration**  
17–18 October 2014  
Essen, KWI  
Organized in cooperation with the KWI

**Challenges to Democratization and Peace-  
building in Africa: The Case of Mali (II)**  
12 December 2014  
Duisburg, H2Office  
Organized jointly with the GIGA and the  
DIE, and in collaboration with INEF and the  
Institute of Political Science, both of the  
University of Duisburg-Essen

## InHouse & Guests

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

### **From 'The Gift' to the 'Convivaliste Manifesto'** 4 February 2014

Workshop with Alain Caillé

Organized by Frank Adloff and Volker Heins

### **Tacit Knowledge and Intercultural Cooperation** 17 March 2014

Organized by Frank Adloff and Frank Gädinger

### **Global Cooperation in Transitional Justice: Ambiguities, Paradoxes and Possibilities**

2–3 April 2014

Organized by Jaroslava Gajdošová, Noemi Gal-Or, Abou Jeng, and Birgit Schwelling

### **After Modernity, into Complexity? Possibilities for Critique in an Age of Global Cooperation**

7–8 May 2014

Organized by Pol Bargaés-Pedreny, Kai Koddenbrock, Jessica Schmidt, and Mario Schmidt

### **The Tunisian Constitutional Process: Main Actors and Key Issues**

28 May 2014

Organized by Mathieu Rousselin

### **Ideas of Human Beings and Their Research Operationalization: An Interdisciplinary Perspective**

21 July 2014

Organized by Research Unit 1

### **Ebola as a Global Governance Issue: Digging Deeper into Sierra Leone's Health Sovereignty Crisis**

1 December 2014

Organized by Susan Erikson, Mneesha Gellman, guest researcher Joshua Dankoff, and Research Unit 3

### **The Crisis of Journalism Reconsidered**

9 December 2014

Organized by Research Unit 2

## Research Colloquiums

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

### **Bored of Politics: The Government as Blind Spot in the ICG's Analysis of the Democratic Republic of Congo**

14 January 2014

Kai Koddenbrock

### **Arab Spring Narratives in French and German Media**

28 January 2014

Mathieu Rousselin

### **'Democracy Died Today' – The Political Ontology of Kenyan Luo: Politics as Cooperation vs. Collaboration During the Kenyan General Election 2013**

11 February 2014

Mario Schmidt

### **The Psychological and Cultural Underpinnings of Systems of Income Redistribution: A Comparative Experimental Study**

18 February 2014

Gianluca Grimalda

### **Gifts of Cooperation: The Relevance of Marcel Mauss**

25 February 2014

Frank Adloff

### **Enactments of Justice and Memory between Impunity and Oblivion: Czech and post-GDR Democratic Transition**

11 March 2014

Jaroslava Gajdošová

### **The Responsibility of the Non-State Actor**

18 March 2014

Noemi Gal-Or

### **Points of Departure: On Doing Transitional Justice in Somalia**

25 March 2014

Abou Jeng

### **Care and Emotions**

1 April 2014

Elena Pulcini

### **The Politics of Poverty Reduction: Proposal for a Research Agenda based on the Experience of Mali**

8 April 2014

Isaline Bergamaschi

### **Emergence of a Global Regime of Transitional Justice**

15 April 2014

Birgit Schwelling

### **Coming True of the Post Modern Dream: Building Resilient Communities and the Promise of Peace**

29 April 2014

Pol Bargaés-Pedreny

### **Is There an EU Approach to Ethno- regional Parties?**

6 May 2014

Roberto Farneti

### **International Assistance and the Role of Political Foundations**

13 May 2014

Nicole Renvert

### **Global Cooperation and Economies of Recognition: The Case of NGOs**

21 May 2014

Volker Heins

### **Global Cooperation in Corporations**

3 June 2014

Svenja Falk

**Hybrid Spaces. Los Angeles as an Arrival City in Contemporary Chicano Literature**  
17 June 2014  
Carla Gierich

**Lessons from Innovation Systems: Increased (Global) Cooperation Potential Through the Application of Diffusion Principles. Part I: Global Co-operations and a Negotiator's Willingness and Capability to Effectively Implement Negotiation Results at Home**  
24 June 2014  
Bettina Burger-Menzel

**Learning the Culture of Silence: The Politics of Forgetting in Sierra Leonean Education**  
1 July 2014  
Mneesha Gellman

**Democratizing Decision-making on Global Issues: Learning From and Re-considering History**  
8 July 2014  
Ayşem Mert

**Transnational Organized Crime between Europe and China: Challenges and Prospects for Law Enforcement Cooperation**  
22 July 2014  
Hongming Cheng

**Can the Subaltern Speak? Western Feminism and Muslim Women's Identities in Pakistan**  
29 July 2014  
Shirin Zubair

**From Gift to Curse? Ambiguity as a Problematic Feature of India's Foreign Policy Doctrine** (based on a paper co-authored with Herbert Wulf)  
19 August 2014  
Tobias Debiel

**Approaches to the Study of Diasporas: The Case of Imazighen (Berbers) in Europe**  
26 August 2014  
Angela Suárez Collado

**East African Fiction and the Writing of Development**  
9 September 2014  
Martina Kopf

**Global Cooperation and its Implementation: The Acting Self**  
16 September 2014  
Bettina Burger-Menzel

**Perception of Cooperation and Conflict**  
30 September 2014  
Felix Bethke

**Traditional Justice: Responses to Children in Conflict with the Law in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, and Sierra Leone**  
7 October 2014  
Joshua Dankoff

**Hybridity: Cooperating for Peace?**  
14 October 2014  
Pol Bargañés-Pedreny

**The Right to Learn Our Mother Tongue: Indigenous Education in Mexico and El Salvador**  
21 October 2014  
Mneesha Gellman

**Global Passions: The Role of Emotional Experience in Thinkers of the Global Justice Movement**  
28 October 2014  
Christine Unrau

**Iranian Religious Minorities as a Diaspora in Germany**  
11 November 2014  
Ariane Sadjed

**Discourses about Climate Change Mitigation**  
18 November 2014  
Jeffrey Broadbent

**Implicit Ethics: Normative Claims to Culture in Multilateral Negotiations**  
25 November 2014  
Stefan Groth

**The DAC and the South – A failed Encounter? Strategies of Association and Participation in the 2000s**  
9 December 2014  
Isaline Bergamaschi

## Käte Meets DIE Colloquiums

The Käte Meets DIE Colloquium provides a forum for exchange and debate for fellows and colleagues from the Käte Hamburger Kolleg/ Centre for Global Cooperation Research and the German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE). Presentation of a topic by a Centre fellow is followed by a response from a DIE researcher before the meeting is opened up for general discussion.

**Back to Concerts of Power? Understanding Informality in Global Governance**  
24 April 2014  
Andrew Cooper

## Further Events

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

### Why Multiculturalism Is Not Dead

22 January 2014

Duisburg, H2Office  
Public lecture with Volker Heins and Asli Sevindim

### Convivialism: Beyond the Ideologies of the Past

3 February 2014  
Essen, KWI  
Public lecture with Alain Caillé  
Organized jointly with the KWI

### New Alliances for Global Public Goods? What Emerging Powers Expect of Germany and the EU

9–10 September 2014

Berlin  
International sef: Expert Workshop  
Organized jointly with sef:

### Experiences in the Creation of the Square of the European Promise

25 September 2014  
Essen, KWI  
Public lecture with Jochen Gerz  
Organized jointly with the KWI

### Homophobia – No Idea, What That Is

10 November 2014

Essen, KWI  
Public lecture with Klaus Theweleit  
Opening event of the lecture series 'Homophobia in the Global Context'  
Organized jointly with the KWI

### Homophobia in South Africa and Uganda

24 November 2014

Essen, KWI  
Public lecture with Rita Schäfer  
Lecture series 'Homophobia in the Global Context'  
Organized jointly with the KWI

### God hates Fa(n)gs: Homophobia, Religious Rights and Pop Culture in the USA

15 December 2014

Essen, KWI  
Public lecture with Peter Rehberg  
Lecture series 'Homophobia in the Global Context'  
Organized jointly with the KWI

## Publications 2014

### Publications of the Centre

#### Global Dialogues

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

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

- 66 ■ *Convivialist Manifesto. A Declaration of Interdependence*, with an introduction by Frank Adloff, transl. from the French by Margaret Clarke, Global Dialogues 3, Duisburg 2014: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).

- Böckenförde, Markus (ed.) (2014). *A Multi-disciplinary Mosaic: Reflections on International Security and Global Cooperation*, with contributions by Siddharth Mallavaru, Lothar Brock, Bernd Lahno, Noemi Gal-Or, Sarah van Beurden, Morgan Brigg, Jan Aart Scholte, Steven Pierce, Abou Jeng, Peter Thiery, Hung-jen Wang, Herbert Wulf, Dong Wang, Jaroslava Gajdošová, Birgit Schwelling, Stephen Brown, Mario Schmidt, Isaline Bergamaschi, Christian Meyer, Mathieu Rousselin, Margret Thalwitz, Gianluca Grimalda, Jessica Schmidt, Marlies Ahlert, and David Chandler, Global Dialogues 4, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).
- Leggewie, Claus (ed.) (2014). *Kooperation ohne Akteure? Automatismen in der Globalisierung*, with contributions by Claudia Liebrand, Theo Röhle, Christoph Lattemann, Birger P. Priddat, Hille Haker, and Benjamin Seibel, Global Dialogues 5, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).

#### Global Cooperation Research Papers

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

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

- Wulf, Herbert (2014). *Is India Fit for a Role in Global Governance? The Predicament of Fragile Domestic Structures and Institutions*, Global Cooperation Research Papers 4, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).
- Heins, Volker M. (2014). *Global Cooperation and Economies of Recognition: The Case of NGOs*, Global Cooperation Research Papers 5, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).
- Brigg, Morgan (2014). *Culture, 'Relationality', and Global Cooperation*, Global Cooperation Research Papers 6, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).

- Schmidt, Mario (2014). *'It Will Always Be with Us': Corruption as an Ontological Fact among Kenyan Luo*, Global Cooperation Research Papers 7, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).

- Weiss, Thomas G. (2014). *Humanitarianism's Contested Culture in War Zones*, with commentaries by David Chandler and Dennis Dijkzeul, Global Cooperation Research Papers 8, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).

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#### Annual Reports

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

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

- Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21) (2014). *Global Cooperation Research 2013, Annual Report 2*, Duisburg.

#### Other Publications

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- Adloff, Frank et al. (eds.) (2014). *Kultursoziologie: Klassische Texte – Aktuelle Debatten*, Frankfurt/New York: Campus Verlag.
- Adloff, Frank, and Leggewie, Claus (eds.) (2014). *Das konvivialistische Manifest. Für eine neue Kunst des Zusammenlebens*, hrsg. in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research Duisburg, Bielefeld: Transcript.
- Adloff, Frank (2014). '„Es gibt schon ein richtiges Leben im falschen.“ Konvivialismus – zum Hintergrund einer Debatte', in Frank Adloff, and Claus Leggewie (eds.), *Das konvivialistische Manifest. Für eine neue Kunst des Zusammenlebens*, Bielefeld: Transcript, 7–31.
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- Adloff, Frank (2014). 'Foundations and the Charisma of Giving. A Historical Sociology of Philanthropy in Germany and the United States', *Voluntas. International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*. (published online first: 28 August)
- Ahlert, Marlies, Breyer, Friedrich, and Schwettmann, Lars (2014). *How You Ask is What You Get: Willingness-to-Pay for a QALY in Germany*, DIW Discussion Paper 1384, Berlin: German Institute for Economic Research.
- Ahlert, Marlies, and Pfarr, Christian (2014). *Attitudes of Germans towards Distributive Issues in the German Health System*, Discussion Paper 05-14, Economics Department, University of Bayreuth.
- Ahlert, Marlies, and Schwettmann, Lars (2014). 'Allokation medizinischer Ressourcen – Eine Übersicht experimenteller Ergebnisse zur Akzeptanz von Verteilungsregeln', *PharmacoEconomics – German Research Articles* 2013/11 (2): 89–100. (published online first: 15 April)

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- Ahlert, Marlies (2014). 'International Cooperation in Negotiations – A Critical View on Applications of Economic Theory', in Markus Böckenförde (ed.), *A Multi-disciplinary Mosaic: Reflections on International Security and Global Cooperation*, Global Dialogues 6, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research, 100–2.
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- Baumann, Rainer (with Gunther Hellmann, and Wolfgang Wagner) (2014). *Deutsche Außenpolitik. Eine Einführung*, 2. Auflage, Grundwissen Politik, Band 39, Wiesbaden: Springer VS.
- Baumann, Rainer, and Stengel, Frank (2014). 'Foreign Policy Analysis, Globalization and Non-State Actors: State-Centric After all?', *Journal of International Relations and Development* 17 (4): 489–521.
- Bergamaschi, Isaline (2014). 'Building State Capacities? The Case of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Unit in Mali', in Thomas Birschenk and Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan (eds.), *States at Work: Dynamics of African Bureaucracies*, Leiden: Brill, 271–99.
- 68 ■ Bergamaschi, Isaline et al. (2014). 'Introduction: Rwanda 20 Years after the Genocide: Reflecting on Intervention and Reconciliation', *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding* 8 (4): 273–79.
- Bergamaschi, Isaline, and Diawara, Mahamadou (2014). 'The French Military Intervention in Mali: Not Only Franc-afrique but Definitely Postcolonial', in Tony Chafer and Bruno Charbonneau (eds.), *Peace Operations in the Francophone World: Global Governance Meets Post-colonialism*, Abingdon/New York: Routledge, 137–52.
- Bergamaschi, Isaline (2014). 'Security and Cooperation: An Insight to International Dilemmas in Mali?', in Markus Böckenförde (ed.), *A Multi-disciplinary Mosaic: Reflections on International Security and Global Cooperation*, Global Dialogues 4, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research, 72–4.
- Bergamaschi, Isaline (2014). 'The Fall of a Donor Darling: The Role of Aid in Mali's Crisis', *The Journal of Modern African Studies* 52: 347–78.
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- Bethke, Felix, Bayer, Markus, and Lambach, Daniel (2014). *The Democratic Dividend of Non-violent Resistance*, Research Paper, [http://www.academia.edu/5454424/Non-Violent\\_Resistance\\_and\\_the\\_Survival\\_of\\_Democratic\\_Regimes](http://www.academia.edu/5454424/Non-Violent_Resistance_and_the_Survival_of_Democratic_Regimes).
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- Burger-Menzel, Bettina (with Victoria Büsch) (2014). 'Staatliche Förderung von Kreativitätspotenzialen in einer alternden Gesellschaft?', in Martin Knoke et al. (eds.), *Das Publicness-Puzzle. Öffentliche Aufgabenerfüllung zwischen Markt und Staat*, Lage: Jacobs Verlag, 67–76.
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## T

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## U

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## W

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- Weinlich, Silke (2014). 'Ducking for Cover? Emerging Powers at the UN', *Third World Quarterly* 35 (10): 1829–44.
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## Z

## Fellows

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



**Prof. Andrew Cooper (Ph.D.)**  
*University of Waterloo, Canada*

- Senior Fellow, January–April 2014
- Project: The Rise of Informal Summitry with Special Reference to the G20 and the BRICS: Implications for Global Governance
- Research areas: The shifting global hierarchy and adaptive forms of global and regional governance; informal hub and focal point institutions with an emphasis on the G20 and the BRICS summit processes; marginalization and resilience of middle and small states; conventional and unconventional diplomacy; individual national and transnational change-agents and norm entrepreneurs
- 2013–: Associate Research Fellow, United Nations University Institute-Comparative Regional Integration Studies, Belgium
- 2011–: Professor of Political Science, Balsillie School of International Affairs, University of Waterloo
- 2010–: Director, Centre for the Study on Rapid Global Change, University of Waterloo
- 2009: Canada-US Fulbright Research Chair, Center on Public Diplomacy, University of Southern California, USA
- 2000: Fulbright Scholar, Western Hemisphere Program, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, DC
- 1994–: Professor of Political Science, University of Waterloo
- Visiting professorships at Harvard University, the Australian National University, and Stellenbosch University in South Africa; Léger Fellowship, Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
- Extensive expertise and consulting work, e.g. as member of the advisory board of both the GARNET Network of Excellence and the *Hague Journal of Diplomacy*, and of the first Warwick Commission on the multilateral trading system



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

- Senior Fellow, April–September 2014
- Project: Lessons from Innovation Systems: Increased (Global) Cooperation Potential through the Application of Diffusion Principles
- Research areas: Markets, workable competition, and public policy; creativity and conditions for innovative behaviour; innovation systems, diffusion potentials and public policy; knowledge societies and (open) interactive learning; technological catching-up and social innovations; biotechnology, intellectual property, and development economics
- 2000–: Professor of Economics (with a special interest in competition and technology policy), Department of Business and Management, Brandenburg University of Applied Sciences
- 2013–2017: Member of the Scientific Committee of the German-Argentinian University Center (Centro Universitario Argentino-Alemán/Deutsch-argentinisches Hochschulzentrum), Buenos Aires
- 2003–2013: Visiting researcher: Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, Mexico City; Karl Eller Center for Entrepreneurship, University of Arizona, USA; Georgia Institute of Technology, USA
- 1991–2000: Various positions as researcher and economic analyst (with strategic functions at national and European level) in research bodies and industry
- Extensive consultancy work, e.g. most recently as educational adviser to the European University Association's 'Alfa Puentes' project in Costa Rica and to the German Academic Exchange Service's 'Dualmex' project in Mexico and Germany



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

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

In 2014, the Centre was home to 35 fellows, 17 male and 18 female, hailing from research institutions based in 16 countries across four continents. Fellows' research projects fall within the ambit of one or other of the Centre's four research units, but their work is conducted independently within the Centre. Fellows are the 'building-blocks' of the Centre's research programme, contributing to events, publications, and ongoing interdisciplinary discussions. With its four levels of fellowship, the Centre offers a place for reflection and exchange open to individuals from every region of the world – renowned scholars and promising young academics from the humanities and social and natural sciences, as well as selected practitioners from the field.



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

- Fellow, August 2013–February 2014
- Project: Experimental Analysis of the Behavioural Foundations of Global Cooperation
- Research areas: Experimental economics; behavioural bases of cooperation; globalization; individual sense of distributive justice, fairness, merit, and deservedness; cultural comparative analysis
- 2014–: Researcher, Kiel Institute for the World Economy, Germany
- 2009–: Lecturer, Department of Economics, Jaume I University
- 2008–2009: Research Fellow, IN + Center for Innovation, Technology and Policy Research, Instituto Superior Técnico, Lisbon
- 2006: Co-ordinator of the research programme 'Globalisation and Regional Integration: Their Impacts on Employment and Inequality in EU Neighbouring Countries', part of a research project on 'Inequality: Mechanisms, Effects, and Policies' funded by the European Commission
- 2005: Co-principal investigator on the project 'Globalization, Trust, and Cooperation: An Experimental Analysis', funded by the National Science Foundation (USA)
- 2003–2004: External Collaborator, International Policy Group, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland
- 2003: Ph.D. in economics from the University of Southampton, UK; dissertation title: 'Individual Choice, Social Norms and Growth'
- 2002–2007: Research Fellow and Teaching Fellow, Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation, University of Warwick, UK
- July 1996: Roberto Franceschi Award for the best final-year dissertation in development economics, Bocconi University, Italy



**Prof. Dr Enrique Saravia**  
Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

- Senior Fellow, September–December 2014
- Project: A Latin American Perspective on Global Governance and International Technical Cooperation
- Research areas: Public policy, strategy and development; cultural policy and management; state reform in Latin America; global governance
- 2012: 3-month fellowship, Käthe Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research
- 2012–: Senior Consultant, Instituto Itaú Cultural, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- 2012–: Executive President, Instituto Saravia, Rio de Janeiro
- 2011–: Visiting Professor, Graduate Programme in Public Policy, Strategies and Development, Institute of Economics, University of Rio de Janeiro
- 2011–2013: Member, Task Force Latin America 2060, Frederick S. Pardee Center for the Study of the Longer-Range Future, Boston University, USA
- 2010–: Project Co-ordinator, Getulio Vargas Foundation, Rio de Janeiro
- 2007–: Visiting Professor, Andean University Simon Bolivar, Ecuador
- 2005: Ph.D. in law and public administration, University of Paris I (Panthéon-Sorbonne)
- 1987–2012 Consultant to the presidency in various Brazilian ministries and government institutions
- Various positions as consultant and expert adviser to the UN, the Organization of American States, the World Bank, and others
- Member of the editorial board of the *Revista Argentina de Políticas Públicas* (Buenos Aires), the *International Journal of Arts Management* (Montreal), *Política e Administração* (Rio de Janeiro), *Droit et Économie de la Régulation* (Paris), and *Dice Dossier/ACRONIM Database* (London)



**Dr Nicole Renvert**  
Formerly of the German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Berlin

- Postdoc Fellow, February–May 2014
- Project: Of Trust and Fear: Middle Eastern Research Institutes as Partners for European Foundations and Think Tanks
- Research areas: International relations; security studies; transatlantic relations; peace- and conflict studies; transnational networks; reconciliation; gender studies
- 2014–: Member of the Management Board, Asia Pacific Committee of German Business, Berlin
- 2013: Dr phil: NRW School of Governance, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany; dissertation on the role of German political foundations in transatlantic relations
- 2008–2014: Researcher, German Institute for International and Security Affairs (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, SWP)
- 2005–2007: Project Director, International Relations Programme, Robert Bosch Stiftung, Germany
- 2004–2005: Visiting fellowships: Department of Policy Planning, German Foreign Office; American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, Washington, DC; Institute for Foreign Relations, Stuttgart, Germany
- 2001–2005: Director, Transatlantic Project, Bertelsmann Foundation, Germany
- 2000–2001: Researcher, NATO Mediterranean Dialogue, International Relations Programme, Aspen Institute, Berlin



**Prof. Dr Dr Marlies Ahlert**  
Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

- Senior Fellow, April 2013–March 2014
- Project: Cooperation in Negotiations – Theory, Experiments, Case Studies
- Research areas: Social choice theory; experimental economics; health economics; cooperation in negotiations
- 1996–: Professor of Economics, with a special interest in microeconomics and public economics, Martin Luther University
- 1994–1996: Acting Professor of Economics, University of Siegen, Germany
- 1994: Habilitation (post-doctoral qualification), University of Osnabrück, Germany
- 1986–1994: Assistant, Department of Economics, University of Osnabrück
- 1977–1979: Assistant, Department of Mathematics, University of Bielefeld, Germany
- Various positions in committees in the German health-sector
- Conduct of various medical and financial projects funded by the German Research Foundation (ongoing)



**Prof. Siddharth Mallavarapu (Ph.D.)**  
South Asian University, India

- Senior Fellow, May–July 2014
- Project: Cognitive Studies and Institutional Designs for Cooperation
- Research areas: Politics of knowledge; cognition, politics and well-being; global governance and systemic power transition theories; International Relations theory; institutions; intellectual histories of the global South
- 2013: 3-month fellowship, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/ Centre for Global Cooperation Research
- 2012–: Associate Professor and Chairperson, Department of International Relations, South Asian University
- 2005–: Assistant Professor, Centre for International Politics, Organisation and Disarmament, School of International Studies, Jawaharal Nehru University, India
- 2005: Ph.D., Jawaharal Nehru University; doctoral thesis resulted in the book *Banning the Bomb: The Politics of Norm Creation* (2007)
- Researcher on the project 'The Post-Transatlantic Age: A Twenty First Century Concert of Powers', conducted by the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt and funded by the Compagnia di San Paolo (Italy), the Volkswagenstiftung (Germany), and the Riksbankens Jubileumsfond (Sweden)
- Co-editor (with Kanti Bajpai) of two books on Indian contributions to International Relations theory (2005), and co-editor (with B. S. Chimni) of *International Relations: Perspectives for the Global South* (2012)



**Prof. Dong Wang (Ph.D.)**  
University of Turku, Finland

- Senior Fellow, March 2013–February 2014
- Project: Chinese Conceptions of Effective and Just Global Governance (with special reference to intellectual property rights)
- Research areas: US–China relations; Chinese foreign relations; modern and contemporary Chinese history; the interaction of China with the outside world
- Professor of Contemporary Chinese History and Director of the Centre for East Asian Studies, University of Turku
- Research Associate, Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, Harvard University
- 2002–2009: Professor of Chinese History and Executive Director of the East-West Institute of International Studies, Gordon College, USA
- Publications on contemporary Chinese history and foreign relations, with particular emphasis on the interaction between China and the outside world as exhibited in the fields of: international organizations, nationalism, international law, charities, the environment, urban development, heritage, religion, art, the economy, and US–China relations



**Prof. Dr Bernd Lahno**  
Frankfurt School of Finance & Management, Germany

- Senior Fellow, February 2013–January 2014
- Project: Norms and Rules as a Foundation of Social Cooperation; including the sub-projects: (1) Strategic Problems in Information Transmission, (2) Team Reasoning as a Form of Rule-Following Behaviour, and (3) Can a Social Contract be Shaped by an Invisible Hand?
- Research areas: Trust and cooperation; choice theory; philosophy of economics; collective intentionality and team reasoning; rational-choice analysis of communication; rule-following behaviour; conceptual foundations of contract theory
- 2006–: Professor of Philosophy and Quantitative Methods, Department of Legal Studies and Ethics, Frankfurt School of Finance & Management
- 2002: Habilitation (post-doctoral qualification) with a work on trust, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany
- 2001–2006: Research and Teaching Assistant, Department of Philosophy, University of Duisburg-Essen
- Founding and chief editor of *Rationality, Markets and Morals*, an interdisciplinary open-access journal at the intersection of philosophy and economics



**Prof. Dr Lothar Brock**  
Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF), Germany

- Senior Expert Fellow, February 2013–January 2014
- Project: Cooperation in Conflict. Civilizing Difference?
- Research areas: International cooperation: institutional and normative aspects; legalization and the use of force at the international level; protecting people in conflict; democratic wars; dynamics of securitization; North–South relations
- 2013–: Head of the Academic Advisory Council, Development and Peace Foundation, Bonn
- 2006–: Visiting Professor, PRIF
- 2004–: Lecturer (Professor Emeritus), Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
- 2003–2013: Member of the International Review Panel, National Centre of Competence in Research North–South, Bern
- 1981–2005: Head of Research Groups, intermittent member of the Executive Council, PRIF
- 1979–2004: Professor of Political Science, Goethe University, main focus on International Relations
- Consultancy work for various academic journals and for institutions such as the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

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

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



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

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



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

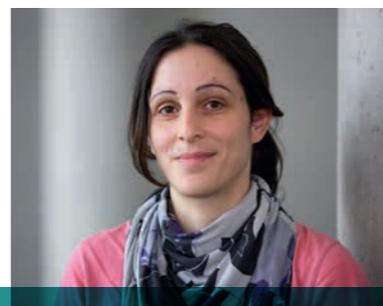
- Postdoc Fellow, April 2014–February 2015
- Project: Developing Africa in Colonial and Postcolonial Imaginations
- Research areas: African literatures and cultures; theoretical and methodological approaches to reading fiction as a source of knowledge; reception of 20th-century colonialism in European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

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**Prof. Elena Pulcini**  
University of Florence, Italy

- Senior Fellow, January–June 2014
- Project: The Passion for Giving
- Research areas: Critical theory of modernity; modern individualism; theory of passion; theory of the feminine subject; gift theory; philosophy of care; philosophy of the global age, with special reference to the transformations of the self and the social bond and to the link between fear, responsibility, and care
- 2012–: Vice-president, Bureau du M.A.U.S.S. (Mouvement Anti-Utilitariste en Sciences Sociales)
- 2009–: Founder and co-ordinator, Seminar of Social Philosophy, University of Florence (in collaboration with the universities of Turin and Bologna); research focus ‘Happiness and Capitalism’
- 2009–2011: Principal Investigator on the PRIN (Projects of National Interest) project ‘Passion and Politics in the Global Age’, funded by the Italian Ministry for Education, University and Research
- 2004–: Professor of Social Philosophy, University of Florence
- 2004–: Co-coordinator, Seminar of Political Philosophy, University of Florence
- 2001–2003: Associate Professor of Social Philosophy, University of Florence
- Member of the scientific committees of several Italian journals: *Iride*, *Iris*, *La società degli individui*, *Politica e società*
- Participant in various research projects run by ATHENA (Advanced Thematic Network in Activities in Women’s Studies in Europe, co-ordinated by the University of Utrecht, Netherlands) and PRIN (Projects of National Interest, funded by the Italian Ministry of Education, University and Research)



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

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



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

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



**Prof. Dr Shirin Zubair**  
Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan

- Senior Fellow, April–September 2014
- Project: Language and (Trans)Cultural Identity: Deconstructing Colonial Discourses of English in Postcolonial Pakistan
- Research areas: New literacy studies; sociolinguistics; postcolonial theory; feminism and gender; English studies in Pakistan
- 2013: Senior Research Fellow, Berlin Graduate School of Muslim Cultures & Societies, Freie Universität Berlin
- 2011: Member of the editorial advisory board, *Journal of Law and Social Research*, Gillani Law College, Bahauddin Zakariya University
- 2010: Visiting Scholar, Department of International Development, University of East Anglia, UK
- 2009–2010: Adjunct Professor, Lehigh University, USA
- 2009: Scholar Rescue Fellowship, Institute of International Education, New York
- 2007: Visiting Fulbright Professor, Central College Pella, Iowa, USA
- 2007–: Member of the editorial advisory board, *Pakistan Journal of Women’s Studies: Alam-e-Niswan*, University of Karachi, Pakistan
- 2004–: Professor of English, Bahauddin Zakariya University
- Ph.D. in linguistics from Cardiff University, UK
- Reviewer for various journals, e.g. *Journal of Development Studies*, Routledge: London, and *Compare: A Journal of Comparative and International Education*, Taylor & Francis: London



**Prof. Dr Frank Adloff**  
University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany

- Senior Fellow, October 2013–March 2014
- Project: Gifts of Cooperation: The Relevance of Marcel Mauss
- Research areas: Social theory and cultural sociology; gift giving, philanthropy, and civil society; sociology of emotions; pragmatism and interactionism
- 2010–: Professor of Sociology, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg
- 2009: Habilitation (post-doctoral qualification), University of Göttingen, Germany
- 2007–2010: Professor of Sociology, John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies, Freie Universität Berlin
- 2006–2007: Max Weber Fellow, European University Institute, Florence, Italy
- 2004: Theodor Heuss Lecturer, New School for Social Research, New York
- 2002–2007: Assistant Professor, Institute of Sociology, University of Göttingen



**Jaroslava Gajdošová, Ph.D.**  
University of New York in Prague, Czech Republic

- Fellow, September 2013–August 2014
- Project: *Transitional Justice and Collective Memory between Impunity and Oblivion: Cultural Translation of Global Justice in Czech and East German Post-communist Transition*
- Research areas: Post-totalitarian societies and democracy; collective identity and memory; social condition, habitus, gender; critical theory and phenomenology
- 2011–: Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of New York in Prague
- 2010–: Assistant Professor, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Anglo-American University, Prague
- 2003–2010: Ph.D. in Sociology, New School for Social Research, New York; dissertation title: 'Literary Field as a Question of Collective Identity: The German Case'
- Alfred Schutz Memorial Award in Philosophy and Sociology, New School for Social Research, New York



**Dr Mario Schmidt**  
Formerly of the Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

- Postdoc Fellow, September 2013–August 2014
- Project: 'Democracy Died today' – Food, Money and Votes During the Kenyan General Election 2013
- Research areas: Economic anthropology (esp. theories of exchange and money); French anthropology (esp. Marcel Mauss, Collège de Sociologie, Levi-Strauss); linguistic anthropology; anthropology of food; East African cultures (esp. coastal Algonquian cultures); Native American Cultures
- 2014–: Researcher at the a.r.t.e.s. Graduate School for the Humanities Cologne, University of Cologne, Germany
- 2010–2013: Research fellow and scholarship holder on the postgraduate programme 'Value and Equivalence', Goethe University; dissertation title: 'Circulating Fetishes and Interlaced Monetization: About Wampum and Beaver Pelts as Maussian "objets sociaux totaux" in the Colonial Economy of Northeast North America during the 17th Century'
- 2010: MA, Goethe University; thesis title: 'The Making and Unmaking of Luo Cuisine'
- 2005–2010: Studies in anthropology, philosophy, and African languages, Goethe University



**Dr habil. Birgit Schwelling**  
University of Konstanz, Germany

- Fellow, October 2013–September 2014
- Project: *The Global Regime of Transitional Justice*
- Research areas: Political cultures (esp. 20th century); cultures and politics of remembrance (esp. 20th century); transitional justice; cultural and societal dimensions of European integration
- 2012–2013: Visiting Professor, Department of Cultural Sociology, University of Konstanz
- 2009–2012: Director, 'History and Memory' research group, University of Konstanz
- 2010: Senior Teaching Fellow, International Graduate Centre for the Study of Culture, Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany
- 2008: Visiting Fellow, University College London
- 2000–2008: Assistant Professor, Faculty of Cultural Studies, European University Viadrina, Frankfurt (Oder), Germany
- Reviewer for, amongst others: Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes, Volkswagen Foundation, and Austrian Science Fund
- Co-editor of the 'Memory Cultures' series (publ. Transcript) and the *Jahrbuch für Politik und Geschichte* (Politics and History Yearbook, publ. Franz Steiner)

## Research Unit 3 'Global Governance Revisited'



**Dr Felix Bethke**  
Formerly of the University of Greifswald, Germany

- Postdoc Fellow, April 2014–March 2015
- Project: Perceptions of Conflict and Cooperation
- Research areas: African politics; peace and conflict studies; sociology of international relations; state failure
- 2013: Study commissioned by the University of Duisburg-Essen, 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, University of Duisburg-Essen
- 2008–2010: Research Associate, Institute for Development and Peace, University of Duisburg-Essen
- 2008: Diploma in Political Science, Goethe University, Germany



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

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



**Prof. Hongming Cheng, LL.M.**  
University of Saskatchewan, Canada

- Senior Fellow, April–September 2014
- Project: *Understanding Transnational Organized Crime and Law between the EU and China*
- Research areas: White-collar and corporate crime in the global context; international criminal justice and cooperation; transnational organized crime; transnational financial regulation; global corporations, corporate governance, and corporate social responsibility; securities regulation; Chinese law and society
- 2014: Official Academic Visitor, Centre for Criminology, University of Oxford
- 2013: Visiting Professor, Nankai University and East China Normal University, PRC
- 2010: Invited Individual Expert, 12th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Salvador, Brazil
- 2009–: Expert on insider-trading regulation, ProCon.org
- 2008: Visiting Professor, East China Normal University, PRC
- 2007–: Associate Professor of Law, Crime and Justice, University of Saskatchewan
- 2005–2007: Foreign Expert Fellow, School of Law, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, PRC
- 2004–2005: Assistant Professor, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, St Thomas University, USA
- 2004: Ph.D. in Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Canada
- 2003–2004: Founding Director and Senior Fellow, Sino-West Legal Studies Centre, a joint enterprise of the University of Nottingham Ningbo campus and the Zhejiang Wanli University, PRC



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

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



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

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



**Prof. Noemi Gal-Or, LL.B.**  
*Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Canada*

- Senior Fellow, October 2013–April 2014
- Project: Global Governance in Flux: Justice Institutions, International Responsibility, and Cultural Diversity
- Research areas: International law and organizations; international political economy and integration; conflict management and resolution; political violence and terrorism; migration; political and social movements; religion and politics; women in politics and law
- 2002–: Director, Institute for Transborder Studies, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
- 1998: LL.B., University of British Columbia, Canada
- 1991–: Professor of Politics and International Law, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
- Ph.D. in Political Science, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland
- Practising lawyer in Canadian and International Law
- Active member of the Canadian Bar Association (CBA)
- Consultancy work for, amongst others, the Solicitor General of Canada and the government of Israel; currently on the intervener team acting for the CBA in *Kazemi et al. v. Islamic Republic of Iran et al. SCC*, 2013–2014
- Manuscript referee for, amongst others: *Leiden Journal of International Law*; *Canadian Journal of Political Science*; and *St Antony's International Review* (Oxford)

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



**Mneesha Gellman, Ph.D.**  
Formerly of the University of Sierra Leone

- Postdoc Fellow, April–January 2015
- Project: Shaming and Claiming: Ethnic Minority Social Movements in Mexico, Turkey, and El Salvador
- Research areas: Minority rights; social movements; language politics; democratization; politics of multiculturalism and pluri-ethnicity
- 2013–2014: Visiting Lecturer, Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone
- 2009–2011: Teaching Assistant, Northwestern University
- 2008–2013: Ph.D. in Comparative Politics and International Relations, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA, with research stations in Mexico, Turkey, and El Salvador
- 2008: Research Assistant, Northwestern University
- 2007–2008: Research Assistant, University of Queensland, Australia
- 2006–2007: MA in International Studies/Peace and Conflict Resolution, Department of Political Science, University of Queensland, fully funded with a Rotary Foundation World Peace Fellowship
- 2006–2007: Three-month stay as Conflict Manager at the Khmer Institute of Democracy, Phnom Penh
- 2006: Conflict Analyst, United Nations Development Programme, Buenos Aires; and Elections Observer for the Organization of American States, Sucre, Bolivia



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

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



**Dr Mathieu Rousselin**  
Formerly of the University of Sankt Gallen, Switzerland

- Postdoc Fellow, January–December 2014
- Project: Territories and Resistance: Tunisia as Democratization Laboratory
- Research areas: European integration; the European Neighbourhood Policy and Euro-Mediterranean relations; Europeanization and European external governance; rule transfer and diffusion approaches; social movement theory; territories and territorialization; Franco-German cooperation
- 2013: Associate Postdoc Fellow, Research Unit 3, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research, one-year fellowship funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation
- 2012: Doctoral thesis: 'What's Behind the Choice for Europe? The Worldwide Transfer of European Rules, Standards and Policies', University of St. Gallen
- 2009–2011: Co-founder and Academic Co-ordinator, Chios Institute for Mediterranean Affairs, Greece
- 2008–2012: Researcher, Centre for Governance and Culture in Europe, and Academic Assistant to the Chair of European Politics, both at the University of St. Gallen
- 2007–2008: Tutor and Research Assistant, College of Europe, Brussels
- 2007: Master in European Advanced Interdisciplinary Studies, College of Europe, Poland



**Dr Abou Jeng**  
Formerly of the University of Warwick, United Kingdom

- Postdoc Fellow, June 2013–May 2014
- Project: Memory, Human Rights, and Democratization in Africa
- Research areas: Human rights; governance and constitutionalism; globalization; international law; democracy; memory; transitional justice
- 2014–: Head of Research (Advocacy), Reporting and Analysis Unit, Human Rights Section HQ, United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur, New York
- 2011–2012: Associate Research Fellow, Centre for Human Rights in Practice, University of Warwick
- 2010: Ph.D. in international law, University of Warwick
- 2007–2011: Tutor and Lecturer, School of Law, University of Warwick
- 2003–2005: Senior Legal Officer and Board Secretary, National Water and Electricity Department, The Gambia
- Awarded the Calcutt Subject Prize for Outstanding Performance in Individual Subjects, University of Wales, UK
- Number of consultancy projects including an evaluation of governance, rule of law, and constitutionalism in The Gambia and impact assessments for human rights and humanitarian law projects
- Publications on international law, peacebuilding, and the African Union



**Dr Kai Koddenbrock**  
Formerly of the University of Bremen, Germany

- Postdoc Fellow, September 2013–August 2014
- Project: *A Democratic Ethos of Intervention? Attitudes towards Political Struggle in Western Humanitarianism and Peacebuilding*
- Research areas: Intervention; social theory; anthropology of the state; international political economy; financial markets
- 2014–: Lecturer, Institute for Political Science, RWTH Aachen, Germany
- 2013: Doctoral dissertation: 'The Ambiguous Practice of Intervention. A Critique of the Self-Evidence of Humanitarianism and Peacekeeping in the Congo', University of Bremen
- April–June 2013: Senior researcher, Global Public Policy Institute, Berlin, working on a study on the imbalances of humanitarian action for the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 2011–2014: Teaching positions at the universities of Magdeburg and Duisburg-Essen, Germany
- 2011: Visiting Scholar, Department of Middle Eastern, South Asian and African Studies, Columbia University, New York
- 2008–2009: Research Associate, Global Public Policy Institute, Berlin
- 2004–2009: Consultancy assignments for e.g.: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, Eschborn, Germany; UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, New York
- Reviewer for the *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding*; *Ethical Perspectives*; and *Resilience*



**Dr Jessica Schmidt**  
Formerly of the University of Westminster, United Kingdom

- Postdoc Fellow, August 2013–July 2014
- Project: *Crisis of Legitimacy and the Rise of Democracy as Social Form: The Growing Importance of Democratic Governance Support in the Global South*
- Research areas: Changing discourses of democracy and the 'illusion' of autonomy; the shift from political to social understandings in international politics; agency, performativity, and the decline of the subject; complexity, resilience, and governance; pragmatism and new materialism
- 2011–2013: Visiting Lecturer, Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Westminster, London
- 2009–2013: Ph.D. studies, Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Westminster; Dissertation: 'Democracy Promotion in a Post-political World'
- MA in Political Science, University of Regensburg, Germany
- Book project: 'From Artifice to Life: Democracy Promotion and the Rise of the Social'



**Dr Hung-Jen Wang**  
Formerly of the University of Tübingen, Germany

- Postdoc Fellow, September 2012–January 2014
- Projects: (1) *China's Rising Power and Global Governance*, (2) *Understanding Global Governance and Cooperation: A Comparative Study of the European Union, Great Britain, China, Japan, and the United States*
- Research areas: International Relations theory; international security; global governance; democratization; comparative authoritarianism; Chinese foreign policy; cross-strait relations (China–Taiwan)
- 2012: Ph.D., European Research Center on Contemporary Taiwan, University of Tübingen
- 2007–2009: Teaching Assistantship, Cornell University Graduate School, USA
- 2006–2007: Sage Fellowship, Cornell University
- 2004–2006: Scholarship, Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver, USA
- 2002: MA (with distinction), Queen's University Belfast, UK



**Dr Isaline Bergamaschi**  
Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia

- Fellow, December 2013–June 2014 and December 2014
- Project: *International Intervention in Mali: Transformation and Legitimacy*
- Research areas: Political science; development studies; international studies; postcolonial studies; Latin American studies; international political economy; African studies; development anthropology
- 2012–: Assistant Professor, Department of Politics, Universidad de los Andes
- 2013–: Assistant editor, *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding* (publ. Taylor & Francis)
- 2011–: Reviewer for various academic journals including: *Journal of Development Studies*, *Politique africaine*, *Revue Tiers Monde*
- 2011: Ph.D. in Politics and International Relations, Sciences Po, Paris; Dissertation: 'Le Consensus post-Washington au Mali : Trajectoires, usages et processus d'appropriation' (The Post-Washington Consensus in Mali: Genesis, Trajectories and Processes of Appropriation)
- 2009–2011: Temporary Lecturer and Researcher, Department of Political Science, University of Paris I (Panthéon-Sorbonne)
- 2009–2011: Guest lecturer, Institute of Political Studies of Paris
- 2009–2010: Adjunct Professor, Saint John's University, Paris campus
- 2008–: Research associate, Global Economic Governance Programme, University College, Oxford

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

as of winter 2014

A Central Research Institute of the University of Duisburg-Essen

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as of winter 2014

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.

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Director of the Department 'Law & Anthropology' at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle, Germany

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Professor of Public Law, Public International Law and European Law, Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany

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Director of the Research Unit 'Transnational Conflicts and International Institutions' at the Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB)

\* former member

\*\* new member

## Staff

as of winter 2014

\*former team members



Magdalena Albers, B.A.  
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Student Assistant  
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Prof. Dr Tobias Debiel  
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*Research Assistant  
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*Research Assistant  
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*Student Assistant  
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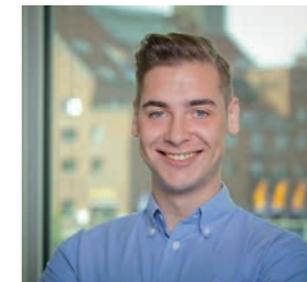
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*Senior Researcher*



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*Project Assistant  
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*Academic Assistant  
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*Student Assistant  
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**Christian Skorupa, B.A.**  
*Student Assistant  
for Event Management*



**Christopher Smith, M.A.**  
*Research Assistant  
for Research Unit 4*



**Christine Unrau, Dipl. Reg.  
Wiss. LA, Research Assistant  
for Research Unit 2**

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*Head of Research Unit 1*



**Gisela Wohlfahrt, M.A.**  
*Research Assistant  
for Research Unit 3*



**Martin Wolf, M.A.**  
*Head of Public Relations*

Tina Berntsen (KHK/GCR21) 6/7, 18/19, 27, 39, 45, 48-50, 54/55

Georg Lukas (© KHK/GCR21) 1, 10/11, 15, 17, 33, 46/47, 50, 52, 53, 56, 58/59

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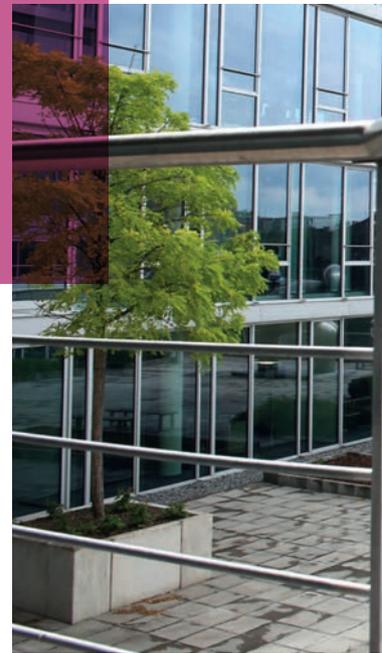
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