

Centre for
**Global
Cooperation
Research**

Global Cooperation – Re:search 2016

Annual Report 5



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Greeting »Käte«

1

Welcome to the Centre



Markus Böckenförde

Tobias Debiel

Claus Leggewie

Dirk Messner

Dear Reader

8 The events of 2016 demonstrated in spectacular fashion that regional and international cooperation is not one-directional, even among democratic states. On the contrary, the majority vote for Brexit in the UK, the discord in the European Union (EU) over the attempt to find a joint solution to the challenges posed by the refugee crisis, and a US election campaign in which the victor was able to garner votes by promising to pull out of or renegotiate international environmental and trade agreements based on 'America First' are telling examples. They are a wake-up call, reinforcing the message that global cooperation is not a steady state which can always be relied on and expanded if necessary, but a process which requires ongoing and active efforts if it is to be sustained.

These events have also shown that facts do not speak for themselves: they must be spoken and how they are spoken and by whom matters. As the examples mentioned at the start show, facts are malleable and truth itself is always contentious. For some time, one of the strands of the Centre's research has explored the role of fiction and narratives in explaining, representing and inventing identities, interpretive frameworks and policy responses. So in 2016, the Centre published *Political Storytelling: From Fact to Fiction*, held a series of events on *Narratives of the Extreme* in cooperation with the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI), Essen, and initiated work on the *Competing Narratives: On the Global Crisis of Liberal Narratives* conference. These works at the Centre have shown that the only way to transform vague descriptions into meaningful and coherent interpretations of reality is through the persuasive power of storytelling with all its intended and unintended consequences.

At the same time, they underline the need, as Helga Trüpel says in her preface, to utilise more innovative and participatory civil society formats for exchange and cooperation with partner countries in order to secure narrative power.

Other research strands in 2016 were no less topical: the work on the failure to establish adequate refugee protection through global cooperation and the in-depth analyses of the dynamics of negotiations in international forums are just two examples mentioned here to whet your curiosity about our Annual Report.

We wish you an inspiring and enjoyable read.

Markus Böckenförde
Tobias Debiel
Claus Leggewie
Dirk Messner

Civil Society: Inspiring and Driving Mutual Understanding

Because of the fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster all those years ago, our children were no longer allowed to play in the sandpit. And recently, a Bavarian gym club has had its training sessions cancelled because the sports hall has been turned into a makeshift shelter for Syrian refugees. As these and many other every-day examples show, international politics has a long reach – all the way to our kitchen tables.

But it is no longer a one-way street. French farmers are joining with others in Europe to make their voices heard in the talks on the free trade agreement between the European Union (EU) and North America. Creative young people are working with refugees, designing language learning software or interactive maps for the newcomers in our societies. Ideas that evolved at the kitchen table are filtering into international politics with untold speed.

Today, in Europe and beyond, civil society is inspiring and driving practical politics. Solidarity, cultural community and education initiatives – organized without any direct input from the state – are becoming increasingly transnational. When the refugee crisis broke, for example, civil society groups were – in many countries – the first to respond.

This engagement is no substitute for, and nor does it excuse the lack of, government action. But for our political institutions, from the local to the European and international level, these trends should prompt an opening of the political space and consensus-building. This is where the Centre for Global Cooperation Research has important contributions to make.

This new openness is increasingly being felt in the European Union's external cultural and education policy. A shift is happening, away from a top-down approach and traditional cultural diplomacy that showcases our own culture towards more innovative and participatory formats for dialogue and cooperation with partner countries. Strengthening the people-to-people dimension should be at its heart, with encounter, the exchange of ideas and shared creativity involving local communities, artists and civil society.



Helga Trüpel

This change is rooted in the awareness that the arts and the creative sector facilitate dialogue and synergies among equals, that they have the power to build firm and lasting bridges on civil society foundations and thus play their part in the evolution and deepening of relations between the EU, its member states and partner countries. This new direction in external cultural relations should aspire to create space for diversity and minorities' cultural life. Mainstream society has much to gain from this, with citizens learning to appreciate globalization as a local (neighbourhood) experience. This is very much in keeping with the spirit of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, with its emphasis on cultural diversity.

Particularly in light of the cultural dimension of the European project, I wish the Centre continued inspiration and success.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Helga Trüpel". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Helga Trüpel
Member of the European Parliament for the Greens/EFA
Group and Vice-Chair of the Committee on Culture and
Education



2

Global Cooperation Outlook

'Better Stories' – Obama's Reflexive Plea and the Role of Narrative in Global Cooperation

Katja Freistein/Frank Gadinger

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¹ The interview is published in English: 'President Obama on What Books Mean to Him', *New York Times*, 16 January 2017, https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/16/books/transcript-president-obama-on-what-books-mean-to-him.html?_r=0; in German: 'Der Leser', *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, 18 January 2017.

In the last weeks of his presidency, Barack Obama gave an interview to the chief book critic of the *New York Times*, Michiko Kakutani, in which he reflected on the role of books and the ways in which reading and writing have been important in his personal and political life.¹ In the times of rising populism and US President Donald Trump's proud anti-intellectualism (which includes not reading books), the interview is astonishing. In the interview, Obama chooses a personal and reflexive tone to explain how writing was partly a way to figure out his identity (he wrote short stories during the beginning of his professional career); how reading fiction gave him the opportunity to understand different perspectives on the world; and that he needed novels for his imagination to at times take him someplace else, as he puts it, 'to get out of my own head'. While most readers would agree with his views, and the reasons why people read novels, Obama also reflected on the power of storytelling in a more general sense, particularly in terms of politics and society.

In a first passage, he recalls the story about a man who had hired him for one of his first jobs and who had said to him: 'the thing that brings people together to have the courage to take action on behalf of their lives is not just that they care about the same issue, it's that they have shared stories'. This man further told him: 'if you learn how to listen to people's stories and can find what's sacred in other people's stories, then you will be able to forge a relationship that lasts'. In a second part, Obama talks about the craft of speechwriting, which he sees as mainly being based on memos and proposals, and thus primarily the left-brain's analytical way of thinking. This also implied that 'you lost track of not just the poetry of fiction, but also the depth of fiction'. For him, 'fiction was a useful reminder of the truths under the surface of what we argue about every day and was a way of seeing and hearing the voices, the multitudes of this country'. In a final passage, Obama explicitly emphasizes the power of storytelling by arguing that 'one of the jobs of political leaders going forward is to tell a better story about what binds us together as a people. And America is unique in having to stitch together all these disparate elements – we're not one race, we're not one tribe, folks didn't arrive



*» One of the great things about our democracy is it expresses itself in all sorts of ways, and that includes people protesting... I would not advise people who feel strongly or are concerned about some of the issues... I wouldn't advise them to be silent. What I would advise... is that elections matter, voting matters, organizing matters, being informed on the issues matters.... «**

* Quotations from Barack Obama's Press conference in Berlin, 17 November 2016, are taken from *The Guardian Online*, live feed at www.theguardian.com, accessed on the same day.

here at the same time. What holds us together is an idea and it's a story about who we are and what's important to us.'

The underexplored role of narrative in politics and cooperation issues

For Obama, the close relationship between stories and politics seems to be at the heart of political life. He mentions many crucial aspects which are currently discussed in the humanities and social sciences under the label of the *narrative turn*.² First, human beings are 'storytelling animals'.³ They employ their cognitive capacities in using the mode of narrative to make sense of puzzling events as well as their own role as active agents in the world. As Jerome Bruner famously remarked, 'we organize our experience and our memory of human happenings mainly in the form of narrative – stories, excuses, myths, reasons for doing and not doing, and so on'.⁴ Hence, storytelling is a social practice, as people understand each other through narrative and build social bonds in terms of collective identity. Second, narrative is a mode of knowing and enacting in the world, which reminds us that language is not a purely technical repertoire we use in communication to make rational arguments. To insist on splitting the real from the fictional, or the myth from the logos, is a move that holds sway in scientific terms, whereas in our everyday language, it constantly becomes clear that the boundaries are blurred. It is not a coincidence that the interpretations of current political events (Brexit, vote for Trump, Erdogan's rise) are often based on novels (Shakespeare), series (House of Cards), and films (The Great Dictator), which, in Obama's words, show 'the truths under the surface'. Moreover, fictional elements – such as for instance the construction of plots – are essential and embedded unconsciously in our communication so that people can understand each other and are able to make sense of different interpretations within specific cultural contexts. It is no coincidence that many cultures use fairytales to convey basic truths about their lives to children from an early age. Third, narratives play a central role in stabilizing fragile identities and mobilizing collective emotions. As Obama says, shared stories can unify and divide. In the political realm, political narratives need to be regularly renewed because they are instrumental in producing legitimacy for (sometimes unpopular) political decision-making under uncertain conditions.

² See for instance, Barbara Czarniawska (2004). *Narratives in Social Science Research*, London: Sage.

³ Alasdair MacIntyre (1984). *After Virtue*, Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 216.

⁴ Jerome Bruner (1991). 'The Narrative Construction of Reality', *Critical Inquiry* 18 (1): 4.

The US presidential election campaign, which resulted in Trump becoming president, reminded us that the power of storytelling ('Make America great again') follows different criteria than the purely rational logic of the better argument. Although many people may have been shocked about the missing ethos of Trump and the explicit blurring of the line between facts and lies ('alternative facts'), truth is not necessarily key to the power of storytelling activities. Think of former German chancellor Helmut Kohl, who promised 'flourishing landscapes' in East Germany soon after German re-unification – a promise rather than a political programme, but in line with what many people apparently wanted to hear at the time. The mode of narration involves a highly emotional and performative dimension, which makes narratives different from forms of political communication pointing to facts. Stories function as affective triggers because emotions and narratives are deeply intertwined, evoking more than cognitive responses from their audience. Finally, 'successful' storytelling depends on the craft of providing a narrative towards the future, which resonates with a wider audience. The plausibility of Trump being able to 'make Amerika great again' was never the point, particularly because no definition could ever capture what this greatness would entail. Instead, raising collective emotions was the goal of Trump's narrative, and with it he successfully appealed to a huge number of people.

In recent public debates, politicians, journalists, and ordinary citizens have noticed the power of storytelling, but it nevertheless remains difficult to predict which narratives will succeed (in terms of resonating with people) and what challenges they pose for our democratic societies. Particularly populist narratives, central to the recent Brexit campaign and the last US election campaign, illustrate a malleability of facts and a contestability of truth. Many examples in global politics demonstrate how contingent the power of arguments has become on their supporting narratives. The EU-Greek bailout negotiations, Russia's annexation of Crimea, even the never ending debate on the causes of climate change, are further examples of how difficult it is for people to assess the credibility of a story. From a narrative point of view, many voices and different narratives can always contradict each other, but also overlap. Narrative theorists call this *polyphony*. Think of the whistleblower Edward Snowden in the global surveillance debate – for some he is a hero of our time and a figure of enlightenment, while for others he is a villain and traitor. The struggle over narratives is mainly characterized by such figures of identification, but also by powerful metaphors and the role these play in defining everyday realities.

Metaphors, through their visual and imaginative power, play a crucial role in shaping discourse. As Murray Edelman puts it, 'metaphor and myths are devices for simplifying and giving meaning to complex and bewildering set of observations that evoke concern'.⁵ It makes a difference whether the refugee crisis is described in catastrophic metaphors of floods, streams and avalanches, which justify policy counter-measures (building walls, closing borders), or in metaphors of living together in peace ('welcome culture' in Germany). The debate on Snowden and the discourse of migration and refugees are prime examples for how defining reality in certain ways is linked to (often classical) plot constructions such as tragedy and romance. In the political sphere, there is often a strong emphasis on dystopia and catastrophic visions to justify unpopular decisions, but also romances of heroes and villains, and romantic plots with utopian elements, which promise catharsis and a better life.⁶

Although there is a strong tradition in the humanities such as literature studies and narratology⁷, and in some fields of social sciences such as cultural and media studies,⁸ the research agenda on the link between narrative and politics is still at the beginning.⁹ We are still striving to understand these key elements of political storytelling and the specific role of narratives in the political sphere. The role of narrative, so far, has been underexplored in global politics and with regard to cooperation.

Development of a narrative research agenda at the Centre

At the Centre, the concept of narrative has constantly become more important. By exploring trajectories of cooperation, it becomes clear that narrative plays a major role in situations in which political actors need to define complex problems and make sense of policy options and strategies. Frederick Mayer suggests in his instructive book 'Narrative Politics'¹⁰ that the problems of collective action in politics can be explained through the role of narratives. Narratives can be instrumental in constructing collective goods. In order to become collectivized, stories must be constructed in cooperation, so that individual interests align to form a shared interest in a collective good. As Mayer puts it, 'just as narratives in mind can construct interests, shared narratives held in many minds can create common interests'.¹¹ There is a rich literature in organization studies, which illustrates how groups need shared narratives to build a collective identity and to develop common strategies.¹² Regarding work at the Centre, our overall aim is to use such insights from different disciplines to

⁵ Murray Edelman (1971). *Politics as Symbolic Action*, Chicago: Markham, 65.

⁶ See Paul Sheeran (2007). *Literature and International Relations*, London/New York: Routledge.

⁷ See for instance, Mieke Bal (2009). *Narratology*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press; Matías Martínez (ed.) (2017). *Erzählen: Ein interdisziplinäres Handbuch*, Stuttgart: J.B. Metzler; Albrecht Koschorke (2012). *Wahrheit und Erfindung. Grundzüge einer Allgemeinen Erzähltheorie*, München: Fischer.

⁸ Nick Couldry and Andreas Hepp (2017). *The Mediated Construction of Reality*, Cambridge: Polity Press.

⁹ See for instance, Wilhelm Hofmann et al. (eds.) (2014). *Narrative Formen der Politik*, Wiesbaden: Springer VS; Frank Gadinger et al. (eds.) (2014). *Politische Narrative: Konzepte-Analysen-Forschungspraxis*, Wiesbaden: Springer VS; Ronald Krebs (2015). *Narrative and the Making of US National Security*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; Berit Bliesemann de Guevara (ed.) (2016). *Myth and Narrative in International Politics*, Basingstoke: Palgrave MacMillan.

¹⁰ Frederick W. Mayer (2014). *Narrative Politics. Stories and Collective Action*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

¹¹ Mayer 2014: 102.

¹² See for instance, Barbara Czarniawska (1997). *Narrating the Organization*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.



»Do not take for granted our systems of government and our way of life. I think there's a tendency, because we live in an era that's been largely stable and peaceful... there's a tendency to assume that that's always the case. And it's not. Democracy is hard work. In the United States, if 43 % don't vote, then democracy is weakened. If we are not concerned about facts, and what's true and what's not... if we can't discriminate between serious arguments and propaganda, then we have problems... «

understand conditions for the failure and success of global cooperation.

In following this objective, researchers and fellows at the Centre have produced different studies on the role of narrative in politics. Frank Gadinger, Martina Kopf, Ayşem Mert, and Christopher Smith, for example, edited the *Global Dialogues 12* on 'Political Storytelling', in which they demonstrate that films, novels, and even computer games are good objects of investigation to identify changing patterns of (de-)legitimation in Western societies, including the public justification to fight a war on terror. Alumni Fellow Mneesha Gellman published her book 'Democratization and Memories of Violence'¹³, in which she shows how ethnic minority movements in different countries use narrative strategies to mobilize collective emotions and to enforce their rights. Katja Freistein (with her co-author Charlotte Dany) explains how the idea of global governance has been built around the mythical role of civil society participation, tracing familiar patterns of classical storytelling in political documents.¹⁴

¹³ Mneesha Gellman (2016). *Democratization and Memories of Violence: Ethnic Minority Rights Movements in Mexico, Turkey, and El Salvador*, Routledge Global Cooperation Series, London: Routledge.

¹⁴ Charlotte Dany and Katja Freistein (2016). 'Global Governance and the Myth of Civil Society Participation', in Berit Bliesemann de Guevara (ed.), *Myth and Narrative in International Politics*, Basingstoke: Palgrave MacMillan, 229–48.

Pertaining to the crisis of the EU, which remains one of the most ambitious projects in transnational cooperation, and the global rise of populism in many countries that poses fundamental risks in terms of damaging the binding forces of cooperation and global governance efforts, the Centre aims to develop a more systematic narrative research agenda in the future. A first step has been the conference 'Competing Narratives' which was organized by the Centre in collaboration with the Goethe Institute, the Heinrich Boell Foundation, and the Federation of German Industries (BDI) in Berlin (March 2017). One of the key results of the conference is the insight that the rise of populism is closely connected to the global crisis of the liberal narrative, which has lost support among the general public. There is a fundamental crisis of trust in the liberal promise of progress, growth, and common welfare in terms of globalization, as blatant inequalities persist around the world and individual social mobility becomes less likely even in wealthy countries.

Political figures like Trump, Erdogan, and Le Pen have exploited this weakness of the liberal narrative and worked to fill this gap with populist narratives, which re-stabilize fragile collective identities and mobilize lost collective emotions. One of the major problems for liberal politics is that populist narratives cannot be regarded as equal counterparts of political narratives in public democratic discourse. The former work to destroy politics (commonly represented by 'elites') in general and are not interested



»What makes me cautiously optimistic about my successor and the shift from campaign to governance is there is something about the solemn responsibilities of that office, the extraordinary demands that are placed on the United States not just by its own people but by people around the world, that forces you to focus. That demands seriousness. And if you're not serious about the job, then you probably won't be there very long because it will expose problems, even when you're doing a good job, even when you are attentive, there's so many things that come across your desk... you figure that out... and I think the president-elect is going to see fairly quickly that the demands and responsibilities of a US president are not ones that you can treat casually. In such a big and diverse country, the only way that you can be successful is by listening and reaching out and working with a wide variety of people... «

in a serious exchange of arguments or solutions for policy problems. Such a polarization, which we also witness in the current Trump-era in the United States, can lead to a narrative gap. Every attempt to find a compromise and to renew cooperation efforts reproduces mistrust and reinforces negative affective reactions, achieving the opposite of what was intended.¹⁵ Debates on Hillary Clinton's professionalism versus Donald Trump's populism render visible the helplessness of liberal elites to understand and deal with the narrative mode of political campaigning. A systematic narrative research agenda will have to analyse the features of populist narratives as well as the reasons for the crisis of liberal and globalization narratives both in terms of their presentation and their effects.

In a recent research project, the authors have explored competing narratives in the context of an identity crisis of Europe to understand the decreasing trust of the public in the liberal narrative vis-à-vis the rise of populism. As we know, grand narratives cannot be designed at the drawing table; the European Union has tried for years to find an appealing EU narrative to rally its people behind the blue and yellow flag, however its efforts were in vain. Narratives are not controllable at will – even populist narratives rely on time-tested occidental plot structures of David (the oppressed population) versus Goliath (the bullying central government) or metaphors of immigrants as 'plagues of locusts'. This political development becomes comprehensible when attention is turned to how populists narrate their promise for a future – a future that in their view, was betrayed by their political adversaries – and on this basis acquire the ability to trigger emotional responses. As preliminary results, the authors identify some key features of populist narratives, which are common in different countries. These include references to 'common sense' as moral ground; an aversion against 'the establishment' and 'elites' (of which most populists are traditionally part of themselves); a hostility towards intellectuals; the use of 'cleansing' metaphors to promise catharsis; the metaphorical reference to a 'healthy body of people' (*Volkskörper*); strong moralization of specific discourses (e.g. abortion); and a belief in historical figures of heroism. A renewal of previous national and imperial myths as narrative vehicles to promise a better future; enemy construction of marginalized societal groups such as ethnic minorities and migrants; as well as an ambiguous staging (*Inszenierung*) between moralism and anarchy are further means employed by populist narrators.

¹⁵ See Albrecht Koschorke (2017). 'Wenn das Warten kein Ende nimmt', *Die Zeit*, 11 April, <http://www.zeit.de/2017/16/demokratie-fortschritt-moderne-liberalismus-rechtspopulismus>.

Politicians as well as scientists have not yet identified routines to respond to the challenge of populist narratives in public and academic debate. The often-used rational strategy of fact checking by politicians and journalists to expose obvious lies seems to be counterproductive and has, so far, reinforced public support for populism. In part, this is due to the fact that the struggle between competing narratives seems to be based on the affective rather than the argumentative level. If fact-checking is moot; if populists are more interested in campaigning than ruling (as the examples of the Brexit-leaders Nigel Farage and Boris Johnson suggest); if populist narratives fundamentally oppose politics and are not aimed at constructively changing policies – then what could our response be? Do we simply need better narratives? What would new, alternative joint narratives have to look like and how could they counter the overly emotionalized appeals of anti-politics by populist movements?

Identifying (or even creating) new narratives, perhaps not on the grand scale but somewhere between big ideology and individual experience, will be a future task. Some attempts have been made by groups of people who challenge anti-liberal politics but who do not aim to exclude. Among them are the March for Women, the March for Science (both spreading to Western countries from the US), as well as the highly local Czarny Protest by Polish women, who brought their government to their knees and forced them to reconsider the legal status of abortion. Their narratives of self-organized protest against a mighty tyrant are less blatantly ideological than many of the populist stories we have been observing lately, but nevertheless these managed to receive support from large numbers of people. Coming back to the interview with Obama, a lesson to be learnt could be that as 'much of our politics is trying to manage this clash of cultures brought about by globalization, technology, and migration, the role of stories to unify – as opposed to divide, to engage rather than to marginalize – is more important than ever'.

»All I can say is that chancellor Merkel has been an outstanding partner, and chancellor Merkel is perhaps the only leader left among our closest allies that was there when I arrived. In some way we are the veterans of many challenges... in terms of our core values... «

3

Factory Report



The Fifth Year of the Centre for Global Cooperation Research



Markus Böckenförde
Executive Director

The Centre's fifth year in existence was an opportunity to look back at what it has achieved and look ahead to more to come. We adopted a more coordinated approach to our research agenda across the teams, creating linkage between past, present and future fields of study. Our research is now structured thematically, more clearly reflecting the Centre's plurality of methodologies and disciplines.

- First, the Centre's agenda is grounded in a conceptual basis that focuses on the micro foundations of global cooperation through a rich examination of actors' dispositions and practices.
- Second, dynamics of continuous social change and their global political implications are taken into account in studies on negotiations, participation and resistance.
- Third, the macro-level of global cooperation is considered in an exploration of the normative structures that support or challenge world order and the legitimacy of global cooperation.
- Finally, the focus will be on future(s) of cooperation, in terms of predictions, scenarios and their narration in fiction and science.

This has not only created more cohesion in relation to the Centre's past achievements but also established a framework for the future. The adoption of a thematic agenda was also the starting point for the development of the future programme as the basis for our application for a second six-year tranche of funding for the Centre.

To coincide with the Centre's five-year anniversary, our *Routledge Global Cooperation Series*, which is edited by our three Directors, produced some notable successes, with five publications (three collected volumes and two monographs) appearing in 2016. A further ten volumes will be published by the end of the first funding period in January 2018. The publisher is already passing on requests for us to include suitable book manuscripts by academics from outside the Centre in the series. This brings us a step closer to our aim of becoming a visible platform for dialogue on global cooperation research. Together with our existing publication formats, the *Global Cooperation Research Papers* series and the *Global Dialogues* series, both of which are now well-established, the *Routledge Global Cooperation Series* completes the set.

There were new highlights in our fellowship programme as well: following the establishment of a joint fellowship, based at the Centre, with the Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations (ifa) last year, 2016 saw

the start of cooperation with the University of Duisburg-Essen's Institute of East Asian Studies (IN-EAST). With this joint fellowship programme on 'Trans-border Cooperation in East Asia at the Regional/Global Interface', involving five researchers at the University, the two institutes seek to pursue their common interest in questions of governance and cooperation on global and regional issues with innovative existing or emerging patterns of organizational/institutional design in East Asia.

However, this fifth year of the Centre's existence was not only about introducing new elements: existing initiatives were also brought to a successful conclusion. Examples are the series of expert workshops on global climate policy, which follow the Delphi format. After meetings in 2013 and 2014, this year's workshop focused on the negotiations which led to the adoption of the Paris Agreement. After numerous setbacks, the Agreement is a joint roadmap that charts a way out of the climate crisis and creates a new framework for successful global cooperation. The fragility of successes in global cooperation became all too evident a few months later, though, when a pledge to withdraw from the Paris Agreement featured in Donald Trump's election campaign.

In 2016, a total of 37 Fellows from five continents and 17 countries contributed to the Centre's output. Some of the research topics explored global cooperation in the context of key events happening in the real world that year, such as the refugee crisis, which highlighted the need for an international system of protection for refugees. Given that around 80% of the world's refugees are hosted by countries which do not grant them any rights under the 1951 Convention or the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (1967), one of our projects illustrated that refugee protection is a global challenge – one which currently lacks adequate global governance mechanisms.

This filtered through into the life of the Centre itself in 2016: a female academic from Turkey wished to study the relationship between responses to mass migration in the Middle East and relevant countries' domestic and foreign policy agendas, capacities and history. With reference to Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey, she planned to identify

factors influencing refugee governance in these countries, focusing also on the impacts of the refugee crisis on their domestic and regional policies. To date, however, she has been unable to take up her fellowship: her university has been closed and she has been denied an exit visa.

Various aspects of cooperation and their impact in the context of development assistance were another key topic in 2016. One of our research projects looked at the effects of the international community's involvement in statebuilding processes. For illustrative purposes, it included two case studies – South Sudan and Somaliland – where the international community has adopted diametrically opposed approaches to aid provision. The project explores to what extent the massive international presence influences public perceptions of statehood and legitimacy in the two countries. Also of partial relevance in this context was a conference, 'Legal pluralism instead of institutional export – local approaches and actors in rule-of-law cooperation', organized in conjunction with the Protestant Academy in Loccum.

The dynamics of the aid industry were explored from an institutional perspective by a diplomat, based on his own practical experience. He initially adopted a historical perspective by investigating the role of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), a club of donor countries within the OECD framework, and its influence on the definitions of the categories 'developing countries' and 'developed countries'. He then considered how this classification system is applied to the emerging donor countries from the Global South that embody the South-South cooperation paradigm, and how it influences the aid industry's traditional narrative through the emergence of this new category of actors.

These three examples, which are based in separate research units, illustrate why, as mentioned at the start, there was a need for a thematic approach to the research agenda across the various teams.



The (Im)Possibility
of Cooperation
Research Unit 1

Challenges for Global Cooperation



Katja Freistein
Head of Research Unit 1

Key questions

Current developments towards growing interdependence in many policy fields and the need for common solutions for global problems make cooperation more complex and at the same time more necessary. Multiple global crises and problems require coordinated global approaches (like the Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs) and actions to improve living conditions of people all over the world. Many global problems need to be addressed to ensure a sustainable future for humankind. Climate Change is one of the most pressing examples of the need for cooperation, as summits assemble scientists, activists and representatives of different countries in the world, but often result in frustration. The question of how cooperation among several different actors can be successful is the focus of this research unit.

Achievements in 2016

The aim of Research Unit 1 in 2016 was to explore the development of Global Governance by asking whether global challenges can be tackled more effectively through clubs and alliances and whether Global Governance systems should focus on developing frameworks regarding certain problems and leave the detailed configuration to decentralized clubs. This concerns the efficiency and legitimacy of these clubs and their cooperation with multi-lateral negotiation systems.

In the context of this research agenda, Paula Castro focused on cooperation and negotiations in climate regimes. Traditionally, 'developed' countries have been obliged to finance and mitigate climate-related policies, while 'developing' countries were exempted from this obligation in order to support economic growth and recognize their low historical responsibility for climate change. The recent negotiations for a post-2020 agreement were regarded as an opportunity to overcome this separation of responsibilities. Castro analysed the state's negotiation position with regard to this and focused on conceptualizations of fairness, inclusion and participation. Gerardo Bracho focused his project on the 'Modern Aid Industry' and its rise and crisis from a historical

perspective, particularly the role of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) within the OECD. One of his questions pondered how the DAC responds to Groups like the Southern Emerging donors led by China, which have been operating in the development cooperation agenda under the South-South paradigm.

In the framework of the overall research agenda, Wanda Vrasti concentrated her research on a new aim in labour market regulations (Agenda 2020) to increase the participation rate through flexible regulation, activation techniques and extensive training opportunities. Vrasti's research looked at Germany and Romania to offer a perspective from EU 'centre' and 'periphery' to explore the influence of labour market flexibilization and the process of norm diffusion in the EU. Xavier Mathieu's research project focused on the concept of 'difference' as the basis of some fundamental current problems of world society. His project scrutinizes the construction of the 'local' as different in the context of state-building interventions. An analysis of cultural narratives of difference through which actors draw lines between the similar and the Other can be used to make visible problems of international cooperation, inequality and diversity. Head of Research Unit 1 Katja Freistein studied global inequalities and the role of international institutions, both in research and teaching at the University of Duisburg-Essen. Key categories such as class, status, gender, ethnicity, territory and space were discussed as well as their diverging implications across places. The SDGs and the implicit references to different inequalities concerning central future challenges played a crucial role in discussions.

Common findings from the different research projects include, firstly, the significance of subject categories. For example, with regard to Gerardo Bracho's project, especially the framing of 'developing' and 'developed' was important across different projects. Secondly, chances for participation in negotiations and interventions such as aid and peacebuilding by local actors remain politically challenged. Liam Swiss' ongoing project was a good example of this finding. This project analyses how foreign aid and other forms of development financing are implicated

in the diffusion and implementation of common policies, institutions, and norms in countries of the Global South.

Current research as well as research from former fellows led to a large number of publications from the research unit, foremost among them Dirk Messner's and Silke Weinlich's 'Global Cooperation and the Human Factor in International Relations' (Routledge). Besides this, several monographies, edited volume contributions and journal articles were also an important part of the unit's outcome. Especially the numerous articles in high-ranking journals reflect the multi-disciplinarity of the research agenda in this unit.

The way ahead

With research projects covering a wide spectrum of current global problems ranging from peacebuilding to climate issues to economic policy, Research Unit 1 has laid the ground for the focus on scenario building in 2017 and the preparation of the third Masterclass on 'Future Scenarios of Global Cooperation – Practices and Challenges' in March 2017.

Workshop: 'Scenarios and Transdisciplinary Insights'



Free diving world champion Umberto Pelizzari raises a flag to represent Goal 14 'Life Below Water', off the coast of Formentera, to support the UN Global Goals for Sustainable Development. Photo: Enric Sala

In 2016 one of the major goals of Research Unit 1 was to gain a better understanding of how scenario-building can be used for global cooperation in the fields of climate change and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Against this background, the unit started the year with the workshop 'Scenarios and Transdisciplinary Insights' to explore the scopes and limits of scenario-building. It was of particular interest to discuss how different research communities can improve their cooperation in this field and how scenarios can benefit from social science perspectives.

Scenarios are helpful tools to illustrate possible paths in environmental research. They can identify drivers of change and guide political processes and advice in climate negotiations. However, scenario analyses have their limits due to the complexity resulting from different influencing factors, unpredictable dynamics and interactions. Nebojsa Nakicenovic (International Institute for Applied System Analysis, Vienna) gave an insight into the Global Research Initiative 2050 that tries to cope with these limits of scenario-building. The initiative established a network of leading research institutes and companies to share their knowledge and explore feedback effects and interdependencies from fields such as energy, health and education. Regarding the question of how to link social change theories to scenario-building, Manfred Fischedick (Wuppertal Institute) highlighted the importance of citizens' and stakeholders' participation in the development of scenarios for a successful sustainable transformation. Fischedick argued that we do not only

need a new energy policy, but also change in consumer behaviour. The reduction of greenhouse gases begins with the consumer, as an energy-conscious lifestyle has a direct effect on the energy demand and thus CO2 emissions. Therefore it is important to find support and acceptance for a sustainable transformation in society. However, to identify with the sustainability development, goals science and politics need to involve citizens and stakeholders in the process of scenario-building and implementation planning. Finally, he drew attention to the example of the North Rhine-Westphalian climate plan, which was negotiated in continuous exchange with citizens, municipalities, companies and the government.

Finally, the participants looked at the future of scenario research at the Centre. Among them was Winfried Veit (University of Freiburg), who during his upcoming fellowship in 2017 will organize a workshop on 'Migration, Scenarios and Climate' to analyse European migration policy based on Shell's scenario-building approach. The workshop also paved the way for the Masterclass in 2017, where researchers from all over the world will deepen the discussion on how scenario-building can be used to assess practices and challenges of global cooperation in the future and how the scenario approach can benefit from other perspectives such as narrative and literature studies.



Gerardo Bracho
Senior Expert Fellow

Gerardo Bracho was Senior Expert Fellow at the Centre from April 2016 until March 2017. Before he joined the Centre, he was a senior advisor at the Agency for Development Cooperation of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Prior to that, he worked for many years as diplomat for the Mexican government and was also engaged as senior advisor at the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD.

Gerardo Bracho's research project at the Centre is closely linked to his work experience and deals with the rise and evolution of the development aid system. In particular, he examined how the international development aid agenda defined by traditional western donors grouped in the DAC is challenged by new players such as China and other emerging countries like Mexico. In his project, he pursued the assumption that the geopolitical shift also leads to a shift from a North-South to a South-South paradigm in development cooperation. He approached this account by looking back at how the DAC reacted and accommodated to former events that were perceived to change the global order such as the decline of colonial powers and the end of the Cold War.

With his project Gerardo Bracho contributed to the unit's research on finding future trends and forward-looking narratives for global cooperation in the specific field of development assistance. He will remain present at the Centre in 2017 by co-hosting a workshop on 'The DAC and the Aid System: Past Experiences and Present Challenges'.



Paula Castro
Postdoc Fellow

Paula Castro joined the Centre from March 2016 to February 2017 as a Postdoc Fellow. Prior to her time in Duisburg, Paula Castro worked as a Senior Research Associate at the Department of Political Science of the University of Zurich, where she also completed her PhD. She holds a Bachelor of Science in Environmental Engineering from the National Agrarian University La Molina, Peru, and a Master of Science in Environment and Development from the University of Reading, GB. She has been engaged as a consultant for several state and non-state organizations in Peru.

During her stay in Duisburg, Paula Castro focused her research on debates in the context of a post-2020 international climate agreement. Her research was aimed at understanding how to share the burden of climate change mitigation and of the financing of climate-related policies and measures across states. Because 'developing' countries are recognized in their need to overcome poverty and in their low historical responsibility relating to climate change, traditionally 'developed' countries have been regarded as the main bearer of mitigation and financing of climate related policies. In this context, Paula Castro's research focused on an analysis of the factors that influenced states' negotiation positions on whether and how to overcome the distinction between 'developed' and 'developing' countries in the climate regime. She looked beyond the traditional dimensions of national-level and international-level political interests by exploring whether different conceptualizations of fairness influenced these positions.



Global Cultural Conflicts and
Transcultural Cooperation
Research Unit 2

Challenges of Culture – Cultures of Cooperation



Volker M. Heins
Co-Head of Research Unit 2

Key questions

Research Unit 2, 'Global Cultural Conflicts and Transcultural Cooperation', focuses on the question how culture affects global cooperation. In order to do so, we move from the idea of cultures as separate, spatially bound entities to the exploration of *cultures of cooperation* which emerge through repeated interaction over longer periods of time under conditions of diversity. We strive to combine the perspectives of different disciplines from the humanities and social sciences, including the arts.

Achievements in 2016

One of the central topics started in 2015 and continued through 2016 was regional integration as a road to the common solution of problems. In this context, our fellow Elisabetta Nadalutti focused especially on the ethical code of values which may be needed to understand and shape cross-border cooperation better. She published her findings in *Regional and Federal Studies* and, together with another fellow, Otto Kallscheuer, she prepared the publication of an edited volume in the *Routledge Global Cooperation Series*, entitled 'Region-Making through Cooperation: New Evidence from four Continents'. The volume aims at a deeper understanding of the nature and functioning of regions, especially at the local level and micro-level, by adopting a comparative, bottom-up approach to region-making processes. In preparation, the research unit organized an authors' workshop on 20 July 2016, which brought together international researchers on regional integration from various disciplines including political science, history, international relations and geography. Another fellow, Babacar Kanté, a professor of law and vice president of the Senegalese Constitutional Court, enriched this line of research with insights on regionalism in Africa.

The exploration of options and theories beyond the utilitarian paradigm, which characterized our research on regional integration, was also at the centre of another long-term research focus that we continued in 2016, namely the gift paradigm. In this context, our former fellow Frank Adloff published his monograph 'Gifts of cooperation. Mauss and pragmatism' in the *Routledge Global Cooperation Series*. After our broad explorations of the topic in 2014, and the special attention paid to the political propositions of 'Convivialism' in 2015, our focus in 2016 was on the theoretical and empirical purchase of Mauss's works for international studies. This effort was also at the centre of an authors' workshop held on 26–27 October 2016 in preparation for a special issue submitted to a political theory journal. This special issue brings together considerations on Marcel Mauss's work as a contribution to international political thought

and applications of the gift paradigm to problematic real world phenomena of global cooperation, including drug donations, hostage crises and forced migration in a context of cultural diversity.

Forced migration was not only one of the problem fields used as a testing ground for the potential of the gift paradigm, but also a major new thematic focus of the research unit in 2016. While the article for the special issue revolved around the *internal transnationalism* epitomized by the arrival of refugees, various fellows at the Centre explored different aspects of global cooperation associated with the aim of refugee protection: Fellow Mariana Nardone, a sociologist from the Universidad del Salvador in Buenos Aires, conducted an empirical study of the South American Solidarity Resettlement Programme. More specifically, she analysed whether and how the tripartite cooperation between UNHCR, NGOs and government agencies of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay works in the implementation of this remarkable (though so far disappointing) instance of South-South cooperation. At the same time, she also tested the relevance of (perceived) cultural similarity between refugees and members of the host society as a factor for the success of refugee protection. Fellow Galya Ruffer, director of the Center for Forced Migration Studies at Northwestern University, focused on the issue of refugee protection. Starting from the observation that 80 per cent of refugees world-wide are located in states which do not guarantee refugee rights in the way intended by the 1951 convention and the protocol, her work illustrates the situation that refugee protection is a global challenge which is not met by adequate mechanisms of global regulation.

The implications of (forced) migration were also among the topics discussed at the workshop 'The End of Citizenship?', co-organized by Galya Ruffer, Andreas Niederberger from the University of Duisburg-Essen, Isabelle Aubert from the Université Paris 1/Panthéon-Sorbonne and Research Unit 2 (see also page 37). Citizenship is one of the most prominent ideas of modern political thought and has widely been accepted as a necessary condition for the legitimacy of political order. At the same time, a multiplicity of processes – usually summarized under

the label of *globalization* – has challenged the political theory and practice of (national) citizenship. Against this background, the workshop asked what potential the concept still has and whether there are alternatives available for participation and representation in a global world in which the nation state is not the only relevant level of politics.

The meanings of and alternatives to citizenship were also discussed in the context of a series of events organized in cooperation with the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI), which covered various 'Narratives of the Extreme', including Islamist fundamentalism, right wing populism and the 'war on terror'.

The way ahead

The following year will be dedicated to a deepening of our understanding of cultural pluralism and cultural self-assurance under the conditions of globalization. On the one hand we will continue our efforts to understand the challenges of forced migration, shifting our focus primarily towards the surge of anti-immigrant movements in the global North. On the other hand we will explore other instances of anti-globalist resistance and the practices of cultural self-assurance which they entail. One major testing ground in this context will be the *glocal* conflicts ensuing around large hydroelectric dams, which promise green energy and modernization, while they often destroy the ecosystems and livelihoods of the local population. Since such dams are always also projections of the future in the medium of architecture, we will thereby also contribute to the overall 2017 focus of the Centre on different forms of producing knowledge on the future, including models, scenarios and narratives.



Galya Ruffer
Senior Fellow

Galya Ruffer joined the Centre's Research Unit 2 during June and July and from September until December 2016. She is the Founding Director of the Center for Forced Migration Studies at Northwestern University, where she is also a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Political Science.

At the Centre, Galya Ruffer addressed the role of the refugee status determination process within the broader international refugee regime. Her project thus focused on 'Understanding "Success" in the Implementation of Refugee Status Determination (RSD) in Emerging Asylum Systems'. Based on a comparative study of refugee protection in emerging asylum systems, she examined whether and/or how implementing a formal RSD process contributes to the protection of refugees. More broadly, the project aimed at understanding the role of international conventions in processes of social inclusion/exclusion, perceptions of international cooperation, and the management of migration crises.

Apart from her research, Galya Ruffer contributed in various ways to the Centre's work, e.g. as a co-organizer of the international workshop 'The End of Citizenship?', held on 21 November 2016. Together with colleagues, she invited scholars from various disciplines to discuss and critically re-assess the idea and function of citizenship from multiple perspectives (see next page).

Also, Galya Ruffer engaged in a public expert discussion with Paul Collier (Oxford University) in Bonn on 21 September 2016. The talk was part of a conference on forced migration, transit and asylum organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the University of Bonn. Besides, she gave a lecture entitled 'Undermining U.S. Asylum Law: The Emerging Transnational System of Refugee Protection for Central American Refugees as an Interactional Deterrence Process' at the newly founded Interdisciplinary Centre for Migration and Integration Research in Duisburg, where she presented preliminary results from her research at the Centre.



Mariana Nardone
Postdoc Fellow

Mariana Nardone, a researcher at the Instituto de Investigación en Ciencias Sociales (IDICSO, Universidad del Salvador, Buenos Aires) took up a postdoctoral fellowship in Research Unit 2 from April 2016 to March 2017. Her research interests include refugee studies, Latin American studies, non-governmental organizations, inter-organizational cooperation, and the UN system.

During her fellowship, Mariana Nardone conducted extensive field work in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay that lay the empirical foundation for her project at the Centre entitled 'Tripartite Partners? UNHCR-Government-NGOs Cooperation in the South American Solidarity Resettlement Programme'. Based on interviews with practitioners from the three entities, she examined how cooperation between governments, NGOs, and the Regional Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) actually worked in the joint implementation of resettlement programmes. She concluded that ineffective communication and coordination between UNHCR, governments and NGOs, disagreements in considering resettlement as a mechanism of protection or integration, the marginal attention to and support for each other's requests, and the disengagement of states during the integration process limited broader integration achievements in these emerging resettlement countries. Mariana Nardone's work not only contributes to the scarce literature on resettlement in Latin America but also informs the understanding of complex interorganizational cooperation involving partnerships between local, national and international entities. Apart from presenting her work at the Centre on various occasions, she will discuss the findings of her study at the 10th Annual Conference of the Canadian Association for Refugee and Forced Migration Studies.

Workshop: 'The End of Citizenship?'

Are we witnessing the end of citizenship as a meaningful concept and practice in a world of dissolving political communities? If not, to what end do we still practise, claim or defend citizenship? These two questions were alluded to in the title of the workshop held on 21 November 2016 that was jointly organized by Andreas Niederberger (University of Duisburg-Essen), Isabelle Aubert (Université Paris 1/Panthéon-Sorbonne), Galya Ruffer and Christine Unrau (both KHK/GCR21). Reflecting the cooperative character of the event, the workshop aimed at enhancing discussions on the concept and practices of citizenship among various disciplines and from multiple (regional) perspectives.

By taking a look at different political conflicts, the workshop focused on the ways in which citizenship is implemented, extended, rejected or contested in different political contexts. Furthermore, it was discussed in which ways the concept is still useful as a tool to understand current political practices. In this context, Andreas Busen (University of Hamburg) analysed the connection between solidarity and citizenship under the conditions of societal fragmentation. Christian Volk (Freie Universität Berlin) concentrated on phenomena such as leaking, hacktivism and electronic disobedience in which political contestation is no longer attributable to one individual as in 'traditional' forms of civic action. Contributing to the issue of citizenship claims, Christine Unrau showed how citizens are portrayed both as victims of globalization and protagonists of change in the global justice movement, while Frank Gadinger (KHK/GCR21) gave a presentation on the transformations of citizenship reflected in various urban riots. A Latin American perspective was brought in by Paula Arruda (University of Bélem, Brazil), who elaborated on the meanings of multicultural citizenship in the context of 'pluri-national states'. Subsequent debates revolved around the meaning of participation and the role of those members of political communities who remain silent, or rather are silenced. In this context, the growing number of not only uninformed, but misinformed citizens was raised as an important issue.



The subsequent contributions from Isabelle Aubert, Emanuel Richter (University of Aachen), Sofia Näsström (Uppsala University) and Regina Kreide (University of Gießen) covered the challenges to citizenship and asked how these challenges affect existing theories of citizenship. As Isabelle Aubert pointed out, processes of globalization and migration have favoured the development of cosmopolitan concepts of citizenship. However, their appeal remains limited for those disadvantaged sections of a community for whom full membership in a national state would already be a huge step forward. Along these lines, Regina Kreide pointed out that citizenship had always been a tool for both integration/emancipation and exclusion, but that the 'dark side' of citizenship was becoming more and more visible.

Against the background of the described deficits of theories of citizenship, emphasis was given to the question of how convincing the focus on citizenship in political and legal theory still is and if there are alternatives available. While Marcus Llanque (University of Augsburg) stressed the epistemic power of citizenship – understood as a configuration of identity and participation – others were more sceptical. Andreas Niederberger observed that convictions of the intrinsic value of citizenship and the citizenry as the 'pouvoir constituant' had given way to an instrumental perspective which asks what citizenship has to offer. However, he highlighted promising attempts at a reinvention of citizenship for our times, which have already been undertaken. As showcased by the workshop, there is a lot of scepticism, however, the complex, multifaceted and ambivalent idea(l) of citizenship still cannot be easily replaced.



Global
Governance Revisited
Research Unit 3



Rainer Baumann
Head of Research Unit 3

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

In 2016, Research Unit 3 continued to deal with issues relating to the change in structures, actors and processes of global governance.

Achievements in 2016

Four fellows worked primarily on issues relating to international negotiations (Burcu Bayram, Larry Crump, Faten Ghosn, and Andrea Schapper), four were primarily concerned with questions of authority and legitimacy in international institutions (Sigrid Quack, Katrin Seidel, Balraj Sidhu, and Fariborz Zelli) and one connected both fields with his work (Christian Tams). Finally, the tenth fellow (Alessandra Cappelletti) was the first fellow of a common initiative with the Institute of East Asian Studies (IN-EAST) at the University of Duisburg-Essen to attract fellows studying cooperation with a focus on East Asia. She took up her fellowship in 2016, but has provided her main contribution in 2017, outside of the period covered here.

Larry Crump und Faten Ghosn approached international negotiations analytically via a sequencing of negotiation processes. Crump worked on a research project which uses 'linkage theory' to explain global, regional and bilateral negotiations. The linkage of different negotiation arenas and negotiation sequences is used to explain the results of negotiations. Case studies were the G20 and bilateral trade relations in the Pacific area. Moreover, he prepared his field research on the Union for the Mediterranean, which is to serve as a case study of negotiations in the context of regional organizations. Faten Ghosn's research transcends the often unquestioned distinction to draw on macrofactors to explain the readiness to commence negotiations, and microfactors in order to analyse the success of negotiations. Ghosn breaks new ground by drawing upon both microfactors and macrofactors for the explanation of both sequences of negotiation processes.

Burcu Bayram and Christian Tams added even more depth to our work on international negotiation arenas. For Burcu Bayram, claims of legitimacy were in the centre of the analysis. She focussed on the hitherto neglected question of the basis actors give for their estimation of the legitimacy of negotiation positions. Her approach combined arguments from political psychology and behavioural economics. Similarly, Christian Tams connected the research lines of various disciplines – international law, peace and conflict research and political sociology – with the analysis of negotiation results. He scrutinised the significance of international court proceedings for negotiations in military conflicts between states. This work was complemented by a workshop organized by Christian Tams and Markus Böckenförde,

'Beyond Dispute Settlement: Mapping the New Terrains of International Courts and Tribunals'.

Andrea Schapper analysed the significance of human rights in international climate negotiations. Her work was based on the observation that transnational advocacy coalitions increasingly aim at the integration of a human rights perspective in climate negotiations. Andrea Schapper displayed the conditions and chances for success of this connection of two regime complexes, which may transform international climate diplomacy.

Another focus is formed by questions of authority and legitimacy in international institutions. It is evident that on a global level, beyond the established rule by the nation-state, equivalents must be found in order to establish and legitimise authority to enable lasting and stable cooperation. It has proven particularly fruitful to make a synopsis of perspectives from political science, sociology and law. This is also reflected in the disciplinary background of the fellows the research unit was able to gain in this context.

It became clear that consideration of the issue from a purely intergovernmental perspective is insufficient. The question of legitimacy and legitimation requires a transnational perspective. Sigrid Quack's work during her time as a fellow at the Centre provided just such a perspective. She investigated how legitimacy arises in transnational governance networks. This helped explain the variance in the treatment given by international organizations to non-governmental organizations, and was also reflected in a workshop she organized together with Holger Straßheim (a fellow in Research Unit 4) on the topic 'The Global Politics of Acceptance: Claiming Epistemic and Governance Authority in the Post-national Constellation'.

Katrin Seidel investigated which effects various degrees and forms of 'Internationalised Constitution Making' have on the understanding of statehood and legitimacy in the affected populations. Using the two cases of South Sudan and Somaliland she traced the respective effects on the construction of a constitution. In cooperation with the Protestant Academy Loccum, Katrin Seidel and

Markus Böckenförde organized a conference on 'Legal Pluralism instead of Institution Export – Local Approaches and Actors in Rule of Law Cooperation'.

Next to a comparative look at constitutional law, it seems obligatory to look at models of authority in the international and transnational environment from the perspective of international law. In the past year the research unit took this into consideration primarily with analyses of the role of international courts. In this context an article of Christian Tams should be mentioned, which bridged the two thematic focuses, negotiations and legitimacy, by using the example of court dispute resolution in the event of military dispute between states to investigate whether and how international courts can succeed in having the authority and legitimacy of their decisions acknowledged. This work was complemented by Balraj Sidhu, who during a short research visit in the Centre investigated the possibilities and implications of the creation of an international environmental court which could overcome the strong fragmentation in internal environmental law.

Finally, in Autumn 2016, a proven expert on international climate policy came to the Centre, Fariborz Zelli, who devoted himself to investigating the question of fragmentation in even more detail. In his research project, the results of which are expected in 2017, he is investigating the institutional fragmentation in the policy fields of global climate policy and international trade policy, and their implications for the opportunities and limits of international and transnational cooperation.

The way ahead

2016 was a very fruitful year for the research unit, with ten fellows contributing to the research unit. It was possible both to continue looking in greater depth at the complex issue of legitimacy in global cooperation, and to focus on international negotiations as a process of global governance. The process-oriented focus will continue to characterise the work of the research unit in 2017 and 2018.



Andrea Schapper
Fellow

Andrea Schapper joined the Centre as Fellow from April to September 2016 before taking up a position as lecturer in International Politics at the University of Stirling.

During her stay she analysed climate negotiations as a site for global political cooperation. Her research project focused on the role of human rights in international climate treaties, following up to intensive field research at UN climate change conferences in Warsaw and Paris. Climate change and policies against climate change often negatively affected the rights of vulnerable populations. Therefore, transnational advocacy networks intended to integrate a rights perspective into climate treaties. Andrea Schapper analysed these attempts and carved out conditions for their success. Information delivery from local community groups to international state negotiations, persuasion mechanisms and the boomerang pattern exerting pressure on state actors explained increased institutional interaction between the human rights and the climate regime.

During her fellowship, Andrea Schapper added in various ways to the Centre's work. She returned to Duisburg in December 2016 to contribute to a workshop on the Centre's latest book project, 'Moral Agency and the Politics of Responsibility'.



Burcu Bayram
Fellow

Burcu Bayram, Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Texas at Arlington, joined the Centre from May to August 2016 as Fellow. Until recent political developments, she planned to continue her fellowship in a second stay from May to August 2017.

In her research at the Centre she focused on global cooperation in trade negotiations: Her project analysed decision-maker perceptions of negotiation legitimacy in multilateral trade diplomacy. What determines decision-maker perceptions of negotiation legitimacy in multilateral trade diplomacy? Why do individual negotiators hold different beliefs about the legitimacy of trade talks? To answer such and similar questions, her research analysed trade talks within the World Trade Organization. Adding to the interdisciplinary approach of the Centre, her project combines insights from political sciences, political psychology and behavioural dynamics.

Besides her research, Burcu Bayram continued her teaching responsibilities and intensively engaged in the academic discourse, participating in workshops and conferences worldwide.

Workshop: 'How to Continue after Paris: Conditions of Successful Cooperation in Global Climate Politics'



Over several years the Centre established a series of expert workshops on global climate politics. Prior workshops took place in 2013 and 2014. The workshop in 2016 ended this series, which successfully created an expert network for issues of global climate politics.

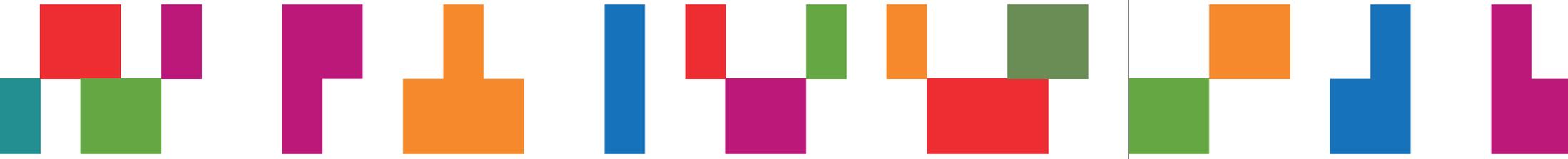
In this series of workshops a group of experts met on a regular basis to discuss global climate politics. The diverse backgrounds of these experts – coming from academia, civil society and the public sector – ensured stimulating discussions for all participants. The regular nature of the events permitted the emergence of a network of experts for global climate politics. To ensure an open discourse, the workshops took place under the Chatham House Rule. In this workshop series the Centre functioned, on the one hand, as a broker of scientific knowledge. On the other hand, the Centre regarded itself as facilitating dialogue between experts; it created a forum for discussions which cross-cut sectoral divisions.

This year's workshop followed up on the Paris Agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. One of the directors of the Centre – Dirk Messner – opened up the workshop with an input on climate politics after Paris. First, he stressed the positive effects of the Paris agreement. Paris made it possible to lead global climate politics out of the deadlock created by the failed Copenhagen agreement. Still, only part of the work was done, and the success of the Paris agreement very much depended on the subsequent climate conferences. Therefore, the political momentum of Paris had to be

sustained. Second, Messner stressed the necessity to establish narratives which secure the longevity of global climate politics. Global cooperation was increasingly challenged due to the worldwide rise of right-wing populism and its rejection of global cooperation. Positive narratives on the need for global climate politics were needed to counter such changes in the political landscape.

An intense discussion – led by Rainer Baumann, Head of Research Unit 3 – followed up on Dirk Messner's input. The participants generally agreed and added to his assessment of the current state of global climate politics: First, they stressed the necessity to respect the rationales within distinct governmental departments and organizations. Global climate politics had to pragmatically respect these situated interests in order to be successful. Second, positive narratives on global climate politics had to portray global climate politics as not being an elite concern. This was important to combat the populist threat to climate politics. It should be stressed that issues of social justice align with issues of climate change, as mitigation efforts could benefit disadvantaged populations. Third, the experts stressed the volatile and weak institutionalization of the Paris agreement. A change in political leadership and commitment could strongly affect global climate politics.

Finally, all participants acknowledged the importance of the workshop series. It enabled a free exchange of opinions not possible in other formats. An open discourse between experts from distinct parts of society was needed to tackle global climate change.



Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratization
Research Unit 4



Frank Gadinger
Head of Research Unit 4

The Contested Nature of Democracy in a Globalizing World

Key questions

Events in 2016, such as the British referendum to leave the European Union, the election of Trump and the following dismissal of major global cooperation efforts, the drowning of approximately 5000 refugees in the Mediterranean Sea, the ongoing crisis in Greece, or the diplomatic escalations during Erdogan's campaign to disempower Turkey's parliament, raise questions of liberal democracies' willingness and abilities to cooperate. It seems that in 2016 efforts of liberal democracies failed more often than not in generating global cooperation on pressing issues. What are the conditions of these failures of cooperation? Why does the liberal narrative seem to become unconvincing? What do populist and reactionary narratives throughout Europe seem to have to offer? At the core of these questions lie the issues of legitimizing practices and narratives of liberal democracies. The research unit thus continues and deepens its narrative approach to understanding the discontinuities and contradictions of democratic governance. Instead of thinking of democracy as fixed model, the research unit centres on the legitimating and contradicting narratives and practices of liberal democracy.

The objective of the Unit's research is to consider the complexity of political disputes in modern democratic governance. It confronts this challenge both conceptually and empirically. Contestation and diverging claims are taken as the starting point for analysis and are not regarded as inevitably destabilizing forces. Instead, they are considered inherent elements of politics. This perspective does not assume that cooperation can never be reached. However, it submits that attempts by various international authorities to address complex issues of global governance have become more fragile and increasingly challenge established procedures of democratic legitimacy. Cooperation is therefore the result of practical and situated achievements and does not evolve from an overwhelming normative consensus, which is already fragile on the national level and even harder to achieve on the global level. The ambivalent relationship between plurality, contestation and resistance as the main drivers of politics can be observed in different fields, among others: peacebuilding, conflict resolution and transitional justice, processes of democratization and resistance, surveillance and civil liberties, changing international governance practices with regard to climate change, and financial crises.

Achievements in 2016

The research unit addressed issues of contestation from different perspectives that reflected upon the very basis of liberal thought. This was made possible by means of the unit's past conceptual work on contested

practices of democratic governance and legitimacy. The year started off with the authors' workshop 'On Contemporary Wars and International Orders' where the authors came together to analyse conflict dynamics in such differing contexts as Syria, Ukraine and Mali. With the application of sociological conflict models the authors demonstrated patterns of interaction as well as the momentum of the conflicts analysed. The topic of the crisis of international peacekeeping was taken further by Senior Fellow Ulrich Schneckener in Brussels, where he participated in the panel discussion that was co-organized by the Vesalius College (VUB, Brussels) and the Centre for Global Cooperation Research. The panel critically engaged in debates about current peacebuilding and peacekeeping practices and their underlying paradigms. On this occasion Ulrich Schneckener presented the volume 'Peacebuilding in Crisis' from the *Routledge Global Cooperation Series* that he co-edited together with Tobias Debiel and Thomas Held.

The authors' workshop for the edited volume on 'Moral Agency and Politics of Responsibility: Challenging Complexity' took on the challenge of introducing and critically reflecting upon the theoretical debates the research unit engages with in relation to the responsibility of democratic governance, such as complexity theory, new materialism and practice theory. This endeavour built upon the theory-oriented workshop on 'New Materialism and Decoloniality' that was organized by post-doctoral fellows Pol Bargaúes-Pedreny and Olivia Rutazibwa. 2016 also saw the successful publication of the *Global Dialogues 12* 'Political Storytelling: From Fact to Fiction' (eds. Frank Gadinger/Martina Kopf/Ayşem Mert/Christopher Smith). With its linkage of discursive practices of the everyday and political legitimizing practices through the narrative perspective, the volume struck a chord and gained a great response.

In intellectual collaboration with Research Unit 3 the unit critically assessed 'Knowledge Construction through Scenario Building'. This workshop set the ground for the future research agenda of the Centre on scenario building. The strength and weaknesses of Scenario Thinking and contra-factual thought as socio-scientific methods were analysed and their epistemological foundations were critically reflected on. The construction of knowledge and the challenged status of expertise was further analysed in a

workshop organized by Holger Straßheim and Sigrid Quack on 'The Global Politics of Acceptance: Claiming Epistemic and Governance Authority in the Post-national Constellation'. This workshop set out to address the complexities and connections of expertise and policy-making. The work of Dvora Yanow on 'The Treachery of Categories: Counting, Immigrant Integration, and the State' pointed towards a similar direction when she demonstrated how racist practices are reproduced in everyday routines. The research unit also took part in the lecture series 'Narratives of the Extreme' where Frank Gadinger showed the relation between popular culture and policy-making by means of the 'War on Terror' narrative and its formulation of a constant feeling of risk.

The way ahead

The focus of the research unit's work was on the various forms of contestations of democratic legitimacy, its liberal narrative and governing practices. The future work will take a look ahead and focus on participatory practices. Colleagues of the unit already took part in the workshop 'The End of Citizenship', organized by Research Unit 2. Envisioned projects will further address questions of changing democratic participation and new and local forms of protest. This endeavour will be continued with the Berlin conference 'Competing Narratives' in March 2017 that Frank Gadinger and Katja Freistein are organizing with three partner institutions. The themes of the conference are the crumbling trust and crisis of the liberal narrative and ways to overcome the antagonistic constellations and (re)open perspectives for global cooperation. The unit plans to engage with questions of political strategy and possibilities for constructive practices in the current state of crisis. The narrative dimension will take centre stage when reflecting upon political visions for the future, represented by movements such as 'nuit debout' in Paris, by the 'DiEM' movement initiated by former Greek minister of finance Varoufakis, or by G20 protest groups.



Dvora Yanow
Senior Fellow

Dvora Yanow, Guest Professor at Wageningen University, stayed at the Centre with a senior fellowship from April 2016 to March 2017. Her research follows an interpretative design and focuses on immigration and immigrant integration policies, practice studies and research ethics and the communication of meaning by way of metaphors, categories and frames.

Her project at the Centre, entitled 'Citizen-Making by the Numbers: Counting, Category-Making, and the State', took a closer look at state practices of immigrant integration policies. Dvora Yanow's research problematizes the way categories are used in accounting for the population of a state and thus create social realities that are perpetuated through specific policies and affect citizenship and means of participation. Her research builds upon earlier participant-observer ethnography to theorize on categories and their working within policy and administrative practices. By way of analysing the categories that are used on a daily basis in medical forms, social security applications and other state documents in the Netherlands and the USA, her approach reveals the way in which race-ethnic categories are enacted throughout society. She highlighted that it is not enough to raise awareness on racism where it occurs as something extraordinary, but that change is needed where racism comes along as the innocent ticking of a box on a state document.

Dvora Yanow participated in numerous InHouse Workshops at the Centre and contributed to the interdisciplinary exchange by commenting on various papers during the Centre's research colloquia. The book that she has been working on during her fellowship at the Centre will problematize the way categories and statistics are seen as neutral measuring devices and thus will contribute to the debate on the nexus of knowledge production and citizenship in democracies.



Holger Straßheim
Fellow

Holger Straßheim was a Fellow at the Centre for six months from April to September 2016. His research interests lie within comparative policy analysis and the study of science, expertise and democracy.

At the Centre he conducted research on 'Globalizing Expertise: The Case of Behavioural Governance' and explored the production of expertise and authority. This resulted in the book project 'Expertise and Authority: Towards a Political Epistemology' to be published in 2017. Holger Straßheim's approach illustrated that the intersection of behavioural research and public policy has led to new forms of policy, also known as nudging. He explored the success of this widely unexplained form of participatory governance and suggested that nudging is both regarded as building on scientific insights and as adapting towards local political contexts, thereby combining epistemological and political authority. His work problematized the complex relationship between science, societal context and authority and asked what this means for democratic legitimacy in the post-national constellation. He thereby innovatively connected insights from comparative policy analysis, STS, and global governance research.

Within this framework Holger Straßheim collaborated with Sigrid Quack and conceptualized the interdisciplinary workshop 'The Politics of Acceptance: Claiming Epistemic Authority in the Post-National Constellation' at the Centre. Here, the questions of knowledge production, uncertainty and disputed expertise were put under scrutiny from a theoretical as well as an empirical angle. In addition to contributing to the Centre's research activities Holger Straßheim continued his duties as Assistant Professor at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and directed a workshop on 'Behavioural Change and Public Policy' at Pisa University as well as on 'The Nudged Consumer – The Rise of Behavioural Governance' at the International Conference on Consumer Research.

Workshop: 'New Materialism and Decoloniality – A Conversation'



The two schools of thought New Materialism and Decoloniality have both criticized notions of rational thinking, the Eurocentric perspectives of white men as being the norm, and linear thinking as the basis on which the history of thought in Modernity is built upon. Likewise, however, post-modern critiques have proven themselves to be prone to the reproduction of binaries, categorizing and ineffective in overcoming the resilience of neoliberalism. New Materialism and Decoloniality, therefore, seek to go beyond the post-modern critique and to find starting points to bring new perspectives to the fore. They are united in the notion that 'the world is no longer ours', thus in the awareness that technical progress and the thinking that shaped it in fact played a great part in causing the ecological and humanitarian disasters they set out to solve. Despite their similar aim, however, both schools of critique seem to address different audiences and constituencies and are critical of each other at the best.

The workshop that took place on 7–8 July 2016 aimed to inspire conversation among these two schools of thought. Therefore, the initiators Pol Bargaés-Pedreny and Olivia Rutazibwa, both Postdoc Fellows at the Centre, set up a literature-based workshop design with two presenters on the work of a theorist and two catalysts in each session, highlighting synergies as well as confrontations.

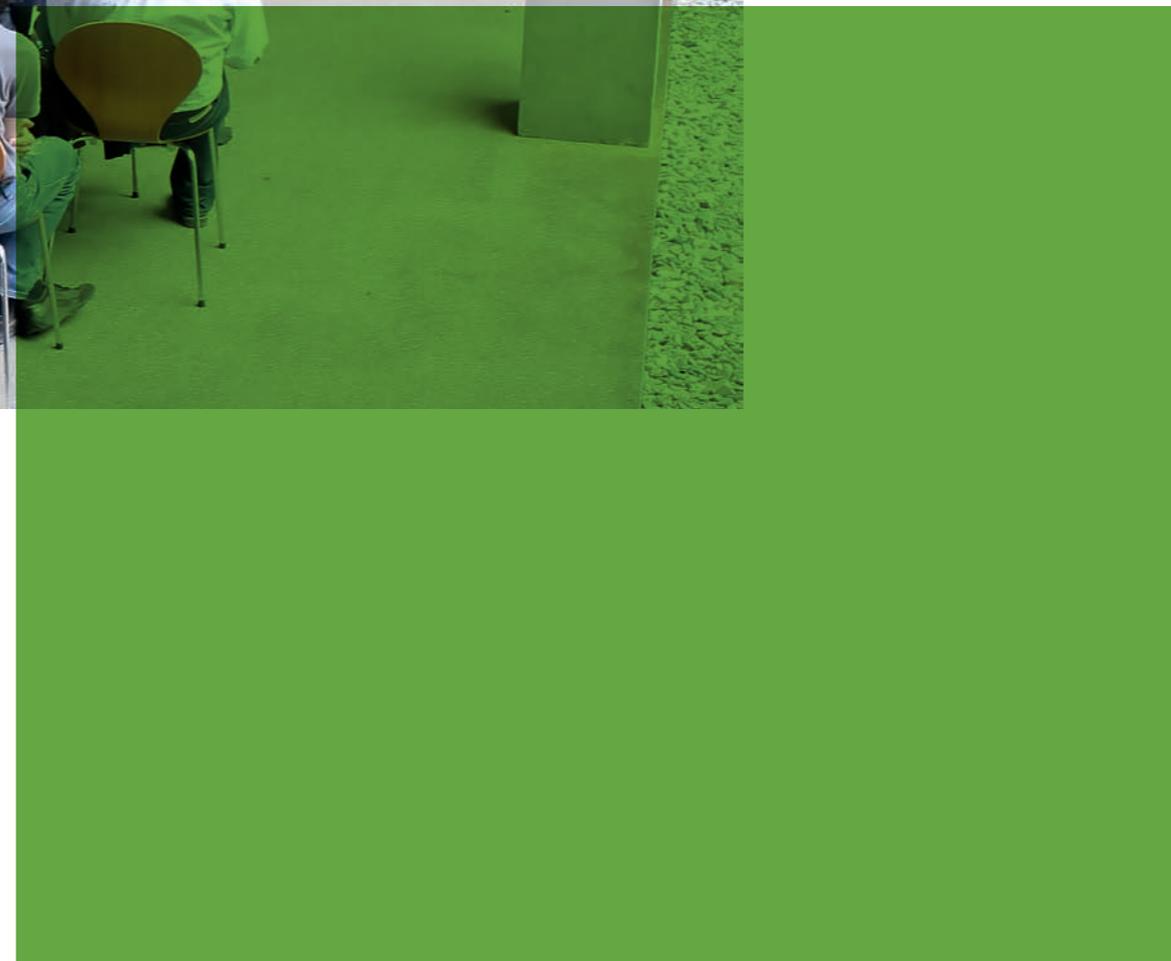
Starting the conversation, Lisa Tilley (University of Warwick) engaged with the works of Sylvia Wynter on the 'politics of being' and problematized how post-modern thought still excludes racialized and colonized thinkers, because it keeps modern humanism at the centre of the debate.

Alumni Fellow Jessica Schmidt presented the works of Martin Holbraad on the politics of ontology and things as concepts. David Chandler (University of Westminster) and Rolando Vázquez (Utrecht University) took on the role as catalysts and problematized a materialist ontology that sees human beings as objectifying machines.

Mark Jackson (University of Bristol) and Pol Bargaés-Pedreny took the part of reconstructing the argument, focusing on infrastructure, indigenous knowledge and cosmologies. Commenting on Zoe Todd's article 'An Indigenous Feminist's Take on the Ontological Turn', Mark Jackson stressed that ontologies replaced colonialism. By contrast Pol Bargaés-Pedreny argued they did not, based on the reading of Steve Woolgar's 'The Wrong Bin Bag: A Turn to Ontology in Science and Technology Studies?'. Both positions were further discussed by Anna Agathangelou (York University) and Vanessa Pupavac (University of Nottingham). In a third session Angela Last (University of Glasgow) and Vanessa Pupavac dared to think ahead with the argument and pointed out possible implementations and implications for ethics, ecology, and geopolitics, presenting on Timothy Morton and Édouard Glissant. Through the contributions by Lisa Tilley and Kai Koddenbrock (University of Aachen) the discussion was directed towards the problems of Eurocentrism in critical thinking and theorizing relations.

In the concluding roundtable the participants questioned whether these perspectives had achieved their goal of overcoming the identified flaws of post-modern critique. They then took on the challenge of taking the insights of new materialism and decoloniality seriously, recognizing that the two perspectives are complementary, and thinking about the possibility of collective positionalities, and hence about the very way of understanding and practising science.





Cherries on the Cake: Selected Events

Mobile Muslim Professionals: Trans-Regional Connectedness and (Non-State) Cooperation in Asia and the Middle East

14–15 April 2016, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin



Speakers at the 18th Käte Hamburger Lecture (from left): Prof. Dr Tobias Deibel (Co-Director of the Centre), Prof. Dr Manja Stephan-Emmrich (Institute for Asian and African Studies at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and fellow at re:work), Prof. Dr Claudia Derichs (Philipps-Universität Marburg and alumni fellow at the Centre), Prof. Dr Ummu Salma Bava (Centre for European Studies at the School of International Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi), and Prof. Dr Bettina Burger-Menzel (Department of Business and Management, Brandenburg University of Applied Sciences and alumni fellow at the Centre).

52 Concepts and practices of professionalism in Asia, the Middle East and beyond are increasingly being informed, shaped, and facilitated through multiple forms of cross-border movement and connectedness. Thus, the effect of Muslim cross-border movement has become a focus for a growing cross-disciplinary field of research. Against this background, the Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21), the Berlin Graduate School Muslim Cultures and Societies, the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, re:work (IGK Work and Human Life Cycle in Global History) and the Philipps-Universität Marburg took the opportunity to organize an international workshop and a Käte Hamburger Lecture on the pursuit of new forms of religiously rooted professionalization.



Over two days, renowned experts discussed the multiple ways in which religious affiliation conflates with economic activities, globalization or the logics of capitalist markets and concomitant concepts of development, progress, and professionalism. The workshop thus linked the so-called 'mobility turn' in social sciences and transregional studies with the 'Muslim worlds' or 'network' approach in Islamic and area studies by exploring the influence Muslim values and Islamic ethics have on state-led modernization, entrepreneurship or social engagement, and how these aspects are shaped by cross-border interactions. This cross-border mobility led Manja Stephan-Emmrich, who organized the event together with Claudia Derichs and Shirin Saeidi (fellow at the Centre), to speak of 'emotional geographies'. Such emotional geographies are configured within the growing mobility which often makes Muslim professional careers a journey in the literal sense.

The workshop brought together a variety of theoretical and regional perspectives. The topics ranged from corporate managerial elites of Sharia in Malaysia, where Patricia Sloan-White (University of Delaware) took a look at men, mosques, and the market; the rise of halal certification and food production in Central Asia; and a general trend of 'micro-practices' in business procedures and etiquettes and in corporate strategies that have an impact at the interface between private and public sector institutions, in order to achieve economic success combined with political influence and religious approval, as Sloane-White pointed out. However, this raises the question as to whether this constitutes an outsourcing of state obligations, according to Mirjam Künkler (Princeton University). Finally, there was an animated debate on the role of gender in Muslim professionalism and mobility. The general role of female leaders as Muslim professionals was emphasized by Claudia Derichs, while Mirjam Künkler reflected on women in Shiite transnational religious education, with a special focus on Iran. Shirin Saeidi continued the Iranian debate by identifying a 'new Muslim citizen' in post-2009 Iran as a 'new' regime agent.

A highlight was undoubtedly the 18th Käte Hamburger Lecture on 'Global Scholarship in Local Settings: Professionalism and Academia in Secular India' by Ummu Salma Bava. By applying an 'auto-ethnographic' methodology, she enriched the event with her own experiences as a Muslim female professional from India, a country of 172 million Muslims, and thus introduced another regional perspective. At the heart of her keynote was the insight that Muslim identity is always locally constructed in each country and that this identity is not necessarily constructed with reference to the 'core' Muslim countries in the Middle East. For example, as 80 per cent of the population adheres to Hinduism, India offers a totally different context for Muslim people compared to Arab states. Nevertheless, identity and community building in India is shaped by the interplay of and the move between social and cultural spaces. As the example of India illustrates, the legal framework and constitution of a country compared to the empirical world are often not the same.

Markers such as nationality, religion, gender, social class and education shape social, cultural and individual identities.

For Bava, the main 'identity marker' was her status as an Indian woman, while her religion became significant only in the aftermath of 9/11 and the subsequent negative perception of Islam. Observing 'a shift in politics', Bava spoke of a 'certain narrative' which 'pushes people into boxes'. This fact reveals that identity building always depends on the perception of others as well. Regarding her own biography, she also highlighted the important role of her parents, who both had specific academic and professional backgrounds and thus constantly encouraged her access to education and exploration of new terrains.

The intensive discussions over the course of the event finally resulted in one major finding: Gender aspects are fundamental for female professionals. Since India is still a patriarchal society where women are still underprivileged, 'for a woman to be experiencing the full potential depends on where she is in the political, social, culture and economic space,' as Bava emphasized. The same applies in other countries. State and non-state actors must therefore create spaces to protect women's rights and encourage women's important contribution to society.

Fruitful debates evolved about how identity is shaped by social, cultural and regional contexts, and how scholars' meaning-making and theoretical concepts are influenced by their local settings as well. As Claudia Derichs rightly observed in her comment to the lecture, categorization and labelling such as 'Muslim' or 'Hindu' – and even the label 'professionalism' – can cause a common chain of association and limits acknowledgement of the diversity behind the labels. Identities are always perceived and constructed, as are the obstacles to revealing them. The perception of the self and of its possibilities, as Bava summed up, is vital to overcome any stated limitation and to evolve professionally.



Financialization of Humanitarian Aid

10 February 2016, University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg



Presenters at the 17th Käte Hamburger Lecture (from left): Prof. Dr Tobias Debiel (Co-Director of the Centre), Prof. Dr Susan Erikson (Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University), Dr Sung-Joon Park (Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg), and moderator Prof. Dr Ansgar Belke (Chair of Macroeconomics, University of Duisburg-Essen).

Development cooperation since the end of the Second World War has been characterized by three phases: While it was initially dominated by classical bilateral government-to-government aid, the 1980s pushed for more privatization on a global scale which resulted in the rise of non-state actors and public-private partnerships. With the end of the Cold War, development cooperation finally entered a new phase with new forms of development assistance and humanitarian aid and a wide range of new paradigms, actors and mechanisms, from local and global NGOs and supranational institutions to an increasing number of new financing mechanisms. The entry of venture capitalists as development actors is, therefore, fundamentally changing the ways in which humanitarian aid is financed and legitimized.



'We are at the beginning of this shift toward a financialization of humanitarian aid.' With these words, Susan Erikson from the Simon Fraser University in Canada concluded the 17th Käte Hamburger Lecture, which covered the general global trend of financialization and its impact on humanitarian aid programmes and mechanisms. Erikson started her career in the field of development cooperation and has conducted anthropological research on the translation of global health programmes on the ground in Sierra Leone, among other things. She can therefore clearly identify how shifting paradigms, notions, and terms such as 'return on investment', 'shareholder value' and 'shareholder return' have reconfigured what it means to help people.

While investors are playing an increasing role in global health, institutions that have historically led humanitarian aid efforts are changing the nature of their assistance. Erikson illustrated this development by referring to the example of the World Bank, one of the most important development institutions. The World Bank's share of humanitarian aid, for example, has dropped from 20 per cent to only 6 per cent in the last 20 years. The institution is shifting from providing financing and funds to offering financial services as a central pillar of the post-2015 Agenda. In the case of epidemics, for instance, it is advocating new products and insurance bonds such as the Ebola bonds or mortality bonds. These will probably be short-term bonds with shares purchased by investors who are willing to 'hold' the chance that an insurance company will pay out claims if an epidemic hits. Investors would profit when an epidemic does not happen or when they buy and hold the insurance risk on the chance that payouts will not

be needed in some regions. In both cases, as Erikson argued, it has not yet been decided exactly what will be insured: a person's life, their continuing health, a country's GDP or something else. Another example of the increasing role of investors and privatization in humanitarian aid are financially influential foundations such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation or the 'patent trolls', patent acquisition companies that buy patents and sometimes bundle them to sell as packages to scientists and investors with the aim of seeking profit. This is a potentially serious problem in terms of meeting the need for medicines in extremely poor countries.

The volume of financial instruments is steadily increasing new ways to 'make money out of money', and global health products are continuously attracting investors uninterested in improvements in health outcomes, as she explained. Yet philanthrocapitalism – as Erikson termed these new practices – will also create scope for abuse and a lack of transparency.

But are these new instruments really new or just a continuation of the privatization practices which started during the 80s and 90s? Sung-Joon Park from the Department for Anthropology and Philosophy at Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg challenged Erikson's statements by questioning this postulated fundamental shift. Indeed, as both scholars concurred, some of these new financial forms have similarities with the conditions imposed by earlier financial mechanisms such as the structural adjustment programmes. Against this background, an intensive discussion with the audience evolved about these practices and their normative implications.

New or not new – at a time of growing dissolution of boundaries, an increasing (intended or unintended) withdrawal of the state from crucial policy fields, new transnational forms of cooperation and new actors in the international theatre, the increasing role of privatization and financialization in international politics cannot be ignored. Questions of who gets what and why, who decides what programmes are to be funded, and who makes the 'rules of the game' behind closed doors are therefore becoming more important than ever.

Postcolonial Approaches Towards Global Cooperation

13 June 2016, ifa (Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen - Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations), Stuttgart



Panelists of the 19th Käte Hamburger Lecture together with representatives of the two institutes before the event (from left): Dr Odila Triebel (ifa-Research Programme 'Culture and Foreign Policy'), Ronald Grätz (ifa-Secretary General), Dr Mathieu Rousselin (Associate Fellow at the Centre), Dr Markus Böckenförde, LL.M. (Executive Director of the Centre), Dr Olivia Rutazibwa (Postdoc Fellow at the Centre), and Prof. Dr Nikita Dhawan (University of Innsbruck).

In recent discussions on transnational justice, there has been renewed interest in cosmopolitanism as an ethico-political imperative and commitment to planetary conviviality in a postnational, globalized world. In the face of growing global interdependence, the project of cosmopolitanism promises to facilitate a transnational citizen's movement and the establishment of democratic global institutions. However, as critics argue, the emergence of a cosmopolitan sensibility is still rooted in global capital. Cosmopolitanism, they emphasize, leaves the privileges of the global elite intact by erasing the continuities between cosmopolitanism, neo-colonialism and economic globalization. This finally leads to the central challenge of how to reimagine cosmopolitanism from and for the postcolonial world.

Nikita Dhawan is one of the leading theorists when it comes to postcolonialism, feminism and gender studies. Her expertise thus made the 19th Käte Hamburger Lecture, which was part of a joint project with ifa (Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen), something very special. She reflected on the potential and challenges of cosmopolitanism, the relations between the state and civil society, and, finally, the postcolonial approach itself.

In recent decades, new actors have emerged and have reconfigured international politics; this has led to a systematic erosion of state sovereignty, particularly in the Global South, as is illustrated by the international corporate class, which has become more powerful than the democratically elected representatives in some regions. Against this background, democratization processes are motivated by capital flows and trade commitments, and are thus concentrated more on output than input legitimacy. At the same time, these developments have resulted in a broad international civil society which is striving for values such as social justice and human rights. In many circumstances, civil society actors have taken over state responsibilities. Contemporary cosmopolitanism has been characterized by political philosophers including Martha Nussbaum and Ulrich Beck as the facilitator of these new developments. Dhawan, on the contrary, doubts this positive perception. From her point of view, the concept of liberal cosmopolitanism itself is incomplete as it fails to include the questions of historical processes. Furthermore, a complete rejection of the state is difficult: For the former colonies, their own state has been a pivotal institution whose sovereignty was bloodily fought for in the postcolonial context. Maintaining sovereignty is thus an essential interest of the Global South. In that sense, 'it (*the state*) is both poison and medicine,' noted Dhawan.

Dhawan emphasized that postcolonial studies are not a rejection of European Enlightenment, although they are very often misunderstood as such. Rather, they are a reconsideration of Enlightenment: They are an effort to understand the process of decolonization for both the colonized and the colonizers. From a postcolonial perspective, the architecture of international cooperation

and aid has been—and is still—characterized by the colonial past. While colonial powers used justification narratives to legitimize their colonization, it is precisely these narratives which also underlie a global process towards the common good of humankind, development and aid projects, understood as the 'white man's burden to help'. However, the legacies of European Enlightenment, such as secularism, rule of law, sovereignty, equality, and the entire discourse of freedom, including emancipation, should not be totally rejected just because they originate in violent colonialism. But how should enlightenment be handled in practice? Emancipation means a lot more than the mere inclusion of subordinates in hegemonic structures, as Mathieu Rousselin emphasized during the following discussion. The question of how useful it is to think about solidarity from a cosmopolitan perspective was also raised by Olivia Rutazibwa.

In some sense, as Dhawan concluded her thoughts, postcolonialism can be compared to 'a child of a rape', a product of violence, and the challenge of postcolonialism now is whether and how this product can be appreciated. A genuine beginning of decolonization is to introduce the products of the Enlightenment mentioned above to those who are yet to be exposed to intellectual labour. Decolonization does not, therefore, simply mean the transfer of power from Europeans to local elites; instead it means a completely new way of thinking linked to a parallel process of de-subjectification. In 1984, Audre Lorde said in an essay that 'the master's tools will never dismantle the master's house', whereas Dhawan clearly retaliated that with postcolonialism 'one can use the master's tool to dismantle the master's house'.

The Global Politics of Acceptance: Claiming Epistemic and Governance Authority in the Post-national Constellation

6–7 September 2016, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21), Duisburg



58 Knowledge production builds a focal point for establishing notions of 'the global'. The workshop took a closer look at how knowledge production and expert knowledge are related to changing legitimization strategies in governance authority with particular reference to the post-national constellation. Participants came from a range of disciplines and topics varied from theoretical contributions on how to conceptualize distinct claims for authorities, to empirical contributions on the production of knowledge in private business organizations. In their introductory remarks, Holger Straßheim and Sigrid Quack, the convenors of the workshop, drew attention towards the globally disputed role of expertise and knowledge production within struggles for authority. This constellation demands new ways of coordinating the governance of knowledge production.



Dr Holger Straßheim (WZB Berlin Social Science Center) and Prof. Dr Sigrid Quack (University of Duisburg-Essen) initiated the workshop during their fellowship at the Centre for Global Cooperation Research.

Opening the section on 'The Politics of Expertise', Stephen Turner discussed the stress-testing of expert consensus, with an emphasis on the stress-testing conducted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) after the global financial crisis. Expert consensus had been found to be influenced by cultural features of the IMF ('silo thinking'), intellectual and political capture from external experts and member states. Challenging the notion of distinguishing the content of expertise from its production, Turner claimed that the relationship between the public and experts could be regarded as a competition for distinct areas of knowledge.

Eleni Tsingou presented on the politics of expertise on demographic change. Applying an organizational ecology approach, she considered policy issues as the binding characteristic of a specific ecology. This approach was regarded as being advantageous in that it acknowledges the linkages between expertise and broader discourses, reflecting the need for experts to speak to different publics.

Christina Howell argued that authority is related to a notion of trust. Politics utilizes performance measurements as a strategy to increase trust by binding itself to specific targets. Trust serves as a mechanism to reduce complexity. As such it could be regarded as being closely connected to political authority. The role of media was scrutinized and the instrumentalization of trust in scientific authority related to the transfer of business techniques into politics.

Opening the section on 'Contextualizing Governance', Elisabetta Nadalutti explored what kind of epistemic authority emerges in cross-border regions by focusing on an ethical code of cross-border governance. The policies of the EU deepen social cleavages along borders instead of diminishing them. Her project is about establishing an ethical code to influence EU legislation. Participants said that it might be reasonable to contrast her view with existing bottom-up projects.

Nirvia Ravena's paper discussed the environmental assessments involved in the Belo Monte dam project. Gold mining by private corporations had potentially huge negative effects not considered in the official impact analysis. The discussion focused on transnational connections in this specific case. Why are transnational NGOs not invested? On the other hand, the emphasis placed on transnational NGOs showed that local knowledge was not considered to be sufficiently important.

Opening the section on 'Reordering Authority: Global Governance', Kristen Hopewall examined the construction of political authority in global trade and focused on the definition of agricultural subsidies by the World Trade Organization (WTO). These subsidies were at the core of the discussions during the Doha Round and contributed to the failure of the talks. As a reaction to the economic rise of developing countries, the area of disagreement had shifted towards the definition of subsidies.

Looking at economic processes from outside, Timo Walter posed the question why established economic expertise was continuously applied despite its failures. In the specific case at hand, by attempting to change the Capital Market Union (CMU), rules were rewritten due to the involvement of expertise in established practices. His project analyses how the public interacts with expert discussions. It evaluates the translation of expertise into the public domain and then its re-translation into the area of economic expertise as societal reproduction.

Jan-Peter Voss focused on distinct modalities of authority practices. While the focus had been mainly on epistemic authority, political authority, as the representation of a common 'We', should also be considered. It was debated whether such a model of authority reproduced a specific

western notion of authority – especially if the possibility of resistance was not appropriately taken into account.

Opening the section on 'Inter- and Transnational Advisory Arrangements', Maria Weimer presented on the EU 'laws of knowledge' and argued that the making of knowledge and of the political and legal order had always been deeply intertwined in the process of European integration. From a constitutional perspective the main challenge for EU democratic governance is to ensure that expert knowledge can be used in policy making to safeguard the public interest.

Glenn Morgan and Michal Frenkel presented their paper, co-authored with Andrew Sturdy, on the role of international management consultancies in global public policy. They analysed McKinsey's involvement in promoting the REDD+ campaign, which argued for financing for developing countries when these countries commit to stop deforestation. 'Thought leadership' by recruits integrated into a global network of alumni enables international management consultancies to connect the distinct scales of global governance. The shift of tasks towards management consultancies displays a lack of trust in established processes.

Reflecting on knowledge transfer, Katrin Loer presented a heuristic framework, which focuses on the permeability of actors and institutions. Knowledge is often transmitted by experts who could be regarded as scientific entrepreneurs. Holger Straßheim presented the spread of behavioural public policies. He explored the network of experts connected with the rise of behavioural public policies: Starting with the behavioural insights team set up by the British government, a network of close collaboration spread globally. Behavioural public policy successfully combines epistemic and political authority. Thus, it is regarded as both building on scientific insights and adapting to local political contexts.

Important conceptual issues were raised during the workshop. It was interesting that epistemic authority was still mainly connected with scientific authority.

The Place of International Courts and Tribunals in Contemporary International Relations: Functions and Motivations

24 November 2016, Superior Court of Justice (Kammergericht), Berlin

From left to right: Dr Markus Böckenförde (Welcome Remarks), Professor Tanja Aalberts (Discussant), Professor David D. Caron (Käte Hamburger Lecture), and Professor Christian J. Tams (Moderator).



The 20th Käte Hamburger Lecture in the Superior Court of Justice, Berlin, was addressed by David D. Caron, Professor at the Dickson Poon School of Law at King's College London and currently serving as a Member of The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal in The Hague. Also taking part in the discussion was Tanja Aalberts, who is Director of the Research Centre for the Politics of Transnational Law and conducts research in the Boundaries of Law programme at the Free University Amsterdam. Christian J. Tams, Professor of International Law at the University of Glasgow and a qualified German lawyer, moderated the lecture.

In his welcome remark, Markus Böckenförde, Executive Director of the Centre, thanked the President of the Superior Court of Justice, Bernd Pickel, for hosting this event. He emphasized the significance of the Superior Court of Justice in court history, especially during and in the aftermath of the Second World War.

Christian Tams introduced the topic by outlining the functions and motivations that led to the establishment of international courts, which had been on the rise for several decades but are now facing backlashes. As a result, courts have developed different functions. At the same time, the public also perceives the courts in a variety of ways: as agencies, as law-makers, as regime stabilizers and as institutions that secure justice, societal values and other needs.

The keynote lecture by David Caron scrutinized these various purported functions of courts. He identified three main functions of international courts: the (traditional) legal or juridical function; the social function, or the role courts play in a society; and, finally, political motivation. Caron examined two juxtapositions: legal vs social function and social function vs political motivation.

As far as the courts are concerned, their direct function is to undertake legal tasks by resolving individual disputes. The court probably indirectly furthers the social function but does not undertake this directly.

Economists say that one of the most important functions of a court is to make private promises credible. How does the court do that? By fulfilling its legal task, it indirectly expands its role in disputes. Performing social functions indirectly is more efficient, because if the court were to try to undertake the social function directly it might actually weaken its ability to do so.

To explain the authority function of courts, Caron used the Advisory Opinion of the *Seabed Disputes Chamber* of the *International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea* in 2011. The chamber reflected on its own function by stating that the advisory jurisdiction is connected with the activities of the assembly and the council, which are political bodies with jurisdiction to watch over activities on the seabed. Courts can help the chamber in a supplementary sense by acting as an independent and impartial body.

Caron mentioned that there is a tendency for some judges to allow the social functions to influence what they believe the direct function should be, while there is a tendency for other judges to believe that the social function can only be achieved by faith or through the traditional function. As an example he listed the International Court of Justice in the case concerning armed activities in the territory of the Congo. The ICJ made a statement where it declared that while the Court was deeply concerned about human tragedy, it was denying provisional relief, because there was no jurisdiction in this case. Caron stated that courts have no general responsibilities in the matter of security and peace; they are strictly limited to exercising their traditional function.

There may also be instances of mission mismatch. For Caron, this has two consequences: First, it is paradoxical that, in the international context, where there is no precise legislation, the first institutions often invoked are courts. The risk here is that society might overestimate the power of courts and their capacity to serve a social function. Caron used the metaphor of the screwdriver and the hammer: Imagine a man hammering a nail into a

wall with a screwdriver. When you ask him why he is using the wrong tool he answers that it is the only tool he has at the moment. International courts feel mismatched in a similar way. First, they were just created to avoid war, but then society had no other tool for other conflicts. A second consequence may be that courts adapt themselves to adopt a social function, even though the institution might be not suitable for it. To return to the metaphor, if you always use the screwdriver for a different purpose, it will probably lose its original function.

The term 'political motivation' should be less directly related to the social function or the traditional work of courts. The political motivation which has been the reason for the creation of the international tribunal is not necessarily the served function. A political demand may dissipate over time and, with that, the political value of that court existing may diminish as well.

Caron used the case of the *Special International Tribunal for Lebanon* to make some comments. On 14 February 2005, a bomb killed former Prime Minister Rafik al-Hariri and twenty-two other persons. Following lengthy negotiations the UN Security Council established a special international tribunal for Lebanon on 10 June 2007.

The legal or juridical function of this tribunal was to solve the case and to prosecute the perpetrators. The social function of this kind of court was, according to Caron, to support the rule of law at a national level. The political motivation in this case was very complex, i.e. to reduce the Syrian influence in order to make Lebanon more united and sovereign.

In 2011, the focus of the lawsuit shifted and thus changed the 'political motivation'; the international tribunal charged four individual members of the Hezbollah instead of the state of Syria. If, in 2011, the tribunal had insisted that the defendants had to be extradited, this would have jeopardized unity in Lebanon. The fact that the tribunal had to think about the (political) consequences of its judgement showed that the trial had reached a point of high complexity.



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.

17th Käte Hamburger Lecture:

Susan Erikson
The Financialization of Humanitarian Aid
10 February 2016
Duisburg, University of Duisburg-Essen

18th Käte Hamburger Lecture:

Ummu Salma Bava
Global Scholarship in Local Settings: Professionalism and Academia in Secular India
14 April 2016
Berlin, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Organized with Berlin Graduate School Muslim Cultures and Societies, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, re:work (IGK Work and Human Life Cycle in Global History), and Philipps-Universität Marburg

19th Käte Hamburger Lecture:

Nikita Dhawan
Postcolonial Approaches towards Global Cooperation
13 June 2016
Stuttgart, ifa (Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen)
Organized with ifa

20th Käte Hamburger Lecture:

David D. Caron
The Place of International Courts and Tribunals in Contemporary International Relations: Functions and Motivations
24 November 2016
Berlin, Superior Court of Justice (Kammergericht)

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.

6th Käte Hamburger Dialogue:

Climate on the Rise, People on the Move: Understanding Today’s Global Challenges Differently
With Rolando Vazquez, Doerthe Rosenow, Pol Bargués-Pedreny, Olivia Rutazibwa, David Chandler, and Lesley-Ann Brown
7 July 2016
Duisburg, Lehmbrock Museum

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. Starting in 2013, a one-day intensive workshop on the theme ‘A Post-Kyoto Global Climate Regime’ has taken place every year. We hope that this closed 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.

How to Continue after Paris: Conditions of Successful Cooperation in Global Climate Policy
24 June 2016
Berlin, Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities

Mobile Muslim Professionals: Trans-Regional Connectedness and (Non-State) Cooperation in Asia and the Middle East

14–15 April 2016
Berlin, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
Organized by Research Unit 2 and 4, jointly with the Berlin Graduate School Muslim Cultures and Societies, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, re:work (IGK Work and Human Life Cycle in Global History), and Philipps-Universität Marburg

Workshops

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

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

Disentangling International and Local Understandings in Peacebuilding. Insights from the 'Laboratory' of Bougainville

23 June 2016
Duisburg, KHK/GCR21
Organized by Patricia Rinck and Tobias Debiel, jointly with the Institute for Development and Peace (INEF) and Volker Boege, University of Queensland, Australia

The End of Citizenship?

21 November 2016
Duisburg, KHK/GCR21
Organized by Research Unit 2, jointly with Andreas Niederberger, University of Duisburg-Essen, Isabelle Aubert, Université de Paris 1/Panthéon-Sorbonne

New Terrains? Assessing the Diverse Functions of International Courts and Tribunals

24–25 November 2016
Berlin, WZB Berlin Social Science Center
Organized by Markus Böckenförde in cooperation with Christian J. Tams, University of Glasgow

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.

On Contemporary Wars and International Orders

14 January 2016
Organized by Klaus Schlichte and Roy Karadag

Knowledge Construction through Scenario Building

5 April 2016
Organized by Tobias Debiel, Rainer Baumann, and Frank Gadinger

Enforcement Mechanisms of Cooperation – An Experimental Approach

8–9 May 2016
Organized by Gianluca Grimalda and Heike Hennig-Schmidt

New Materialism & Decoloniality – A Conversation

7–8 July 2016
Organized by Frank Gadinger, Pol Bargaés-Pedreny, and Olivia Rutazibwa

Region-Making through Cooperation: New Evidence from Four Continents

13 July 2016
Organized by Volker Heins, Christine Unrau, Elisabetta Nadalutti, and Otto Kallscheuer

The Global Politics of Acceptance: Claiming Epistemic and Governance Authority in the Post-national Constellation

6–7 September 2016
Organized by Sigrid Quack and Holger Straßheim

Marcel Mauss, the Gift and Reciprocity

26–27 Oktober 2016
Organized by Research Unit 2

Cutting Edge or Dead End? Empirical Research in International Law

6–7 December 2016
Organized by Markus Böckenförde, Thilo Marauhn and Christian J. Tams

Moral Agency and the Politics of Responsibility: Challenging Complexity

15–16 December 2016
Organized by Tobias Debiel, Peter Finkenbusch, and Cornelia Ulbert

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.

Better to Be Feared or Loved? (Mis)Managing Conflicts in India

12 January 2016
Bidisha Biswas

Is there an Ethical Code that Underpins Cross-border Cooperation Practices and Behaviour Within the EU and ASEAN Context? A Comparative Reading of A. Sen's Conceptualization of 'Development' and J. Ratzinger Ethical Approach to Economic Activities in 'Caritas in Veritate'

19 January 2016
Elisabetta Nadalutti

Resistance or Thuggery: Global Narratives of Violent Riots

26 January 2016
Frank Gadinger, Christopher Smith, and Taylan Yildiz

Taming the Executive through Constitutional Design of Presidential Term Limits

2 February 2016
Markus Böckenförde

Max Weber in Kampala. Budget Support as a Technology of Government

16 February 2016
Klaus Schlichte

Women, Citizenship and Conflict in the Middle East: An Iranian Case Study

1 March 2016
Shirin Saeidi

Global Cooperation, and the Real World. Climate Politics, a Lost Case or an Anchor for Renewed Cooperation?

8 March 2016
Claus Leggewie

Turning Points and International Environments: Multilateral Negotiations in the GATT and the WTO

15 March 2016
Larry Crump

From Dialogue to Cooperation

22 March 2016
Mathieu Rousselin

Institutional Mechanisms of Inequality Reproduction

12 April 2016
Katja Freistein

Governing Fragmented Peace Potentials and Problems of Polycentric Governance in War-Torn Societies

19 April 2016
Tobias Debiel

Involvement and Impact of External Actors on Constitution Making in South Sudan and Somaliland: A Comparative Study

26 April 2016
Katrin Seidel

Iskandar Malaysia: A Tale of a Region 'Building'

3 May 2016
Elisabetta Nadalutti

A Political Economy Perspective on Common Heritage and Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources

17 May 2016
Isabel Feichtner

Striving for International Environment Cooperation through International Courts & Tribunals: Some Emerging Trends
24 May 2016
Balraj K. Sidhu

Politicization of European Security? Contesting Counter-Terrorism, Border Security and Data Protection
14 June 2016
Ulrich Schneckener and Hendrik Hegemann

On Ethical Retreat. Decolonizing Conceptions of International Solidarity
21 June 2016
Olivia Rutazibwa

Local Claims in International Negotiations: Institutional Interaction between the Human Rights and the Climate Regime
28 June 2016
Andrea Schapper

On Her Majesty's Service? The Behavioural Insights Team and its Role in the Global Rise of Behavioural Change Policies
12 July 2016
Holger Straßheim

Organizing Counter-Expertise: Critical Professional Communities in Transnational Governance
9 August 2016
Sigrid Quack

The Politicization of the Climate: How and why has the Annex I – Non-Annex I Division Affected Negotiations under the Climate Change Regime?
13 September 2016
Paula Castro

Harnessing Goodwill for Refugee Resettlement: The Role of Communities
27 September 2016
Galya Ruffer

Metaphorical Anticapitalism: Regulation, not Transformation
11 October 2016
Jennifer Gronau

Buying Rights and Democracy: Foreign Aid, Political Conditionalities, and Isomorphism
18 October 2016
Liam Swiss

Marcel Mauss in International Studies
25 October 2016
Volker Heins, Christine Unrau, and Kristine Avram

Emerging Donors: The Rise and the Unravelling of the Development Aid System
8 November 2016
Gerardo Bracho

Explaining Institutional Complexity in Global Climate Governance
15 November 2016
Fariborz Zelli

Cooperation and Closure in Bilateral Trade Negotiations
29 November 2016
Larry Crump

Individualizing Guilt in the Aftermath of Collective Violence and Repression: Mapping Approaches to, and Social Narratives of, Responsibility
6 December 2016
Kristine Avram

Global Summit Prenegotiation: The Case of the Australian G20 Presidency
31 May 2016
Larry Crump

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.

Legal Pluralism instead of Institution Export
8–10 June 2016
Loccum, Evangelische Akademie Loccum
Conference
Organized jointly with the Evangelische Akademie Loccum

International Solidarity: Yesterday's Ideal or Emerging Key Norm?
1–2 September 2016
Berlin, House of the EKD
International sef: Expert Workshop
Organized jointly with the Development and Peace Foundation (sef:)

Peacebuilding and Peacekeeping: Rethinking Paradigms, Institutional Aspects and Impacts on the Ground
14 September 2016
Brussels, Vesalius College (VUB)
Panel discussion with Hylke Dijkstra, Joachim A. Koops, and Ulrich Schneckener
Organized jointly with VUB

Käte Meets DIE Colloquium

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.

Kooperation auf Augenhöhe? Machtasymmetrien in bilateralen Kulturbeziehungen
19 October 2016
Frankfurt, Frankfurt Book Fair
Panel discussion with Odila Triebel, Reinhart Kößler, Annika Hampel, Isabel Schäfer, and Nicole Renvert
Organized jointly with ifa (Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen)

Der Ethnopluralismus als Erzählung der 'Neuen Rechten'
22 November 2016
Essen, Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities (KWI)
Public lecture with Thomas Pfeiffer and Daniel-Pascal Zorn
Lecture Series 'Großerzählungen des Extremen'
Organized jointly with KWI

Energisch im Widerstand – Erzählungen des Populismus in Europa
6 December 2016
Essen, KWI
Public lecture with Claus Leggewie and Paula Diehl
Lecture Series 'Großerzählungen des Extremen'
Organized jointly with KWI

2016 Nairobi Conference on Earth System Governance: Confronting Complexity and Inequality
7–9 December 2016
Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace and Environmental Studies, University of Nairobi
Organized jointly by, among others, the Earth System Governance Project and the University of Nairobi

Publications 2016

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)

- 70
- Carment, David, and Nikolko, Milana (eds.) (2016). *Engaging Crimea and Beyond: Perspectives on Conflict, Cooperation and Civil Society Development*, with contributions by Elmira Muratov, Ivan Preobrazhenskiy, David Carment, Pavel Kazarin, Oksana Danylenko, Oksana Huss, and Milana Nikolko, Global Dialogues 11, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).
 - Gadinger, Frank, Kopf, Martina, Mert, Aysem, and Smith, Christopher (eds.) (2016). *Political Storytelling: From Fact to Fiction*, with contributions by Nicolina Montesano Montessori, Carla Gierich, David Lewis, Aysem Mert and Sandra van der Hel, Martina Kopf, Gabi Schlag, Frank Gadinger, and Axel Heck, Global Dialogues 12, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).

- Böckenförde, Markus, Krupke, Nadja, and Michaelis, Philipp (eds.) (2016). *A Multi-Disciplinary Mosaic: Reflections on Global Cooperation and Migration*, with contributions by Christian J. Tams, Katrin Seidel, Alejandro Esguerra, Stefan Groth, Heike Hennig-Schmidt, Bettina Burger-Menzel, Susanne Buckley-Zistel, Otto Kallscheuer, Claudia Derichs, Susan L. Erikson, Ariane Sadjed, David Carment, Klaus Schlichte, Felix S. Bethke, Salvador Santino F. Regilme Jr., Olivia Rutazibwa, Stephen Brown, Gianluca Grimalda, Manuel Borutta and Jan C. Jansen, Elisabetta Nadalutti, Manjiao Chi, Pol Bargaüs-Pedreny, Martina Kopf, and Shirin Saeidi, Global Dialogues 13, 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)

- Burger-Menzel, Bettina (2016). *Environmental Politics and the Human Being: A New Interdisciplinary Perspective on Motivational Processes and Sustainable Change Behaviour*, Global Cooperation Research Papers 13, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).

- Bethke, Felix S. (2016). *Cultural Bias in the Perception of Foreign-Policy Events*, Global Cooperation Research Papers 14, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).
- Tams, Christian J. (2016). *World Courts as Guardians of Peace?*, Global Cooperation Research Papers 15, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).
- Bergamaschi, Isaline (2016). *The Politics of Aid and Poverty Reduction in Africa: A Conceptual Proposal and the Case of Mali*, Global Cooperation Research Papers 16, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21).

Annual Reports

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

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

- Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21) (2016). *Global Cooperation Research 2015*, Annual Report 4, Duisburg.

Routledge Global Cooperation Series

The 'Routledge Global Cooperation Series' develops innovative approaches to understanding, explaining and answering one of the most pressing questions of our time – how can cooperation in a culturally diverse world of nine billion people succeed? This interdisciplinary series is edited by the Directors of the Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research: Tobias Debiel, Claus Leggewie and Dirk Messner.

- Messner, Dirk, and Weinlich, Silke (eds.) (2016). *Global Cooperation and the Human Factor in International Relations*, Routledge Global Cooperation Series, Abingdon/New York: Routledge.
- Debiel, Tobias, Held, Thomas, and Schneckener, Ulrich (eds.) (2016). *Peacebuilding in Crisis: Rethinking paradigms and practices of transnational cooperation*, Routledge Global Cooperation Series, Abingdon/New York: Routledge.
- Heins, Volker M., Koddenbrock, Kai, and Unrau, Christine (eds.) (2016). *Humanitarianism and Challenges of Cooperation*, Routledge Global Cooperation Series, Abingdon/New York: Routledge.
- Adloff, Frank (2016). *Gifts of Cooperation, Mauss and Pragmatism*, Routledge Global Cooperation Series, Abingdon/New York: Routledge.
- Gellman, Mneesha (2016). *Democratization and Memories of Violence: Ethnic minority rights movements in Mexico, Turkey, and El Salvador*, Routledge Global Cooperation Series, Abingdon/New York: Routledge.

Other Publications

A

- Ahlert, Marlies, and Pfarr, Christian (2016). 'Attitudes of Germans towards Distributive Issues in the German Health System', *European Journal of Health Economics* 17 (4): 471–96.
- Ahlert, Marlies, Breyer, Friedrich, and Schwettmann, Lars (2016). 'How You Ask is What You Get: Willingness-to-Pay for a QALY in Germany', *Social Science & Medicine* 150: 40–8.

B

- Bargués-Pedreny, Pol (2016). 'False Promise: Local Ownership and the Denial of Self-Government', in Tobias Debiel, Thomas Held, and Ulrich Schneckener (eds.), *Peacebuilding in Crisis? Rethinking Paradigms and Practices of Transnational Cooperation*, Routledge Global Cooperation Series, Abingdon/New York: Routledge, 227–39.
- Bargués-Pedreny, Pol (2016). 'From Promoting to De-Emphasising "Ethnicity": Rethinking the Endless Supervision of Kosovo', *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding* 10 (3): 222–40.
- Bargués-Pedreny, Pol (2016). 'Migration Experts: Where Have They Gone?', in Markus Böckenförde, Nadja Krupke, and Philipp Michaelis (eds.), *A Multi-Disciplinary Mosaic: Reflections on Global Cooperation and Migration*, Global Dialogues 13, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research, 102–5.
- Bayram, A. Burcu (2016). 'Aiding Strangers: Generalized Trust and the Moral Basis of Public Support for Foreign Development Aid', *Foreign Policy Analysis* 13 (1): 133–53 (published online first).
- Bayram, A. Burcu (2016). 'Good Europeans: How European Identity and Costs Interact to Explain Politician Attitudes Towards Compliance with European Union Law', *Journal of European Public Policy* 24 (1): 1–19 (published online first).
- Bayram, A. Burcu (2016). 'On Legal Obligation in International Politics', *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Civic and Political Studies* 11 (2): 1–18.
- Bayram, A. Burcu (2016). 'Values and Prosocial Behavior in the Global Context: Why Values Predict Public Support for Aid to Developing Countries', *Journal of Human Values* 22 (2): 93–106.
- Bayram, A. Burcu, and Graham, Erin R. (2016). 'Financing the United Nations: Explaining Variation in How Donors Provide Funding to the UN', *Review of International Organizations* (published online first).
- Bethke, Felix (2016). 'Migration of Terrorism', in Markus Böckenförde, Nadja Krupke, and Philipp Michaelis (eds.), *A Multi-Disciplinary Mosaic: Reflections on Global Cooperation and Migration*, Global Dialogues 13, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research, 67–71.
- Böckenförde, Markus (2016). 'From Constructive Ambiguity to Harmonious Interpretation: Religion-Related Provisions in the Tunisian Constitution', *American Behavioral Scientist* 60 (8): 919–40.

- Böckenförde, Markus (2016). 'Was wir von uns lernen sollten – Rechtsstaatzusammenarbeit neu denken', in Marcus Schaper (ed.), *67/15: Loccumer Reflexionen zur zivilen Krisenprävention. Eine Handreichung zur Entwicklung der Leitlinien für das deutsche Krisenengagement als Nachfolgedokument zum Aktionsplan Zivile Krisenprävention*, Rehburg-Loccum: Evangelische Akademie Loccum.
- Böckenförde, Markus (2016). 'Introduction', in *Judicial Review Systems in West Africa: A Comparative Analysis*, Stockholm/Munich: International IDEA/Hanns Seidel Foundation, 17–27.
- Böckenförde, Markus, and Ngenge, Yuhniwo (2016). 'Constitutional Framework for the Independence of Constitutional Review Institutions', in *Judicial Review Systems in West Africa: A Comparative Analysis*, Stockholm/Munich: International IDEA/Hanns Seidel Foundation, 57–64.
- Böckenförde, Markus (2016). 'The Composition of Constitutional Justice Institutions', in *Judicial Review Systems in West Africa: A Comparative Analysis*, Stockholm/Munich: International IDEA/Hanns Seidel Foundation, 75–87.
- Böckenförde, Markus (2016). 'Watching the Watchdogs', in *Judicial Review Systems in West Africa: A Comparative Analysis*, Stockholm/Munich: International IDEA/Hanns Seidel Foundation, 137–43.
- Böckenförde, Markus, and Ngenge, Yuhniwo (2016). 'Conclusion and Outlook', in *Judicial Review Systems in West Africa: A Comparative Analysis*, Stockholm/Munich: International IDEA/Hanns Seidel Foundation, 145–8.
- Borutta, Manuel (2016). 'Braudel in Algiers. The Colonial Roots of "La Méditerranée" and the "Patial Turn"', *Historische Zeitschrift* 303 (1): 1–38.
- Borutta, Manuel, and Jansen, Jan (eds.) (2016). *Vertriebene and Pieds-Noirs in Postwar Germany and France – Comparative Perspectives*, London: Palgrave MacMillan.
- Borutta, Manuel, and Jansen, Jan (2016). 'Forgotten Multi-Culturalism: The Integration of Vertriebene in Postwar Germany', in Markus Böckenförde, Nadja Krupke, and Philipp Michaelis (eds.), *A Multi-Disciplinary Mosaic: Reflections on Global Cooperation and Migration*, Global Dialogues 13, Duisburg: Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research, 90–2.
- Brigg, Morgan (2016). 'Indigeneity and Peace', in Oliver Richmond, Sandra Pogodda, and Jasmin Ramovic (eds.), *Dimensions of Peace: Disciplinary and Regional Approaches*, Houndmills/Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 259–71.
- Brigg, Morgan (2016). 'Relational Peacebuilding: Promise Beyond Crisis', in Tobias Debiel, Thomas Held, and Ulrich Schneckener (eds.), *Peacebuilding in Crisis: Rethinking Paradigms and Practices of Transnational Cooperation*, Routledge Global Cooperation Series, Abingdon/New York: Routledge, 56–69.
- Brock, Lothar (2016). 'Cooperation in Conflict. Ubiquity, Limits and Potential of Working Together at the International Level', in Dirk Messner, and Silke Weinlich (eds.), *Global Cooperation and the Human Factor in International Relations*, Routledge Global Cooperation Series, Abingdon/New York: Routledge, 66–87.
- Brown, Stephen, den Heyer, Molly, and Black, David R. (eds.) (2016). *Rethinking Canadian Aid*, 2nd edition, Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press.
- Brown, Stephen (2016). 'Canadian Aid Policy during the Harper Years', in Adam Chapnick, and Christopher J. Kukuicha (eds.), *The Harper Era in Canadian Foreign Policy: Parliament, Politics, and Canada's Global Posture*, Vancouver: UBC Press, 167–80.
- Brown, Stephen, Grävingholt, Jörn, and Raddatz, Rosalind (2016). 'The Securitization of Foreign Aid: Trends, Explanations and Prospects', in Stephen Brown, and Jörn Grävingholt (eds.), *The Securitization of Foreign Aid*, Houndmills/Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 237–55.

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- Brown, Stephen (2016). 'From Ottawa to Kandahar and Back: The Securitization of Canadian Foreign Aid', in Stephen Brown, and Jörn Grävingholt (eds.), *The Securitization of Foreign Aid*, Houndmills / Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 113–37.
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Fellows

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



Gerardo Bracho
Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico

- Senior Expert Fellow, April 2016–March 2017
- Project: The Rise and Fall of the Modern Aid Industry: The Development Assistance Committee (OECD) and the Impact of the Emerging Donors
- Research areas: The development cooperation agenda and its history; the impact of the Southern emerging powers on the international agenda; cooperation between emerging and established powers; the impact of globalization on the development agenda; the SDG agenda
- 2015–2016: Senior Special Advisor, Mexican Agency for Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 2013–2015: Senior Advisor, Development Cooperation Directorate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Paris
- 2012–2013: Deputy Director General on Policy, AMEXCID, Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 2005–2011: Mexican delegate to the Development Assistance Committee and the Development Centre, Mexican Mission to the OECD
- 2002–2005: Mexican Embassy to the UK, Economic Affairs, London
- 1990–2002: Mexican Embassy to Russia, Economic Affairs, Moscow
- Master's degree in Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK
- Extensive consultancy and advisory work on behalf of Mexico in numerous intergovernmental meetings and negotiations on the Aid and Development Cooperation Effectiveness Agenda (e.g. High Level Meetings in Accra 2008, Busan 2011, and Mexico City 2014), as well as in the G20 Development Group (2011 and 2012), and the Heiligendamm Process (2008–2010)



Dr Paula Castro
Formerly of the University of Zurich, Switzerland

- Postdoc Fellow, March 2016–February 2017
- Project: Cooperating for the Climate: States' Positions on Burden Sharing of Climate Change Mitigation and Finance
- Research areas: Global environmental governance; negotiation analysis; fairness, equity and burden sharing; international organizations; content analysis
- 2013–2016: Senior Research Associate, Department of Political Science, University of Zurich
- 2011–2013: Postdoc Researcher, Department of Political Science, University of Zurich
- 2010: Professors' distinction for special services to the Department, Department of Political Science, University of Zurich
- 2007–2011: Ph.D., Research and Teaching Assistant, Department of Political Science, University of Zurich
- 2006–2007: Consultant, Working Section Energy, Infrastructure and Basic Services for Practical Action, Lima, Peru
- 2005–2006: M.Sc. Student, Environment and Development, International and Rural Development Department, University of Reading, UK; with a scholarship from the EU Alban Programme
- 2003–2005: Research and Teaching Assistant, Faculty of Agricultural Engineering, Research Lab for Renewable Energies, National Agrarian University La Molina, Lima
- 2003: Consultant, Programme on Coastal Development, CooperAcción, Lima
- 2002: Consultant, PyMAGROS Project, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Lima
- Part of consulting projects for IEA Renewable Energy Technology Deployment (IEA-RETD), the German Federal Environment Agency, the US Environmental Protection Agency, and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
- Journal referee for, amongst others, *Climate and Development*, *Climate Policy*, *Global Environmental Change*, and *International Negotiation*



Prof. Dr Isabel Feichtner
Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

- Fellow, April–November 2016
- Project: The Principle of Common Heritage and Natural Resource Exploitation in the Deep Sea and Outer Space
- Research areas: Transnational law of natural resources; international law and political economy; law of money and finance
- 2011–: Junior Professor of Law and Economics, Faculty of Law, Goethe University Frankfurt
- 2008–: Member of the Editorial Board of the *European Journal of International Law*
- 2010–2012: Legal Advisor on the Reform of International Environmental Governance, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Berlin
- 2010: Researcher, German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP), Berlin
- 2010: Doctor juris, Faculty of Law, Goethe University Frankfurt; dissertation 'The Law and Politics of WTO Waivers. Stability and Flexibility in Public International Law' awarded the Baker & McKenzie Prize 2010 for best doctoral dissertation in economic law
- 2008–2010: Senior Research Fellow, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany
- 2006–2008: Visiting Doctoral Researcher, School of Law, New York University, USA
- 2004–2006: Internal Legal Advisor, Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law
- 2004: Second State Exam in Law, Highest State Court, Berlin
- 2000: Master of Law (LL.M.), Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, New York
- Peer reviewer for *Leiden Journal of International Law*, *Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law*, *Journal of World Investment & Trade*; *Heidelberg Journal of International Law*, amongst others

In 2016, the Centre was home to 37 fellows, 22 female and 15 male, hailing from institutions based in 17 countries across all continents and covering various academic disciplines such as political science, sociology, philosophy, economics, anthropology, and law. Fellows' research projects fall within the ambit of one or other of the Centre's four research units, but their work is conducted independently within the Centre. Fellows are the 'building-blocks' of the Centre's research programme, contributing to events, publications, and ongoing interdisciplinary discussions. With its different levels of fellowship, the Centre offers a place for reflection and exchange open to individuals from every region of the world – renowned scholars and promising young academics as well as selected practitioners from the field. 2016 was also the starting point for the joint fellowship programme with the Institute of East Asian Studies (IN-EAST) of the University of Duisburg-Essen, which allows five scholars to pursue their research at both institutions under the common theme 'Trans-Border Cooperation in East Asia at the Regional/Global Interface'.



Dr Ariel Hernández

Fraunhofer Center for International Management and Knowledge Economy, Leipzig, Germany

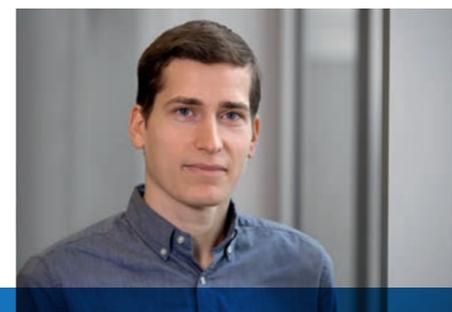
- Fellow, October 2016–September 2017
- Project: Strategic Facilitation of Decisions – Scenarios of Sustainable Low Carbon Energy Systems
- Research areas: Climate change; energy systems; sustainability assessment; scenarios and simulations; conflict management; negotiations; countries with emerging economies
- 2015–: Postdoctoral project (*Habilitation*): 'Facilitating Global Transformation Processes – Convergent Pathways for Sustainable Low Carbon Economy', University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany
- 2014–: Research Fellow, Sustainability Management and Infrastructure Economics Division, Stakeholder Dialogue and Social Acceptance Unit, Fraunhofer Center for International Management and Knowledge Economy, Leipzig
- 2014: Recipient of the Young Researcher Prize, Runner-Up, 5th International Biennial on Negotiation, Novancia Business School, Paris
- 2014: Ph.D. in Economics and Social Science, University of Cologne, Germany; distinction (summa cum laude)
- 2011–2014: Research Fellow/Senior Lecturer, Institute for Infrastructure and Resources Management, University of Leipzig
- 2011: Recipient of IACM-DRRC (International Association of Conflict Management and Dispute Resolution Research Center, Kellogg School of Management) Scholar Award
- 2011: Ph.D. in Philosophy, University of Vienna
- Consultancy work for, amongst others, Jamaica ARGE and Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Jamaica (2016), the Supreme Court/Judicial Academy of the Philippines (2011); and International Humanitarian Dialogue, Geneva, Switzerland



Prof. Dr Ina Kerner

Formerly of the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

- Fellow, December 2016–September 2017
- Project: Matters of Difference in a Postcolonial World: Traces, Challenges, and Prospects
- Research areas: Contemporary political theory; postcolonial political theory; gender studies and feminist theory; diversity and intersectionality; global feminism; development practice and postdevelopment thought
- 2009–2016: Junior Professor for Diversity Politics, Department of Social Sciences, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (HU Berlin)
- 2015–2016: Guest, Center of Excellence in Gender Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan
- 2014–2015: Visiting Research Fellow, Department of Politics, Goldsmiths, University of London
- 2013: DAAD Short Term Lecturer/Visiting Lecturer, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad
- 2012–2013: Fellow, Research Network on Interdependent Inequalities in Latin America (desiguALdades.net), Freie Universität Berlin (FU Berlin)
- 2012: Visiting Fellow, Center for Humanities Research, University of the Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa
- 2006–2009: Assistant Professor, Center for Interdisciplinary Studies on Women and Gender, Technische Universität Berlin
- 2006: Visiting Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, New School for Social Research, New York
- 2006: Doctorate, FU Berlin
- Reviewer for the journals *PVS*, *PERIPHERIE*, *Politische Theorie*, *Leviathan*, *Ethnicities*, *Constellations*, *Feministische Studien*, *Gender*, and *Jahrbuch für Islamophobieforschung*
- Consultancy work for, amongst others, Bloomsbury Publishing, Heinrich Böll Foundation, and the Anniversary Fund of the Oesterreichische Nationalbank
- Award for good teaching of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, HU Berlin (2016); award for the best diploma thesis from Nachwuchspolitik e.V., Otto Suhr Institute, FU Berlin (1998)



Dr Xavier Mathieu

Formerly of the University of Leeds, UK

- Postdoc Fellow, October 2016–September 2017
- Project: *Creating Difference in the International Society: The Construction of the 'Local' as Different in the Context of State-Building Interventions*
- Research areas: Difference and its creation in/through international relations; inter-cultural encounters and interactions; sovereignty, the state, and international interventions; peace- and state-building; critical theories of international relations
- 2016: Research Assistant, School of Politics and International Studies, project 'The Responsibility to Protect in the Context of the Continuing War on Terror: A Study of Liberal Interventionism and the Syrian Crisis', University of Leeds
- 2015–: Communications Director, International Political Sociology Section, International Studies Association (ISA)
- 2012–2015: Ph.D. studies, Department of Politics, University of Sheffield, UK; thesis title: 'Performing Sovereignty: Civilisation and Savagery in the New and Old World'
- 2008–2010: MA in International Politics, Institute of Political Studies, University of Bordeaux, France; distinction
- Journal referee for *European Journal of International Relations*, *Relaciones Internacionales*, *White Rose Politics Review*



Dr Liam Swiss

Memorial University, St. John's, Canada

- Senior Fellow, August 2016–July 2017
- Project: Foreign Aid and the Diffusion of Global Norms
- Research areas: Foreign aid; globalization; world society; gender and development; security, conflict, and development; violence against aid workers
- 2016–: Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Memorial University, St. John's
- 2015–2016: Cluster Coordinator, Sociology of Development Research Cluster, Canadian Sociological Association, Mississauga, Canada
- 2015: Associate Editor, *Canadian Review of Sociology*
- 2012–2013: President, Canadian Association for the Study of International Development, Ottawa
- 2012: Award for Outstanding Contribution to Student Life, Memorial University of Newfoundland Students Union
- 2010–2016: Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Memorial University, St. John's
- 2009–2010: Postdoc Fellow, School of Political Studies, University of Ottawa
- 2007–2009: Development Officer, Asia Branch, Canadian International Development Agency
- 2003–2009: Ph.D., Department of Sociology, McGill University, Montreal, Canada
- Consulting work for the Overseas Development Institute, UK; the Canadian International Development Agency; and the Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation, Canada



Dr Wanda Vrasti
CIEE Berlin, Germany

- Fellow, August–October 2016
- Project: Surplus Europe: Producing and Governing Relative Surplus Labour in Austerity Germany and Romania
- Research areas: Critical political economy; labour market reform; ontology of work; social and political thought; qualitative methods
- 2016–: Lecturer, CIEE Berlin
- 2014: One-year Employment Consultant at BOB Transfer GmbH, Berlin
- 2012–2013: Lecturer, John F. Kennedy Institute, Freie Universität Berlin
- 2010–2015: Lecturer, Institute for Social Sciences, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
- 2006–2010: Ph.D. studies, Department of Political Science, McMaster University, Canada
- Awarded a post-doctoral fellowship from Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (2012–14), a graduate research scholarship from the Institute on Globalization and the Human Condition, McMaster University (2008), a graduate and Master's scholarship from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), and the Elizabeth J. Tupling scholarship from the Department of Political Science, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada



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

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



Dr Gianluca Grimalda
Jaume I University, Castellón, Spain and Kiel Institute
for the World Economy, Germany

- Fellow, September 2015–February 2016
- Project: *Experimental Analysis of the Behavioural Foundations of Global Cooperation*
- Research areas: Experimental economics; behavioural bases of cooperation; globalization; individual sense of distributive justice, fairness, merit, and deservedness; cultural comparative analysis
- 2014–: Researcher, Kiel Institute for the World Economy
- 2009–: Lecturer, Department of Economics, Jaume I University
- 2013–2014: Fellow, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21)
- 2008–2009: Research Fellow, IN + Center for Innovation, Technology and Policy Research, Instituto Superior Técnico, Lisbon
- 2003–2004: External Collaborator, International Policy Group, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland
- 2003: Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Southampton, UK
- 2002–2008: 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



Dr Heike Hennig-Schmidt
University of Bonn, Germany, and University of Oslo, Norway

- Fellow, September 2015–February 2016, and September 2016–February 2017
- Project: i) *On the Nature of Fairness in Bargaining – Experimental Evidence from Germany and PR China*, ii) *Can Trade Sanctions Bolster Climate Change Agreements? An Experimental Analysis*
- Research areas: Experimental economics; experimental methods; fairness, justice and equity; impact of culture on behaviour; framing and presentation effects; experimental health economics; sustainability and climate change
- 2012 and 2014–: Senior Researcher, Department of Health Management and Health Economics, University of Oslo, Norway
- 2012–: Guest Researcher, Laboratory for Experimental Economics (bonneconlab), Economics Department, University of Bonn
- 2000–2012: Senior Researcher, bonneconlab, University of Bonn
- 2000–2011: Head of bonneconlab, University of Bonn
- 1985–1999: Researcher, Managing Assistant at the Collaborative Research Centre 303 'Information and Allocation of Economic Activities', Economics Department, University of Bonn
- 1980–1984: Researcher, Collaborative Research Centre 21 'Economic Forecast and Equilibrium Models', Economics Department, University of Bonn
- Guest editor, Special Issue 'Experimental and Behavioral Economics of Healthcare', *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*

Research Unit 2 'Global Cultural Conflicts and Transcultural Cooperation'



Prof. Dr Babacar Kanté
Gaston Berger University, Saint Louis, Senegal

- Senior Fellow, October 2016–March 2017
- Project: African Regionalism
- Research areas: Democracy in Africa; elections; decentralization and natural resources management; conflict management; ethics, human rights and HIV/AIDS; constitutional justice; cultural rights
- 2013–2015: Acting Director, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Aquaculture and Food Technology, Gaston Berger University, Saint Louis
- 2002–2008: Vice President, Constitutional Court of Senegal
- 1990–2000: Dean of the Faculty of Law and Political Science, Gaston Berger University; and still Honorary Dean of the Faculty
- 1990–1995: Professor, Institute for Public Law and Political Science, Gaston Berger University
- 1985–1990: Lecturer agrégé, Institute for Public Law and Political Science, Cheikh Anta Diop University, Dakar
- Chairman of the scientific council of the journal *Revue africaine de droit public*, editorial board member of *Revue africaine de la démocratie et de la gouvernance*, member of the scientific committee of several journals, e.g. *Revue juridique et politique des États francophones*, and *Revue des Droits de l'Homme*
- Extensive consultancy work, e.g. for the United Nations and its sub-organizations such as UNESCO, UNDP, WHO, UNAIDS, the UN-AMICAAL Partnership on human rights and HIV/AIDS; the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) on decentralization; the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRA), and other international and non-governmental organizations
- Various honours awarded by the Senegalese state (Chevalier in the l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, Chevalier in the l'Ordre National du Mérite, Officier in the l'Ordre National du Lion)



Dr Mariana Nardone
Formerly of Universidad del Salvador, Buenos Aires, Argentina

- Postdoc Fellow, April 2016–March 2017
- Project: Tripartite Partners? UNHCR-Government-NGO Cooperation in the South American Solidarity Resettlement Programme
- Research areas: Non-governmental organizations (NGOs); refugee studies; social networks; social capital; community cultural development
- 2015: Consultant, InterAmerican Heart Foundation, Buenos Aires
- 2013–2015: Research Fellow, School of Public Health and Social Work, Queensland University of Technology, Australia
- 2013: Research and Assistant Facilitator, Youth and Family Services and Immigrant Women's Support Service, Queensland, Australia
- 2013: Research Assistant, School of Languages and Linguistics, Griffith University, Australia
- 2007–2012: Ph.D. in Social Sciences, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Buenos Aires
- 2004–2012: Senior lecturer/lecturer, Department of Sociology, and research assistant at Instituto de Investigación en Ciencias Sociales, Universidad del Salvador
- 2006–2007: Project Assistant, Educational Policy, State Ministry of Human and Social Rights, Buenos Aires
- 2005–2006: Consultant, Community Development Cultural Programme, National Ministry of Culture, Buenos Aires
- Consulting work for the Human Development Annual Report – Argentina of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the International Training Centre (Argentina) of the International Labour Organization (ILO)



Dr Galya Ruffer
Northwestern University, Evanston/Chicago, USA

- Senior Fellow, June–July and September–December 2016
- Project: Does the Refugee Convention Regime Contribute to Refugee Protection? Understanding 'Success' in the Implementation of Refugee Status Determination in Emerging Asylum Systems
- Research areas: Socio-legal rights and processes of refugee protection; refugee and forced migrant citizenship and belonging in the political order; testimony and processes of justice; refugees in post-conflict reconstruction and transitional justice; asylum law and policy
- 2011–: Senior Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Northwestern University (NU)
- 2011–: Founding Director, Center for Forced Migration Studies, Buffet Institute for Global Studies, NU
- 2015–2016: Michigan Law School Grotius Research Scholar
- 2013–2014: The OpEd Project Public Voices Thought Leadership Fellowship
- 2008–2015: Director and Lecturer, International Studies Programme, NU
- 2006–2011: Lecturer, Department of Political Science, NU
- 2006–2008: Associate Director, International Studies Programme, NU
- Holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Pennsylvania, and a J.D. degree from the NU School of Law
- Extensive professional service as an immigration attorney, as well as expert with diverse affiliations, e.g. member of the executive committee of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration, and Chair of the American Bar Association International Refugee Law Committee

Dr Zeynep Sahin Mencutek*Formerly of Gediz University, Izmir, Turkey***Prof. Dr Claudia Derichs***University of Marburg, Germany*

- Associate Fellow, September 2016–August 2017
- Project: Refugee Governance, State and Politics in the Middle East
- Research areas: International Relations; Middle East politics; comparative migration and refugee policies; gender and politics
- 2015–2016: Director, Migration Research Center, Gediz University
- 2012–2016: Assistant Professor of International Relations, Department of International Relations, Gediz University
- 2012–2015: Founder and co-coordinator of the Migration Research Group, Gediz University
- 2005–2011: Ph.D. candidate, University of Southern California (USC), Los Angeles, USA, with a USC Bannerman Fellowship for Ph.D. in Politics and International Relations and a USC Dissertation Completion Fellowship
- 2010: Visiting student, European University Institute, Florence, Italy
- 2008: Research Assistant for Prof. Dr Omer Taspinar, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Reviewer for Ph.D. grants for foreigners, the Scientific and Technological Research Center of Turkey, and for faculty project applications, Research Center, Gediz University
- Reviewer for academic journals, e.g. *Muslim World, Journal of Human Rights, Turkish Journal of Politics, and Religions*

- Associate Senior Fellow, October 2015–January 2018
- 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
- 2010–: Professor of Comparative Politics and International Development Studies, University of Marburg
- 2014–2015: Senior Fellow, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/ Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21)
- 2013–2014: Visiting Professor, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Dokkyo University, Japan
- 2010: Selected for membership of AcademiaNet, a portal featuring outstanding female scholars in the German-speaking world
- 2007–2010: Professor of Political Science, University of Hildesheim, Germany
- 2006–2007: Heisenberg Scholarship, German Research Foundation
- 2004: Post-doctoral qualification (*Habilitation*), Institute for Comparative and International Politics, University of Duisburg-Essen
- Peer reviewer for national and international publishing houses and journals, e.g. Brill, Routledge, Contemporary Islam, and Asian Survey
- Referee and advisory board member for, amongst others: German Research Foundation, German Academic Exchange Service, various journals

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

- Postdoc Fellow, September 2015–August 2016
- Project: Within the EU-ASEAN Cross-border Regionalism: Cooperation With(out) an Ethical Cross-Border Governance? A Comparative Perspective Analysis
- Research areas: International Relations and governance; ethics in geopolitics; development; integration; European Union; Association of Southeast Asian Nations; borders and borderlands
- 2015: Visiting Researcher, Institute of South East Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore
- 2015: Visiting Researcher, Equitable Society Research Cluster, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 2013–2015: Post-doctoral Research Fellow, Research Unit Identités, Politiques, Sociétés, Espaces (IPSE), University of Luxembourg; funded by the Marie Curie and Fonds National de la Recherche Luxembourg
- 2013: Visiting Researcher, Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS), United Nations University, Bruges, Belgium
- 2013: Jean Monnet Fellow at the Università degli Studi di Trento, Italy
- 2011–2012: Erasmus Mundus Post-doctoral Researcher, Centre of European Union, Australian National University, Canberra
- 2008–2011: Italian Lecturer, Department of Politics, Languages and International Relations, University of Bath, UK
- Member and rapporteur of the Consortium for Comparative Research on Regional Integration and Social Cohesion (RISC)
- Referee for the *Journal of Common Market Studies*, and the *Regional and Federal Studies*

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

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

Research Unit 3 'Global Governance Revisited'

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Dr A. Burcu Bayram
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, USA

- Fellow, May–August 2016
- Project: *Decision-Maker Perceptions of Negotiation Legitimacy in Multilateral Trade Diplomacy*
- Research areas: International organization and law; political psychology; public opinion, international relations theory; behavioural economics; survey and experimental methods
- 2016–: Assistant Professor of Political Science, Department of Political Science, University of Arkansas
- 2012–2016: Assistant Professor of Political Science, Department of Political Science, University of Texas at Arlington, USA
- 2011–2012: Assistant Professor of Political Science, Department of Political Science, McEwan University, Alberta, Canada
- 2004–2011: Ph.D. in Political Science, Ohio State University, Columbus, USA
- Reviewer for, amongst others, *American Political Science Review*, *Journal of Politics*, *European Journal of International Relations*, *Political Psychology*, *Foreign Policy Analysis*, and *International Theory*
- Honoree for Teaching and Mentoring, Freshmen Leaders on Campus, University of Texas at Arlington, 2013, and recipient of Morris Abrams Award in International Relations, Columbia University & Jewish Family Foundation, USA, 2009



Prof. Dr Larry Crump
Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia

- Senior Fellow, March–June 2016 and November 2016–June 2017
- Project: *Global Governance Revisited via Three Levels of Analysis*
- Research Areas: Managing complex negotiations; multilateral negotiations at the global and regional level; negotiation micro-processes; effective management of regional organizations; regional associations (e.g. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Union for The Mediterranean); global organizations (e.g. G20, WTO, GATT); bilateral trade treaty negotiations between national governments
- 2014–2015: Professor (international scholar), College of International Studies, Kyung Hee University, South Korea
- 1995–: Deputy Director, APEC Study Centre, Griffith Business School, Griffith University
- 1986–1994: International Management Consultant (independent contractor), Japan
- 1986–1994: Contract Lecturer, Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan
- Consultancy work on managing complex negotiations, including teaching for the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the European Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, and the Asia Pacific Management Centre, Brisbane
- Member of the Editorial Advisory Board of *Negotiation Journal*, the International Advisory Board of *International Negotiation*, and the Editorial Board of *Negotiation and Conflict Management Research*
- Recipient of: Best Paper Award for 'Turning points and international environments: Multilateral negotiations in the GATT and the WTO' (with Dan Druckman), Fifth International Biennale on Negotiation, Paris 2014; and the Outstanding Book Award for 'Multiparty Negotiation (Vol I–IV)' (with Lawrence E. Susskind), Annual Conference by the International Association for Conflict Management, Boston 2010



Prof. Dr Faten Ghosn
University of Arizona, Tucson, USA

- Senior Fellow, May–August 2016 and June–July 2017
- Project: *Getting to the Table & Getting to Yes: A New Outlook on Negotiations*
- Research Areas: Conflict management; negotiation; Middle East politics; peace agreements; refugees; terrorism and CVE (countering violent extremism) strategies; transitional justice
- 2013–: Associate Professor, School of Government and Public Policy, and Faculty of the School of Middle Eastern and North African Studies, University of Arizona
- 2009–2013: Assistant Professor, School of Government and Public Policy, and Faculty of the School of Middle Eastern and North African Studies, University of Arizona
- 2006–2009: Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, and Faculty of Near Eastern Studies, University of Arizona
- 2006: Ph.D. in International Relations & Comparative Politics, Pennsylvania State University
- Expert and consultancy work on conflict and negotiations in the Middle East, e.g. for community groups and the US Army War College, and on conflict processes in Lebanon
- Various awards, including the 2016 Honors College Excellence in Teaching, and the 2015–2016 Richard Ruiz Outstanding Faculty Fellow in Specialized Center Award
- Publications in several renowned journals, e.g. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, *International Negotiation*, *International Studies Quarterly*, *Middle East Journal*

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Prof. Dr Sigrid Quack
University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

- Associate Senior Fellow, October 2016–January 2018
- Senior Fellow, April–September 2016
- Project: *Contested Authority in Transnational Governance: The Epistemic, Organizational and Institutional Dimensions*
- Research areas: Transnational governance, expertise and authority, international standard-setting, cross-border careers in 'global' civil society
- 2013–: Professor of Sociology, Institute for Sociology, University of Duisburg-Essen
- 2013–: Research Associate and Associate Head of Research Group 'Institution Building across Borders', Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIFG), Cologne
- 2007–2013: Head of the Research Group 'Institution Building across Borders', MPIFG
- 2007: Post-doctoral qualification (*Habilitation*), Venia Legendi in Sociology, Freie Universität Berlin (FU Berlin)
- 1992–2007: Senior Researcher, Internationalization and Organization, Berlin Social Science Center (WZB)
- 1992: Dr. Phil. in Sociology, FU Berlin
- 1990–1992: Lecturer, Institute for Sociology, FU Berlin
- 1987–1990: Ph.D. Fellow, Labor Market Policy, WZB
- Visiting fellowships at the Watson Institute for International Studies, Brown University, École Normal Supérieure Cachan and Uppsala University
- Member of the editorial boards of *Organization Studies*, *Journal of Professions and Organizations*, *Review of International Political Economy (RIPE)* and *Managementforschung*; reviewer for *Regulation & Governance* and others
- Winner of the MPIFG Journal Article Award in 2014 (with L. Dobusch) and the Outstanding Author Contribution Award at the Emerald Literati Network Awards for Excellence in 2012 (with M.-L. Djelic)



Dr Andrea Schapper
University of Stirling, UK

- Fellow, April–September 2016 and June–July 2017
- Project: 'Righteous Climate Policies': Exploring State – Society Interactions for Institutionalizing Human Rights in International Climate Treaties
- Research areas: International relations and global governance; human rights; environmental and climate change politics; development; cooperation between international organizations and civil society; transnational advocacy networks; qualitative research methods
- 2015–: Lecturer in International Politics, Division of History and Politics, University of Stirling
- 2012–2015: Research Fellow, Institute of Political Science, Research Group on International Relations, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany
- 2011–2012: Research Fellow, Department of Social Sciences, Research Group on International Organizations, Technische Universität Kaiserslautern, Germany
- 2010–2011: Research Fellow, Institute of Social Sciences, Political Science, University of Hildesheim, Germany
- 2009: Visiting Ph.D. candidate, Graduate School for Asian Studies, Cornell University, USA
- 2006–2010: Ph.D. Fellow, Global Integration Programme, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, Germany
- Consultancy work for, amongst others, the International Labour Organization (Switzerland), the National Domestic Workers' Movement (India), and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (Zambia)
- Reviewer for the *Journal of International Relations and Development*, *Children and Youth Services Review*, and *Zeitschrift für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik*



Dr Balraj K. Sidhu
Centre for Advanced Study on Courts and Tribunals,
Amritsar, India

- Postdoc Fellow, March–August 2016
- Project: *International Environment Court: A Legal Study of an Ideal*
- Research areas: International environmental law; settlement of international disputes; international criminal law; transitional justice legal & institutional mechanisms; sexual and gender-based violence in conflicts; role of courts and tribunals in the changing global order; sharing of transboundary water resources
- 2016–: Assistant Professor, Rajiv Gandhi School of IP Law, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India
- 2012–: Executive Director, Centre for Advanced Study on Courts and Tribunals
- 2012–2016: Senior Research Fellow, Teaching, Research and Capacity-Building, Jawaharlal Nehru Chair in International Environmental Law, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- 2014–2015: Senior Visiting Research Fellow, School of Law and Social Justice, University of Liverpool, UK
- 2014: DAAD Visiting Fellow, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, Germany
- 2012: Visiting Research Scholar, Centre of Excellence for International Courts (iCourts), Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen
- 2011–2012: LL.M. in Environmental Law, University of London; with William Ross Murray Scholarship
- 2011: Visiting (Doctoral) Researcher, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany
- 2008–2012: Ph.D. in International Law, Jawaharlal Nehru University
- Associate editor for the *Yearbook of International Environmental Law* since 2015, and journal referee for the *Asia-Pacific Journal of Environmental Law*



Dr Fariborz Zelli
Lund University, Sweden

- Senior Fellow, September 2016–July 2017
- Project: *The Institutional Fragmentation of Global Governance – Impacts on Cooperation and Legitimation*
- Research areas: Institutional complexity; political theory; global environmental governance; the World Trade Organization; climate change governance; forestry governance
- 2014–: Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Lund University
- 2014–: Academic advisor to the Earth System Governance Project, Lund University
- 2011–2014: Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Lund University
- 2009–2011: Senior Researcher, Department of Environmental Policy and Management of Natural Resources, German Development Institute, Bonn, Germany
- 2006–2009: Senior Research Associate, Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK
- 2004: Award for outstanding teaching performance of the German state of Baden-Württemberg
- 2003–2009: Ph.D. in International Relations (summa cum laude), University of Tübingen; award for outstanding Ph.D. thesis of the University of Tübingen in 2010
- 2001–2003: Research Associate, Center for International Relations, Institute of Political Science, University of Tübingen
- Diverse consultancy and advisory work on the topics of deforestation, climate change and governance, e.g. for the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Peruvian Ministry for the Environment, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), and the Environment Directorate-General of the European Commission



Dr Katrin Seidel

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

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



Prof. Dr Christian J. Tams

University of Glasgow, UK

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

Research Unit 4 'Paradoxes and Perspectives of Democratization'



Dr Jennifer Gronau

Formerly of the University of Osnabrück, Germany

- Postdoc Fellow, June–November 2016
- Project: External Legitimation Dynamics and Internal Working Practices of Informal Clubs of Nation States
- Research areas: Global governance; informal intergovernmental institutions (G7, G20, BRICS etc.); legitimation; visual politics; social movement research; qualitative and quantitative methods
- 2015–2016: Postdoctoral Researcher, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of International Relations and Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Osnabrück
- 2015: Research Associate, Research Centre on Inequality and Social Policy, University of Bremen, Germany
- 2007–2014: Research Associate, project 'Legitimizing States, International Regimes, and Economic Orders', Collaborative Research Center 'Transformations of the State', Bremen
- 2010: Visiting scholar, G8 and G20 Research Groups, University of Toronto, Canada
- 2010: Visiting scholar, Department of Training, German Development Institute, Bonn, Germany
- 2006–2007: Research Associate, Department 'Contemporary German Society', Hamburg Institute for Social Research, Germany
- Journal referee for *International Studies Quarterly*, the *Journal of Development Studies*, *Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen*
- Award for the best conference paper presented at the 2015 International Relations Conference of the German Political Science Association (DVPW), Section 'International Relations'



Prof. Dr Ulrich Schneckener
University of Osnabrück, Germany

- Senior Fellow, April–September 2016
- Project: *Depoliticization or (Re-)Politicization? The 'Politics of Legitimacy' in European Security*
- Research areas: Questions of global order, international conflict management, international state- and peacebuilding, armed non-state actors, terrorism and counter-terrorism
- 2012–: Director, Centre for Democracy and Peace Research (ZeDF), University of Osnabrück
- 2009–: Professor for International Relations and Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Osnabrück
- 2015–2016: Dean, Faculty of Cultural and Social Sciences, University of Osnabrück
- 2013–2015: Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Osnabrück
- 2006–2009: Head of research division 'Global Issues', German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP), Berlin
- 2002–2009: Research Fellow, research division 'Global Issues', SWP
- 2000: Ph.D., University of Bremen, Germany
- 1996–2002: Research Fellow, Institute for Intercultural and International Studies (InIIS), University of Bremen
- Chairman of the Board of the German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF) and member of several advisory boards, among others for the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (HSFK) and the Development and Peace Foundation (SEF)
- Member of the editorial board of the journal *Ethnopolitics* (Routledge) and the advisory board of the journal *Die Friedens-Warte*
- Peer reviewer for several research funding organizations, e.g. the German Research Foundation (DFG), and for several national and international journals



Dr Holger Straßheim
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

- Fellow, April–September 2016
- Project: *Globalizing Expertise: The Case of Behavioural Governance*
- Research areas: Public policy and governance; comparative policy analysis (employment policy, food safety, consumer policy, energy policy); science, expertise and democracy; welfare state research; organizations and networks; economic discourses and social regulation; time and public policy
- 2014–: Visiting Fellow at the Science Policy Study Group, Berlin Social Science Center (WZB)
- 2010–: Assistant Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
- 2014: Visiting Research Fellow, Harvard Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, USA
- 2013–2014: Visiting Professor for Theory of the Welfare State and Comparative Social Policy, Centre for Social Policy Research, University of Bremen, Germany
- 2012–2013: Visiting Professor for Public Policy and Governance, Institute of Political Science, TU Darmstadt, Germany
- 2010: Ph.D., Institute for Political Science, University of Tübingen, Germany; awarded the 2011 best dissertation prize by the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences
- 2009–2010: Visiting Fellow, Virtual Knowledge Studio (today: e-humanities Group), Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Amsterdam
- 2009: Assistant Professor, Institute of Political Science, TU Darmstadt
- 1999–2009: Research Fellow, WZB
- Regularly involved as expert on science, public policy and society, e.g. for the Mercator Foundation, Hans Böckler Foundation, and Bertelsmann Foundation
- Co-editor of the *Advances in Critical Policy Analysis* book series (Edward Elgar Publishing) and reviewer for several journals, e.g. *Critical Policy Studies*, *European Policy Analysis*, *Leviathan*, and *Nature and Culture*



Prof. Dr Dvora Yanow
Wageningen University, The Netherlands

- Senior Fellow, April 2016–March 2017
- Project: *Citizen-Making by the Numbers: Counting, Category-Making, and the State*
- Research areas: Interpretive policy analysis; immigration and immigrant integration policies; practice studies; research ethics and their regulation; the communication of meaning through categories, metaphors, framing, built spaces, and other 'media'; interpretive methodologies; visual politics (visual methods)
- 2011–: Guest Professor, Department of Communication, Philosophy and Technology, Wageningen University
- 2010–2011: Visiting Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam
- 2005–2010: Strategic Chair in Meaning and Method, Faculty of Social Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
- 1997–2008: Professor, Department of Public Affairs and Administration, California State University, East Bay, USA
- Co-editor of the *Routledge Series on Interpretive Methods*, and reviewer for several journals
- Extensive consultancy and advisory work on evaluation of organizational structures and implementation and impact of programmes and policies, e.g. for the Administrative Office of the Courts, State of California, the New England Environmental Mediation Center in Boston, and the Joint Distribution Committee in Jerusalem
- Awards for teaching, e.g. the Cora Maas Teaching Award of the ECPR Summer Methods School, and for publications, including the Herbert Simon Book Award of the American Political Science Association and the first 'Best Book' Award of the American Society for Public Administration for 'Constructing American "race" and "ethnicity": Category-making in public policy and administration'



Prof. Dr Susanne Buckley-Zistel
Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany

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



Dr Mathieu Rousselin

Formerly of the University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

- Associate Postdoc Fellow, December 2015–March 2016 (ifa-Fellowship*)
- Project: From Dialogue to Cooperation
*Fellowship by the Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations (ifa), Stuttgart, Germany, as part of the ifa-research programme 'Culture and Foreign Policy'
- Research areas: Legitimacy in global environmental governance; role of policy networks and expert committees; interplay between power, resistance and violence; critical theory, post-structuralism and post-Marxism; religion and politics, esp. 'post-Islamism'; MENA region after the Arab Spring with a focus on Tunisia and Turkey; frames, narratives and stories; documentary movies
- 2015–2016: Lecturer in International Relations, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Passau, Germany
- 2015–2016: Lecturer in Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Duisburg-Essen (UDE)
- 2013–2016: Board Member and Lecturer in Political Science, DAAD Research Group 'Tunisia in Transition', Universities of Tunis and Sousse, Tunisia
- 2015: Postdoctoral Researcher, DFG research project 'Non-Violent Resistance and Democratic Consolidation', Institute of Political Science, UDE
- 2013–2014: Lecturer in International Relations, Chair of International Relations and Development Policy, Institute of Political Science, UDE
- 2014: Postdoc Fellow, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research (KHK/GCR21)
- 2013: Associate Postdoc Fellow, KHK/GCR21; one-year fellowship funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation
- 2012: Ph.D. in International Affairs and Political Economy, University of St. Gallen, Switzerland
- 2009–2011: Co-founder and Academic Coordinator, Chios Institute for Mediterranean Affairs, Greece



Olivia Rutazibwa, Ph.D.

University of Portsmouth, UK

- Postdoc Fellow, July 2015–June 2016
- Project: Agaciro, Black Power and Autonomous Recovery: A Decolonial Study of Sovereignty and Self-Determination
- Research areas: International Relations; R2P, (humanitarian) interventions, development, democratization; (radical) democracy, sovereignty and self-determination; post- & decolonial epistemology; sub-Saharan Africa; Black Power, Pan-Africanism; EU foreign policy
- 2013–: Lecturer in International Development and European Studies, School of Languages and Area Studies, University of Portsmouth
- 2013: Ph.D. in Political Sciences/International Relations, Ghent University, Belgium
- 2010–2013: Editor and Journalist, Africa Desk, Wereldmediahuis – MO* Magazine
- 2008–2010: Research Assistant, Center for EU Studies, Ghent University
- 2006–2008: Project Manager, Europe Direct/Peace Centre of the City and Province of Antwerp, Belgium
- 2005: Fixer/Translator, O3 Productions, Dubai
- 2005: Lecturer, Stanford University Overseas Programme, Florence, Italy
- 2003–2004: Intern, Directorate-General for External Relations (DG RELEX)/B1 Human Rights and Democratisation, European Commission
- 2003: Visiting Fellow, European Union Institute for Security Studies, Paris
- Various awards, including diverse research grants and scholarships, as well as the Emancipation Prize VOEM awarded by the Belgian Association for the Development and Emancipation of Muslims in 2007

Shirin Saeidi, Ph.D.

Formerly of the University of Teheran, Iran

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



Prof. Dr Klaus Schlichte

University of Bremen, Germany

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

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'Trans-Border Cooperation in East Asia at the Regional/ Global Interface'



Dr Alessandra Cappelletti
The American University of Rome, Italy

- Postdoc Fellow, October 2016–March 2017
- Project: Cultural Diplomacy Along the Silk Road: Dynamics and Impact in the Obor Countries
- Research areas: Development Sociology; Chinese foreign policy; minority studies; fieldwork methodology; Chinese culture and cultural diplomacy; China in Central and South Asia; cooperation of minority elites in the state apparatus
- 2016–: Board of Directors, Centro Studi sulla Cina contemporanea Research Centre on Contemporary China, Milan, Italy
- 2016–: Teaching Assistant, working section International Relations with specialization on China, LUISS Guido Carli University, Rome
- 2016–: President and member of the Board of Directors, Cinaforum.net, Rome
- 2014–: Co-founder and contributor, Management and Editorial Board, Cinaforum.net
- 2013–: Adjunct Professor, International Relations Programme, American University of Rome
- 2014–2016: Professor, Course of Journalistic Chinese, Confucius Institute at the University of Rome 'La Sapienza'
- 2013: Lecturer, Degree in Project Management of Tourist Systems, University of Naples 'Federico II', Italy
- 2011 and 2012: Consultancy work in the rural areas of the Kashgar Prefecture on the sociological and legal aspects for the Land Allocation Monitoring Mission in the Sino-German Poverty Alleviation Programme, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China
- 2009–2013: Ph.D. in Law with specialization in Ethno-Sociology, Minzu University of China; and Ph.D. in Eastern and Southern Asian Studies, University of Naples 'L'Orientale' (joint degree)



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We aim to understand the role of transboundary cooperation as an essential part of public policy addressing global challenges.

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