








# RESEARCH PLAN 2017

G I G A

German  Institute of Global and Area Studies  
Leibniz-Institut für Globale und Regionale Studien

-  Institute of African Affairs
-  Institute of Asian Studies
-  Institute of Latin American Studies
-  Institute of Middle East Studies



## RESEARCH PLAN 2017

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// GIGA RESEARCH PROFILE



## GIGA Research Profile

### The GIGA's global approach to scholarship

The GIGA stands for a truly **global approach to scholarship**. We are convinced that in an increasingly globalised world, scholarship also has to become global. To fulfil this ambition, we believe it is critical that we take into account the philosophical traditions and historical experiences of different world regions, and advance a well-informed, inclusive, and pluralistic approach. Dealing with the causal forces and repercussions of the manifold transitions we are witnessing in the world today requires an approach that is global in content, global in reach and global in structure.

**Global in content** means to conduct research on topics that are meaningful beyond a particular region and that are relevant both in academia and policy-making. Such an approach systematically incorporates viewpoints and theories from the countries of the “Global South” and no longer allows the marginalisation of the so-called “rest” from the mainstream debates in research and policy. This means engaging with theoretical and empirical content from the regions on its own terms. The two key words are inclusiveness and pluralism in scholarship, while remaining uncompromising on international standards of excellence. Inclusiveness refers to a willingness to work with different theoretical approaches and take into account hitherto excluded voices. Pluralism means a willingness to recognise the existence of alternative intellectual philosophies, theories, models, norms, and values.

The methodological toolkit is eclectic and depends on the particular research question, but is guided by four principles: comparative research (inter-, intra-, and cross-regional comparisons), multi-level analysis (local, national, regional, and global), interdisciplinarity, and pluralism. GIGA researchers investigate with this toolkit a number of different, yet interrelated, topics which revolve around the common puzzle of global challenges. These include new forms of violence and conflict, opportunities and also constraints posed by a globalised economy, different types of socio-political dynamics that can be observed in democratic and non-democratic regimes, and the reconfiguration of power in the international system that

is connected to the rise of the BRICS countries. Many of these challenges are related to political, economic, and social developments in the countries of the Global South. The GIGA with its long-standing area expertise on Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East and its unique analytical advantage in empirical and comparative research is uniquely well equipped to investigate the causes and repercussions of these transitions.

Scholarship that wants to make a difference also needs to be **global in reach**. Research-based policy advice and knowledge transfer to the wider public are essential elements of the GIGA's mandate, following the Leibniz motto “theoria cum praxi”. The institute's research findings are published in leading peer-reviewed academic journals and university publishing houses and contribute to an advancement of scholarly debates. Outreach activities include impactful public and exclusive events in Hamburg, Berlin, and abroad. Two new event series – the GIGA Distinguished Speaker Lecture Series and the GIGA Global Transitions Conference Series – were created to support an impactful transfer of research results, to enhance Hamburg's international reputation as an intellectual hub of ideas, and to stimulate public debate on key global developments. Professor Jagdish N. Bhagwati gave the first lecture in the academic part of the GIGA Distinguished Speaker Lecture Series. Federal Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier delivered the inaugural lecture the practitioner's part. The first GIGA Global Transitions Conference focused on the theme of “Negotiating the Future: Visions of Global Order”. It was continued in 2016 with the theme “External Intervention in the Age of Global Transitions” and will deal with other aspects of global transitions in the years to come. The GIGA Global Transitions Conference Series tackles pressing issues of our time by assembling internationally leading academics and influential practitioners from politics and the media.

Via its open access strategy, the GIGA makes its knowledge accessible worldwide. Already in 2009 the four journals of the GIGA Journal Family went open access. Also the GIGA Focus Series, which offers decision-makers in politics, business and civil society as well as

journalists and the general public well-founded and research-based analyses of regional, national, and global developments, and the GIGA Working Paper Series are available free of charge at the GIGA website and in international repositories. During the last years the GIGA developed guidelines and services to further support open access of research publications and increasingly also research data. The institute will continue its activities, wherever possible, to advance the openness and inclusiveness of science.

**Global in structure** relates to the organisation of the GIGA. The research undertaken on Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East is carried out in close cooperation with these regions. The GIGA has a dense network of international partners and operates research platforms in Brazil, South Africa, China, India, Japan, Tunisia, and Lebanon. As part of its aim to promote research that is global in structure the GIGA also has a policy of international recruitment, trains junior scholars from all over the world in its Doctoral Programme, and promotes international and intersectoral mobility. It fosters an institutional culture that appreciates diversity and gives room for creativity, innovation, and excellence.

Through its global approach to scholarship, the GIGA aims to serve as an intellectual bridge between theory and practice, and also between theories, frameworks and cases from different parts of the world.

### Implementation of the global approach

To further sharpen its research profile in the context of its global approach the GIGA redefined its Research Programmes (RP) in 2016 along a set of four guiding questions: How can participation and accountability in different political regimes be created and maintained? How can peace and security be achieved and conflict be overcome? How can inclusive growth and sustainable development be fostered? How do power and ideas influence global norm setting and policy making? The following pages will give illustrative examples of research carried out along these questions; profiles of the four Research Programmes of the GIGA that cluster the institute's projects around the above mentioned set of questions are provided on pages 12–14.

Dynamics of authoritarian regimes is one major topic of the GIGA in the context of the first guiding question, together with different issues of participation and accountability in democratic settings. While at the time of the end of

the Cold War authoritarian regimes were considered as “remnants of the past” and there was much hope for a general trend towards democratisation after the so-called Third Wave and at the beginning of the Arab Spring, today we observe a continued presence of different kinds of authoritarian regimes within all world regions. Globally, “rising China” (with its foreign trade policy) and “assertive Russia” (with military interventions in Syria and Ukraine) are among the most influential players that challenge “Western” thinking and policy-making. Authoritarian regimes increasingly act as “norm entrepreneurs” on their own and contest existing practices, for example in the field of trade or humanitarian interventions. We can also observe an increased cooperation and interconnection between autocracies. Investigating the ways in which this cooperation works, and identifying mechanisms for the diffusion of policies and practices can help to better understand and anticipate the behavior of authoritarian regimes. This is especially important as these regimes exert a strong influence in their neighboring countries and regions, for example China in East Asia, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Turkey in the Middle East, or Ethiopia and Ruanda in Sub-Saharan Africa. Unveiling not only characteristics that are specific to the regions under study, but also show cross-regional and possibly global patterns of authoritarian politics will contribute to our understanding of potential reversals of democratisation.

The gravity center of GIGA's research on authoritarian regimes is the International Diffusion and Cooperation of Authoritarian Regimes (IDCAR) network, financed through the successful acquisition of third-party funding in the Leibniz Competition and coordinated by the GIGA. It connects eminent scholars with different theoretical, methodological and regional backgrounds from twelve universities and research institutes in Europe and North America and is based on the spirit of conducting joint research in the context of a global structure. Intensive staff exchanges between the partner institutions are thus one of IDCAR's key features. The network is also very much characterised by the comparative and multi-method nature of its research, building on the strengths of the GIGA and its core partners. Since the start of the project in 2014 IDCAR research topics were presented at all leading international conferences, ranging from APSA, ECPR and ISA to the prestigious regional studies associations. Three major network conferences were held at which participants discussed conceptual and empirical research challenges, different mechanisms of diffusion and cooperation, and, most recently, international resistance to democratisation. Research findings were published, inter alia, in a forum section of the *European Journal of Political Research*

(edited by von Soest / Whitehead, 2015), a special issue of Democratization (Bank/Weyland, 2017) and as articles, for example in *Democratization* (Schedler/Hoffmann 2016), *Terrorism and Political Violence* (Josua/Edel 2015) and *Global Policy* (Richter/Wurster 2016). The main impact and strength of the IDCAR network in its first years has been in academia by opening a new field of scholarly study and developing a conceptual approach to investigate regime cooperation and diffusion of practices. In broader terms, the IDCAR network's perspective on the multifaceted links between the international and the domestic political arenas of authoritarian regimes contributed to overcoming the sometimes all-too-harsh divide between Comparative Politics and International Relations.

Future GIGA research on authoritarian regimes will build on these conceptual advancements and research findings and make use of the high-profile scholarly network established over the past years. It will also broaden its reach towards decision-makers and societal actors in Germany and abroad. As the IDCAR network enters the project's final stage – and also other projects which dealt with dynamics in authoritarian regimes (for example, a DFG-funded project on the role of civil society organisations as promoters of authoritarian rule, and a BMBF-funded project on regime legitimacy in China) ran out – follow-up initiatives are currently being prepared.

Many research projects of the GIGA are clustered around the second guiding question on how to overcome conflict and to achieve peace and security. This is a truly global topic, a vital question for millions of people in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, who are affected by different forms of violence and conflict. GIGA researchers investigate, for example, how religious factors influence the likelihood of armed conflict, and how they interact with other drivers of conflict and peace, such as ethnic identities and natural resources. They also study how interventions of external actors influence peace and conflict dynamics and explore which formal and informal institutional arrangements can help to promote sustainable peace and how a multiplicity of actors affect such processes. A mixture of ongoing and new research projects deal with these issues.

One of them is the project Secondary Theaters of War (see project description on page xx) , funded by the German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF). In this project GIGA researchers investigate the repercussions of the Syrian war on institutions and local order in the neighbouring country of Jordan. The foundation of this research is intensive field-work with ethnographic methods in three Jordanian cities

strongly affected by the Syrian war. The first phase of field research that was carried out in spring 2016 aimed at “mapping” the respective local orders along three analytical dimensions – violent control and regulation, identity and mobilisation, and material reproduction. The researchers stayed in the Northern towns Irbid, Mafraq and Ramtha and conducted interviews with representatives of local status groups, i.e. governorate/city administration, opposition activists, social elites, traders as well as incoming Syrians. This would not have been possible without the profound context-sensitive knowledge of the country and the region that characterises GIGA's global approach, and the close ties with local partners the GIGA Institute of Middle East Studies has built up over many years. Insights from this first phase of field research have been shared via the GIGA's flagship publication for knowledge transfer, the GIGA Focus Series (Bank 2016) and presented, inter alia, at the format “Crossing Borders”, a novel cooperation between the GIGA and the North German Broadcasting Station NDR.

The second phase of field research will be carried out in spring 2017. Building on the insights from the first phase focus group discussions with selected representatives of different status group will be undertaken in order to better understand the different narratives and views on the local transformations. This will, first, lay the ground for innovative conceptual contributions to the field of peace and security studies, shaping the understanding for the political, social, and economic dynamics in the neighbourhood of wars. It will, second, allow for research-based knowledge transfer on the repercussions of the Syrian war and the refugee situation in one of the most important host countries of the region. Project results will be made accessible to decision-makers in Germany and stakeholders in the Middle East, for instance through a research platform conference in neighbouring Lebanon later in 2017.

Topics related to inclusive growth and sustainable development form the third major pillar of GIGA's research. Manifold socio-economic transitions have occurred over the past decades – changing employment structures, changing patterns of global trade, a changing financial order, just to mention a few – and created new opportunities but also new challenges research has to address. Overcoming the possible trade-offs between growth, inclusiveness, and sustainability and dealing with the mutual interdependencies is highly relevant both for countries in the Global North and the Global South . This is most obvious with regard to climate change, but it also refers to other challenges such as growing inequality, exclusion from economic, political, or social participation, food security, and rural transformations.



The GIGA has shaped debates on the so-called “land-grabbing” – or, with less normative judgement, large-scale land acquisitions or land-based investment – with a number of projects over the past years and will continue to do so, inter alia with substantial funding from the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and as core partner in the Land Matrix Partnership (see project description on page xx). The latest analytical report with data from the Land Matrix Global Observatory – a global public database on land deals managed by the GIGA – shows that the “rush for land” that was identified in the much-cited first report (Anseeuw et al. 2012) is proceeding. International investors have concluded land deals that equal more than the size of Germany and are currently targeting deals of another 20 million hectares, mostly for food crops that can also be used for fuel or renewable energy. More than one third of this land has been used by small farmers before; however local communities are often bypassed in negotiations (Nolte/Chamberlain/Giger 2016).

The main idea behind the Land Matrix Global Observatory is to provide open data on land deals to increase transparency and accountability in decision-making over land and investments. Regional focal points play a crucial role for data collection, research, policy advocacy, networking and communication. The importance of the regional and national level is further emphasised with the decentralisation of the database that is currently underway. New web applications will be introduced in fall 2016 which include, for example, detailed national reporting, new tools for visualisation, additional language features, and public access to all variables. The GIGA has the responsibility for the overall management and conceptual development of the database and is also very involved in other activities to ensure a truly global reach. These include, for example, case studies with local partners, stakeholder workshops in the target countries, dissemination of results in international fora (e.g. the Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty), events tailored at decision-makers in the Global North, and, last but not least, the generation of awareness for the interdependence between the increasing global demand for agricultural resources and the local dynamics in the target countries via the media.

The fourth major element in the GIGA's profile is research on the influence of power and ideas. The GIGA was among the first institutes to systematically examine the activities of rising powers from a comparative and multi-level perspective. In 2008, together with colleagues from the University of Oxford, Sciences Po/Paris and the University of Hamburg, it established the Regional Powers

Network, which focused on the regional dimension of rising powers' policies. It took this research further with a project on Contested Leadership: Power Politics in South America, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, funded by a Schumpeter Fellowship of the Volkswagen Foundation (see project description on page xx). GIGA researchers provided conceptual tools to identify regional powers (Nolte 2010), scrutinised the role of regions in world politics (Flemes/Nabers/Nolte (eds.) 2012), dealt with the repercussions of the changing global redistribution of power (Nel/Nabers/ Hanif (eds.) 2012) and addressed the contestation between regional powers, and secondary and tertiary states (Flemes/Lobell 2015).

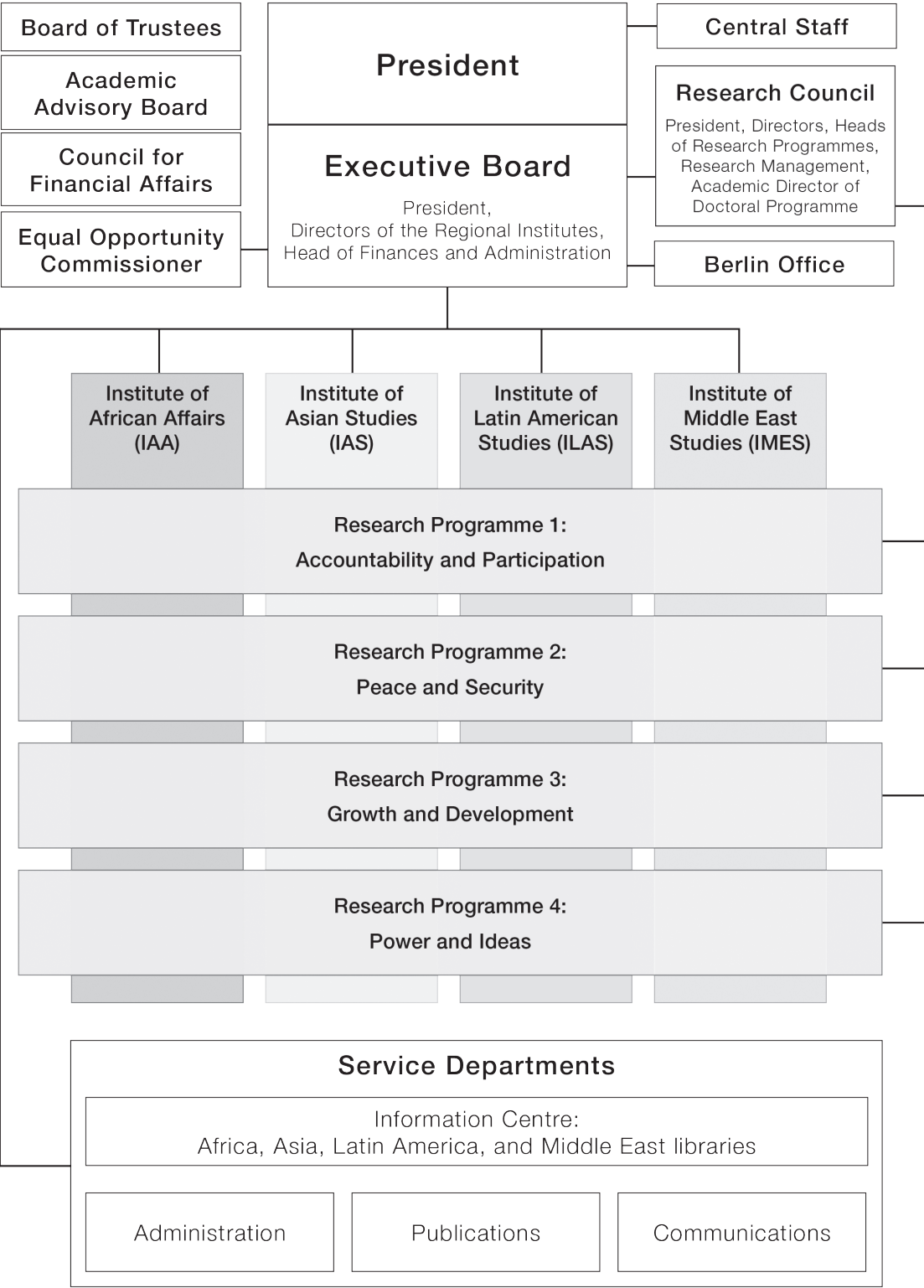
GIGA scholars were also very much involved in the conceptualisation of the strategy on rising powers of the German Federal Foreign Office (FFO) that was introduced in 2012, in the Review 2014 process, and in the ongoing work of the FFO's division on Emerging Economies and New Global Players. The GIGA maintains an enriching relationship with the FFO, especially with the Policy Planning Staff, but also with the cross-regional and regional divisions. Embedded Researchers at the FFO and a Diplomat in Residence at the GIGA contribute to a regular exchange of views and knowledge.

A new research project that is currently developed will deal with different understandings of multipolarity that challenge existing theories and potentially also practices in international cooperation. It combines International Political Theory's interest in the theorisation of political legitimacy for a multipolar world with Comparative Political Theory's focus on political thinking outside the Western world. It will systematically analyse influential portions of the history of political thought from India regarding the politico-institutional requirements for a legitimate multipolar world and use the insights from this analysis to investigate three different arenas of global governance, which together characterise today's complex multipolarity: global public good provision via WTO negotiations, club good provision via rising powers' prioritisation of their respective neighbourhoods, and the provision of alternative orders via minilateral alliances and new institutions. This research will be accompanied by a publication and dissemination strategy that aims at bringing hitherto marginalised non-Western perspectives into mainstream debates.

The projects introduced on the previous pages gave illustrative examples of the GIGA's global approach. The many more projects on pages 17 ff. will present the entire portfolio of GIGA's research in the year 2017.

Research Structure

The GIGA's research takes place in a **matrix structure** that combines four regional institutes and four research programmes. All scholars are affiliated with one regional institute and are members of at least one research programme. This guarantees a continuous exchange of knowledge between the units of the matrix and stimulates the institute's research in the overall framework of its global approach towards scholarship.



**The Regional Institutes** – the Institute of African Affairs (IAA), the Institute of Asian Studies (IAS), the Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS), and the Institute of MiddleEast Studies (IMES) – are the permanent units of the matrix. They bring in the necessary area competence, maintain close ties to their respective regions, coordinate the GIGA's Research Platforms, and act as hubs for the area studies communities. The **Research Programmes** (RP) – RP 1: “Accountability and Participation”, RP 2: “Peace and Security”, RP 3: “Growth and Development”, and RP 4: “Power and Ideas” – are the more flexible units of the matrix. They are designed in a way that they promote comparative, multi-level, pluralistic and interdisciplinary research on topics of global relevance.

The heads of the eight academic units, together with the GIGA president, the academic director of the GIGA doctoral programme and the institute's research manager constitute the **Research Council**. The Research Council develops the research agenda, elaborates the annual research plan and discusses strategic and material options that affect the GIGA's research capacities.

Binding decisions are taken by the **Executive Board** which – following the goal of equal opportunity at the GIGA – strategically guides the institute, manages the allocation of human and financial resources, and formulates the programme budget. The Executive Board is chaired by the president, who directs the foundation internally and represents it externally. It is advised and monitored by **external committees** (the Academic Advisory Board, the Board of Trustees, the Council for Financial Affairs), whose members represent academia, politics and business.

Four **service departments** – the GIGA Information Centre, the publications department, the communications department and the central administration – support the academic staff in their work and help to disseminate the GIGA's research findings to academic audiences, decision-makers, the media and the broader public.

### Research Programme 1: Accountability and Participation

The Accountability and Participation Research Programme investigates various forms of socio-political dynamics in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Its researchers study institutional change, political processes, and social developments in inclusive and

restrictive political contexts. The main focus of research lies in issues of accountability and political participation in different regimes, at national and local levels. RP 1 seeks to understand how the demand for accountability produces expectations and norms for political participation. It analyses the effects of different forms of participation and mobilisation on accountability and regime legitimacy. Another important subject of analysis is the impact of international norms and global trends in fostering or discouraging processes of participation and accountability.

Formal democratic institutions sometimes belie both being influenced to unequal degrees by different social groups and weak linkages between political elites and the electorate. The prevalence of informal practices such as clientelism, patronage, and corruption that flout constitutional regulations often erodes or even overrides democratic accountability procedures and imperils the rule of law. Research in RP 1 pays attention to how civil society organises itself, and how it protests and mobilises its members and supporters to assert its demands and get politicians to deliver under conditions of high levels of economic and social inequality. Members of the RP are concerned with the adoption of more inclusive mechanisms of representation and explore the emergence and consolidation of social movements, as well as their impact.

The research agenda includes both state–society and intra-state dynamics of accountability. In many countries, empowered executives and weak control institutions enhance the chances of politics being unaccountable, which hinders democratic processes and jeopardises the ability of citizens to exercise their rights. Deterioration of democratic practices may take place at national or local levels, giving way to the emergence of enclaves of authoritarian politics or forms of local authoritarianism. The research undertaken in RP 1 disentangles the functioning of state institutions and elucidates the different natures of national and subnational politics.

An important area of the RP 1 research is authoritarian politics. Its members are concerned with patterns of international diffusion, learning, and cooperation among authoritarian regimes, along with global and regional regime challenges emanating from waves of contention such as the Arab uprisings of 2011. In contrast to conventional understandings that define autocracies negatively by their lack of accountability and electoral legitimacy, RP 1 scholars hold that most autocracies in fact claim other forms of political accountability instead.

Research examines the accountability of state agents and political and intellectual elites and considers the leadership's responsiveness towards citizens' demands. It investigates whether autocracies use strategies to limit forms of participation such as local elections, social movements, protests, and petitions or whether they see certain participatory forms as a way to contribute to the accountability and legitimacy of their regime.

Work in RP 1 relies on context-sensitive research approaches that apply systematic comparative analyses, thereby contributing to the overarching development of Comparative Area Studies. Its members engage in scholarly exchange with researchers in the regions studied by the GIGA and seek to connect research trends in the developing countries of these regions with those taking place in Western, industrialised countries. The Accountability and Participation Research Programme also provides civil society organisations and decision-makers with research-grounded expertise on relevant socio-political events.

### Research Programme 2: Peace and Security

How do we overcome conflict, and how do we create sustainable peace? This question is of key importance to understanding and shaping political, social, and economic developments in the twenty-first century. While interstate wars have become rare and the number of civil wars has decreased overall, violent and other conflicts remain a ubiquitous challenge. International crises, protracted intrastate conflicts, and lower-level state and social violence still destroy the lives of millions of people. They are also a major hindrance to development and put the security of individuals, social groups, states, and the world significantly at risk.

The Peace and Security Research Programme examines peace and conflict processes in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, and investigates international violence and security trends. Its members analyse the role of local, national, regional, and international actors in peace and conflict by integrating qualitative and quantitative comparative methods. Utilising its networks with leading institutions in peace, conflict, and security research from several world regions RP 2 generates in-depth knowledge of the processes involved. Analysing the increasingly transnational nature of conflicts and peacebuilding, it aims to identify lessons for both scholars and policymakers.

The Peace and Security Programme scholars specifically study:

- how social identities and ideology intensify or reduce insecurity and conflict;
- which institutional arrangements (such as power-sharing governments, security sector reforms, transitional justice arrangements) help to promote peace; and
- how external actors affect peace and conflict dynamics, as well as the security implications of their interventions at the local, national, regional, and international levels.

### Research Programme 3: Growth and Development

Despite the crises that tend to dominate today's headlines, global socio-economic development in the past 25 years has still been outstanding – in many albeit not in all parts of the world. Steady economic growth has transformed the lives of many, and has lifted many out of poverty, particularly in East Asia. Success stories can also be found in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America. It may be premature to talk of “Africa rising,” but many view the continent's development prospects as being much brighter today than just 15 years ago. Economic growth and the reduction of income poverty have been accompanied in many places by progress in non-income dimensions of well-being, for example access to school education. A down side of economic growth is the ongoing extreme inequality in many developing countries, although the inequality that has typically characterised a number of Latin American countries has been declining in the 2000s, in part driven by an expansion of social programmes. A further major challenge is environmental quality, which has massively deteriorated in a number of fast-growing economies. Beyond local effects, economic growth in developing economies is doing great harm to the global commons.

To join the ranks of today's high-income economies, developing countries must continue to achieve economic growth for an extended period of time. The enthusiasm of the early 2000s has given way to some concerns about sustaining progress. China's growth has slowed, and the related end of the commodities boom has negatively affected a number of sub-Saharan African and Latin American economies, most notably Brazil. This growth deceleration has nourished fears in Brazil of a middle-income trap, as its income levels are well below those of high-income countries and as it displays typical features of a developing economy, in particular the preva-



lence of informal activities. Also, the supposed rise of a new middle class in developing countries, which could catalyse socio-economic change, may have come to a halt before it fully unfolded. Without broad-based growth and the rise of a middle class, it seems unlikely that the considerable inequalities of most societies in developing economies can be reduced.

- The research agenda of the Growth and Development Research Programme is thus organised around the following three guiding questions:
- How do global socio-economic transitions influence patterns of growth and structural change in the regions of the “Global South”, and vice versa?
  - Are these patterns inclusive and sustainable?
  - How can possible trade-offs between growth, inclusiveness, and sustainability be overcome?

Research Programme 4: Power and Ideas

The Power and Ideas Research Programme seeks to explain and understand the links between power and ideas across the globe – that is, at the local, national, regional, and international levels. Power is a complex and contested concept. It can be understood as the production of effects that shape the capacity of actors to determine their own futures – within and through social relations. Such effects rest on material and ideational foundations and are context-dependent. Power can be expressed through an actor’s behaviour and during interactions in which that power can be contested. Power affects both the capacities and the identities of actors. Ideas arguably define which actions are deemed (im)possible and/or (un)desirable.

Ideas, as they are manifested in world views, normative convictions, and beliefs about causality, thus matter in global politics, but not all ideas matter equally. Demand for new ideas is especially high when power relations are fluid, when new powerful actors enter the scene, and when strategies are unclear or lack consensus. Whether ideas have an impact depends, in large part, on socially constructed and mediated power relations and the institutional embedding of ideas in rules and norms. Power wielders and powerful states can spread ideas and also seek to embed them institutionally. Ideas can, in turn, impact power relations and structures by buttressing or constraining them. Ideas can provide intellectual road maps and behavioural guideposts for power wielders and powerful states. Powerful new ideas may lead to changes in the very constitution of relevant actors and the interests they pursue.

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>> Research Programme 1:  
Accountability and Participation

RP 1

Research Projects

- Anti-Corruption Policies Revisited. Global Trends and European Responses to the Challenge of Corruption (ANTICORRP) (Dr. Christian von Soest, Dr. Thomas Richter, Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte, Dr. Jana Warkotsch; EC FP7, 2012–2017)
- Ethnic Voting in Latin America (Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte, Aline-Sophia Hirseland, Dr. Almut Schilling-Vacaflor, Dr. Oliver Strijbis, Siri Völker; DFG, 2015–2018)
- Every Emigrant is an Immigrant: How Migration Policies Shape the Paths to Integration (Dr. Luicy Pedroza, Pau Palop Garcia; Leibniz Competition, 2017–2020)
- International Diffusion and Cooperation of Authoritarian Regimes – IDCAR Network (Dr. Maria Josua (Coordinator), Dr. André Bank (Speaker), Dr. Julia Grauvogel, Prof. Dr. Bert Hoffmann, Dr. Thomas Richter, Dr. Christian von Soest, Georg Strüver; Leibniz Competition, 2014–2017)
- Political Regimes, Reduction of Poverty and Inequality (NOPOOR) (Dr. Marina Dodlova, Anna Giolbas, Apl.Prof. Dr. Jann Lay; EC FP7, 2012–2017)
- Politics beyond Borders. The New Dynamics of Emigrant Politics and Policies in Latin America (Prof. Dr. Bert Hoffman, Pau Palop Gracia, Dr. Luicy Pedroza; DFG, 2014–2017)
- The (In)stability of Presidential Term Limits in Africa and Latin America: Assessing the Impact of Tenure-Rule Reforms on the Political Regime (Dr. Mariana Llanos, Charlotte Heyl; DFG, 2017–2020)
- The Institutional Presidency in Latin America (Dr. Mariana Llanos, Carolina Guerrero Valencia, Dr. Anne Hoffmann, Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte, Cordula Tibi Weber; DAAD-PROBRAL, 2014–2017)
- The Return of Race-based Inequalities in Contemporary Cuba: Analysing the Impact of Past Migration and Current Reforms (Prof. Dr. Bert Hoffman, Dr. Katrin Hansig; DFG, 2016–2018)

Dissertations by Fellows of the GIGA Doctoral Programme

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Guerrero, Carolina	A Comparative Analysis of First Ladies in Latin America, 1990–2014	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Prof. Dr. Manuel Alcántara	self-funded
Roewer, Richard.	From freedom movement to governing party in times of democratic transition and consolidation: A comparative analysis of Myanmar's	Prof. Dr. Patrick Köllner	self-funded
Rosales, María Isabel	The Determinants of State-led Transnationalism: A Comparative Study of Central American Sending States and their Emigration Policies	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Prof. Dr. Anita Engels	University of Hamburg

Dissertations by Associates of the GIGA Doctoral Programme

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Bellgardt, Jan	The Development Concept of „Buen Vivir” and its Institutions- An Analysis of the Political Economy of Ecuador's Transformation Policy	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte	Fraunhofer MOEZ
Bondes, Maria	A Burning Issue: Waste Incineration and the Diffusion of Environmental Contention in Urban and Rural China	Prof. Dr. Michael Friedrich / Prof. Dr. Björn Alpermann	Project: Ideological Change and Regime Legitimacy in China (2010–2016)
Flemmer, Riccarda	Peru's Contested Consultation Law in the Context of Indigenous Mobilizations and Resource Conflicts in the Amazon	Prof. Dr. Antje Wiener / Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte	Project: Prior Consultation and Conflict Transformation in Resource Governance: Bolivia and Peru (2012–2017)
Heyl, Charlotte	The Contribution of Constitutional Courts to the Democratic Quality of Elections in Sub-Saharan Africa	Prof. Dr. Christof Hartmann	Project: Judicial (In)dependence in New Democracies. (2011–2015)

>> Research Projects 1:

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*Dissertations by Associates of the GIGA Doctoral Programme*

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Hirseland, Aline-Sophia	The decline of ethnicization? Ethnic voting and ethnic politics in Bolivia, Ecuador and Mexico	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte	Project: Ethnic Voting in Latin America (2015–2018)
Palop García, Pau	The Political Representation of Emigrants in their States of Origin: Lessons from Latin America”	Prof. Dr. Bert Hoffmann	Project: Politics beyond Borders. The New Dynamics of Emigrant Politics and Policies in Latin America (2014–2016)
Sunik, Anna	Foreign Policy of Middle Eastern Monarchies	Prof. Dr. Sebastian Harnisch	Project: Middle East Monarchies: A Configurational Comparison of Breakdown and Survival since 1945 (2012–2015)
Tibi Weber, Cordula	Explaining the Role of Courts in New Democracies: The Cases of Chile and Paraguay	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Hein	Judicial (In) dependence in New Democracies (2011–2015)
Völker, Siri Kristina	Social Movements, Political Parties and Elections: Examining the Accommodation of Afro-Descendant Demands in the Legislative Process in Brazil	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Dr. Mariana Llanos	Project: Ethnic Voting in Latin America (2015–2018)

*Concluded Doctoral Studies 2016*

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Peters, Ina	Cohesion and Fragmentation in the Social Movement against Belo Monte: How Frames and Identities promote Movement Dynamics	Prof. Dr. Kai-Uwe Schnapp / Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte /	HIGS (until 4/2013), Universität Hamburg, GIGA
Hoffmann, Anne	Regional Public Policy-Making. The Case of UNASUR	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Dr. Pia Riggirozzi	Friedrich-Ebert Foundation (4/2013–3/2016)

ANTICORRP: Anti-Corruption Policies Revisited  
– Global Trends and European Responses to the  
Challenge of Corruption

- >> Team: Dr. Christian von Soest, Dr. Thomas Richter, Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte, Dr. Jana Warkotsch
- >> Duration: 2012–2017
- >> Funding: EC, 7th Framework Programme (FP7)

Research Questions	The main research questions of the ANTICORRP consortium are: - What are the causes of corruption? What accounts for low levels of corruption? - How does corruption impact societies? - How do corruption levels differ between regions? What accounts for these differences? - What impact does the behaviour of governmental and non-state actors have on the fight against corruption?
Contribution to International Research	While there is increasing awareness of corruption, as well as an interest in curtailing it, there has been no systematic research on questions relating to the transition of particularistic societies towards those characterised by ethical universalism – that is, towards effective measures of fighting corruption. The main aim of ANTICORRP is therefore to align different concepts and insights through interdisciplinary research. Existing research gaps shall be addressed by a comparison of EU countries’ trajectories with neighbouring states and a global sample of countries. In this framework, the GIGA project comparatively analyses country cases in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Middle East and studies patterns and trends of corruption within each of the four regions.
Research Design and Methods	In a first step governance regimes worldwide were diagnosed, using well known indicators of good governance and corruption. Based on this large-N quantitative study, countries were identified that were successful in reducing corruption and the respective countries’ trajectories were analysed in more detail. Based on these case studies, the most effective countries in fighting corruption were selected for more in-depth process tracing. Being situated in different world regions, their comparison aided in discovering and explaining intra- and inter-regional variation to gain a better understanding of why various societies developed different equilibria of political accountability and control of corruption. In a second step that has started in the fall of 2014, four cases situated in Africa and North Africa were selected to explore the intersection between EU assistance and development. The specific focus is on the effectiveness of EU aid in promoting good governance and the fight against corruption.

Preliminary Results	Preliminary findings from the first work package indicate that successful control of corruption results from a specific interplay of material and power opportunities as well as legal and normative constraints. The following countries were identified as regional achievers: Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Qatar, Rwanda, South Korea, Taiwan and Uruguay, which were then subject to in-depth case studies studying their historical development.  For the second work package Ghana, Tanzania, Egypt and Tunisia were chosen due to the high volume of aid each country receives from the EU. The results of the four case studies show that there is no linear relationship between aid and the development of governance regimes conducive to fighting corruption. But they also show the limits of external actors like the EU in promoting change in governance regimes in the face of numerous constraints, such as adverse domestic conditions within partner countries, limited resources, and competing foreign policy imperatives.
Cooperation Partners	- ANTICORRP Consortium (21 partners led by Quality of Government Institute, University of Gothenburg, Sweden)
Selected Events	- “How to Foster Good Governance and Anti-Corruption in European Development Aid”, GIGA Talk, Berlin, 19.05.2016 (J. Warkotsch). - “Comparing Corruption Around The World: Are There Area-Specific Trends and Explanations?”, paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Comparative Politics Section, German Association of Political Science (DVPW), Leipzig, 11.10.2013 (T. Richter, C. von Soest). - “Corruption and Political Power from a Comparative Area Perspective”, panel at the Annual Meeting of the Comparative Politics Section, German Association of Political Science (DVPW), Leipzig, 11.10.2013 (T. Richter, C. von Soest). - “Corruption and Governance Improvement in Global and Continental Perspective”, ANTICORRP workshop, Hamburg, 25–27.10.2013 (C. von Soest, T. Richter, S. Maaß)
Selected Publications:	- Soest, Christian von (2013), Persistent Systemic Corruption: Why Democratization and Economic Liberalization have Failed to Undo an Old Evil. A Six-Country Analysis, in: <i>Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft</i> , Comparative Governance and Politics, 7, 57–87. - Soest, Christian von, Karsten Bechle, Nina Korte (2011), How Neopatrimonialism Affects Tax Administration: A Comparative Study of Three World Regions, in: <i>Third World Quarterly</i> , 32, 7, 1307–1329. - Soest, Christian von (2009), <i>The African State and Its Revenues. How Politics Influences Tax Collection in Zambia and Botswana</i> , Baden-Baden: Nomos. - Kurtenbach, Sabine, and Detlef Nolte (2017), Latin America’s Fight against Corruption: The End of Impunity, in: <i>GIGA Focus Latin America</i> , 03/2017.



Ethnic Voting in Latin America

RP 1

Research Questions	What are the levels of ethnic voting among different ethnic groups in different Latin American countries across time? How can variance in ethnic voting across groups, countries, and time be explained?
Contribution to International Research	The project contributes to research on interethnic relations, electoral behaviour, and party-voter linkages. Research on ethnic voting in Latin America lacks comparative historical analyses and focuses primarily on indigenous groups, ignoring Afro-Americans. This research project analyses variance in ethnic voting across time, Latin-American countries and ethnic groups. Its aim is to generate insights on the dynamics of ethnic voting and in so doing to contribute to a deeper understanding of interethnic relations, electoral competition, and democratic representation in Latin America and beyond.
Research Design and Methods	The aim of the project is to further develop theories on ethnic voting and test them empirically on the basis of a longitudinal comparative study over an extended period of time (25–30 years) of free and (relatively) fair elections. The three central theories along which ethnic voting is tested are identity based, patronage and spatial models of electoral competition. The data employed to measure ethnic voting consists of census data on ethnic group size according to self-categorisation, official election results and survey data. It makes use of a large variety of methods including quantitative, comparative, and qualitative methods.
Preliminary Results	<p>First comparative analyses point to important variance in ethnic voting across countries. One of the countries with the highest level of ethnic voting is Bolivia. Time-series analyses show that this was not always the case since ethnic voting in Bolivia has been weaker in earlier periods. We find that the sharp rise in ethnic voting in Bolivia goes together with the rise of the Movement for Socialism (MAS) led by now president Evo Morales. This rise of MAS, our analyses further show, are not based on the mobilisation of all indigenous groups but primarily rests on the mobilisation of the indigenous groups in the highland. We are currently investigating why the MAS was not able to also mobilise the lowland indigenous groups.</p> <p>In contrast to Bolivia we find very low levels of ethnic voting in Brazil. This is surprising regarding the fact that Afro-Brazilians are heavily underrepresented among the members of parliament. In our analysis of candidates' electoral success we find that this underrepresentation is not due to electoral discrimination of the Afro-Brazilian candidates but their lower socio-economic status reflecting ethnic inequalities in society as a whole. Currently we are investigating how ethnic inequalities at the societal level translate into socio-economic inequalities between European-descendent and Afro-Brazilian candidates.</p>

- >> Team: Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte, Aline-Sophia Hirseland, Dr. Almut Schilling-Vacaflor, Dr. Oliver Strijbis, Siri Völker
- >> Duration: 2015–2018
- >> Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG)

Cooperation Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Dr. Fernando Mayorga, Universidad Mayor de San Simón, Bolivia</li><li>- Dr. Rodriguez Veltze, Universidad Católica, Bolivia</li><li>- Dr. Simón Pachano, FLACSO, Ecuador</li></ul>
Selected Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Nolte, Detlef (2015), Lateinamerika: Flexible Verfassungen und starre Machtstrukturen (Latin America: Flexible Constitutions and Rigid Power Structures), <i>GIGA Focus Lateinamerika</i>, 08/2015</li><li>- Nolte, Detlef (2015), Réformes constitutionnelles en Amérique Latine, in: Carlos Miguel Herrera (ed.), <i>Le constitutionnalisme latino-américain aujourd'hui: entre renouveau juridique et essor démocratique?</i>, Paris: <i>Éditions Kimé</i>, 2015, 55–82.</li><li>- Nolte, Detlef, Nikolaus Werz (2014), <i>Internationale Parteienverbände und parteinahe Stiftungen in Lateinamerika</i> (International Party Associations and Party Affiliated Foundations in Latin America), Baden-Baden: Nomos.</li><li>- Nolte, Detlef, Almut Schilling-Vacaflor (2012), <i>New Constitutionalism in Latin America. Promises and Practices</i>, Oxon/New York: Ashgate.</li><li>- Schilling-Vacaflor, Almut, David Vollrath (2012), Contested Development: Comparing Indigenous and Peasant Participation in Resource Governance in Bolivia and Peru, in: Barry Cannon / Peadar Kirby (eds.), <i>Democratization, Civil Society and the State in Left-Led Latin America</i>, London: ZED Books, 2012, 126–140.</li><li>- Schilling-Vacaflor, Almut (2011), Bolivia's New Constitution: Towards Participatory Democracy and Political Pluralism?, in: <i>European Review of Latin American and Caribbean Studies</i>, 90, 2011, 3–22.</li></ul>

RP 1

Every Immigrant Is an Emigrant: How Migration Policies Shape the Paths to Immigration

>> Team: Dr. Luicy Pedroza, Pau Palop Garcia  
>> Duration: 2017–2020  
>> Funding: Leibniz Competition

Research Questions	<p>Overarching Research Question: How do policies define the chances of immigrants/emigrants becoming/remaining an integral part of their receiving and sending polities?</p> <p>Research Questions to be answered by subsequent phases of research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- What are the migration policies of the countries under study across three world regions?</li><li>- How are those migration policies linked to each other (i.e. immigration policy, immigrant policy, access to citizenship, emigration policy, emigrant policies, and retention of citizenship for emigrants)?</li><li>- Is there coherence between these policies (i.e. in migration policy as a field)?</li><li>- Are overarching principles observable through configurations? What is the interaction that occurs within policy configurations over time?</li><li>- How are guiding principles of migration policy created and institutionalised?</li><li>- Which guiding principles for migration policy are balanced in distinct policy mixes?</li></ul>
Contribution to International Research	<p>Only recently have scholars realised how crucial the “policy nexus” is between “admission”, “integration” and “citizenship” policies. In the past, these policies have been studied separately. The first important lacuna this project aims to cover is to look at the intricate links between these policies which roughly correspond to stages from entry to integration. Next, what is still missing from the picture of migration policies in international research is to look at the emigration side of policy. We know much about the different policies that regulate the entry of migrants, the policies that regulate their rights once admitted, and the policies that define their chances to become citizens. However, to assess the full path that migrants ideally must undergo, from emigration to successful integration, and to be able to evaluate the very coherence of migration policy as a field, we need to look also at the policies of origin countries that regulate emigration, the rights of emigrants, and their retention of citizenship. Every immigrant of one country is the emigrant of another. This project will cover this second lacuna by looking at the two sides and three stages of migration policy in each. A third lacuna is that we know little about these policies beyond the Western “usual suspects”. Yet, by definition, migration issues span across countries and regions, and our grasp of policy models and options remains poor if we do not take into account the full range of policies that are decisive for successful integration – along the path from emigration to access to citizenship. Moreover, much innovation in emigration policies emanates from developing countries. Thus, a broad, cross-regional scope is crucial to reveal the range of variations among migration policy configurations. Firmly rooted in comparative area studies, this project aims at gaining policy-relevant insights on this important migration policy nexus.</p>

Research Design and Methods	<p>This project studies migration policy configurations across American, Asian and European cases, focusing on policies of entry/exit; rights of immigrant residents/emigrants; and, finally, rights of migrants to access/retain citizenship. The project's design combines complementary strengths of quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis to answer the research question in breadth (cross-sectional comparing configurations and their relation to independent variables) and depth (institutional development of policies).</p> <p>To answer the overarching research question, the project will proceed in three phases that are concatenated and that conduce to a refinement of descriptive and explanatory questions, and mixing methods of analysis to best answer those different questions. In the first phase we will create an original dataset on the migration policies which will combine existing data and collect additional information for policies not yet surveyed. The dataset will let us explore policy configurations and their relation to variables that define migration systems in a global scale. In turn, these analyses will be the basis on which we will select cases for the second phase of the project: a comparative cross-regional study of up to six cases. In this second phase we will trace the evolution of different policy configurations. After these two phases are completed, the knowledge and explanations generated can be tested on other pilot cases and we will be able to work on policy implications.</p>
Selected Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- “Comparing the Administration of Emigrant Policies”, presentation at the Workshop “Advances in the Comparative Study of Emigrant Policies”, Hamburg, 28.11.2016 (L. Pedroza)</li><li>- “Migration and Democracy”, Expert Session at the IAPSS World Congress 2016, Berlin, 05.04.2016 (L. Pedroza)</li><li>- “How Extensions of Voting Rights to Immigrants Rescue the Best of Citizenship”, presentation at the iParticipate European Union Project Closing Conference, Prato, Italy, 25.07.2015 (L. Pedroza)</li></ul>
Selected Publications:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Pedroza, Luicy (2016), Unchecked Migration and Democratic Citizenship, in: Phillipp Eigenmann / Thomas Geisen / Tobias Studer (eds.), <i>Migration und Minderheiten in der Demokratie: Politische Formen und soziale Grundlagen von Partizipation</i>, Wiesbaden: Springer VS, 2016, 133–152.</li><li>- Pedroza, Luicy, Pau Palop, and Bert Hoffmann (2016), Neue Nähe: Die Politik der Staaten Latein-amerikas zu ihren Emigranten, <i>GIGA Focus Lateinamerika</i>, 03/2016.</li><li>- Pedroza, Luicy, Pau Palop, and Bert Hoffmann (2016), <i>Emigrant Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean</i>, Santiago de Chile: FLASCO Chile.</li><li>- Pedroza, Luicy (2015), <i>Electoral Rights in Mexico</i>, EUDO Citizenship Observatory on Citizenship.</li><li>- Pedroza, Luicy (2015), The Democratic Potential of Enfranchising Resident Migrants, in: <i>International Migration</i>, 53, 3, 22–35.</li></ul>

International Diffusion and Cooperation of  
Authoritarian Regimes – IDCAR-Network

- >> Team: Dr. Maria Josua (Coordinator), Dr. André Bank (Speaker), Dr. Julia Grauvogel, Prof. Dr. Bert Hoffmann, Dr. Thomas Richter, Dr. Christian von Soest, Georg Strüver
- >> Duration: 2014–2017
- >> Funding: Leibniz Competition

Research Questions	<p>- How do international diffusion and cooperation impact on different authoritarian regimes?</p> <p>- How do authoritarian diffusion and cooperation among authoritarian regimes operate as power maintaining mechanisms?</p>
Contribution to International Research	<p>In politics and political science alike, the increasing international influence of authoritarian regimes has become a central concern. The controversy about a ‘reverse wave’ of democratisation, the expansion of non-democratic rule (Merkel 2010; Puddington 2008, 2009), and the ‘backlash against democracy promotion’ (Carothers 2006, 2009) reflects this trend. The strand of research that does approach the issue from an authoritarian durability perspective still needs to develop a comprehensive conceptual approach (Ambrosio 2010; Erdmann et al. 2013). The IDCAR network contributes to the systematic study of international diffusion and cooperation of authoritarian regimes, connecting this research agenda to the overarching theoretical debates of the discipline. The collaborative network brings together international experts from twelve institutions in Europe and North America. Individual findings are exchanged among the network researchers, thematic agendas are discussed and developed at conferences and workshops and then carried out in concrete research and publication projects. The networking process is institutionalised by an academic exchange programme and a substantive research unit at the GIGA.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>Using a CAS approach, the network brings together researchers who study authoritarian diffusion and cooperation from divergent explanatory perspectives using a broad range of comparative methods. The IDCAR network is defined by the research topic and a shared interest in the dynamics of authoritarian politics beyond an exclusively domestic perspective. Members of the IDCAR network employ large-N quantitative studies as well as small-N comparisons and single-case studies for studying the diffusion and cooperation of authoritarian regimes. The studies include both cross-regional and within-area comparisons.</p>
Preliminary Results	<p>Network members from the GIGA have developed an analytical framework to study the international cooperation and collaboration of authoritarian regimes (Erdmann et al. 2013; von Soest 2015). The first IDCAR network conference, held in December 2014 at the GIGA, presented the network members’ current research projects. In 2015, IDCAR’s second network conference was held in Austin, Texas and focused on the role of interests vs. ideology in authoritarian diffusion and cooperation. The results of this conference will be published in a Special Issue of ‘Democratization’ in 2017. Some main findings from recent studies suggest that interest trumps ideological similarity in international diffusion and cooperation, but that important exceptions, such as historical cases of fascism and communism, as well as contemporary bolivarianism in Latin America, prove this rule. In the case of China, economic cooperation even enables states to overcome their ideological differences (Strüver 2016). IDCAR’s third network conference was held in Oxford in 2016 under the title ‘International Resistance to Democratisation: Is it Really All About Authoritarian Co-operation?’. Furthermore, IDCAR members organised a well-received section on ‘International Dimensions of Authoritarian Rule’ at the ECPR General Conference in Prague and, together with the Project on Middle East Political Science, a joint workshop in Hamburg on ‘Transnational Diffusion, Cooperation and Learning in the Middle East and North Africa’, both in 2016. The researchers found that in the wake of the Arab uprisings, rulers have learned from each other and exploited their linkages as regards various strategies for maintaining power, notably repressive tactics. They also found that sectarianism has diffused, and patterns of cooperation especially between the monarchies have intensified. Finally, IDCAR speaker André Bank presented an overview of IDCAR’s findings to the prestigious Ambassadors’ Conference at the Federal Foreign Office in Berlin in 2016.</p>

Cooperation Partners	<p>- Germany: Prof. Dr. Aurel Croissant (U. Heidelberg), Prof. Dr. Thomas Demmelhuber (U. Erlangen), Prof. Dr. Marianne Kneuer (U. Hildesheim), Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Merkel (WZB, Berlin),</p> <p>- Europe: Prof. Dr. Julia Bader (U. Amsterdam), Prof. Dr. May Darwich (U. Durham), Prof. Dr. Marlies Glasius (U. Amsterdam), Dr. Oisin Tansey (Kings’s C.), Prof. Dr. Laurence Whitehead (U. Oxford)</p> <p>- US/Canada: Prof. Dr. Jason Brownlee (U. Texas/Austin), Prof. Dr. Valerie Bunce (Cornell U.), Prof. Dr. Karrie Koesel (U. Oregon), Prof. Dr. Christoph H. Stefes (U. Colorado/Denver), Prof. Dr. Lucan Way (U. Toronto), Prof. Dr. Kurt Weyland (U. Texas/Austin)</p>
Selected Events	<p>- “The Rise of Authoritarian Powers and the Increase of NGO Restrictions: Two Sides of the Same Coin?”, ISA Baltimore, 25.02.2017 (G. Strüver, T. Richer)</p> <p>- “The Determinants of Alignment: Verbal and Material Collaboration between Authoritarian Regimes”, ISA Baltimore, 24.02.2017 (G. Strüver, C. von Soest)</p> <p>- “How Egypt and Uzbekistan Seek to Legitimize Repression: The Framing of Massacres in Andijon and Cairo”, MESA Boston, 20.11.2016 (M. Josua)</p> <p>- “Authoritarian Regime Learning: A Stocktaking”, workshop “Theorizing Authoritarianism in the Arab Middle East”, Northhampton, USA, 11.11.2016 (A. Bank)</p> <p>- Panel at the DAVO Congress, “Generating Support for Authoritarian Rule: Comparative Perspectives II”, Tübingen, 08.10.2016</p> <p>- “Do Authoritarian Powers Impact Civil Liberties Abroad? Testing for Authoritarian Diffusion in Regional and Global Affairs”, ECPR General Conference, Prague, 10.09.2016 (T. Richter)</p> <p>- “Comparing Legitimation Strategies in Russia and other Post-Soviet Countries”, ISA Atlanta, 17.03.2016 (C. von Soest, J. Grauvogel).</p> <p>- “Democracy Prevention: The International Repertoire of Authoritarian Regimes”, panel at the ECPR General Conference, Glasgow, 06.09.2014 (C. von Soest).</p>
Selected Publications	<p>- Bank, André (2017), The Study of Authoritarian Diffusion and Cooperation: Comparative Lessons on Interests versus Ideology, Nowadays and in History, in: <i>Democratization</i>, 24, 7, 1345–1357.</p> <p>- Bank, André, Maria Josua (2017), More Stable Together: The International Dimensions of Authoritarian Rule, in: <i>GIGA Focus Global</i>, 02/2017</p> <p>- Josua, Maria (2017), Legitimation Towards Whom? Managing the Legitimacy Crisis in Algeria During the Arab Uprisings, in: <i>Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft</i>, online first, 20.02.2017, doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s12286-017-0331-3">https://doi.org/10.1007/s12286-017-0331-3</a></p> <p>- Strüver, Georg (2017), China’s Partnership Diplomacy: International Alignment Based on Interests or Ideology, in: <i>Chinese Journal of International Politics</i>, 1, 31–65</p> <p>- Darwich, May (2016), The Ontological (In)security of Similarity: Wahhabism versus Islamism in Saudi Foreign Policy, in: <i>Foreign Policy Analysis</i>, 12, 3, 469–488</p> <p>- Josua, Maria (2016), Co-optation Reconsidered: Authoritarian Regime Legitimation Strategies in the Jordanian “Arab Spring”, in: <i>Middle East Law and Governance</i>, 8, 1, 32–56.</p> <p>- Strüver, Georg (2016), What Friends Are Made Of: Bilateral Linkages and Domestic Drivers of Foreign Policy Alignment with China, in: <i>Foreign Policy Analysis</i>, 12, 2, 170–191.</p> <p>- Hoffmann, Bert (2015), The International Dimension of Authoritarian Regime Legitimation: Insights from the Cuban Case, in: <i>Journal of International Relations and Development</i>, 18, 556–574.</p> <p>- Josua, Maria, Mirjam Edel (2015): To Repress or Not to Repress – Regime Survival Strategies in the Arab Spring, in: <i>Terrorism and Political Violence</i>, 27, 2, 289–309.</p> <p>- von Soest, Christian (2015), Democracy Prevention: The International Collaboration of Authoritarian Regimes, in: <i>European Journal of Political Research</i>, 54, 4, 623–638.</p>



Political Regimes, Reduction of Poverty and Inequality

>> Team: Dr. Marina Dodlova, Anna Giolbas, Apl.Prof. Dr. Jann Lay  
>> Duration: 2012–2017  
>> Funding: EC, 7th Framework Programme (FP7)

Research Questions	<p>Poverty reduction strategies aim to foster growth patterns that favour the poor (millennium development goals and poverty reduction strategy papers). However, in the past rapid economic expansion in developing countries has often been associated with increased inequality. Redistributive policies could counteract such trends. But redistribution and poverty alleviation policies are not always chosen because of efficiency, rather they prove to be a result of political processes. Therefore, such policies are likely to differ according to political regime type The project's basic questions are thus as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- How and why do redistribution and pro-poor policies differ between political regimes (democracies, autocracies, hybrid regimes)?</li><li>- Which policy or policy mix is most effective for poverty alleviation in specific regimes?</li><li>- Which political conditions are effective institutional arrangement for poverty reduction?</li></ul>
Contribution to International Research	<p>The general assumption is that democracies are more responsive to public demands than authoritarian regimes; hence democracies are more likely to adopt policies to combat poverty and promote redistribution. However, autocracies may choose certain types of social policies to please citizens and relax the revolutionary threat. Quite a few studies focus on how political institutions influence social policies and what distortions they generate for poverty reduction strategies. What kind of pro-poor policy mix given specific political constraints is most effective and efficient remains unclear. Further, cross-country research on the relationship between political regimes and poverty/inequality is inconclusive. There are various reasons for this state of affairs: case and period selection, the limitations of the statistical instruments, and conceptual and measurement shortcomings.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>Our approach will enhance the differentiation of the regime variable to overcome the democracy/ dictatorship dichotomy by introducing hybrid-regime categories as well as disentangle particular political institutions that are crucial for social policy choices and implementation. In addition, we will specify different qualities within the regime categories, such as diminished subtypes and partial regimes. We intend to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- assess the relationship between poverty/inequality and regime type;</li><li>- examine which policies are most likely to be adopted by specific regime types; and</li><li>- analyse the differences in the effectiveness and efficiency of specific policies under different regime types.</li></ul> <p>Such an analysis will provide answers as to why some countries are less effective in poverty reduction or less intend to adopt certain types of social policies. The study will comprise both a cross-country large-N analysis and within-country evaluation of specific policies. A small-N comparison of selected country cases from Africa, Asia and Latin America according to regime type, policies, and governance efficacy will help to identify key variables and main patterns of pro-poor policies across regimes.</p>

Preliminary Results	<p>We have collected data on non-contributory pro-poor transfers in all developing countries for 1960–2015. Our data comprises transfers that are rolled out on a large scale at the national level and that are independent of recipients' employment. Exploiting these cross-country panel data we show that the probability of having a transfer program is higher in democracies than in autocracies. This implies that democracies redistribute more than autocracies through pro-poor transfers. We also find that conditional cash transfers, that link the receipt of cash transfers to investments in children's health and schooling, are more often chosen under more democratic regimes. Since such human capital investments will only pay off in a relatively distant future, the motive to implement conditional cash transfers is rather one of fostering long term development than a political one. Related to this, we find that more autocratic regimes are more likely to employ methods for beneficiary selection that allow the allocation of transfers to political supporters or to groups that should be appeased. Finally, we contribute knowledge on whether social policies can change political behaviour. In two country cases, Mali and Ghana, we find that conditional cash transfers lead to a decrease in non-electoral political participation of citizens. The basic insight is that the implementation of a transfer program can lead to reduced opposition activities such as taking part in demonstrations.</p>
Cooperation Partners	<p>- NOPOOR Consortium (led by Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), France)</p>
Selected Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "Social Transfer Programmes in Developing Countries: A New Data Set and Research Agenda", presentation at the "Symposium on Social Protection – Tying the Knots.", Bonn, 06.09.2016 (A. Giolbas)</li><li>- "Political Regimes and Pro-Poor Transfers in Developing Countries", presentation at the "CESifo Venice Summer Institute 2016: Workshop on Political Economy Aspects of Income (Re-)Distribution.", Venice, 20.07.2016 (A. Giolbas)</li><li>- "The Politics of Pro-Poor Policies", presentation at the "Annual Meeting of the Nopoor Project and Training Session.", Mexico City, 07.07.2016 (A. Giolbas)</li><li>- "Regime Type, Inequality, and Redistributive Transfers in Developing Countries", presentation at the CSAE Conference "Economic Development in Africa.", Oxford, 20.03.2016 (A. Giolbas)</li></ul>
Selected Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Dodlova, Marina, Anna Giolbas, and Jann Lay (2016), <i>Non-Contributory Social Transfer Programmes in Developing Countries Data Set</i>, datorium.</li><li>- Dodlova, Marina, and Anna Giolbas (2015), <i>Regime Type, Inequality, and Redistributive Transfers in Developing Countries</i>, <i>GIGA Working Paper</i>, No. 273.</li></ul>

Polities beyond Borders. The New Dynamics of Emigrant Politics and Policies in Latin America

>> Team: Prof. Dr. Bert Hoffmann, Pau Palop García, Dr. Luicy Pedroza  
>> Duration: 2014–2017  
>> Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG)

Research Questions	<p>Focusing on the Latin American and Caribbean countries as global front runners in the adoption of emigrant policies, our research project addressed two central questions: (1) How do states of origin reach out to emigrants? (2) How do “emigrant politics” – that is, the interaction of homeland political actors with emigrants – play out in the adoption of these policies?</p> <p>The project adopted a comprehensive empirical and mixed-methods approach. Its goal was to provide new insights on how and why sending states actively adopt policies to engage with their citizens abroad, and on how this interaction impacts the politics and polities of the countries of origin.</p>
Contribution to International Research	<p>Our study addressed a key gap in the current research on emigrant politics and policies. This research stretched between, on the one hand, a large number of migrant-centred studies that document the transnational political practices of emigrants and, on the other, a limited number of studies on the policies of the states of origin. We contributed to closing this gap by first surveying and ordering the policies, and then looking at the role that emigrants have played in the very development of these policies.</p> <p>Moreover, our project brought the advances made in the comparative study of emigrant policies in some particular cases and across regions (Gamlen 2006; Rhodes and Harutyunyan 2010; Ragazzi 2014) to Latin America and the Caribbean. It went beyond specific policies (e.g. Escobar 2007) to cover a very wide range of policies (over a hundred) that target emigrants as beneficiaries. For Latin America and the Caribbean, such a thorough comparative analysis of emigrant policies had been lacking so far.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>Our project consisted of three phases. First, we collected, ordered and analysed new data on the political, economic, symbolic, cultural, social, institutional, and administrative dimensions of emigrant policies for 22 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. We developed an original and comprehensive emigrant policies index (i.e. EMIX), which provides a general picture of the importance that states of origin in the region attribute to emigrant policies. Second, we used this database to carry out quantitative analyses. Third, we have undertaken a small-N qualitative, comparative case study in order to understand the political dynamics between the sending states and emigrants in the design and adoption of emigrant policies. In accordance with Liebermann’s “nested analysis” research scheme, we have studied four cases (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Uruguay) with the aim of maximising the variety of emigrant policies in order to explore the different possible mechanisms through which emigrant policies have come to adopt different models.</p>
Preliminary Results	<p>Over the past three years we presented papers on panels , organised panels and workshops in international conferences about our conceptualisation and operationalisation work, as well as our index construction efforts. They all demonstrated the importance that emigrant policies have acquired for sending states, as well as the variety of approaches taken by these policies.</p> <p>Moreover, our research confirmed that transnational migration has challenged core concepts of the nation state such as citizenship, nationality, and belonging, and also given new depth to concepts such as “external citizenship”.</p> <p>While migration debates are often framed in terms of social issues, marginalisation, discrimination, integration, and assimilation, our findings highlight the role of state-migrant relations as a key factor in the success of certain communities to organise themselves politically beyond the borders of their country of origin. Furthermore, the Emigrant Policies Index (EMIX) confirms that the LAC region has</p>

Cooperation Partners	<p>made crucial advances to assist their diaspora in the states of reception and to integrate their non-resident citizens into the political, economic and social fabric of the state of origin. The EMIX shows that the most extended emigrant policies dimensions are those related to the recognition of dual-citizenship, the adoption of programs that aim to incorporate non-residents into the economy of the state of origin (i.e. return schemes or remittances) and, surprisingly, policies that extended social protection beyond borders (i.e. healthcare or pension schemes for non-residents). The EMIX, however, also shows that there is great variation in the degree of extension of emigrant policies across LAC countries. While some countries, such as Brazil, Mexico or Ecuador have adopted almost all of the emigrant policies covered in our study, other countries focus only on certain policies notably within the electoral or economic dimension.</p> <p>The qualitative part of our research, has helped us to understand cross-country variations in the design and implementation of emigrant policies. As they reach out to migrants living abroad, emigrant policies are shaped by complex political debates and involve conflicting interests. Our field research gave us the opportunity to corroborate the role of the interplay of social and political actors at the national and subnational policymaking levels and within particular institutional constellations.</p> <p>- Jean-Michel Lafleur, CEDEM, Université de Liège, Belgium - Prof. Dr. Marco Martiniello, CEDEM, Université de Liège, Belgium - Prof. Dr. Günther Maihold, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP), Berlin, Germany - Prof. em. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Puhle, Department of Political Science, Goethe Universität Frankfurt, Germany</p>
Selected Events	<p>- “Comparing the Administration of Emigrant Policies”, workshop “Advances in the Comparative Study of Emigrant Policies.”, 28.11.2016, Hamburg (L. Pedroza) - “Descriptive and Substantive Representation of Non-resident Citizens in the Parliaments of Ecuador and Colombia”, ECPR General Conference. 09.09.2016, Prague (P. García) - “Return Policies as Diaspora Economic Policies of Latin American and Caribbean States”, 8° Congreso Internacional CEISAL 28.06.2016, Salamanca (P. García) - “La Representación Especial de Emigrantes en los Parlamentos de Ecuador y Colombia”, 8° Congreso Internacional CEISAL 28.06.2016, Salamanca (P. García) - Expert Session “Migration and Democracy”, International Association for Political Science Students (IAPSS) World Congress. 05.04.2016, Berlin (L. Pedroza)</p>
Selected Publications	<p>- Pedroza, Luicy (2017), Gasoline into Fire: <i>Mexico’s Internal Unrest Meets External Threats</i>, GIGA Focus Latin America, 01/2017 - Pedroza, Luicy, Pau Palop García (2017), The Grey Area between Nationality and Citizenship: an Analysis of External Citizenship Policies, in: <i>Latin America and the Caribbean Citizenship Studies</i>, 21, 5, 587–605. - García, Pau Palop, Luicy Pedroza (2016), Beyond Convergence: Unveiling Variations of External Franchise in Latin America and the Caribbean from 1950 to 2015, in: <i>Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies</i>, online first, 30.09.2016, DOI: 10.1080/1369183X.2016.1234932 - Pedroza, Luicy (2016), Unchecked Migration and Democratic Citizenship, in: Phillipp Eigenmann / Thomas Geisen / Tobias Studer (eds.), <i>Migration und Minderheiten in der Demokratie: Politische Formen und soziale Grundlagen von Partizipation</i>, Wiesbaden: Springer VS, 133–152 - Pedroza, Luicy, Pau Palo Graci, Bert Hoffmann (2016), Calling Abroad: <i>Latin America Reshapes Its Emigrant Policies</i>, GIGA Focus Latin America, 03/2016</p>



The (In)stability of Presidential Term Limits in Africa and Latin America: Assessing the Impact of Tenure-Rule Reforms on the Political Regime

>> Team: Dr. Mariana Llanos, Charlotte Heyl  
>> Duration: 2017–2020  
>> Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG)

Research Questions

Presidential term limits are a constitutional restriction on the number of terms that the directly elected head of state may serve in presidential or semi-presidential systems of government. Many countries of the world adopted or reinstated term-limit provisions during the wave of democratisation that swept the world in the 1980s and 1990s, demonstrating the widespread belief that limiting presidential stays in power strengthens democracy. However, term-limit rules were later challenged, and in some cases they were even modified recurrently. In fact, the subsequent contestation of the term-limit rule became a worldwide phenomenon that often led to deep politico-institutional crises.

The project investigates the following research questions:

- What is the impact of presidential term limit reforms on the on the type and quality of political regimes in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa?
- How did the prevalence of term limit rules develop in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa since the third wave of democratisation?
- How were term limit reforms undertaken? What institutions and actors intervened in the process of term limit reforms? How transparent and democratic was the reform process?
- How does the quality of the reform process influence the political regime?

Contribution to International Research

The project undertakes the first systematic cross-regional analysis of the influence of term-limit reforms on the type and quality of the political regime. The two regions, Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa, comprise together the majority of presidential and semi-presidential regimes in the world.

A further innovation of the project is the examination of the variety of term-limit reforms, thus the prolongation of presidential terms as well as the shortening of presidential terms. Moreover, the paths of the reform processes are examined in detail to grasp how the character of the process influences the political regime

Research Design and Methods

- The project applies a mixed-methods research design:
- construction of an original and comprehensive dataset of term limit reforms in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa
  - sequence analysis and multivariate regressions
  - comparative case studies

Cooperation Partners

- Prof. Dr. Elena Martínez Barahona, University of Salamanca, Spain
- Dr. Markus Böckenförde, Centre for Global Cooperation Research Duisburg, Germany
- Dr. Julia Leininger, German Development Institute, Germany
- Prof. Dr. Leiv Marsteintredet, University of Oslo, Norway
- Dr. Timothy Power, University of Oxford, UK

Selected Events

- “Why do Judges Leave the Bench? Evidence from African and Latin American Cases”, presentation at ALACIP 2015 “VIII Congreso Latinoamericano de Ciencia Política”, Lima, 24.07.2015 (M. Llanos).
- “Democratic Consolidation at Risk? The Consequences of Judicial Appointment Policies in Benin”, workshop co-organizer, paper giver, discussant and panel chair at the Workshop “African Courts”, Niamey, 05.12.2014 (A. Stroh).
- “Right Defenders, Arbiters of Political Conflicts or Simply Puppets of Political Powers? Comparing the Roles of Supreme and Constitutional Courts in Latin America”, lecture at the ECPR General Conference 2014, Glasgow, 05.09.2014 (C. Tibi Weber).
- “Mali’s Constitutional Court: An Impartial Referee in Elections?”, lecture at the Workshop “Challenges to Democratization and Peacebuilding in Africa: The Case of Mali”, Hamburg, 18.06.2014 (C. Heyl).

Selected Publications

- Tibi Weber, Cordula, Mariana Llanos (2016), Between Independence and Control: Recent Developments within the Judiciary in Latin America, in: Victor M. González-Sánchez (ed.), *Economy, Politics and Governance – Challenges for the 21st Century*, New York: Nova Science Publishers, 2016, 101–115.
- Llanos, Mariana, Cordula Tibi Weber, Charlotte Heyl, Alexander Stroh (2015), Informal Interference in the Judiciary in New Democracies: A Comparison of Six African and Latin American Cases, in: *Democratization*, DOI: 10.1080/13510347.2015.1081170.
- Stroh, Alexander, Charlotte Heyl (2015): Institutional Diffusion, Strategic Insurance and the Creation of West African Constitutional Courts, in: *Comparative Politics*, 47, 2, 169–187.
- Heyl, Charlotte, Alexander Stroh (2014), Verfassungsgerichte in Westafrika: unabhängige Krisenmanager? (Constitutional Courts in Western Africa: Independent Crisis Managers?), *GIGA Focus Afrika*, 01/2014.
- Llanos, Mariana, Leany Lemos (2013), Presidential Preferences? The Supreme Federal Tribunal Nominations in Democratic Brazil, in: *Latin American Politics and Society*, 2013, 77–105

The Institutional Presidency in Latin America

- >> Team: Dr. Mariana Llanos, Carolina Guerrero Valencia, Dr. Anne Hoffmann, Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte, Cordula Tibi Weber
- >> Duration: 2014–2017
- >> Funding: DAAD / CAPES (PROBRAL Programme in cooperation with Brazil)

Research Questions	The goal of this project is to analyse the development of the institutional Presidency (IP) in Latin America after the processes of re-democratisation in the 1980s. The institutional Presidency (Moe 1993; 1994), also known as the core executive (Peters et al 2000), refers to the bulk of agencies that directly support the chief of the executive in his/her governing tasks. The IP evolution is characterised by the functional differentiation and professionalisation of the administrative structures directly supporting the president. Over the last decades the Latin American IP has undergone an extraordinary change and growth, but its features remain understudied. Our research aims, first, to analyse the change and evolution of IP structures in the region; second, to explore what factors account for explaining differences across countries and along years in such evolution; third, to assess to what extent presidents use those structures as a strategic tools to improve their informational, administrative and control capacities, particularly in dealing with their cabinets and the institutional environment in which they act.
Contribution to International Research	For a long time, a history of democratic and institutional instability in Latin America connected the study of presidentialism to the survival of presidential regimes (Linz 1990). However, after decades of democratic rule in the region, presidential scholars have become more concerned with themes that also interest their US counterparts, such as those dealing with managerial issues of governance. This more recent literature on presidentialism, particularly that which focuses on coalition experiences, sheds light on the “executive toolbox” that is available to the different heads of state for building legislative majorities (Raile, Pereira and Power 2011). Our analysis highlights a specific tool herein that previous studies have not yet explored: the strategic redesign of the bureaucratic structures of the presidential office, undertaken by the president. It suggests that presidents can use the making of structural changes in their office as a tool with which to manage their relations with the wider political environment in general, and with the cabinet in particular. These changes are resources that the president can use to complement or substitute other tools, such as agenda-setting power, pork-barrel, and ministerial nominations.
Research Design and Methods	Empirically, the study deals with both the size of the IP and with its internal complexity. We systematically collect data and compare them in different countries using statistical tools. The dataset “Institutional Presidency in Latin America 1984-2014” (PRILA) includes variables on presidential agencies, presidential cabinets, ministerial coalitions, legislative coalitions, political parties, economic indicators, presidential popularity, presidential resignations, among others. The selected sample of Latin American countries accounts for coalition (Brazil, Chile, Colombia), single-party (Argentina, Mexico), and mixed governments (Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay). Through case-studies, the project in turn analyses the impact of determinate types of presidential designs on presidential performance (particularly, on foreign policy design and implementation). A further goal in this new research stage is to set the basis for a cross-regional analysis on the development of the presidential institution.

Preliminary Results	Our comparative study has highlighted that the type of presidential government (single-party or coalition) is one of the most relevant factors explaining cross-country variation and changes in the presidential organisation. Under coalition presidentialism presidents must share cabinet positions, negotiate, and manage relations with coalition partners in the cabinet, which constitutes an incentive for the development of a more complex IP. A further explanatory factors with great impact is the nature of the presidential agenda: the implementation of neoliberal policies in the 1990s also appeared as an incentive to grow a presidential centre.
Cooperation Partners	- Dr. Magna Inácio, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil
Selected Events	- “The Many Faces of Latin American Presidentialism”, guest lecture at the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, 22.11.2016, Belo Horizonte, Brazil (M. Llanos) - “O impeachment no Brasil”, presentation at a seminar at the University of Lisbon, 24.10.2016, Lisbon, Portugal (M. Llanos)
Selected Publications	- Inácio, Magna, Mariana Llanos (2016), The Institutional Presidency in Latin America: A Comparative Analysis, in: <i>Presidential Studies Quarterly</i> , 46, 3, 531–549. - Inácio, Magna, Mariana Llanos (2015), The Institutional Presidency from a Comparative Perspective: Argentina and Brazil since the 1980s, in: <i>Brazilian Political Science Review</i> , 9, 1, 39–64. - Nolte, Detlef (2015), Lateinamerika: Flexible Verfassungen und starre Machtstrukturen (Latin America: Flexible Constitutions and Rigid Power Structures), <i>GIGA Focus Lateinamerika</i> , 08/2015. - Marsteintredet, Leiv, Mariana Llanos, Detlef Nolte (2013), Paraguay and The Politics of Impeachment, in: <i>Journal of Democracy</i> , 24, 4, 110–123. - Nolte, Detlef, Almut Schilling-Vacaflor (eds.) (2012), <i>New Constitutionalism in Latin America. Promises and Practices</i> , Oxon/New York: Ashgate. - Llanos, Mariana, Leiv Mainstentredet (eds.) (2010), <i>Presidential Breakdowns in Latin America, Causes and Outcomes of Executive Instability in Developing Democracies</i> , New York: Palgrave.

The Return of Race-based Inequalities in Contemporary Cuba: Analysing the Impact of Past Migration and Current Reforms

>> Team: Prof. Dr. Bert Hoffmann, Prof. Dr. Katrin Hansing  
>> Duration: 2016–2018  
>> Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)

Research Questions	Our research project aims to examine and understand the forces driving Cuba's growing race based inequalities, most notably the role and impact of migration, remittances and foreign citizenship in the context of the island's current market-oriented economic reforms. In particular, we will examine: 1.the socio-racial implications of current remittance sending / receiving practices; 2. the use of remittances, investments and/or loans, and material goods from family members abroad, towards private business ventures on the island; 3. the role of mobility (either through additional foreign citizenship which many Cubans of Spanish descent have been able to acquire of late as well as Cuba's recent migration reform), in facilitating economic opportunities for some sectors of Cuban society and how this is in turn contributing to new racial inequalities.
Contribution to International Research	The project stands at the centre of global debates on inequality, migration, and development, and focuses in particular on the persistence of race-based social inequalities. As such it contributes to the debate on the developmental impact of remittances (Orozco 2013; Ratha 2005; for sceptical positions: Abdih et al 2008; Chami et al 2008; Kapur 2003); on the efforts to overcome the racial stratification in ethnically heterogenous societies (de la Fuente 1995, 1999, Helg 1995; Robaina 1990); and on the social impact of market reforms in once centralised but gradually opening economies (e.g. Mesa-Lago and Pérez-López 2009). Through the proposed case study we aim to contribute important insights to scholarly debates on: social inequalities in the context of market reforms(e.g. Mesa-Lago and Pérez-López 2009); the developmental and social implications of remittances (Orozco 2013; Ratha 2005; for skeptical positions: Abdih et al 2008; Chami et al 2008; Kapur 2003); and the long-term persistence (and re-fueling) of structural, racial inequalities in ethnically heterogenous societies (de la Fuente 1995, 1999, Helg 1995; Robaina 1990).
Research Design and Methods	At the heart of the research project lies a survey questionnaire (n= 1,000 Cubans across the island) which will provide us with a unique data set on the relationship between migration/remittances, foreign citizenship/mobility, and the increasing racial inequalities during Cuba's current economic reforms. The survey, carried out with an experienced local team, will be followed by in-depth, formal interviews with 100 survey participants which will complement the quantitative survey with qualitative insights into the underlying social processes and dynamics and will provide the study with a high degree of ethnographic 'thickness'.

Cooperation Partners	- Prof. Dr. Alejandro De la Fuente, Harvard University, Boston, USA - Helmo Hernández, Fundación Ludwig, Havanna, Cuba - Prof. Dr. Mayra Espina. COSUDE, Havanna, Cuba - Prof. Dr. Eric Hershberg, American University, Washington, USA - Prof. Dr. Jorge Duany, Florida International University, Miami, USA
Selected Events	- "Rethinking Equality: Interdependent Inequalities in Latin America", International Conference of the Research Network on Interdependent Inequalities in Latin America, Berlin, 03.–04.03.2016. - "Cuba: The challenges of political reform in times of change", presentation at the University of Oslo, 15.06.2015 (B. Hoffmann) - "Political Change in Post-1989 Cuba: From Charismatic Resistance to Bureaucratic Reform", presentation at the Tulane Conference, New Orleans, 17.04.2015 (B. Hoffmann) - "International Relations beyond G-to-G: How the Societies have been Driving the U.S.-Cuban Rapprochement", presentation at the BRICS Policy Centre, PUC-Rio, Rio de Janeiro, 14.04.2015 (B. Hoffmann)
Selected Publications	- Hoffmann, Bert (2016), Bureaucratic Socialism in Reform Mode: the Changing Politics of Cuba's post-Fidel Era, in: <i>Third World Quarterly</i> , 37, 9, 1730–1744. - Pedroza, Luicy, Pau Palop, Bert Hoffmann (2016), Neue Nähe: Die Politik der Staaten Latein-amerikas zu ihren Emigranten (New Closeness: The Politics of Latin America's States on their Emigrants), <i>GIGA Focus Lateinamerika</i> , 03/2016. - Hoffmann, Bert (2015), Kuba-USA: Wandel durch Annäherung, <i>GIGA Focus Lateinamerika</i> , 02/2015. - Hansing, Katrin, Manuel Orozco (2014), <i>The Role and Impact of Remittances on Small Business Development during Cuba's Current Economic Reforms</i> , co-authored with Manuel Orozco, Desigualdades Working Paper No. 69, Berlin: Freie Universität. - Hansing, Katrin (2011), Changes from Below: New Dynamics, Spaces, and Attitudes in Contemporary Cuban Society, in: <i>NACLA, Special Issue on Cuba</i> . - Hoffmann, Bert (2010), Bringing Hirschman Back In: "Exit", "Voice", and "Loyalty" in the Politics of Transnational Migration, in: <i>The Latin Americanist</i> , 54, 2, 57–73. - Hoffmann, Bert (2009), Charismatic Authority and Leadership Change: Lessons from Cuba's Post-Fidel Succession, in: <i>International Political Science Review</i> , 30, 3, 229–248.

>> Research Programme 2:  
Peace and Security

RP 2

Research Projects

- Against all Odds - Youth in Post-War Societies (Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach, Christoph Heuser, Martin Ostermeier, Dr. Janina Pawelz, Isabel Rosales Sandoval; BMZ, 2013–2017)
- Envisioning Peace | Transforming Conflict (Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach, Dr. André Bank; University of Marburg, BayNet, Colombian partners, GIGA, 2016–2018)
- Extracting Extracting Justice? Exploring the Role of FPIC and Consultation, and Compensation related to Socio-environmental Conflicts in Latin America (Dr. Almut Schilling-Vacaflor; Norwegian Research Council, 2012–2017)
- From Civil War to Social Contract: State Services, Political Trust, and Political Violence (Dr. Alexander de Juan, Dr. Carlo Koos; BMZ/KfW 2014–2017)
- From Quietism to Politics: The Egyptian Salafist Movement from 1970 to 2012 (Prof. Dr. Henner Fürtig, Dr. Annette Ranko; DFG, 2014–2017)
- Governing People's Safety in Areas of Extremely Limited Statehood (South Sudan and the Central African Republic) (Prof. Dr. Andreas Mehler, Dr. Lotje de Vries, Tim Glawion; DFG, part of CRC 700, 2014–2017)
- Institutions for Sustainable Peace. Comparing Institutional Options for Divided Societies and Post Conflict Countries (Dr. Nadine Ansorg, Prof. Dr. Matthias Basedau, Felix Haaß, Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach, Prof. Dr. Andreas Mehler, Dr. Julia Strasheim; Leibniz Competition, GIGA, 2012–2017)
- International Sanctions and Elite Splits in Targeted Regimes (Dr. Christian von Soest; DFG, under review)
- Religion and Conflict: On the Ambivalence of Religious Factors in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East (Prof. Dr. Matthias Basedau, Tom Konzack, Dr. Georg Strüver, Dr. Johannes Vüllers; BMZ, GIF, 2008–2018)
- Secondary Theatres of War: The Syrian War in Jordan (Dr. André Bank, Yazan Doughan; DSF, 2015–2017)
- Security Sector Reform and the Stability of Post-War Peace (Dr. Nadine Ansorg, Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach, Dr. Julia Strasheim; DFG, 2016–2018)
- The Influence of Religion on Sustainable Development (Prof. Dr. Matthias Basedau, Dr. Simone Gobien, Dr. Sebastian Prediger; BMZ, 2015–2018)
- War Economies and Postwar Crime (Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach, Christoph Heuser, Dr. Annegret Kuhn, Prof. Dr. Angelika Rettberg; AvH, 2015–2017)

Dissertations by Fellows of the GIGA Doctoral Programmes

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Bunselmeyer, Elisabeth	Transitional Justice and Social Cohesion in Postwar Societies	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Prof. Dr. Thorsten Bonacker	GIGA/self-funded
Ederer, Christian	Collective identity, violence, and civil war. The reciprocal impact of identity cleavages and violence in civil war	Prof. Dr. Matthias Basedau	self-funded
García Pinzón, Viviana	The “grey zones” of urban governance in Latin America: violence and non-state armed actors in the cities of Medellin and San Salvador	Prof. Dr. Bert Hoffmann / Prof. Dr. Marianne Braig	DAAD
Heuser, Christoph	Contested Statebuilding – Organised Crime and the State in Postwar Countries	Prof. Dr. Thorsten Bonacker / Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach	University of Hamburg
Kirchschlager, Markus	Disaggregating International Mediation. Comparing Regional Mediation Patterns of Inter-State Mediation Outcome in the Middle East and South East Asia	Prof. Dr. Anja Jetschke/ Hans Joachim Giessmann	self-funded
Schöneich, Svenja	Engrossing “development” – Alternative ways of transforming conflict regarding recourse extraction projects in indigenous territories in Mexico and Canada	Prof. Dr. Julia Pauli / Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte	University of Hamburg

Dissertations by Associates of the GIGA Doctoral Programme

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Glawion, Tim	Governing People's Safety in Areas of Extremely Limited Statehood: South Sudan and the Central African Republic	Prof. Dr. Andreas Mehler / Lotje de Vries	Project: CRC 700, Governing People's Safety in Areas of Extremely Limited Statehood
Haaß, Felix	The Political Economy of Foreign Aid, Power-Sharing Cabinets, and Post-Conflict Political Development	Prof. Dr. Margit Bussmann / Prof. Caroline Hartzell	Project: Institutions for Sustainable Peace (2012–2015)



>> Research Projects 2:

RP 2

*Dissertations by Associates of the GIGA Doctoral Programme*

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Konzack, Tom	The puzzle's missing piece? Exploring the link between organisational restructuring of Salafi jihadist groups and their capacities to kill	Prof. Dr. Matthias Basedau / Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska	Project: Religion and Conflict: On the Ambivalence of Religious Factors in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East
Montgomery, Max	The Effect of Colonial State-building on Sub-national identity, Governance, and Gender roles and its Structural Implication for Current Conflicts and Violence	Prof. Dr. Andreas Mehler	Project: The Territorial Dynamics of Colonial State-Building (2014–2016)

*Concluded Doctoral Studies 2016*

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Pawelz, Janina	The Transformation of Violence-Prone Groups. The Cases of Trinidad and Tobago and Timor-Leste	Prof. Dr. Kai-Uwe Schnapp / Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach	GIGA, DAAD
Strasheim, Julia	Interim Governments and the Stability of Peace	Prof. Dr. Aurel Croissant/ Prof. Dr. Jale Tosun	Project: SAW Project Institutions for Sustainable Peace (5/2012–4/2016), DFG Project Security Sector Reform (since 01.05.2016)
Thormann, Vita	Managing Lootable Natural Resources: What Makes Successful Strategies of Reconstruction?	Prof. Dr. Matthias Basedau / Prof. Dr. Kai-Uwe Schnapp	GIGA

*Concluded Doctoral Studies 2017*

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Grauvogel, Julia	The 'Internal Opposition Effect' of International Sanctions: Insights from Burundi, Zimbabwe and a Qualitative-Comparative Analysis of Sub-Saharan Africa	Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska / Prof. Gordon Crawford	Project: Ineffective Sanctions? External Sanctions and the Persistence of Autocratic Regimes (2011–2015)



Against all Odds – Youth in Post-War Societies

RP 2

Research Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- How can we explain variations in youth violence in the high-risk contexts of post-war societies?</li><li>- How can young people transition into adulthood without using violence?</li><li>- Which actors and processes are relevant for successful youth transitions in post-war contexts?</li></ul>
Contribution to International Research	<p>The project contributes to the research on conflict and transformation, which until now has rarely systematically investigated the role of youth in post-war contexts. Most research on youth in post-war contexts focuses either on deviant behaviour (violence) or on youths' peace-building potential. Research on youth in situations of political transition seldom investigates developing countries or post-war societies. The specific mechanisms and processes influencing youth transitions to adulthood in these contexts are particularly under-researched, even though the interface between youth and society is highly relevant there. From a quantitative and a qualitative perspective, youth are extremely important actors in the social space of post-war societies as youth are an important share of the adult population and an important link between the past and the future. At the same time, patterns of youth integration (or exclusion) mirror the broader developments in the society in question.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>Theoretically, the project combines two strands of research that have generally been unconnected to date: theories on youth violence and concepts on youth civic engagement. Using the question of how young people can perform central status passages into adulthood as a point of departure, the project identifies different patterns of youth integration or exclusion. The research utilised a nested design. As a first step, we collected data on the risks of youth participation in violence (e.g. youth bulge, rapid urbanisation, lack of economic growth) for a sample of 27 post-war countries. From this group a small-N sample of post-war societies was identified according to a most similar design regarding risk factors.</p> <p>The second step consisted of a structured comparison of the ways young people manage transitions into adulthood (particularly into economic independence and political citizenship) in these difficult contexts. This comparison focused on similarities and differences between and inside the regions and cultures, urban and rural contexts, and male and female youths. Methodologically, this theoretically grounded structured comparison was done on the basis of field research (expert interviews, focus groups, primary data collection in collaboration with local partners). This multilevel comparison generated systematic knowledge on the interaction between structures (post-war societies) and actors (youth).</p>

- >> Team: Christoph Heuser, Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach, Martin Ostermeier, Dr. Janina Pawelz, Isabel Rosales Sandoval
- >> Duration: 2013–2017
- >> Funding: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Preliminary Results	<p>The field research conducted in El Salvador, Nicaragua, South Africa, and Timor Leste provided evidence that most young people try to transit into adulthood by using the few possibilities provided by adult society. Major problems in all four countries are related to the lack of decent work despite the fact that youth have a better education than their parents. Regarding political participation, young people expressed frustration that their specific needs and ideas are largely ignored by adults in government and society. The generational bottleneck between the generation that fought the war and armed conflict (and now dominates the political system and the economy) and the first post-war generations can be considered a time bomb.</p>
Selected Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- “Vicious Saints. How Gangs in Trinidad and Tobago Rule”, presentation at workshop: Violence and Control in Civil Wars – Violent State-Making, Hamburg, 07.12.2016 (J. Pawelz)</li><li>- “Violent Gangs as Social Actors in a World of Socio-Economic Inequality. The Case of Trinidad and Tobago”, presentation at the 24th World Congress of Political Science, Posen, Poland, 28.07.2016 (J. Pawelz)</li><li>- “Participación Política y Económica de la Juventud en El Salvador, Nicaragua y Sudáfrica – Presentación de Resultados Preliminares – Caso: Nicaragua”, presentation at a Research Seminar at the Universidad Centroamericana UCA de Nicaragua, Managua, 12.03.2015 (M. Ostermeier).</li><li>- “Why Voting is not Enough. Youth and Political Citizenship in Post-war Societies”, lecture at the ISA's 55th Annual Convention, Toronto, 29.03.2014 (J. Pawelz).</li></ul>
Selected Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Kurtenbach, Sabine (2017), Neglected or Criminalized: The Need for Youth Inclusion in Peace-building, in: <i>Sustainable Security</i></li><li>- Kurtenbach, Sabine (2015), Youth Participation in Social Mobilisation, in: EU LAC Foundation (ed.), <i>Social Protests and Democratic Responsiveness: Assessing Realities in Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union</i>, Hamburg: EU LAC Foundation, 2015, 55–72.</li><li>- Heuser, Christoph (2016), <i>Country Report No. 3 South Africa 2016</i>, GIGA, Hamburg.</li><li>- Ostermeier, Martin (2016), <i>Country Report No 1 Nicaragua 2016</i>, GIGA, Hamburg.</li><li>- Rosales, Isabel (2016), <i>Country Report No. 2 El Salvador 2016</i>, GIGA, Hamburg.</li><li>- Kurtenbach, Sabine, Janina Pawelz (2015), Voting is not Enough: Youth and Political Citizenship in Post-war Societies, in: <i>Peacebuilding</i>, 3, 2, 141–156.</li><li>- Kurtenbach, Sabine (2014), Postwar Violence in Guatemala: A Mirror of the Relationship between Youth and Adult Society, in: <i>International Journal of Conflict and Violence</i>, 8, 1, 119–133.</li></ul>

Envisioning Peace – Transforming Conflict

- >> Team: Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach, Dr. André Bank
- >> Duration: 2016–2018
- >> Funding: Philipps University Marburg, Bayerisches Hochschulzentrum für Lateinamerika, Colombian partners, GIGA

Research Questions	<p>How to recognise, address and transform conflict by exploring three separate but interrelated key topics (violence, resources, justice)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- What are the root causes and consequences of violent acts? Who envisions peace? For whom?</li><li>- Who controls the resources? How can resource governance be organised and in what way does it contribute to violence or to peace? Do resources have a specific, non-material meaning?</li><li>- What principles of justice should be adopted? What are the options for non-violent strategies of change? How can political change promote inclusion? What is the role of rights-based approaches and the judiciary? How can these mechanisms help to create a non-violent future? How can violence be overcome and meaning given to peace?</li></ul>
Contribution to International Research	<p>Peace and conflict transformation are core topics in the social sciences and humanities. At the same time, theories, methods and data are shaped to an overwhelming degree by the experience of Western industrial democracies or the ‘objects’ of their intervention. If and when Global South experiences are addressed, then mostly with a “deficit approach”, taking Western experiences of state formation, democratisation and economic development as an analytical and practical blueprint. The project seeks to change the perspective towards envisioning peace and to the multifaceted experiences of the Global South. It aims at extending the territories of theory-building in peace and conflict research beyond European/North American borders.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>The research strategy is based on the heuristic tool of a helix structure, consisting of three transversal topics (violence, resources, justice) and three analytical perspectives (Power, culture, cohesion). Derived from a non-hierarchical set of heuristics, the research design helps to bring together the insights and experiences of researchers from Germany, Colombia and beyond.</p>

Cooperation Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Prof. Angelika Rettberg, Universidad de los Andes, Colombia</li><li>- Prof. Anika Oettler, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany</li><li>- Prof. Thomas Fischer, Katholische Universität Eichstätt, Germany</li><li>- Prof. Carolina Galindo, Universidad del Rosario, Colombia</li><li>- Prof. José Manuel Salamanca, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia</li></ul>
Selected Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- “Violence, Resources, Justice and the Perspective of Power”, joint workshop of Universidad de los Andes and GIGA, Bogotá, Colombia, 03.–04.05.2017 (S. Kurtenbach).</li><li>- “Power-sharing in Post-war and Post-crisis Societies”; joint workshop of IFSH and GIGA, Hamburg, 16.11.2016 (S. Kurtenbach, J. Strasheim).</li><li>- “Envisioning Peace/ Transforming Conflict”, joint workshop of University Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, and GIGA, Eichstätt, 16.–17.09.2016, (S. Kurtenbach).</li></ul>
Selected Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Kurtenbach, Sabine (2017), Kein Patentrezept – aber ein globales Friedenskonzept, <i>GIGA Focus Global</i>, 05/2017.</li><li>- Kurtenbach, Sabine (2015), State Formation and Patterns of Violence: A Cross Regional Comparison, in: Víctor M. González Sánchez (ed.), <i>Economy, Politics and Governance: Challenges for the 21st Century</i>, New York: Nova Publishers.</li><li>- Kurtenbach, Sabine, and Ingrid Wehr (2014), Verwobene Moderne und Einhegung von Gewalt: die Ambivalenzen der Gewaltkontrolle, in: <i>Politische Vierteljahresschrift</i>, Special Issue 48, 2014, 95–127.</li></ul>

Extracting justice? Exploring the Role of FPIC and Consultation, and Compensation Related to Socio-environmental Conflicts in Latin America

>> Team: Dr. Almut Schilling-Vacaflor, Dr. Miguel Vargas Delgado  
>> Duration: 2014–2017  
>> Funding: Norwegian Research Council

Research Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To what extent do consultation and consent procedures inhibit or enable genuine intercultural negotiations, given that these procedures often involve contrasting forms of knowledge, information and cultural understandings of nature, development, and the economy?</li><li>- To what extent and through what specific practices do affected peoples influence the outcome of the consultation and consent processes?</li><li>- How do local indigenous and Afro-descendant groups re-articulate prior consultation and FPIC to their own ends, particularly to defend their cultural integrity and autonomy?</li><li>- How do different forms of compensation and benefit-sharing practices condition processes of participation and influence socio-environmental conflicts?</li><li>- To what extent, and under which conditions, do consultation, benefit-sharing and mitigation practices provoke conflicts and frictions between and within local communities?</li></ul>
Contribution to International Research	<p>Recognizing the increasing number of socio-environmental conflicts surrounding resource extraction in Latin America over the last decade, this research project aims to study the nature and outcome of currently available mechanisms for conflict resolution. The project in particular questions whether 'prior consultation' and 'free, prior and informed consent' (FPIC) processes represent a set of effective mechanisms for preventing and resolving resource conflicts. Whilst also considering the potential for resolution, in this project we intend to go beyond this to ask how consultation, consent and compensation practices strengthen or weaken affected peoples' democratic participation and rights to self-determination. Consultations with different indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant and peasant groups involve the meeting, translation and negotiation between different cultural traditions, worldviews, forms of knowledge and perceptions of nature. A central focus of the project is therefore to study empirically the cultural dimension of desirable and un-desirable processes and outcomes.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>The project is interdisciplinary in nature and involves research partners from nine different university and research institutions and civil society based organisations in Europe, Latin America and the US. The collaborative research project produces a series of country specific case studies from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The case studies, mostly based on ethnographic fieldwork, semi-structured interviews and participatory research methods, capture local dynamics and histories whilst also considering consultation, consent and benefit-sharing/compensatory practices within a wider domain of national and regional politics and economics. The project has specific policy relevance in relation to ongoing initiatives to develop and implement FPIC guidelines and principles by national governments and by international institutions and actors such as the UN Special Representative on Indigenous Peoples Rights, the UN Special representative on Business and Human Rights, the International Council on Mining and Minerals, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.</p>

Cooperation Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Noragric, University of Stockholm (Dr. Esben Leifsen, project leader), Norway</li><li>- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA</li><li>- Rainforest Foundation Norway</li><li>- Proceso de Comunidades Negras de Colombia (PCN), Columbia</li><li>- Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS), Mexico</li><li>- Observatorio de conflictos ambientales (UTPL), Ecuador</li><li>- Centro de Estudios Jurídicos y de Investigación Social (CEJIS), Bolivia</li></ul>
Selected Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- "Prior Consultation/FPIC and Environmental Impact Assessment: Towards Environmental and Socio-Cultural Sustainability?", presentation at the Conference "Governance by Sustainable Development Goals", Amsterdam, 27.06.2016 (A. Schilling-Vacaflor).</li><li>- "Mecanismos de participación en la gobernanza ambiental: consulta previa", panel at the XXXIII International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), San Juan, Puerto Rico, 30.05.2015 (A. Schilling-Vacaflor).</li><li>- "Extracting Justice?", lecture at the Kick-off meeting "Extracting Justice?", Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 06.–08.10.2014 (A. Schilling-Vacaflor).</li></ul>
Selected Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Almut Schilling-Vacaflor (forthc.), The Shady Side of Consultation and Compensation : "Divide-and-Rule" Tactics in Bolivia's Extraction Sector, in: <i>Development and Change</i>.</li><li>- Leifsen, Esben, Maria-Therese Gustafsson, Maria A. Guzmán-Gallegos, and Almut Schilling-Vacaflor (eds.) (2017), <i>New Mechanisms of Participation in Extractive Governance: between Technologies of Governance and Resistance Work</i>, Special Issue of Third World Quarterly, 38, 5.</li><li>- Schilling-Vacaflor, Almut (2017), Who Controls the Territory and the Resources? Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as a Contested Human Rights Practice in Bolivia, in: <i>Third World Quarterly</i>, 38, 5, 2017, 1058–1074.</li><li>- Schilling-Vacaflor, Almut (2016), 'If the Company Belongs to You, How Can You Be Against it?' Limiting Participation and Taming Dissent in Neo-extractivist Bolivia, in: <i>Journal of Peasant Studies</i>, online first, 10.10.2016, DOI: 10.1080/03066150.2016.1216984</li><li>- Flemmer, Riccarda, and Almut Schilling-Vacaflor (2016), Unfulfilled Promises of the Consultation Approach: the Limitations to Effective Indigenous Participation in Bolivia's and Peru's Extractive Industries, in: <i>Third World Quarterly</i>, 37, 1, 172–188.</li><li>- Schilling-Vacaflor, Almut, Riccarda Flemmer (2015), Conflict Transformation through Prior Consultation?, in: <i>Journal of Latin American Studies</i>, 47, 4, 811–839.</li><li>- Schilling-Vacaflor, Almut (2014), Rethinking the Consultation-Conflict Link. Lessons from Bolivia's Gas Sector, in: <i>Canadian Journal of Development Studies</i>, 35, 4, 503–521.</li><li>- Schilling-Vacaflor, Almut (2013), Prior Consultations in Plurinational Bolivia: Democracy, Rights and Real Life Experiences, in: <i>Latin American and Caribbean Ethnic Studies</i>, 8, 2, 202–220.</li><li>- Schilling-Vacaflor, Almut (2011), Bolivia's New Constitution: Towards Participatory Democracy and Political Pluralism?, in: <i>European Review of Latin American and Caribbean Studies</i>, 90, 3–22.</li></ul>

From Civil War to Social Contract: State Services, Political Trust, and Political Violence

RP 2

RP 2

- >> Team: Dr. Alexander De Juan, Dr. Carlo Koos
- >> Duration: 2014–2017
- >> Funding: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), KfW Development Bank

Research Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Does the effective and equitable delivery of basic services affect levels of political trust in fragile situations?</li><li>- How should external/international support for service provision be designed in order to contribute to improvements in trust levels?</li></ul>
Contribution to International Research	<p>Development agencies claim that international support to service delivery can contribute to state-society relations and state-building. The rationale is that improved access to education, health care or drinking water increases output legitimacy and people’s trust in state institutions. Ensuring access to basic services for the population is considered an essential welfare function of the state. Even more importantly, service provision is interpreted as a form of direct interaction between the individual and the state’s institutions and actors. It may thus be understood as an “interface between citizens and the state”. The state’s ability or inability to deliver on this responsibility is directly felt by the population and will thus shape its attitudes and actions towards the state.</p> <p>Academic debates on post-conflict state-building and conflict recurrence have largely been detached from research on political trust. The role of legitimacy and political trust is emphasised in peace and conflict studies; however, it is not adequately conceptualised and is seldom analysed empirically. Similarly, few studies on political trust explicitly consider how intrastate conflict might affect such trust. The research project aims to bring both areas of research together and to analyse the determinants of political trust in post-war societies by focusing on the role of basic service delivery.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>The project will combine quantitative and qualitative research methods. The first pillar will be based on household and village-level surveys from three different country contexts: Afghanistan, Burundi and Peru. Opinion surveys will target a minimum of 100 villages and 1.500 households per country and will be designed as so called “population based experiments”. Questionnaires will focus on people’s perceptions of various state institutions and of current service provision (with respect to quality, quantity, providers, and responsiveness). Qualitative analyses at the subnational level will constitute the project’s second pillar. In addition to the quantitative techniques, in-depth comparative analysis will take place in selected subnational regions of the countries under investigation. Through focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews, the researchers will cross-check the correlations found in the quantitative analyses.</p>

Preliminary Results	<p>Preliminary analyses of quantitative and qualitative Data from Burundi and Afghanistan lend support to the general assumption that basic service provision is in fact related to people’s perception of state institutions. In both cases interviewees have proven to be significantly more confident in the state when they objectively and subjectively profited from service delivery improvements within a two-year period prior to the implementation of the survey. At the same time, however, initial analyses also underscore the conditional nature of this correlation: associations between service delivery and political trust depend on the local security context, providers of services (i.e. state or international actors) and local governance systems. Subsequent analysis, incorporating data from Peru, will aim at investigating these conditional effects.</p>
Cooperation Partners	<p>- Collaborative Research Center 700, Governance in Areas of Limited Statehood, Free University of Berlin, Germany</p>
Selected Events	<p>- “‘Traditional’ Institutions in Land Conflicts – Determinants of the Persistence of Pre-Colonial Dispute Settlement in Burundi”, presentation at the International Workshop on Traditional Governance and Indigenous Peoples, Konstanz, 15.–17.06.2016, (A. de Juan).</p>
Selected Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- De Juan, Alexander (2017), ‘Traditional’ Institutions in Land Conflicts – Determinants of the Persistence of Pre-Colonial Dispute Settlement in Burundi, in: <i>Comparative Political Studies</i>, 50, 13, 1835–1868</li><li>- De Juan, Alexander, Jan Pierskalla (2016), Civil War Violence and Political Trust: Micro-level Evidence from Nepal, in: <i>Conflict Management and Peace Science</i>, 33, 1, 67–88.</li><li>- De Juan, Alexander, André Bank (2015), The Ba’thist Blackout? Selective Goods Provision and Political Violence in the Syrian Civil War, in: <i>Journal of Peace Research</i>, 52, 1, 91–104.</li></ul>



From Quietism to Politics: The Egyptian Salafist Movement from 1970 to 2012

>> Team: Prof. Dr. Henner Fürtig, Justyna Nedza, Dr. Annette Ranko

>> Duration: 2014–2017

>> Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG)

Research Questions	<p>- Which developments have Egyptian Salafist groups and thought demonstrated over the period from 1970 to 2012?</p> <p>- How has the political trend within the Salafist movement emerged and developed? How has it been articulated vis-à-vis the movement's mainstream, apolitical trend?</p> <p>- What impact have other Islamist (but non-Salafist) actors (e.g. the Muslim Brotherhood) had on the development of the Salafist movement in Egypt?</p> <p>- What influence have transnational Salafist debates and thinkers had on the development of the Salafist movement in Egypt?</p> <p>- In how far does the Egyptian Salafist movement influence debates and developments within transnational Salafism</p>
Contribution to International Research	<p>Political Salafism is a relatively recent phenomenon. Starting in the 1980s, Bahrain and Kuwait were the first countries to witness the entrance of Salafists into parliament. It was only after the fall of Mubarak in 2011 and the formation and electoral success of Salafist parties in Egypt however, that political Salafism has entered into the limelight. Scholarship on this phenomenon – though growing since 2011 – remains scarce, especially compared to more widely studied groups as the Muslim Brotherhood. This project, thus, aims to shed light on the genesis of this political strand within Egypt and to trace its historical roots beginning in the 1970s. It further seeks to trace the mutual influences, interactions, and transformations of national and transnational manifestations of Salafism, so as to contribute to the study on Salafism as a transnational phenomenon.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>The project will use summarising qualitative content analysis as its primary research method. It will analyse the most important programmatic writings, sermons, and fatawa of Salafist leaders from 1970 to 2012 in order to discern the different ideational trends, their development and their articulation in relation to each other. In order to analyse these developments, the project will utilise social movement theory approaches that integrate process tracing.</p>
Preliminary Results	<p>Most Egyptian Salafist parties have – like the MB – adopted some democratic elements, such as the rotation of power through regular elections or separation of powers. However, especially al-Nur and al-Raya have aspired to set their political visions apart from that of the MB and to ground these visions within Salafist legal-theological concepts and discourses. The most striking marker of their political thought is the linking of citizenship to a Muslim's quality or quantity of creed, and the attaching of an eschatological function to the envisioned state. But as the Salafist spectrum diversifies, some Salafist parties not only choose their points of reference from within Salafist circles but also use arguments that emulate MB discourse. These ideological moves of certain segments of the Salafist movement towards the MB are matched by a "Salafisation" of parts of the MB.</p>

Selected Events	<p>- "Crossing the Ideological Divide? Egypt's Salafists and the Muslim Brotherhood after the Arab Spring", presentation at the meeting "Political Representation in North Africa", Tunis, 14.11.2015 (A. Ranko).</p> <p>- "They Are Like One Person" – "Collective Guilt and Punishment in Militant Salafism", presentation at the 22. Internationaler Kongress der Deutschen Arbeitsgemeinschaft Vorderer Orient (DAVO), Bochum, 25.09.2015 (J. Nedza).</p> <p>- "The Concept of 'Collective Cakfir' in Militant Salafist Thought", lecture at the Jihadist Discourses, Ideologies &amp; Networks, Riyadh, 03.09.2015 (J. Nedza).</p> <p>- "Wenn Flügel aufeinanderschlagen – Zum takfir-Verständnis im Salafismus", presentation, Marburg, 02.06.2015 (J. Nedza).</p> <p>- "Moderation of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood?", presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA), New Orleans, 31.08.2012 (A. Ranko).</p>
Selected Publications	<p>- Ranko, Annette, Justyna Nedza, and Nikolai Röhl (2017), A Common Transnational Agenda? Communication Network and Discourse of Political-Salafists on Twitter, in: <i>Mediterranean Politics</i>, online first, 08.02.2017, DOI: 10.1080/13629395.2017.1281398</p> <p>- Nedza, Justyna (2015), The Sum of its Parts – The State as Apostate in Contemporary Saudi Militant Islamism, in: Adang / Ansari / Fierro / Schmidtke (eds.), <i>Accusations of Unbelief in Islam: A Diachronic Perspective on Takfir</i>, Leiden: Brill, 304–326.</p> <p>- Ranko, Annette, Najwa Sabra (2015), Sisis Ägypten – Vollendung der Revolution oder zurück auf Null? (Sisi's Egypt – Completion of the Revolutoin or back to Zero?), <i>GIGA Focus Nahost</i>, 01/2015.</p> <p>- Ranko, Annette, Justyna Nedza (2016), Crossing the Ideological Divide? Egypt's Salafists and the Muslim Brotherhood after the Arab Spring, in: <i>Studies in Conflict and Terrorism</i>, 39, 6, 519–541.</p> <p>- Fürtig, Henner, Annette Ranko (2014), Durch die arabische Welt ein Riss: Im Nahen und Mittleren Osten verschieben sich die Gravitationszentren (A Rupture through the Arab World: Shifting Centres of Gravitation in the Near and Middle East), in: <i>Internationale Politik</i>, 69, 2, 8–14.</p> <p>- Iskander, Elizabeth, Annette Ranko (2013) The Fall of the Muslim Brotherhood: Implications for Egypt, in: <i>Middle East Policy</i>, XX, 4, 111–123.</p> <p>- Fürtig, Henner (2012), Ägypten, Tunesien, Libyen: Alte Wölfe in neuen Schafspelzen? (Old Wolves in New Sheeps' Clothing?), in: Löffler / Schwarz-Boenneke (eds.), <i>Neue Autoritäten in der arabischen Welt? Politik und Medien nach den revolutionären Aufbrüchen</i> (New Authorities in the Arab World? Politics and Media after the Revolutionary Raises), Freiburg, Basel, Wien: Herder, 16–32.</p>



Governing People's Safety in Areas of Extremely Limited Statehood: South Sudan and the Central African Republic

>> Team: Prof. Dr. Andreas Mehler, Dr. Lotje de Vries, Tim Glawion  
>> Duration: 2014–2017  
>> Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG), part of CRC 700

Research Questions	<p>The project investigates the effectiveness (differentiated in output, outcome and impact) of security provision in areas of limited statehood. It asks the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- What are the success factors of effective security provision on the local level (in situations of extreme state weakness)?</li><li>- What is the role of specific context conditions like ethnic homogeneity, spatial distance to the country's capital and presence/absence of external actors (particularly peacekeepers)?</li><li>- What kind of policy implications can be drawn from strong local variance in countries invariably characterised as extremely weak?</li></ul>
Contribution to International Research	<p>This project aims to close relevant research gaps. Empirically, there are immense gaps with regard to effectiveness of local security production (only scattered results by a few researchers, including the project leader), and, conceptually, there is no appropriate differentiation of the container term hybridity/hybrid peace orders (MacGinty 2010, Boege 2009 etc.). The discipline of political science only now begins to focus on local arenas, arguably a decisive aspect when it comes to post-conflict peace. Existing case studies fail to link up and produce some level of generalisation. This project aims to contribute in closing those gaps while also trying to combine the strengths of anthropology and political science. Furthermore, there is only limited empirical insight on the two focus countries, with South Sudan as the most recent independent state world-wide only beginning to be explored by social scientists and CAR one of the most 'under-researched' countries on earth.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>This project combines a case study approach with subnational comparative analysis. Research is based on qualitative methods of empirical enquiry, including techniques used by political anthropologists and political scientists. Six local arenas of (effective and ineffective) security production in two countries (CAR, South Sudan) were selected in order to test our hypotheses pertaining to institutionalised actor constellations, absence/presence of international actors, social capital/ethnic homogeneity, socio-spatial distance to capital and national policies. After desk studies (focusing on the last item) intense fieldwork has started in all six arenas, where focus group discussions and non-participatory observation will be conducted administered. Research assistants maintain 'event logs' on security relevant events and developments over the entire project duration, expert interviews will be conducted in the two capitals.</p>
Preliminary Results	<p>Findings from a series of fieldwork suggest that the production of political order at the periphery of large and 'fragile' states differs strongly in terms of actors involved, the role of the state in producing (in)security, and the economic stakes and resources that characterise the periphery. As a result, great variation in the production of order/disorder can be observed not only between states but also within one country. These findings underline doubts on the usefulness to rely on rankings based on additive compilation of indicators such as the Fragile States Index to group countries. For both CAR and South Sudan pastoralist groups and their relationship to state and other authorities play a crucial role for the relative order/disorder in the periphery and need better scrutiny. We also found that while local order follows from local collaboration between state and non-state actors alike (e.g. the churches), the overall history of a nation-state with its respective impetus of controlling territory, resources or people also plays an important role. Despite their Chapter VII mandate, the two UN Missions deployed in the two countries operate quite differently. Peacekeepers have not the same role and preponderance (where they are deployed) in both countries: in CAR they tend to dominate the local security arena, in South Sudan they are hesitant to get involved in the power-struggle and therefore remain at the margins of security production.</p>

Cooperation Partners	<p>- Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institute, Freiburg, Germany</p>
Selected Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Discontinuities Disrupted: Why Rebellions, Politics and Interventions Reinforce Old Patterns of Governance in the Central African Republic, Oxford, 07.04.2017 (T. Glawion, L. de Vries)</li><li>- Centre-Periphery Relations: The forgotten Dimension for Settling Violent Conflicts in Somaliland and the Central African Republic, Presentation at ISA Baltimore, 24.02.2017 (T. Glawion)</li><li>- Das Konzept der Sicherheitsarena – Lokale Perspektiven aus Somaliland, Südsudan und der Zentralafrikanischen Republik, Presentation at the Workshop AK Gewaltordnungen der DVPW: Gewalträume und Gewaltkulturen., Hamburg, 11.11.2016 (T. Glawion)</li><li>- Historical Roots of the Central African Republic's Security Arena, Presentation on a Research Seminar at the CAR, Leiden University, 01.11.2016 (T. Glawion)</li><li>- "Dilemmas of Protection and Policing in the Central African Republic", presentation at the Humanitarian Forum, Bangui, Centrafrique, 07.03.2016 (T. Glawion).</li><li>- "Contrasting the View from Above with a Bottom-up Perspective on Somalia, South Sudan and the Central African Republic", presentation at the CRC 700, Berlin, 13.11.2015 (T. Glawion).</li><li>- "Is Regional Engagement Driving Security? Insights from the Horn and Central Africa", panel at the 6th European Conference on African Studies, Paris, 10.07.2015 (A. Mehler, L. de Vries).</li><li>- "Local, National and Regional Constellations of (In)security in Somaliland, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic", paper presented at the European Conference on African Studies, Paris, 08.07.2015 (T. Glawion).</li></ul>
Selected Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Glawion, Tim (2017), Field Research in Conflict Environments: Interviews, Focus Groups, and Observations in Somaliland and the Central African Republic in: <i>SFB-Governance Working Paper Series</i>, No. 71, Berlin: Freie Universität Berlin, 35–39</li><li>- de Vries, Lotje, Tim Glawion (2015), Speculating on Crisis: The Progressive Disintegration of the Central African Republic's Political Economy, <i>CRU Report</i>, October 2015, 54.</li><li>- Mehler, Andreas (2012), Why Security Forces Do Not Deliver Security: Evidence from Liberia and the Central African Republic, in: <i>Armed Forces &amp; Society</i>, 38, 1, 46–69.</li><li>- Mehler, Andreas (2011), Rebels and Parties: the Impact of Armed Insurgency on Representation in the Central African Republic, in: <i>The Journal of Modern African Studies</i>, 49, 1, 115–139.</li></ul>

Institutions for Sustainable Peace – Comparing Institutional Options for Divided Societies and Post-Conflict Countries

- >> Team: Dr. Nadine Ansorg, Prof. Dr. Matthias Basedau, Felix Haaß, Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach, Prof. Dr. Andreas Mehler, Dr. Julia Strasheim
- >> Duration: 2012–2017
- >> Funding: Leibniz Competition

Research Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- How can institutional engineering be effective and successful in post-conflict and, in particular, divided societies?</li><li>- Which institutions and which combination of institutions reduce the potential for violent conflicts and other types of violence?</li><li>- How do specific factors such as the character of divisions or the traumatic experience of violence impact the prospects for successful institutional engineering?</li></ul>
Contribution to International Research	<p>The project connects to the debates on institutional engineering (e.g. Lijphart, Horowitz, Reynolds) and systematically analyses the effects and success of different institutional designs. Research on institutional conditions for and determinants of peace is often geographically and – due to a focus on the field of post-conflict studies – thematically fragmented. The present project aims to overcome this fragmentation by initiating cooperation between several research institutions, with GIGA as the main partner. The project studies the success of particular institutional designs (decentralisation or federal systems, particular election systems, regulation of party systems, power-sharing) and undertakes integrative analyses of interactions among the entire set of institutions that influence the potential for violence.</p> <p>The project furthermore identifies how societal divisions and/or post-conflict situations affect the prospects of particular institutional options: specific economic, cultural, political, and historical contexts are included in the analysis of institutions. Non-institutional factors such as ethnicity, religion or resources are also considered.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>Using a comparative area studies approach, the project carries out a comparative investigation of those societies that display a specific risk of conflict escalation, such as post-conflict societies and “divided societies” (societies divided along ethnic, religious or other social lines). The project brings international experts from this field of research together in one collaborative project. Individual findings are exchanged in order to systematically correlate them within a new research approach. Research agendas are discussed and developed at conferences and workshops, then carried out in concrete research and publication projects. The networking process is institutionalised by an academic exchange programme and a substantive “research unit” at the GIGA. A further element of the project is the “Institutions for Sustainable Peace” database, which systematically links different findings from within the field and fills research gaps by including the complex set of institutional choices available as well as the exact character of divisions and conflict risks.</p>
Preliminary Results	<p>The network held four conferences: “Institutions for Sustainable Peace: From Research Gaps to New Frontiers” (Berlin, 7–8 September 2012), “Harmony or Cacophony? The ‘Concert of Institutions’ in Divided Societies” (Oslo, 13–14 June 2013), “Institutional Reforms in Post-war and Divided Societies” (Geneva, 27–28 May 2014), and “Why Institutions Matter: Linking Research and Practice on Institutions for Sustainable Peace” (Hamburg, 8–10 April 2015). GIGA staff published an annotated bibliography of datasets in the study of institutions and conflict in divided societies which is available at the GIGA website. Also the codebook for classifying the datasets included in the annotated bibliography and the datasets themselves are made available, following the principle of Open Access. Nadine Ansorg and Sabine Kurtenbach co-edited a book on “Institutional Reforms and Peacebuilding” (Routledge 2017) highlighting the importance of the interaction between societal divisions, prewar institutions and path-dependent reform processes.</p>

Cooperation Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Prof. Dr. Matthijs Bogaards, Jacobs University Bremen, Germany</li><li>- Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska, Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy, University of Hamburg (IFSH), Germany</li><li>- Prof. Dr. Susanne Buckley-Zistel, Universität Marburg, Germany</li><li>- Dr. Phil Clark, School of African and Oriental Studies (SOAS), London, UK</li><li>- Dr. Hanne Fjelde, Uppsala University (Department of Peace and Conflict Research), Sweden</li><li>- Prof. Dr. Christof Hartmann, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Germany</li><li>- Prof. Dr. Caroline Hartzell, Gettysburg College, USA</li><li>- Prof. Dr. Håvard Hegre, University of Oslo/Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Norway</li><li>- Prof. Dr. Donald Horowitz, Duke University, USA</li><li>- Prof. Dr. Keith Krause, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland</li><li>- Prof. Dr. Ben Reilly, Murdoch University, Perth, Australia</li><li>- Prof. Dr. Phil. G. Roeder, University of California at San Diego, USA</li><li>- Prof. Dr. Gerald Schneider, Universität Konstanz, Germany</li><li>- Prof. Dr. Timothy D. Sisk, University of Denver, USA</li><li>- Prof. Dr. Stefan Wolff, University of Birmingham, UK</li></ul>
Selected Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Reforming Institutions for Peace – Beyond the Liberal Peace-building Approach, Presentation at Instituto de Relações Internacionais at PUC-Rio, 02.06.2016, Rio de Janeiro (Sabine Kurtenbach)</li><li>- “Including Victims in Peace Processes – Colombian Experiences”, presentation at ISA’s 57th Annual Convention, Atlanta, 18.03.2016 (S. Kurtenbach).</li><li>- “Institutional Reform in Conflict Societies”, roundtable and panel at ISA’s 56th Annual Convention, New Orleans, 19.02.2015 (N. Ansorg).</li><li>- “Peace through institutions? Constitutional choices for divided societies”, workshop Point Sud, Stellenbosch, 14.–15.11.2014 (A. Mehler)</li><li>- “The Political Economy of Foreign Aid, Power-Sharing, and Post-Conflict Political Development”, presentation at the ECPR Graduate Conference, Innsbruck, 04.07.2014 (F. Haaß).</li><li>- ISP Network Conferences: Berlin 2012, Oslo 2013, Geneva 2014, Hamburg 2015</li></ul>
Selected Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ansorg, Nadine, Sabine Kurtenbach (eds.) (2017), <i>Institutional Reforms and Peacebuilding. Change, Path-Dependency and Societal Divisions in Post-War Communities</i>, London: Routledge.</li><li>- Haaß, Felix, Sabine Kurtenbach, Julia Strasheim (2016), <i>Flucht vor dem Frieden: Emigration aus Nachkriegsgesellschaften (Fleeing the Peace: Emigration after Civil War)</i>, in: <i>GIGA Focus Global</i>, 02/2016.</li><li>- Strasheim, Julia, Hanne Fjelde (2014), <i>Pre-Designing Democracy: Institutional Design of Interim Governments and Democratization in 15 Post-Conflict Societies</i>, in: <i>Democratization</i>, 21, 2, 335–358.</li><li>- Ansorg, Nadine, Felix Haaß, Julia Strasheim (2013), <i>Institutions for Sustainable Peace: From Research Gaps to New Frontiers</i>, in: <i>Global Governance</i>, 19, 19–26.</li><li>- Mehler, Andreas, Sabine Kurtenbach (2013), <i>Introduction: Institutions for Sustainable Peace? Determinants and Effects of Institutional Choices in Divided Societies</i>, special issues of <i>Civil Wars</i>, 15, 1, 1–6.</li></ul>

International Sanctions and Elite Splits in Targeted Regimes

>> Team: Dr. Christian von Soest  
>> Duration: 2017–2020  
>> Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG; under review)

Research Questions	<p>Which factors shape elite splits in the face of international sanctions?</p> <p>In addressing this question, the project makes three major theoretical and empirical contributions: (1) It conceptualises the behavior of the political elite in targeted regimes; (2) it systematically disaggregates the instrument of sanctions; and (3) it analyzes regime characteristics that shape actors’ behavior.</p>
Contribution to International Research	<p>International sanctions are a prime instrument to confront countries’ undesirable behavior in the post-Cold War era. However, we still know too little about the domestic dynamics in targeted states, particularly when it comes to the factors that induce the ruling coalition to split. This is one of the most fundamental mechanisms to achieve political change by means of sanctions. To address this gap, the research project systematically explores how international sanctions affect the behavior of the political elite, particularly potential defectors within the targeted regimes. The project aims at closing three research gaps in particular:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Comprehensively assessing elite dynamics with new data, taking into account the economic and symbolic effects of international sanctions</li><li>2. Disaggregating the heterogeneous instrument of sanctions, particularly those that focus on individual decision-makers</li><li>3. Systematically assessing the influence of institutional factors, particularly electoral dynamics in regimes targeted by sanctions</li></ol>
Research Design and Methods	<p>The project applies a multi-method research design that combines initial explorative case studies, cross-national quantitative evidence, and process tracing in four comparative case studies within a unified framework. The quantitative analysis employs new data sets; one on sanctions and the other on elite splits. It explores the impact of sanctions (particularly targeted sanctions) on elite splits, considering behavioral and institutional factors, as well as the design of the sanction instruments. The process-tracing analysis will uncover underlying causal mechanisms and provide central new insights into the emergence of elite splits in the face of pressure from international sanctions.</p>

Cooperation Partners	<p>- Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska, Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy, University of Hamburg (IFSH), Germany</p> <p>- Ass. Prof. Dr. Amanda A. Licht, Binghamton University, United States</p> <p>- Prof. Dr. T. Clifton, Morgan Rice University, United States</p>
Selected Events	<p>- “Discussing External Intervention”, presentation at the GIGA Global Transitions Conference “External Intervention in the Age of Global Transitions”, Hamburg, 01.12.2016(C. von Soest).</p> <p>- “Kuba und Iran: Das Ende internationaler Sanktionspolitik?”, GIGA Forum, Hamburg, 09.09.2015 (C. von Soest).</p> <p>- “Minimizing Humanitarian Consequences of Sanctions”, lecture at the Meeting of Working Group 3 “UN sanctions, regional organizations, and emerging challenges” of High Level Review on UN Sanctions, Athens, 13.10.2014 (C. von Soest).</p> <p>- “Coups, Fraudulent Elections and the Imposition of Democratic Sanctions”, presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association (APSA), Wasington DC, 28.04.2014 (C. von Soest)</p> <p>- “Taking the Streets? Disentangling the Impact of Sanction Threats on Mass Protest”, presentation at the the ISA’s 55th Annual Convention, Toronto, 28.03.2014 (C. von Soest, A. Licht, J. Grauvogel).</p>
Selected Publications	<p>- von Soest, Christian, Deborah Haffner, and Jonas Sell (2016), <i>Nebenwirkungen von Sanktionen: Kulturelle Beziehungen mit Iran, Kuba, Russland und Belarus</i>, Stuttgart: Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen.</p> <p>- von Soest, Christian, and Laurence Whitehead (eds.) (2015), Forum Section: <i>Authoritarian Collaboration</i> (European Journal of Political Research, 54, 4, 623–706), Chichester: Wiley / European Consortium for Political Research</p> <p>- Grauvogel, Julia, Amanda Licht, Christian von Soest (2016), Sanctions and Signals: How International Sanction Threats Trigger Protest in Targeted Regimes, in: <i>International Studies Quarterly</i>, 61, 1, 86–97.</p> <p>- Soest, Christian von, Michael Wahman (2015), Not all Dictators Are Equal: Coups, Fraudulent Elections and the Selective Targeting of Democratic Sanctions, in: <i>Journal of Peace Research</i>, 52, 1, 17–31.</p> <p>- Soest, Christian von, Michael Wahman (2015), Are Democratic Sanctions Really Counterproductive?, in: <i>Democratization</i>, 22, 6, 957–980.</p> <p>- Grauvogel, Julia, Christian von Soest (2014), Claims to Legitimacy Count: Why Sanctions Fail to Instigate Democratization in Authoritarian Regimes, in: <i>European Journal of Political Research</i>, 53, 4, 635–653.</p>



Religion and Conflict: On the Ambivalence of Religious Factors in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East

- >> Team: Prof. Dr. Matthias Basedau, Tom Konzack, Georg Strüver, Dr. Johannes Vüllers
- >> Duration: 2008–2018
- >> Funding: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) German Israeli Foundation

Research Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ambivalence: Under what conditions do religious factors lead to violence or peace?</li><li>- Multidimensionality of religion: What particular religious factors (group identities, religious ideas, religious organisations) lead to violence or peace?</li><li>- Non-religious context: What non-religious factors impact violence and peace independently from or in conjunction with religion?</li></ul>
Contribution to International Research	<p>The project on religion and conflict seeks to fill a gap in peace and conflict studies. While many theoretical arguments can be made regarding the link between religion and conflict or peace (e.g. Appleby, Toft), comprehensive empirical studies are scarce and quantitative analyses are generally based only on demographic data. Many case studies exist, but these are hardly comparable given the different research questions and theoretical and methodological approaches. Among the few comprehensive studies to date is a research project on religion and conflict in Africa which was conducted at GIGA (and funded by the German Foundation of Peace Research) and upon which this project can build.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>The project uses a variety of methodologies and thus entails a pronounced multi-method approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A qualitative small N-comparison of several country cases in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America (Algeria, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, El Salvador, Philippines, Indonesia)</li><li>- Local studies of so-called “hot spots” within the country cases, that are designed to shed light on the micro-level</li><li>- A large-N comparison of almost all countries in the four regions that builds on a comprehensive database of 130 developing countries (an extension of an Africa database).</li><li>- A large-N comparison of (almost) all religious groups in the four regions that feeds into a database on religious minorities and conflict, which will be jointly compiled with an Israeli partner.</li></ul>

Preliminary Results	<p>The project has already yielded many results, which can be summarised as follows: Preliminary analysis of the database on developing countries confirms the assumption that religious factors beyond religious demographics impact the risk of armed conflict. These factors include the overlap of religious with ethnic and regional identities as well as horizontal economic inequalities between religious groups. Discourse also plays a role as, for instance, incitement to violence and grievances over perceived discrimination increase the conflict risk in some circumstances.</p> <p>Another important finding is that results differ according to the type of conflict and the role of religion therein. If warring factions have different religious affiliations, the aforementioned overlaps become more important. When an incompatibility over religious ideas is part of the conflict, discourse becomes more important. Interestingly, the research has found little evidence of a proactive impact of religious factors on peace. While the database (as well as the preliminary findings from the country case studies) reveals many instances of peace activism and interreligious dialogue on the part of religious actors, regression results do not indicate that these efforts have substantially reduced conflict risk. Apparently, other forms of religious institutionalisation count.</p>
Cooperation Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Prof. Dr. Jonathan Fox, Bar-Ilan University in Ramat Gan, Israel</li></ul>
Selected Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- “The Return of Religion? Patterns and Determinants of Religious Conflicts after WWII”, presentation at the American Political Science Association (APSA) Annual Meeting, San Francisco, 30.08.2017 (M. Basedau).</li><li>- “True Believers and False Prophets. Is Religious Violence Really Religious?”, talk at St Cross College, Oxford, 28.02.2017, (M. Basedau).</li><li>- “Religion and development. From conflict cause to peace resource?”, presentation at the Federal Ministry of Development, Bonn, 31.10.2012 (M. Basedau).</li></ul>
Selected Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Basedau, Matthias, Simone Gobien, and Sebastian Prediger (forthc.), The Ambivalent Role of Religion for Sustainable Development: A Review of Empirical Evidence, in: <i>Journal of Economic Surveys</i>.</li><li>- Basedau, Matthias, and Carlo Koos (2015), When do Religious Leaders Support Faith-Based Violence. Evidence from a Survey Poll in South Sudan, in: <i>Political Research Quarterly</i>, 68, 4, 760–772.</li><li>- Vüllers, Johannes, Birte Pfeiffer, and Matthias Basedau (2015), Measuring the Ambivalence of the Sacred: Introducing the Religion and Conflict in Developing Countries (RCDC) Dataset, in: <i>International Interactions</i>, 41, 2015, 5, 857–881.</li><li>- Basedau, Matthias, Georg Strüver, and Johannes Vüllers (2011), Cutting Bread or Cutting Throats? – Findings from a New Database on Religion, Violence and Peace in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1990 to 2008, <i>GIGA Working Paper</i>, No. 159.</li><li>- Basedau, Matthias, Georg Strüver, Johannes Vüllers, and Tim Wegenast (2011), Do Religious Factors Impact Armed Conflict? Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa, in: <i>Terrorism and Political Violence</i>, 23, 5, 752–779.</li><li>- Basedau, Matthias, and Johannes Vüllers (2010), Religion als Konfliktfaktor? Eine systematische Erhebung religiöser Gewaltdimensionen im subsaharischen Afrika, in: <i>Die Friedens-Warte</i>, 85, 1–2, 39–62.</li></ul>

Secondary Theatres of War:  
The Syrian War in Jordan

>> Team: Dr. André Bank, Yazan Doughan  
>> Duration: 2016–2017  
>> Funding: German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF)

Research Questions	The Syrian war has not only brought about massive humanitarian suffering in the country itself, with up to half a million deaths and around a dozen million refugees and internally displaced people. Like other mass-scale civil wars, the Syrian war has also diffused beyond its borders, particularly transforming the regions in the immediate neighbourhood. Focusing on Jordan, the research project investigates these local transformations in the neighbourhood of wars, the so-called “Neben-Kriegsschauplätze.” It asks, first, which political, social and economic dynamics do currently affect the local orders in the neighbourhood of the Syrian war? Second, how do central status groups from within these local orders themselves view the transformation of the respective local order since the beginning of the Syrian war in 2011? The project thus aims at investigating both the status quo of local orders in Northern Jordan circa five years after the beginning of the war as well as the historical trajectory of these transformations.
Contribution to International Research	The research project is located in the field of peace and conflict studies. It combines insights from studies on the transnational diffusion (Buhaug/Gleditsch 2008; Checkel 2013), on cross-border networks of conflicts (Pugh et al. 2004; Leenders 2007) as well as on local orders within wars (Arjona 2015; Staniland 2012; Wood 2008) to develop a conceptual framework for the study of local orders in the neighbourhood of wars. The three analytical dimensions “violent control & regulation,” “identity & mobilisation,” and “material reproduction” are able to incorporate the most crucial political, social and economic processes affecting the “secondary theaters of war.” This conceptual framework guides the detailed empirical case studies in Northern Jordanian cities. Against this background, the end results of the project will hopefully not only speak to students of the Syrian war and local politics in the Middle East, but will also be of interest to the wider peace and conflict studies community.
Research Design and Methods	The project undertook a first round of substantial qualitative research in the three Northern Jordanian cities of Irbid, Mafrqa and Ramtha in 2016, three localities which have all been strongly affected by the Syrian war. It is inspired by the recent “local turn” in peace and conflict studies (MacGinty/Richmond 2013) and employed ethnographic methods (Schatz 2009; Schlichte 2013). The first field research aimed at “mapping” the respective local orders along the three analytical dimensions; this was done by interviewing representatives of local status groups, i.e. governorate/city administrations, such as the respective majors, businesspeople, in particular traders, other ‘ordinary’ Jordanian citizens as well as incoming Syrians. The second field research, to be undertaken in 2017, will build on these insights and hold focus group discussions with selected “members” of different status groups in order to better understand the (potentially competing) narratives and ways of making sense of the local transformations. Together, this thick qualitative research design should allow to both see general, over-arching patterns of local transformation as well as specificities of the individual cases.

Preliminary Results	The first round of on-site field research yielded interesting results: First, the actual mapping of the local orders in Syria’s neighbourhood showed the strong differences within Northern Jordan and between the cities of Irbid, Mafrqa, and Ramtha. Surprisingly, the city of Mafrqa, located next to the (in)famous Zaatari refugee camp, seems to have diversified quite strongly in the dimension of “material reproduction” (Bank 2016). Second, the field research more deeply delved into the dynamics of the border town of Ramtha. Here, the main effect of the Syrian war was the closure of Jordanian-Syrian border, which meant a near collapse of the local political economy of the Jordanian town, which had been based on cross-border trade and the free flows of people and goods. A first paper on the preliminary findings on the case study of Ramtha was presented at the Annual Conference of the Middle East Studies Association (MESA) in Boston in November 2016.
Cooperation Partners	- Dr. Christiane Fröhlich, Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy, University of Hamburg (IFSH), Germany
Selected Events	- “Political conditions of Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey”, GIGA Talk, Berlin, 18.07.2017 (A. Bank). - “Der Syrienkrieg und seine regionale und internationale Verflechtung: Gibt es Chancen für eine Konfliktlösung?”, presentation at the lecture series “Friedensbildung – Grundlagen und Perspektiven”, Hamburg, 26.01.2017 (A. Bank). - “Herkunftsregionen und Fluchtursachen: Syrien und Irak”, presentation at the series of lectures “Refugees welcome – aber wie?”, Hamburg, 24.01.2017 (A. Bank). - “Life and Precarity in the Border Zone of War: Insights from Ramtha, Jordan”, presentation at the MESA Annual Meeting, Boston, 18.11.2016 (A. Bank, Y. Doughan). - “Brandherd Nahost – Wie der Syrien-Krieg die Welt verändert” (How the Syrian War is Changing the World), GIGA-NDR cooperation series “Grenzgänger” (Crossing Borders), Hamburg, 09.05.2016 (A. Bank). - “Local Side Shows: The Syrian War in Jordan”, presentation at the 56th ISA Annual Convention, New Orleans, 20.02.2015 (A. Bank). - “The Cross-Border Effects of the Syrian War”, presentation at the Conference “Wars and Wars’ Ending in the Post-2011 Middle East.”, Byblos, Lebanon, 12.11.2015 (A. Bank).
Selected Publications	- Bank, André (2016), Syrische Flüchtlinge in Jordanien: Zwischen Schutz und Marginalisierung (Syrian Refugees in Jordan: Between Protection and Marginalisation), <i>GIGA Focus Nahost</i> , 03/2016. - De Juan, Alexander, André Bank (2015), The Ba'thist Blackout? Selective Goods Provision and Political Violence in the Syrian Civil War, in: <i>Journal of Peace Research</i> , 52, 1, 91–104. - Bank, André (2014), Jordaniens Innenpolitik im Schatten des Islamischen Staates (Jordan's Domestic Politics under the Shadow of the Islamic State), <i>GIGA Focus Nahost</i> , 09/2014 - Bank André, Erik Mohns (2013), Die syrische Revolte. Protestdynamik, Regimerepression und Internationalisierung (The Syrian Revolt: Protest Dynamics, Regime Repression, and Internationalisation), in: Jünemann, Zorob (eds.), <i>Arbellions. Zur Vielfalt von Protest und Revolte im Nahen Osten und Nordafrika</i> , Wiesbaden: Springer VS, 2013, 85–106.



Security Sector Reform and the Stability of Post-War Peace

>> Team: Dr. Nadine Ansorg, Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach, Julia Strasheim  
>> Duration: 2016–2018  
>> Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG)

Research Questions	Security Sector Reform (SSR) is commonly defined as changes in the structure and conduct of those state institutions responsible for the prosecution and punishment of non-legal manifestations of violence: the military, police, and judiciary. Scholars and practitioners alike thereby see the process of SSR as one of the most vital elements for creating a stable post-war peace. The empirical record shows that SSR has been more successful in some cases than in others in contributing to post-war peace, understood here as the absence of collective, political violence. While SSR stands as a substantial contribution to peace after civil war in Liberia (Aboagye and Rupiya, 2005) or Nicaragua (Kurtenbach, 2010), violence persisted in other cases where SSR was part of the peacebuilding effort, such as in the DRC. Against this background, the goal of the project is to identify why SSR leads to post-war peace in some cases but not in others. Thus, the research question guiding this project is: Under what conditions does SSR increase the stability of post-war peace?
Contribution to International Research	The project will contribute to past research in three ways. (1) Theoretically, we construct an argument on the impact of post-war SSR on peace that links closely to the debate of post-war institutional reform, a link that has been inadequately established by past research. In this argument, we particularly attend to the question of who controls a post-war SSR process. (2) Methodologically, we add to past research by testing our assumptions using a mixed-method research design that combines inductive case studies for theory-building with statistical analysis for theory-testing. This strategy allows us to formulate generalizable findings on the effects of SSR on peace as well as studying tangible steps of causal mechanisms. (3) Empirically, we advance past research by selecting cases from distinct world regions (El Salvador, the DRC, and Nepal), while previous studies often compare SSR intra-regionally (e.g. Heiduk, 2014; Slaby, 2003). Studying cases from different regions allows us to discover mechanisms of SSR that work across cultural contexts. We also study early and more recent cases of SSR to consider both short-term and long-term effects.
Research Design and Methods	We use a mixed-method research design that connects theory-building case studies with theory-testing statistical analysis. (1) First, we conduct three theory-building, inductive case studies for which we select cases of SSR that past research as well as policy reports consider as instances of successful or unsuccessful SSR. To ensure cross-regional comparison, we choose cases from different world regions. Based on the expertise of the applicants, the cases are from Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia. Based on these criteria, the following countries are selected: El Salvador, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) as well as Nepal. Underlying causal mechanisms will be traced by performing process tracing that draws on semi-structured elite and expert interviews with several groups of interviewees during field work. (2) Choosing to first conduct the case study analysis in our research design is a strategy that allows us not only to refine our theory and develop hypotheses out of our assumptions, but to also identify more refined variables for which we can then explore more generalizable relationships. Thus, in a second step, we test the proposed relationships in a statistical survival analysis that allows us to formulate generalizable observations on the impact of SSR on the stability of post-war peace. We test our hypotheses on all post-war peace periods (1990–2013).

Preliminary Results	A first literature survey on current SSR debates and on the SSR processes in our cases highlight two factors. First, there is a necessity to link the analysis of SSR to the theoretic debates on the role of the military (and other armed actors) in political, economic and social development. Secondly, cross area comparisons have a very promising potential as they allow to identify generalizable factors influencing SSR processes.
Cooperation Partners	- Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska, Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy, University of Hamburg (IFSH), Germany - Prof. Dr. Keith Krause, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Centre on Conflict, Development & Peacebuilding (CCDP), Geneva, Switzerland
Selected Events	- “Veto Players in Post-Conflict DDR Programs: Evidence from Nepal and the DRC”, presentation at the ISA International Conference, Hong Kong 15.06.2017 (J. Strasheim, N. Ansorg). - “La reforma al sector seguridad en Colombia”, panelist at the workshop “La Reforma al Sector Seguridad en Colombia”, Bogotá, Colombia, 19.05.2017 (S. Kurtenbach). - “Gender & the EU’s Support to Security Sector Reform in Fragile Contexts”, presentation at the UACES 46th Annual Conference, London 05.09.2016 (N. Ansorg).
Selected Publications	- Ansorg, Nadine, and Sabine Kurtenbach (eds.) (2017), <i>Institutional Reforms and Peacebuilding: Change, Path-Dependency and Societal Divisions in Post-War Communities</i> , Abingdon/ New York: Routledge. - Haaß, Felix, Julia Strasheim, and Nadine Ansorg (2017), The International Dimension of Post-conflict Police Reform, in: Nadine Ansorg / Sabine Kurtenbach (eds.), <i>Institutional Reforms and Peacebuilding: Change, Path-Dependency and Societal Divisions in Post-War Communities</i> , Abingdon/New York: Routledge, 163–190. - Strasheim, Julia (2017), <i>Interim Governments and the Stability of Peace</i> , Heidelberg: Universität Heidelberg. - Gray, John Laidlaw, and Julia Strasheim (2016), Security Sector Reform, Ethnic Representation and Perceptions of Safety: Evidence from Kosovo, in: <i>Civil Wars</i> , 18, 3, 338–358. - Haaß, Felix, Sabine Kurtenbach, and Julia Strasheim (2016), Fleeing the Peace? Determinants of Outward Migration after Civil War, <i>GIGA Working Paper</i> , No. 289. - Kurtenbach, Sabine (2015), State Formation and Patterns of Violence: A Cross Regional Comparison, in: Víctor M. González Sánchez (ed.), <i>Economy, Politics and Governance: Challenges for the 21st Century</i> , New York: Nova Publishers, 2015 - Ansorg, Nadine (2014), Wars Without Borders: Conditions for the Development of Regional Conflict Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa, in: <i>International Area Studies Review</i> , 17, 3. - Kurtenbach, Sabine, Ingrid Wehr (2014), Verwobene Moderne und Einhegung von Gewalt: die Ambivalenzen der Gewaltkontrolle (Interwoven Modernity and Enclosure of Violence: The Ambivalences of Controlling Violence), in: <i>Politische Vierteljahresschrift, Sonderheft 48</i> , 95–127. - Strasheim, Julia, Hanne Fjelde (2014), Pre-Designing Democracy: Institutional Design of Interim Governments and Democratization in 15 Post-Conflict Societies, in: <i>Democratization</i> , 21, 2, 335–358. - Ansorg, Nadine (2013), Kriege ohne Grenzen. Ursachen regionaler Konfliktsysteme in <i>Sub-Sahara Afrika</i> (Wars without Borders. Sources of Regional Conflict Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa), Wiesbaden: Springer VS. - Kurtenbach, Sabine (2013), The “Happy Outcomes” May Not Come At All – Postwar Violence in Central America, in: <i>Civil Wars</i> , 15, 1, 105–122.

The Influence of Religion on Sustainable Development

>> Team: Prof. Dr. Matthias Basedau, Dr. Simone Gobien, Dr. Sebastian Prediger  
>> Duration: 2015–2018  
>> Funding: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Research Questions	Religion plays an important role in the process of social and economic development. In most societies, especially in developing countries, religious beliefs strongly shape the political and economic institutions, and hence either hamper or spur overall development. However, despite its potentially important role for prosperity, religion has been a neglected area in development policy and development cooperation. This project thus seeks to investigate empirically what conditions of religion stimulate or retard sustainable development. Given the relevance for development, it also seeks to provide policy recommendation for development policy and development co-operation.
Contribution to International Research	The project contributes to the international research on religion by delivering an up-to-date literature review, by compiling and analysing a comprehensive database on religion and sustainable development, and by analysing the data from the qualitative case studies, the elite surveys, one representative survey, and behavioural experiments.
Research Design and Methods	These research questions will be addressed in three modules. In module 1, the project team will thoroughly review the literature and identify pertinent research gaps. In module 2, as the core part of the project, the team will conduct a number of empirical investigations, for which a mixed research design will be employed, containing three major elements. First, the project will compile a comprehensive data set on 125 developing countries (1990-2014). Second, the team will conduct three qualitative case studies, including field work in three to four mostly African countries. The third element is the use of quantitative methodologies in the country cases, which will complement the qualitative component, namely three elite surveys, one representative survey on the whole population, as well as behavioural experiments. On the basis of the empirical findings from module 2, the team will develop in module 3 a number of conceptual propositions for development policy in general as well as for practical development co-operation.
Preliminary Results	The review of the quantitative literature revealed a number of methodological problems. There are manifold causal mechanisms linking the several dimensions of both religion and development; data on countries in the Global South is frequently missing. The main challenge is the identification of a causal link between religious dimensions and development. As a result, only few results can be considered robust (e.g. a positive impact of religion on well being and mental health and a negative one on gender equality). The empirical module of the project will try to address some of the research gaps.

Selected Events	- "The Return of Religion? Patterns and Determinants of Religious Conflicts after WWII", presentation at the American Political Science Association (APSA) Annual Meeting, San Francisco, 30.08.2017 (M. Basedau). - "True Believers and False Prophets. Is Religious Violence Really Religious?", talk at St Cross College, Oxford, 28.02.201 (M. Basedau).
Selected Publications	- Basedau, Matthias, Simone Gobien, and Sebastian Prediger (forthc.), The Ambivalent Role of Religion for Sustainable Development: A Review of Empirical Evidence, in: <i>Journal of Economic Surveys</i> - Basedau, Matthias (2016), Ideen, Identitäten und Institutionen – Explikation eines multidimensionalen Religionsbegriffs in der Friedens- und Konfliktforschung (Ideas, Identities and Institutions – Explication of a Multidimensional Concept of Religion in Peace and Conflict Studies), in: <i>Zeitschrift für Friedens- und Konfliktforschung (ZeFKo)</i> , special issue 1, 235–265 - Basedau, Matthias, Jonathan Fox, Jan Pierskalla, Georg Strüver, Johannes Vüllers (2017), Does Discrimination breed Grievances—and do Grievances breed Violence? New Evidence from an Analysis of Religious Minorities in Developing Countries, in: <i>Conflict Management and Peace Science</i> , 34, 3, 217–239. - Basedau, Matthias, Carlo Koos (2015), When Religious Leaders support Faith-based Violence. Evidence from a Survey Poll in South Sudan, in: <i>Political Research Quarterly</i> , 68, 4, 760-772. - Basedau, Matthias, Birte Pfeiffer, Johannes Vüllers (2016), Bad Religion? Religion, Collective Action, and the Onset of Armed Conflict in Developing Countries, in: <i>Journal of Conflict Resolution</i> , 60, 2, 226–255. - Prediger, Sebastian, Björn Vollan, Benedikt Herrmann (2014), Resource Scarcity and Antisocial Behavior, in: <i>Journal of Public Economics</i> , 119, 1–9. - Basedau, Matthias, Johannes Vüllers, Peter Körner (2013), What drives Interreligious Violence? Lessons from Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire and Tanzania, in: <i>Studies in Conflict and Terrorism</i> , 36, 10, 857–879. - Vollan, Björn, Sebastian Prediger, Markus Frölich (2013), Co-managing Common-pool Resources: Do Formal Rules have to be Adapted to Traditional Ecological Norms?, in: <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 95, 51–62. - Basedau, Matthias, Georg Strüver, Johannes Vüllers, Tim Wegenast (2011), Do Religious Factors impact Armed Conflict? Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa, in: <i>Terrorism and Political Violence</i> , 23, 5, 752–779.

War Economies and Postwar Crime

- >> Team: Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach, Christoph Heuser, Dr. Annegret Kuhn, Prof. Dr. Angelika Rettberg
- >> Duration: 2015–2017
- >> Funding: Alexander von Humboldt Foundation

Research Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- If and where specific resources have been linked to conflict onset and transformation, in what way do they continue to feed violence and crime after armed conflicts have ended?</li><li>- Are there substantial and qualitative differences between war economies in terms of their linkages to armed conflict and/or to post-war violence?</li><li>- To what extent have efforts to promote resource governance and curb war economies in war-torn societies been aimed at preventing or stemming violence and crime associated with resource extraction? What lessons can be drawn from our cases for policymakers and scholars?</li></ul>
Contribution to International Research	<p>The research project contributes to two strands of research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- post-war violence, peace-building and the role of war economies;</li><li>- role of resources für armed conflict and post-war crime</li></ul>
Research Design and Methods	<p>Comparative design analyzing select cases in Latin America, Africa, and Asia (Colombia, Guatemala, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Angola, and Cambodia among others) based on our main criterion, which is whether they have experienced armed conflict in the past twenty years. We intend to focus on the micro-level in addition to the national level, in order to better understand the specific mechanisms of their respective war economies and their relationship to conflict-related and post-war crime.</p>
Preliminary Results	<p>A first discussion of different cases provides evidence that some of the same conditions that gave rise to armed conflict and its transformation (such as weak institutional capacity, resource dependence, disenfranchised youth) are prevalent in societies after—and even when—wars end. However, post-war crime differs in many societies, suggesting that some variables—alone or in combination—may be more helpful than others to account for the differences.</p>

Cooperation Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Eryvn Noze, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia</li><li>- Dr. Judith Vorrath, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP), Berlin, Germany</li><li>- Dr. Enzo Nussio, ETH Zürich, Philippe Le Billon, University of British Colombia</li></ul>
Selected Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- “Endlich Frieden in Kolumbien?”, presentation at the “Nürnberger Lateinamerikawoche”, Nürnberg, 26.01.2017 (S. Kurtenbach).</li><li>- “Frieden in Kolumbien?”, presentation at the “Lateinamerika Arbeitskreis”, University of Würzburg, 25.01.2017 (S. Kurtenbach).</li><li>- “War Economies and Post-War Crime”, joint workshop of the Universidad de los Andes, the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, and the GIGA, Hamburg, 04.–05.07.2016, (A. Kuhn, S. Kurtenbach, A. Rettberg).</li><li>- “Economías de guerra y criminalidad posconflicto”, Conference at the Universidad de Los Andes, Bogotá, 22.10.2015.</li><li>- “War Economies and PostWar Crime”, authors workshop at the Universidad de Los Andes, Bogotá, 21.10.2015.</li></ul>
Selected Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Kurtenbach, Sabine (2017), Kein Patentrezept – aber ein globales Friedenskonzept, <i>GIGA Focus Global</i>, 05/2017.</li><li>- Kurtenbach, Sabine, Philipp Lutscher (2015), Kolumbien – den Frieden gewinnen (Colombia – winning Peace), <i>GIGA Focus Lateinamerika</i>, 06/2015.</li><li>- Rettberg, Angelika, Ralf Juan Leiteritz, Carlo Nasi (2014), <i>Different Resources, Different Conflicts? A Framework for Understanding the Political Economy of Armed Conflict and Criminality in Colombian Regions</i>, <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2499580">http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2499580</a>.</li><li>- Rettberg, Angelika, Juan Felipe Ortiz Riomalo (2014), <i>Golden Conflict: Exploring the Relationship Between Gold Mining, Armed Conflict, and Criminality in Colombia</i>, <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2418883">http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2418883</a>.</li><li>- Kurtenbach, Sabine, Christoph Heuser (2013), Kriminalität und Gewalt untergraben Lateinamerikas Demokratien (Crime and Violence Undermine Latin America's Democracies), <i>GIGA Focus Lateinamerika</i>, 05/2013.</li><li>- Kurtenbach, Sabine (2013), Kriminalität (Crime), in: Hensel / Potthast (eds.), <i>Das Lateinamerika Lexikon (The Latin America Encyclopedia)</i>, Wuppertal: Peter Hammer Verlag.</li></ul>

>> Research Programme 3:  
Growth and Development

RP 3

Research Projects

- Gender Norms, Labour Supply and Poverty Reduction in Comparative Context: Evidence from Rural India and Bangladesh (Dr. Daniel Neff; ESRC/DFID Joint Fund for Poverty Alleviation Research; 2014–2017)
- Landscape-level Assessment of Ecological and Socioeconomic Functions of Rainforest Transformation Systems in Sumatra (Indonesia) (Apl.Prof. Dr. Jann Lay; DFG, part of CRC 990, 2016–2019)
- Large-Scale Land Acquisitions: Data, Patterns, Impacts, and Policies (Apl.Prof. Dr. Jann Lay, Dr. Kerstin Nolte, Martin Ostermeier; BMZ, GIZ, EC, 2013–2017)
- Mitigating Trade-offs between Economic and Ecological Functions and Services through Certification (Apl.Prof. Dr. Jann Lay; DFG, part of CRC 990, 2016–2019)
- Performance and Dynamics of Micro and Small Firms in Developing Countries (Apl.Prof. Dr. Jann Lay, Dr. Lena Giesbert, Tabea Lakemann, Dr. Sebastian Prediger; GIGA, 2015–2018)
- The Rise of Middle Classes in Emerging and Developing Countries: Patterns, Causes, and Consequences (Dr. Lena Giesbert, Apl.Prof. Dr. Jann Lay, Simone Schotte; GIGA, Evangelisches Studienwerk e.V. (Villigst); 2016–2018)
- West African Traders as Translators Between Chinese and African Urban Modernities (Dr. Karsten Giese, Dr. Laurence Marfaing, Dr. Alena Thiel, Jessica Wilczak; DFG, 2013–2018)

Dissertations by Fellows of the GIGA Doctoral Programmes

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Hoffmann, Lisa	How to design more effective anti-corruption initiatives in South-East Asia?	Prof. Dr. Andreas Lange/ Apl. Prof. Dr. Jann Lay	UHH
Negrete Garcia, Ana Karen completed 2017	Micro and Small Enterprises' Performance in Developing Countries: Micro- and Macroeconomic Perspectives	Apl. Prof. Dr. Jann Lay / Prof. Dr. Sebastian Vollmer	DAAD
Ostermeier, Martin	Employment, Decent Work and Human Development: The application of selected decent work indicators on emerging and developing economies, their compatibility with social policies and potential welfare effects with a particular focus on the youth	Apl. Prof. Dr. Jann Lay / Prof. Stephan Klasen	GIGA/self-funded
Schotte, Simone	The rise of the new middle classes in emerging and developing countries: Patterns, causes, and consequences	Apl. Prof. Dr. Jann Lay / Prof. Stephan Klasen	Evang. Studienwerk Villigst

Dissertations by Associates of the GIGA Doctoral Programme

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Giolbas, Anna	The Socio-economic Implications of a Social Security Expansion in Developing Countries	Apl. Prof. Dr. Jann Lay	Stiftung der Deutschen Wirtschaft
Haasnoot, Cornelis	On the Number and Size of States: a Natural Experiment in India	Prof. Dr. Erich Gundlach	Stiftungsprofessur von Prof. Gundlach
Lakemann, Tabea	Dynamics of Micro and Small Enterprises in Developing Countries	Apl. Prof. Dr. Jann Lay / Prof. Dr. Thomas Kneib	Project: Risk, Investment and Poverty: Dynamics of Micro and Small Firms in Developing Countries



>> Research Projects 3:

RP 3

*Dissertations by Associates of the GIGA Doctoral Programme*

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Wiegel, Sarah	Employment and Development	Apl. Prof. Dr. Jann Lay / Prof. Stephan Klasen	Project: Employment, Empowerment and Living Standard (2012–2015), Micro- and Small Enterprises in Developing Countries: (2013–2015)
van Treeck, Katharina (née Trapp)	The Impact of Globalisation on Inclusive Development - Empirical Aspects	Prof. Dr. Stephan Klasen/ Apl. Prof. Dr. Jann Lay	Project: Long-Term Land Use, Poverty Dynamics and Emission Trade-Offs
Wilczak, Jessica	Reconstructing Chengdu: Rural Urbanisation in the post-quake context	Prof. Dr. Alana Boland	Project: West African Traders as Translators Between Chinese and African Urban Moder- nities (2013–2017)

*Concluded Doctoral Studies 2016*

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Renner, Sebastian	Poverty, inequality and the decarbonization of economic development	Prof. Dr. Jann Lay / Prof. Stephan Klasen	Project: BMBF (2011–2013), Volkswagen Stiftung (2013–2016)

*Concluded Doctoral Studies 2017*

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Hettig, Elisabeth	Agricultural Transformation and Land-Use Change: Evidence on Causes and Impacts from Indonesia	Prof. Dr. Jann Lay / Prof. Stephan Klasen	Project: Landscape- Level Assessment of the Ecological and Socio-Economic Functions of Rainforest Transformation Systems in Sumatra (Indonesia) (2012–2015)

Gender Norms, Labour Supply and Poverty  
Reduction in Comparative Context: Evidence from  
Rural India and Bangladesh

>> Team: Dr. Daniel Neff  
>> Duration: 2014–2017  
>> Funding: ESRC/DFID Joint Fund for Poverty Alleviation Research

Research Questions	<p>- What has caused many women to apparently withdraw their labour from the labour market during the boom years of 2000 to 2007?</p> <p>- What has happened during the later years up to 2013?</p> <p>- What attitudes differentiate women (and men) in ways relevant to labour supply, causing some households to avoid offering paid wage labour of women to the market, while gaining their availability for other forms of unpaid, informal and domestic work?</p>
Contribution to International Research	<p>To fill a gap in the knowledge about variations in the gender impact (and its mediation through social and micronorms) of poverty alleviation interventions in rural India and Bangladesh. We particularly want to focus on social differentiation (in rural areas with many poor people) in attitudes about women's work, and its effect on women's work.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>The project focuses on women's well-being as related to their attitudes and their work. It has two branches and involves research in two geographic areas, rural Bangladesh and rural low-income parts of India. The first branch is to use secondary data to look at changing attitudes and women's labour-force involvement over two decades. For the second branch we collect primary survey data at household, personal and village level and at two points in time within one year, to allow for male-female wage differentials to be examined over a small seasonal panel. We can create models of the supply of labour from these data. The results will be better than standard results. The second branch involves mixed methods analysis of attitudes about gender and work. Here, the research also moves on to examine the sources of change and resistance to change in women's labour and women's roles, based upon the attitudinal data and semi-structured interviews (80 per country, carried out as follow ups to the survey for selected individual cases, 60 men and 20 women in India and the same in Bangladesh). We examine attitudes about women's work and their informal/formal labour supply in each area. Some attitudes about domestic roles to limit the willingness of some women to labour outside their home, and offer resistance to the general trend toward more egalitarian attitudes during the potentially modernising influence of economic growth. We will report on the actual diversity of these attitudes in the states of Jharkand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (India) and two rural areas of Bangladesh. The qualitative research offsets a tradition in economics of focusing purely on narrowly defined paid labour, and using individualistic approaches, when studying labour-supply of women. We avoid individualism and yet we combined quantitative and qualitative data. This research integrates demography with sociology and economics. We have a new modelling method that looks at the husband-wife pair. Another strong advantage is our use of multilevel models and our ability to control for change over time in the panel of survey data (for two seasons).</p>

Preliminary Results	<p>Looking at thirty years of comparable NSS data from 1983 to 2011 of rural women's participation in the labour force in India we find that the sharp drop in female labour force participation (FLP) in 2004-2011 occurs in both narrow and wide definitions of FLP. We observe that the largest drop occurs in illiterate unmarried women in labourer households. We do not find any geographic concentration of the decline in FLP. We also observe that in some categories of economically active women, the decline in FLP had started much earlier, in the 1980s, suggesting that for these women, secular factors of FLP were at work. We do not find any evidence of a substitution of non-market work for market work. Our analysis highlights the somewhat contradictory behaviour of RLFP across different definitions and time periods, and across different correlates of female labour force participation, and suggests that more complex factors are at work than has usually been discussed in the literature.</p>
Cooperation Partners	<p>- Prof. Wendy Olsen, University of Manchester, UK</p> <p>- Prof. Amaresh Dubey, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</p> <p>- Prof. Kunal Sen, University of Manchester, UK</p> <p>- Prof. Simeen Mahmud, BRAC University, Bangladesh</p> <p>- Dr. Sohela Nazneen, BRAC University, Bangladesh</p>
Selected Events	<p>- "Social Policy in India", presentation at the India Study Centre, Bremen, 15.05.2017 (D. Neff).</p> <p>- "Applying Mixed Methods: Studying Work in Asia, workshop at the GIGA, Hamburg, 14.06.2016.</p>
Selected Publications	<p>- Betz, Joachim, Daniel Neff (2016, Social Policy Diffusion in South Asia, in: <i>Journal of Asian Public Policy</i>, online first, 24.11.2016, DOI: 10.1080/17516234.2016.1258520.</p> <p>- Neff, Daniel (2013), Fuzzy Set Theoretic Applications in Poverty Research, in: <i>Policy and Society</i>, 32, 4, 319–331.</p> <p>- Neff Daniel, Kunal Sen, Veronika Kling (2012), The Puzzling Decline in Rural Women's Labour Force Participation in India: A Re-examination, in: <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i>, 55, 3–4, 408–429.</p> <p>- Neff, Daniel (2012), Adaptation, Subjective Well-being and Poverty: The Case of South India, in: David Alexander Clark (ed.), <i>Adaptation, Poverty and Well-Being, Rethinking International Development</i>, London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012, 137–157.</p>

Landscape-level Assessment of Ecological and Socioeconomic Functions of Rainforest Transformation Systems in Sumatra (Indonesia)

- >> Team: Apl.Prof. Dr. Jann Lay
- >> Duration: 2016–2019
- >> Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG), part of CRC 990 (project B10)

Research Questions	In Sumatra, Indonesia, previous lowland rainforest landscapes have been transformed into a hetero-geneous mosaic landscape with patches of, for instance, rainforest and rubber and palm-oil plantation. The relationships between the spatial configuration of the landscape and different aspects of biodiversity, ecosystem functioning, and economic benefit are expected to be interdependent and often non-linear. Our project aims to understand and possibly find ways how to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem functioning while serving human needs. Our guiding question is what kind of landscape mosaic optimizes the ensemble of biodiversity, ecosystem functioning, and economic benefit. The project plays a central role in integrating the research outcomes of the CRC.
Contribution to International Research	The relationships between the spatial configuration of the landscape and different aspects of biodiversity, ecosystem functioning, and economic benefit are expected to be interdependent and often non-linear and therefore little understood. Our project aims to understand and possibly find ways how to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem functioning while serving human needs.
Research Design and Methods	In Phase 1 of the CRC 990, we successfully developed a first version of a MAS/LUCC model (multi-agent system model of land-use and land-cover change) focusing on smallholder land-use decisions. We propose to further develop this integrated model by adding further components of ecological diversity, ecological functions, and socioeconomic functions. We will introduce environmental and socioeconomic heterogeneity. Model development and analysis will be in collaboration with numerous projects within the CRC. The model will be used to 1) search for efficient combinations of ecological and economic functions in face of trade-offs and synergies, and 2) scale up from local to landscape and broader scales.

Cooperation Partners	- Prof. Dr. Kerstin Wiegand, Institute of Ecosystem Modelling, University of Göttingen
Selected Publications	- Klasen, Stephan, Elisabeth Hettig, et al. Economic and Ecological Trade-offs of Agricultural Specialization at Different Spatial Scales, in: <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 122, 111–120. - Dislich, Claudia, Elisabeth Hettig, Jann Lay, et al. (2015), Towards an Integrated Ecological-Economic Land-use Change Model, <i>EFForTS Discussion Paper Series</i> , 17, 2015. - Hettig Elisabeth, Jann Lay, Kacana Sipangule (2015), Drivers of Households' Land-use Decisions: A Critical Review of Micro-level Studies in Tropical Regions, <i>EFForTS Discussion Paper Series</i> , 15, 2015.

## Large-Scale Land Acquisitions: Data, Patterns, Impacts, and Policies

- >> Team: Apl.Prof. Dr. Jann Lay, Dr. Kerstin Nolte, Martin Ostermeier
- >> Duration: 2013–2017
- >> Funding: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), European Commission

### Research Questions

- What is the real extent of large-scale land investments?
- What are the patterns and causes of large-scale land acquisitions?
- How are local smallholders affected by large-scale land acquisitions?

### Contribution to International Research

The project aims at better understanding the extent, the patterns, causes and consequences of large-scale land-based investments. This means in particular that context factors that determine the effects on rural livelihoods are clearly identified and transmission channels, specifically the (lack of) linkages between large-scale farming operations and smallholders, empirically assessed.

### Research Design and Methods

One main aim of this project is to maintain and improve the Land Matrix Global Observatory, a global open database on large-scale land acquisitions. As part of the Land Matrix Initiative (LMI), we provide basic analyses of the Land Matrix Global Observatory's data. The database is a constantly updated data set that includes deals made for agricultural production (for food or agrofuel production), timber extraction, carbon-trading, mineral extraction, conservation and tourism. Deals included in the database must meet the following criteria:

- They entail a transfer of rights to use, control or own land through sale, lease or concession.
- They were signed sometime since 2000, when the annualised value of the FAO real food price index was at its lowest level.
- They cover an area of 200 hectares or more.
- They entail the conversion of land from local community use or from important ecosystem-service provision to commercial production.

Regional focal points support the LMI on regional level data collection, research, policy advocacy, networking and communication. Records are derived from a variety of sources: media reports; reports by international and local organisations, NGOs, and field-based research projects; company websites; and government records. Moreover, the “crowdsourcing” function plays an increasingly important role. The project also intends to zoom into specific countries and cases. At the country-level, we aim to assess socio-economic impacts of large-scale land acquisitions by linking data from the Land Matrix to national household surveys (or similar micro data, e.g. on the farm-level). This approach will not only allow to relate large-scale investments to welfare outcomes of nearby households, but also to shed light on the transmission channels through which these investments may (or may not) affect rural livelihoods, in general, and smallholders, specifically. Methodologically, we will rely on standard impact evaluation techniques, in particular differences-in-differences estimates at a small geographical scale. Finally, the project complements the quantitative assessments by qualitative case studies of individual investment cases. Specifically, we intend to identify and document cases that are exemplary in certain respects, e.g. cases that maintain outgrower schemes.

### Preliminary Results

We maintain the Land Matrix Global Observatory, data and the most recent newsletter with data analysis can be accessed here: <http://landmatrix.org/en/>.

Around the world, 26.7 million hectares of agricultural land have been transferred into the hands of foreign investors since the year 2000. This means that these investors possess approximately 2 per cent of the arable land worldwide, or roughly the equivalent to the total area covered by United Kingdom and Slovenia together. This finding comes from Land Matrix's newest report “International Land Deals for Agriculture”.

The report provides detailed information on who is buying up farmland in which regions of the world and how this land is being used. It also highlights the economic, social, and political impacts

of land investments. One of the main conclusions is that land deals are increasingly being implemented while the land targeted has often been used before, mainly for agricultural activities, pastoralism and forestry. As land acquisitions only rarely take place on idle land, they can potentially have serious implications for people living on the land or using it.

Preliminary findings from research in Zambia confirm this finding: land targeted is by no means “idle” but in close proximity to small-scale farmers. Hence, the question how local communities are affected by the presence of commercial farms is crucial. For instance, we find that the net employment generation depend on the former land use and the crop cultivated. Labour requirements are typically higher for perennial crops. Positive spillovers on surrounding farmers are more likely (but not automatically achieved) if farms use outgrower schemes. Our case studies show the challenges of setting up a commercial farm in a poor rural setting: High expectations (on all sides) are hard to fulfil, especially in areas marked by a lack of infrastructure, low educational levels and poor land governance. Continuous communication with local communities is a prerequisite for projects to be successful under such circumstances. Moreover, we have analysed the employment implications from large-scale agricultural investments (LSAIs). Our analysis shows that LSAIs massively crowd out smallholder farmers, which is only partially mitigated through the cultivation of labor intensive crops and the application of contract farming schemes.

### Cooperation Partners

- Land Matrix Initiative

### Selected Events

- Commercial Farms in Zambia and the Relationship with Smallholder Farms, presentation at the Global Land Project 3rd Open Science Meeting. 27.10.2016, Beijing, China, (K. Nolte)
- Labour Market Effects of Large-Scale Agricultural Investments, presentation at the IAMO Forum 2016. 23.06.2016, Halle, (M. Ostermeier)
- “The Land Matrix: Key-Features, Limits and Applicability of a Comprehensive Database”, panel at the Global Land Forum 2015, Dakar, 23.05.2015 (K. Nolte, M. Ostermeier).
- “The Relationship Between Foreign Large-scale Land Acquisitions in Developing Countries and Agricultural Foreign Direct Investment”, presentation at the 16th Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty, Washington DC, 24.03.2015 (K. Nolte).

### Selected Publications

- Lay, Jann, Kerstin Nolte (2016), Determinants of Foreign Land Acquisitions in Low- and Middle-income Countries, in: *Journal of Economic Geography*, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jeg/lbx011>
- Nolte, Kerstin, Wytse Chamberlain, Markus Giger (2016), *International Land Deals for Agriculture*, Analytical Report II, CDE/CIRAD/GIGA/Univ. of Pretoria, Bern/Montpellier/Hamburg/Pretoria.
- Nolte, Kerstin, Susanne Johanna Vöth (2015), Interplay of Land Governance and Large-Scale Agricultural Investment: Evidence from Ghana and Kenya, in: *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 53, 1, 69–92.
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Mitigating Trade-offs between Economic and Ecological Functions and Services through Certification

- >> Team: Apl.Prof. Dr. Jann Lay, Dr. Sebastian Renner
- >> Duration: 2016–2019
- >> Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG), part of CRC 990 (project C04)

Research Questions	The key aim of the project is to evaluate the possible contribution of palm oil certification to mitigating the trade-offs between production and income, on the one hand, and, ecological functions, on the other. We plan to focus on a certification scheme that is currently implemented by the Indonesian government, the so-called ISPO (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil) certification standard. This standard has become mandatory for plantations as of 2014 and will also be mandatory for smallholders by 2020.
Contribution to International Research	One important way to influence smallholders' and other agents' production decisions, especially their management practices, to achieve win-win situations is through certification initiatives. Such initiatives set standards of land use, production processes, and input use that limit damage to ecosystem function and services. In return, certification can provide an income premium for farmers, typically through a price premium.
Research Design and Methods	The impact evaluation will start with a qualitative assessment on the precise modalities of the scheme both de jure and in terms of the de facto implementation in Jambi. This will also include a comparison with other standards, in particular those of the RSPO (Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil), an international and more ambitious (and more costly) certification scheme that is also being implemented by some producers in Jambi. Based on the first assessment of the ISPO and RSPO modalities, we will again combine household survey data and ecological information to compare socio-economic and ecological outcomes under different regimes (certified under ISPO (RSPO), non-certified). To minimize bias in the impact estimation due to unobservable characteristics, we propose a pipeline and matched double-difference approach with binary and continuous treatment. We intend to include a randomized phase-in by villages or groups of farmers subject to practical feasibility.

Cooperation Partners	- Prof. Stephan Klasen, University of Göttingen, Germany
Selected Events	- "How to Shape Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Economies in the Developing World – Global, Regional, and Local Solutions", presentation at the PEGNet Conference, Copenhagen, 17.–18.10.2013 (J. Lay) - "Certification of Agricultural Products as a Key Driver of Sector Transformation", workshop in cooperation with FONAP and PEGNet, Hamburg, 12.05.2016.
Selected Publications	- Jakob, Michael, Jan Christoph Steckel, Stephan Klasen, Jann Lay, Nicole Grunewald, Inmaculada Martínez-Zarzoso, Sebastian Renner, Ottmar Edenhofer (2014), Feasible Mitigation Actions in Developing Countries, in: <i>Nature Climate Change</i> , 4, 11, 961–968.

Performance and Dynamics of Micro and Small Firms in Developing Countries

>> Team: Apl.Prof. Dr. Jann Lay, Dr. Lena Giesbert, Tabea Lakemann, Dr. Sebastian Prediger

>> Duration: 2015–2018

>> Funding: GIGA

*Research Questions* The project empirically analyses the dynamics of urban micro and small enterprises [MSEs] and studies specific risks and constraints that these enterprises face. It will take a vulnerability perspective on firm performance and focus on the lack of productivity improvements and innovation in MSEs. The risk associated to innovation is likely to be a major constraint that prevents MSEs from growing and improving productivity, thereby potentially causing income poverty traps for individuals, groups, and, eventually, entire economies. In many developing countries, MSEs are the main source of employment, but are typically not able to provide productive employment and a decent livelihood. Against this background the project investigates the following questions: 1) How dynamic are MSEs over time, and which firm and owner characteristics determine firm dynamics? 2) What is the role of behavioural factors, specifically risk aversion, time preferences, and overconfidence in determining MSE growth? 3) How do MSEs innovate and adopt technologies and which are the implications for total factor productivity and investment decisions? 4) What role do savings devices play in mitigating the effects of impatience and self-control problems?

*Contribution to International Research* Recent empirical work on MSEs has shown that marginal returns to capital stocks in MSEs can be high initially; yet, they also tend to decline rapidly with higher capital stocks. On the one hand, this might indicate capital scarcity driving high marginal returns initially. On the other, the stagnation of many MSEs may be caused by low productivity and the lack of innovation. There is, however, hardly an empirical literature that examines innovation and technology adoption in urban MSEs in low income countries and the proposed project intends to fill this gap. One of the main reasons for the lack of innovation and, indeed, any major capital investment may be the risk associated with doing so. Risky endeavours like innovation or investment activities are likely to be influenced by behavioural determinants. Such determinants, for example risk and time preferences, have received quite some attention in the context of savings, but not much in the literature on innovation in MSEs.

Furthermore, very little work has examined another possibly important behavioural determinant of investment and innovation decisions. A well-calibrated, accurate self-assessment of one's own ability and knowledge may be required to take sound economic decisions, in general, and entrepreneurial decisions, in particular. However, evidence from psychology and economics indicates that individuals tend to hold overly optimistic views about their abilities, both in absolute and relative terms. In previous work done in Uganda, we find that about two-thirds of all MSE owners overestimate their own skills and abilities. Although such overconfidence is a well-documented phenomenon, its impact on business performance has rarely been investigated, particularly in a developing country context. We hence try to shed light on how overconfidence affects economic decision making and firm performance.

*Research Design and Methods* We study MSE behaviour using state-of-the-art microeconomic methods. This includes in particular differences-in-differences and instrumental variable specifications, as common in the impact evaluation literature. The quantitative analyses will be informed by own panel survey data from Uganda. The first wave sampled 450 MSEs and was implemented in 2012. Two consecutive survey rounds were implemented in 2013 and 2014. During the project, the survey will be planned to be extended by three additional annual waves to a total of six annual waves with changing foci, but a consistent core questionnaire. While panel data on MSEs is very scarce, our data has another unique feature, as it combines firm surveys with lab experiments on risk and time preferences, and, in 2013, on overconfidence.

*Preliminary Results* This project builds upon the previous project on "Micro- and Small Enterprises in Developing Countries: Opportunities and Constraints". Three main insights have emerged from our research to date: (1) The typical informal MSE should not be considered a subsistence enterprise. This is evident from the very high marginal returns to capital that can be earned in these enterprises. Rather, an important share of MSEs, even in poor economies, for example in the Sahel zone, can be considered "constrained gazelles". (2) High returns in microenterprises remain unexploited due to a number of economic, institutional, and social constraints. While credit constraints are found to be a key constraint for MSEs, specific sectors are heavily constrained by access to public utilities. In addition, forced solidarity, i.e. social constraints, can also partly explain the lack of investment in MSEs. (3) The role of behavioural constraints is not yet well understood. First results suggest that risk and risk aversion can be important obstacles to capital accumulation. (4) Overconfidence is a widespread phenomenon among MSE owners in Uganda. More than two-thirds of Ugandan firm owners have overly optimistic views about their own skills and abilities. Whether and how this behavioural bias influences economic decision making and performance will be analysed in the course of this project.

*Cooperation Partners* - Prof. Dr. Stephan Klasen, University of Göttingen, Germany  
- Prof. Dr. Lukas Menkhoff, DIW Berlin, Germany

*Selected Events* - "Entrepreneurs meet Entrepreneurship Research – an Afternoon in Kampala", joint event of Centre for Basic Research, University of Göttingen, and GIGA, Kampala, Uganda, 22.–23.10.2016 (J. Lay, T. Lakemann).  
- "Gender and Firm Performance: Evidence from MSEs in Uganda", presentation at the PEGNet Conference 2016, Kigali, Rwanda, 15.09.2016; at the Development Economics Conference, Göttingen, 23.06.2016; and at the Royal Economic Society Symposium for Junior Economists, Brighton, 24.03.2016 (T. Lakemann).  
- "Gender and Firm Performance: Evidence from Micro and Small Enterprises in Uganda", presentation at the 2nd International Eastern Africa Business and Economic Watch (EABEW) Conference, Kigali, Rwanda, 21.06.2016 (L. Giesbert).

*Selected Publications* - Dodlova, Marina, Kristin Göbel, Michael Grimm, Jann Lay (2015), Constrained Firms, Not Subsistence Activities: Evidence on Capital Returns and Accumulation in Peruvian Microenterprises, in: *Labour Economics*, 33, 94–110.  
- Lay, Jann Michael Grimm, Peter Knorringa (2012), Constrained Gazelles: High Potentials in West Africa's Informal Economy, in: *World Development*, 40, 8, 1352–1368.  
- Lay, Jann, Michael Grimm, Jens Krueger (2011), Barriers to Entry and Returns to Capital in Informal Activities: Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa, in: *Review of Income and Wealth*, 57, 27–53.

The Rise of Middle Classes in Emerging and Developing Countries: Patterns, Causes, and Consequences

>> Team: Dr. Lena Giesbert, Apl.Prof. Dr. Jann Lay, Simone Schotte  
>> Duration: 2016–2018  
>> Funding: GIGA, Evangelisches Studienwerk e.V. (Villigst)

Research Questions	The middle class has gained increasing popularity in explaining heterogeneous paths of development in the context of today's low- and middle-income countries. This project aims to critically reflect on the relevance and instrumental importance of the middle class in the fields of development economics and politics. It focuses on the potential role played by the middle class as a development actor. In particular, the project investigates a) the political thinking and engagement of the middle class and its role for democracy, and b) implications of middle class formation for the labor market and the business environment.
Contribution to International Research	Modernisation theorists and analysts of political transition have linked poverty reduction and the emergence of a larger, wealthier and more homogeneous middle class to political change and democratisation, as well as the adaption of progressive political and market-friendly value systems. These theoretical propositions on the essential role played by the middle class as the backbone of both democracy and long-term economic growth implicitly assume some middle class particularism in values, preferences and behavior. However, empirical evidence on which to substantiate these ideas in the context of emerging and developing countries remains scarce. This project will add to a better understanding of what exactly constitutes middle class status and how these middle classes will behave and act in the socio-economic as well as the political discourse and practice. In line with more critical recent studies on middle class formation in emerging and developing regions, we expect that the characteristics, behavioral patterns and attitudes of this class are more complex and exhibit heterogeneity not only between countries and regions, but also between layers within this group of respective populations.
Research Design and Methods	<p>The project includes both empirical investigations of the research questions set out above as well as collaborative networking activities among international researchers and practitioners working on related topics. The empirical investigations will be based on quantitative empirical household and opinion survey data. In a first step, a comparative framework will be applied to study the characteristics and roles of new middle classes using South Africa, India and Brazil as case studies. In a second step, we will take a closer look into these (or potentially other) case studies and analyse labor market and firm-level dynamics as determinants of middle class growth using matched employer-employee data (as available for example in the Brazilian case). Finally, we investigate the political economy of Africa's emerging middle class, for instance by using data from the Afrobarometer to investigate the political attitudes of upwardly mobile lower middle-income groups and more affluent middle classes.</p> <p>The collaborative work of the project will include an international workshop on inequality and middle class development in Africa to be held in Cape Town with our South African cooperation partners. The project further intends to collect necessary (panel) data in a joint effort with the cooperation partners.</p>

Cooperation Partners	- Prof. Murray Leibbrandt, Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU), University of Cape Town, South Africa - Jan Hofmeyr, Institute of Justice and Reconciliation, South Africa - Prof. Stephan Klasen, University of Göttingen, Germany
Selected Events	- "Inequality and Middle Class Development in Africa", workshop at the GIGA Research Platform, Cape Town, 04.–06.05.2016. - "Vulnerability and the Middle Class in South Africa", presentation at the Development Studies Association Conference, Oxford, 12.09.2016 (S. Schotte).
Selected Publications	- Giesbert, Lena, Simone Schotte (2016), Africa's New Middle Class: Fact and Fiction of Its Transformative Power, <i>GIGA Focus Afrika</i> , 01/2016. - Schotte, Simone (2017), The Anxious and the Climbers: Ambivalent Attitudes towards Democracy among South Africa's Middle Class, <i>GIGA Working Paper</i> , 304. - Schotte, Simone, Rocco Zizzamia, and Murray Leibbrandt (2017), Social Stratification, Life Chances and Vulnerability to Poverty in South Africa, <i>SALDRU Working Paper</i> , 208. - Giesbert, Lena, and Simone Schotte (2016), Afrikas neue Mittelschicht: Fakten und Fiktionen ihrer transformativen Kraft, <i>GIGA Focus Afrika</i> , 01/2016 - Kappel, Robert (2016), Rise of the "African Mittelstand", <i>GIGA Focus Afrika</i> , 05/2016 - Zizzamia, Rocco, Simone Schotte, Murray Leibbrandt, and Vimal Ranchhod (2016), Vulnerability and the Middle Class in South Africa, <i>SALDRU Working Paper</i> , 188 / NIDS Discussion Paper 2016/15.

West African Traders as Translators  
Between Chinese and African Urban Modernities

>> Team Dr. Karsten Giese, Dr. Laurence Marfaing, Dr. Alena Thiel, Jessica Wilczak

>> Duration: 2013–2018

>> Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG)

Research Questions	<p>The project investigates, with the case studies of Senegalese and Ghanaian transnational entrepreneurs in China, the kind of transnational practices that shape the encounters with and the experiences of urban Chinese modernity for various groups of West African traders. It addresses the marks of the personal experience of China left on African traders through their economic sojourns to the Chinese supply centres of global capitalism (material objects and/or abstract concepts alike) and analyses the ways in which the African traders’ experiences and interpretations of China are formed by various social actors and influenced by social formations (networks) and belief systems (religion) relevant to them.</p> <p>It seeks to understand how the traders individually select, interpret, translate, and redefine “things Chinese” (ranging from material objects to abstract concepts, lifestyles, ideologies) within the context of their home societies by enacting their social capital as members of a virtual community and in what way the discursive processes of translation and creative appropriation might impact negotiating social change and re-ordering (institutions, practices, social formations, policies) in urban West Africa in an era of accelerated and increasingly accessible economic globalisation.</p>
Contribution to International Research	<p>The combination of the different regional research capacities at the GIGA within one research team allows us to address this multidimensional research problem with the adequate regional and multidisciplinary competences and research strategies. In the field we closely cooperate with a number of individual partners from academic institutions in China, Ghana, Senegal, and Europe who have been engaged in research closely related to our proposed study.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>In order to study the socio-economic practices of the West African transnational traders with regard to their specific experiences of urban Chinese modernity and to reconstruct the original Chinese significations of the translation products within the framework of multiple modernities that can be identified in Ghana and Senegal, intensive fieldwork is conducted in Guangzhou and Yiwu as the most important destination cities for West African traders. Our multi-sited ethnography approach follows both people and ideas, when we rejoin our research subjects in Ghana and Senegal after their sojourn to China, and retrace their business contacts in China respectively. We make use of a mix of qualitative methods based on a participatory approach including narrative and open interviewing. Biographical information are included to a large extent. We evaluate the observed processes and significations of translational products against the backdrop of a range of pre-structuring factors that lie within the social, economic and political orders and local power relations insofar as they can be regarded relevant. To that end, we conduct additional desk research as well as semi-structured interviews with selected informants in key positions of society, state authorities and representatives from associations, lobby groups, and other relevant institutions.</p>
Preliminary Results	<p>Our results show that African entrepreneurs in China see China as a model regarding their entrepreneurial strategies. Especially long-term African entrepreneurs in China have a self-understanding as translators of China. However, this translation potential faces a number of obstacles as transnational African traders’ various predispositions impact their readiness to perceive, accept, and understand Chinese translation objects and recipients in the traders’ home society potentially contest integration of the travelling concept into the community.</p>

Cooperation Partners	<p>- Project partners within the Priority Programme 1448: “Adaption and Creativity in Africa”</p> <p>- Dr. Akosua Darkwah, Institute of Sociology, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana</p> <p>- Dr. Cheikh Tidiane Dieye, ENDA CACID , Dakar, Senegal</p> <p>- Prof. Dr. Heike Holbig and Dr. Ute Röschenthaler, AFRASO, University of Frankfurt, Germany</p> <p>- Prof. Gordon Mathews, Department of Anthropology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong</p> <p>- Prof. Ebrima Sall, CODESRIA, Dakar; Senegal</p> <p>- Dr. Xiao Yuhua, Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China</p> <p>- Chinese in Africa, Africans in China Research Network (CAAC)</p> <p>- ANREsca, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France</p>
Selected Events	<p>- What is Migration? On scales, Directions and Terms. Presentation at the Seminar “Research on Migration Issues – Reflecting the Researchers’ Position”, 03.11.2016, Luxembourg, (L. Marfaing)</p> <p>- “Entrepreneurs Sénégalais en Chine. Médiateurs de la Modernité Dakaroise au Quotidien”, presentation at the Conference “Innovation, Transformation and Sustainable Futures in Africa”, Dakar, 01.06.2016 (L. Marfaing).</p> <p>- “Chinese Traders in Accra, Ghana: Challenges for Community Building and Integration”, presentation at the “International Symposium on the Formation and Development of New Chinese Diasporas”, Singapore, 12.12.2015 (K. Giese).</p> <p>- “Negotiating Change: Narratives of China as Curse and Blessing in the Translation of Chinese Urban Modernity in Ghana”, presentation at the ANR EsCA’s Final Conference, Paris, 09.09.2015 (A. Thiel).</p> <p>- “Chinese – African Figures of Inbetweenes”, panrel at the 5th Congress of Asian and the Pacific Studies, Paris, 09.09.2015 (K. Giese, L. Marfaing).</p> <p>- “Impacts on the Local Other – China-Africa Traders and their Contribution to Local Development(s) in Host Societies”, presentation at the African-Asian Encounters (II), Cape Town, 26.07.2015 (K. Giese).</p> <p>- “Transnational Circulations of People, Goods and Ideas: Reception, Adaptation and Contestation” panel at the 6th European Conference on African Studies, 08.07.2015 (L. Marfaing, A. Thiel).</p>
Selected Publications	<p>- Giese, Karsten (forthc.), Chinese Traders in Ghana: The Liminality Trap and Challenges for Ethnic Formation and Integration in: Min Zhou (ed.), Contemporary Chinese Diaspora, London/New York/ Melbourne: Palgrave Mcmillan, forthcoming</p> <p>- Karsten Giese, 无心插柳柳成荫：西非中国新移民商人与当地草根社会创新的关联互动分析</p> <p>- 华人研究国际学报, in: <i>The International Journal of Diasporic Chinese Studies</i>, 8, 1, 37–55.</p> <p>- Giese, Karsten, Laurence Marfaing (eds.)(2016), <i>Entrepreneurs africains et chinois, Les impacts sociaux d’une rencontre particulière</i>, Paris: Karthala.</p> <p>- Giese, Karsten, Alena Thiel (2015), The Psychological Contract in Chinese-African Informal Labor Relations, in: <i>International Journal of Human Resource Management</i>, 26, 14, 1807–1826.</p> <p>- Giese, Karsten, Alena Thiel (2015), Chinese Factor in the Space, Place and Agency of Female Head Porters in Urban Ghana, in: <i>Social &amp; Cultural Geography</i>, 16, 4, 444–464.</p> <p>- Giese, Karsten, Alena Thiel (2014), The Vulnerable Other – Distorted Equity in Chinese-Ghanaian Employment Relations, in: <i>Ethnic and Racial Studies</i>, 37, 6, 1101–1120.</p> <p>- Karsten Giese (2013), Same-Same But Different: Chinese Traders’ Perspectives on African Labor, in: <i>China Journal</i>, 69, 134–153.</p>



>> Research Programme 4:  
Power and Ideas

RP 4

Research Projects

- Contested Leadership in International Relations: Power Politics in South America, South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa (Dr. Daniel Flandes, Dr. Hannes Ebert; Volkswagen Foundation/Schumpeter Fellowship, 2010 – 2018)
- Control of Infections: Perception of Risks and Political Agenda for Providing a Public Good (Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Hein, Dr. Julian Eckl, Anne Paschke; Leibniz Research Alliance “Infections '21”, 2016 – 2019)
- Diffusing the EU Model? The European Union's Influence on Global Regionalism (Jun-Prof. Dr. Tobias Lenz; Daimler and Benz Foundation, 2015 – 2017)
- Explaining Reluctance in International Politics: Rising Powers and Crisis Management (Dr. Sandra Destradi; Jean Monnet Fellowship, 2014 – 2017)
- Legitimate Multipolarity? (Dr. Johannes Plagemann, Prof. Dr. Heike Holbig, Prof. Dr. Amrita Narlikar; DFG, under review)
- Regional Powers Network (Dr. Miriam Prys-Hansen et al; GIGA)

Dissertations by Fellows of the GIGA Doctoral Programme

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Bandarra, Leonardo	The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Culture in Latin America: political convergence and ideas	Jun.-Prof. Dr. Tobias Lenz / Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte	FES
Ewert, Insa	The China Watchers: Perspectives of Policy Makers, Knowledge Generation and Policy Formulation within the European Institutions	Jun.-Prof. Dr. Tobias Lenz / Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte	PRIMO Marie Curie Fellowship
Franco Yanez, Clara	The politics of advocacy for maternal health: Portraying persons in transnational advocacy for and against the legalization of abortion (Mexico and Chile)	Prof. Antje Wiener / Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte	DAAD CONACYT
Medha	The Self and the Other: Islam in India's Identity and Foreign Policy	Prof. Dr. Dirk Nabers / Dr. Faisal Devji	DAAD
Mijares, Victor	Autonomy Dilemma in the Origin of UNASUR Defense Council	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Andrés Rivarola Puntigliano	DAAD / self-funded
Soliz Landivar, Ana	The Bilateral Strategic Partnerships of Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela with China	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Prof. Evan Ellis	DAAD
Velosa, Eduardo	China, the United States, and Regional Role Changes. The Cases of South America and Southeast Asia	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Dr. Leslie Wehner	DAAD
Zapata Mafla, Ximena	Foreign Policy Strategies of Andean Countries Compared: Standing towards Emerging Powers	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Prof. Steen Fryba Christensen	DAAD

>> Research Projects 4:

RP 4

*Dissertations by Associates of the GIGA Doctoral Programme*

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Gomes, Jessica	Comparing competing forms of regionalism and their impact on EU interregionalism	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Prof. Dr. Frédéric Louault	GEM-STONES PhD fellowship (Marie Skłodowska-Curie Grant)
Strautmann, Michael	Interorganisational Cooperation in Development Cooperation: An Explorative Study of Intraorganisational Determinants	Prof. Dr. Cord Jakobeit / Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Hein	Stiftung der Deutschen Wirtschaft
Strüver, Georg	Explaining Alignment in International Politics: The Case of Foreign Policy Convergence and Partnerships with China	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Prof. Dr. Patrick Köllner	Project: Religion and Conflict: On the Ambivalence of Religious Factors in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East (2008–2015), International Diffusion and Cooperation of Authoritarian Regimes – IDCAR-Network (2014–2017)

*Concluded Doctoral Studies 2016*

Name	(Working) Title	Supervisor	Funding
Burilkov, Alexandre	The Maritime Strategy of Regional Powers: China, India, Iran, and Brazil from 2001 to 2015	Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska / Prof. Dr. Henner Fürtig	HIGS (until 2013), University of Göttingen (2014–2016)
Ebert, Hannes	Change and Contestation in South Asia	Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska / Sumit Ganguly	Project: DFG Project Security Sector
Garzón, Jorge	The Problem of Regions and Regionalism in a Multipolar World	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Andrés Malamud	Friedrich Ebert Foundation (2011 – 2016)
Wojczewski, Thorsten	India and the Quest for World Order: Hegemony and Identity in India's post-Cold War Foreign Policy Discourse	Prof. Dr. Dirk Nabers / Prof. Dr. Patrick Köllner	Heinrich-Böll Foundation (2012 – 2015)

Contested Leadership in International Relations –  
Power Politics in South America, Eastern Europe,  
Asia and sub-Saharan Africa

>> Team: Dr. Daniel Flandes, Hannes Ebert  
>> Duration: 2010–2018  
>> Funding: VolkswagenStiftung, Schumpeter Fellowship

Research Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Does regional acceptance or contestation influence regional powers’ chances of success in global affairs? In short, does regional support matter?</li><li>- How do regional orders shape the global strategies of regional powers?</li><li>- How do the relations between regional and external players (the US, China, Russia, the EU and Germany) impact regional power distribution?</li><li>- Which factors motivate secondary powers to accept or contest regional powers’ leadership claims? In short, why do followers (not) follow?</li></ul>
Contribution to International Research	<p>First, the interregional comparison of the relations between regional and secondary powers explains why potential followers tend to contest regional leadership. The proposed study focuses on both the leaders and the followers (or contesters of leadership) and contributes to the theoretical IR debate on the sources of leadership.</p> <p>Second, the research project adds to the existing knowledge on the nexus of regional and global orders. It analyses the global impact of secondary powers’ regional strategies (acceptance or contestation) using a comparative perspective. A direct or indirect impact of secondary powers’ foreign policies at the global-system level would support the thesis of a multiregional world order. This view would be compatible with predictions of a systemic transformation into a “non-polar world” (Haass 2008) or a system of “multi-multipolarity” (Friedberg 1994).</p> <p>Third, the interregional comparison illustrates how different regional environments shape regional powers’ global strategies. In addition, analysis focuses on cultural and historical factors, economic interconnectedness and regional security settings.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>We compare dyads in regional relations: For instance, India vs. Pakistan, China vs. Japan, China vs. Vietnam, Brazil vs. Colombia, Russia vs. Poland and South Africa vs. Nigeria. Additionally, we analyse the bilateral relations of each of the regional and secondary powers with extra-regional powers – namely, the US, China, Russia, the EU and Germany – to capture the external influences on the regional relationship patterns. Conversely, we explore the impact of bilateral relationships with external powers and regional patterns (cooperation, competition, conflict) on the global order. Those factors assumed to be determinants of the actors’ foreign policies and, hence, of the relationships between regional and secondary powers – which are marked by different types of “contested leadership” – are the focus of the comparison: resources, interests, strategies and perceptions of foreign policy.</p>
Preliminary Results	<p>The preliminary results identify the following drivers as the decisive variables in the development of secondary powers’ foreign policy strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A secondary power’s choice of regional strategy is primarily dependent on structural drivers such as its relative position in the regional hierarchy. Direct, usually military contestation strategies correlate with a relatively symmetric distribution of power and resources between primary and secondary power. In contrast, indirect forms of contestation/opposition are predominantly observed in regions marked by high polarity in terms of political and economic resources.</li><li>- In relatively peaceful regional orders (e.g. security communities), domestic actors exert more influence on the regional strategy of a secondary power than in regions characterised by violent conflicts.</li><li>- The central explanatory factors for secondary powers’ contestation strategies in the realm of foreign policy are as follows: (a) diverging interests between the primary and secondary powers at the regional and bilateral level, (b) the regional power’s unwillingness to provide public goods, and (c) the regional power’s non-transparent defence and arms policies.</li></ul>

Cooperation Partners	<p>Brazil: BRICS Policy Center, Rio de Janeiro; Fundacao Getúlio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro; Pontifica Universidade Catolica, Rio de Janeiro, Universidade de Brasilia, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro</p> <p>- China: China Foreign Affairs University, Beijing; Tongji University, Shanghai</p> <p>- Europe: Leiden University; University of Oxford</p> <p>- India: Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi; Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi</p> <p>- Pakistan: Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad; Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad</p> <p>- South Africa: South African Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg; University of Johannesburg</p> <p>- USA, Canada: Georgetown University, Washington; Indiana University, Bloomington; Yale University MacMillan center; University of Utah, Salt Lake City; University of Waterloo, Canada</p> <p>- Venezuela, Columbia: Pontifica Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá; Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas;</p>
Selected Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- “Brasil-Colombia: ¿de vecinos distantes a parceiros estratégicos”? Lecture at the Fundacao Getúlio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro, 16.11.2015 (D. Flandes)</li><li>- “Contestacion Institucional: Colombia y la Alianza del Pacifico, presentation at the LASA Annual Conference”, San Juan, 29.05.2015 (D. Flandes).</li><li>- “Narratives on Rivalry Termination in South Asia”, presentation at the conference “Narratives on National Security”, Islamabad, 25.11.2014 (H. Ebert).</li></ul>
Selected Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Flandes, Daniel, Rafael Castro (2016), Institutional Contestation: Colombia in the Pacific Alliance, in: <i>Bulletin of Latin American Research</i>, 35, 1, 53–69.</li><li>- Strüver, Georg (2016), What Friends Are Made Of: Bilateral Linkages and Domestic Drivers of Foreign Policy Alignment with China, in: <i>Foreign Policy Analysis</i>, 12, 2, 170–191.</li><li>- Ahmad, Ishtiaq, Hannes Ebert (2015), Breaking the Equilibrium? New Leaders and Old Structures in the India-Pakistan Rivalry, in: <i>Asian Affairs: An American Review</i>, 42, 1, 46–75.</li><li>- Flandes, Daniel, Leslie Wehner (2015), Drivers of Strategic Contestation: The Case of South America, in: <i>International Politics</i>, 52, 2, 163–177.</li><li>- Flandes, Daniel, Andrew Cooper (2013), Foreign Policy Strategies of Emerging Powers in a Multipolar World: an Introductory Review; in: <i>Third World Quarterly</i>, 34, 6, 943–962.</li><li>- Flandes, Daniel, Thorsten Wojczewski (2012), Sekundärmächte als Gegenspieler regionaler Führungsmächte? (Secondary Powers as Contestants of Regional Powers?), in: Daniel Flandes, Dirk Nabers, Detlef Nolte (eds.), <i>Macht, Führung und regionale Ordnung – Theorien und Forschungsperspektiven</i> (Power, Leadership, and Regional Order – Theories and Research Perspectives), Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2012.</li></ul>

Control of Infections: Perception of Risks  
and Political Agenda for Providing a Public Good

RP 4

RP 4

- >> Team: Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Hein, Dr. Julian Eckl, Anne Paschke
- >> Duration: 2016–2019
- >> Funding: Leibniz Research Alliance “Infections 21”,

Research Questions	<p>The control of infectious diseases constitutes a public good (non-excludable/non-rivalrous); its provision depends upon non-profit seeking, mostly public investments, and thus upon political decisions. We expect that effective policies of infectious disease control depend (a) on the level of attention by the public and by policy makers to the threat of infectious diseases and (b) on the availability of cost-effective means to provide protection against these diseases.</p> <p>The project team tests the assumption that political commitment and innovative efforts (such as monitoring of international mobility; identification of pathogens and of transmission paths; the development of vaccines and antimicrobial medicines) in this field respond to cycles of public attention related to the outbreak and assumed risk of epidemics. Research is based on German policies of infectious disease control with a strong focus of their embeddedness in global developments. Being part of the multidisciplinary Leibniz Research Alliance (LRA) the project closely cooperates with biomedical research institutes as well as a number of other disciplines within the research groups. These research groups are organised according to different ways of transmission (man-to-man; air; water; vectors) to which also policies of disease control are linked (e.g.: man-to-man transmission and international mobility).</p>
Contribution to International Research	<p>As part of the LRA, the research project is linked to various activities of international cooperation (among others with two colleagues from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) and introduces a perspective of policy field analysis in international discourses so far dominated by biomedical and public health discourses. The approach will link-up with a growing volume of research on global public goods for health (see: work by Richard D. Smith and Ilona Kickbusch) applying the concept to the field of infection control.</p>
Research Design and Methods	<p>Based on expert interviews and desk research; analysis based on semi-structured interviews with asylum-seekers (infected with Tuberculosis) and “citizen science” to detect the appearance of new insect species as vectors transmitting infectious diseases by other researchers of the LRA.</p>

Preliminary Results	<p>Research has confirmed the link between attention to the threat of infectious diseases due to outbreaks of diseases and political reactions in specific cases (Ebola: Analysis of internet materials on the West-African crisis and the reaction of the international community, Tuberculosis: migrationw and the again growing incidence of Tuberculosis in Western Europe; outbreaks of legionellosis and public demands for the control of cooling-towers); furthermore different strategies of tuberculosis controls have been compared and linked to the TB situation in the immigrant’s home countries. Outbreaks of legionellosis produce a normally short-lived attention which appears to be not sufficient for attaining effective political regulations (paper by Anne Paschke). Preliminary results were presented at an international conference in London (“After the End of Diseases”, Royal College of Medicine, May 25–27, 2016).</p>
Cooperation Partners	<p>- Members of the Leibniz Research Alliance “Infections 21” (led by Research Center Borstel)</p>
Selected Events	<p>- “Access to Medicines: Who Pays for Innovation, Who Pays for the Pills”, GIGA Talk, Berlin, 14.11.2013 (W. Hein).</p>
Selected Publications	<p>- Bozorgmehr, Kayvan, Walter Bruchhausen, Wolfgang Hein, Michael Kipper, Rolf Korte, Peter Tinnemann, Oliver Razum (2014), The Global Health Concept of the German Government: Strengths, Weaknesses, and Opportunities, in: <i>Global Health Action. Current Debate</i>, 7.</p> <p>- Hein, Wolfgang, Suerie Moon (2013), <i>Informal Norms in Global Governance: Human Rights, Intellectual Property Rules and Access to Medicines</i>, Aldershot: Ashgate.</p> <p>- Hein, Wolfgang (2013), Governance and Actors in Global Health Diplomacy, in: Novotny / Kickbusch (eds.), <i>21st Century Global Health Diplomacy</i>, Singapur: World Scientific, 65–96.</p> <p>- Hein, Wolfgang (2013), Formen der Normbildung in Global Health Governance: Zwischen Multilateralismus und informellen Normbildungsprozessen (Forms of Norm Building in Global Health Governance: Between Multilateralism and Informal Norm Building Processes), in: Schapper / Fleschenberg / Kneuer (eds.), <i>Global Normen zwischen Anspruch und Wirklichkeit (Global Norms Between Aspiration and Reality)</i>, Baden-Baden: Nomos, 159–187.</p> <p>- Buse, Kent, Wolfgang Hein, Nick Drager (eds.) (2009), <i>Making Sense of Global Health Governance</i>, Basingstoke: Palgrave.</p>



## Diffusing the EU Model? The European Union's Influence on Global Regionalism

- >> Team: Prof. Dr. Tobias Lenz
- >> Duration: 2015–2017
- >> Funding: Daimler and Benz Foundation

<i>Research Questions</i>	How and under what conditions does the institutional model of the European Union (EU) influence the design of other regional organisations?
<i>Contribution to International Research</i>	<p>The first theoretical contribution is to the debate on the impact of EU foreign policy and the EU's wider influence in world politics. With the exception of a few single or comparative case studies, there has been little systematic analysis of the influence of the EU on the emergence and evolution of regional organisations, especially outside the enlargement context and its direct neighbourhood. This research project generates new data – both large-N and small-N – with which to evaluate the influence of the EU institutional model on regional institutional design elsewhere. It thereby seeks to advance our understanding of the ways in which and the conditions under which the EU affects the design of other regional organisations.</p> <p>The second theoretical contribution is to the debate in Comparative Regionalism and International Relations on the drivers of regional integration. While existing theories of regionalism primarily locate them inside the respective regions, this project focuses on one specific external driver, i.e. influence emanating from the EU. It thereby promises to enhance our understanding of the ways in which and the conditions under which such external drivers are likely to matter, and how they interact with internal conditions.</p> <p>The project also has major policy relevance. Promoting regional integration is one of the EU's main foreign policy objectives, to which substantial resources have been dedicated over the past decades. Yet we know little as to whether this objective has been achieved, and which of the EU's policy instruments has been most relevant in this respect. The project also seeks to generate policy-relevant insights into the conditions under which different EU strategies are more or less likely to succeed. Finally, it promises insights into whether the EU's attractiveness as a model has undergone change over time, with repercussions for predictions on whether the current Euro-crisis affects the EU's wider attractiveness in the world.</p>
<i>Research Design and Methods</i>	<p>The main objective of the research project is to assess the EU's influence on regional institutional design empirically based on a mixed methods design. It combines a large-N quantitative analysis of the conditions under which EU isomorphic diffusion matters cross-sectionally and over time with in-depth case studies on the causal pathways by which it affects the design of selected regional institutions.</p> <p>For the quantitative analysis, the project draws on existing data on regional institutional design). Marks et al. (forthc.) develop an index of supranationalism that captures variation in the institutional design of 35 regional organisations, including all major regional organisations in existence today, between 1950 and 2010. The delegation element of this index can be used, with minor modifications, as the dependent variable of the research project. Marks et al. (forthcoming) also provide data on many of the relevant control variables that can be used. New data collection, therefore, is largely confined to the independent variables posited by the four hypotheses. The salience of EU discourse can be estimated by drawing on the Google Ngram – a tool that is increasingly being used to measure change in global discourses (Michel et al. 2011). The collection of data on trade and investment interdependence, budget data and EU contributions as well as on EU contacts with other regional organisations has been successfully piloted for three organisations during work based mainly on existing datasets and publicly available documentation. Completing the dataset for the full 35 organisations thus appears to be feasible within the time frame of this project. The resulting dataset will be analysed using a variety of cross sectional pooled time series statistical techniques.</p>

<i>Selected Events</i>	<p>The case studies seek to detail the variety of causal pathways by which the EU institutional model affects the design process in other regional organisations. The main aim of the qualitative analysis is two-fold: first, to demonstrate how these pathways operate in regard to different regional institutions and second, to show how the diffusion of the EU institutional model is dependent on facilitating organisational characteristics in some pathways, i.e. to illustrate the 'insides' of the statistical interaction terms. The analysis will focus on three regional institutions that serve different purposes: the creation and empowerment of a regional parliament to secure organisational legitimacy, the creation of a supranational court to secure compliance with commitments, and the creation of a commission with an exclusive right to agenda-setting in order to protect the collective interest against capture by individual member states. For each of these three institutions, I plan to conduct a paired comparison that focuses respectively on a pathway whose influence is unmediated and one whose influence depends on facilitating conditions. Organisational pairs are primarily chosen on the basis of their representativeness in the larger sample – they ought to constitute typical cases. Methodologically, this analysis is based on process tracing, relying mainly on interviews with policy-makers and other relevant actors as well as on relevant primary documents.</p> <p>- "Framing Institutional Choice in International Economic Cooperation: How the European Union's Common Market Model Diffuses, lecture at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, Florence, 19.03.2016.</p> <p>- "Institutional Vanguard: European Union Influence on Regional International Organizations; presentation at the ISA Annual Conference, New Orleans, 19.02.2015.</p> <p>- "Regional Institutional Structures: Rules and Decision-Making", lecture at authors' conference, Oxford Handbook of Comparative Regionalism, Berlin, 07.06.2014</p>
<i>Selected Publications</i>	<p>- Duina, Francesco, Tobias Lenz (2016), Regionalism and Diffusion Revisited: From Final Design towards Stages of Decision-making, in: <i>Review of International Studies</i>, 42, 4, 773–797</p> <p>- Lenz, Tobias, Alexander Burilkov (2016), Institutional Pioneers in World Politics: Regional Institution Building and the Influence of the European Union, in: <i>European Journal of International Relations</i>, online first 9.11.2016, DOI: 10.1177/1354066116674261</p> <p>- Lenz, Tobias (2016), Frame Diffusion: How European Union-type Common Markets Have Spread Around the World, in: <i>EUI Working Papers MWP</i>, 06, 1–25</p> <p>- Lenz, Tobias, Jeanine Bezuijen, Liesbet Hooghe, Gary Marks (2014), Patterns of International Organization: Task Specific vs. General Purpose, in: <i>Politische Vierteljahresschrift, Special Issue</i> 49, 131–156.</p> <p>- Jetschke, Anja, Tobias Lenz (2013), Does Regionalism Diffuse? A New Research Agenda for the Study of Regional Organizations, in: <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i>, 20, 4, 626–637.</p> <p>- Lenz, Tobias (2013), EU Normative Power and Regionalism: Ideational Diffusion and Its Limits, in: <i>Cooperation and Conflict</i>, 48, 2, 211–228.</p> <p>- Lenz, Tobias (2012), Spurred Emulation: The EU and Regional Integration in Mercosur and SADC, in: <i>West European Politics</i>, 35, 1, 155–174.</p> <p>- Jetschke, Anja, Tobias Lenz (2011), Vergleichende Regionalismusforschung und Diffusion: Eine neue Forschungsagenda (Comparative Research on Regionalism and Diffusion: A new Research Agenda), in <i>Politische Vierteljahresschrift</i>, 52, 3, 448–474.</p>

Explaining Reluctance in International Politics:  
Rising Powers and Crisis Management

- >> Team Dr. Sandra Destradi
- >> Duration: 2014–2017
- >> Funding: Jean Monnet Fellowship, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute; GIGA

Research Questions	The project asks why rising powers are often reluctant in their regional policies and in the provision of global public goods and what the consequences of their reluctance are. To this end, the project compares India and Germany, which have unequivocally emerged as the regional powers in South Asia and Europe, respectively, and can also be considered rising powers in global politics. Despite radically diverging regional context conditions – with Europe being the most integrated and South Asia the arguably less integrated region in the world – these two countries have displayed a strikingly similar reluctance to make use of their predominance in terms of power capabilities to emerge as leading actors within their regions and to shape regional governance mechanisms. The project focuses, first, on the conceptualisation of reluctance and links it with theoretical discussions on leadership and hegemony in International Relations. It then develops a range of hypotheses on the causes for reluctance and tests them for selected cases of crisis management on the part of India and Germany. Finally, it will discuss the impact of rising powers' reluctance on regional and/or global governance.
Contribution to International Research	The project contributes to the ongoing research on rising powers in world politics. By focusing on cases of crisis management, it connects the fields of International Relations and Security Studies / Peace and Conflict Studies.
Research Design and Methods	The project is conceptualised as an intra- and cross-regional qualitative comparison of cases of conflict management in South Asia and Europe. In order to test the hypotheses on the explanations for reluctance, the project will apply a range of qualitative methods. For the analysis of ideational factors and foreign-policy makers' perceptions, a qualitative content analysis of official documents will be carried out, complemented by an assessment of primary and secondary sources. The results of the analysis will be triangulated with semi-structured expert interviews with policy makers in the relevant ministries and with local observers.
Preliminary Results	In a first step, the project developed a conceptualisation of reluctance by identifying the concept's semantic field and discussing how reluctance relates to the similar but distinct notions of exceptionalism, isolationism, under-aggression, and under-balancing (concept reconstruction); on that basis, two constitutive dimensions of reluctance were identified: hesitation and recalcitrance (concept building). A preliminary analysis of Germany's recent approach to crisis management in Europe and the European neighbourhood in the cases of the Eurozone crisis (2009–15), Libya (2011), and Ukraine (2014–15) reveals that Germany was initially reluctant (i.e., hesitant and recalcitrant vis-à-vis the demands articulated by others). Over time, however, reluctance gradually declined in the fields of economic/financial policy as well as security. Among possible explanations for reluctance, the challenge of dealing with competing expectations articulated by global, regional, and domestic actors stands out.

Selected Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- “Responsibility and Reluctance: A Fundamental Tension in Emerging Powers' Approach to Global Governance”, presentation at the ISA's 58th Annual Convention, Baltimore, 23.02.2017 (S. Destradi).</li><li>- “A Reluctant Power? Assessing and Explaining Reluctance in India's Foreign Policy”, presentation at the ISA's 58th Annual Convention, Baltimore, 22.02.2017 (S. Destradi)</li><li>- “Reluctance as a Typical Feature of Rising Powers' Approach to Global and Regional Governance? Lessons from India”, presentation at workshop “Asia's Challenges to Liberal Norms in the Contemporary International Order”, Warwick, 11.01.2017 (S. Destradi).</li><li>- “Rising India's Foreign Policy under Prime Minister Modi”, Panel Discussion as part of the India Week Hamburg, 04.11.2015 (A. Narlikar, S. Destradi, J. Plagemann).</li><li>- “Not So Reluctant Anymore? Germany's Approach to the Ukraine Crisis”, presentation at the congress of the Deutsche Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft (DVPW), Duisburg, 25.09.2015 (S. Destradi).</li><li>- “A Reluctant Regional Power: Explaining India's Foreign and Security Policy in South Asia”, presentation at the Conference “Changing Asia: Perspectives on Regional and Global Cooperation”, Hamburg, 17.04.2015 (S. Destradi).</li></ul>
Selected Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Destradi, Sandra (2017), Reluctance in International politics: A conceptualization, in: <i>European Journal of International Relations</i>, 23, 2017, 2, 315–340.</li><li>- Destradi, Sandra (2017), India's Reluctant Approach to R2P: Lessons from Perilous Interventions, in: <i>Global Responsibility to Protect</i>, 9, 2, 229–236</li><li>- Destradi, Sandra (2017), Rising Powers in World Politics, in: <i>Oxford Bibliographies in International Relations</i>, New York: Oxford University Press.</li><li>- Destradi, Sandra (2015), Reluctant Powers: A Concept-Building Approach and an Application to the Case of Germany, <i>RSCAS Working Paper</i> 2015/46.</li></ul>

Legitimate Multipolarity?

- >> Team : Dr. Johannes Plagemann, Prof. Dr. Heike Holbig, Prof. Dr. Amrita Narlikar
- >> Duration: 2017–2020
- >> Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG; under review)

Research Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- What are the precise challenges to and opportunities for greater political legitimacy in existing global governance institutions under conditions of multipolarity?</li><li>- In how far do contemporary discourses in China and India reflect upon and provide intellectual resources for the resolution of legitimacy problems under conditions of multipolarity, as identified in the first research question.</li></ul>
Contribution to International Research	The project pursues two principal objectives, each relating to a gap in the respective literature, which together contribute to a truly global dialogue on political legitimacy under non-ideal circumstances. (i). Legitimate Multipolarity provides the first systematic identification of the particular challenges and benefits today's multipolarity entails from the perspective of political legitimacy. The project thereby contributes to developing criteria for increasing the legitimacy of our multipolar world beyond actor-centred approaches from International Ethics. (ii). Legitimate Multipolarity systematically analyses legitimization strategies of China and India within global governance institutions under conditions of multipolarity. In particular, the project asks if and how contemporary evocations of the histories of political thought in China and India conceptualise political orders characterised by an asymmetric distribution of power between larger and smaller states (or civilisations) as legitimate. Based on (i) and (ii) Legitimate Multipolarity debates the potential for greater politico-institutional legitimacy compatible with both globalisation's increasing interconnectedness and the enduring fact of multipolarity in global affairs.
Research Design and Methods	Legitimate Multipolarity consists of two work packages, each of which answers one of the research questions. First, the project identifies the distinctive opportunities and problems multipolarity entails through case studies of global governance institutions (broadly defined) under conditions of multipolarity. Based on David Beetham's conceptualisation of legitimacy, the project assesses the legitimacy of global governance institutions from three case studies in three different arenas of global governance (2008-2016), which together characterise today's complex multipolarity: (a) global public good provision via WTO negotiations, (b) club good provision via rising powers' prioritisation of their respective neighbourhoods (India's "Act East Policy", China's "Silk Route" initiative), and (c) the provision of alternative orders via minilateral alliances and new institutions.

	Whereas (a) stands for rising powers' new role in traditional cooperation schemes, (b) refers to rising powers' capacity in forging legitimate leader-follower relationships as well as their frequently upheld claim for regional leadership. Finally, (c) incorporates a central tenet of multipolar order by way of looking into the legitimacy of alternative cooperation schemes. These fora are either exclusive clubs for rising powers (BRICS, IBSA), or they are led by rising powers and open to other countries (AIIB), or they have been created specifically in order to accommodate rising powers (G20). With the BRICS forum, the AIIB, and the G20 the project will consider cases from all three types. In the second work package the Legitimate Multipolarity systematically analyses legitimization strategies within two rising powers (India and China) with regard to the respective stances toward legitimacy gap as identified in WP1. Here, a mixed method approach serves the research interest best: discourse analyses of official documents, speeches and grey literature will be complemented by qualitative analysis of elite opinion (small-n interview research) and historical research into the evolution of political ideas regarding legitimacy in international contexts.
Cooperation Partners	- Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), India
Selected Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Destradi, Sandra and Plagemann, Johannes (2015). Soft Sovereignty, Rising Powers and Subnational Foreign Policy-Making: The Case of India. <i>Globalizations</i>. 21 January 2015, doi: 10.1080/14747731.2014.1001596.</li><li>- Plagemann, Johannes (2015). <i>Cosmopolitanism in a Multipolar World</i>. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.</li><li>- Culp, Julian and Plagemann, Johannes (2014). Hooray for Global Justice? Emerging Democracies in a Multipolar World. <i>Global Justice: Theory Practice Rhetoric</i> 7, 39–66.</li><li>- Holbig, Heike (2014). Shifting Ideologies of Research Funding. The CPC's National Planning Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences. <i>Journal of Current Chinese Affairs</i>, 43, 2, 13–32.</li><li>- Holbig, Heike (2013). Ideology after the end of ideology. China and the quest for autocratic legitimation. <i>Democratization</i>, 20:1, 61–81.</li><li>- Narlikar, Amrita (2017). India's Role in Global Governance: a Modi-fication?, in: <i>International Affairs</i>. 93, 1, 93–111.</li><li>- Narlikar, Amrita and Narlikar, Aruna (2014). <i>Bargaining with a rising India: Lessons from the Mahabharata</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</li><li>- Narlikar, Amrita (Ed.) (2013). Special Issue: Negotiating the rise of new powers. <i>International Affairs</i> 89 (3), iii–ix, 561–792.</li><li>- Narlikar, Amrita (2010a). Introduction. In Amrita Narlikar (Ed.), <i>Deadlocks in Multilateral Negotiations</i>, 1–22. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</li><li>- Narlikar, Amrita (2010b). <i>New Powers: How to become one and how to manage them</i>. London: Hurst; New York: Oxford University Press.</li></ul>



Regional Powers Network

- >> Team: Dr. Miriam Prys-Hansen, Dr. Pascal Abb, Prof. Dr. Joachim Betz, Alexandr Burilkov, Dr. Hannes Ebert, Dr. Daniel Flandes, Prof. Dr. Henner Fürtig, Prof. Dr. Robert Kappel, Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte, Dr. Johannes Plagemann
- >> Duration: 2008–2017
- >> Funding: Leibniz Competition, Fritz Thyssen Foundation, GIGA

Research Questions	The Regional Powers Network is guided by one overarching research question: How is the rise of actors such as Brazil, China, India or South Africa influencing regional and global power shifts? In its ongoing research, the RPN network is seeking to focus its research agenda. Questions regarding the “differentiation of power”, from an actor-centred as well as from a structural perspective, will now come to the fore. To date, the RPN’s research has been oriented towards states. The effects of globalisation and crises, however, require the analysis of new or strengthened actor constellations at the national, international as well as transnational levels.
Contribution to International Research	The project has successfully established a network of leading European and extra-European research institutions, all of which demonstrate a specific competence in the fields of international relations and area studies with regard to non-European regions (Africa, Asia, Latin America, Middle East). Furthermore, the project is contributing to the development and empirical application of theories in the field of international relations, from the viewpoint of comparative area studies, through numerous publications and conference papers.
Research Design and Methods	The topic “regional powers” can only be meaningfully analysed using divergent explanatory approaches within international relations. The RPN research network is defined by the research topic, a shared research question, and its linkages to specific research traditions (international relations, area studies), but not by a joint theoretical approach to international relations. We assume that within such a large research network, a pluralism of theory and methodology offers the best possibilities for generating knowledge.
Preliminary Results	The RPN organisers held six international RPN conferences between 2008 and 2013. As a result of these conferences, the network members’ awareness of demographic, economic, and political shifts in influence between established and emergent powers has increased significantly. The participating researchers have analysed emergent regional powers across policy fields and regions – particularly in Asia, but also in Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East. This interaction and collaboration shall continue through further conferences and joint projects.

Cooperation Partners	- Members of the RPN are situated in 60 different institutions in over 20 countries - Additional partners, among others: Centre for Rising Powers (University of Cambridge)
Selected Events	- “India’s Rise in a Changing International System”, joint event of Chatham House and GIGA, Hamburg, 13.01.2017. - Ende des Aufstiegs? BRICS-Gipfel in Indien, GIGA Forum, Hamburg, 12.10.2016 (M. Prys) - “The Dragon and the Elephant meet the Jaguars: China and India in Latin America”, joint conference of FGV, PUC-RIO, and GIGA, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 06.-07.10.2016 (D. Nolte). - “Rising Powers and Contested Orders in the Multipolar System”, 6th RPN Conference at the PUC-Rio/BRICS Policy Center, Rio de Janeiro, 19.–20.09.2013. - “De-centering Regional Power: The Role of Non-State Actors in Global Power Shifts”, 5th RPN Conference at the GIGA, Hamburg, 08.–10.12.2011. - “Emerging Regional Powers and Global Redistribution”, 4th RPN Conference at the Stellenbosch Institute for Advanced Studies, Stellenbosch, 06.–07.09.2010.
Selected Publications	- Prys-Hansen, Miriam, and Detlef Nolte (2016), BRICS und IBSA: Die Clubs der aufsteigenden Mächte verlieren an Glanz, <i>GIGA Focus Global</i> , 05/2016. - Prys, Miriam, Thorsten Wojczewski (2015), Rising Powers, NGOs and North-South Relations in Global Climate Governance: The Case of Climate Finance, in: <i>Politikon: South African Journal of Political Studies</i> , 42, 1, 93–111. - Flandes, Daniel, Andrew Cooper (eds) (2013), Foreign Policy Strategies of Emerging Powers in a Multipolar World, in: <i>Third World Quarterly (Special Issue)</i> , 34, 6. - Prys, Miriam (2013), India and South Asia in the World: on the Embeddedness of Regions in the International System and its consequences for regional powers, in: <i>International Relations of the Asia-Pacific</i> , 13, 2, 267–299. - Destradi, Sandra (2012), <i>Indian Foreign and Security Policy in South Asia: Regional Power Strategies</i> , London: Routledge. - Flandes, Daniel, Thorsten Wojczewski (2012), Sekundärmächte als Gegenspieler regionaler Führungsmächte? (Secondary Powers as Contestants of Regional Powers?), in: Daniel Flandes, Dirk Nabers, Detlef Nolte (eds.), <i>Macht, Führung und regionale Ordnung – Theorien und Forschungsperspektiven</i> (Power, Leadership, and Regional Order – Theories and Research Perspectives), Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2012. - Nel, Philip, Dirk Nabers, Melanie Hanif (2012), Regional Powers and Global Redistribution, in: <i>Global Society, special issue</i> , 26, 3, 279–287. - Prys, Miriam (2012), <i>Redefining Regional Power in International Relations: Indian and South African perspectives</i> , <i>Garnet Series</i> , London, New York: Routledge.



// ANNEX

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Hansing, Katrin, Prof. Dr.	Pfeiffer, Birte, Dr.	
Hirseland, Aline-Sophia	Plagemann, Johannes, Dr.	(as of 31.12.2016)

(as of 31.12.2016)

GIGA Annex 2017

>> Engagement in Professional Associations

Area-specific Associations:

Africa–Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies (AEGIS)	Institutional membership
African Studies Association in Germany (Vereinigung für Afrikawissenschaften in Deutschland, VAD)	Hosting of secretariat
CrossArea. Association for Transregional Studies, Comparative Area Studies, and Global Studies (Verband für Transregionale Studien, Vergleichende Area Studies und Global Studies)	Institutional membership
European Alliance for Asian Studies (Asia Alliance)	Prof. Dr Patrick Köllner: board member
European Association for Middle Eastern Studies (EURAMES)	Prof. Dr. Henner Fürtig: council member
Euro–Latin American Network of Governability for Development (Red Euro–Latinoamericana de Gobernabilidad para el Desarrollo, RedGob)	Institutional membership
European Council for Social Research on Latin America (Consejo Europeo de Investigaciones Sociales de América Latina, CEISAL)	Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte: vice president
German Association for Asian Studies (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Asienkunde, DGA)	Hosting of secretariat; Dr. Karsten Giese: executive board member; Dr. Margot Schüller: deputy chair person; Dr. Günter Schucher, editor of DGA journal ASIEN
German Association of Latin American Studies (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutsche Lateinamerika-Forschung, ADLAF)	Hosting of secretariat; Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte: president

German Middle East Studies Association for Contemporary Research and Documentation (Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft Vorderer Orient, DAVO)	Institutional membership
Latin American Political Science Association (Asociación Latinoamericana de Ciencia Política, ALACIP)	Dr. Mariana Llanos: secretary general
World Congress of Middle East Studies (WOCMES)	Prof. Dr. Henner Fürtig: advisory board member

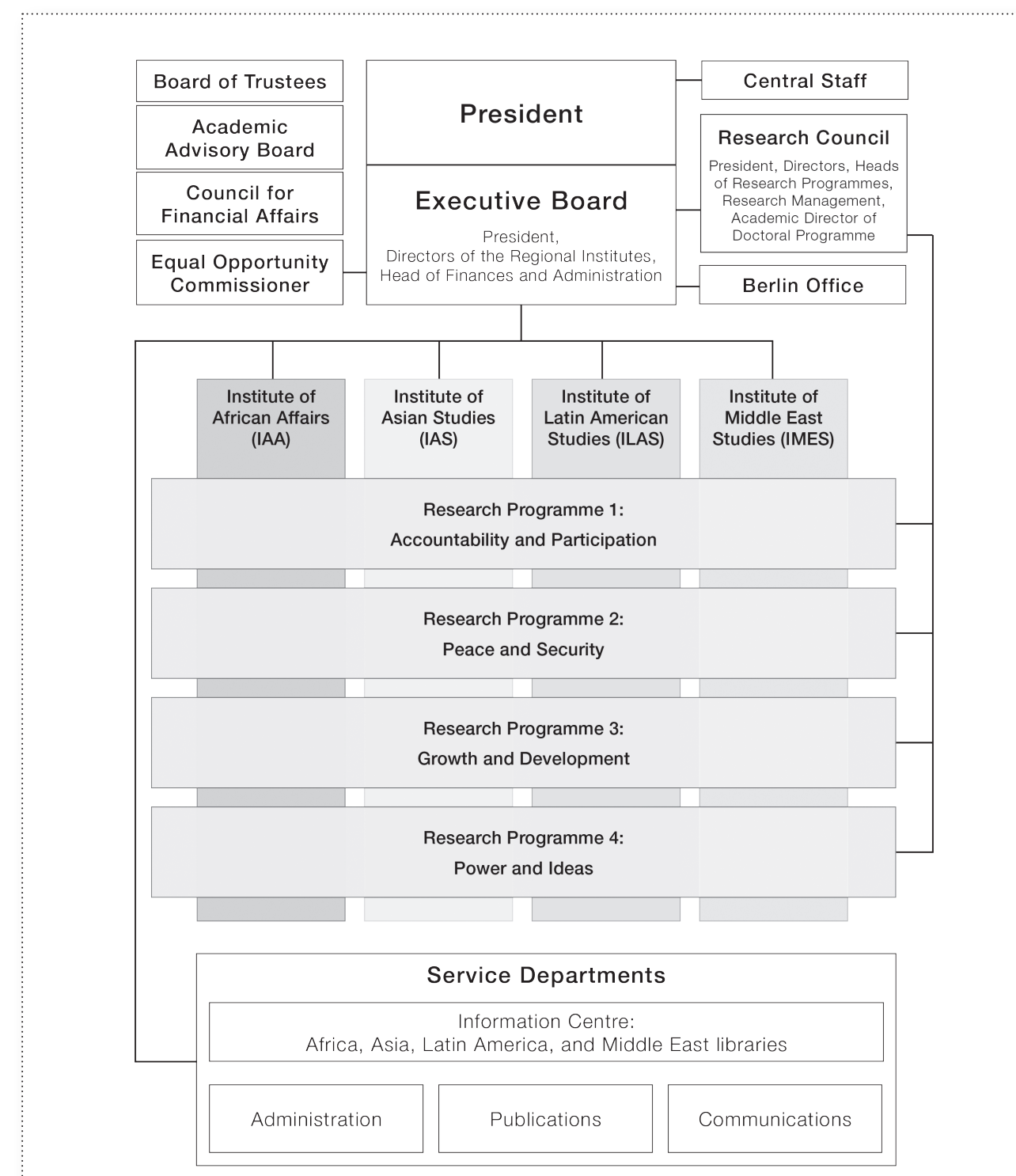
Thematic and Disciplinary Associations:

European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI)	Institutional membership
European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR)	Institutional membership
German Political Science Association (Deutsche Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, DVPW)	Prof. Dr. Patrick Köllner: co-speaker of working group “Democracy Research”; Jun-Prof. Dr. Tobias Lenz: co-speaker of thematic group “Comparative Regionalism Research”
Other associations such as International Studies Association (ISA), American Political Science Association (APSA), International Political Science Association (IPSA), Verein für Socialpolitik, American Economic Association (AEA), Midwest Political Science Association (MPSA), European Union Studies Association (EUSA), European International Studies Association (EISA)	Individual memberships of GIGA researchers

(as of 31 December 2016)



## >> GIGA Organisational Chart



The GIGA is one of the leading European research institutes for area studies and comparative area studies. It is a publicly funded institute and a foundation under the civil law of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg. As a member of the Leibniz Association, the GIGA is committed to academic excellence and research-based knowledge transfer.

The GIGA stands for:

- Excellent research on political, economic and social developments in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East, combined with
- Innovative comparative approaches along cross-cutting themes
- Active knowledge transfer to decision-makers in the political, economic and societal spheres and to the general public
- Extensive provision of information through the GIGA information centre, the largest non-university information centre for area studies and comparative area studies in Germany

The GIGA is a member of the








President: Prof. Dr. Amrita Narlikar

Chair Person of the Board of Trustees: State Councillor Dr. Eva Gümbel

Chair Person of the Academic Advisory Board: Prof. Dr. Michael Zürn

# G I G A

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-  Institute of Asian Studies
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