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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-, infra-, 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
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 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 which drivers 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 Rwanda 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 Coopération of Authoritarian Regimes (IDCAR) network, financed through the successful acquisition of third-party funding in the Lebniz 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 conferences held at which we were able to discuss 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 (Banks/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, and institutional aspects of authoritarian regimes contributed to overcoming the sometimes all-too-harm 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 many of the 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 factors, such as politics, socio-economic conditions and networks of power. 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 10), funded by the German Foundation for Peace Research (DFP). 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 fieldwork 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 conflict and region, identity and mobilisation, and material reproduction. The researchers stayed in the Northern towns Irbid, Matraj 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 Syrian. This would not have been possible without the profound context-sensitive knowledge of the country and the region that characterises GIGAs global approach, and the close ties with local partners the GIGA Institute of Middle East Studies has built up over many years. Insights from the first phase of field research have been shared via the GIGAs flagship publication for knowledge transfer, the GIGA Focus Series (Bank 2016) and presented, inter alia, at the conference “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 the 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 crisis, a situation in one of the most important conflict regions on earth. 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, 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 conferences held at which we were able to discuss 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
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 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 (Nolte/Hanfl (eds.) 2012) and addressed the contestation between regional powers, and secondary and tertiary states (Flemes/Lobel 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 the 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 multilateral 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.
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 are designed in a way that 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 in charge of the development of research programmes and formulate 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 the Advisory Board, the Board of Trustees, the Academic Council, the Finance Committee (the 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 contests. 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 accountabil- ity 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 behave 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 impairs 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 mecha- nisms 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. Deteriora- tion 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 func- tioning 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 and opposition. 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 formats 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 eco- nomic 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 intra-state 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 in- ternational violence and security trends. Its members analyse the role of local, national, regional, and interna- tional actors in peace and conflict by integrating qualita- tive 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 con- flicts 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 inter- national 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 pros- pects 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 countries such as the Angolan economy; 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 previa-
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 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 Noite, Dr. Jana Warkotsch; EC FP7, 2012 – 2017)
- Ethnic Voting in Latin America (Prof. Dr. Detlef Noite, 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. María José Llanos (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. Janin Lay; EC FP7, 2012 – 2017)
- Polities beyond Borders: The New Dynamics of Emigrant Politics and Policies in Latin America (Prof. Dr. Bert Hoffmann, 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 Noite, 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

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<td>A Comparative Analysis of First Ladies in Latin America, 1990 – 2014</td>
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<td>Roewer, Richard</td>
<td>From Freedom Movement to Governing Party in Times of Democratic Transition and Consolidation: A Comparative Analysis of Myanmar’s</td>
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Dissertations by Associates of the GIGA Doctoral Programme

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<td>The Development Concept of „Buen Vivir“ and Its Institutions- An Analysis of the Political Economy of Ecuador’s Transformation Policy</td>
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<td>Project: Middle East Monarchies: A Configurational Comparison of Breakdown and Survival since 1945 (2012–2015)</td>
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<td>Tibi Weber, Cordula</td>
<td>Explaining the Role of Courts in New Democracies: The Cases of Chile and Paraguay</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Hein</td>
<td>Judicial (In) dependence in New Democracies (2011–2015)</td>
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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?

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, situations and effective measures of fighting corruption. The main aim of ANTICORRP is to address this gap by undertaking 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.

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 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 under 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 under 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.

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Ethnic Voting in Latin America

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
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.

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-descendant and Afro-Brazilian candidates.

Selected Publications
- Nolte, Detlef (2015), Lateinamerika: Flexible Verfassungen und starre Machtstrukturen (Latin America: Flexible Constitutions and Rigid Power Structures), GIGA Focus Lateinamerika, 08/2015
Every Immigrant Is an Emigrant: How Migration Policies Shape the Paths to Immigration

Overarching Research Question: How do policies define the chances of immigrants/emigrants becoming/remaining an integral part of their receiving and sending polities?

Research Questions to be answered by subsequent phases of research:

- What are the migration policies of the countries under study across three world regions?
- How are those migration policies linked to each other (i.e. immigration policy, migrant policy, access to citizenship, emigration policy, emigrant policies, and retention of citizenship for emigrants)?
- Is there coherence between these policies (i.e. in migration policy as a field)?
- Are overarching principles observable through configurations? What is the interaction that occurs within policy configurations over time?
- How are guiding principles of migration policy created and institutionalised?
- Which guiding principles for migration policy are balanced in distinct policy mixes?

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.

Research Design and Methods

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).

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.

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Selected Events:
- “Migration and Democracy”, Expert Session at the IAPSS World Congress 2016, Berlin, 05.04.2016 (L. Pedroza)
- “How Extensions of Voting Rights to Immigrants Rescue the Best of Citizenship”, presentation at the Participate European Union Project Closing Conference, Prato, Italy, 25.07.2015 (L. Pedroza)
- Pedroza, Luicy, Pau Palop, and Bert Hoffmann (2016), Neue Nähe: Die Politik der Staaten Lateinamerikas zu ihren Emigranten, GIGA Focus Lateinamerika, 03/2016.
- Pedroza, Luicy, Pau Palop, and Bert Hoffmann (2016), Emigrant Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago de Chile: FLASCO Chile.
- Pedroza, Luicy (2015), Electoral Rights in Mexico, EUDO Citizenship Observatory on Citizenship.

Selected Publications:
International Diffusion and Cooperation of Authoritarian Regimes – IDCAR-Network

Research Questions
- How do international diffusion and cooperation impact on different authoritarian regimes?
- How do authoritarian diffusion and cooperation among authoritarian regimes operate as power maintaining mechanisms?

Contributed to International Research
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 2016; Fuddington 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 institutionalized by an academic exchange programme and a substantive research unit at the GIGA.

Preliminary Results
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.

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 ideology similarly 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 Democratization: Is it Really All About Authoritarian Co-operation?’. Furthermore, IDCAR members organized 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.

Cooperation
- Germany: Prof. Dr. Aurel Croissant (U. Heidelberg), Prof. Dr. Thomas Demmelhuber (U. Erlangen), Prof. Dr. Marianne Kreuer (U. Hildesheim), Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Merkel (WZB, Berlin), Prof. Dr. Julia Grauwegel, Prof. Dr. Bert Hoffmann, Dr. Thomas Richter, Dr. Christian von Soest, Georg Strüver
- Europe: Prof. Dr. Julia Bader (U. Amsterdam), Prof. Dr. May Darwich (U. Durham), Prof. Dr. Marlies Glasius (U. Amsterdam), Dr. Oisin Tansey (King’s College London), Prof. Dr. Laurence Whitehead (U. Oxford)
- US-Canada: Prof. Dr. Jason Brownlee (U. Texas/Austin), Prof. Dr. Valerie Bunce (Cornell University), Prof. Dr. Karrie Koesel (U. Oregon), Prof. Dr. Christoph H. Stiefes (U. Colorado/Denver), Prof. Dr. Lucan Way (U. Toronto), Prof. Dr. Kurt Weyland (U. Texas/Austin)

Funding: Leibniz Competition

Selected Events
- “How Egypt and Uzbekistan Seek to Legitimize Repression: The Framing of Massacres in Andijon and Cairo”, MESA Boston, 20.11.2016 (M. Josua)
- Panel at the DAVO Congress, “Generating Support for Authoritarian Rule: Comparative Perspectives II”, Tübingen, 08.10.2016
- “Comparing Legitimation Strategies in Russia and other Post-Soviet Countries”, ISA Atlanta, 17.03.2016 (C. von Soest, J. Grauwegel)
- Bank, André, Maria Josua (2017), More Stable Together: The International Dimensions of Authoritarian Rule, in: GIGA Focus Global, 02/2017
- Josua, Maria (2017), Legitimation Towards Whom? Managing the Legitimacy Crisis in Algeria During the Arab Uprisings, in: Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft, online first, 20.02.2017, doi: https://doi.org/10.1007/s12286-017-0331-3
- Darwich, May (2016), The Ontological (In)security of Similarity: Wahhabism versus Islamism in Saudi Foreign Policy, in: Foreign Policy Analysis, 12, 3, 469–488
- Josua, Maria (2016), Co-optation Reconsidered: Authoritarian Regime Legitimation Strategies in the Jordanian “Arab Spring”, in: Middle East Law and Governance, 8, 1, 32–56
- Strüver, Georg (2016), What Friends Are Made Of: Bilateral Linkages and Domestic Drivers of Foreign Policy Alignment with China, in: Foreign Policy Analysis, 12, 2, 170–194
- Josua, Maria, Mirjam Eidel (2015): To Repress or Not to Repress – Regime Survival Strategies in the Arab Middle East”, Northhampton, USA, 11.11.2016 (A. Bank)
- Josua, Maria, Mirjam Eidel (2015): To Repress or Not to Repress – Regime Survival Strategies in the Arab Spring, in: Journal of International Relations and Development, 18, 556 –574.
- Josua, Maria, Mirjam Eidel (2015): To Repress or Not to Repress – Regime Survival Strategies in the Arab Spring, in: Journal of International Relations and Development, 18, 556 –574.
- Josua, Maria, Mirjam Eidel (2015): To Repress or Not to Repress – Regime Survival Strategies in the Arab Spring, in: Journal of International Relations and Development, 18, 556 –574.
- Josua, Maria, Mirjam Eidel (2015): To Repress or Not to Repress – Regime Survival Strategies in the Arab Spring, in: Journal of International Relations and Development, 18, 556 –574.
- Josua, Maria, Mirjam Eidel (2015): To Repress or Not to Repress – Regime Survival Strategies in the Arab Spring, in: Journal of International Relations and Development, 18, 556 –574.
Political Regimes, Reduction of Poverty and Inequality

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:

- How and why do redistribution and pro-poor policies differ between political regimes (democracies, autocracies, hybrid regimes)?
- Which policy or policy mix is most effective for poverty alleviation in specific regimes?
- Which political conditions are effective institutional arrangement for poverty reduction?

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. 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:

- assess the relationship between poverty/inequality and regime type;
- examine which policies are most likely to be adopted by specific regime types; and
- analyse the differences in the effectiveness and efficiency of specific policies under different regime types.

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.

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

Research Questions
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 policies” – that is, the interaction of homeland political actors with emigrants – play out in the adoption of these policies?

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 policies of the countries of origin.

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.

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.

Research Design and Methods
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. EMPI), 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.

Preliminary Results
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. 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”.

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 (EMPI) confirms that the LAC region has 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.

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.

Cooperation
- Jean-Michel Lafleur, CEDEM, Université de Liège, Belgium
- Prof. Dr. Marco Martiniello, CEDEM, Université de Liège, Belgium
- Prof. Dr. Günther Malhold, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP), Berlin, Germany
- Prof. em. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Puhl, Department of Political Science, Goethe Universität Frankfurt, Germany

Selected Events
- “Descriptive and Substantive Representation of Non-resident Citizens in the Parliaments of Ecuador and Colombia”, ECPR General Conference, 09.09.2016, Prague (P. García)
- “La Representación Especial de Emigrantes en los Parlamentos de Ecuador y Colombia”, 8º Congreso Internacional CEISAL 28.06.2016, Salamanca (P. García)
- “Expert Session “Migration and Democracy”, International Association for Political Science Students (APSSS) World Congress, 05.04.2016, Berlin (L. Pedroza)

Selected Publications
- Pedroza, Luicy (2017), Gasoline into Fire: Mexico’s Internal Unrest Meets External Threats, GIGA Focus Latin America, 01/2017
- Pedroza, Luicy, Pau Palop Graci, Bert Hoffmann (2016), Calling Abroad: Latin America Rethreshes Its Emigrant Policies, GIGA Focus Latin America, 03/2016

Team: Prof. Dr. Bert Hoffmann, Pau Palop García, Dr. Luicy Pedroza
Duration: 2014–2017
Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG)
The (In)stability of Presidential Term Limits in Africa and Latin America: Assessing the Impact of Tenure-Rule Reforms on the Political Regime

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?

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.

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

Contribution to International Research
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Research Questions
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Cooperation
- 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

Team: Dr. Mariana Llanos, Charlotte Heyl
Duration: 2017–2020
Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG)
The Institutional Presidency in Latin America

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 characterized 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 tool to improve their informational, administrative and control capacities, particularly in dealing with their cabinets and the institutional environment in which they act.

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 which focuses on coalition experiences, sheds light on the “executive toolbox” that is available to the different heads of state for building legislative majorities (Palet, Pereira and Power 2011). Our analysis highlights a specific tool herein that previous studies have not yet explored: the strategic redesign of the presidential agencies, presidential cabinets, ministerial coalitions, legislative coalitions, political parties, economic indicators, presidential popularity, presidential resignations, among others. 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.

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 (particularlly, 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.

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.

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

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.

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; Rath 2005, for sceptical positions: Abdih et al 2008; Chami et al 2008; Kapur 2003); on the efforts to overcome the racial stratification in ethnically heterogeneous 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; Rath 2005; for sceptical 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 heterogeneous societies (de la Fuente 1995, 1999, Helg 1995; Robaina 1990).

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”.

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; Rath 2005, for sceptical positions: Abdih et al 2008; Chami et al 2008; Kapur 2003); on the efforts to overcome the racial stratification in ethnically heterogeneous 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; Rath 2005; for sceptical 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 heterogeneous societies (de la Fuente 1995, 1999, Helg 1995; Robaina 1990).

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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 – 2019)
- 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, Sabine Kurtenbach, Prof. Dr. Andreas Mehler, Dr. Julia Strasheim; 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, Georg Strüver; BMZ, GIZ, 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 Rettkerg; AvH, 2015 – 2017)

Dissertations by Fellows of the GIGA Doctoral Programmes

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<td>Project: CRC 700, Governing People's Safety in Areas of Extremely Limited Statehood</td>
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Against all Odds – Youth in Post-War Societies

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 they 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.

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 nested design. As a second step, we scored the 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 they 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.

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).
Envisioning Peace – Transforming Conflict

Research Questions
How to recognise, address and transform conflict by exploring three separate but interrelated key topics (violence, resources, justice)?
- What are the root causes and consequences of violent acts? Who envisions peace? For whom?
- 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?
- 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?

Contribution to International Research
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, they 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.

Research Design and Methods
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.

Cooperation Partners
- Prof. Angelika Rettberg, Universidad de los Andes, Colombia
- Prof. Anika Oettler, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany
- Prof. Thomas, Fischer, Katholische Universität Eichstätt, Germany
- Prof. Carolina Galindo, Universidad del Rosario, Colombia
- Prof. José Manuel Salamanca, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia

Selected Events
- "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).

Selected Publications
- Kurtenbach, Sabine (2017), Kein Patentrezept – aber ein globales Friedenskonzept, GIGA Focus Global, 05/2017.
Extracting justice? Exploring the Role of FPIC and Consultation, and Compensation Related to Socio-environmental Conflicts in Latin America

Research Questions
- 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?
- To what extent and through what specific practices do affected peoples influence the outcome of the consultation and consent processes?
- 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?
- How do different forms of compensation and benefit-sharing practices condition processes of participation and influence socio-environmental conflicts?
- To what extent, and under which conditions, do consultation, benefit-sharing and mitigation practices provoke conflicts and frictions between and within local communities?

Research Design and Methods
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.

Cooperation
- Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim, Norway
- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA
- Norwegian Innovation Fund for Fossil Energy, Norway
- Processo de Comunidades Negras de Colombia (PCON), Colombia
- Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS), Mexico
- Observatorio de conflictos ambientales (UCUT), Ecuador
- Centro de Estudios Jurídicos y de Investigación Social (CEJIS), Bolivia

Partners
- Blackstone Energy Services, USA
- Latin American and Caribbean Ethnic Studies, USA
- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA
- Centro de Estudios Jurídicos y de Investigación Social (CEJIS), Bolivia

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

- Does the effective and equitable delivery of basic services affect levels of political trust in fragile situations?
- How should external/international support for service provision be designed in order to contribute to improvements in trust levels?

Contribution to International Research
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.

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.

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Research Design and Methods
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.

Research Questions
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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.
**From Quietism to Politics: The Egyptian Salafist Movement from 1970 to 2012**

- Which developments have Egyptian Salafist groups and thought demonstrated over the period from 1970 to 2012?
- 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?
- What impact have other Islamist (but non-Salafist) actors (e.g. the Muslim Brotherhood) had on the development of the Salafist movement in Egypt?
- What influence have transnational Salafist debates and thinkers had on the development of the Salafist movement in Egypt?
- In how far does the Egyptian Salafist movement influence debates and developments within transnational Salafism?

**International Research**

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.

**Research Design and Methods**

The project will use summarising qualitative content analysis as its primary research method. It will analyse the most important programmatic writings, sermons, and fatwas 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.

**Preliminary Results**

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-Rayah 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.

**Selected Events**

- “Wenn Flügel aufeinanderschlagen – Zum takfir-Verständnis im Salafismus”, presentation, Marburg, 02.06.2015 (J. Nedza).
- “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).

**Selected Publications**

- Ranko, Annette, Najwa Sabra (2015), Sisis Ägypten – Vollendung der Revolution oder zurück auf Null? (Sisi’s Egypt – Completion of the Revolution or back to Zero?), GIGA Focus Nahost, 01/2015.
Governing People’s Safety in Areas of Extremely Limited Statehood: South Sudan and the Central African Republic

The project investigates the effectiveness (differen tiated in output, outcome and impact) of security provision in areas of limited statehood. It asks the following questions:

- What are the success factors of effective security provision on the local level (in situations of extreme state weakness)?
- 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)?
- What kind of policy implications can be drawn from strong local variance in countries invari ably characterised as extremely weak?

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 being 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.

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.

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 constellation of power actors (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.

RP 2

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Prof. Dr. Andreas Mehler, Dr. Lotje de Vries, Tim Glawion</th>
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<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
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<td>Funding</td>
<td>German Research Foundation (DFG), part of CRC 700</td>
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Cooperation
- Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institute, Freiburg, Germany

Selected Events
- 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)
- 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)
- “Dilemmas of Protection and Policing in the Central African Republic”, presentation at the Humanitarian Forum, Bangui, Centrafrique, 07.03.2016 (T. Glawion)
- “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)

Selected Publications

RP 2
Institutions for Sustainable Peace – Comparing Institutional Options for Divided Societies and Post-Conflict Countries

Research Questions
- How can institutional engineering be effective and successful in post-conflict and, in particular, divided societies?
- Which institutions and which combination of institutions reduce the potential for violent conflicts and other types of violence?
- How do specific factors such as the character of divisions or the traumatic experience of violence impact the prospects for successful institutional engineering?

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.

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.

Research Design and Methods
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 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.

The network held four conferences: “Institutions for Sustainable Peace: From Research Gaps to New Frontiers” (Berlin, 7–8 September 2012), “Harmony or Catastrophe? 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.

Preliminary Results

Cooperation
- Prof. Dr. Matthias Bogaards, Jacobs University Bremen, Germany
- Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska, Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy, University of Hamburg (IFSH), Germany
- Prof. Dr. Susanne Buckley-Zistel, Universität Marburg, Germany
- Dr. Phil Clark, School of African and Oriental Studies (SOAS), London, UK
- Dr. Hanne Fjelde, Uppsala University (Department of Peace and Conflict Research), Sweden
- Prof. Dr. Christof Hartmann, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Germany
- Prof. Dr. Caroline Hartzell, Gettysburg College, USA
- Prof. Dr. Håvard Hegre, University of Oslo/Pace Research Institute Oslo (FRIIO), Norway
- Prof. Dr. Donald Horowitz, Duke University, USA
- Prof. Dr. Keith Krause, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland
- Prof. Dr. Ben Reilly, Murdoch University, Perth, Australia
- Prof. Dr. Phil G. Roeder, University of California at San Diego, USA
- Prof. Dr. Gerald Schneider, Universität Konstanz, Germany
- Prof. Dr. Timothy D. Siik, University of Denver, USA
- Prof. Dr. Stefan Wölf, University of Birmingham, UK

Selected Events
- 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)
- “Including Victims in Peace Processes – Colombian Experiences”, presentation at ISA’s 57th Annual Convention, Atlanta, 18.02.2016 (S. Kurtenbach)
- “Peace through Institutions? Constitutional choices for divided societies”, workshop Point Sud, Steinenbosch, 14.–15.11.2014 (A. Mehler)

Selected Publications
International Sanctions and Elite Splits in Targeted Regimes

Research Questions

Which factors shape elite splits in the face of international sanctions?

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.

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:
1. Comprehensively assessing elite dynamics with new data, taking into account the economic and symbolic effects of international sanctions
2. Disaggregating the heterogeneous instrument of sanctions, particularly those that focus on individual decision-makers
3. Systematically assessing the influence of institutional factors, particularly electoral dynamics in regimes targeted by sanctions

Research Design and Methods

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.

Cooperation Partners

- Prof. Dr. Michael Brzoska, Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy, University of Hamburg (IFSH), Germany
- Ass. Prof. Dr. Amanda A. Licht, Binghamton University, United States
- Prof. Dr. T. Clifton, Morgan Rice University, United States

Selected Events

- “Discussing External Intervention”, presentation at the GIGA Global Transitions Conference

Selected Publications

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

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.

The project uses a variety of methodologies and thus entails a pronounced multi-method approach:

- Multidimensionality of religion: What particular religious factors (group identities, religious ideas, religious organisations) lead to violence or peace?
- Non-religious context: What non-religious factors impact violence and peace independently from or in conjunction with religion?
- Ambivalence: Under what conditions do religious factors lead to violence or peace?

The project examines the following research questions:

- Ambivalence: Under what conditions do religious factors lead to violence or peace?
- Multidimensionality of religion: What particular religious factors (group identities, religious ideas, religious organisations) lead to violence or peace?
- Non-religious context: What non-religious factors impact violence and peace independently from or in conjunction with religion?

- Local studies of so-called “hot spots” within the country cases, that are designed to shed light on the micro-level
- 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).
- 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.

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.

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.

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Secondary Theatres of War: The Syrian War in Jordan

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.

The first round of on-site field research yielded interesting results: First, the actual mapping of 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.
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?

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.

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), and Nepal. Underlying causal mechanisms will be traced by performing process tracing that draws on semi-structured elite interviews 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).
The Influence of Religion on Sustainable Development

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 Publications


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
- 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?
- Are there substantial and qualitative differences between war economies in terms of their linkages to armed conflict and/or to post-war violence?
- 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?

Contribution to International Research
- role of resources for armed conflict and post-war crime

Research Design and Methods
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.

Preliminary Results
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.

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

Cooperation
- Enryn Noze, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia
- Dr. Judith Vorrath, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP), Berlin, Germany
- Dr. Enzo Nussio, ETH Zürich, Philippe Le Billon, University of British Colombia
- Ervyn Noze, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia

Selected Events
- "Frieden in Kolumbien?", presentation at the "Lateinamerika Arbeitskreis", University of Würzburg, 25.01.2017 (S. Kurtenbach).
- "Economías de guerra y criminalidad posconflicto", Conference at the Universidad de Los Andes, Bogotá, 22.10.2015.
- "War Economies and Post War Crime", authors workshop at the Universidad de Los Andes, Bogotá, 21.10.2015.

Selected Publications
- Kurtenbach, Sabine (2017), Kein Patentrezept – aber ein globales Friedenskonzept, GIGA Focus Global, 05/2017.
- Kurtenbach, Sabine, Philipp Lutscher (2015), Kolumbien – den Frieden gewinnen (Colombia – winning Peace), GIGA Focus Lateinamerika, 06/2015.
- Kurtenbach, Sabine, Christoph Heuser (2013), Kriminalität und Gewalt untergraben Lateinamerikas Demokratien (Crime and Violence Undermine Latin America’s Democracies), GIGA Focus Lateinamerika, 05/2013.
Research Programme 3: Growth and Development

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, 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

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<td>How to design more effective anti-corruption initiatives in South-East Asia?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Andreas Lange/ Apl. Prof. Jann Lay</td>
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<td>Negrete Garcia, Ana Karen</td>
<td>Micro and Small Enterprises’ Performance in Developing Countries: Micro- and Macroeconomic Perspectives</td>
<td>Apl. Prof. Jann Lay / Prof. Dr. Sebastian Vollmer</td>
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<td>Ostermeier, Martin</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Apl. Prof. Dr. Jann Lay / Prof. Stephan Klasen</td>
<td>GIGA/self-funded</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schotte, Simone</td>
<td>The rise of the new middle classes in emerging and developing countries: Patterns, causes, and consequences</td>
<td>Apl. Prof. Dr. Jann Lay / Prof. Stephan Klasen</td>
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<td>Giolbas, Anna</td>
<td>The Socio-economic Implications of a Social Security Expansion in Developing Countries</td>
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<td>Haasnoot, Cornelis</td>
<td>On the Number and Size of States: a Natural Experiment in India</td>
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<td>Lakemann, Tabea</td>
<td>Dynamics of Micro and Small Enterprises in Developing Countries</td>
<td>Apl. Prof. Dr. Jann Lay / Prof. Dr. Thomas Kneib</td>
<td>Project: Risk, Investment and Poverty: Dynamics of Micro and Small Firms in Developing Countries</td>
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### Research Projects 3:

#### Dissertations by Associates of the GIGA Doctoral Programme

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<td>van Treeck, Katharina</td>
<td>The Impact of Globalisation on Inclusive Development - Empirical Aspects</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Stephan Klasen / Apl. Prof. Dr. Jann Lay</td>
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#### Concluded Doctoral Studies 2016

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#### Concluded Doctoral Studies 2017

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

Research Questions

- What has caused many women to apparently withdraw their labour from the labour market during the boom years of 2000 to 2007?
- What has happened during the later years up to 2013?
- 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?

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.

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 individuals, 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 Jharkhand, 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).

Results

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 Jharkhand, 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.

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Preliminary Events

- "Social Policy in India", presentation at the India Study Centre, Bremen, 15.05.2017, D. Neff.
- Dr. Sohela Nazneen, BRAC University, Bangladesh
- "Social Policy in India", presentation at the India Study Centre, Bremen, 15.05.2017, D. Neff.

Selected Publications


Cooperation Partners

- Prof. Wendy Olsen, University of Manchester, UK
- Prof. Amarendra Dubey, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India
- Prof. Kunal Sen, University of Manchester, UK
- Prof. Simeen Mahmud, BRAC University, Bangladesh
- Dr. Sohela Nazneen, BRAC University, Bangladesh
- "Social Policy in India", presentation at the India Study Centre, Bremen, 15.05.2017, D. Neff.
- Dr. Sohela Nazneen, BRAC University, Bangladesh
Landscape-level Assessment of Ecological and Socioeconomic Functions of Rainforest Transformation Systems in Sumatra (Indonesia)

Research Questions
In Sumatra, Indonesia, previous lowland rainforest landscapes have been transformed into a heterogeneous 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.
Large-Scale Land Acquisitions: Data, Patterns, Impacts, and Policies

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 organizations, 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 ouugrever schemes.

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 depends 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 fulfill, 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 (LSAs). Our analysis shows that LSAs massively crowd out smallholder farmers, which is only partially mitigated through the cultivation of labor intensive crops and the application of contract farming schemes.

- 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?

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 closely identified and transmission channels, specifically the (lack of) linkages between large-scale farming operations and smallholders, empirically assessed.

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.

Preliminary Results

Cooperation
- 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).

Selected Partners
Mitigating Trade-offs between Economic and Ecological Functions and Services through Certification

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.

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.

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.
Performance and Dynamics of Micro and Small Firms in Developing Countries

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 do MSEs innovate and adopt technologies and what are the implications for total factor productivity and investment decisions? (2) What role do savings devices play in mitigating the effects of impatience and self-control problems? (3) How do MSEs overestimate their own skills and abilities? (4) What is the role of behavioural factors, specifically risk aversion, time preferences, and overconfidence in determining MSE growth? (5) How do MSEs innovate and adopt technologies and what are the implications for total factor productivity and investment decisions? (6) What role do savings devices play in mitigating the effects of impatience and self-control problems? (7) How do MSEs overestimate their own skills and abilities? (8) What is the role of behavioural factors, specifically risk aversion, time preferences, and overconfidence in determining MSE growth?

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.

We study MSE behaviour using state-of-the-art microeconometric 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.

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.


Duration: 2015 – 2018
Funding: GIGA
The Rise of Middle Classes in Emerging and Developing Countries: Patterns, Causes, and Consequences

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.

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-value 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.

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.

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.

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.

Selected Publications
- Giesbert, Lena, Simone Schotte (2016), Africa’s New Middle Class: Fact and Fiction of its Transformative Power, GIGA Focus Afrika, 01/2016.
- Giesbert, Lena, and Simone Schotte (2016), Afrikas neue Mittelschicht: Fakten und Fiktionen ihrer transformativen Kraft, GIGA Focus Afrika, 01/2016
- Kappel, Robert (2016), Rise of the “African Mittelstand”, GIGA Focus Afrika, 05/2016
West African Traders as Translators
Between Chinese and African Urban Modernities

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.

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 context of their home societies by enacting their social capital as members of a virtual community.

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.

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.

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 traveling concept into the community.

Cooperation
- Project partners within the Priority Programme 1448: “Adaptation and Creativity in Africa”
- Dr. Alicea Darkwah, Institute of Sociology, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana
- Dr. Chokri Tidiane Deye, ENDA CACID, Dakar, Senegal
- Prof. Dr. Heike Hobig and Dr. Ute Röschenthaler, AFRASO, University of Frankfurt, Germany
- Prof. Gordon Mathews, Department of Anthropology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- Prof. Ebrima Sall, CODESRIA, Dakar, Senegal
- Dr. Xiao Yuhua, Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China
- Chinese in Africa, Africans in China Research Network (CAAC)
- ANR-Escas, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France

Partners
- “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)
- “Impacts on the Local Other – China-Africa Traders and their Contribution to Local Development(s) in Host Societies”, presentation at the Asian-African Encounters (It, Cape Town, 26.07.2015 K. Giese)
- “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)

Selected Events

Selected Publications

Funding: German Research Foundation (DFG)
Research Projects

- Contested Leadership in International Relations: Power Politics in South America, South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa (Dr. Daniel Flemes, 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

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<td>Bandarra, Leonardo</td>
<td>The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Culture in Latin America: political convergence and ideas</td>
<td>Jun.-Prof. Dr. Tobias Lenz / Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte</td>
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<td>Ewert, Insa</td>
<td>The China Watchers: Perspectives of Policy Makers, Knowledge Generation and Policy Formulation within the European Institutions</td>
<td>Jun.-Prof. Dr. Tobias Lenz / Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte</td>
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<td>Franco Yanez, Clara</td>
<td>The politics of advocacy for maternal health: Portraying persons in transnational advocacy for and against the legalization of abortion (Mexico and Chile)</td>
<td>Prof. Antje Wiener / Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte</td>
<td>DAAD CONACYT</td>
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<td>Medha</td>
<td>The Self and the Other: Islam in India’s Identity and Foreign Policy</td>
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<td>Mijares, Victor</td>
<td>Autonomy Dilemma in the Origin of UNASUR Defense Council</td>
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<td>Soliz Landivar, Ana</td>
<td>The Bilateral Strategic Partnerships of Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela with China</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Detlef Noite / Prof. Evan Ellis</td>
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<td>Velosa, Eduardo</td>
<td>China, the United States, and Regional Role Changes. The Cases of South America and Southeast Asia</td>
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<td>Zapata Mafla, Ximena</td>
<td>Foreign Policy Strategies of Andean Countries Compared: Standing towards Emerging Powers</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Detlef Noite / Prof. Steen Fryba Christensen</td>
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<td>Gomes, Jessica</td>
<td>Comparing competing forms of regionalism and their impact on EU interregionalism</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Prof. Dr. Frédéric Louault</td>
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<td>Strautmann, Michael</td>
<td>Interorganisational Cooperation in Development Cooperation: An Explorative Study of Intraorganisational Determinants</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Cord Jakobeit / Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Hein</td>
<td>GEM-STONES PhD fellowship (Marie Skłodowska-Curie Grant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strüver, Georg</td>
<td>Explaining Alignment in International Politics: The Case of Foreign Policy Convergence and Partnerships with China</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte / Prof. Dr. Patrick Köllner</td>
<td>Stiftung der Deutschen Wirtschaft</td>
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### Concluded Doctoral Studies 2016

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

**Research Questions**

- Does regional acceptance or contestation influence regional powers’ chances of success in global affairs? In short, does regional support matter?
- How do regional orders shape the global strategies of regional powers?
- How do the relations between regional and external players (the US, China, Russia, the EU and Germany) impact regional power distribution?
- Which factors motivate secondary powers to accept or contest regional powers’ leadership claims? In short, why do followers (not) follow?

**Contribution to International Research**

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.

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 multipolar world order. This view would be compatible with predictions of a systemic transformation into a “non-polar world” (Haas 2008) or a system of “multi-multipolarity” (Friedberg 1994).

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.

**Research Design and Methods**

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 leadership 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.

The preliminary results identify the following drivers as the decisive variables in the development of secondary powers’ foreign policy strategies:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

**Preliminary Results**

- Does regional acceptance or contestation influence regional powers’ chances of success in global affairs? In short, does regional support matter?
- How do regional orders shape the global strategies of regional powers?
- How do the relations between regional and external players (the US, China, Russia, the EU and Germany) impact regional power distribution?
- Which factors motivate secondary powers to accept or contest regional powers’ leadership claims? In short, why do followers (not) follow?

**Cooperation Partners**

Brazil: BRICS Policy Center, Rio de Janeiro; Fundacao Getúlio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro; Pontificia Universidade Católica, Rio de Janeiro, Universidade de Brasília, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro

- China: China Foreign Affairs University, Beijing; Tongji University, Shanghai
- Europe: Leiden University; University of Oxford
- India: Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi; Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi
- Pakistan: Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad; Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad
- South Africa: South African Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg; University of Johannesburg
- USA, Canada: Georgetown University, Washington; Indiana University, Bloomington; Yale University MacMillan center; University of Utah, Salt Lake City; University of Waterloo, Canada
- Venezuela, Columbia: Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá; Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas

**Selected Events**

- “Brasil-Colombia: ¿de vecinos distantes a parceiros estratégicos?” Lecture at the Fundacao Getúlio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro, 16.11.2015 (D. Flemes)
- “Contestacion Institucional: Colombia y la Alianza del Pacifico, presentation at the LASA Annual Conference”, San Juan, 29.05.2015 (D. Flemes)
- “Narratives on Rivalry Termination in South Asia”, presentation at the conference “Narratives on National Security”, Islamabad, 25.11.2014 (H. Ebert)

**Selected Publications**

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

Research Questions

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.

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).

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.

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.

Preliminary Results

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: migrations 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).

Cooperation Partners

- Members of the Leibniz Research Alliance “Infections 21” (led by Research Center Borstel)

Selected Events


Selected Publications


Research Design and Methods

Contribution to International Research

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.

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.
Diffusing the EU Model? The European Union’s Influence on Global Regionalism

How and under what conditions does the institutional model of the European Union (EU) influence the design of other regional organisations?

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 positied 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 increasing engagement of data on trade and investment interdependence, budget data and EU contributions as well as on relevant primary documents. 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.

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 specifically 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.

Selected Events
- “Regional Institutional Structures: Rules and Decision-Making”, lecture at authors’ conference, Oxford Handbook of Comparative Regionalism, Berlin, 07.06.2014
- “Regional Vanguards: European Union Influence on Regional International Organizations; presentation at the ISA Annual Conference, New Orleans, 19.02.2015.

Selected Publications

Team: Prof. Dr. Tobias Lenz
Duration: 2015 – 2017
Funding: Daimler and Benz Foundation
Explaining Reluctance in International Politics: Rising Powers and Crisis Management

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

Selected Events
- “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).
- “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).
- “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).
- “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).
- “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).

Selected Publications
Legitimate Multipolarity?

- What are the precise challenges to and opportunities for greater political legitimacy in existing global governance institutions under conditions of multipolarity?

- 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.

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 legitimation 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.

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 legitimation 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
- Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), India

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 legitimation 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.
The Regional Powers Network is guided by one overarching research question: How is the rise of actors such as Brazil, China, India, 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.

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.

The Regional Powers Network is guided by one overarching research question: How is the rise of actors such as Brazil, China, India, 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.

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.

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.

- 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)
- Prys, Miriam, and Detlef Nolte (2016), BRICS und IBSA: Die Clubs der aufsteigenden Mächte verlieren an Glanz, GIGA Focus Global, 05/2016.
Althoff, Christoff
Ansorg, Nadine, Dr.
Bank, André, Dr.
Basedau, Matthias, Prof. Dr.
De Juan, Alexander, Dr.
Destradi, Sandra, Prof. Dr.
Doughan, Yazan
Ebert, Hannes
Ewert, Insa Maria
Flemes, Daniel, Dr.
Garzón, Jorge
Giesbert, Lena, Dr.
Giese, Karsten, Dr.
Glawion, Tim Markus
Gobien, Simone, Dr.
Grauvogel, Julia
Greve, Hannes
Gundlach, Erich, Prof. Dr.
Hansing, Katrin, Prof. Dr.
Hinselmann, Aline-Sophia
Hoffmann, Anne Marie
Hoffmann, Bert, Prof. Dr.
Holbig, Helke, Prof. Dr.
Josua, Maria
Konzacki, Tom
Kurtenbach, Sabine, Dr.
Lenz, Tobias, Jun.-Prof. Dr.
Linde, Sarah
Llanos, Mariana, Dr.
Lorch, Jasmin, Dr.
Marlaing, Laurence, Dr.
Mattes, Hanspeter, Dr.
Neff, Daniel, Dr.
Nolte, Kerstin, Dr.
Palo Garcia, Pau
Paschke, Anne
Pawelz, Janina
Pedroza, Lucy, Dr.
Pfeiffer, Birte, Dr.
Ploeger, Johannes, Dr.
Prediger, Sebastian, Dr.
Prys-Hansen, Miriam, Dr.
Ranko, Annette, Dr.
Richter, Thomas, Dr.
Riosley, Stephan, Dr.
Schilling-Vacaflor, Almut, Dr.
Soest, Christian von, Dr.
Strasheim, Julia
Strüver, Georg
Sumich, Jason Michael, Dr.
Thiel, Alena, Dr.
Roy, Vita
Uljen, Andreas, Dr.
Völker, Siri Kristina
Wagner, Maren, Dr.
Warkotsch, Jana, Dr.
Wieczorek, Iris, Dr.
Wilczak, Jessica Maureen

(as of 31.12.2016)
Members of the Academic Advisory Board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Dr. Michael Zürn (Chair)</td>
<td>Berlin Social Science Center (WZB), Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Anna Leander, PhD (Deputy Chair)</td>
<td>Copenhagen Business School, Department for Management, Politics and Philosophy, Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Ummu Salma Bava, PhD</td>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Dr. Sebastian Heilmann</td>
<td>Mercator Institute for China Studies (MERICS), Germany, and University of Trier, Political Science Department, Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Béatrice Hibou</td>
<td>Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS), France, and Sciences Po Paris, Centre d’Études internationales (CERI), France</td>
</tr>
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<td>Prof. Kathryn Hochstetler, PhD</td>
<td>University of Waterloo, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Andrew Hurrell, PhD</td>
<td>University of Oxford, Balliol College, Department of Politics and International Relations (DPIR), United Kingdom</td>
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<td>Prof. Jane Wanjiku KabuboMariara</td>
<td>University of Nairobi, Kenya</td>
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<td>Prof. Louis W. Pauly, PhD</td>
<td>University of Toronto, Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Angelika Rettberg, PhD</td>
<td>Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia</td>
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<td>Prof. Diana Tussie, PhD</td>
<td>Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Buenos Aires, Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Antje Wiener, PhD</td>
<td>University of Hamburg, Institute for Political Science, Centre for Globalisation and Governance (CGG), Germany</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(as of 31.12.2016)
## Engagement in Professional Associations

### Area-specific Associations:

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

### Thematic and Disciplinary Associations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association</th>
<th>Membership Type</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI)</td>
<td>Institutional membership</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR)</td>
<td>Institutional membership</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>German Political Science Association (Deutsche Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, DVPW)</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Patrick Köllner: co-speaker of working group “Democracy Research”; Jun-Prof. Dr. Tobias Lenz: co-speaker of thematic group “Comparative Regionalism Research”</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>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)</td>
<td>Individual memberships of GIGA researchers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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(as of 31 December 2016)
GIGA Organisational Chart

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Academic Advisory Board
Council for Financial Affairs
Equal Opportunity Commissioner

President
Executive Board
President, Directors of the Regional Institutes, Head of Finances and Administration

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Institute of Asian Studies (IAS)
Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS)
Institute of Middle East Studies (IMES)

Research Programme 1:
Accountability and Participation
Research Programme 2:
Peace and Security
Research Programme 3:
Growth and Development
Research Programme 4:
Power and Ideas

Service Departments
Information Centre:
Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Middle East libraries
Administration
Publications
Communications

Central Staff
Research Council
President, Directors, Heads of Research Programmes, Research Management, Academic Director of Doctoral Programme
Berlin Office
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

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