The year 2014 was a very important year for the GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies. We celebrated our 50th anniversary and seized the opportunity to take stock of the past and look to the future – especially the developments that saw us restructure from the German Overseas Institute (founded in 1964 in Hamburg) into the GIGA in 2006. The new concept of the institute was first thoroughly evaluated in 2007, and its consolidation and progress were again assessed by the Leibniz Association in October 2014. At this crucial moment, I joined the GIGA as its new president from the University of Cambridge and was impressed by the way the team came together to convey the original and ambitious ideas driving GIGA research.

The GIGA strives for outstanding excellence in research with policy impact. Anchored in real-world relevance, our research is conducted not only on but also with the four world regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. The empirical analysis we conduct is key to understanding theoretical questions and policy challenges that stem from the global power transitions that we are witnessing today. With its unique perspective in comparative social science, the GIGA is the right place to develop scholarship in an inclusive and international way and also to contribute to the advancement of policy-relevant ideas on the creation of a global order that is truly global in every sense of the word.

I am glad to present to you our annual report for 2014.

Prof. Dr. Amrita Narlikar, DPhil (Oxon), PhD (Cantab)
President of the GIGA
PD Dr. Gero Erdmann passed away at the end of July 2014 after a long battle with cancer. Our dedicated, prolific, modest, and always congenial friend and colleague will be mourned.

Gero was known as an excellent researcher with a wealth of practical expertise. On questions of democracy, political parties, and human rights in Africa, he was the person to ask. He dedicated years of his life to these topics, advancing the field in meaningful ways.

By way of Freiburg and then Bochum, he arrived at the now defunct German Overseas Institute (DÜI) in 1999. By that point he had already made a name for himself with his research on democracy. Gero was soon leading two research projects on party systems in Africa. He later took up his very well-received work on neopatrimonialism and hybrid regimes. Gero also believed deeply in the importance of working with young scholars – something he did often, using his invaluable expertise to provide constructive guidance.

When the DÜI transitioned into the GIGA in 2006, Gero played an important part in the overhaul by enthusiastically taking on the responsibility of serving as both the head of GIGA Research Programme 1 (Legitimacy and Efficiency of Political Systems) and the head of the GIGA Berlin Office.

As the co-spokesperson for the Working Group on Democracy Research at the German Association for Political Science (DVPW) and the co-editor of Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft (ZfVP), Gero was constantly seeking creative ways to combine disciplinary and regional-specific approaches.

He will be dearly missed as a pillar of the institute, as an exceptional scholar, and as a friend.
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JUBILEE & HIGHLIGHTS
Virtually no other institution in Hamburg is as closely tied to the city’s understanding of itself as the gateway to the world as is the GIGA. It is thus little wonder that Hamburg’s first mayor, Olaf Scholz, has recognised the GIGA as an “academic institute of outstanding importance for Hamburg.”

Founded in 1964 as the German Overseas Institute (Deutsches Übersee-Institut), the GIGA celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2014.

A senate reception at Hamburg City Hall in April 2014 – attended by about 100 guests from academic, economic, and political circles at the first mayor’s invitation – marked the anniversary. It was the prelude to a year of events, debates, and changes.

The GIGA commemorated its 50th anniversary with an international conference titled “Adapting Institutions: A Comparative Area Studies (CAS) Perspective.” It was there that the GIGA presented its inaugural CAS Award, with which it seeks to promote the development of this young and innovative field of research.

Looking forwards, however, does not mean forgetting the past. Two GIGA senior researchers, Robert Kappel and Wolfgang Hein, wrote an article about the institute’s first president, Andreas Predöhl – a scholar compromised by his Nazi ties. An anniversary magazine further reflects on five decades of institute history and celebrates new beginnings.

The GIGA also marked its anniversary by dedicating three of its GIGA Forum events, under the motto “Weltblicke,” to examining three central issues of our time: power, the climate, and the state.

The finale was also the start of a new beginning for the GIGA. At a panel discussion and reception at the Federal Foreign Office in Berlin in November 2014, Amrita Narlikar made her public debut as the new GIGA president. “The Post-Western Way: How the New Rising Powers Shape World Politics” was the evening’s topic. Moreover, it was a preview of what will be keeping the world and the GIGA busy.

For more on our 50th anniversary: www.giga-hamburg.de/en/50yearsGIGA
AMRITA NARLIKAR IS THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE GIGA

Prof. Dr. Amrita Narlikar joined the GIGA in October 2014 from the University of Cambridge, where she was the founding director of the Centre for Rising Powers. Narlikar’s research expertise lies in the areas of rising powers, India, multilateral negotiations, and international trade. She advocates a global vision of research and politics.

www.giga-hamburg.de/en/team/narlikar

GIGA CAS AWARD: THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENTS

On which pillars does presidential power depend? Which factors ensure (in)stability? Paul Chaisty, Nic Cheeseman, and Timothy Power from the University of Oxford compare different presidential systems in the world regions of Africa, Latin America, and the former Soviet Union. For their work, the GIGA awarded the three scholars with the Comparative Area Studies (CAS) Award. It was the first time the GIGA had awarded the prize. The ceremony was held on 10 April 2014 in Hamburg at the international conference “Adapting Institutions: A Comparative Area Studies Perspective,” which marked the GIGA’s 50th anniversary.

www.giga-hamburg.de/en/comparative-area-studies

GIGA ANNUAL REPORT 2014
GIGA MOVIE: PERSPECTIVES

In February 2014 six GIGA researchers went on camera to explain what the GIGA is all about: revealing different perspectives of the world. As Patrick Köllner put it, “Hamburg is known as the gateway to the world. But you have to go through the gate, too – and that’s what we do here at GIGA.”

Watch the movie online: vimeo.com/94957378

GIGA FORUM MEETS REVIEW 2014

The GIGA was strongly engaged in Review 2014 – A Fresh Look at German Foreign Policy, the project initiated by the German foreign minister, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, to reflect on German foreign policy. GIGA researchers contributed to the debate through public comments and background talks. In July the GIGA and the Federal Foreign Office (FFO) invited Hamburg’s citizens to a discussion about non-intervention in Syria, which focused on Germany’s responsibilities. The panellists for the event were Clemens von Goetze, head of Political Directorate-General 3 at the FFO; Jörg Armbruster, former ARD crisis correspondent; and André Bank, Syria expert at the GIGA.

www.giga-hamburg.de/en/event/review2014
GIGA researcher Luicy Pedroza Espinoza was awarded the inaugural Dietrich Thränhardt Award by the Working Group on Migration Policy at the German Political Science Association (DVPW) for her dissertation “Citizenship before Nationality: How Democracies Redefine Citizenship by Debating the Extension of Voting Rights to Settled Immigrants.”

Luicy Pedroza Espinoza is currently a postdoctoral research fellow at the GIGA Institute of Latin American Studies and a member of the DFG-funded project Polities beyond Borders: The New Dynamics of Emigrant Politics and Policies in Latin America.

www.giga-hamburg.de/en/project/emigrant-policies
The influence of authoritarian regimes on the international stage is increasing. In July 2014 the GIGA began to examine how such regimes actually spread and how they learn from and cooperate with each other. To do so, the GIGA established an international network called International Diffusion and Cooperation of Authoritarian Regimes (IDCAR).

The network’s first major meeting was in December, when 29 partners met for three days at the GIGA to discuss authoritarian diffusion, democracy prevention, authoritarian learning, and autocratic linkages. IDCAR is financed by the Leibniz Association to the amount of EUR 1 million.

idcar.giga-hamburg.de
2

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RESEARCH

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*
RESEARCH AT THE GIGA

GLOBAL ORDER | TRANSFORMATION | INTERDISCIPLINARITY

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In an interconnected world with a changing global order, it is of utmost importance that we understand political, social, and economic developments in different world regions as well as their global implications. The GIGA analyses how these developments shape and are shaped by global processes. The institute is dedicated to serving as a bridge between the countries in Africa, Asia, Latin Africa, and the Middle East, on the one hand, and Germany and other established powers of the global system, on the other.

The GIGA addresses topical issues of regional and global relevance, applying its unique approach to area and comparative area studies. The institute combines the strengths of area-specific knowledge and in-depth field research with cutting-edge theoretical and methodological approaches from political science, international relations, economics, sociology, and other related disciplines. Intra-, inter-, and cross-regional comparisons serve to reveal regional patterns and differences and permit analysis and interpretation of the interactions between global, national, and local processes.

The reconfiguration of global power, particularly from the established to the
rising powers as well as in terms of power diffusion across state and non-state actors, constitutes a remarkable development in international relations. For policymakers, the question of how the rise of regional and global powers affects the stability of the international system has been a major concern, as rising powers are regarded as challengers to established rules of conduct. The GIGA's long-standing expertise on the main rising powers (Brazil, China, India, South Africa) enables it to deliver fine-grained analyses of these states' foreign policies within their regions and across them. GIGA researchers provide conceptual tools to identify regional powers and develop analytical categories to scrutinise the assumption that these states, above all, are mere power-seekers without much concern for the stability of the international system. The institute's empirical research further concentrates on the context of these powers' rise. Regional scope conditions – particularly the reactions of so-called secondary powers in the respective regions (such as Japan, Pakistan, Venezuela, and Nigeria) and other domestic constraints – shed light on the prospect of a continued rise.

While democratisation was long believed to be yet another unidirectional trend associated with globalisation, the controversy about the expansion of non-democratic rule and the "backlash against democracy promotion" reflect the continued presence of different kinds of dictatorships within all the world regions. Research on authoritarian regimes is a key field of study at the GIGA. Contributions from all four regional institutes represent its wide-ranging expertise in this field. Research results based on single-case studies and on cross-regional and intraregional comparisons highlight the diversity of strategies authoritarian regimes use in order to (re)legitimate and stabilise their rule in the twenty-first century. The GIGA's role as a node for national and international research on authoritarian regimes is exemplified by a number of research projects, publications in leading journals, and co-editorships of special issues. With the support of Leibniz Competition funds, the International Diffusion and Cooperation of Authoritarian Regimes (IDCAR) network was established in 2014 to further strengthen research in this field in the years to come.

Climate change is another highly relevant global issue in the GIGA's study regions. Over the past two decades, growth in the already huge levels of greenhouse gas emissions has been almost entirely driven by developing countries. While research on climate change is often dominated by the natural sciences, the GIGA's research adds to these debates various social science, global, regional, and comparative perspectives. Both in-depth country studies and comparative studies yield insights into country specificities and general patterns of climate governance and
policy. They also illustrate the trade-offs between climate change mitigation and economic development. In 2014, as part of a project funded by the Volkswagen Foundation’s Global Challenges programme, GIGA researchers continued to systematically compare mitigation–development trade-offs and domestic climate governance in three fast-growing emerging economies (Mexico, South Africa, and Thailand) and analyse the international climate governance context.

Trade-offs between economic growth and environmental and social sustainability are also at the core of a topic to which GIGA research is providing significant inputs: the issue of “land-grabbing” or, with less normative judgement, large-scale land acquisitions or land-based investment. The institute is a chief partner in the Land Matrix project (www.landmatrix.org), which has become the global reference source in academic and development policy circles, as well as in the media, for data on large-scale land deals. Analytical reports based on the data show that the “land rush” is real and that those recent land-based investments have slowly been coming into operation. It also reveals that biofuels are indeed an important driver of the demand for land. These investments have very strong local repercussions and, at the same time, an important global policy component.

The interaction between global forces – in particular, the demand for natural resources – and local conditions is often at the root of modern conflicts and civil wars. The GIGA examines how natural resources influence the probability of violent conflict. This is not only a central question in the theory of peace and conflict studies but also a real-world concern with the potential to affect millions of people living in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. The GIGA’s cross-regional research offers great value added to this debate. The simple but significant distinction between resource dependence and resource abundance makes an important difference for explaining the probability of violent conflict. For instance, a massive security apparatus working in conjunction with generous distributional policies decreases the chance of outbreaks of violence within oil-exporting nations. Using a range of qualitative and quantitative methodologies, further GIGA studies have identified a number of other resource-specific and contextual conditions that...
based knowledge transfer. Its research results are continuously published in leading international journals and monographs printed by renowned publishing houses. Of the articles written by GIGA scholars in 2014, nearly 80 per cent were published in journals listed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Third-party funding, acquired through competitive funding lines and programmes, continued to increase – from EUR 2.7 million in 2013 (the most successful year up to that point) to over EUR 3.4 million in 2014.

Research at the GIGA takes place within a matrix structure (see Figure 1) that systematically links four regional institutes (Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East) on the relevant developments on the ground.

Under the umbrella of the GIGA, scholars conduct research in four regional institutes (Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East) on the relevant developments on the ground.

Through these and other contributions to debates which are of both academic and real-world relevance, the GIGA reinforces its distinctive position in the field of area and comparative area studies. It stands for excellent academic investigation in an independent and innovative research environment and for research-based knowledge transfer. Another topic of equal importance researched at the GIGA relates to the promotion of peace through the design and reform of political institutions. Distinct results from different regions underline, for example, the potential of power-sharing arrangements in post-conflict societies. These studies suggest bridging social cleavages by implementing an integrative power-sharing approach. They point to the inability of ethnic party bans to alleviate conflict and also to the growing risk of such bans being used to oppress the opposition. A number of publications, special issues, and events accentuate the increased visibility of GIGA’s research on institutions for sustainable peace. The institute’s international position in this area is supported by the Leibniz-funded Institutions for Sustainable Peace (ISP) network, in which the GIGA acts as the central hub of research and coordination.

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RESEARCH AT THE GIGA
The Ebola crisis and the dramatic expansion of the extremist Boko Haram movement drew worldwide attention to sub-Saharan Africa. Both of these developments were covered thoroughly by IAA researchers.

The nexus between religion and armed conflict, an IAA topic (in RP 2) for several years, looked set to influence Nigeria’s elections in February 2015. The expertise on that issue of our new Alexander von Humboldt fellow, Orji Nkwachukwu, was in high demand.

The appropriateness of specific political institutions in managing violent conflict as well as in curbing corruption and securing democracy was a cross-cutting theme in both the “real world” and academia. For example, the “third-term debate” continued to make headlines, with President Compaoré of Burkina Faso being forced from office after weeks of street demonstrations following his attempt to change the constitution in order to stand for a fifth term. In Tanzania, meanwhile, the debate on constitutional reform created strong tensions despite appearing to be less critical on the surface. In this context, our ongoing research on the role of constitutional courts (in RP 1) proved very significant.

Ongoing security concerns in both South Sudan and the Central African Republic (CAR) resulted in planned field research for an IAA project on security provisions in the periphery of both states being postponed for several months; the project started as part of Collaborative Research Centre 700 (Governance in Areas of Limited Statehood), which is located at the Freie Universität Berlin.

The IAA retained a considerable interest in international relations issues, including in the role of secondary powers and the effectiveness of sanctions (in RP 4). Inequality, poverty, and the negative effects of climate change were just as important for the IAA’s research on socio-economic development as were employment, African
traders in China, and foreign direct investment, including large-scale land acquisitions (in RP 3). The IAA also continues to run two research projects within DFG Priority Programme 1448.

IAA researchers were published in renowned peer-reviewed journals, such as the European Journal of Political Research, the Journal of Public Economics, the Journal of Modern African Studies, World Development, and Security Dialogue.

A debate on “out of area” missions by the Bundeswehr had an impact on Germany’s Africa policy. Early in 2014 both the federal president and the minister of defence argued that Germany should take more responsibility on a global scale – this meant not least in Africa. During 2014 the German government indeed committed itself more strongly in crisis-ridden Mali than ever before (and to a lesser degree in CAR and South Sudan). Several IAA researchers provided decision-makers with discrete advice – at times becoming engaged in heated debate – on this and other issues, such as the fight against Ebola and matters of public debate.

The IAA’s academic journal, Africa Spectrum, was ranked by the Journal Citation Report among the top 10 area studies journals. Brill (Leiden) publishing house and the editors of the award-winning Africa Yearbook signed a new five-year contract, which will also see back issues made available electronically after three years.

The IAA organised (or co-organised) conferences and GIGA Talks on a broad range of topics, such as Mozambique’s risk of sliding back into civil war, the Tanzanian constitutional process, micro-enterprises in Uganda, and South Africa’s economic outlook.

In a series of workshops on peacebuilding challenges in Mali, the IAA cooperated with the Centre for Global Cooperation Research in Duisburg and the German Development Institute – one of the workshops was held in Hamburg.

EMPLOYMENT, EMPOWERMENT AND LIVING STANDARDS

This project, funded by the KfW Development Bank, contributes to the current academic and policy debate on indicators of “decent work.” It fills the considerable gaps in research on the constraints and capabilities of actors in the informal sector, particularly in Burkina Faso, Uganda, and Sri Lanka. The original combination of surveys, focus group discussions, experiments, and life history interviews provides tangible results on empowerment measures in the context of pronounced diversity and strong dynamism in urban informal sectors.

www.giga-hamburg.de/en/project/employment-empowerment
IAS researchers study selected political, economic, and social phenomena in three Asian world regions: Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, and South Asia. Occasionally, they also focus on pertinent developments in Australasia. IAS scholars harbour a particular interest in the dynamics of authoritarian regimes across Asia, the development and related policies in South and Southeast Asia, and the foreign policies of Asia’s two rising powers, China and India.

Moreover, IAS researchers are very active in terms of media and outreach activities. For example, in 2014 they commented on topics such as Xi Jinping’s anti-corruption drive; the state of China’s economy; general elections in India, Indonesia, and Japan; and maritime territorial disputes in Pacific Asia. The IAS also served as an academic partner in the Huawei Study 2014 – a major new survey-based study on German perceptions of China, and vice versa, which was launched to popular acclaim in early 2014 and is available online in three languages at www.huawei-studie.de/download.

Third party–funded projects play a significant role for the IAS. In 2014 the IAS obtained close to EUR 800,000 in funding for ongoing and new research projects on issues such as ideological change and regime legitimacy in China (funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research) and the roles played by civil society organisations in autocratic political settings in Algeria, Vietnam, and Mozambique (a cross-regional project funded by the German Research Foundation, DFG). Further third party–funded projects focused on the role of West African traders as translators between Chinese and African urban modernities (a transregional project funded by the DFG); employment, empowerment, and living standards (a multi-country project, featuring a case study of Sri Lanka, funded by the KfW Development Bank); the impact of an EU–China investment treaty.
on the German economy (a new project funded by the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs); and political change and governance in China (a new project funded by the DFG, see box). Lastly, the Simon Clausen Foundation continued to fund the economics professorship focused on economic affairs and innovation in Asia.

IAS scholars were again heavily involved in teaching at various German universities in 2014, including Hamburg, Duisburg-Essen, Frankfurt, and Göttingen. They also participated in a multitude of national and international conferences and workshops.

IAS researchers once again had a number of articles published in leading peer-reviewed area studies and public policy journals, such as Third World Quarterly and the Washington Quarterly (see Annex for details). Download and citation numbers for the IAS’s own two peer-reviewed, open access journals – the Journal of Current Chinese Affairs and the Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs – continued to progress healthily.

Cooperation with international partners thrived again in 2014, evidenced by joint workshops with, for example, the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (India) and a new cooperation agreement with the University of Otago (New Zealand). Under a new cooperation agreement with the Korea Foundation, the IAS started to host Korean interns on a regular basis.

Iris Wieczorek returned to the IAS on a part-time basis and has been serving as the GIGA’s Japan representative in Tokyo since late 2014. Two IAS scholars, Sandra Destradi and Miriam Prys, gained tenure in 2014: the former embarking on a fellowship-funded, one-year sabbatical at the European University Institute in Florence, and the latter becoming acting professor of international relations at the Helmut Schmidt University in Hamburg.

CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL CHANGE AND GOVERNANCE IN THE PRC

Faced with severe developmental challenges, China’s political leaders have started to debate the need for reform. Their advisers are identifying policy innovation options that do not entail system change, with the aim of increasing the system’s efficiency and generating support for China’s one-party regime. Based on the analysis of internal Chinese academic debates, this project maps theories of governance and future development paths of the People’s Republic of China under the fourth and the fifth generations. Field research will be conducted in Beijing, Shanghai, and Hong Kong.

For Latin America, the year 2014 finished with what many consider to herald the end of the Cold War in the hemisphere: the breakthrough announcement on 17 December by US president Barack Obama and his Cuban counterpart Raúl Castro that diplomatic relations would resume after more than 50 years of confrontation. Given that all Latin American countries, irrespective of political orientation, had persistently called for Cuba’s full reintegration into the continent, Washington’s turn to a détente policy towards socialist Cuba marks an end to US self-isolation in the region.

Over the years, the ILAS has undertaken major studies on political and economic developments in Cuba as well as on changes in inter-American politics. ILAS researchers’ extensive knowledge in both these areas enables them to analyse the current changes.

The year 2014 also saw some of the continent’s key players seriously affected by crises. In Brazil, long the continent’s economic powerhouse, growth slowed down substantially. Although the social protests of 2013 were not repeated during the 2014 football World Cup hosted by Brazil, the economic downturn, insufficient investment in public infrastructure, and the perception of government corruption led to an unexpectedly close presidential election for President Dilma Rousseff.

In Venezuela the downturn in oil prices triggered a profound economic crisis, greatly reducing the country’s international ambitions of the Chávez era. Meanwhile, Mexico was shaken by an escalation of violence and human rights violations by both organised crime groups and state security forces despite economic data revealing upward trends.

In Colombia, even with the government and the principal guerrilla group engaging in ongoing negotiations regarding a possible peace agreement, questions remained...
about post-conflict social reconciliation and a sustainable and equitable economic foundation.

The ILAS has addressed these developments as much in its research agenda as in its outreach and knowledge transfer activities. It has been awarded new funding for research addressing war economies, post-war crime, and ethnic voting in Latin America.

Given the practical relevance of the ILAS research agenda, knowledge transfer is given great importance. Through publications, events, and direct contacts, ILAS research findings were presented to a broad audience of policy, economic, and development stakeholders; NGOs; media; and the wider public.

As part of their mutual cooperation, the ILAS and the Institut des Amériques (France) jointly organised a seminar titled “Conceptual Innovations in Area Studies,” which was held at the GIGA in March. In Paris in November, this was followed up by a three-day conference on rethinking area studies, in which the GIGA participated strongly.

In 2014 the ILAS also continued its cooperation with the Hamburg-based EU–LAC Foundation with a high-profile workshop on social protest and democratic responsiveness. In a truly biregional approach, the workshop analysed issues very much at the heart of current political struggles in both world regions. The event was attended by, among other prominent speakers, the EU–LAC Foundation’s president, Dr. Ferrero-Waldner, and distinguished scholars from both Europe and Latin America. The workshop proceedings are to be published by Hamburg University Press in an open access book.

At the end of 2014 Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte returned to his position as director of the ILAS (and vice president of the GIGA) after having served as the GIGA’s interim president for three years.

SECURING WOMEN’S RIGHTS IN INDIGENOUS LAWMAKING

How can indigenous communities develop legal norms in accordance with their own cultural heritage and values? And how can women’s rights be secured and advanced in such a context? In her doctoral thesis ILAS scholar Anna Barrera explores this dual challenge in six indigenous communities in the Andean countries of Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. To ensure that the local actors had access to the research findings, Anna Barrera presented a condensed, hands-on Spanish-language version of the final publication in the communities that hosted the research.

www.giga-hamburg.de/en/team/barrera
In 2014 the Middle East was characterised by multiple regional civil wars, mounting regional instability, economic decline, and ethno-sectarian strife. By the end of the year, four Arab countries (Iraq, Syria, Libya, and Yemen) were engulfed in war. The conflicts have produced about a quarter of a million deaths and millions of refugees. One main catalyst of this devastating development was the emergence of the Islamic State (IS), which took control of Mosul in June and established a terror regime in northern Syria and Iraq. IS merged the civil war in Syria with the sectarian conflict in Iraq and became a menace to other states in the region.

Based on their long-standing engagement with political Islam, IMES scholars extended their third party–funded research activities to develop a deeper analysis of Salafism. They also published first results of their research on regional powers in the Middle East with a special focus on new constellations after the Arab revolts of 2011.

It is most probable that 2014 will be remembered as a year that further endangered the mere existence of states such as Yemen, Libya, Iraq, and especially Syria. The IMES addressed these dangers in a third party–funded project by analysing and discussing the possibility of new power-sharing arrangements in the Arab world serving as ways to delay looming state disintegration. Other IMES researchers concentrated on state–society relations in post-war countries, focusing on determinants of political trust. Meanwhile, and surprisingly for many observers, autocratic governments have survived the Arab Spring – not only in the Arab monarchies (IMES researchers explained this in a project supported by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation) but also in republics such as Egypt, where the revolts began in 2011. To better understand this phenomenon, a number of IMES staff...
members have been actively participating in the International Diffusion and Cooperation of Authoritarian Regimes (IDCAR) network, which combines worldwide expertise in the field. Other IMES scholars are engaged in the NOPOOR project, which examines how and why autocracies invest in poverty alleviation.

In 2014 occasional good news came primarily from North Africa, where – for instance – Tunisia’s democratic transition progressed with free parliamentary and presidential elections. IMES researchers focus on the role of education in such socio-economic and political developments in the region and make this knowledge internationally accessible.

As in previous years, IMES research results were published in prominent international academic journals and books; almost 90 per cent of articles appeared in the highest SSCI-ranked journals for their respective categories. In addition, IMES researchers participated in the most important national and international conferences for their respective disciplines and organised, for example, a panel at the World Congress of Middle Eastern Studies (WOCMES) in Ankara, Turkey. Moreover, the IMES hosted various guest scholars.

The IMES continued and further broadened its activities in the fields of knowledge transfer and political consultation. For instance, IMES staff members contributed to politico-economic short analyses (PÖK), the Crisis Indicator Catalogue (KiK) for the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and the GIGA Focus series; participated in GIGA Forum events in Hamburg and GIGA Talks in Berlin; and often met with diplomats from the Federal Foreign Office, parliamentarians, and other figures in the political sphere. IMES scholars also gave close to 100 interviews to leading media outlets, such as the Wall Street Journal, ARD, ZDF, and Süddeutsche Zeitung.

**CIVIL WAR AND SOCIAL CONTRACTS**

What factors shape state–society relations in fragile contexts? The German Research Foundation, the KfW Development Bank, and the Gerda Henkel Foundation have provided funding for Alexander De Juan’s research on various dimensions of this question. The first research component focuses on people’s perceptions of state institutions, using survey data from Afghanistan, Burundi, and Peru. The second component makes use of archival data and analyses state–society interactions from a historical perspective. The third component investigates the origins of local anti-state violence. www.giga-hamburg.de/en/team/de-juan
Research Programme 1 addresses different problems and questions posed by the various types of political regimes found within the GIGA’s four regions of study. It belongs to an important cluster of projects on authoritarian regimes, which continued growing in 2014 with the commencement of the International Diffusion and Cooperation of Authoritarian Regimes (IDCAR) network in July. Coordinated by GIGA researchers and funded by the Leibniz Association, the IDCAR network consists of 12 institutions from Europe and North America that study autocracies in all world regions. The First IDCAR Network Conference was held at the GIGA in December.

Two new projects on authoritarian regimes also got underway in 2014. The first, Civil Society Organizations as Supporters of Authoritarian Rule?, is a cross-regional study examining the cases of Vietnam, Algeria, and Mozambique. The second, Concepts of Political Change and Legitimate Modes of Governance in the People’s Republic of China (funded by the DFG), complements several ongoing studies on regime legitimacy in China. Meanwhile, a project on the breakdown and survival of Middle East monarchies since 1945 (funded by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation) came to an end in December and produced three interesting publications. One of these articles – published in the Journal of Arabian Studies – shows how monarchies reacted differently to the Arab Spring with a mix of institutional change, material distribution, and elite rotation depending on a regime’s specific characteristics.

The first phase of the cross-regional ANTICORRP project (an EU FP7 project) was completed, resulting in a comparative report on the state of corruption in five world regions and eight country papers. The report reveals the diverse nature of political regime corruption across the globe as well as huge variance within regions.
In democratic states powerful presidents often pose severe problems to the proper functioning of horizontal controls and accountability. To tackle this issue, the project Judicial (In)dependence in New Democracies (funded by the Leibniz Competition) organised the international workshop “Courts under Pressure: Formal and Informal Dynamics of Political Intervention in New Democracies,” which took place at the GIGA on 27 and 28 February. The workshop was attended by renowned jurists and political scientists who specialise in African, European, and Latin American courts.

Another major issue democracies have to deal with consists of different forms of inequality. In the context of the NOPOOR project (an EU FP7 project) a GIGA team carried out survey experiments with 1,500 township residents to investigate the drivers of the demand for redistribution in South Africa. The experiment addressed an important puzzle in the international literature – namely, that being aware of high levels of inequality does not necessarily lead to a greater demand for redistribution. The findings suggest that the demand for redistribution will only increase if knowledge is combined with a belief that inequality can be reduced.

There were two further projects that began in 2014. The first, Polities beyond Borders (funded by the DFG), focuses on Latin American and Caribbean countries’ emigrant policies – that is, policies adopted by sending states that primarily concern their citizens abroad – and seeks to explain cross-country variation in terms of emigrant policy design and implementation. The second, Salafism in the Sahel: State Strategies and Their Consequences (funded by the Gerda Henkel Foundation), looks at which Salafi factions dominate in Niger, Mali, Mauritania, and Chad and accounts for the development of such groups across countries.

GERO ERDMANN – HIS LEGACY IN DEMOCRACY RESEARCH

In “Apocalyptic Triad: State Failure, State Disintegration and State Collapse: Structural Problems of Democracy in Africa,” published by the Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft in its December issue, Gero Erdmann revisits the link between the structural weaknesses of neopatrimonial states and unsuccessful democratisation. This is a classic topic explored by our dear colleague and head of Research Programme 1 (2006–2014), who passed away in July 2014. We are eternally thankful for his highly influential work on African politics, democracy, human rights, and political parties.

www.giga-hamburg.de/en/team/erdmann
Research Programme (RP) 2 concentrates on violence and security issues that affect Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East and also have repercussions for Germany and Europe. In 2014 topics related to violence and security once again proved highly relevant.

The Syrian civil war continued and had serious spillover effects, including territorial gains for Islamic State (IS), which also occupied parts of Iraq; an international alliance consisting of regional neighbours and Western countries only partially succeeded in pushing back IS rebels. Afghanistan remained unsettled and its future is uncertain given the impending withdrawal of Western troops.

In Africa South Sudan’s civil war persisted, while Boko Haram rebels in Nigeria increasingly made headlines. In Latin America youth violence remained an issue in Central American countries, though there were hopes that a peace agreement might bring an end to Colombia’s decades-long armed conflict. RP 2’s research teams (RTs) addressed these issues in their work.

RT 1 concentrated on the debate over natural resources and security. A project examining consultations with indigenous peoples in relation to resource projects (funded by the German Foundation for Peace Research) saw researchers engage in extensive fieldwork in Peru and Bolivia. A project on ethnicity, resources, and civil conflict (funded by the DFG) proved successful with a number of notable publications in renowned international outlets, such as Comparative Political Studies and Political Geography.

RT 2 continued to explore how religion impacts on politics and conflict, with one part of the team specifically studying the role of Islamists in politics, especially in the Middle East. RT 2 also successfully applied for DFG funding to research the role of Salafists in Egypt. Another part of RT 2 published an article on a database...
on religion and conflict in developing countries. RT 2 scholars also published in the Journal of Conflict Resolution and Political Research Quarterly.

RT 3 has been focusing on processes of war and peace. The Institutions for Sustainable Peace (ISP) network brings together experts on institutional engineering and conflict. The ISP held its third network conference in Geneva in May, which it co-organised with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies.

Three projects on state-building and state capacity were approved by the DFG and the Gerda Henkel Foundation. One focuses on colonial state-building in former German colonies; one, on the provision of public goods and the emergence of violence; and one, on the provision of security in areas of limited statehood – which is affiliated with Collaborative Research Center 700 at the Freie Universität Berlin. RT 3 members also succeeded in publishing in distinguished journals, including the Journal of Peace Research and Political Geography.

RT 4 has been conducting research on the determinants and consequences of international sanctions (funded by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation). In 2014 the team was extensively engaged in networking activities, conducted fieldwork in – among others – Burundi and Zimbabwe, and had a particularly strong year in terms of publications, with acceptances from the European Journal of Political Research and the Journal of Peace Research, inter alia.

RT 5 has been investigating non-conventional forms of violence, such as violent crime and gangs. RT 5 members created a database on youth and violence for several post-war societies in Latin America, Africa, and Asia (funded by the BMZ) and also carried out a number of case studies (also funded by the BMZ). The GIGA also established a collaboration with the Universidad de los Andes (funded by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation).

**CAN STATES “BUY” STABILITY AND ORDER?**

Providing electricity, health care, and education are essential functions of the state. In fact, the provision of basic services makes the state tangible and thus serves as an interface between the state and the public. It is therefore likely to also shape people’s attitudes towards the state. This project investigates whether high-quality and high-quantity public-service delivery reduces the probability of people rising up against the state. Nepal and South Africa serve as case studies in a comparative multi-method research design. Project period: 2015–2017. Funding: DFG.

Climate change is one of the most pressing global challenges. Although initially caused by the industrialisation of today’s developed world, its continued intensification is increasingly attributable to emissions from rapidly growing low- and middle-income economies, such as China. As a result, identifying climate policy options that will enable these countries to achieve lower carbon trajectories without compromising economic development and poverty reduction is of the utmost importance.

As part of the ongoing Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction (CiMiP) project (funded by the Volkswagen Foundation), Research Programme (RP) 3 scholars have analysed various climate policy instruments that support less carbon-intensive development paths for countries in transition, such as India and Indonesia. They found that overly optimistic expectations for drastically reorienting development paths towards low carbon growth may be misplaced. Instead, in a recent article published in Nature Climate Change, they highlight the considerable potential for “feasible mitigation actions” in developing countries, which seek to maximise mitigation as a positive co-benefit of policies with different objectives.

Making economic development both environmentally and socially sustainable also lies at the heart of RP 3’s research on land-use change and large-scale land acquisitions and conversions. Although increased agricultural production and more cultivated land are necessary to feed the globe’s growing population, associated land-use change threatens biodiverse areas, particularly tropical forests.

In addition, the welfare effects of large-scale agricultural projects may be ambiguous. Some observers view the implementation of large-scale agricultural projects as a major threat to the rights and livelihoods of the rural poor. Others point to the potential opportunities that could arise from new investments in a long-
As a result of our Employment, Empowerment and Living Standard and NOPOOR projects, we propose how to monitor employment outcomes. An analysis of the current MDG employment indicators shows that measurement problems, the inappropriate use of aggregate statistics, ambiguous interpretability, and assumptions which often do not hold true in the context of developing countries are major shortcomings in the current indicators. Based on this critique, we have developed a new set of indicators for productive employment and decent work.

Research Programme (RP) 4 focuses on two global transformations in international politics: the global rise of Brazil, China, India, Russia, and South Africa and the shift from global to regional politics. RP 4 scholars continued to explore the trajectories and implications of these shifts. In 2014 RP 4 began to use the labels “rise to power” and “regional worlds” as its main research themes, saw new leadership consolidate Research Team 2 (The Social Constitution of Global Politics), and secured DFG funding for a new RT 2 project.

Since the first BRIC summit in 2009, policy-makers and academics have been asking whether rising powers challenge the established international order and thus create instability and whether or not they manage to generate followership in their regions and across regions. In this context, and within the project Contested Leadership in International Relations (funded by the Volkswagen Foundation through the Schumpeter Fellowship), RT 1 has been examining debates about the determinants of rising powers’ foreign policy strategies, secondary powers’ contestation strategies at the regional level, voting patterns in the UN General Assembly, and policy-makers’ visions of world order. Its findings show a robust association between acceptance in rising powers’ own regions and their ability to shape global politics.

RT 1 scholars have also explored the rise of a new Chinese theory of international relations. Their findings have been published in peer-reviewed journals, discussed at international conferences, and conveyed to policy-makers.

RT 2 began to focus on the negotiation of new behavioural norms between rising and established powers, concentrating its research on domestic institutions, values and civil society, and the social determinants of foreign policy, such as identity-related “foreign policy roles.” RT 2 members have challenged the simplistic notion of...
of rising powers as mere challengers to the liberal world order.

RT 2’s research is supported by the Contested World Order network project (funded by the Leibniz Association), which focuses on the contestation of decision-making rules in the UN or issue-specific regimes.

The project Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction ( CliMiP ) (funded by the Volkswagen Foundation) examines rising powers’ climate change policies and their interaction with NGOs. RT 2 members have published articles in peer-reviewed journals and participated in international conferences.

International politics has experienced a fundamental transformation driven by a shift of activity from core states and international institutions to regions and their institutions. This takes the form of looser arrangements but also exhibits more delegation. We refer to this phenomenon as “regional worlds,” indicating a context-sensitive, theory-oriented approach to regions that focuses on local, regional, and global linkages.

RT 3 has been exploring and systematically comparing such regional dynamics. Debates focus on the overall implications of these shifts for world order, the potential blockages constituted by the parallel existence of similar regional organisations in the same region (overlapping regionalism), and the multiple associations between regional organisations and the cross-regional transfer of particular institutions, such as the European Court of Justice to Africa.

RT 3 members have made a number of appearances at universities (such as Fudan, Beijing, Tsinghua, Oxford, and Princeton), the European University Institute, and international conferences. A new research project funded by the DFG will explore in greater detail the mechanisms leading to institutional similarity among regional organisations.

**DIFFUSION OF INSTITUTIONS AMONG REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

Why do we find copies of the European Court of Justice in Africa and the Caribbean? We question the standard explanations for the design of international institutions and investigate whether institutional designs are determined by processes of diffusion. Surveying the characteristics of 73 regional organisations, we examine potential similarities between regional organisations to see how learning, competitive pressures, and legitimacy influence other regional organisations. Project period: 2015–2018. Funding: DFG.

3

YOUNG TALENT & EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

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The GIGA Doctoral Programme has become a well-integrated part of the GIGA structure since its restart in 2013. It is one of the many examples where the research matrix comes to life, as doctoral students from all research programmes and regional institutes not only share an open plan office but also jointly attend method training courses and colloquia. This facilitates networking across boundaries and a vibrant doctoral student community. The doctoral programme focuses all of its efforts and resources on supporting its outstanding international body of doctoral students, their research, and their professional development.

One of the pillars of the three-year structured programme consists of informative methodological and theoretical courses taught by experts from around the world. In 2014 outstanding lecturers like Derek Beach, Véronique Mottier, and Ingo Rohlfing taught first-year courses on different research designs and methods as well as courses in area studies and comparative area studies.

These courses were supplemented by soft-skills training (for conducting field research and presenting research on social media), transcultural training, and workshops for software such as STATA, R, and Zotero. A lecture by the visiting scholar Carrie Manning, titled “Field Work in Practice: Researching the Politics of War and Peace,” completed the comprehensive programme.

Besides benefitting from a doctoral programme that is tailored to their needs, GIGA doctoral students are also active members of the institutional and research life at the GIGA. They actively participate in their respective research teams within their respective research programme(s) and regional institute. GIGA doctoral students also work closely with experienced senior researchers in their respective research fields and receive close supervision and guidance.
The GIGA Doctoral Programme supports doctoral candidates in the early stages of their careers, providing them with the chance to advance their research and professional development in a fruitful international environment. The high number of dissertations defended in 2014 (eight), the quality thereof (three summa cum laude, five magna cum laude), and the job offers received by GIGA graduates at renowned research institutions and companies (such as the Universities of Nuremberg and Kiel, Bucerius Law School, Zeit-Stiftung Ebelin und Gerd Bucerius, GFA Consulting Group GmbH) speak to the productiveness of this scholarly setting.

Through participating in the international doctoral training network Power and Region in a Multipolar Order (PRIMO), the GIGA Doctoral Programme not only secured third-party funding but further increased its international visibility and networking capacities.

www.dp-giga-hamburg.de
Over the last years, the GIGA has taken serious steps to address equal opportunity issues at the institute: it remedied historic differences in the pay-scale structures among the formerly independent regional institutes and adopted measures to increase the number of women employed as researchers and in leadership positions. The GIGA’s dedication to being an equal opportunity employer is anchored in the institute’s recruitment processes. Calls for applications are posted on networks and platforms for female scholars, and women are actively encouraged to apply. The GIGA has also decided to establish a mentoring programme for young female academics and professionals (which will get underway in 2015) in an effort to identify ways to counter the structural factors behind a high proportion of women opting out of the postdoctoral research phase.

The GIGA continues to promote the reconciliation of work and family life. Through its equal opportunity fund, it provides additional means for courses, training, research travel, and childcare, inter alia. It also offers support for the school holidays, (when possible) for field-research stays abroad, and for when regular childcare falls through; in the absence of alternatives, children are welcome to accompany their parents to the office. In addition, the GIGA is flexible when it comes to working times and work place and takes family duties into account in evaluations and performance agreements. Moreover, the personnel department advises on and assists with issues regarding long-term nursing care for family members. As a result of these efforts, the GIGA was awarded the Hamburg Family Seal, which recognises family-friendly organisations.

A working group on equal opportunities was set up in 2014 to identify ways to improve staff development and the work-life balance. The progress made confirms the GIGA leadership’s commitment to the
concept of equal opportunities; the new GIGA president will provide an additional impulse to this endeavour. Furthermore, reflecting its status as an international institution, the GIGA initiated a broader debate on accommodating diversity in a transcultural manner, rather than simply focusing on preventing discrimination.

The GIGA’s goal is to wholly embrace an equal opportunities culture and to establish a collegial and participatory working environment in which all staff members can fulfil their potential – as laid out in its code of conduct. Even though the GIGA has not yet achieved complete gender balance in full-time equivalents, in individual working units and with regard to tenured positions, the groundwork has been laid by tackling the unmistakable problem of under-representation of women in academic and leadership positions.

To ensure an equal gender balance at all levels of academic employment, the GIGA adopted the cascade model recommended by the Leibniz Association. As a result, the percentage of female academic staff grew considerably in the previous five years, from 35 per cent in 2009 to 51 per cent in 2014. Women also assumed a number of leadership positions, including the presidency.

Now a new chapter begins. Policies will need to be refined, further instruments developed, and additional measures implemented in order to achieve an even higher quality working environment defined by mutual respect and intellectual prosperity.
4

TRANSFER
OF KNOWLEDGE
& SERVICE

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True to the Leibniz Association’s motto “theoria cum praxi,” research-based knowledge transfer is an integral part of the GIGA’s activities. The GIGA aims to provide practitioners, institutions, and other public actors – especially decision-makers – with information on the political and social conditions in the GIGA’s regions of study as well as on global issues.

By far the biggest and most important beneficiary of GIGA’s political consultation activities was once again the Federal Foreign Office (FFO). The intensity of interaction between the GIGA and the FFO increased considerably in 2014, with GIGA researchers involved in the drafting of important foreign policy strategies (on emerging powers, for example) and contributing to the Review 2014 project. At the federal executive level the GIGA shared knowledge with the Chancellery and, in particular, the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), for which it produced politico-economic short analyses (PÖK) and the Crisis Indicator Catalogue (KIK).

At the federal legislative level GIGA researchers addressed Bundestag members. Once again, the Leibniz Association’s annual Science Meets Parliament initiative was a great success, with many parliamentarians seeking advice from GIGA researchers, not least in the field of political Islam. The GIGA Berlin Office served as the focal point for all GIGA activities in the German capital.

The GIGA also reached out to an international audience, including the European Union and international organisations. It continued to publish its Focus International Edition in both English and Chinese, which – together with the various regional and the global editions – enabled the GIGA to engage with other knowledge-transfer recipients: the general public and the media.

These activities were complemented by GIGA Forum events in Hamburg and
GIGA Talks in Berlin, as well as numerous media interviews.

The highlights of the GIGA’s knowledge transfer activities in 2014 were GIGA researchers becoming sought-after interview partners for media outlets and experts for decision-makers with regard to the crises in the Middle East; a GIGA expert in the High Level Review of United Nations Sanctions writing an op-ed for the New York Times about the impact of sanctions; GIGA researchers being involved in discussions about land-grabbing with NGOs, UN commissions, and the general public.

The improvements have contributed to an audience increase of 30 per cent, with an average of 80 guests now attending GIGA Forum events. Currently, the GIGA Forum mailing list consists of about 3,500 subscribers.

In 2014 the topics selected for the GIGA Forum events either were of continued importance and relevance to more than one country or region, such as the challenges faced by developing countries in introducing effective environmental policies or the establishment of democratic structures following civil war, or were topical themes that primarily concerned a specific country – such as Mozambique’s tenuous peace process, North Korea’s fragile open door policy, China’s new economic reforms, India’s political and economic problems ahead of the national elections, and the European Union and Chinas’ political and economic relationship.

www.giga-hamburg.de/en/giga-forum
The GIGA has been publishing the GIGA Focus series since 2006. Each GIGA Focus issue consists of eight pages and offers a succinct analysis of important political, economic, and social developments. In 2014 a total of 50 German-language issues were published in either one of the four regional editions (GIGA Focus Afrika, Asien, Lateinamerika, or Nahost) or GIGA Focus Global. In the GIGA Focus International Edition, ten issues were published in English and six in Chinese (Mandarin).

Key topics in 2014 included the activities of trade unions (for all editions), social protests, economic problems, important religious developments (primarily in the Middle East and Africa), elections, and the development of civil–military and interregional relations.

The number of email subscribers rose to an average of about 3,600 for each of the German-language editions.

www.giga-hamburg.de/giga-focus

GIGA STUDIES

Provided that there was a clear synergy with its ongoing research, the GIGA produced studies, concept papers, and reviews that were financed by the Federal Foreign Office (FFO), other federal ministries, and other public and private institutions, such as the European Parliament, the World Bank, the United Nations, the KfW Development Bank, and – in particular – the UNDP. Good examples of this are the GIGA’s contribution to the FFO’s Review 2014 project (which relates to the GIGA’s long-term research on emerging powers) and its work on the annual Crisis Indicator Catalogue (KIK) and politico-economic short analyses (PÔK), produced for the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

GIGA researchers also assisted the FFO and politicians from all levels of government by supplying country-specific dossiers in preparation for diplomatic visits.

www.giga-hamburg.de/en/strategic-analyses
GIGA IN THE MEDIA

The year 2014 was once again a year of crises: Islamic State, Boko Haram, Ebola. Meanwhile, China and India continued their rise as new powers; a new era of Cuban–US relations began; and there were questions about the social impact of the football World Cup in Brazil. The GIGA has always been seen as providing trusted, renowned analyses of these kinds of issues. For instance, Bert Hoffmann was the most interviewed scholar in Germany on President Obama’s decision to restore relations with Cuba, while Daniel Flemes provided the German public with insight into Brazilian society in the run-up to the World Cup.

GIGA researchers gave more than 350 interviews in 2014. They are contacted daily by journalists looking for independent experts. When it comes to political, social, or economic developments in Africa, Asia, Latin America, or the Middle East, GIGA researchers know about the background beyond the headline.

GIGA FORUM WIDELY PUBLICISED IN HAMBURG

One week, one slogan, 400 posters. For the GIGA’s 50th anniversary, the Hamburg authorities allowed the institute to widely publicise its public event series, the GIGA Forum, by putting up 400 posters around the city. From the Alster to the Stadtpark, the GIGA slogan “Watching the World” was visible everywhere. Since 2007 the GIGA Forum has been bringing together GIGA researchers, politicians, and other societal representatives to discuss current world issues that do not necessarily make the headlines. For more on the GIGA’s 50th anniversary, see page 13.


www.giga-hamburg.de/en/50-years-of-GIGA
The year 2014 marked the sad loss of Gero Erdmann, head of the GIGA Berlin Office, who passed away due to illness. Since September 2014, Christian von Soest has been acting head of the Berlin office.

Situated in the government district of Berlin-Mitte, the GIGA Berlin Office is staffed by four academic employees: Bert Hoffmann, Jasmin Lorch, Hanspeter Mattes, and Christian von Soest. In addition, Robert Kappel, former president of the GIGA, and research fellow Max Montgomery contribute to the GIGA’s Berlin outreach activities.

The office’s major functions are to coordinate networking with other research institutes in Berlin and to enhance the GIGA’s political consultation activities and knowledge transfer to the government, Parliament, civil society, the media, and the general public.

In 2014 GIGA Berlin Office staff members took part in about 170 consultations and talks with representatives from various government institutions as well as with numerous organisations and media outlets. There was a strong demand for advice from all sections of the political and economic community in the German capital – especially on topics related to North and/or West Africa, such as the Ebola crisis.

The Berlin office’s major activities included consulting the Federal Foreign Office (FFO), members of Parliament, and other institutions in the capital. Together with officials from the FFO, GIGA scholars also organised regular events for the FFO’s Africa, Asia, Middle East, and Latin America departments.

Besides various cooperation events, GIGA Talks are the GIGA Berlin Office’s main format of dissemination. They serve as regular venues for discussing the GIGA’s research findings and are attended by guests from the political, economic, social, and academic spheres. The talks are particularly oriented towards decision-makers; participation is by invitation only. Topics are chosen with regard to GIGA re-
search topics and current political events. In 2014 the Berlin office conducted seven talks with a total of 213 attendees.

The main GIGA Talk event in 2014 was held on 3 November and celebrated the GIGA’s 50th anniversary. It consisted of a panel discussion on how emerging powers shape world politics and a reception. Generously supported by the FFO’s Policy Planning Department, the high-level discussion was held in the FFO’s Weltsaal and was opened by Dr. Markus Ederer, state secretary of the FFO, and Professor Dr. Amrita Narlikar, the new GIGA president.

**GIGA TALKS IN 2014**

- Ebola in Westafrika: Warum verläuft die Epidemie in den Ländern unterschiedlich?
- Kuba und die EU: Vom Konflikt zum Kooperationsabkommen?
- New President, Old Problems? Egypt’s Course after the Election
- A Rising Global Power: How India Sees the World
- Military Power Germany? The Federal Army in Africa
- Südafrika – Auf dem Weg in die große Krise?
- Mozambique: The End of Peace?
As the largest non-university information centre for area studies and comparative area studies in Germany, the GIGA Information Centre (IZ) collects literature on economic, political, and social developments in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. In recent years the IZ has significantly expanded its inventory of cross-cutting issues in international politics as well as of theory and methods. The IZ’s customised services support the research of GIGA scholars and are also available to the general public.

The IZ acquired 2,294 new titles in 2014, bringing the total number of items in its collection to 186,068. Additionally, with 3,240 new electronic full texts, the IZ offers more than 53,880 open access documents.

The IZ’s three-year period of DFG funding for being an outstanding research library ended in July 2014. During that time, the IZ acquired a total of 2,305 books and made 1,641 electronic documents accessible. Once the funding period concluded, posters, leaflets, and ads were used to raise awareness about the IZ within relevant academic communities.

Networking plays an important role in the work of the IZ. Accordingly, the IZ contributes to the international relations and area studies section of the German Information Network (FIV). Within the framework of the FIV’s World Affairs Online (WAO) database, 12 German research institutes collect bibliographic social science data that cover global and regional developments, foreign and security policy, and social trends.

In 2014 the IZ contributed 6,170 new records to the WAO (27 per cent of all new entries). The data are accessible through the IZ online catalogue and, inter alia, the International Relations and Area Studies Gateway (IREON).

The online public access catalogue (OPAC) includes all the resources available at the IZ: books, journals, e-resources,
CDs, and DVDs. About 14,500 visitors accessed the OPAC in 22,800 sessions in 2014. The IZ also takes part in the Electronic Journals Library (EZB) and includes its print journals in the German Union Catalogue of Serials (ZDB). Information on bibliographical and full-text databases such as encyclopaedias, dictionaries, and fact databases are included in the Database Information System (DBIS).

The IZ’s digital offerings are complemented by its contributions to the regional virtual libraries cibera, CrossAsia, MENALIB, and ilissAfrica. Serving as one-stop resource centres for the study of specific regions, these portals offer integrated access to relevant conventional and digital information resources. Large databases with links to websites pertinent to studies on Africa, Asia, Latin America, or the Middle East supplement these libraries’ services.

The IZ also prepares lists of new acquisitions, reading lists, and bibliographies on current topics; these are available online and were downloaded about 267,000 times in 2014. As part of its open access services, the IZ indexed and deposited all GIGA Focus issues and 15 peer-reviewed articles by GIGA researchers in the Social Science Open Access Repository (SSOAR). This not only ensured long-term preservation, it contributed to the dissemination of GIGA research findings and increased the GIGA’s worldwide visibility. GIGA Focus articles were downloaded more than 22,000 times from SSOAR; the deposited articles, 3,000 times. The IZ reached another milestone by issuing open access guidelines for the GIGA.

www.giga-hamburg.de/en/ic

RESEARCH DATA AT THE GIGA

The IZ conducted an internal user survey on research data at the GIGA, which provided it with information on data collection methods, software, researchers’ attitudes towards data-sharing, and research data management requirements. Two datasets were published on datorium, a digital data repository hosted by GESIS, and the awareness of research data was increased. The IZ participated in workshops organised by SowiDataNet, a Leibniz Association–funded project, and contributed to its requirements analysis.

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THIRD PARTY–FUNDED PROJECTS

RESEARCH PROGRAMME I: LEGITIMACY AND EFFICIENCY OF POLITICAL SYSTEMS

EU (FP 7), 2012–2017

Causes of Hybrid Regimes in Sub-Saharan Africa – A Systematic Comparison (†Gero Erdmann, Sebastian Elischer, Alexander Stroh)
DFG, 2009–2014

Civil Society Organizations as Supporters of Authoritarian Rule? A Cross-Regional Comparison (Vietnam, Algeria, Mozambique) (Patrick Köllner, Jörg Wischermann, Bettina Bunk, Jasmin Lorch)
DFG, 2013–2015

Concepts of Political Change and Legitimate Modes of Governance in the People’s Republic of China (Nele Noesselt, Geoffrey Chun-fung Chen, Lukas Witt)
DFG, 2014–2017

desiguALdades.net – Migration and Unequal Citizenship (Bert Hoffmann, Henio Hoyo)
BMBF, 2014–2016

Empowerment or Alienation? Descriptive Representation and Ethnic Relations in Bolivia (Anaïd Flesken)
Fritz Thyssen Foundation, 2014–2015

Ideological Change and Regime Legitimacy in China (Heike Holbig, Maria Bondes, Sandra Heep)
BMBF, 2010–2016

International Diffusion and Cooperation of Authoritarian Regimes (†Gero Erdmann, André Bank, May Darwich, Bert Hoffmann, Maria Josua, Nele Noesselt, Thomas Richter, Christian von Soest, Georg Strüver)
Leibniz Competition, 2014–2017
Judicial (In)dependence in New Democracies. Courts, Presidents and Legislatures in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa (Mariana Llanos, Alexander Stroh, Charlotte Heyl, Cordula Tibi Weber)
Leibniz Competition, 2011–2015

Middle East Monarchies: A Configurational Comparison of Breakdown and Survival since 1945 (André Bank, Thomas Richter, Anna Sunik)
Fritz Thyssen Foundation, 2012–2014

Political Regimes, Reduction of Poverty and Inequality (NOPOOR) (†Gero Erdmann, Marina Dodlova, Jann Lay)
EU (FP 7), 2012–2017

Politics beyond Borders. The New Dynamics of Emigrant Politics and Policies in Latin America (Bert Hoffman, Luicy Pedroza, Pau Palop)
DFG, 2014–2016

Stability and Change of Authoritarian Regimes: A Systematic Comparison of Institutional and Material Conditions (Thomas Richter, Viola Lucas)
DFG, 2011–2014

The Institutional Presidency in Latin America (Mariana Llanos, Detlef Nolte, Anne Marie Hoffmann, Cordula Tibi Weber)
DAAD, Capes Brazil, 2011–2015

RESEARCH PROGRAMME 2: VIOLENCE AND SECURITY

A Dangerous Liaison? Ethnicity, Natural Resources and Civil Conflict Onset (Matthias Basedau, Carlo Koos, Annegret Mählert, Jan Pierskalla)
DFG, 2012–2014

From Civil War to Social Contract – State Services, Political Trust, and Political Violence (Alexander de Juan, Carlo Koos)
From Quietism to Politics: The Egyptian Salafist Movement from 1970 to 2012 (Henner Fürtig, Annette Ranko, Nikolai Röhl)
DFG, 2014–2017

Governing People’s Safety in Areas of Extremely Limited Statehood (South Sudan and the Central African Republic) (Andreas Mehler, Tim Glawion, Lotje de Vries)
DFG (CRC 700), 2014–2017

Ineffective Sanctions? External Sanctions and the Persistence of Autocratic Regimes (Christian von Soest, Julia Grauvogel, Matthias Basedau)
Fritz Thyssen Foundation, 2011–2014

Institutions for Sustainable Peace. Comparing Institutional Options for Divided Societies and Post-Conflict Countries (Matthias Basedau, Sabine Kurtenbach, Andreas Mehler, Nadine Ansorg, Felix Haaß, Julia Strasheim)
Leibniz Competition, 2012–2015

Power-Sharing in Multi-Ethnic Societies of the Middle East (Henner Fürtig, Stephan Rosiny)
Volkswagen Foundation, 2012–2014

Power-Sharing in Post-Conflict Situations: On the Institutional Prerequisites for Lasting Peace (Andreas Mehler, Martin Ottmann, Johannes Vüllers)
DFG, 2012–2015

Prior Consultation and Conflict Transformation in Resource Governance: Bolivia and Peru (Almut Schilling-Vacaflor, Riccarda Flemmer)
DSF, 2012–2015

Religion and Conflict: On the Ambivalence of Religious Factors in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East (Matthias Basedau, Georg Strüver, Johannes Vüllers)
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The Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood and Its Freedom and Justice Party (Annette Ranko)
Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Körber Foundation, 2008–2014
The Local Arenas of Power-Sharing. Patterns of Adaptation or Continued Disorder? (Andreas Mehler, Franzisca Zanker)
DFG (PP 1448), 2011–2016

The Territorial Dynamics of Colonial State-Building (Alexander de Juan, Max Montgomery, Jan Pierskalla)
Gerda Henkel Foundation, 2014–2016

Youth in Post-War Societies – Pathways Out of Violence (Sabine Kurtenbach, Janina Pawelz)
BMZ, 2013–2016

**RESEARCH PROGRAMME 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALISATION**

Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction (CliMiP) – Trade-Offs or Win-Win Situations? (Tara Caetano, Jann Lay, Miriam Prys, Sebastian Renner)
Volkswagen Foundation (Global Challenges) 2012–2015

Employment, Empowerment and Living Standard (Lena Giesbert, Jann Lay, Sarah Linde, William Monteith, Daniel Neff, Sebastian Prediger)
KfW, BMZ, 2012–2014
Globalisation of Chinese Companies (Margot Schüller, Yun Schüler-Zhou)
BMBF, 2012–2015

Landscape-Level Assessment of Ecological and Socio-Economic Functions of Rainforest Transformation Systems in Sumatra (Indonesia) (Jann Lay, Elisabeth Hettig)
DFG (CRC 990) 2012–2015

Long-Term Land Use, Poverty Dynamics and Emission Trade-Offs (Jann Lay, Katharina Trapp)
DFG (CRC 990) 2012–2015
Micro- and Small Enterprises in Developing Countries: Opportunities and Constraints (Lena Giesbert, Jan Lay, Sarah Linde, Martin Ostermeier, Sebastian Prediger)
Courant Centre, 2013–2015

Poverty and Inequality Dynamics and the Role of Social Policies (NOPOOR) (Lena Giesbert, Jann Lay, Daniel Neff, Miquel Pellicer)
EU (FP 7), 2012–2015

Socio-Economic Transitions (Erich Gundlach)
Claussen-Simon Foundation, 2011–2015

The Land Matrix (Jann Lay, Kerstin Nolte, Christof Althoff, Martin Ostermeier)
BMZ, 2012–2015

The Productivity Effects of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of North–South and South–South Firms: The Case of Sub-Saharan Africa (Birte Pohl)
DFG, 2012–2015

Transparency, Dynamics and Impacts of Large-Scale Land Acquisitions (LSLA): Global and Local Evidence (Christian Althoff, Jann Lay, Kerstin Nolte, Martin Ostermeier)
BMZ, 2012–2015

West African Traders as Translators between Chinese and African Urban Modernities (Karsten Giese, Laurence Marfaing, Alena Thiel)
DFG (PP 1448), 2013–2016

RESEARCH PROGRAMME 4: POWER, NORMS AND GOVERNANCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction (CliMiP) – Trade-Offs or Win-Win Situations? (Work Package 3: International Relations) (Miriam Prys)
Volkswagen Foundation (Global Challenges) 2013–2016
Contested Leadership in International Relations: Power Politics in South America, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa (Daniel Flemes, Georg Strüver, Hannes Ebert)  
Volkswagen Foundation (Schumpeter Fellowship) 2010–2015

Contested World Orders (Detlef Nolte, Anja Jetschke, Miriam Prys, Kristina Hahn)  
Leibniz Competition (Lead: WZB), 2012–2015

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Derailed Emotions: The Transformation of Claims and Targets during the Wenzhou Online Incident
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Jetschke, Anja
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Köllner, Patrick
Informal Institutions in Autocracies: Analytical Perspectives and the Case of the Chinese Communist Party

Kappel, Robert
Aufstieg und Fall von Nationen. Warum manche Länder aufsteigen und zu Regional Powers werden

Mattes, Hanspeter
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Sievers, Wiebke, Michael Bommes, and Heinz Fassmann (eds.): Migration from the Middle East and North Africa to Europe, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 161–192
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The Failure of the Muslim Brotherhood: Implications for Egypt’s Regional Status
Fürtic, Henner (ed.): Regional Powers in the Middle East: New Constellations after the

Noesselt, Nele
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chinesischen Führungselite
Heinelt, Hubert and Chunrong Zheng (eds.): Modernes Regieren in China, Baden-
Baden: Nomos, 137–157

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Schüller, Margot
China und die Weltwirtschaft
Fischer, Doris and Christoph Müller-Hofstede (eds.): Länderbericht China, Bonn: Bundes-
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In 2014 GIGA researchers contributed 35 articles to edited volumes.
GIGA FORUM (HAMBURG)

Security over Democracy? State-Building after Civil Wars
Speakers: Dr. Alexander De Juan (GIGA), Michael Schmunk (former special envoy to Afghanistan), and Sabine Wenz (GIZ)
Anniversary series “GIGA Forum Weltblicke”

The (Im)possibility of Climate Protection in Developing Countries
Speakers: Prof. Dr. Stephan Klasen (University of Göttingen), Jun. Prof. Jann Lay (GIGA), and Karsten Smid (Greenpeace)
Anniversary series “GIGA Forum Weltblicke”

A Difficult Balancing Act: The EU and China between Partnership and Rivalry
Speakers: Dr. Dr. Nele Noesselt (GIGA), Dr. Stefan Sack (EUCCC), and Dr. Margot Schüller (GIGA)
Anniversary series “GIGA Forum Weltblicke”

Non-Intervention in Syria
Speakers: Jörg Armbruster (former ARD crisis correspondent) and Dr. Clemens von Goetze (Federal Foreign Office)
In cooperation with the Federal Foreign Office

Kick-Off to Growth? How the World Cup Will (Not) Benefit Brazil
Speakers: Dr. Daniel Flemes (GIGA), Marianne Hoffmann (World Cup coordinator/adviser), Fábio Maia Ostermann (Liberal Institute in Rio de Janeiro), and Dr. Gabriele Reitmeier (Liberal Institute in Rio de Janeiro)
In cooperation with Engagement Global and the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom

Elections in India: Longing for Change
Speakers: Prof. Dr. Joachim Betz (GIGA), Dr. Sandra Destradi (GIGA), and Dr. Shazia Wübbers (University of Bremen)
In cooperation with the German Asia-Pacific Business Association
Between Reform and Stagnation: China under New Leadership
Speakers: Dr. Dr. Nele Noeselt (GIGA), Dr. Günter Schucher (GIGA), and Dr. Margot Schüller (GIGA)
In cooperation with the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce

Isolation or Opening? North Korea under Kim Jong-Un
Speakers: Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Frank (University of Vienna) and Dr. James E. Hoare (British Embassy in Pyongyang)
In cooperation with the German-Korean Association Hamburg and the German Asia-Pacific Business Association

Mozambique: The End of Peace?
Speakers: Prof. Carrie Manning (Georgia State University) and Dr. Johannes Plagemann (GIGA)
In cooperation with the Institute of Romance Studies, University of Hamburg

GIGA TALKS (BERLIN)

New President, Old Problems? Egypt's Course after the Election
Speakers: Prof. Dr. Henner Fürtig (GIGA) and Robert Dölger (Federal Foreign Office)

A Rising Global Power: How India Sees the World
Speakers: Brig. Rumel Dahiya (Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses) and Dr. Meena Singh Roy (Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses)

Military Power Germany? The Federal Army in Africa
Speakers: Prof. Dr. Andreas Mehler (GIGA) and Prof. Dr. Robert Kappel (GIGA)

Mozambique: The End of Peace?
Speakers: Prof. Carrie Manning (Georgia State University) and Dr. Johannes Plagemann (GIGA)
LECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS

GIGA Seminar in Socio-Economics
Behavioral Origins of Institutions: Evidence from Ethiopia
(Lecture by Jun. Prof. Devesh Rustagi, University of Frankfurt)

GIGA Seminar in Socio-Economics
Does the Arrival of a Formal Financial Institution Alter Informal Sharing Arrangements? Experimental Evidence from Village India
(Lecture by Dr. Christine Binzel, University of Heidelberg)

GIGA Seminar in Socio-Economics
Gender Norms and Factor Analysis: A Sociological Reinterpretation
(Lecture by Dr. Wendy Olsen, University of Manchester)

Discussion
Germany and China – Dream Team in Economics and Politics?
(Part of the event series “China Time 2014.” In cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce; the Mercator Institute for China Studies; and the Asia-Africa Institute, University of Hamburg)

GIGA CAS Lecture Series
Last BRIC Standing? Russia’s Long-Term Prospects Relative to Brazil, India, China – and the West
(Lecture by Prof. Rudra Sil, University of Pennsylvania)

Discussion
Latin America and the EU: Social Protest and Democratic Responsiveness
(Part of the event series “Lateinamerika-Herbst 2014.” In cooperation with the EU–LAC Foundation)

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Making Sense of “American Imperialism”: Purposeful or Accidental or Mixed?
(Lecture by Prof. Desmond King, University of Oxford)
Lecture

**New Pressures on the WTO: The Rise of Illiberal Trading States**  
(Lecture by Dr. Matthew Stephen, Berlin Social Science Center [WZB])

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**Overconfidence and Risk-Taking in the Field: Evidence from Ethiopian Farmers**  
(Lecture by Dr. Toman Omar Mahmoud, Kiel Institute for the World Economy)

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**Stimulating Microenterprise Growth: Results from a Loans, Grants and Training Experiment in Uganda**  
(Lecture by Dr. Nathan Fiala, German Institute for Economic Research)

**Discussion**

**Strength through Diversity: Global Education in the Academic Hub of Hamburg**  
(Part of the event series “Stadtgespräche.” In cooperation with Eine Welt Netzwerk Hamburg)

**Lecture**

**The Conception of the “Politicisation of International Organisations” and Their Critics**  
(Lecture by Dr. Maximilian Terhalle, University of Potsdam)

**Discussion**

**The Post-Western Way: How the New Rising Powers Shape World Politics**  
(Discussion and reception on the occasion of the GiGAGA’s 50th anniversary, Federal Foreign Office, Berlin)

**Discussion**

**The Tug of War Over the New Constitution in Tanzania**  
(Part of the event series “Woche der Städtepartnerschaft – Hamburg und Dar es Salaam.” In cooperation with the Senate Chancellery of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg)

**Discussion**

**Transparency and Dynamics of International Land Acquisitions**  
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GIGA CAS Lecture Series
Triangulating Area Studies, Not Methods: The Role of Cross-Regional Contextualized Comparison
(Lecture by Prof. Rudra Sil, University of Pennsylvania)

GIGA CAS Lecture Series
Understanding Rape During Civil War
(Lecture by Dr. Dara Kay Cohen, Harvard University)

GIGA Seminar in Socio-Economics
Unravelling the Urban Hierarchy: A Meta-Analysis on the Rank-Size Rule for City-Size Distributions
(Lecture by Dr. Peter Mulder, VU University Amsterdam)

WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES

Adapting Institutions: A Comparative Area Studies Perspective
(International conference to mark the GIGA’s 50th anniversary, Hamburg, Germany)

African Courts: Actors, Institutional Developments and Governance
(Point Sud workshop, Niamey, Niger)

Challenges to Democratization and Peacebuilding in Africa: The Case of Mali
(Joint workshop with Käte Hamburger Kolleg / Centre for Global Cooperation Research [KHK/GCR21] and the German Development Institute [DIE], Hamburg/Duisburg, Germany)

Conceptual Innovations in Area Studies
(Joint workshop with the Institut des Amériques [IdA], Hamburg, Germany)

Courts under Pressure: Formal and Informal Dynamics of Political Intervention in New Democracies
(GIGA international workshop, Hamburg, Germany)
IDCAR Network Conference
(1st International Diffusion and Cooperation of Authoritarian Regimes [IDCAR] Network Conference, Hamburg, Germany)

Inequalities in Latin America: Frictions between Global Configurations and National Negotiations
(3rd International Conference of desiguALdades.net, Berlin, Germany)

Institutional Reforms in Post-War and Divided Societies: Part of the Problem or Part of the Solution?
(3rd Institutions for Sustainable Peace [ISP] Network Conference, Geneva, Switzerland)

Neue deutsche Afrikapolitik? Ein Gedankenaustausch
(Joint event with the DIE, SWP, and Heinrich Böll-Foundation, Berlin, Germany)

Peace through Institutions? Constitutional Choices for Divided Societies
(Point Sud workshop, Stellenbosch, South Africa)

Power-Sharing and Changing Power Relations
(Author workshop with the German Foundation for Peace Research [DSF], Hamburg, Germany)

Regional Dynamics and Afghanistan in 2014
(GIGA project workshop, Hamburg, Germany)

Social Protests and Democratic Responsiveness: Assessing Realities in Latin America and Europe
(International workshop with the EU–LAC Foundation, Hamburg, Germany)

The Way Ahead for Zambian Agriculture. What Role for FDI?
(Joint workshop with the IAPRI and PEGNet, Lusaka, Zambia)
PANELS AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Anti-Democracy Promotion Strategies
American Political Science Association Annual Meeting (APSA 2014)

Asian Traders in Africa: Impacts and Future Perspectives
Conference of the African Studies Association in Germany (VAD 2014)

Decent Work in the Informal Economy
Poverty Reduction, Equity and Growth Network Conference (PEGNet 2014)

Degrees of Diffusion in International Organizations: Problematization, Frames, and Scripts
International Studies Association International Convention (ISA 2014)

Fiscal Policies in Non-OECD Countries
5th ECPR Graduate Student Conference 2014

New Research on the Syrian Conflict
World Congress for Middle Eastern Studies (WOCMES 2014)

Postwar Violence Control – Between Global Policies and Local Needs
International Studies Association International Convention (ISA 2014)

Réseaux, adaptation des normes et des manières de faire
3e Recontres des études africaines ein France (Réaf 2014)

Success and Failure of Authoritarian Inclusion: Lessons from the Arab Uprisings
World Congress for Middle Eastern Studies (WOCMES 2014)

The New Regionalism
International Studies Association International Convention (ISA 2014)

Wie entwickelt sich Afrika?
Conference of the African Studies Association in Germany (VAD 2014)
INTERNATIONAL NETWORKING

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

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Tunis, Tunisia

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Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

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Shanghai, China

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Saint Louis, Senegal

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University of Stellenbosch  
Stellenbosch, South Africa

University of Virginia  
Charlottesville, United States

VISITING FELLOWS

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<tr>
<td>Giovanni Agostinis</td>
<td>IMT Institute for Advanced Studies Lucca (doctoral student)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christopher Bahia Mendonça</td>
<td>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (doctoral student)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Santiago Basabe Serrano, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>FLACSO Ecuador (Humboldt fellow)</td>
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<td>Allyson Lucinda Benton, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>CIDE Mexico (Humboldt fellow)</td>
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<td>Jorge Bercholc, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Universidad de Buenos Aires</td>
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<td>Carolina De Oliveira Salgado</td>
<td>Pontificia Universidade Católica, Rio de Janeiro</td>
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<td>Tamirace Fakhoury, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Lebanese American University, Byblos (Humboldt fellow)</td>
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<td>Insa Flachsbarth</td>
<td>Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (doctoral student)</td>
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<td>María Soledad Gattoni</td>
<td>Universidad de Buenos Aires (doctoral student)</td>
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<td>Víctor Manuel González Sánchez, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Madrid</td>
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<td>Sol-Hee Han</td>
<td>KDI School of Public Policy and Management, Sejong</td>
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<td>William Harris, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>University of Otago, Dunedin</td>
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<td>Philip Kitzberger, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Buenos Aires (Humboldt fellow)</td>
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<td>Eun-Joo Lee</td>
<td>KDI School of Public Policy and Management, Sejong</td>
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<td>Carrie Manning, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Georgia State University</td>
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<td>Víctor Manuel Mijares, Prof.</td>
<td>Universidad Simón Bolivar, Caracas (doctoral student)</td>
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<td>Nkwachukwu Julius Orji, Dr.</td>
<td>University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus</td>
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<td>Eduardo Pastrana Buelvas, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá</td>
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<td>Giulia Piccolino, Dr.</td>
<td>University of Florence (Humboldt fellow)</td>
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<td>Benjamin Reilly, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Murdoch University, Perth</td>
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<td>Angelika Rettberg, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá (Humboldt fellow)</td>
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<td>Luis Leandro Schenoni Santos</td>
<td>Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Buenos Aires</td>
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<td>Jan Seifert, Dr.</td>
<td>National University of Singapore</td>
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<td>Rudra Sil, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>University of Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Filipe Souza Corrêa</td>
<td>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (doctoral student)</td>
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## EXECUTIVE BOARD

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<tr>
<td>Narlikar, Amrita, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>President</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nolte, Detlef, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Vice president and director of ILAS</td>
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<td>Mehler, Andreas, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Director of IAA</td>
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<td>Köllner, Patrick, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Director of IAS</td>
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<td>Fürtig, Henner, Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Director of IMES</td>
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<td>Peetz, Peter, Dr.</td>
<td>Head of finances and administration</td>
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## ACADEMIC STAFF

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<td>Althoff, Christof</td>
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<td>Ansorg, Nadine, Dr.</td>
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<td>Bank, André, Dr.</td>
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<td>Lay, Jann, Jun. Prof. Dr.</td>
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<td>Lenz, Tobias, Jun. Prof. Dr.</td>
<td>Renner, Sebastian</td>
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<td>Liang, Kelly Si Miao</td>
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<td>Prys, Miriam, Dr.</td>
<td>Zanker, Franziska</td>
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<td>Ranko, Annette, Dr.</td>
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<td>STAFF OF SERVICE DEPARTMENTS AND INFORMATION CENTRE</td>
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<td>Bailey, Errol</td>
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# DOCTORATE TRAINING

## DOCTORATES EARNED IN 2014

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Doctoral Thesis</th>
<th>Supervisor</th>
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<tr>
<td>Natalie Hess</td>
<td>The EU’s Strategic Partnerships with Brazil, India and South Africa – Strategic Alliances Forming Part of the Strategy of Cooperating While Competing and Social Relationships as Foreign Policy Tools of Social Power</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte, PD Dr. †Gero Erdmann</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nina Korte</td>
<td>The Political Economy of Public Administration Reforms in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Analysis of the Tax Administration in Indonesia and the Philippines</td>
<td>PD Dr. Andreas Ufen, Prof. Dr. Joachim Betz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna Barrera Vivero</td>
<td>Promoting Change in Legally Plural Settings: Domestic Violence and Indigenous Women’s Quest for Justice in the Andes</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte, Dr. Rachel Sieder (CIESAS México)</td>
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<td>Miriam Seemann</td>
<td>Water Security and the Politics of Water Rights Formalization in Peru and Bolivia. The Struggle for Water Justice in Andean Water User Communities</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte, Prof. Dr. Rutgerd Boelens (Wageningen University)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stefanie Wodrig</td>
<td>Discourses of Intervention: The Crises in Burundi and Zimbabwe as Arenas of Regional Politics</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Dirk Nabers, Ulf Engel (Universität Leipzig)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Markus Fraundorfer</td>
<td>Global Solutions from the Tropics. Brazil’s Increasing Influence in Global Sectoral Governance</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Hein, Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte</td>
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<td>Christina Stolte</td>
<td>Brazil’s Africa Strategy – Stepping Stone to Great Power Status?</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte, PD Dr. †Gero Erdmann</td>
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<td>Astrid Bothmann</td>
<td>Drawing a Line Under the Past. Transitional Justice in Nicaragua 1990–2012</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Detlef Nolte, Prof. Dr. Nikolaus Werz (Universität Rostock)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dr. Miriam Prys-Hansen (Academic director of the GIGA Doctoral Programme, far left) and Dr. Stephanie Garling (Coordinator of the GIGA Doctoral Programme, far right) with the graduates of 2013 and 2014 (from left to right): Anna Barrera Vivero, Johannes Plagemann, Miriam Seemann, Nina Korte, Astrid Bothmann, Stefanie Wodrig, Pascal Abb, Ana Soliz Landivar de Stange, and Natalie M. Hess
### ENGAGEMENT IN PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

#### AREA-SPECIFIC ASSOCIATIONS

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<tr>
<td>Africa–Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies (AEGIS)</td>
<td>Andreas Mehler, board member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Studies Association in Germany (Vereinigung für Afrikawissenschaften in Deutschland, VAD)</td>
<td>Hosting of secretariat; Andreas Mehler, vice chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CrossArea – Association for Transregional Studies, Comparative Area Studies, and Global Studies (CrossArea – Verband für Transregionale Studien, Vergleichende Area Studies und Global Studies)</td>
<td>Andreas Mehler, vice president</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Alliance for Asian Studies (Asia Alliance)</td>
<td>Patrick Köllner, board member</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Association for Middle Eastern Studies (EURAMES)</td>
<td>Henner Fürtig, council member</td>
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<tr>
<td>Euro-Latin American Network of Governability for Development (Red Euro-Latinoamericana de Gobernabilidad para el Desarrollo, RedGob)</td>
<td>Institutional membership</td>
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<td>European Council for Social Research on Latin America (Consejo Europeo de Investigaciones Sociales de América Latina, CEISAL)</td>
<td>Detlef Nolte, vice president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Association for Asian Studies (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Asienkunde, DGA)</td>
<td>Hosting of secretariat; Karsten Giese and Margot Schüller, board members; Günter Schucher, editor of DGA journal ASIEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Association of Latin American Studies (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutsche Lateinamerika-Forschung, ADLAF)</td>
<td>Hosting of secretariat; Detlef Nolte, president</td>
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<td>German Middle East Studies Association for Contemporary Research and Documentation (Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft Vorderer Orient, DAVO)</td>
<td>Institutional membership</td>
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<td>Latin American Political Science Association (Asociación Latinoamericana de Ciencia Política, ALACIP)</td>
<td>Mariana Llanos, secretary general</td>
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<td>THEMATIC AND DISCIPLINARY ASSOCIATIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>German Political Science Association (Deutsche Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft, DVPW)</td>
<td>Anja Jetschke, speaker of research group Comparative Regionalism Research</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)</td>
<td>Individual memberships of GIGA researchers</td>
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</table>
The GIGA is striving to maintain a high level of third party–funded project grants. In 2014 these funds totalled EUR 3,462,307 and accounted for 31 per cent of total revenues.

The GIGA is thankful for the institutional support provided by the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg (Ministry of Science and Research), the other federal states (Länder) and the Federal Republic of Germany (Federal Foreign Office). The GIGA would also like to express its gratitude to all those institutions that have enhanced the GIGA’s research activities by granting funding.

### Revenues (in EUR)

1. Institutional support (federal and Länder) 7,027,000
2. Third-party funding for projects 3,462,307
3. Revenues from sales of publications 30,536
4. Investment income from capital assets 55,713
5. Amortisation of special items (reversal of accruals, etc.) 667,209
6. Other operating income 21,918

**Total revenues** 11,264,683

### Expenses (in EUR)

1. Staff expenditures 7,365,407
2. Service expenses; material and operating expenses 3,174,980
3. Allocation to special items (accruals, etc.) 724,296

**Total expenses** 11,264,683
# BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(AS OF DECEMBER 2014)

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Institution</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Horst-Michael Pelikahn (chair)</td>
<td>State councillor, Ministry of Science and Research, Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katrin aus dem Siepen (deputy chair)</td>
<td>Federal Foreign Office, Policy Planning Staff, Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niels Annen</td>
<td>Member of Parliament, German Bundestag, Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edelgard Buhlmahn</td>
<td>Vice president, German Bundestag, Berlin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanja Fröhlich-Israng</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), Bonn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christoph Kannengießer</td>
<td>German-African Business Association, Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Dr. Heiderose Kilper</td>
<td>Director, Leibniz Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning (IRS), Erkner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birgit Kochen-Schmidt-Eych</td>
<td>Managing partner, Alfred Kochen GmbH, Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Dr. Dieter Lenzen</td>
<td>President, University of Hamburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Stefan Mair</td>
<td>Federation of German Industries (BDI), Berlin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Iris-Angela Müller</td>
<td>Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Bonn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corinna Nienstedt</td>
<td>Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, International Business Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruprecht Polenz</td>
<td>German Society for East European Studies, Berlin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timo Prekop</td>
<td>German Asia-Pacific Business Association, Hamburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albrecht C. Rädecke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helene Rang</td>
<td>German Near and Middle East Association, Berlin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adelheid Sailer-Schuster</td>
<td>Vice president, Euro-Mediterranean Association for Cooperation and Development e.V. (EMA), Hamburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Dr. Michael Zürn</td>
<td>Berlin Social Science Center (WZB)</td>
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## Academic Advisory Board
*(As of December 2014)*

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<th>Institution and Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Michael Zürn (chair)</td>
<td>Berlin Social Science Center (WZB), Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Anna Leander, PhD (deputy chair)</td>
<td>Copenhagen Business School, Department for Management, Politics and Philosophy, Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Ummu Salma Bava</td>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Dr. Sebastian Heilmann</td>
<td>Mercator Institute for China Studies (MERICS), Berlin, Germany, and University of Trier, Political Science Department, Germany</td>
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<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>
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<td>Prof. Kathryn Hochstetler</td>
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<td>Prof. Andrew Hurrell, PhD</td>
<td>University of Oxford, Balliol College, Department of Politics and International Relations (DPIR), England</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</td>
<td>University of Toronto, Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Angelika Rettberg</td>
<td>Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Diana Tussie</td>
<td>Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Buenos Aires, Argentina</td>
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<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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## Council for Financial Affairs
*(As of December 2014)*

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<td>Katja Linke (chair)</td>
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<td>Peter Griep</td>
<td>President of the Deutsche Bundesbank Regional Office in Hamburg</td>
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<td>Harald Müller (co-opted)</td>
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<td>Dr. Manuela Urban</td>
<td>Administrative director, Forschungsverbund Berlin e.V.</td>
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<td>ANTI-CORRP</td>
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<td>BMBF</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Education and Research</td>
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<td>BMZ</td>
<td>Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<td>BRICS</td>
<td>Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa</td>
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<td>Central African Republic</td>
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<td>Comparative area studies</td>
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<td>cibera</td>
<td>Virtual Library Latin America, Spain, Portugal</td>
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<td>CliMiP</td>
<td>Climate Change Mitigation and Poverty Reduction</td>
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<td>Collaborative Research Centre</td>
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<td>DAAD</td>
<td>German Academic Exchange Service</td>
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<td>German Research Foundation</td>
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<td>FIV</td>
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ABBREVIATIONS
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<td>7. Forschungsrahmenprogramm</td>
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<td>Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences</td>
<td>Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften e.V.</td>
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<td>HSU</td>
<td>Helmut Schmidt University</td>
<td>Helmut-Schmidt-Universität</td>
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<td>IAA</td>
<td>GIGA Institute of African Affairs</td>
<td>GiGA Institut für Afrika-Studien</td>
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<td>IAS</td>
<td>GIGA Institute of Asian Studies</td>
<td>GiGA Institut für Asien-Studien</td>
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<td>IDCAR</td>
<td>International Diffusion and Cooperation of Authoritarian Regimes</td>
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<td>ILAS</td>
<td>GIGA Institute of Latin American Studies</td>
<td>GiGA Institut für Lateinamerikastudien</td>
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<td>ilissAfrica</td>
<td>Internet Library Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>Virtuelle Fachbibliothek für Informationen zur Region Afrika südlich der Sahara</td>
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<td>GIGA Institute of Middle East Studies</td>
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<td>IREON</td>
<td>International Relations and Area Studies Gateway</td>
<td>Internationale Beziehungen und Länderkunde Online</td>
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<td>L‘Institut Royal des Etudes Stratégiques</td>
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<td>GIGA Information Centre</td>
<td>GiGA Informationszentrum</td>
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<td>KfW</td>
<td>KfW Development Bank</td>
<td>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</td>
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<td>KIK</td>
<td>Crisis Indicator Catalogue</td>
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<td>OECD</td>
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<td>OPAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>PÔK</td>
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<td>Social Science Open Access Repository</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
<td>Entwicklungsprogramm der Vereinten Nationen</td>
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<td>WAO</td>
<td>World Affairs Online</td>
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<td>WOCMES</td>
<td>World Congress of Middle Eastern Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZDB</td>
<td>German Union Catalogue of Serials</td>
<td>Zeitschriftendatenbank</td>
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Neuer Jungfernstieg 21 Friedrichstraße 206
20354 Hamburg 10969 Berlin
Germany Germany
Phone: +49 (0)40 - 428 25-593 Phone: +49 (0)30 - 531 67-575
Fax: +49 (0)40 - 428 25-547 Fax: +49 (0)30 - 250 40-987
Email: info@giga-hamburg.de Email: berlin@giga-hamburg.de
Web: www.giga-hamburg.de Web: www.giga-hamburg.de/berlin

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