Europe as a global actor

European Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities Research Projects under the Seventh Framework Programme (2007-2013)

Synopsis
# Table of Contents

Activity 4 Europe and the world

Research area 4.1 – Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications

Research area 4.2 – Conflicts, peace and human rights

Research area 4.3 – Europe's changing role in the world

Activity 7.1 Foresight Activities

Research area 7.1 – Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges

Activity 8 Strategic Activities

Activity 2 Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective

Research area 2.1 – Socio-economic development trajectories

Research area 2.2 – Regional, territorial and social cohesion
Activity 4 Europe and the world

Research area 4.1 - Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications
The long-standing US-EU partnership and dominance of a range of international institutions (IMF, World Bank, Security Council, etc.) is rapidly breaking down under the impact of shifting interdependencies and power relationships.

In this sense, global economic governance is at a crucial crossroads. If a more complex and multipolar world is now emerging, interwoven with bilateral agreements and a proliferation of regional efforts of uncertain outcome and dimensions, it is unclear how co-operation will be organised in the future and by whom.

Global economic governance is riddled with worrisome uncertainties, yet this offers clear opportunities for an alliance between scholars pushing the bounds in terms of analysis, and EU policy entrepreneurs in terms of action.

Europe must play a major part in the reform and reinforcement of global governance mechanisms, but in order to do so the EU requires a clear definition of its self-interest, a correspondingly clear sense of purpose and objectives, and the internal coherence and institutional capacity to exercise leadership. Now is the time for Europe to project a vision of how the global system should evolve, and to act.

The project begins with four research domains:

a) macro-economic adjustment and governance;

b) the integration of markets for finance and investment;

c) the integration of markets for trade in goods and services;

d) migration and the mobility of labour.

These are questions where a combined analysis by political scientists and economists is necessary if workable and real-world policy solutions are to be developed and prevail.

Ultimately, the legitimacy of global governance depends on input and representation in the decision-making process of global governance, and on the output or policy outcome in terms of growth, distribution, and compensation for the loser
PEGGED
Politics, economics and global governance: the European dimensions

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Centre for Economic Policy Research
Richard PORTES
UK - London

University of Amsterdam
Amsterdam School for Social Science Research
Geoffrey UNDERHILL
NL - Amsterdam

Université Libre de Bruxelles
European Center for Advanced Research in Economics and Statistics (ECARES)
Paola CONCONI
BE - Brussels

Centre pour la Recherche Economique et ses Applications
Ecole Normale Supérieure
Daniel COHEN
FR - Paris

European University Institute
Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies
Giancarlo CORSETTI
IT – Florence

HEI Graduate Institute of International Studies
Charles WYPLOSZ
CH - Geneva
HI-POD

Historical patterns of development and underdevelopment: origins and persistence of the great divergence

Grant Agreement Number: 225342

Project coordinator:
Centre for Economic Policy Research
International Macro-economics
UK - London

Contact:
Stephen N. BROADBERRY
s.n.broadberry@warwick.ac.uk

Website:
http://cepr.org/research/hipod.htm

Understanding the "great" and "little" divergences between Northwest Europe and the rest of Europe, and between Europe and the rest of the world, implies considerable challenges, both in terms of quantification and analysis.

In terms of quantification, the major European challenges are to be found in the pre-1800 period, although much work remains to be done in quantifying post-1800 performance elsewhere.

This proposed research project fits very tightly with the objectives of this call. We will be explicitly exploring the “relations between world regions and the factors shaping different development paths in a historical perspective” (Area 8.4).

We will be explicitly focussing on the experiences of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and will be drawing not only upon European-based scholars but on a Latin American partner to this end (Activity 8.4). In terms of the specific topic addressed, “SSH-2007-4.1.2”, the proposal focuses explicitly on the way in which “development processes have and are being affected by relations between world regions and countries”, and on the links between uneven development and such relationships.

The project will indeed look at whether and how uneven development is linked to such relations, both past and present; at “the extent to which historical relationships such as colonial and post-colonial relations affect today’s development paths”; at “the role of urbanisation”; and at “gender and development relations”, to which we will be devoting an entire work package.
HI-POD

Historical patterns of development and underdevelopment: origins and persistence of the great divergence

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

University of Warwick
Nicholas CRAFTS
UK - Coventry

Universiteit Utrecht
Jan Luiten VAN ZANDEN
NL - Utrecht

Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
Leandro Prados DE LE ESCOSCURA
ES - Getafe

The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elisabeth near Dublin
Kevin O’ROURKE
IE - Dublin

Universidad de la Republica
Facultad de Ciencias Sociales
Programa de Historia Economica y Social
Luis BERTOLA
UY - Montevideo

Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen
Joerg BATEN
DE – Tübingen
MEDEA
Models and their effects on development paths: An ethnographic and comparative approach to knowledge transmission and livelihood strategies

Grant Agreement Number: 225670
Project coordinator:
Goldsmiths
Anthropology
UK - London
Contact:
Victoria GODDARD
v.goddard@gold.ac.uk
Website:
http://www.gold.ac.uk/medea

The project interrogates the impact of development paths on the livelihoods and life projects of citizens. Starting from the premise that the analysis of (dominant or alternative) development paths must be situated within the complexities of historically unfolding links and relationships, we shall explore how they are “practiced” in specific environments.

Central questions address: a) how development models interact with specific socio-economic contexts; b) the effects of these interactions on transmissions and innovation of knowledge/skills; c) how specific development paths affect livelihood strategies.

An interdisciplinary approach combines qualitative research and comparative methodologies with modelling to explore the dynamic effects of development models as they are implemented in specific contexts, at micro and macro-levels.

We hypothesise that:

a) there is a lack of fit between the formal design of development models and their concrete applications;

b) the transmission of knowledge/skills is central to effective development;

c) knowledge/skills (both tacit and explicit) are transmitted through formal and informal mechanisms, for example between gender and generations in families and neighbourhoods;

d) political and economic disruptions constitute situations of crisis in this transmission but at the same time afford opportunities for innovation.

Focusing on connections between skills, work and unemployment in relation to heavy industry, the research will identify critical points in the shift in demand for knowledge across generations, regions and economic spheres.

An ethnographic approach enables a detailed account of social networks (encompassing those of solidarity and support) within and beyond work places, including strategic friendship, kinship and neighbourhood relations.

The project will thus contribute to the comparative analysis of development models, generating recommendations for more complex and context-sensitive approaches.
MEDEA
Models and their effects on development paths: an ethnographic and comparative approach to knowledge transmission and livelihood strategies

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Universitat de Barcelona
Susana NAROTZKY
ES - Barcelona

Università di Bologna
Edoardo MOLLONA
IT - Bologna

Instituto de Desarrollo Economico y Social
Rosana GUBER
AR - Buenos Aires

Comenius University Bratislava
Juraj BUZALKA
SK - Bratislava

Universidade de Brasília
Gustavo LINS RIBEIRO
BR - Brasília/Df
Mesmerized by the contrast between spectacular growth in Asia and the Pacific Rim and the West’s hard times, many observers have overlooked a major reconfiguration of the Atlantic space. The North America-Europe link continues to be the strongest and largest of the relationships between any two continents. But their decline in relative terms is slowly being matched by the rise of Africa, Latin America and a newly energised Arab region, all of which are increasing their interregional links and gaining weight in global affairs. Both positive factors, such as the opportunities for better management of shared resources, and negative ones, like the illegal flow of narcotics that harms the whole region, emerge as potential drivers for cooperation, competition or conflict.

The main objective of this project is to analyse fundamental trends in the Atlantic basin and to show how changing economic, energy, security, human, institutional and environmental links are transforming the wider Atlantic space. Research will map the interconnections between those issue areas across the Atlantic. It will also track the transformation of region to region relationships between Africa, the Americas and Europe from a variety of perspectives from all the Atlantic regions and powers. The project will include a prospective exercise where future scenarios for the Atlantic space will be outlined, in order to identify the opportunities for, and obstacles to, stronger cooperation both on issues limited to the Atlantic and on global challenges. The partners also aim to reach policy relevant conclusions for the EU’s Atlantic agenda, including a review of the EU’s interregional links with the other three littoral continents, its strategic partnerships with the USA, Mexico, Brazil and South Africa and a holistic approach to the whole area - all of them crucial aspects of the role that the EU can play in today’s changing world.
ATLANTIC FUTURE
Towards an Atlantic area? Mapping trends, perspectives and interregional dynamics between Europe, Africa and the Americas

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Aberystwyth University
Steve MCGUIRE
Aberystwyth, United Kingdom

CIDÉ
Lorena RUANO
Mexico City, Mexico

Ecologic Institute
Susanah STOESSEL
Berlin, Germany

FRIDE
Magdalena SEGRE
Madrid, Spain

Fundação Getulio Vargas
Renato GALVÃO FLÓRES JR.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

HEM
Driss KSIKES
Rabat, Morocco

Instituto Português de Relações Internacionais da Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Daniel MARCOS
Lisbon, Portugal

Istituto Affari Internazionali
Riccardo ALCARO
Rome, Italy
GREEN studies the current and future role of the EU in an emerging multi-polar world through a programme of stock-taking, multi-disciplinary research and complementary activities. It aims at a better understanding of the prospective directions of the emerging global governance structures and Europe’s place in them.

Analysis will focus on the extant actors from the 20th century, the 21st century rising powers, the increasingly influential non-state actors (from both civil and non-civil society) and the new transnational regulatory networks of public and private policy makers and regional agencies. While multi-polarity, with Europe as a pole, is a possibility alternative scenarios are also plausible. A shift from a trans-Atlantic to trans-Pacific locus of power, or the “depolarization” and fragmentation of authority are such alternatives; both could marginalize Europe’s influence. But they are questions to be researched; not assertions to be made.

The project has 5 components:

- conceptual analyses of an emerging multi-polar world and the theory and practice of international organisation and networks in that world;
- evolving EU policy and practice;
- the effects of regional leadership from Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas;
- projects on the EU and multi-polarity within the fields of human rights and security, energy, resources and environment, trade and finance;
- a foresight study detailing scenarios for EU policy towards the emerging world order. The research will be theoretical, policy-oriented and with an interactive dissemination strategy to assure feedback from its target-publics.

The work will be undertaken by a manageable consortium of partners (from Belgium, UK, Netherlands, Denmark, Hungary, Spain, Italy and Norway) with a strong track-record of collaboration on these issues accompanied by leading institutes from the USA, Argentina, Singapore, China, Australia, South Africa and Japan to act as hub-and-spokes for their regions.
GREEN
Global re-ordering: Evolution through European networks

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Universiteit van Amsterdam
Jonathan Zeitlin
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Université libre de Bruxelles
Mario Telo
Brussels, Belgium

Copenhagen business School
Leonard Seabrooke
Copenhagen, Denmark

Central European University
Eva vas
Budapest, Hungary

Fundación para las relaciones inter nacionales y el dialogo exterior
Richard Youngs
Madrid, Spain

Istituto per gli studi di politica Internazionale
Antonino Villafranca
Milano, Italy

Norwegian institute of international affairs
Jan-Morten Torrissen
Oslo, Norway

United Nations University
Comparative regional integration studies
Luk van Langenhove
Brugge, Belgium

Boston University
Vivien Schmidt
Boston, United States of America

University of Cape Town
Mills Soko
Cape Town, South Africa

Facultad latinoamericana de ciencias sociales
Diana Tussie
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Nanyang Technological University
S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Seow lian Sng
Singapore, Singapore

Peking University
Yong Wang
Beijing, China

University of Western Australia
Mark Beeson
Crawley, Australia

Waseda University
Shujiro Urata
Tokyo, Japan
NOPOOR
Enhancing knowledge for renewed policies against poverty

Grant Agreement Number: 290752

Project coordinator
Institut De Recherche Pour Le Développement
Marseille, France

Project contact
Xavier OUDIN
oudin@dial.prd.fr

Website:
http://www.nopoor.eu/

NOPOOR aims to build new knowledge on the nature and extent of poverty in developing countries to provide policy makers with a broader and comprehensive understanding of poverty. NOPOOR will explore new and uncharted dimensions of the multidimensional phenomenon of poverty. The project aims at reaching an understanding of poverty entry and exit processes that is needed for achieving MDGs and for making more effective the policies.

Nineteen experienced partners are involved in the project, which includes ten teams from developing and emerging countries in three regions (Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia). These countries have implemented different poverty reduction policies, and this will form the basis for the comparative and case studies approach taken.

The project will identify key mechanisms that explain the persistence and exacerbation of poverty, which have been altered by the insertion of developing countries into the globalization process, including trade, aid, FDI and migration, and by the growing interdependence of economies. Causes may differ between countries. This calls for policies and actions to be tailored to each poor country’s characteristics, including their access to resources, political regime, quality of institutions and governance. These points are developed by various approaches, including political economics, and different methods: surveys, econometric studies and case studies.

NOPOOR will put significant resources into generating new knowledge from original surveys, database work and qualitative work. It will also look forward to future scenarios. Conclusions will be oriented to policy recommendations. Beyond this contribution to scientific knowledge, NOPOOR will pursue an active policy of dissemination and capacity building, including training of young Southern researchers and the implementation of a permanent network with National Institutes of Statistics (NIS). The project is policy-oriented. NOPOOR will accompany the EU’s agenda for its policy against poverty by consultations, guidance notes, and policy briefs on issues relating to the program. The review of MDG will constitute an important point of focus in the future years.
NOPOOR
Enhancing knowledge for renewed policies against poverty

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Giga German Institute Of Global And Area Studies
Gero ERDMANN
Hamburg, Germany

Institut Für Weltwirtschaft
Research Area Poverty Reduction, Equity and Development
Rainer THIELE
Kiel, Germany

University of Oxford
Centre for the Study of African Economies
Anke HOFFLER
Oxford, United Kingdom

Universidad Autonoma De Madrid
Faculty of Economics and Business Administration
Rafael DE ARCE
Madrid, Spain

Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame De La Paix De Namur
Faculté des sciences économiques, sociales et de gestion
Jean-Philippe PLATTEAU
Namur, Belgium

Ceps - Centre D’études De Populations, De Pauvrete Et De Politiques Socio-Économiques - Population- Emploi
Mathias KUEPIE
Esch sur Alzette, Luxembourg

Oikodrom-Forum Nachhaltige Stadt, Verein Für Neue Stadttebaukultur
Forum Nachhaltige Stadt
Heidi DUMREICHER
Vienna, Austria

Grupo De Analisis Para El Desarrollo Asociacion
Martin BENAVIDES
Lima, Peru

Universidade Federal Do Rio De Janeiro
Instituto de Economia
João SABOIA
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

Universidad De Chile
Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
Kirsten SEHNBRUCH
Santiago, Chile

Instituto Tecnologico Y De Estudios Superiores De Monterrey
Graduate School of Public Administration and Public Policy
Araceli ORTEGA DIAZ
Nuevo Leon, Mexico

Consortium Pour La Recherche Economique Et Sociale
Fatou CISSE
Dakar, Senegal

The Ghana Center For Democratic Development Lbg
Edward Mr AMPRATWUM
Accra, Ghana

University Of Cape Town
South African Labour and Development Research Unit
Thomas BOSSUROY
Rondebosch, South Africa

University Of Antananarivo
Faculty of Law Economics Management and Sociology
Herinjatovo RAMIARISON
Antananarivo, Madagascar

Vien Khoa Hoc Xa Hoi Viet Nam
Center for Analysis and Forecasting
Thang NGUYEN
Hanoi, Viet Nam
Centre For Development Economics Society
Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics
Ashwini DESHPANDE
Delhi, India

Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique
Centre de Sciences Humaines, USR 3330, mixed research unit of the French External Affairs Ministry and CNRS
Basudeb CHAUDHURI
Paris France
The project SEATIDE brings together Southeast Asian (SEA) and European researchers with two objectives: research and network development.

Using locally focused field study methodologies, research on integration frameworks in Southeast Asia shows that historical and contemporary integrative processes include some groups and exclude others. Exclusion of communities presents risks to human development and security, even of framework disintegration. This understanding directs the SEATIDE research question: in processes of integration, who is excluded? SEATIDE addresses it in thematic work packages – with relevant qualitative/quantitative case studies guided by a common analytical framework – focused on four key issues: diversity, prosperity, knowledge and security.

Attention to SEA’s sub-regions and globalisation/transnational issues defines the SEATIDE approach.

On the basis of existing structures, SEATIDE works for the development of effective, integrated networks of EU-SEA research, embracing Western European and ASEAN-founder countries alongside Eastern/Southern Europe and post-communist SEA nations. Broad dissemination of results is essential to the project’s success, through conferences, publications, press coverage and policy briefs.
SEATIDE
Integration in Southeast Asia: Trajectories of Inclusion, Dynamics of Exclusion

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Universitaet Hamburg
Frank Benitsch
Hamburg, Germany

Tallinn University
Katrin Niglas
Tallin, Estonia

Universita' Degli Studi Di Milano-Bicocca
Marcello Fontanesi
Milano, Italia

Universiti Sains Malaysia
Keat Gin
Penang, Malaysia

Gadjah Mada University
Rachmat Sriwijaya
Bulaksumur, Indonesia

Chiang Mai University
Chayan Vaddhanaphuti
Chiang Mai, Thailand

Vien Khoa Hoc Xa Hoi Viet Nam
Quang Thuan Nguyen
Hanoi, Vietnam
Environmental governance in Latin America and the Caribbean: Developing frameworks for sustainable and equitable resource use

The central objective of ENGOV project is to understand how environmental governance is shaped in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and to develop a new analytical framework for environmental governance in the region. The project will focus on both formal and informal practices of management around renewable and non-renewable natural resources, how they are perceived, contested and reshaped in the context of rapid and complex social, political, economic and environmental changes at local, national, and global levels. In order to do so, the concept of environmental governance provides a comprehensive approach linking theory and practice.

Latin American and Caribbean countries have come to occupy a key position in the global debate on environmental governance, and the climate crisis has further stressed the international importance of the region. This project will focus on the obstacles and possibilities for sustainable production systems that can generate both economic development and a more equitable distribution of benefits in order to decrease poverty, exclusion, and environmental degradation in LAC. It will depart from the region’s experience with environmental governance, analyse recent initiatives, and explore options for institutional innovation and inclusive approaches towards natural resource use and management. The project will build on available "knowledges" and generate new information which will be widely disseminated among all relevant user groups (social movements, academics, state institutions and private sector) to support them in developing future strategies and activities.

The project uses multi-disciplinary and multi-scalar methods, including stakeholders in all the project phases to discuss and compare contexts and outcomes in different LAC regions, and to develop innovative tools for learning processes and communicating its results.
ENGOV

Environmental governance in Latin America and the Caribbean: Developing frameworks for sustainable and equitable resource use

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Consejo Latinoamericano De Ciencias Sociales
Carolina MERA
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Universitat Autònoma De Barcelona
Institut de Ciència y Tecnología Ambientals
Joan MARTINEZ ALIER
Barcelona, Spain

Institut De Recherche Pour Le Developpement
Mina KLEICHE DRAY
Marseille, France

University Of Oslo
Centre for Development and the Environment
Benedicte BULL
Oslo, Norway

Universidade De Brasília
Centro de Desenvolvimento Sustentável
Donald Rolfe SAWYER
Brasilia, Brazil

Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana
Unidad Xochimilco
David BARKIN
Xochimilco, Mexico

Universidad De Santiago De Chile
Instituto de Estudios Avanzados
Cristian PARKER
Santiago, Chile

Gino Germani Research Institute
Héctor SEJENOVICH
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar
Pablo ANDRADE
Quito, Ecuador
The overall objective of the African Rural-City Connections (RurbanAfrica) project is to explore the connections between rural transformations, mobility, and urbanization processes and analyze how these contribute to an understanding of the scale, nature and location of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa.

The RurbanAfrica project will advance the research agenda on rural-city connections in sub-Saharan Africa by addressing a range of crucial components: agricultural transformations, rural livelihoods, city dynamics, and access to services in cities. In this respect the project will challenge a number of generally accepted ‘truths’ about rural and city development, and the importance and implication of migration in shaping these. It will thereby question the overall negative interpretations of the economic role of rural-urban mobility and migration in sub-Saharan Africa and generate new insights into the relationship between rural-city connections and poverty dynamics.

The project includes nine partners: four European, one international, and four sub-Saharan African. RurbanAfrica focuses on four country cases: Rwanda, Tanzania, Cameroon and Ghana and examine in-depth two rural-city connections in each of the case countries.

Research is organized into six work packages: agricultural transformation, rural livelihoods, city dynamics, access to services, knowledge platform and policy dialogue, and synthesis, dissemination and management. Central to the approach is the on-going integration of policy research, policy dialogue, knowledge sharing and empirical research.

Through ongoing collaboration between senior and junior researchers from European and sub-Saharan African partners, and co-supervising of PhD students, the project will contribute to capacity building and potentially impact curriculum development.

The research and dissemination process will be supported by a scientific advisory board, with members from European and sub-Saharan African research institutions.
RURBANAFRICA
African rural city connections

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Universiteit Utrecht
The Faculty of Geosciences
Paul VAN LINDERT
Utrecht, Netherlands

Loughborough University
Department of GEOGRAPHY
KATHERINE GOUGH
Loughborough, United Kingdom

International Institute For Environment And Development
Human Settlements Group, International Institute for Environment and Development
Cecilia TACOLI
London, United Kingdom

Université De Toulouse Ii - Le Mirail
Geography
Bernard CHARLERY DE LA MASSELIÈRE
Toulouse, France

National University Of Rwanda
Faculty of Agriculture & Center for GIS and Remote Sensing
Emmanuel TWARABAMENYE
Butare, Rwanda

Sokoine University Of Agriculture
Dept. Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness
Faculty of Agriculture
Evelyne E. LAZARO
Morogoro, Tanzania

Universite De Dschang
Martin KUETE
Dschang, Cameroon

University Of Ghana
Department of Geography and Resources
Paul William KOJO YANKSON
Legon-Accra, Ghana
URBACHINA
Sustainable urbanisation in China: Historical and comparative perspectives, mega-trends towards 2025

Grant Agreement Number: 266941

Project coordinator
Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique
Centre Chine Corée Japon, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales
Paris, France

Project contact
François GIPOULOUX
gipouloux@ehess.fr

Website: http://www.urbachina.eu/

URBACHINA project combines the knowledge and expertise from a number of different disciplines to provide new and innovative insights and scenarios that can be used to guide urbanization in China over the next 40 years. A key strength of the proposal is the use of 'thematic pairs' of European and Chinese researchers who will lead and deliver the research and dissemination associated with work packages organized around a set of key themes. Each work package team comprises leading experts who will utilize state-of-the-art knowledge, methods and techniques from economic geography, anthropology and history to test a suite of hypotheses founded on historical and comparative perspectives on urbanisation trends and process in the EU and China.

While each of the four core research teams will deliver significant added value through the work packages, there is also provision in the proposal for extensive cross-project collaboration based on four defined topics:

- The institutional foundations and policies for urbanisation;
- The issue of land property in urbanisation and the development of real estate markets in cities;
- The need for environmental infrastructures delivering connectivity and services for the urban population;
- The relationships between urban development, traditions, and modern lifestyles in cities.

These four topics are treated as different layers within a comprehensive analysis of a single process - urbanisation in China - that links historical experiences, comparative dimensions and possible future scenarios. This framework provides a firm foundation for multi-faceted interactions between scholars, officials and business in Europe and China. It will also provide the basis for extensive dissemination of URBACHINA outputs using a variety of media designed to engage policy makers and ordinary citizens.
URBACHINA

Sustainable urbanisation in China: Historical and comparative perspectives, mega-trends towards 2025

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

East China Normal University
Department of Urban and regional Economics
Debin DU
Shanghai, China

Development Research Canter of The State Council
Research Department of Development Strategy and Regional Economy
Li SHANTONG
Beijing, China

University Of Birmingham
Services and Enterprise Research Unit
Peter DANIELS
Birmingham, United Kingdom

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Institute of Finance and Trade Economics
Pengfei NI
Beijing, China

London School of Economics And Political Science
Athar HUSSAIN
London, United Kingdom

Chinese Academy of Sciences
Institute of Geographical Science and Natural Resources Research
Division of Human Geography and Regional Development
Weidong LIU
Beijing, China

Istituto Di Studi Per L’integrazione Dei Sistemi
Andrea RICCI
Roma, Italy

Instituto De Ciências Sociais Da Universidade De Lisboa
Claudia BINA
Lisbon, Portugal

Renmin University of China
School of Environmental and Natural Resources
Zhong MA
Beijing, China

Anhui Academy of Environmental Science Research
Xie XIANZHEN
Hefei, China
The goal of the project is to describe, explain and understand the root causes, the evolution and future outlook of the ‘Arab Spring’ or ‘Arab Revolution’

Overview:
Since January 2011, the Arab World entered into a historical process of rapid and deep change of its political and social structures. This process of political transformations shows some striking similarities with the political revolution in post-Communist Europe and post-Soviet Eurasia in the period between November 1989 (The fall of the Iron Curtain) and December 1991 (The end of the Soviet Union). The main task of the proposed project is to provide a scientific comparison the political and social transformation or stability in 7 Arab countries: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq.

Objectives:
• The central objective of this project is to analyse the processes of political transformations and economic transformations in 7 Arab countries in order to ascertain homogeneities and heterogeneities in regional and historical development.
• The aim is to look comparatively at the beliefs, values and behaviour with respect to political transformations and social transformations in 7 Arab countries through use of comparative sample surveys. The countries covered are: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq.
• This subjective survey data will be grounded in a series of national reports for each country which will describe and analyse the process of political and social transformations.
• The project will compare the values, attitudes and behaviour of the citizens of Arab countries over time by systematic comparison with other comparative cross-national and national surveys carried out in the region since 2000. This time series comparison greatly increases the scope and accuracy of the research proposed here.
• The project will identify the factors, which triggered the political and social transformations in the Arab World since January 2011.
ARABTRANS
Political and Social Transformations in the Arab World

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Dublin City University
Declan RAFTERY
Dublin, Ireland

Analisis Sociologicos, Economicos Y Politicos S.A. (Asep)
Juan DIEZ-NICOLAS
Majadahonda, Spain

Istituto Per Gli Studi Di Politica Internazionale (Ispi)
Antonio VILLAFRANCA
Milano, Italia

Institut Fuer Hoehere Studien Und Wissenschaftliche Forschung (HIS)
Alexander CHVOROSTOV
Wien, Austria

Societatea Pentru Metodologia Sondajelor Concluzia-Prim (Concluzia)
Victoria GUZUN
Chisinau, Moldova

Meda Solutions
Mhammed ABDEREBBI
Mohammedia, Morocco

Universite D'alger 1
Abdel Nasser DJABI
Alger, Algeria

Independent Institute For Administration And Civil Society Studies (Iiaess)
Munqith DAGHER
Amman, Jordan

Cairo University (Cairouni)
Magued OSMAN
Giza, Egypt

University of Jordan
Mohammed AL MASRI
Amman, Jordan
Research area 4.2 – Conflicts, peace and human rights
INFOCON
Involving transnational communities - Civil society forum on conflicts

Grant Agreement Number: 210615

Project coordinator:
Stichting Internationalist Review
NL - De Haag

Contact:
Stephan KAMPELMANN
stephan@internationalistreview.com

Website:
http://www.infocon-project.org

INFOCON is the unique result of extensive consultations and discussions between members of civil society and leading scholars in various disciplines.

These consultations have been synthesised into the objectives of the proposed project. The overall objective of the project is to create a better understanding of how Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) representing Transnational Communities (TCs) can help in preventing and resolving conflicts in Europe and the world.

Under this overall objective INFOCON strives to attain the following specific objectives:

a) provide recommendations and strategic tools for CSOs based on the project’s results in order to increase the efficiency and involvement of CSOs in the elaboration of policies related to transnational communities and conflicts;

b) verify past research on TCs and their role in conflicts with the benefit of CSOs’ experience and their involvement in the research process. It also addresses the current gap between civil society knowledge and academic expertise;

c) advance the scientific knowledge on the dynamics and current potential role of CSOs in different conflicts by elaborating new and innovative comparisons of TCs across Europe (four cities: Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels and London) and the world (three regions of origin: Turkey, Kosovo and Great Lakes);

d) provide conflict-sensitive policy recommendations in order to enhance current conflict policy and to use the leverage and opportunities that transnational community CSOs offer in the field of conflict and peace;

e) significantly contribute to public debate on the role of TCs in conflicts and conflict policies by large scale dissemination activities aimed at fostering global communication and connectivity.
INFOCON
Involving transnational communities - Civil society forum on conflicts

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Stichting Mondiale Samenleving
Zeki SHEHU
NL - Utrecht

Minority Rights Group International
Chris CHAPMAN
UK - London

Navend - Zentrum für Kurdische Studien E.V.
Frau AYMAZ
DE - Bonn

Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants
Michelle LE VOY
BE - Brussels

VZW SOS Rwanda-Burundi asbl
Christian DE BEULE
BE - Buzet

Stiftung Zentrum für Türkeistudien
Institut an der Universität Essen
Dirk HALM
DE - Essen

Akagera-Rhein E.V.
Jean-Paul RWASAMANZI
DE - Nürnberg

Centre de Politique Comparée
Département des Sciences Politiques et Sociales
Lieven DE WINTER
BE – Louvain-la-Neuve

Centre d'Etudes de l'Ethnicité et des Migrations
Marco MARTINIELLO
BE - Liège

Centre of International Development Issues Nijmegen
Faculteit der Sociale Wetenschappen
Ruerd RUBEN
NL - Nijmegen

Conflict Analysis Research Centre
University of Kent
Dept of Politics and International Relations
Hugh MIALL
UK - Canterbury

Institut für Entwicklung und Frieden
Universität Essen Duisburg
Jochen HIPPLER
DE - Duisburg

Université Laval
Institut Québécois des Hautes Études Internationales
Oana TRANCA
CA - Québec

Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Lille
Pierre MATHIOT
FR - Lille
DIASPEACE
Case studies from the Horn of Africa

Grant Agreement Number: 217335

Project coordinator:
Jyväskylän Yliopisto (University of Jyväskylä)
Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy
FI - Jyväskylä

Contact:
Liisa LAAKSO
lilaakso@yfi.jyu.fi

Website:
http://www.diaspeace.org

DIASPEACE seeks to generate policy-relevant, evidence-based knowledge on how diasporas (exiled populations from conflict regions) play into the dynamics of conflict and peace in their countries of origin.

The project has an empirical focus on diaspora networks operating in Europe which extend their transnational activities to the Horn of Africa. This is a region where decades of violent conflict have resulted in state collapse and the dispersal of more than two million people.

The project will conduct field research in seven European countries and in Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

In a globalised world diasporas have become new forces shaping the interactions between countries, regions and continents. On the one hand, they are seen to fuel conflict by transferring remittances and logistic support to the warring parties, and to exacerbate tensions through radical mobilisation along ethnic and religious lines. On the other hand, diaspora groups are playing an increasingly prominent role in peace and reconciliation processes.

There is a need for a balanced empirical account of the nature, motivations and impact of transnational diaspora activities in conflict settings.

DIASPEACE aims to:

a) devise and test methodologies of multi-sited comparative research and to develop the conceptual framework for researching migrant political transnationalism in a conflict context;
b) facilitate interaction between diaspora and other stakeholders in Europe and in the Horn of Africa;
c) provide policy input on how to better involve diaspora in conflict resolution and peace-building interventions, and how to improve coherence between security, development and immigration policies.

The consortium involves six partners from Europe and two from the Horn of Africa, bringing together cross-disciplinary expertise from the fields of conflict analysis, migration studies and anthropology among others. The project is coordinated by the University of Jyväskylä in Finland.
DIASPEACE


Case studies from the Horn of Africa

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Internationales Konversionszentrum Bonn - Bonn International Center for Conversion
BICC Research GmbH
Volker FRANKE
DE - Bonn

Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften E.V.
Max-Planck-Institut für Ethnologische Forschung
Günther SCHLEE
DE - Munich

Institutt for Fredsforskning
Ethics, Norms & Identities Programme
Horst CINDY
NO - Oslo

African Diaspora Policy Centre
Research Platform
Awil MOHAMOUD
NL - Amsterdam

Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale
Migration Studies
Ferruccio PASTORE
IT - Rome

Forum for Social Studies
Zewde BAHRU
ET – Addis Ababa

Academy for Peace and Development
Democratisation Entry Point
Mohamed IBRAHIM
SO - Hargeisa
Peace is elusive and the quest for peace is perpetual. In Iraq, Afghanistan and the Middle East, peace and war exist in parallel and contemporary peace support operations simultaneously involve combat operations and building peace.

Hence, the goal of establishing just and durable peace is a fundamental challenge to contemporary peacemakers and academics alike. In order to shed new theoretical and conceptual light on the problematic of building just and durable peace and to offer policy-relevant advice, the team JAD-PbP has identified three critical challenges, which constitute the core of the proposal.

The first challenge focuses on the quest for justice in contemporary peace processes, which has become increasingly apparent as several violent conflicts and wars are distinguished by gross human rights violation and ethnic cleansing. The second challenge concerns the quest for durable peace.

Several contemporary conflicts tend to resist negotiated settlement. Yet, the ones that do reach a peace agreement still have a poor track record on implementation.

The third challenge relates to the quest for effective strategies, particularly concerning the involvement of international actors in peacebuilding. JAD-PbP is convinced that the only way to address these challenges is through an interdisciplinary approach, drawing on insights in peace and conflict research, international law, political science and international relations.

Scientific objectives:
a) enhance theoretical and methodological conceptualisation of just and durable peace;
b) analyse legal and democratic accountability of peacebuilding strategies, including mapping international law and norms on the use of force for humanitarian reasons;
c) examine the effectiveness of general peace building strategies and evaluate to what extent they enhance just and durable peace;
d) examine and compare EU peace building strategies in Western Balkans and the Middle East.
JAD-PBP
Just and durable peace by piece

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Uppsala Universitet
Department of Peace and Conflict Research
Cecilia ALBIN
SE - Uppsala

University of Bath
Department of European Studies and Modern Languages
Adrian Gordon Victor HYDE-PRICE
UK - Bath

University of St Andrews
Dept. of International Relations
Oliver RICHMOND
UK – St. Andrews

University of East London School of Law
Centre on Human Rights in Conflict, School of Law
Chandra SRIRAM
UK - London

Regional Centre on Conflict Prevention
Yasar QATARNEH
JO - Amman

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
International Relations, Faculty of Science
Yaacov BAR-SIMAN-TOV
IL - Jerusalem
MULTIPART

Multi-stakeholder partnerships in post-conflict reconstruction:
the role of the European Union

Grant Agreement Number: 217564

Project coordinator:
Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento Sant'Anna
Classe di Scienze Sociali
IT - Pisa

Contact:
Andreas DE GUTTRY
deguttry@sssup.it

Website:
http://www.multi-part.eu

By consolidating and advancing the knowledge on factors that facilitate peace and foster human security, this project meets the goals of the 7th Framework Programme, area 8.4.2 "conflicts, peace, and human rights". Namely, it investigates whether, how, and under what conditions multi-stakeholder partnerships can positively impact on human security and thus, facilitate non-violence and long-term peace, and provide a productive framework for relations between local actors and external actors, including third party mediators and international organisations.

The project moves from the recognition that there is a widespread agreement among both academics and policy-makers on the need to adopt more comprehensive, integrative, and participatory approaches in post-conflict interventions. Within this broader framework, multi-stakeholder partnerships are then emerging as one of the preferred tools geared towards enhancing participation, legitimacy and effectiveness of post-conflict interventions.

However, there is a clear lack of systematic analysis of the multi-stakeholder partnerships and of evaluation of their concrete impact on effectiveness and sustainability of post-conflict reconstruction initiatives.

The project will base its empirical investigation on three core case studies of core political interest to the EU today: Kosovo, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Afghanistan. By employing a participatory methodology, the project will ensure the highest degree of on-going feedback between its researchers and different local and international actors operating in these settings and will explore opportunities to directly impact on partnerships that are evolving in these societies.

By translating its findings into policy recommendations, the project will contribute to enhancing the role of Europe in conflict prevention and resolution as well as in fostering the rule of law.
MULTIPART

Multi-stakeholder partnerships in post-conflict reconstruction: the role of the European Union

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques
CERI
Shahrbanou TADJBAKHSH
FR - Paris

University of Bradford
CICS
Owen GREENE
UK - Bradford

Universiteit van Amsterdam
Department Political Science
Amsterdam Centre for Conflict Studies
Francesco STRAZZARI
NL - Amsterdam

University of Hamburg
Institute for Peace Researc and Security Policy
IFSH
Michael BRZOSKA
DE - Hamburg

London School of Economics and Political Science
Government/Destin
Denisa KOSTOVICOVA
UK – London

Europäisches Trainings- und Forschungszentrum für Menschenrechte und Demokratie
Wolfgang BENEDEK
AT - Graz

Univerza V Ljubljani
Faculty of Social Sciences
Petra Roter
SI - Ljubljana

Egmont - Institut Royal des Relations Internationales
Central Africa Programme
Koen VLASSENROOT
BE - Brussels

International Security Information Service (ISIS) Europe
Giji GYA
BE - Brussels

Institute for Security and International Studies
Plamen Ilarionov PANETE
BG - Sofia

Università degli Studi di Firenze
Dipartimento di Studi sullo Stato
Facoltà di Scienze Politiche
Massimiliano GUDERZEO
IT - Florence
The cooperative project ATLAS responds to this call by examining the role and impact of the rule of law and international humanitarian law applicable during armed conflict with regard to effectively promoting and protecting human rights.

From a prospective standpoint, normative weaknesses and gaps must first be pinpointed. The operational dichotomy between proclaiming a right and assuring its effective respect must lead to proposing rules designed specifically to assure greater effectiveness of the existing legal framework by taking into account the concrete realities of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

Due to the non traditional configuration of contemporary conflicts and the diversification of the actors implicated therein, violations of international human rights and humanitarian law have taken on new forms.

Either the existing legal framework must be strengthened, or new legal responses must be developed.

The overall objective of this study is to determine how the EU may contribute to promoting human rights and international humanitarian law both during and after armed conflicts.

In this context, ATLAS will compare existing international legal rules with the practice of both Member States and third states in order to support decisionmaking by decision-makers.

The Member States that have been chosen (France, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom) represent both the Roman-Germanic and common law legal traditions and the diversity of national practices among Member States.

The third states/region that have been selected are Cambodia, the former Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Kosovo), Haiti and Sierra Leone. These areas were chosen according to two principles: their experience with peace operations and the existence of national reconciliation procedures.

Peace operations are or were undertaken under either UN or regional auspices, either independently or in a complementary manner. National reconciliation is brought about in different ways,
ATLAS

Armed conflicts, peace keeping, transitional justice: law as solution

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

British Institute of International and Comparative Law
Gilian TRIGGS
UK - London

Université Libre de Bruxelles
Centre Perelman de Philosophie du Droit
Benoît FRYDMAN
BE - Brussels

Collège de France
Chair of Comparative and Legal Studies - Institute of the Contemporary World
Mireille DELMAS-MARTY
FR - Paris

Universitat Jaume I
International Law Centre
Jorge CARDONA
ES - Castellon

University of Bucharest
Centre for Human Rights
Corneliu Liviu POPESCU
RO - Bucharest

Magna Carta - Human Rights Network International
Ludovic HENNEBEL
BE - Brussels
The goal of the research project is to assess the impact of the extensive use of private military and security companies in situations of armed conflict and to discuss the regulatory framework at national, European and international levels, to assure compliance with international humanitarian law and human rights.

Though this is not a new phenomenon, the fear motivating commentators and activists was that private companies operate in a legal vacuum.

Although there is growing consensus now in the literature that the situation actually resembles more a complex patchwork of norms, the key question still remains whether and how these existing norms can be effectively applied and whether they need to be supplemented with new norms.

Specific objectives are:
a) to promote a better understanding of the phenomenon of the privatisation of war;
b) to clarify the legal status of PMCs/PSCs (private military companies/private security companies) employees under international humanitarian law;
c) to foster knowledge on the impact of private military activities on the enjoyment of human rights;
d) to analyse international responsibility and accountability of the corporations;
e) to examine the existing regulation at national and EU levels;
f) to explore the ways the EU could regulate PMCs/PSCs.

The current proposal seeks to highlight the crucial role of the EU in three respects, which to date have not received much attention in the literature.

First, the proposal will seek to offer insights into how the EU can and should develop a unified position on the international regulation of PMCs/PSCs. Second, the work to be undertaken will assess the need for and potential of harmonization of the EU Member States’ domestic approaches towards PMCs/PSCs.

Lastly, the present proposal will offer advice to policy-makers on the development of a regulation scheme at the supranational level.

To date, the existing literature on such schemes has largely neglected the role of the EU could and should play in this regard.
PRIV-WAR
Regulating privatisation of “war”: the role of the EU in assuring the compliance with international humanitarian law and human rights

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali Guido Carli
Department of Law
Natalino RONZITTI
IT - Rome

The University of Sheffield
Department of Law
Nigel WHITE
UK - Sheffield

Riga Graduate School of Law
Department of International Public Law
Ineta ZIEMELE
LV - Riga

Utrecht Universiteit
Department of Public Law - ISEP
Eric MYJER
NL - Utrecht

Université Panthéon-Assas, Paris II
Centre Thucydide
Serge SUR
FR - Paris

Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen
Faculty of Law
Thilo MARAUHN
DE - Giessen
DOMAC
Impact of international criminal procedures on domestic criminal procedures in mass atrocity cases

Grant Agreement Number: 217589

Project coordinator:
Reykjavik University
Law Faculty
IS - Reykjavik

Contact:
Thordis INGADOTTIR
thi@ru.is

Website:
http://www.domac.is/

Although considerable attention has been given to the establishment and operation of international criminal courts and other international or internationalized mechanisms for determining individual and state responsibility in mass atrocity situations, their capacity remains limited and national courts continue to carry most of the burden of prosecuting the vast majority of perpetrators.

However, efforts of the international community to ensure the proper utilization of national courts, as well as the coordination of their operations with international courts have been limited until now – leading to an incomplete response to highly complicated situations.

As a result, awkward situation may arise where high-ranking suspects, with the greatest responsibility for atrocious crimes, are tried before international courts under better conditions than lower-ranking suspects tried before national courts; furthermore, failure to prosecute low-level perpetrators at the domestic level might exacerbate the collective exoneration of communities generated inadvertently by international criminal proceedings; finally, ineffective domestic prosecutions perpetuate the image of impunity and leave victims unsatisfied.

The proposed collaborative project focuses on the actual interaction between national and international courts involved in prosecuting individuals in mass atrocity situations.

It explores what impact international procedures have on prosecution rates before national courts, their sentencing policies, award of reparations and substantive and procedural legal standards.

It comprehensively examines the problems presented by the limited response of the international community to mass atrocity situations, and offers methods to improve coordination of national and international proceedings and better utilization of national courts, inter alia, through greater formal and informal avenues of cooperation, interaction and resource sharing between national and international court
DOMAC
Impact of international criminal procedures on domestic criminal procedures in mass atrocity cases

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Universiteit van Amsterdam
Faculty of Law
Wilt VAN DER HARMEN
NL - Amsterdam

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Faculty of Law
Yuval SHANY
IL - Jerusalem

University College London
European Research and Development Office (ERDO)
Michael BROWNE
UK - London
The role of governance in the resolution of socio-economic and political conflict in India and Europe

The project aims to analyse how socio-economic and political intra-state conflicts are being perceived and dealt with through current governance initiatives in India and the EU. It seeks to understand how increasingly globally articulated norms, rules and policies of governance are transforming and affecting social, political and economic conflicts on local levels. Through concrete case studies, it will assess the effect and impact of governance initiatives on conflicts where issues of identity mobilization and minority rights are prominent. The project will foster knowledge on the dynamics of conflict and peace in relation to changes in the political governance of states acting within an increasingly interdependent world.

The project analyses the premises and operational initiatives in conflict transformation processes through a combination of fieldwork, statistical analysis and theory development. The case studies of the project encompass recent governance practices in Bihar, Bosnia, Cyprus, Georgia, North East India and Kashmir. These studies are conducted in collaboration between Indian and European research teams. The results will prepare the ground for systematic analysis, theoretical innovation and policy recommendations.

The CORE project will result in a variety of outputs, including a report series addressed to EU and India policy makers and the wider public; two large international conferences; a database mapping key governance initiatives, scientific articles and working papers, policy reports, a published project publication, a high profile web forum for enhanced communication between researchers, policy makers, practitioners and the wider public.
CORE

The role of governance in the resolution of socio-economic and political conflict in India and Europe

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

**Manchester University**  
Oliver RICHMOND  
Manchester, United Kingdom

**Berghof Research Centre For Conflict Management**  
Ulrike PETRI  
Munich, Germany

**Institute For International Affairs**  
Nona MIKHELIDZE  
Roma, Italy

**Central European University**  
Elena STAVREVSKA  
Budapest, Hungary

**University Of Delhi**  
Navnita BEERA  
New Delhi, India

**Jawaharlal Nehru University**  
Amit PRAKASH  
New Delhi, India

**Benares Hindu University**  
Malaviya Centre for Peace Research  
Priyankar UPADHYAYA  
Varanasi, India

**Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group**  
Ranabir SAMADDAR  
Calcutta, India

**Participatory Research Institute Of Asia**  
Sumona DASGUPTA  
New Delhi, India
Conceptual change in the study of borders must be seen in relation to fundamental social, economic and geopolitical transformations that have taken place in the past decades. Major paradigmatic shifts in scientific debate, and in the social sciences in particular, must also be considered.

Recognising the close interrelationships between social change and paradigm shifts the EUBORDERSCAPES project will analyse the evolving concept of borders in terms of a mutually linked emergence of 'post-national', 'post-colonial', 'post-modernist' and 'post-communist' strands of inquiry.

State borders are the frame of reference, rather than ethno-graphic/anthropological boundaries. However, this approach emphasises the social significance and subjectivities of state borders while critically interrogating 'objective' categories of state territoriality and international relations. The research proposed here will, furthermore, not only be focused at the more general, at times highly abstract, level of conceptual change. This approach will also allow us to compare and contrast how different and often contested conceptualisations of state borders (in terms of their political, social, cultural and symbolic significance) resonate in concrete contexts at the level of everyday life.
EUBORDERSCAPES
Bordering, political landscapes and social arenas: Potentials and challenges of evolving border concepts in a post-cold war world

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Stichting Katholieke Universiteit
Nijmegen School of Management
Henk VAN HOUTUM
Nijmegen, Netherlands

Middle East Technical University
Ayca ERGUN
Ankara, Turkey

Russian Academy Of Sciences
Institute of Geography of Russian Academy of Sciences
Vladimir KOLOSOV
Moscow, Russia

Universitat Autonoma De Barcelona
Xavier FERRER-GALLARDO
Cerdanyola del Valles, Spain

University Of Tromsoe
Johan SCHIMANISKI
Tromsoe, Sweden

The Queen's University Of Belfast
Cathal MCCALL
Belfast, Ireland

Ben-Gurion University Of The Negev
David NEWMAN
Beer Sheva, Israel

Umea Universitet
Nira YUVAL-DAVIS
Umea, Sweden

Università Degli Studi Di Bergamo
Gianluca BOCCHI
Bergamo, Italy

Uniwersytet Gdanski
Ilona SAGAN
Gdansk, Poland

V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University
Olga FILIPPOVA
Kharkiv, Ukraine

Centre For Advanced Study Sofia
Diana MISHKOVA
Sofia, Bulgaria

Leibniz-Institut Fur Regionalentwicklung Und Strukturplanung
Hans-Joachim BÜRKNER
Erkner, Germany

Ceps - Centre D'etudes De Populations De Pauvreté Et De Politiques Socio-Economiques
Christophe SOHN
Esch sur Alzette, Luxembourg

Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique
UNIVERSITE PIERRE MENDES FRANCE
UNIVERSITE JOSEPH FOURIER GRENOBLE 1
Anne-Laure AMILHAT
Paris, France

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Kozgazdaság- És Regionalis Tudományi Kutatóközpont
Zoltán HAJDÚ
Pecs, Hungary

Autonomnaya Nekommercheskaya Organizaciya Centr Nezavisimih Sociologicheskikh Issledovani
Elena ZDRAVOMYSLOVA
Sint Petersburg, Russia

Helsingin Yliopisto
Henrik STENIUS
Helsingin Yliopisto, Finland

University Of East London
Philip MARFLEET
London, United Kingdom
FRAME
Fostering Human Rights Among European (external and internal) Policies

Grant Agreement Number: 320000

Project coordinator
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Leuven, Belgium

Project contact
Jan WOUTERS
jan.wouters@ggs.kuleuven.be

FRAME, a 3-year multidisciplinary project, represents a consortium of 19 internationally recognized and globally networked human rights institutes from across Europe and strategic regions around the world.

Through FRAME, more than 100 leading researchers and practitioners - with a strong gender balance - aim to provide the necessary building blocks for a coherent EU human rights policy comprised of: (i) a sound knowledge base taking account of the factors, concepts, institutions and instruments underlying human rights protection; (ii) appraisal of the EU’s full potential to contribute to global human rights governance through its relationship with multiple actors and its manifold policies; and (iii) a set of indicators, tools and policy proposals geared to strengthen human rights implementation in EU policy-making.

Through 4 research clusters, FRAME offers creative solutions to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of EU human rights policy.

Cluster 1: Factors examines the key factors facilitating or hindering human rights protection, the concepts of human rights, democracy and the rule of law and the human rights protection institutions and instruments at global, regional and national level.

Cluster 2: Actors addresses the EU’s human rights engagement with the UN, regional multilateral organizations, regional and strategic partnerships with third countries and non-state actors, as well as the relationship between EU institutions and the Member States.

Cluster 3: Policies hones the fostering of human rights in EU policies on development and trade, human rights violations in conflicts, freedom, security and justice and external human rights and democratization action.

Cluster 4: Tools develops indicators, tools and policy proposals, including policy benchmarking, to monitor and improve the effectiveness of EU human rights policy. FRAME’s vital impact on human rights research, education and policy innovation will continue beyond the project’s lifetime.
Fostering Human Rights Among European (external and internal) Policies

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Centro Inter-Universitario Europeo Per I Diritti Umani E La Democratizzazione (Eiuc)
Elisabetta Benoît
Venezia, Italy

Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft Osterreichische Vereinigung Zur Forderung Der Wissenschaftlichen Forschung (Bim)
Katharina Wölfel
Wien, Austria

The University Of Nottingham (Unott)
Jeffrey Kenner
Nottingham, United Kingdom

Universidad De Deusto (Idh)
Cristina Churruca
Bilbao, Spain

Europaisches Trainings- Und Forschungszentrum Fur Menschenrechte Und Demokratie*Eur.Training And Researchcenter F. Human Rights A. Democracy (Etc)
Wolfgang Benedek
Graz, Austria

Danish Centre For International Studies And Human Rights (Dihr)
Eva Maria Lassen
Copenhagen, Denmark

Universiteit Utrecht (Sim)
Jenny Goldschmidt
Utrecht, Netherlands

Uniwersytet Im. Adama Mickiewicza W Poznaniu (Amu)
Zdzislaw Kedzia
Poznan, Poland

Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem (Elte)
Beáta Huszka
Budapest, Hungary

University College Dublin
Graham Finlay
Dublin, Ireland
Universidad De Sevilla
Carmen Márquez Carrasco
Seville, Spain

Abo Akademi (Aau)
Elina Pirjatanniemi
Abo, Finland

China University Of Political Science And Law (Cupl)
Wei Zhang
Beijing, China

Cairo Institute For Human Rights Studies (Cihrs)
Ziad Abdel Tawab
Cairo, Egypt

Jawaharlal Nehru University (Jnu)
V G Hegde
New Delhi, India

Pontificia Universidad Catolica Del Peru (Idehpucp)
Elizabeth Salmon
Lima, Peru

University Of Pretoria (Chrup)
Magnus Killander
Pretoria, South Africa

Trustees Of Columbia University In The City Of New York (Ishr)
Elazar Barkan
New York City, United States Of America
Research area 4.3 – Europe's changing role in the world
EUROBROADMAP
European Union and the world seen from abroad

Grant Agreement Number: 225260

Project coordinator:
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
UMR Geographie-Cites
FR - Paris

Contact:
Claude GRASLAND
claude.grasland@parisgeo.cnrs.fr
http://www.eurobroadmap.eu/

Geographers are the most critical social scientists when it comes to the delimitation of borders of the so-called European continent.

Continents as Huntington’s civilisation are ideological productions that are certainly not based on natural facts. But they are deeply enhanced in the mind of European citizens and policy-makers because they were historically produced by Europeans as a tool of world power.

It is therefore crucial to examine which divisions of the world are perceived by people located outside the European Union, in order to produce a non Eurocentric view.

The project EuroBroadMap is based on a worldwide survey trying to catch both the perception of European Union global role and attraction power level and the definition of EU from a qualitative and spatial point of view as well as the relative attraction of countries, or even cities that compose it.

The survey will be realized on a panel of license degree students in a relevant panel of external countries and in different academic fields. The questionnaire will combine different kinds of methods, like drawings on maps, open questions, ranking etc… Variations in answer will be examined according to both geographical location and social status.

The individual mental maps will be compared to collective representations: websites of organization, tourist guides, teaching books, international media, etc. Particular attention will be paid to (carto)graphic representations of Europe and other world divisions.

Spiritual flows that are revealed by individual and collective mental maps will be then compared to four types of effective flows linking EU and the rest of the world (Trade, Aid, FDI, Migrations) in order to examine possible discrepancies.

The diffusion of results in various formats (report, website, teaching material, …) will be organized in order to insure a growing awareness of the complexity of actual situation of Europe in the world, according to material and spiritual dimensions.
EUROBROADMAP
European Union and the world seen from abroad

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Université Paris 7 Denis Diderot
Catherine QUIMINAL
FR – Paris

Université Libre de Bruxelles
Christian VANDERMOTTEN
BE – Brussels

Fundação da Universidade de Lisboa - Centro de Estudos Geográficos
Eduarda MARQUES DA COSTA
PT – Lisboa

Nordregio -The Nordic Centre for Spatial Development
Alexandre DUBOIS
SE – Stockholm

Integrated Resources Management (IRM) Company Limited
Anna SPITERI
MT – Senglea

Centrul Universitar de Geografie Umana si Amenajarea Teritoriului
Octavian GROZA
RO – Iasi

Dokuz Eylül University
Dokuz Eylül Universitesi Avrupa Topluluğu ve Uluslararası Ekonomik Arastirma ve Uygula
Ogul ZENGLNGÖNÜL
TR – Izmir

Universidade de São Paulo
Neli Aparecida DE MELLO
BR - Sao Paulo

Coalition pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture Urbaine et Péri-urbaine en Afrique
Athanase BOPDA
CM – Yaounde

East China Normal University
Yuemin NING
CN - Shanghai
In 2007, China overtook Germany as the world’s largest exporter.

Its trade surplus with the EU is rising at $20 million an hour.

China makes up one-third of the annual increase in world oil demand, and emits the most greenhouse gases.

Engaging a rapidly rising China is a great challenge for the EU.

To do this more effectively, the EU needs a comprehensive understanding of China, especially of how the EU and its China initiatives and strategies are perceived in China itself.

Through surveys, interviews, and focus groups, this study looks into how the EU is perceived by the Chinese general public, government officials, intellectuals, business and civil society.

It will produce a comprehensive picture of how Chinese people see the EU: how China views its opportunities and challenges in dealing with the EU, how different government agencies view the EU, how government views differ from those of business and civil society, and how opinion in Beijing differs from that in the provinces.

The recommendations from this study will lead to much more effective policies for the EU to deal with China, helping to reduce market restrictions, resolve the conflict over China’s exchange rate policy, lift barriers to EU investment in China, increase EU “green technology” exports, etc.

A mere 5% increase in EU exports to China will make a difference of €3.2 billion per year to the EU economy.

Our policy recommendations will facilitate greater cooperation on issues such as the Iran nuclear crisis, significantly improving the EU’s security.

Our findings will contribute to a better projection of the EU’s image, enhancing the EU’s “soft power” in China.

The project brings together a uniquely strong team from the University of Nottingham’s China Policy Institute, Leiden University, Jacobs University Bremen and Chatham House, as well as two strong Chinese partners.

New knowledge from this research will help advance a number of social sciences disciplines.
CHINESEVIEWSOFEU
Disaggregating Chinese perceptions of the EU and the implications for the EU's China policy

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Jacobs University
Christian WELZEL
DE - Bremen

Universiteit Leiden
Daniela STOCKMAN
NL - Leiden

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Lisheng DONG
CN - Beijing

Renmin University of China
Long SUN
CN - Beijing

Royal Institute of International Affairs
Gareth PRICE
UK – London
Many EU and non-EU governments have concluded that the Humanities and Social Sciences could and should make a greater contribution to public policy making. For instance, the Pentagon has recently admitted that top US decision-makers were not sufficiently informed about the cultural background of Iraq when they planned the 2003 US-led invasion. Cultural perspective is essential in foreign policy-making, in particular in Asia, where EU decision-makers have acknowledged the enormous need for Area Studies cultural and social science tools to facilitate greater understanding and better geopolitical analysis.

The IDEAS project intends to address this need by coordinating a network of 44 research institutions specialized in Asian Area Studies with a view to creating a user-oriented research knowledge base. Particular attention is paid to the sharing of infrastructure (most notably 22 field research centers located in 15 Asia countries), knowledge resources (libraries and catalogues), and exchanging scholars. The main goal in coordinating this institutional network is to ensure a greater connection between the spheres of academic research and the needs of policy-makers. Therefore, the first project's deliverable is to define priorities for Asian Area Studies research in the next decade.

The shortlist of priorities pending approval by the IDEAS scientific committee currently includes: Islam in Asia, the level of autonomy granted to minorities (in particular secessionist tensions in South India), migration (notably internal migration, which is of particular concern in China), the reconstruction and re-interpretation of history to justify present policies (i.e. the concept of “Harmonious society” in China), and how the history of the 19th century relates to modern Asia.
IDEAS
Integrating and developing European Asian studies

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

University of Turku
Eliisa SÄRKILAHTI
FI - Turku

Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Gabor VARGYAS
HU – Budapest

British Academy for the Promotion of Historical Philosophical and Philological Studies
Margot JACKSON
UK – London

Hamburg University
Linda REAMS-BEHBOUD
DE – Hamburg

Istituto Italiano per l'Africa è l'Oriente
Umberto SINATTI
IT – Rome

Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique
Sandrine LASSOUT
FR - Le Chesnay
POLINARES
Policy for natural resources

Grant Agreement Number: 244516

Project coordinator:
University of Dundee
UK - Dundee

Project contact:
Philip ANDREWS-SPEED
c.p.andrewsspeed@dundee.ac.uk

Website:
www.polinares.eu

POLINARES concentrates on the global challenges faced with respect to access to oil, gas and mineral resources over the next 20 years and proposes solutions for the various policy actors, including the EU. Combined theoretical and empirical analyses will use expertise from a wide range of disciplines including political science, economics, geology, engineering, technology, law and security studies. The initial aim will be to understand the causes of past and current conflict and tension relating to access to these resources and identify emergent sources of future conflict and tension. New frameworks for analysis will be developed using historical experience and political and economic theories. Future availability and demands for energy and other selected minerals will be assessed to provide the basis for evaluation of potential future sources of tension and conflict. Technical and economic data for critical resources will be analysed for key factors determining recent and future supply and demand, and to develop scenarios for the future. Current and recent practices and strategies of key actors will be examined to understand, refine and calibrate theoretical models developed. Building on scenarios developed to identify and assess the major future risks for tension and conflict, POLINARES will integrate assessments of future supply and demand with the understanding of the behaviour of actors and their interactions and interdependencies.

Later, the project is devoted to identifying future policy approaches. POLINARES will establish a new set of criteria for evaluating past, current and future policy approaches, and will develop new understanding from how experience in other natural resource sectors of different approaches have been and can be used. A novel set of policy approaches and will be established aimed at mitigating anticipated tensions and conflicts, and will identify clearly the roles which the EU can play in promoting such policy approaches and options.
POLINARES
Policy for natural resources

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Stichting Fonds Instituut Glingendael
Clingendael International Energy Programme
Lucia VAN GEUNS
NL – ’s Gravenhage

Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe
Bernhard CRAMER
DE - Hannover

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
Patrick CRIQUI
FR - Paris

ENERDATA SA
Alban KITOUS
FR - Grenoble

Raw Materials Group
Per STORM
SE - Solna

University of Westminster
Roland DANNREUTHER
UK - London

Fonazione Eni Enrico Mattei
Daniele BENINTENDI
IT - Milano

Gulf Research Center Foundation
Giacomo LUCIANI
CH - Genève

Den Haag Centrum voor Strategische Studies
Michel RADEMAKER
NL - Gravenhage

Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Angewandten Forschung
Frank MARSCHEIDER-WEIDEMANN
DE – Munich

Osrodek Studiow Wschodnich im. Marka Karpia
Agata LOSKOT-STRACHOTA
PL - Warsaw
This project seeks to understand the EU’s contribution to effective multilateralism. We consider evolving and conflicting (culturally-defined) meanings of multilateralism; its uncertain future on a global scale; the EU system of external relations in the light of the Reform Treaty and its implications for the Union’s ability to shape multilateralism; and whether and how multilateralism is compatible with the EU’s shift towards inter-regionalism and strategic partnerships.

Arguably, the EU has done more than most of its partners to acknowledge new global challenges and rising demand for multilateralism. Its own positions frequently become focal points for international negotiations on conflict resolution.

Nevertheless, essential questions remain unanswered about the viability of a European “way” of multilateralism. Can multilateralism be defined in a way that transcends divisions within as well as beyond Europe, between states, nations and cultures, strong and weak, rich and poor?

Is there a concept of multilateralism that overcomes theoretical schisms? Is it possible for the EU or its Member States (or anyone else) to define and pursue a selfless, benign, credible doctrine of multilateralism, as opposed to one that serves its own interests?

The problem of matching supply to demand for effective multilateralism will be the leitmotif for MERCURY, a research programme that will elaborate and clarify forms of multilateralism, develop specific theses about the EU’s contribution to multilateralism, and test them in line with best scientific practice.

Its remit extends to the interactions of the EU and its Member States with regions outside Europe, strategic partners, and global organisations. It is interdisciplinary, drawing on expertise in law, politics, economics, and international relations. It advances a clear intellectual agenda – to explore, explain, and evaluate different conceptions of multilateralism – while aiming to achieve practical policy relevance.
MERCURY
Multilateralism and the EU in the contemporary global order

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Universität zu Köln
Wolfgang WESSELS
DE – Köln

Charles University, Prague
Lenka Anna ROVNÁ
CZ - Prague 1

Istituto Affari Internazionali
Gianni BONVICINI
IT – Rome

Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques
Daniela-Roxana VERMEL
FR - Paris

University of Pretoria
Maxi SCHOEMAN
ZA – Pretoria

Fudan University
Zhimin CHEN
CN – Shanghai

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
Gunilla HEROLF
SE – Solna

The University of Cambridge
Christopher HILL
UK – Cambridge
Closed seas play very diverse roles in relations between their bordering states: they unite and separate, they are a place of transit, a shared space, an element of joint identity, a common heritage.

This project focuses on four closed sea basins: those of the Mediterranean, Caspian, Baltic and Black seas.

Those basins were theatres for strategic competition between the Soviet Union and the United States during the Cold War and acquired since 1989 a new centrality in co-operation amongst neighbouring states, with a wealth of sub-regional multilateral agreements and institutions flourishing in a few years.

All four basins are crucial to the European Union, and the EU is at the same time a crucial actor in them.

Its policies have an impact not only in each country, but also on collective efforts at sub-regional level.

This is a seldom analysed phenomenon: that of the relationship between a uniquely successful international organisation with a nature of its own, the European Union, and the smaller sub-regional multilateral structures and agreements.

Compared to the huge attraction that the EU exerts, which has been a catalyst for stability, change and reconciliation in a number of European countries, sub-regional multilateral institutions have proved their relative weakness.

However, their role in a number of areas (from stability and conflict resolution, to environmental issues) has been and still is important.

This project aims to evaluate their main achievements and failures, and the areas in which they have been most successful.

At the same time, it aims to analyse how EU membership and EU policies impact on multilateral co-operation around the sea basins, and how the EU and other multilateral organisations and initiatives can co-operate in achieving their shared objectives.

In the end, the project will explore what would be the benefits of a specific approach of the EU for each of the four basins, in co-operation with the existing sub-regional multilateralism.
EU4SEAS
The EU and sub-regional multilateralism in Europe's sea basins: neighbourhood, enlargement and multilateral cooperation

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Middle East Technical University
Cigdem USTUN
TR - Ankara

Foundation International Centre for Defence Studies
Riina KALJURAND
EE - Tallinn

International Centre for Policy Studies
Olga SHUMYLO
UA - Kiev

Istituto Affari Internazionali
Michele COMELLI
IT - Roma

Institute of International Affairs and the Centre for Small State Studies
University of Icel
Silja Bara OMARSDOTTIR
IS - Reykjavik

Conference of Peripheral and Maritime Regions
Patrick ANVRON
FR - Rennes
GRASP aims to contribute to the analysis and articulation of the current and future role of the EU as a global and regional actor in multilateral security governance, in a context of challenged unilaterialism, where the EU aims for “effective multilateralism”.

This project will examine the notion and practice of multilateralism in order to provide the required theoretical background for assessing the linkages between the EU’s current security activities with multi-polarism, international law, regional integration processes and the United Nations system.

The project’s work plan will consist of the following components:

a) conceptual integrated analyses of the evolving concepts of multilateralism and security and the EU’s role as a security actor;

b) case-studies of the EU’s approach to a number of specific security issues (regional conflict; terrorism; WMD proliferation; migration; energy and climate change; and severe violations to human rights);

c) a transversal comparative analysis applying and integrating the case study findings; and lastly,

d) a foresight study, building off the project’s findings that will detail scenarios for future EU policy towards external security relations and multilateral approaches to threats and challenges.

The research will be policy-oriented and include a strong interactive dimension, in order to assure ongoing feedback from the target-public.

The work will be undertaken by a consortium of European research centers that have already collaborated on these issues (FP6).

This group is enlarged by the inclusion of a number of institutes from outside the EU (Israel, Canada, South Africa and China) that will bring in further expertise on specific security issues in addition to important regional perceptions, necessary to avoiding a narrow Euro-centric approach and enabling a more comprehensive understanding of the role of the EU on the global stage.
EU-GRASP
Changing multilateralism: the EU as a global-regional actor in security and peace

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

University of Warwick
Stuart CROFT
UK - Coventry

Göteborgs Universitet
Fredrik SÖDERBAUM
SE - Göteborg

Forum on the Problems of Peace and War
Sonia LUCARELLI
IT - Firenze

Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Jan WOUTERS
BE - Leuven

The Centre for International Governance Innovation
Andrew F. COOPER
CA - Waterloo

Institute for Security Studies
Cheryl HENDRICKS
ZA - Pretoria

The Centre for the Study of European Politics and Society
Sharon PARDO
IL - Beer-Sheva
In the area of global flux, emerging powers and growing interconnectedness, transatlantic relations appear to have lost their bearings. As the international system fragments into different constellations of state and non-state powers across different policy domains, the US and the EU can no longer claim exclusive leadership in global governance. Not only the ability, but also the willingness of the US and the EU to exercise leadership together can no longer be taken for granted. Political, economic, and social elites on both shores of the Atlantic express different views on whether the US and the EU should be bound together, freelance, or seek alternative partnerships in a confusing multipolar world. Traditional paradigms to understand the transatlantic relationship are thus wanting.

A new approach is needed to pinpoint the direction transatlantic relations are taking. TRANSWORLD provides such an approach. By combining an inter-disciplinary analysis of transatlantic relations, including desk research, in-depth interviews, an elite survey and a sophisticated Delphi exercise to elaborate solid policy proposals, TRANSWORLD would:

- ascertain, differentiating among four policy domains (economic, security, environment, and human rights/democracy), whether transatlantic relations are drifting apart, adapting along an ad hoc cooperation-based pattern, or evolving into a different but resilient special partnership;
- assess the role of a re-defined transatlantic relationship in the global governance architecture;
- provide tested policy recommendations on how the US and the EU could best cooperate to enhance the viability, effectiveness, and accountability of governance structures.

In so doing, TRANSWORLD, which features a thirteen-partner transatlantic consortium of attested academic, policy, dissemination and management excellence, would contribute to an inter-disciplinary transatlantic research area, with in-built connections to policy making.
Redefining the transatlantic relationship and its role in shaping global governance

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

The German Marshall Fund of the United States - A Memorial to the Marshall Plan
Ken CROGNALE
Washington, United States of America

The University of Edinburgh
Angela NOBLE
Edinburg, United Kingdom

Freie Universität Berlin
Thomas RISSE
Berlin, Germany

Fondation Nationale Des Sciences Politiques
Anne-Marie LE GLOANNEC
Paris, France

Sabanci University
Meltem Muftuler BAC
Istanbul, Turkey

The Royal Institute of International Affairs
Paul CURTIN
London, United Kingdom

European University Institute
Francesco FRANCIONI
Florence, Italy

Università Degli Studi Si Siena
Pierangelo ISERNIA
Siena, Italy

Univerzita Karlova V Praze
Lenka Anna ROVNÁ
Praga, Czech Republic

University Of Mannheim
Hans RATTINGER
Mannheim, Germany

The European Omnibus Survey
Steve SCHWARZER
Brussels, Belgium

American University
Michelle EGAN
Washington DC, United States of America
IDEAS
Integrating And Developing European Asian Studies

Grant Agreement Number: 243910

Project coordinator:
Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient
FR - Paris

Project contact:
Franciscus VERELLEN
direction@efeo.net

Website:
http://www.ideasconsortium.eu/

Many EU and non-EU governments have concluded that the Humanities and Social Sciences could and should make a greater contribution to public policy making. For instance, the Pentagon has recently admitted that top US decision-makers were not sufficiently informed about the cultural background of Iraq when they planned the 2003 US-led invasion. Cultural perspective is essential in foreign policy-making, in particular in Asia, where EU decision-makers have acknowledged the enormous need for Area Studies cultural and social science tools to facilitate greater understanding and better geopolitical analysis.

The IDEAS project intends to address this need by coordinating a network of 44 research institutions specialized in Asian Area Studies with a view to creating a user-oriented research knowledge base. Particular attention is paid to the sharing of infrastructure (most notably 22 field research centers located in 15 Asia countries), knowledge resources (libraries and catalogues), and exchanging scholars. The main goal in coordinating this institutional network is to ensure a greater connection between the spheres of academic research and the needs of policy-makers. Therefore, the first project's deliverable is to define priorities for Asian Area Studies research in the next decade.

The shortlist of priorities pending approval by the IDEAS scientific committee currently includes: Islam in Asia, the level of autonomy granted to minorities (in particular secessionist tensions in South India), migration (notably internal migration, which is of particular concern in China), the reconstruction and re-interpretation of history to justify present policies (i.e. the concept of “Harmonious society” in China), and how the history of the 19th century relates to modern Asia.
IDEAS
Integrating and developing European Asian studies

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

University of Turku
Eliisa SÄRKILAHTI
FI - Turku

Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Gabor VARGYAS
HU – Budapest

British Academy for the Promotion of Historical Philosophical and Philological Studies
Margot JACKSON
UK – London

Hamburg University
Linda REAMS-BEHBOUD
DE – Hamburg

Istituto Italiano per l'Africa è l'Oriente
Umberto SINATTI
IT – Rome

Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique
Sandrine LASSOUT
FR - Le Chesnay
Media headlines are dominated by the prospect of regional water wars. Clearly, climate change poses several threats to human security; in particular, hydro-climatic hazards such as droughts and floods have a considerable capacity to exacerbate social tensions, intra- and inter-state conflict. Still, cooperation often trumps conflict. There are surprisingly few peer-reviewed studies rigorously addressing links between climate change, hydrological systems, conflict and security.

CLICO aims to fill this gap in knowledge over the social dimensions of climate change, by looking whether hydro-climatic hazards intensify social tensions and conflicts in the Mediterranean, Middle East and Sahel, or if they provide a catalyst for cooperation and peace. It examines why some countries and communities are more vulnerable to droughts, floods and related conflict, and what types of policies and institutions are necessary to ensure adaptation, security and peace in the face of global and regional hydro-climatic change.

The project mobilizes 13 research teams from Europe, North Africa, Sahel and the Middle East and will bring together for the first time some of the world’s leading researchers in water resource, vulnerability, and peace and security studies. Ten cases of hydro-conflicts are studied ranging from Niger, Sudan, the Jordan and Nile basins to Cyprus, Italy and the Sinai desert. A large dataset – the first of its kind – of hydro-conflicts in the Mediterranean, Middle East and Sahel is regressed against climatic, hydrological and socio-economic variables. Policies and institutions at the national, international and transboundary levels are investigated and their ability to face climate change and ensure human security is assessed.

Project results will be synthesised in a report that aims to identify potential security hotspots in the region and provide fresh policy ideas for promoting peace and security under changing hydro-climatic conditions.
CLICO
Climate change, hydro-conflicts and human security

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

University of East Anglia
Declan CONWAY
UK - Norwich

ECOLOGIC – Institut für Internationale und Europäische Umweltpolitik
Eleftheria KAMPA
DE - Berlin

Institutt for Fredsforsknings Stifte
Halvard BUHAUG
NE - Oslo

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Itay FISCHHENDLER
IL - Jerusalem

Suze Canal University
Mohamed TAWFIC AHMED
EG - Ismalia

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Thomas BERNAUER
CH - Zürich

Cyprus Research and Educational Foundation
Manfred LANGE
CY - Nicosia

University of Sussex
Jan SELBY
UK - Brighton

United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security
Fabrice Gilles RENAUD
DE - Bonn

Palestinian Hydrology Group for Water and Environmental Resources Development
Ayman RABI
PS - Ramallah

Centro de Investigacion Ecologica y Aplicaciones Forestales Consorcio
Eduard PLA FERRER
ES - Bellaterra

Israeli-Palestinian Science Organization
Dan BITAN
BE - Brussels

Addis Ababa University
Yacob ARSANO
ET – Addis Ababa
By means of a non-Eurocentric, theoretically and empirically sound cross-country and cross-region research design, EUMAGINE studies the impact of perceptions of human rights and democracy on international migration aspirations and decisions. Special attention goes to human rights (including women’s rights) and democracy perceptions on Europe, specific European countries, and the relative popularity of Europe in comparison and competition with the US, Russia, Canada and Australia. The core idea of the project is that macro and meso level discourses on human rights and democracy influence micro level perceptions on these themes in countries of origin and transit, which in turn influence migratory aspirations and decisions.

To meet its objectives, the consortium of EUMAGINE (consisting of seven partners, Universiteit Antwerpen (Belgium, coordinator), University of Oxford (United Kingdom), International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (Norway), Koc University (Turkey), Université Mohamed V (Morocco), the Kennan Institute (Ukraine) and Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (Senegal)) will study four major “source” and “transit” countries, namely Morocco, Senegal, Turkey and Ukraine. For research purposes, the consortium is divided in four Geographical Duo Teams (each composed of an EU and non-EU partner). Based on a multidisciplinary, mixed-method approach (survey, in-depth interviews and observations) and by adopting a case study approach and comparing and contrasting a diversity of important international emigration countries, various types of regions within these countries, several modes of migration, various types of influential discourses, and different profiles of potential migrants, EUMAGINE will provide insights on how perceptions on human rights and democracy are related to migration aspirations and decisions.

EUMAGINE is a gender sensitive project in the way that the team will address gender issues in all stages of the research cycle.
EUMAGINE

Imagining Europe from the outside. On the role of democracy and human rights perceptions in constructing migration aspirations and decision towards Europe

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

University of Oxford
Caroline TAYLOR
UK – Oxford

Institutt for Fredsforskning Stiftelse
Lars EVEN ANDERSEN
NO – Oslo

Koc University
Ahmet ICDUYGU
TR – Istanbul

University Mohammed V – Agdal
Mohamed BERRIANE
MA – Rabat

Centre of Sociological Research
Yuriy BILAN
UA – Ternopil

Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar
Alioune DIEYE
SN – Dakar Fann
Activity 7.1 Foresight Activities

Research area 7.1 – Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges
AUGUR
Challenges for Europe in the world of 2025

Grant Agreement Number: 244565

Project coordinator:
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
FR – Paris

Project contact:
Pascal PETIT
pascal.petit@ens.fr

Website:
http://www.augurproject.eu

The AUGUR challenge is to capture, within a set of scenarios, the characteristics and implications of a variety of patterns that may occur in 2025/2030 in all domains, be it political, economic, social, environmental or technological in Europe and in the world. The project wants to take stock of long term trends identified in demography, environmental changes as well as to feature some of the effects of likely changes in technology and behaviours, but it also wants to take into account the important institutional transformations that could come out of the major crisis that the world economy is confronted with. To reach this ambitious objective, in a comprehensive and consistent way, AUGUR combines in a systematic way three types of approaches. One approach is to use macro models, ensuring that the main interdependencies are taken into account. As one macro model cannot cover all the domains under view, macro models are made to interact in ways which are facilitated, if not intermediated by the other two approaches.

The second approach takes an institutional perspective whereby the main mechanisms of coordination, setting both the rules of behaviours but also the means to create new modes of coordination, are investigated and the various interests at stake accounted for. This political economy of institutions and institutional changes applies at both national and international levels. With the present crisis, that burst in the most developed economies and is affecting all economies throughout the world, a specific emphasis is put on forthcoming and potential institutional changes. The third approach stems from the by now long experience of foresight studies which proceed by asserting visions, based on specific thorough transformations impacting on all domains. This qualitative approach is informed and framed by the two other approaches.
AUGUR
Challenges for Europe in the world of 2025

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

University of Cambridge
John Leonard EATWELL
UK - Cambridge

University of London
School of Oriental and African Studies
Terry McKINLEY
UK – London

Ismeri Europa
Instituto di Ricerca Interdisciplinare
Enrico WOLLEB
IT - Rome

Akademia Leona Kozmiskiego
Jacek TOMKIEWICZ
PL - Warsaw

Wiener Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftsvergleiche
Michael LANDESMANN
AT - Vienna

Société de Mathématiques Appliquées et de Sciences Humaines
Jean-Charles HOURSADÉ
FR - Paris
The MEDPRO project undertakes a deep foresight analysis of the development issues in eleven countries in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean participating in the Barcelona process and in the Union for the Mediterranean. The project undertakes an analysis of the current state and prospective development in main areas of socio-economic development:

- geopolitics and governance;
- demography, ageing, migration, health and gender issues;
- sustainable development, management of resources, adaptation to global warming; energy and climate change mitigation;
- economic development, trade and investment; financial services and capital markets and human capital, education and development of skills.

MEDPRO will then bring the partial foresight analyses in these areas into a broader framework of quantitative general equilibrium modelling, and be completed with qualitative scenarios for regional and broader integration within the region and with the EU and policy conclusions for the EU approach. Given the broad scope of the research to be undertaken, the consortium has been composed with the aim of ensuring three equally important qualities: scientific excellence, multidisciplinary structure and deep insight into Mediterranean affairs. The coordinating institute is therefore collaborating closely with three other institutes with deep insight in Mediterranean affairs and European Neighbourhood Policy.

Whereas the main objective is to provide targeted scientific support to the future development of the relations between the EU and the Mediterranean region, the impact of this project is underpinned by an exceptional effort of dissemination in both the EU and the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries.
MEDPRO
Prospective analysis for the Mediterranean region

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Istituto di Studi per l'Integrazione dei Sistemi
Andrea RICCI
IT – Rome

Forum Euroméditerranéen d'Instituts de Sciences Economiques
Frédéric BLANC
FR – Marseille

Center for Social and Economic Research
Sebastien LECLEF
PL – Warsaw

Institute of Communication and Computer Systems
Eugenia TSAMPANAKI
EL – Athens

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Akademie van Wetenschappen
Vanessa HAGE
NL – Amsterdam

Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung
Bettina VON HAGENS
DE – Mannheim

Cyprus Center for European and International Affairs
Kyriakos Evdoras GEORGIOU
CY – Nicosia

Istituto Affari Internazionali
Rossella CAZZATO
IT – Rome

Universidad Politécnica de Madrid
Gonzalo LEÓN
ES – Madrid

Fonazione Eni Enrico Mattei
Mariaester CASSINELLI
IT – Milano

Faculdade de Economia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Paula MACHADO
PT – Lisbon

Centro Internazionale di Alti Studi Agronomici Mediterranei
Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo di Bari
Saverio DE SANTIS
IT – Valenzano

Institut Marocain des Relations Internationales
Jawad KERDOUDI
MA – Casablanca

Center for economic and financial research and studies
Sara NADA
EG – Giza

Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute
Samar SAWALHI
PA – Ramallah

Instituto Europeo del Mediterraneo Consorcio
Josep FERRÉ
ES – Barcelona

Institut Tunisien de la Compétitivité et des Études Quantitatives
Saloua BEN ZAGHOU
TN – Tunis
FLAGSHIP
Forward looking analysis of grand societal challenges and innovative policies

The objectives of the FLAGSHIP project are:

1. Understanding and assessing the state of the art of forward looking methodologies - in particular by appraising to what extent and how existing methods are used to assess grand societal challenges and past and current responses to them - and developing beyond state of the art tools and modelling frameworks.

2. Applying an enhanced set of forward looking methods and tools to support EU policies, notably by analysing reference and alternative scenarios of long-term demographic, legal, economic, social and political evolutions in Europe, as the Innovation Union, in a world context, and assessing potential progress in technological and social innovation.

3. Driving change: Producing a set of EU-relevant policy recommendations on the potential of the EU for transition and change as a result of the forward looking exercise.

In relation to the first objective, the project will take stock of the existing forward looking studies and applications addressing the major societal challenges for the EU in the world context. The state of the art foresight studies will be summarised to show the current appraisal of grand societal challenges related to: financial, economic development, technology and innovation; demographics and society; energy and environment; global and territorial governance. For each field, a review will be carried out of the central questions, key trends, critical uncertainties and scenario frameworks used to forecast the future.

In relation to the second objective, the project will apply and combine enhanced qualitative and quantitative methods owned/mastered by the project partners in a coherent framework, producing first qualitative scenarios of different responses to grand societal challenges, in the context of possible global paradigm shifts and geo-political changes, by means of a scenario thinking exercise involving consortium experts and a community of stakeholders. These qualitative storylines will be integrated with a metamodelling of trends and indicators associated to the different scenario options.
and with deeper modelling and quantitative forecasting exercises, producing quantitative scenarios whose outcomes will be validated engaging again the community of stakeholders. The whole analysis will aim to assess economic, demographic, energy, environment and technological trends, governance and legal trends, and the potential progress in technological and social innovation in Europe in a world context.

In relation to the third objective, the project will focus further on emerging issues and transition challenges (including weak signals, disruptive factors and wild cards that may radically change the EU Innovation Union targets), EU policy responses and the role of Europe in shaping global governance, and that of multi-level governance mechanisms in shaping new territorial dynamics within Europe, with the aim to assess EU policy responses, scenarios and impacts and deliver policy recommendations to support the formulation and execution of strategic EU policy agendas. Targeted foresight studies of territorial dynamics will be considered, to highlight regional vulnerabilities to trends and tensions provoked by globalisation, international competition, climate change, energy, ageing population and migration fluxes.
FLAGSHIP
Forward looking analysis of grand societal challenges and innovative policies

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Oesterreichische Akademie Der Wissenschaften
Dimiter PHILIPOV
Vienna, Austria

Bc3 Basque Centre For Climate Change -
Klima Aldaketa Ikergai
Anil MARKANDYA
Bilbao, Spain

Centre For European Policy Studies
Noriko FUJIWARA
Brussels, Belgium

Center For The Study Of Democracy
Ruslan STEFANOV
Sofia, Bulgaria

Hague Institute For The Internationalisation Of Law
David RAIC
Den Haag, Netherlands

Instituto De Ciencias Sociais Da Universidade De Lisboa
Olivia BINA
Lisbon, Portugal

Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie Van Wetenschappen – Knav
Joop DE BEER
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Merit, S.L
Andreu ULIED SEGUÍ

Barcelona, Spain

Nederlandse Organisatie Voor Toegepaste Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek – Tno
Olaga IVANOVA
Delft, Netherlands

Observatoire Mediterraneen De L'energie
Houda ALLAL
Nanterre, France

Sigma Orionis
Roger TORRENTI
Valbonne, France

Seureco Societe Europeenne D'economie Sarl
Paul ZAGAME
Paris, France

Spatial Foresight Gmbh
Kai BÖHME
Heisdorf, Luxembourg

Estonian Institute For Sustainable Development, Stockholm
Environment Institute Tallinn Centre
Tea NÕMMANN
Tallinn, Estonia

ENTREPRENEURSHIP And ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Anna ROGUT
Lodz, Poland
The VERA project aims to provide relevant strategic intelligence for the future governance and priority-setting of the research, technology, development and innovation (RTDI) system in Europe and for better adapting science, technology and innovation policy to the shifting global environment and upcoming socio-economic challenges.

For this purpose VERA carries out an in-depth stocktaking of RTDI related forward looking activities in Europe and internationally and a thorough review of trends and drivers of long-term change of European RTDI governance.

On the base of these insights VERA develops scenarios on the evolution of the European Research Area, assesses the critical issues for the ERA’s future capabilities emerging from these scenarios, explores subsequent strategic options and ultimately generates a set of policy recommendations for responsive and future oriented multi-level, multi-domain RTDI policy strategies.

VERA is conceptualised as a continuously progressing two-way communication process among ERA actor groups from society, industry, academia and policy across domains, levels and regions. It is setting up a strategic conversation between these stakeholders that evolves through several carefully tailored stages in order to jointly discover shared visions and strategic options around the ERA’s future perspectives towards 2020 and far beyond. VERA is exploring gradual evolution following from current patterns of change – but is also explicitly embracing transformative and disruptive developments with a long-term horizon.

The VERA project is led by a consortium of 10 internationally renowned institutes from 9 EU countries involving a team of more than 20 researchers with outstanding expertise both in terms of relevant knowledge and forward looking methodology and excellent contacts with RTDI stakeholders in Europe and the world.
VERA
Forward visions on the European Research Area

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Unitatea Executiva Pentru Finantarea Invatamantului Superior, A Cercetarii, Dezvoltarii Si Inovarii
Luciana BRATU
Bucharest, Romania

Universiteit Twente
Ton WENNINK
Enschede, Netherlands

Université De Marne La Vallée
Pascal JANOTS
Marne la Vallée, France

Austrian Institute Of Technology
Susanne GIESECKE
Vienna, Austria

University Of Manchester
Liz FAY
Manchester, United Kingdom

Teknologian Tutkimuskeskus
Torsti LOIKKANEN
Espoo, Finland

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONEScientíficas
Eusebio JIMÉNEZ ARROYO
Madrid, Spain

Eu Joint Research Centre (Ipts)
Vincenzo CARDARELLI
Brussels, Belgium

Centre For Social Innovation
Alexander DEGELSEGGER
Vienna, Austria
Activity 8 Strategic Activities

Research area 8.2 – Support to the preparation of ERA/ERANET Plus projects
This is an important moment in the history of Europe's development policies and its relations with developing countries.

Over the next decade a combination of old and new domestic issues and substantial changes in the global landscape require a reshaping of Europe’s development policies.

These include challenges facing EU’s development policy agenda, issues around energy security, climate change and the emerging role of China and India in international affairs.

All these changes take place in times of wide-ranging global challenges, and at a time when questions of European identity loom large in national debates.

A key question will remain: how will Member States approach the issue of working together on common problems? It is crucial for decisions on the emerging matters to be based on good research and sound evidence.

The public and policy-making debate need to be informed by research voices.

To this end, the overall objective is “to improve EU policy-makers’ and other societal actors’ shared understanding of emerging challenges facing EU development policy and external action.

In addition, it seeks to understand how EU development policy-making processes work and why or how EU policies then change or remain the same.

EDC2020 will contribute to this objective by promoting interaction across the research and policy arenas to share perspectives, learn from each other, and strengthen working relationships through policy-oriented publications, a shared project website and high-level European policy forums.

The proposal contributes to the work programme as it is addressing "new challenges" which go beyond the issues touched by SHH work programme 2007 and take a wider and longer term view of the challenges facing concerned policy fields. In order to effectively contribute to the work programme both in promoting understanding and drawing the attention of the policy-makers, the project has strong interdisciplinary approach and communication components.
European development co-operation to 2020
EDC2020

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Overseas Development Institute
Simon MAXWELL
UK - London

Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE)
Richard YOUNGS
ES - Madrid

Institute of Development Studies (IDS)
Andrew SUMNER
UK - Brighton

Society for International Development (SID)
Chapter Netherlands
Gordana STANKOVIĆ
NL – The Hague

Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik
Environmental Policy and Management of Natural Resources
Imme SCHOLZ
DE - Bonn
EURASIA-NET
Europe-South Asia exchange on supranational (regional) policies and instruments for the promotion of human rights and management of minority issues

Grant Agreement Number: 216072

Project coordinator:
Europäische Akademie Bozen / Accademia Europea Bolzano
Institute for Minority Rights
IT - Bolzano

Contact:
Günther RAUTZ
g.rautz@eurac.edu

Website:
http://www.eurac.edu/eurasia-net

Human rights, and especially minority rights, have a clear supranational dimension both in Europe and in South Asia.

Europe has made wide use of the mechanisms and soft law approaches developed and implemented at regional level by the OSCE, the Council of Europe and the European Union.

In South Asia there is a long tradition of study and robust experience in the field of cultural, religious, linguistic and ethnic management, including the gender dimension, within national boundaries.

However, it is only recently that some albeit limited attempts have been made to enhance regional cooperation on these very sensitive issues.

Studies carried out by South Asian scholars have created the knowledge base underlying the first rudimentary attempts by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the foresight initiatives of human rights NGOs and activists.

Furthermore, the geopolitical context is now particularly favourable to a supra-national discourse on human and minority rights as a consequence of recently improved relations between India and Pakistan.

The overall objective of EURASIA-Net is therefore to enhance the requisite knowledge-base for new policies and instruments to reduce ethnic-religious conflicts and to foster stability and security in South Asia.

The specific objectives are:

a) to develop a better understanding of regional South Asian attempts to define (by the research community) and implement (by decision-makers and activists) new supranational instruments for the protection and promotion of human rights, with a particular focus on cross-border minority issues;

b) to sustain Euro-Asiatic research cooperation and exchange on those issues and to enlarge the discussion forum to encompass politicians and human rights activists;

c) to create a framework for future research cooperation between Europe and South Asia that is twofold: a Joint Research Agenda and a modus operandi based on mutual knowledge and understanding.
EURASIA-NET
Europe-South Asia exchange on supranational (regional) policies and instruments for the
promotion of human rights and management of minority issues

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Brunel University
School of Law and Social Sciences
Javaid REHMAN
UK - Middlesex

Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main
The Wilhelm Merton Center for European Integration and International Law
Rainer HOFMANN
DE – Frankfurt am Main

Mahanirban Calcutta Research Group
Ranabir SAMADDAR
IN - Kolkata

South Asia Forum for Human Rights
Tapan KUMAR BOSE
NP - Kathmandu

Democratic Commission for Human Development
Tanveer JAHAN
PK - Lahore

University of Dhaka
Faculty of Law
Bohran Uddin KHAN
BD – Dhaka
The proposed project is premised on the assumption that by providing in-depth insights into socio-economic and policy development processes of other regions the SSH can make a valuable contribution to meeting the EU’s ambitious challenges as set out by the Lisbon and Gothenburg Summits, particularly in the context of the opening of the European Research Area (ERA) to third countries and regions.

The project is aimed at raising the profile of SSH research activities and networks in Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries in order to make sure that the ERA can fully benefit from key contributions that substantially improve the understanding of the changing socio-economic dynamics of the knowledge society in both regions.

A principal goal of the project is the creation of a space for horizontal learning between communities of SSH scholars and communities of relevant stakeholders and policy-makers.

To attain this goal, the project will connect European and Latin American and Caribbean communities of scholars, research organizations and key agencies from a broad range of SSH disciplines that vary in their research focus and methodological preference yet have made significant contributions to the building of a shared understanding of the knowledge society and of the growing complexity of the knowledge-creating processes that are emerging in both regions, and to the shaping and structuring of national landscapes for the production of knowledge and the formulation of appropriate socio-economic and innovation related policies.
EULAKS
Connecting socio-economic research on the dynamics of the knowledge society in the European Union and Latin American and Caribbean Countries

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
Ur 105 - Savoirs et Développement
Rigas ARVANITIS
FR - Paris

Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales Sede Mexico
Monica CASALET
MX – Mexico City

Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento
Institute of Industry
Gabriel YOGUEL
AR – Buenos Aires

London School of Economics and Political Science
Media and Communications
Paolo DINI
UK - London

Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana
Posgrado en Economia y Gestión del Cambio Tecnológico
Daniel Hugo VILLAVICENCIO CARBAJAL
MX – Mexico City

Universidad de la República
University Research Council
Judith SUTZ
UY - Montevideo
This project seeks to improve research capacity and develop collaboration amongst researchers in Europe and East Africa, and by doing so to contribute to the larger objective of regional integration.

The project enhances integration in the research community in both Europe and East Africa through bringing researchers together in a series of training activities.

These activities focus on two kinds of transborder environment: mountains and Lake Tanganyika. Through this focus on resources which span the borders of the multiple political units of East Africa, the project contributes directly to public understanding of some of the challenges to regional integration in East African context.

The project is organized around four themes, all of which relate to human use and management of these cross border resources: resource management and livelihood sustainability, environmental and climatic change, migration and identity and the role of small and medium cities.

The project is bringing together nine institutions - eight European, and one East African.

All the individuals and institutions involved have substantial experience of work in Africa, and have commitment both to the enhancement of an integrated European research capacity and to the building of research capacity and regional integration in East Africa.
CREATING
Cooperative research on East African territorial integration within globalisation

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Institut Français de Recherche en Afrique (IFRA)
Bernard CALAS
FR - Paris

British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA)
Justin WILLIS
UK - London

Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology
Danielle DE LAME
BE - Tervuren

Inter-University Council for East Africa
Projects and Programmes
Benedict MTASIWA
UG - Kampala

Dynamiques des Milieux et des Sociétés dans les Espaces Tropicaux
ADES-DYMSET
Bart FRANÇOIS
FR - Pessac

Stockholm University
Department of Human Geography
Mats WIDGREN
SE - Stockholm

Zentrum Moderner Orient (Centre for Modern Oriental Studies)
Achim VON OPPEN
DE - Berlin

Trinity College Dublin
School of Natural Sciences
David TAYLOR
IE - Dublin
This action will promote research collaboration and engagement between research and policy in relation to information technology standardisation in China & Europe.

The People’s Republic of China has recently begun to be remarkably active in many areas of ICT interoperability standards. This raises important issues for China about standardisation processes and technology promotion policy. Their outcome will have important consequences for the European economy and global ICT market. They are flagged as of particular interest to the 7th Information Society Technologies Framework Programme.

This project brings together the leading European and Chinese centres for research into ICT interoperability standards for a comparative examination of ICT standardisation processes and associated policies between EU and China. It will develop a knowledge network of top researchers in the field in Europe, China and beyond. It will examine the new ICT standardisation activity emerging in China, apparently linked to its goals to promote indigenous technology, and compare these emerging standardisation processes with the more established approaches that have evolved at a European level.

Three strategic studies will address a selected sample of areas flagged by IST as bearing critically on European technology and industrial strategy. They will examine the standardisation approach adopted, the strategies of public policy, technical and industrial players, the likely implementation/uptake of standards and their consequences for innovation and markets.

In particular: will the outcomes be open standards and alignment between regional economies or competitive standards processes leading to so-called “standards wars” or the fragmentation of global markets.

Attention will be paid to social learning by standardisation bodies, industry and policy actors.

Findings will be discussed with Chinese & European standards bodies and policy communities who will assist in pulling out the policy implications.
CHINA EU STANDARDS
China EU information technology standards research partnership

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

University of Oslo
Department of Informatics/Global Infrastructures
Ole HANSETH
NO - Oslo

Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen
Cose Dept., Informatik 4
Kai JAKOBS
DE - Aachen

Vitautas Magnus University
Faculty of Informatics
Vladislav FOMIN
LT - Kaunas

Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Angewandten Forschung E.V.
Fraunhofer ISI
Knut BLIND
DE - Munich

Tsinghua University
Humanities and Social Science School
Guoping ZENG
CN – Beijing

Institute of Science and Management of Chinese Acadamy of Science
Rongping MU
CN – Beijing
NORFACE-II
New opportunities for Research Funding Agency cooperation in Europe II

Grant Agreement Number:: 263903

EC contact
Patricia Postigo-Mclaughlin
Patricia.postigo-mclaughlin@ec.europa.eu

Project coordinator
Nederlandse Organisatie Voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek
Den Haag, Netherlands

Website:
http://www.norface.org

NORFACE is a partnership between twelve research councils to increase co-operation in research and research policy in Europe. The twelve (I counted 14 !) partners involved are the research councils for the social sciences from Estonia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Canada and Austria participate in NORFACE as associate partners. This partnership is built on a history of less formal co-operation and joint activities between the Nordic and UK research councils. NORFACE formalises this existing working relationship and provides a framework and a vision for a durable multi-national strategic partnership in research funding and practice.

NORFACE was launched in FP6. It was an ambitious programme of communication, enquiry, sharing of experience and action. Over the five project years (2004-2009) the partners engaged in a range of initiatives designed to deliver new levels of co-operative research policy and practice.

NORFACE-II, launched in June 2011 under FP7, works on the identification of research needs with a view to developing joint initiatives. An important part of the project is focussed on exploiting data infrastructures in the social sciences.

By discussing national and international strategic initiatives, developing mechanisms to exploit data and co-ordinating a joint approach NORFACE-II can contribute to the development of European data infrastructures for the social sciences.

NORFACE-II aims at further deepening and strengthening the established trans-national cooperation, but also at broadening the activities of the network and its European impact.
NORFACE-II
New opportunities for Research Funding Agency cooperation in Europe II

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Fonds Zur Förderung Der Wissenschaftlichen Forschung
Christoph BÄRENREUTER
Vienna, Austria

Forsknings- Og Innovationsstyrelsen
Kristoffer Brix BERTELESEN
Copenhagen, Denmark

Sihtasutus Eesti Teadusfond
Kati KIO
Tallinn, Estonia

Suomen Akatemia
Jyrki HAKAPÄÄ
Helsinki, Finland

Agence Nationale De La Recherche
Jean-Michel RODDAZ
Paris, France

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft
Eckard KÄMPER
Bonn, Germany

The Icelandic Centre For Research
Allyson MACDONALD
Reykjavík, Iceland

Irish Research Council For The Humanities And Social Sciences
Sorcha CARThY
Dublin, Ireland

Norges Forskningsrad
Hege TORP
Oslo, Norway

Fundação Para A Ciencia E A Tecnologia
Jose BONFIM
Lisbon, Portugal

Javna Agencija Za Raziskovalno Dejavnost Republike Slovenije
Marko Perdih
Ljubljana, Slovenia

Swedish Research Council
Lisbeth SÖDERQVIST
Stockholm, Sweden

Economic And Social Research Council
Stephen STRuthERS
Swindon, United Kingdom
The general objective of the project is to contribute to increased dissemination and exploitation of the SSH projects research findings. The project, taking also advantage of new ICT-based technologies and tools, will:

- Provide consolidated information arising from FP6 & FP7 SSH research projects and activities addressing major societal challenges on issues close to the main political priorities of the EU identified in the new Europe 2020 strategy: 1. Innovation Union (including economic and social innovation, social cohesion and demographic changes); 2. Youth; 3. Employment; 4. Poverty;

- Develop effective communication tools (such as Policy Snapshots, Policy Research Alerts, E-newsletters, multi-stakeholder policy dialogue workshops, roundtables, interactive and innovative web platform), engaging all relevant SSH players such as European, national and local decision-makers and multipliers (policy makers, journalists, academics, industry, civil society organisations);

- Improve access to research data as results of SSH projects focusing on common rules and frameworks to be applied in data management, exploring the possibilities of ex-ante and ex-post coordination with FP funded projects;

- Expected outputs: Evaluation of the opportunities offered by new forms of ICT for networking and clustering ongoing SSH research projects and enable exchange and knowledge transfer between projects/clusters of projects;

- Assessment and collection of best practices among SSH research projects in exploiting ICT technologies for knowledge transfer and dissemination of results & key messages targeting different stakeholders;

- Dissemination of relevant SSH projects results through effective communication tools;

- Analysis of the state of the art related to the usage of Open Access pilot to identify data standards to be applied by the projects;

- Connection with European SSH Research Infrastructure for designing and implementing data management plans for future inclusion of SSH projects.
FLASH-IT
Facilitating access to socio-economic research through information and communications technology

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

**Spia Ug**
Terry MARTIN
Berlin, Germany

**Ethniko Idryma Erevnon**
Evi SACHINI
Athens, Greece

**Pour La Solidarité Asbl**
Maria Magdalaena TANCAU
Brussels, Belgium

**Synbea Sarl**
Francois TAMARELLE
Marseille, France
Activity 2
Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective

Research area 2.1 - Socio-economic development trajectories
DESAFIO
Democratisation of water and sanitation governance by means of socio-technical innovation

Grant Agreement Number: 320303

Project coordinator
University of Newcastle upon Tyne
Newcastle, United Kingdom

Project contact
Esteban Castro: esteban.castro@ncl.ac.uk

Website:
www.desafioglobal.org

DESAFIO means “challenge” in both Portuguese and Spanish. The guiding concept of the project is to make a contribution towards tackling what is arguably one of the major challenges facing Brazil and Latin American countries in the 21st century: eradicating structural social inequality in the access to essential water and sanitation services. The overarching objective of our proposal is of assessing existing experiences and developing new strategies that bring about sustainable, appropriate, and innovative socio-technical solutions to foster economic and social development through social transformation in vulnerable communities, particularly with reference to access to safe water supply and sanitation in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas of South America, with a particular emphasis on Brazil. These strategies will be developed through research and networking that actively engages beneficiary communities, practitioners, local authorities, and other relevant actors in their planning, design, assessment, implementation, monitoring, validation, and diffusion. The transdisciplinary approach of DESAFIO is predicated on a close interaction with non-academic actors in the production and validation of knowledge, among other things to underpin policy and behavioural transformations. We have selected a number of case studies that will cover a range of situations and characteristics, from informal settlements in the urban periphery of world megacities (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) and in peri-urban areas of provincial capitals (Cali, Colombia), favelas located in the heart of booming mid-range urban centres (Recife, Brazil), to small rural villages (Mondomo, Colombia) and communities in semi-arid areas (Ceará and Minas Gerais, Brazil and Santa Fe, Argentina). We will endeavour to draw lessons and develop recommendations that are applicable to other socio-cultural and economic contexts across the developing world.
DESAFIO

Democratisation of water and sanitation governance by means of socio-technical innovation

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Universidade Federal De Minas Gerais
Leo Heller
Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil

Universidade Federal De Pernambuco
Suzana Maria Gico Lima Montenegro
Recife, Brazil

Universidade Federal Do Rio De Janeiro
Ana Lucia Britto
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Companhia De Agua E Esgoto Do Ceara
Helder Cortez
Fortaleza, Brazil

Universidad Nacional De Rosario
Margarita Isabel Portapila
Rosario, Argentina

Universidad Del Valle
Mariela Garcia Vargas
Cali, Colombia

Instituto Do Mar
Maria Cunha
Coimbra, Portugal
Research area 2.2 – regional, territorial and social cohesion
ECOPAS
European Consortium for Pacific Studies

Grant Agreement Number: 320298

Project coordinator
University of Bergen
Norway

Project contact
Edvard HVIDING
edvard.hviding@sosantr.uib.no

Website:
http://www.pacific-studies.eu/

ECOPAS is an innovative, ambitious multidisciplinary project designed to provide coordination and support to research and policy communities on issues connected to climate change and related processes in the Pacific Islands region, in order to define better options for sustainable development.

The Pacific is notable for the discrepancy between the contribution of its small economies to global climate change, and the severity of climate change effects experienced by its peoples. Linkages between research networks and policy interfaces will contribute to more context-sensitive EU external action, and will set a future research agenda for social science and humanities in the Pacific.

ECOPAS is the first-ever network to develop extensive, durable collaboration between European and Pacific scholarly institutions, as well as between research institutions and local, national and international political agencies. The project will have lasting effects on the ways in which research is undertaken in the social sciences and humanities and beyond in the Pacific, and on the efficacy of development efforts in and for the region. While the emphasis of ECOPAS is on developing a long-term strategy for SSH research on the Pacific, strong links are also forged with climate research in the natural sciences.

A final outcome of the project will be the delivery to the European Commission of comprehensive, forward-looking, long-term social sciences and humanities research policy agenda for the Pacific Islands region.
ECOPAS
European Consortium for Pacific Studies

Institutions/Partners/Country/Town

Universite D'aix Marseille
Yvon Berland
Marseille, France

The University Court of The University Of St Andrews
Kelly Maher
Saint Andrews, United Kingdom

The National Research Institute
Thomas Webster
Boroko, Papua New Guinea

University of the South Pacific
Rajesh Chandra
Suva, Fiji

The National Research Institute
Thomas Webster
Boroko, Papua New Guinea

Stichting Katholieke Universiteit
Hetty Dekkers
Nijmegen, Netherlands