

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR DIE
VEREINTEN NATIONEN e.V. (DGVN)
United Nations Association of Germany



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UN STUDIES IN GERMANY

Questionnaire results as from June 10th 2008

UN STUDIES DATABASE (10.06.2008)

PROJECT_TITLE	The IPU's Changing Face, Legal-Political Approaches towards a Representative-Parliamentary World Order (Die Interparlamentarische Union im Wandel, Rechtspolitische Ansätze einer repräsentativ-parlamentarischen Gestaltung der Weltpolitik)
PROJECT_FORMAT	Dissertation
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Global democracy
DURATION	terminated
CONTACT_DETAILS	Claudia Kissling, kissling @ kdun.org
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	University of Bremen; German Bundestag
SHORT_SUMMARY	The project analyses the historical and legal-political development of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), especially the question whether and how the IPU is suited to take over the parliamentary dimension to the United Nations (UN). After an evaluation of the legal-historical achievements of the organization since its foundation in 1889, the developments of a global democracy principle in international law as well as the proliferation of international and regional parliamentary institutions and assemblies are analyzed. Then, current efforts in the context of collaboration between the IPU and the UN are presented and integrated into the debate on a new global democracy model in form of a parliamentary-representative body of world politics.
METHODOLOGY	Legal and political analysis.
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2006 Die Interparlamentarische Union im Wandel, Rechtspolitische Ansätze einer repräsentativ-parlamentarischen Gestaltung der Weltpolitik, Frankfurt a.M.: Peter Lang [Studien zum Öffentlichen Recht, Völker- und Europarecht] - 2006 Die Interparlamentarische Union im Wandel: Zu den Möglichkeiten repräsentativ-parlamentarischer Organisationen bei der Gestaltung von Global Governance, in: Schorlemer, Sabine von (ed.): „Wir, die Völker (...)“ – Strukturwandel in der Weltorganisation, Konferenzband aus Anlass des 60-jährigen Bestehens der Vereinten Nationen vom 27.-29. Oktober 2005 in Dresden, Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang [Dresden Papers on Law and Policy of the United Nations], pp. 181-214 - 2005 Repräsentativ-parlamentarische Entwürfe globaler Politikgestaltung im Laufe der Zeit - Eine rechts-politische Ideengeschichte, in: forum historiae iuris, http://www.forhisiur.de/zitat/0502kissling.htm, 36 pp. - 2005 Die internationale parlamentarische Idee, Expert Opinion for the Hearing of the Sub-Committee on the United Nations of the German Bundestag's Committee on Foreign Affairs together with the delegation of the German Bundestag to the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Berlin, 14 February 2005, in: http://www.uno-komitee.de/de/dokumente/kdun-bt-feb05.pdf - 2003 IPU Reform - Basic Proposals Adopted, in: The Federalist Debate, Vol. XV/1, pp. 11-13
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	"The image of the United Nations in leading Arab newspapers"
PROJECT_FORMAT	Dissertation
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	UN's communication strategy, Near and Middle East
DURATION	10/2002-02/2007
CONTACT_DETAILS	Dr. Jan Völkel Arnold Bergstraesser Institute Windausstr. 16 79110 Freiburg jan.voelkel@gmx.net
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation (FES): Post-graduate scholarship
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>This Ph. D. thesis examines the image of the United Nations in three Arab newspapers, namely "Al Ahram" (Cairo), "An Nahar" (Beirut), and "Al Hayat" (London). More than 6.000 articles were assessed by quantitative as well as qualitative methods. After all, the United Nations face a critical and (especially in Egypt) negative coverage, as most articles deal with Palestine and Iraq, where the failure of the UN Security Council to act in favor of the "Arab side" is obvious. UN actions in the field of human development or environmental protection play, at the same time, no important role in the newspapers' coverage, so the UN's image does not remarkably benefit from these "success stories".</p> <p>Beside the content analysis, the thesis contains a detailed history of the Arab media as well as a description of the relation between the UN and the single countries in the Arab world.</p> <p>The thesis is written in German and will be published at VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften. Scheduled publication date: 1 May 2008.</p>
METHODOLOGY	Content analysis (in quantitative as well as qualitative terms) Field studies in Cairo, Beirut, London, and New York Interviews
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	Deliberative Diplomacy: Societal Representation and the Semiotics of Norden at the United Nations
PROJECT_FORMAT	Habilitation
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Democracy
DURATION	2003-2008
CONTACT_DETAILS	Dr. Norbert Götz, Docent of Political History Centre for Nordic Studies - Renvall Institute - P.O. Box 59 - 00014 University of Helsinki - Finland phone: +358-9-191 23750 - mail: norbert.goetz@helsinki.fi
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	University of Greifswald German Research Council Swedish Institute of International Affairs University of Helsinki
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>This study departs from current discourses on global governance and democratic deficit in international relations and in attempts to strengthen the voice of ordinary people, their elected representatives, and those actively engaged in civil society vis à vis the process of globalisation. Its most fundamental underlying problem is the question of how to make democracy work in foreign affairs and international relations.</p> <p>The composition of Nordic delegations to the General Assembly of the United Nations is identified as a relevant subject for empirical research offering relevant insights into the matter of how democracy would work best. The study explores the composition and macro-regional cooperation of Nordic UN delegations in the years 1945 to 1975, and expounds on the relevant discourses, practices and problems. The underlying research problem is how state action is generated from that of a variety of domestic agents. These sub-currents and networking efforts beyond the sphere of the nation state are discussed in connection with scholarly discourses on foreign policy and democracy and conference diplomacy. The study aims to contribute to a historical foundation of the current debates on global governance as well as parliamentary and civil society diplomacy and to an international history of unconventional diplomatic agents. Its point of departure grounded in social and cultural history, the study also aims to provide a constructivist analysis of the creation of identity and legitimacy by means of symbolic representation of Nordic political culture in the sphere of international relations.</p> <p>Ultimately, it is concluded that the inclusion of parliamentarians and civil society representatives in Nordic delegations to the United Nations corresponded to the ideal of deliberative diplomacy; it served well as a practice enhancing democratic opinion- and will-formation. However, there were also instances of misuse, in which governments took advantage of the dependent position of societal actors in an intergovernmental world. Most striking was the change in the vision of the political delegate, transforming from a generalist with expertise in United Nations matters executing diplomatic assignments towards a participant in an advanced training course, observer and disseminator, and possibly sparring partner of one's own diplomats or alarm clock for the government.</p>
METHODOLOGY	Constructivism, semiotics, archival historical research, policy analysis
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>"Reframing NGOs: The Identity of an International Relations Non-Starter." <i>European Journal of International Relations</i> 14 (2008) 2: 231-258.</p> <p>"'In a Class by Itself': Cold War Politics and Finland's Position vis-à-vis the United Nations, 1945-1956." <i>Journal of Cold War Studies</i> 10 (2008) 2: 73-98.</p> <p>"On the Origins of 'Parliamentary Diplomacy': Scandinavian 'Bloc Politics' and Delegation Policy in the League of Nations." <i>Cooperation and Conflict</i> 40 (2005): 263-279.</p> <p>"Prestige and Lack of Alternative: Denmark and the United Nations in the Making." <i>Scandinavian Journal of History</i> 29 (2004): 73-96.</p> <p>"Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark? Danish Participation in the United Nations and in the Security Council." <i>Militært Tidsskrift</i> 134 (2005): 311-333.</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	United Nations Field Operations in Ethno-Political Conflicts. On the Effectiveness of UNOMIG Mediation between Georgia and Abkhazia
PROJECT_FORMAT	Dissertation
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	Ongoing since April 2005 until probably January 2009
CONTACT_DETAILS	Marietta König, M.A. Researcher and Ph.D. Candidate Marietta.Koenig@gmx.de Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy Beim Schlump 83 22587 Hamburg, Germany
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Friedrich-Naumann Foundation and Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>This PhD project deals with the United Nations' mediation efforts in the conflict between Georgia and Abkhazia. The research focuses on the questions of whether and how United Nations Observer Mission to Georgia's (UNOMIG) interventions have had an impact on the process of resolving this violent conflict, and on the factors that have determined the effectiveness of these interventions.</p> <p>The basic goals of the empirical-analytical study are a) a systematic coverage of UN activities in the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict resolution process; b) the analysis of the effectiveness of UN interventions and c) the evaluation of factors that influence the relative success of UN activities. The study's key focus is on the question of why the UN, despite almost fifteen years of engagement, has not been able to facilitate a solution for the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict. Special attention is paid to the complex interaction between the UN as a secondary actor and the internal and external primary actors involved in the conflict.</p> <p>In 2007, a special focus was laid on a comparative analysis of the Kosovo Status debates with the Abkhazia case. This is due to the fact that, backed by Russia's reluctance to accept a unique Kosovo precedent, and despite the West's reluctance to consider similarities between the Kosovo case and other seceded regions, the Abkhaz side has hardened its position since Kosovo's independence. A further crucial point which negatively influences UN activities is that renewed violent clashes in the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict zone in summer 2006 and autumn 2007 led to a suspension of negotiations between the parties to the conflict.</p>
METHODOLOGY	Methodically, the work includes an analysis of primary and secondary sources, and semi-structured interviews with experts and representatives of the parties to the conflict basically in Tbilisi, Sukhumi, Berlin, Brussels and London.
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p># The Effects of the Kosovo Status Negotiations on the Relationship Between Russia and the EU and on the De Facto States in the Post-Soviet Space, in: IFSH (ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2007, Baden-Baden 2008, pp.37-50.</p> <p># Georgien (Abchasien), in: Wolfgang Schreiber (ed.), Das Kriegsgeschehen 2006. Daten und Tendenzen der Kriege und bewaffneten Konflikte, VS - Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, Wiesbaden 2007, pp. 134-140.</p> <p># Not Frozen but Red Hot: Conflict Resolution in Georgia Following the Change of Government, in: Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (Ed.), OSCE Yearbook 2006, Baden-Baden 2007, pp. 85-96.</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	The expected outcome is a systematic coverage of UN activities in the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict resolution process, the analysis of the effectiveness of UN interventions in the given case study, and with that an evaluation of factors that influence the relative success of UN activities. The results will be published in an English-language book publication.

PROJECT_TITLE	Japan's ICC membership: Why do states support the legalization of world politics?
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	
DURATION	
CONTACT_DETAILS	Dr. Kerstin Lukner University of Duisburg-Essen Institute for Political Science/Institute for East Asian Studies kerstin.lukner@uni-duisburg-essen.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	The United Nations Secretariat. Bureaucratic Authority in Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Affairs
PROJECT_FORMAT	MA Thesis
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	
SUBJECT_AREA	Management of IO
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	6 months
CONTACT_DETAILS	Timo Mahn, timo.mahn@gmail.com
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	--
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>"The United Nations Secretariat – Autonomy through bureaucratic authority" explores the capacity of the international bureaucracy of the United Nations Secretariat for autonomous action independent of the member states. The theoretical framework that guides the analysis conceptualizes bureaucratic authority along the three dimensions that endow the Secretariat with a capacity for autonomous action: expertise, rational-legal procedures, and moral appeal. It thereby draws from the classical conceptions by Max Weber, as well as more recent findings. Two empirical in-depths case studies frame the argument, one of the Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the other of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The findings suggest that through their close involvement in the multilateral decision-making process, both DPKO and OCHA are able to bring to bear their significant informational, material as well as ideational resources. Contrary to conventional wisdom, international bureaucracies like the UN Secretariat thus do not constitute simple instruments in the hands of member states, but also constitute authorities in their own right.</p>
METHODOLOGY	Two case studies - OCHA and DPKO
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	Final Theses on the United Nations – a qualitative study
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	UN-studies in Germany
DURATION	June 2007 – December 2008
CONTACT_DETAILS	Working Group on Research and Teaching of the United Nations Youth Association Germany Coordinator: Elisabeth Frey Email: ag-forschung-lehre@junges-uno-netzwerk.de URL: www.junges-uno-netzwerk.de/abschlussarbeiten Tel: 0761-2909239 Address: Kleineschholzweg 4, 79106 Freiburg
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	United Nations Youth Association Germany (JUNON)
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>Why do students decide to write their final thesis on a UN-related topic? How do they experience the writing process and what are their conclusions? Which implications does this have for UN-studies in Germany – both in the fields of teaching and research? Answering these questions is the central aim of our qualitative research. Furthermore, it has to be noted that students' final theses are rarely published and hardly find attention in the scientific debate on the United Nations – an additional reason to take a closer look at students' research on the UN.</p> <p>For the study we interview graduates that have written their final theses on UN-related topics. The interviews are carried out from May to December 2008. In order to make participation as easy as possible for the interviewees, the date of each interview is individually agreed upon with him/her.</p>
METHODOLOGY	This research-project is a qualitative study. It uses narrative interviews with semi-structured question-guidelines for the interviewer.
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	<p>This study seeks to find out more about the factors that motivate students to write their final thesis on UN-related topics. It will also yield results related to the writing process and the consequences that such a final thesis has had for the graduates' career. The findings of the study could not only serve as guidelines for universities and UN-related civil society on how to get more students to write final theses on the United Nations. They will also serve as a starting point for thinking about possibilities to improve the resources offered to young researchers that contribute to the UN studies in Germany through their final thesis. Furthermore, the study will raise awareness to final theses as a scientific resource and as inputs for policy makers. Finally, the outcomes of the study could serve as a basis for future studies – be they qualitative or quantitative – concerning UN-related research by university students.</p>

PROJECT_TITLE	Mids-term Results of the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna 1993
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Human Rights
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	March 2007-August 2008
CONTACT_DETAILS	Dr. Norman Weiß Human Rights Centre of the University of Potsdam August-Bebel-Straße 89 D-14482 Potsdam
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	University of Potsdam
SHORT_SUMMARY	A series of 3 workshops reviewed major issues of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action: Universality and foundation of human rights; strengthening of monitoring mechanisms; fight against discrimination. Supplemented by several essays, eg on world conferences in general or on the constitutionalization of international law by human rights, the proceedings will be published in Summer 2008.
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	Norman Weiß, Fünfzehn Jahre nach der Weltkonferenz über Menschenrechte in Wien 1993 – eine Bilanz, in: MenschenRechtMagazin 2008, S. 113-117. Eckart Klein/Christoph Menke (Hrsg.), Eine Bilanz der Weltkonferenz über Menschenrechte in Wien 1993, i.E.
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	Mission 'Equality'? The Resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security and its demand for increased representation of women. Theoretical and practical implementation throughout the German Bundeswehr.
PROJECT_FORMAT	MA Thesis
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	Preparation: Mai 2007 - March 2008; Handed in: June 2008
CONTACT_DETAILS	Ulrike Krause Schenkendorfstr. 8 39108 Magdeburg phone: (0049) 170 2779115 email: ulrike.krause@gmail.com
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	After giving a brief overview of historical and temporary views of women in / and the military, I analysed the Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on women peace and security. Based on the selected information I examined whether the Germany Bundeswehr took necessary steps to reach the call of the security council to increased female representation and whether women are sufficiently integrated in the system. Within this context I will use the interviews I have done with female and male soldiers. The result of the analyses leads to the answer that women are integrated - however, only to some extent. Therefore, the outcome is not yet satisfying.
METHODOLOGY	qualitative feminist approach with text and date research and analyses as well as interviews.
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	Analysis of the contemporary situation of women in the German military and response to the question whether the call of the SC resolution 1325 (2000) for increased representation of women is implemented

PROJECT_TITLE	UN-system und Multilaterale Verhandlungsprozesse
PROJECT_FORMAT	Other ...
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Management of IO
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	Bis Ende 2009
CONTACT_DETAILS	Prof.Dr.Albrecht Horn
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>UN as IGO Intergovernmental bodies ,mandates Relationship between intergovernmentl bodies and secretariat units Types of intergovernmental decisions Management decisions for functioning secretariats Decision criteria and decision rules Distribution of seats in limited organs Assignment of votes Multilaterale Negotiations.Objectives,Structures and Processes Methodes of multilateral negotiations Actors in multilateral negotiations Processof implementation Monitoring and sanction systems Autonomy and efficiency .Evaluation and measurement</p>
METHODOLOGY	<p>Based of institutional analyses Application of Public Choice approach Principal Agent Approach Theory of Institutions,Regimes and Organizations</p>
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>Horn"VN-Akteure und Entscheidungsprozesse" Frank&Timme Berlin 2007 Bayne"The New Economic Diplomacy" Ashgate Alderhot 2007 Reinalda/Verbeek"Decision Making Within International Organizations" Routledge London2004 Smith"Politics and Processes at the United Nations" Lynne Rienner London 2006</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	<p>Intendet for explanation of complex systems of multilatral decision making Role and methods of multilateral negotiations Problems of efficiency and legitimacy</p>

PROJECT_TITLE	The change of perception concerning the relationship between disarmament, development and conversion within the United Nations
PROJECT_FORMAT	Dissertation
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	From 1984 to 1987
CONTACT_DETAILS	Dr. Helmut Volger E-Mail: Helmut_Volger@t-online.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>The dissertation has explored the change of perception within the United Nations with regard to the relationship between disarmament, development and conversion which has been promoted by a series of UN conferences on this topic in the 1970s and 1980s and the accompanying research papers.</p> <p>The change of perception has also influenced the disarmament research and the public debate on foreign policy in the member countries.</p>
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>Helmut Volger, Der Wandel der Perzeption von Abrüstung, Entwicklung und Konversion in der UNO. Frankfurt am Main 1987.</p> <p>Helmut Volger, International vergleichende Aspekte von Abrüstung und Entwicklung - unter Berücksichtigung des Welthandels- und des Weltwährungssystems und der Rüstung in der Dritten Welt, in: Lutz Köllner/Burkhardt Huck (eds.), Abrüstung und Konversion. Politische Voraussetzungen und wirtschaftliche Folgen in der Bundesrepublik, Frankfurt am Main 1990, pp. 235-270.</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	ELSA Legal Research Group
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	A detailed proposal for an amended UN Charter
DURATION	Since 2006 - Until October 2008
CONTACT_DETAILS	Roman Hoeck - hoeck@legalresearchgroup.de Rudolph Reiet (Sprecher der Gruppe) - reiet@legalresearchgroup.de www.legalresearchgroup.de all@legalresearchgroup.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	European Law Students' Association (ELSA) Düsseldorfer Institut für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik (DIAS)
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>The Legal Research Group is a young and innovative joint project of the European Law Students' Association (ELSA) and the Düsseldorfer Institute for Foreign and Security Policy (DIAS). Eleven German law students committed themselves to a bold and critical confrontation with the process of reforming the United Nations. The aim is to fully recast the Charter of the United Nations anticipating the forthcoming challenges to the universal community, realizing the systems imperfections to meet these challenges and being aware of the given political restrictions.</p> <p>All members of the research group are both DIAS and ELSA members and have despite their young age already excelled in committing themselves to this project that reflects their extraordinary interest in international relations und issues of globalization.</p>
METHODOLOGY	The projects publication shall contain essays studying the UNs efforts on its main policy fields, a new amended Charter guided by a commentary and finally a summary giving a political guideline for the realization of the proposal.
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	-
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	The essential result will be 300 pages publication scheduled for late 2008 representing an appeal for reform by the 30.000 members of ELSA. Combined with panel discussions and media coverage this appeal shall provoke a higher sensibility for the reform of the UN especially among the public.

PROJECT_TITLE	History of the United Nations
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	History of the United Nations
DURATION	From 1994 to 2007
CONTACT_DETAILS	Dr. Helmut Volger E-Mail: Helmut_Volger@t-online.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	Long-term study of the relevant trends in the development of UN history, particularly with regard to the issues of UN reform and the participation of NGOs.
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>1) Helmut Volger, Geschichte der Vereinten Nationen, first edition, Munich/Vienna: Oldenbourg 1995;</p> <p>2) Helmut Volger, Zur Geschichte der Vereinten Nationen, in: Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte 1995, B 42 (1995/10/13), pp. 3-12;</p> <p>3) Helmut Volger, Mehr Partizipation nicht erwünscht. Der Bericht des Cardoso-Panels über die Reform der Beziehungen zwischen den Vereinten Nationen und der Zivilgesellschaft, in: Vereinte Nationen 53 (2005), No. 1, pp. 12-18;</p> <p>4) Helmut Volger, Geschichte der Vereinten Nationen, second edition, Munich/Vienna: Oldenbourg Wissenschaftsverlag 2008.</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	UN research in Germany
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	UN research
DURATION	From 1999 onwards
CONTACT_DETAILS	Forschungskreis Vereinte Nationen (Research Group United Nations), www.forschungskreis-vereinte-nationen.de Coordinator: Dr. Helmut Volger E-Mail: fkruno@uni-potsdam.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	Research on the situation of the German UN research, its current organizational and methodological basis; exchange of research findings at the "Potsdam Conferences" of the "Forschungskreis" and publication in conference brochures (further info: www.forschungskreis-vereinte-nationen.de/text/brosch.html)
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	Günther Unser, Research about the UN, in: Helmut Volger (ed.), A Concise Encyclopedia of the United Nations, The Hague et al.: Kluwer Law International 2002, pp.464-473; Helmut Volger, Empfehlungen für die zukünftige UNO-Forschung in Deutschland, in: Deutsche Gesellschaft für die Vereinten Nationen e.V. (ed.), UNO-Forschung in Deutschland (Blaue Reihe Nr. 95), Berlin 2006, pp. 54-66.
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	Designing Multidimensional Peace Operations - The Cases of Interim-Administrations in Bosnia, Kosovo, and East Timor
PROJECT_FORMAT	MA Thesis
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	2006
CONTACT_DETAILS	Julian Junk University of Konstanz, Germany julian.junk@uni-konstanz.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	University of Konstanz
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>Since the end of the Cold War, weak or failing states have arguably become one of the most pertinent problems for the international order as they appear to be the source of many challenges the world faces today: from poverty to AIDS and from drug trafficking to terrorism. The international community responded with an unprecedented dynamic of peace operations performing state-building and reconstruction tasks mainly channelled through the United Nations system. Recently, extensive missions have been deployed in Liberia, Haiti, and Sudan and the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations currently directs and supports eighteen peace operations involving estimated costs of annually US\$5 billion and over 80.000 personnel. Despite several success stories, one of the most influential evaluations of the UN peace operations, the so called Brahimi report, stated in 2000: "over the last decade, the United Nations has repeatedly failed to meet the challenge, and it can do no better today" in executing its peacekeeping and peace-building tasks.</p> <p>Empirically, it is obvious that the conduct of a peace operation cannot be as easy as Michael Ignatieff claims. According to him, "a new empire" of humanitarian intervention and nation-building is needed in which a combination of American military power, European money and humanitarian motives betters the world. In addition, it is neither analytically nor theoretically helpful to simply put forward the often found normative claim that one needs better designed mandates and interested committed parties for the success of a UN transitional administration such as that in Kosovo and East Timor.</p> <p>The goal of scholars engaged in this field of study should rather be to theoretically explain the misfit between an operation's design as laid down in the mandate and the requirements defined by the reconstruction task. In this study, we identify two major shortcomings of the scholarly literature: firstly, most studies do not connect sufficiently the international level on which peace operations are designed and underpinned with relevant resources and guidance and the implementation level in which a mission operates. Both levels are mostly treated as closed systems each having its own dynamics and (dys)functionalities. Secondly, theoretically driven approaches that allow for general conclusions can hardly be found; rather single, narrative case studies dominate the scene.</p> <p>This study aims at addressing these gaps by theoretically challenging the common implicit assumption that peace operations are based on functionally derived mandates and do simply enhance their performance by shifting their priorities and changing procedures in the field. We assume rather that the design of a mission's mandate by a coalition of supposedly rational actors having the intention and the clear interest in the successful use of their invested resources does not necessarily result in a design that would fit the local situation best. We expect furthermore that the institutional context of the international level is characterized by stickiness and ambiguity rendering functionalist outcomes even more unlikely. Hence, the thesis puts forward two hypotheses: firstly, we assume that the higher the heterogeneity of the designing coalition the more heterarchical the institutional design of a multidimensional peace operation becomes. This is mainly due to the inclusion of various stakeholders, the need for compromise formulas, and the complexity of the task. Hence, the designing process is based on considerations and dynamics that are external to a proper assessment of the conflict at hand. Secondly, we expect that long chains of decision-making, the existence of complex informal structures, and the deficits in information-gathering and -sharing characterize the international institutional environment as sticky and ambiguous.</p> <p>The designing and implementation processes of the transitional administrations in Bosnia, Kosovo, and East Timor serve as a basis to test the plausibility of these assumptions by analyzing the development of the mandate, the formal and the real authority structures, and the performance of the mission in its tasks to establish good governance and sustainable socio-economic structures. In a conclusion the main findings are summarized and some policy implications outlined.</p>
METHODOLOGY	Case Study Design
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	http://www.ub.uni-konstanz.de/kops/volltexte/2006/1822/
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	Master Thesis

PROJECT_TITLE	The Politics of Planning - How International Humanitarian Interventions and Peace Operations Emerge
PROJECT_FORMAT	Dissertation
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Management of IO
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	2006-2009
CONTACT_DETAILS	Julian Junk University of Konstanz, Germany julian.junk@uni-konstanz.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	University of Konstanz - SFB 485 Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft - DFG
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>This thesis aims, firstly, at explaining the politicization of planning processes in international organizations in general and peace operations in particular. Secondly, it tries to enrich the theoretical debates of, on the one hand, classical multi-level models by introducing systematically some constructivist arguments and, on the other hand, and to contribute to the recent trends in opening the ‚black boxes‘ of international organizations.</p> <p>The focus is on (mutual) legitimation processes between governments and their constituencies/media when it comes to such high-risk undertakings like international military and humanitarian interventions as well as broader and resource-intensive peacebuilding activities (here, I will analyze media and government agendas in Germany, France, UK, and the US when it comes to Kosovo and Sudan). This thesis aims at explaining how these processes are channeled into the UN system making learning/reforming and planning highly politicized processes. Burden-sharing arrangements as regards financial means and human resources (both civilian and military) will be the case in point.</p> <p>The two guiding assumptions are, firstly, that international interventions only come about if the internal (diplomatic and bureaucratic) discourses are highly congruent with the external discourses government official face - or are made congruent by rhetorical and communicative means of political entrepreneurs (for instance, like references to humanitarian needs or to historical events). Secondly, I assume that the degree of heterogeneity within these discursive fields determine to a large degree the design of a peace operation in between the dimensions of hierarchy and heterarchy.</p>
METHODOLOGY	Content and Discourse Analysis Case Study Design
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	-
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	Dissertation and peer reviewed journal articles

PROJECT_TITLE	,Casualties of the New World Order' – The Political Construction of Success and Failure of International Administrations
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	2006-2009
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Seibel, Wolfgang, Dr. rer. pol., Prof. (Project Leader) Department of Politics and Management Room D 221, Tel.: +49-7531-88-3684, Fax +49-7531-88-4411 E-Mail: Wolfgang.Seibel@uni-konstanz.de</p> <p>Junk, Julian, M.A., Research Assistant Department of Politics and Management Room Z 913, Tel. +49-7531-88-4929, Fax +49-7531-88-4411 E-Mail: Julian.Junk@uni-konstanz.de</p> <p>Blume, Till, M.A., Research Assistant Department of Politics and Management Room Z 913, Tel. +49-7531-88-4835, Fax +49-7531-88-4411 E-Mail: Till.Blume@uni-konstanz.de</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	University of Konstanz - SFB 485 Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft - DFG
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>The end of the Cold War not only led to a 'third wave' of democratization but also triggered a wave of new civil wars, ethnic conflicts and collapsing states. As a response of the international community, outside interventions with military means and ambitious plans of 'nation building' became more frequent, culminating in 'Peacekeeping' missions and the ensuing establishment of international administrations, typically under the mandate of the United Nations.</p> <p>As current cases such as Kosovo, Liberia, Afghanistan, Sudan – let alone Iraq – demonstrate, international interventions and international interim administrations are high risk enterprises. The project is devoted to the twofold question why – despite the high risk – the international community does engage in such operations and why, in some cases, the inherent risks of failure can be mitigated more effectively than in other cases.</p> <p>The general hypothesis on which the project is based is that success and failure of international interventions and ensuing international administration are 'politically constructed' in a double sense: On the one hand, the joint action of states is highly dependent on the use of "windows of opportunity" by „political entrepreneurs". Accordingly, the rationality of planning and decision making is relatively low. On the other hand, the justification of intervention as well as implementation performance of international interim administration is subject to political rhetoric. This political rhetoric is designed to establish a positive 'frame resonance' with the expectations of the general public rather than giving an objective and sober account on what the international community has achieved – partly to mitigate relatively low problem-solving capacity. These assumptions are tested through four comparative case studies: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, East-Timor, and Liberia (most likely, the multidimensional peace operation in Sudan will be included in the research framework as well).</p>
METHODOLOGY	Case Study Designs Content Analysis and Discourse Analysis
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	-
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	Two dissertations and several journal article

PROJECT_TITLE	'Coping with Spoilers from Within': The Obstruction of Peace Operations by Politicized International Bureaucracies
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Management of IO
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	2008-2010
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Seibel, Wolfgang, Dr. rer. pol., Prof. Department of Politics and Management Room D 221, Tel.: +49-7531-88-3684, Fax +49-7531-88-4411 E-Mail: Wolfgang.Seibel@uni-konstanz.de</p> <p>Junk, Julian, M.A., Research Assistant Department of Politics and Management Room Z 913, Tel. +49-7531-88-4929, Fax +49-7531-88-4411 E-Mail: Julian.Junk@uni-konstanz.de</p> <p>Blume, Till, M.A., Research Assistant Department of Politics and Management Room Z 913, Tel. +49-7531-88-4835, Fax +49-7531-88-4411 E-Mail: Till.Blume@uni-konstanz.de</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF)
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>Das Forschungsprojekt geht der Frage nach, welche internen Widersprüche und Konflikte im UN-System auf der strategischen Ebene zum suboptimalen Verlauf oder gar zum Scheitern von UN-Friedensoperationen beitragen. Hauptgegenstand der Untersuchung sind die Mechanismen und Strategien der Obstruktion und die als Reaktion darauf entwickelten Gegenstrategien (Coping). Bei beiden Mechanismen/Strategien wird auf verwaltungswissenschaftliche und organisationstheoretische Ansätze zurückgegriffen. Angenommen wird, dass „Störer von Innen“ (spoilers from within) innerhalb des UN-Systems die Umsetzung von Friedensmissionen obstruieren. Dies bezieht sich einerseits auf das Entscheidungsverhalten von UN-Mitgliedsstaaten in sogenannten Boundary Spanning Units (den institutionellen Brücken zwischen internationaler Organisationsumwelt und den internen bürokratischen Strukturen einer Internationalen Organisation), die beispielsweise trotz einer ursprünglichen Zustimmung zu einer Friedensmission im Sicherheitsrat deren Implementierung durch Obstruktion bei Budget- und Ausstattungsfragen zu verlangsamen oder gar zu verhindern suchen. Andererseits werden obstruierende Mechanismen und Akteure innerhalb der UN-Bürokratie theoretisch fundiert vermutet und untersucht. Hierbei beziehen wir uns insbesondere auf die verschiedenen Sekretariaten von an komplexen Friedensmissionen beteiligten internationalen Organisationen wie auch auf den Leitungsstab einer Friedensmission primär bestehend aus den Special Representatives of the Secretary General (SRSG), seinem Stellvertreter für die humanitären und entwicklungspolitischen UN-Organisationen (Deputy SRSG HC/RC), dem Chief of Staff sowie dem Force Commander). Das anvisierte Forschungsprojekt stellt demnach die Politisierung von Internationalen Bürokratien und die darin vermuteten und bislang weder theoretisch noch empirisch hinreichend fundiert untersuchten Mechanismen von Obstruktion und Coping ins Zentrum.</p> <p>Wir rekurrieren in erheblichem Maße auf die Ergebnisse des gerade erfolgreich im Abschluss befindlichen Kleinprojekts „Administrative Science Meets Peacekeeping“ (gefördert ebenfalls durch die Deutsche Stiftung Friedensforschung), in dessen Zentrum eine internationale Tagung an der Universität Konstanz im Juni 2007 stand. Aufgrund der sich aus der Voruntersuchung ergebenden Evidenzen sowie aus methodischen Überlegungen zur Fallauswahl, ergeben sich als Gegenstand der Untersuchung wiederum die UN-Missionen im Sudan (UNAMIS/UNMIS/UNAMID) und in Liberia (UNMIL).</p> <p>Die Strukturierung des Forschungsprojekts erfolgt anhand von drei handlungstheoretischen Kategorien: Akteure der Obstruktion, Motive für Obstruktion sowie Mittel, Modus, und Ort der Obstruktion. Jeder Kategorie ist eine Leithypothese zugeordnet, anhand derer die Mechanismen der Obstruktion und des Coping herausgearbeitet werden sollen.</p>
METHODOLOGY	Case Study Design
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	-
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	Dissertation and Journal Articles

PROJECT_TITLE	Administrative Science Meets Peacekeeping
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Management of IO
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	2006-2007
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Seibel, Wolfgang, Dr. rer. pol., Prof. (Project Leader) Department of Politics and Management Room D 221, Tel.: +49-7531-88-3684, Fax +49-7531-88-4411 E-Mail: Wolfgang.Seibel@uni-konstanz.de</p> <p>Junk, Julian, M.A., Research Assistant Department of Politics and Management Room Z 913, Tel. +49-7531-88-4929, Fax +49-7531-88-4411 E-Mail: Julian.Junk@uni-konstanz.de</p> <p>Blume, Till, M.A., Research Assistant Department of Politics and Management Room Z 913, Tel. +49-7531-88-4835, Fax +49-7531-88-4411 E-Mail: Till.Blume@uni-konstanz.de</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF) Center of Excellence 16, University of Konstanz
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>The project aims at exploring problematic aspects in the implementation of peace operations by international administrations and of the respective analytical potential for research in administrative science. The project seeks to overcome selective perceptions in both scholarly research and practice: First, relevant research in administrative and organization science has been widely neglected in research on UN-mandated peacekeeping. Similarly, the role of international organizations as independent actors has been neglected as well in mainstream International Relations theory. Second, linkages between scholarly analysis and real life puzzles of planning and implementation have been coincidental at best.</p> <p>What characterizes the relatively new phenomenon of highly integrated peacekeeping missions is that it connects multiple international actors to local and national administrations. It is here where the analytical concepts of administrative science and research on organizations can provide for further insight and methods of solutions. While those concepts were originally developed for single national institutions, they can be applied to typical issues of international administration such as coordination, multi-level implementation and phenomena of bounded rationality of decision-making. Hence, the project focuses on the transfer of knowledge from administrative and organization science research to issues of "inter-organizational coordination and loose coupling", "leadership", and "political and organizational learning". The projects, thus, is designed to foster, and capitalize on, the cooperation of those practically involved in the implementation of complex peace operations and those attempting to analyze these operations with the help of administrative and organization science.</p> <p>The project consists of three components, namely a comprehensive literature survey, a theoretical article, and an international conference with key researchers and practitioners in the field of international peace operations (http://www.uni-konstanz.de/FuF/Verwiss/Seibel/conference/start). The goal is to establish an analytical "toolbox" for the implementation dynamics of international peace operations and the decision-making processes on which they are based. The project includes two case studies on the UN missions in Liberia and Sudan.</p>
METHODOLOGY	Case Study Design
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	http://www.uni-konstanz.de/FuF/Verwiss/Seibel/conference/start
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	Edited Volume, Journal Article, Discussion Paper, Conference Report, Institutionalized Dialogue between Academics and Practitioners

PROJECT_TITLE	"The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) as a New Framework for Humanitarian Interventions – An Analysis concerning the Development, Diffusion and Acceptance of an International Norm."
PROJECT_FORMAT	MA Thesis
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	10/2007-03/2008
CONTACT_DETAILS	Jennifer Mansey jennifer.mansey@yahoo.de +49-203-2809209
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	Based on the acceptance of every state's and the international community's responsibility to protect at the World Summit 2005 the study seeks to find answers to the question: How was the successful development and diffusion of R2P as framework for humanitarian interventions possible? The author develops her own analytic model, which is based on ideas of rational neoinstitutionalism and social constructivism. Following Keohane's thesis on the demand for new regimes, this study develops the argument that the political events in the 1990s lead to the demand for new norms in the field of humanitarian interventions. After the end of the Cold War the solution of intra-state conflict becomes a mayor function of the UN, but the different reactions to the humanitarian catastrophes in Northern Iraq, Somalia, Bosnia, Rwanda and Kosovo show that the UN does not succeed in fulfilling its role. In 1999/2000 a window of opportunity for working on a new norm opens with the initiatives of Kofi Annan and the Canadian Government, which lead to the establishment of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS). The 2001 presented R2P fulfils the different demands of the 1990s by assigning the UN the central role for the solution of intra-state conflicts, solving the problem of human rights protection and sovereignty, establishing criteria for intervention, giving advices for a more functioning Security Council and better outcomes of interventions. In the period from 2001 to 2005 two factors are decisive for the diffusion of R2P: The political opportunity structure and the mobilizing structure. Important aspects regarding the political opportunity structure are the support of influential allies and the discussion about reforming the UN. Concerning the mobilizing structure the study concentrates on the strategy of the norm-entrepreneurs in diffusing R2P by generated frames. The frames are sovereignty as responsibility, from the right of humanitarian interventions to the responsibility to protect and humanitarian interventions as responsibility continuum. Starting in 2004, the political opportunity structures change and the norm-entrepreneurs construct two more frames: R2P as part of UN Reform and R2P as part of genocide prevention. The demand for a new norm regarding humanitarian interventions in the 1990s, the political opportunity structures and the right use of the mobilizing structures lead to the acceptance of R2P at the World Summit 2005.
METHODOLOGY	- analytic model based on ideas of rational neoinstitutionalism, social constructivism and Jutta Joachims research model on the influence of NGOs on the agenda of the United Nations - processtracing - analysis of historical primary resources and secondary literature
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	Searching for Publishers
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	"Project Peacemaker" On the role of Representatives of the Secretary-General in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	January 2008 – September 2008
CONTACT_DETAILS	Prof. Dr. Manuel Fröhlich Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena Institut für Politikwissenschaft Carl-Zeiß-Straße 3 07743 Jena Tel. +49 3641/945433 E-Mail: Manuel.Froehlich@uni-jena.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Deutsche Stiftung Friedensforschung – German Foundation for Peace Research
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>Within the United Nations system, Special Representatives of the Secretary-General (SRSGs) have grown both in their quantitative as well as qualitative relevance. Against this background, it is particularly surprising that they have received little systematic treatment within peace and conflict research. This gap encompasses their mere quantitative development, the political and legal foundations of their mandates, their functions and the theoretical explanation of their role in peace processes. Employing a research design developed along these lines, "Project Peacemaker" aims to close this gap.</p> <p>Specifically, the project wants to systematize the role played by SRSGs in peace processes: This includes their quantitative growth as well as their mandates and profiles. These findings shall then be translated into a typology of SRSGs. In doing so, recent social-science approaches on the relevance and potential capabilities of individual actors in international relations will serve as a theoretical guideline. The project calls for a multi-dimensional research strategy. By using quantitative methods, the engagement of SRSGs in peace processes will be mapped as detailed as possible over the years. By devising a set of variables concerning mandates, engagements, and the personality of SRSGs a general profile of this type of actor will be sketched. In combining both findings with the theoretical literature on design and effectiveness of peace missions the role and relevance of SRSGs as actors in peace processes will be identified more closely. In order to produce valuable results, this approach will also be complemented by qualitative research methods using self-portrayals as well as biographical recounts and case studies of concrete missions.</p>
METHODOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - qualitative methods: comprehensive case studies on Lakhdar Brahimi and the role of SRSGs in Cambodia; short case studies on current SRSGs - quantitative methods: developing a comprehensive database on all SRSGs from 1945 until 2006
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fröhlich, Manuel/Maria Büttof/Jan Lemanski (2006), Mapping UN Presence. A Follow-Up to the Human Security Report, in: Die Friedenswarte. Journal of International Peace and Organization 81:2, S. 13-23. - Fröhlich, Manuel (2006), Die Special Representatives des UN-Generalsekretärs. Paper zur 3-Länder-Tagung ÖGPW/DVPW/SVPW. AK „Agency versus Structure? Personalisierung in den Internationalen Beziehungen“, Wien. - Fröhlich, Manuel (2006), „Responsibility to Protect“ – Zur Herausbildung einer neuen Norm der Friedenssicherung, in: Andreas Zimmermann/Johannes Varwick (Hrsg.), Die Reform der Vereinten Nationen – Bilanz und Perspektiven, Berlin, S. 167-186. - Fröhlich, Manuel (2002), Dag Hammarskjöld und die Vereinten Nationen. Die politische Ethik des UNO-Generalsekretärs, Paderborn u.a. - Fröhlich, Manuel (2001), Keeping Track of UN Peace-keeping. Suez, Srebrenica, Rwanda and the Brahimi Report, in: Jochen A. Frowein/Rüdiger Wolfrum (Hrsg.), Max Planck Yearbook of United Nations Law 5, S. 185-248.
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - literature database on SRSGs - database on all SRSGs from 1945 until 2006 - a typology of SRSGs: their personal qualities, types of mandates and engagements, their conduct in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions

PROJECT_TITLE	The Influence of the UN bureaucracy on the establishment of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission
PROJECT_FORMAT	MA Thesis
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Management of IO
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	The thesis will be completed by the end of this year
CONTACT_DETAILS	Elisabeth Frey elisabethfrey@gmx.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Albert Ludwigs University of Freiburg Institute of Political Science
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>The thesis explores the circumstances under which the UN can influence policy outcomes. It builds on the literature that deals with the question whether International Organizations can be treated as actors in their own right and independent from the will of the member states.</p> <p>It examines processes taking place within the UN and asks for the sources of influence as well as the mechanisms for the application of influence.</p> <p>The negotiations which led to the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission serve as a case study. After identifying the characteristics of bureaucratic influence theoretically, the stages of the negotiations in which the UN applies influence will be worked out empirically. Subsequently, the circumstances for the exertion of influence will be identified.</p>
METHODOLOGY	The thesis draws on the constructivist framework developed by Michael Barnett and Martha Finnemore and explains UN's influence by the fact that it is a bureaucracy. As such, the UN possesses authority which can be transformed into influence by shaping the negotiation discourses. For this reason, UN documents, verbatim protocols and excerpts will be analysed with discourse analytical methods.
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	The thesis tries to generate hypothesis on the circumstances of bureaucratic influence within the framework of a certain case study.

PROJECT_TITLE	China and the United Nations
PROJECT_FORMAT	Dissertation
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	State policies towards the United Nations
DURATION	10/2007-2010
CONTACT_DETAILS	Janka Oertel, M.A. Hofbrook 31 24119 Kronshagen Germany janka.oertel@csp-network.org
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena (Germany) Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Manuel Fröhlich
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>The dissertation will cover the question how China's "new" foreign policy influences the reciprocal relations between the United Nations and the People's Republic. It will outline the recent Chinese foreign policy towards the United Nations, accounting for the developments within the past 10 to 15 years.</p> <p>Drawing upon the state/society-approach, introduced in 1995 by Krause/Knight within the context of a UNU research project, the triangular relationship between the member state and its society in interaction with the world body will be analyzed. This will be conducted in a two-step process. Firstly, domestic factors influencing the fundamental principles and positions towards multilateralism will be stressed, while secondly, the influence of multilateral diplomacy within the UN system on political and economic structures as well as the norm and value system of the member state will be determined.</p> <p>Considering the growing influence of China on the world stage, the question of an approaching "Asian Century" within the world body will be addressed in the introduction. The relevance therein lies within the subordinated question of whether a genuinely Chinese approach to multilateral structures can be observed. Therefore a cultural perspective is included in the analysis, drawing on a modern Chinese system of norms and values, based on maoist as well as confucian traditions, merging with western influences into a "live-and-learn society with Chinese characteristics".</p> <p>The main research objective is to gain insight on the participation of state and society in a changing global system. At the same time it will be analyzed, how this participation has shaped the various forms of inner-societal interactions and which institutional changes in the UN system have resulted from the pressure emerging from these processes.</p>
METHODOLOGY	The dissertation follows a primarily qualitative research approach, utilizing a mixture of methods, focusing on evaluation of existing literature as well as government statements, UN Resolutions and Security Council voting records. Interviews will be conducted with members of the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic to the United Nations and members of the United Nations Association China as well as researchers from relevant think tanks and NGOs to gain a better insight on inner-societal processes. The main analysis of China's UN policy will be supported by several small case studies on the ideational and institutional/practical level.
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	<p>Political processes in the interaction between China and the United Nations and within China will be attained. Connections between possible causes and observable results will be drawn.</p> <p>As the work on the dissertation has begun fairly recent, working methods and expectations are expected to undergo alterations and adaptations in the ongoing research process.</p>

PROJECT_TITLE	Fighting Terrorism in the Framework of the United Nations System - on the Difficulties of Handling the Problem of Terrorism on a Global Level
PROJECT_FORMAT	MA Thesis
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Working Paper - online available: http://www.gsi.uni-muenchen.de/lehreinheiten/le_ib/publikationen/arbeitspapier/ap49.pdf
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	1 year
CONTACT_DETAILS	Tarquin Meszaros: tarquin.meszaros@web.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Geschwister-Scholl Institut für Politische Wissenschaft Ludwig-Maximilians Universität München
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>For the last seven years - prompted by the events of September 11 - terrorism has been increasingly conceptualised as a global problem of international politics which necessitates a global response by the international community. Although the United Nations appear to be well positioned in the institutional architecture of global governance, in the context of fighting terrorism the world organisation has failed to accomplish its mission as the world's problem solver. The United Nations is marginalised in a global political process that has fundamentally been dominated by the United States.</p> <p>The question why the UN system does not function adequately as mechanism to handle the global problem of terrorism takes centre stage in the study. To answer this question the study is structured in a threefold way. In the first part a theoretical and conceptual framework is built that guides the whole analysis methodologically. In the second part, various UN efforts in combating terrorism are examined. In addition to reviewing international law and specific institutional anti-terrorism arrangements, the discursive sub structures of the global fight against terrorism are also explored. After concluding that the United Nations' operational capability is significantly limited in the context of fighting terrorism, the paper in its third part addresses the various causes for this. Generally, three clusters of causes can be identified that explain the dysfunctionality of the UN in the global combat of terrorism. These are, firstly, specific problems relating to conceptualising the phenomenon of terrorism, secondly, institutional and UN systemic difficulties and finally general limitations of global problem solving in a unipolar structured and hegemonially dominated world of states.</p>
METHODOLOGY	Theoretically and methodologically, the study rests upon a specific concept of Global Governance. Accordingly, Global Governance is defined as an institutionalised mechanism of global problem handling on the international level. This definition is based on a functionalistic understanding of Global Governance as existing in order to be able to deal with global problems. The paper argues that, normatively, the Global Governance architecture functions well when it is based on three different building blocks, namely a well-established and working global structure of norms, strong global institutions and robust global discourses. In the context of the study these three columns of Global Governance serve as categories of analysis and guide the empirical research of the United Nations' efforts in combatting terrorism.
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>Behr, Hartmut 2004: Terrorismusbekämpfung vor dem Hintergrund transnationaler Herausforderungen – Zur Anti-Terrorismuspolitik der Vereinten Nationen seit der Sicherheitsrats-Resolution 1373, in: Zeitschrift für Internationale Beziehungen 11:1, 27-59.</p> <p>Boulden, Jane/Weiss, Thomas G. (Eds.) 2004: Terrorism and the UN – Before and After September 11, Bloomington.</p> <p>Eden, Paul/O'Donnell Therese (Eds.) 2005: September 11, 2001: A Turning Point in International and Domestic Law?, Ardsley, NY.</p> <p>Nesi, Guiseppe (Eds.) 2006: International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism – The United Nations and Regional Organizations in the Fight against Terrorism, Aldershot (et al.).</p> <p>Meszaros, Tarquin 2008: Grenzen und Möglichkeiten globaler Risikopolitik in der Weltrisikogesellschaft – Zur Problematik der politischen Regulierung des Globalrisikos "Terrorismus", in: International Relations – Students Perspectives, Issue 1/2008, 41-59.</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	The research project has been concluded. All findings are summarised in the final chapter of the study.

PROJECT_TITLE	UN Studies. Perspectives for Teaching and Research
PROJECT_FORMAT	Other ...
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Research and Teaching Project
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	UN Studies
DURATION	Continuous (since 2006)
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Prof. Dr. Manuel Fröhlich</p> <p>Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena Institut für Politikwissenschaft Carl-Zeiß-Straße 3 07743 Jena</p> <p>Tel. +49 3641/945433 E-Mail: Manuel.Froehlich@uni-jena.de</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	DGVN – German UNA
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>Understood in broad terms, UN Studies focus on the foundations, institutions and problems of world organization. New global challenges and innovative patterns of global governance call for new impulses in teaching and research but also in the exchange between theory and practice.</p> <p>The UN Studies project unfolds in three stages:</p> <p>1) In December of 2006, a two-day workshop by the German UNA which brought together scholars as well as practitioners from Germany, Switzerland and the United States marked the beginning. Here, interdisciplinary perspectives on UN Studies were discussed, the state of the field in Germany was examined and experiences from different countries were shared.</p> <p>2) A book series, "The United Nations and Global Change", will focus on conditions and challenges of the UN system in a globalized world. Following a multidisciplinary approach, the three main areas of concern will be security, human rights, and development. The series will encompass monographs, master's and doctoral theses, as well as edited volumes with articles and conference contributions.</p> <p>The results of the mentioned workshop are published in the first book of the series entitled: "UN Studies. Perspectives for Teaching and Research". This volume wants to take stock of different perspectives and initiatives in the establishment of UN Studies in Germany. Authors from political science, international law, history, communication and administrative science as well as economics offer their respective perspectives while discussing the theoretical and practical relevance of UN Studies. A second part brings together the experiences of different programs, teaching formats and networks in realizing UN Studies. Taken together the contributions thus explore the possibilities and limitations of a new academic agenda.</p> <p>3) Building on these findings, the project further aims at designing new tools for teaching UN Studies including e.g. summer schools or online courses.</p>
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	Fröhlich, Manuel (Hrsg.), UN Studies. Umriss eines Lehr- und Forschungsfeldes, Baden-Baden 2008 (The United Nations and Global Change 1).
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Book series, "The United Nations and Global Change", edited by Prof. Dr. Sabine von Schorlemmer, Prof. Dr. Johannes Varwick, Dr. Andreas Rechkemmer, and Prof. Dr. Manuel Fröhlich - "UN Studies. Umriss eines Lehr- und Forschungsfeldes" as the first book of the series: exploring research and teaching perspectives of UN Studies, bringing together scholars and practitioners from different fields, portraying the various angles from which to look at UN Studies, mapping the present state of UN Studies in Germany, and making proposals for future developments in the field of UN Studies - Teaching UN Studies: Finding and developing new ways of teaching UN Studies in the form of online-learning tools or summer schools

PROJECT_TITLE	The UN Peacebuilding Commission - Origins, Outcomes and Prospects
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	2004- ongoing
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Silke Weinlich Universität Bremen Institut für Internationale und Interkulturelle Studien (InIIS) Linzer Str. 4 28359 Bremen</p> <p>Tel: + 49 421 218 7576 Fax: +49 421 218 7248</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Bremen University
SHORT_SUMMARY	
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>2008 (i.E) Two Years Peacebuilding Commission: Friedenskonsolidierung: Taking small steps towards succes: in Vereinte Nationen (in German)</p> <p>2006, The UN-Peacebuilding Commission: Fig Leaf or Remedy?, in: Vereinte Nationen 04/2006, 2-12 [in German]</p> <p>2006, with Ulrich Schneckener, The United Nations Peacebuilding Commission. Potentials and Limits of a new Institution, in S+F - Sicherheit und Frieden/ Security and Peace 1/2006, 17-21 [in German]</p> <p>2006, The UN Peacebuilding Commission. A New Tool for Better Peace Consolidation?, in: Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung (eds), Die Zukunft des Völkerrechts in einer globalisierten Welt, Frankfurt/Main: Nomos [in German]</p> <p>2005, with Ulrich Schneckener, The United Nations Peacebuilding- Commission. Tasks, Mandate, and Design for a New Institution. SWP Aktuell 37, September 2005</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	SHAPING PEACE OPERATIONS: The Influence of the UN Secretariat on the evolution of peacekeeping
PROJECT_FORMAT	Dissertation
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	2004- 2008
CONTACT_DETAILS	Silke Weinlich Research Associate Bremen University Institute for International and Intercultural Studies (InIIS) Linzer Str. 4 28359 Bremen Germany Tel: + 49 421 218 7576 Fax: +49 421 218 7248
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Bremen University
SHORT_SUMMARY	Do international bureaucracies influence global policy outcomes, and if so, by which means, to what extent, and under which conditions? To put it differently, has the UN Secretariat been able to influence the evolution of Peace Operations, and if so, to what extent and how has it been able to shape the policy outcome according to its preferences? So far, little is known about the impact of international bureaucracies on world politics. This PhD project will contribute to a better understanding of the effects of international bureaucracies in the growing architecture of global governance by developing a theoretically informed analytical framework and applying it to the Secretariat of the United Nations Organization (UN) in the context of Peace Operations.
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	2006, with Andrea Liese, International Bureaucracies: Pitfalls and Perils of a (new) Research Program, in: Jörg Bogumil, Werner Jann and Frank Nullmeier (eds.), PVS-Sonderheft Politik und Verwaltung:491-526. [in German]
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	The Internationalization of Intervention and Prevention Policies
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	2003-2007
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Silke Weinlich Universität Bremen Institut für Internationale und Interkulturelle Studien (InIIS) Linzer Str. 4 28359 Bremen</p> <p>Tel: + 49 421 218 7576 Fax: +49 421 218 7248 web: http://www.iniiis.uni-bremen.de/homepages/weinlich/index.php</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	German Research Foundation (DFG)
SHORT_SUMMARY	
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	2007, mit Sebastian Meyer: Internationalization of Intervention? UN and EU Security Politics and the Modern State, in: Leibfried, Stephan/ Hurrelmann, Achim/Martens, Kerstin/Mayer, Peter (Hg.): Transforming the Golden-Age Nation State, Palgrave: Houndsmill: 42-62.
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	How do International Women's Rights become Effective Domestic Norms? An Analysis of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
PROJECT_FORMAT	Dissertation
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Human Rights
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	
DURATION	2000-2005
CONTACT_DETAILS	Susanne Zwingel Department of Politics SUNY Potsdam 44 Pierrepont Ave., Potsdam, NY 13676 Phone: 001-315-267-2522 Email address: zwinges@potsdam.edu
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Ruhr-Universitaet Bochum, Germany
SHORT_SUMMARY	The CEDAW Convention was the first legally binding international instrument for the protection of women's rights and marks a milestone in the process of global norm creation on gender equality. The CEDAW monitoring procedure has brought about a dialogue on the implementation of women's rights between the CEDAW Committee and the 180 states being parties to the Convention. Apart from increasing attention on gender issues within the UN, the Convention has also motivated NGO activism that connects local understandings of women's rights with global standards to influence national policy developments. Taking these dynamics together, the dissertation argues that the CEDAW Convention has started as a 'classical' inter-governmental regime and developed into a transnational network enforcing women's rights. The theoretical perspective combines regime theory, approaches on global norm creation and diffusion, and transnational feminism to stress the reciprocity between global, national and local spheres. It is argued that sustainable implementation of global norms depends on active appropriation within national and local contexts all over the world.
METHODOLOGY	The project follows an interpretive, empirical logic and identifies patterns of interaction that have been supportive for the influence of the CEDAW Convention. Since CEDAW is not a center of decision-making, but a monitoring body, it is assumed that it functions embedded in network structures. These networks are traced on four levels: intergovernmental negotiations; international monitoring; national implementation dynamics; transnational advocacy and implementation networks. To cover data of both factual character and of subjectively constructed meaning, two empirical research methods were used for all four levels of the network: document analysis and expert interviews. The documents – e.g. UN-Documents, protocols of the CEDAW Committee, governmental gender equality plans – serve as description of processes; the views of experts – e.g. of Committee members, UN staff, national equality authorities and NGO activists – partly fulfill the same function, and partly interpret the dynamics from a specific viewpoint.
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	2007: "Welchen Staat brauchen internationale Frauenrechte? Umsetzungspraktiken am Beispiel der Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)", Zeitschrift für Menschenrechte, Vol. 1, No. 2, 96-111 2005: "From intergovernmental negotiations to (sub)national change: a transnational perspective on the impact of the CEDAW Convention", International Feminist Journal of Politics, Vol. 7, No. 3, 400-424 2005: "How do International Women's Rights become Effective Domestic Norms? An Analysis of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women", published online at: www-brs.ub.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/netahhtml/HSS/Diss/ZwingelSusanne/
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	Learning to Build Peace? The United Nations, Peace Operations and Organizational Learning
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Management of IO
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	and Peace & Security
DURATION	2 years (February 2007 - January 2009)
CONTACT_DETAILS	Global Public Policy Institute, Berlin, www.gppi.net Project Team: Thorsten Benner, Stephan Mergenthaler, Philipp Rotmann (protmann@gppi.net)
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Global Public Policy Institute, Berlin Funded by the German Foundation for Peace Research (Deutsche Stiftung Friedensforschung, DSF), Osnabrück
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>For the period since the start of the implementation of the Brahimi report in 2001, the two-year project seeks to answer the following questions: How have the UN's doctrines and guidelines on peace operations evolved? How has the UN (not) learned from past experience and new knowledge? Which factors facilitate or hinder organizational learning? To this end, we develop a framework for analysis for a detailed process tracing of organizational learning in a single case study zooming in on four different focal issues along the areas of security, governance, welfare and cross-cutting challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * in the area of security, we focus on the work of UN police in providing public security and the reform, reconstitution and (re)building of local police in post-conflict settings; * in the area of governance, our focus is on judicial reform in post-conflict environments, from the choice of interim legal frameworks to (re)building judicial systems; * in the area of welfare, we concentrate on programs aiming at the reintegration of ex-combatants; and * finally, the project looks into the cross-cutting challenge of mission integration, efforts to create a coherent strategic approach to planning and program delivery within DPKO-led peace operations and together with other UN actors.
METHODOLOGY	<p>The project seeks to break new ground both theoretically and empirically. Theoretically, we will develop a framework for analyzing and operationalizing organizational learning, a concept that until now has largely remained at the metaphorical level. This framework will be tailored and applied to an international organization, adding a political dimension to a field that until now has mostly focused on corporations. In doing so, we bring together approaches from International Relations with organization theory -- a literature so far underutilized for both the analysis of peacebuilding and the study of international organizations in general. At the same time, our study seeks to contribute to correcting one theoretical weakness of the existing literature on peacebuilding which (according to one prominent observer) has "paid relatively little attention to the conceptual foundations of peacebuilding itself, or the basic premises upon which these operations are based."</p> <p>Empirically, the study will be one of the first to open up the "black box" of the UN peace operations bureaucracy by means of an empirically rich process-tracing of (non-)learning. At the same time, the results promise to be relevant for the practice of UN peace operations (e. g. questions on the design of learning systems at DPKO and other departments or agencies).</p>
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	Thorsten Benner, Philipp Rotmann (2008) "Learning to Learn? UN Peacebuilding and the Challenges of Building a Learning Organization" <i>Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding</i> 2 (1), March 2008, pp. 43-62 and several more articles, plus a longer study that resulted from a pilot project in 2006, see http://www.gppi.net/research/learning_to_build_peace/
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	<p>The project's main product will be a book providing a theoretically informed, empirically rich narrative of the UN's learning record in peace operations in the post-Brahimi period. Along the way, we have been publishing a number of articles in peer-reviewed journals and policy publications as well as a number of conference papers which are available for download (see the right column on this page).</p> <p>As part of an earlier project in 2006 that was also generously supported by the German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF), we developed the basic research framework on which our current work is based. Our pilot study on organizational learning in the UN peace operations bureaucracy is available for download at http://www.gppi.net/fileadmin/gppi/GPPIRP_LearningToBuildPeace_Feb2007final.pdf. For more information about the pilot project, see http://www.gppi.net/research/learningtobuildpeace2006/.</p>

PROJECT_TITLE	Environmental Uncertainty and the Change of the World Health Organization: Explaining Bureaucratic Strategies in the Global Health Market
PROJECT_FORMAT	Dissertation
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Management of IO
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	International Relations
DURATION	9/2007 - 9/2010
CONTACT_DETAILS	Hanrieder, Tine Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS) e-mail: thanried@gsss.uni-bremen.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	BIGSSS scholarship
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>Students of international organizations (IOs) have demonstrated that organizational actors make a difference in world politics. This thesis shall claim that the ongoing proliferation of supranational institutions and actors also produces feedback effects on international organizations - by exacerbating their environmental uncertainty in two ways. Growing institutional and organizational density creates IO competition for scarce resources, and there is a tendency towards the marketization of IO funding, i.e. funding through competitive and short-term tenders (by foundations, other IOs and Western state donors).</p> <p>The question of how supranational bureaucracies deal with this competitive uncertainty is explored through the study of an extreme case, the World Health Organization (WHO). This traditional 'trustee of global public health' increasingly depends on voluntary and earmarked donations which make up 2/3 of its budget. What is more, global health governance is probably the most extreme case of inter-organizational competition today, with a myriad of IOs and NGOs competing for competencies and/or resources. I want to argue that several important transformations of the WHO can be understood as strategic responses to competitive uncertainty. First, the Organization's erratic engagement in the field of HIV/AIDS cannot be explained by inner-organizational pathologies alone. Second, the WHO's policy shift from the principle of Primary Health Care to the approach of Selective Primary Health Care is mainly an adaptation to marketized funding policies. Finally, through the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (2003), for the first time in its history, the WHO made use of its treaty-making powers, i.e. its competitive advantage in the IO market.</p> <p>Theoretically, this case study suggests that the dominant IR approaches to IO behavior, namely principal-agent models and bureaucratic theory are not well equipped for theorizing IO responses to uncertainty. Their portrayal of IOs as suffering from idiosyncratic and opportunist autism (slack), or as ever-expanding bureaucracies (mission creep) do not match IOs' behavior when external pressures are high.</p> <p>Instead, the thesis will outline the analytic potential of two organization theory approaches relating to organizational uncertainty and survival: Resource Dependence Theory, emphasizing the adaptive capacities of organizations and their strategic compliance with external demands, and Organization Ecology, stressing the structural inertia of organizations and predicting niche politics and specialization. A contextualized integration of both theories shall briefly be sketched in the conclusion of the paper.</p>
METHODOLOGY	heuristic, theory-oriented case study data: document analysis and interviews
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	see summary
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	Mapping the meaning-in-use of sovereignty
PROJECT_FORMAT	MA Thesis
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	IR-Theory
DURATION	5 month; to be completed in July 2008
CONTACT_DETAILS	Henning Schmidtke Jacobs University Bremen GmbH Bürgermeister-Smidt-Str. 49-51 28195 Bremen Email: H.Schmidtke@jacobs-university.de Tel.: +49+421/2427657
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Jacobs University Bremen GmbH
SHORT_SUMMARY	Most scholars in the realm of International Relations agree that sovereignty describes the unique basis upon which modern world politics is ordered. Building on various approaches to the concept of sovereignty such as territorial control, legal authority, or the legitimate monopoly of force some scholars come to the conclusion that sovereignty has been in decline for the past decade while others argue that it is actually quite stable and an unmodified building block of international relations, or that it is neither stable nor declining but transforming. In order to determine empirically to what extent these concepts reflect the meaning-in-use of sovereignty in the realm of world politics the present studies applies a constructivist approach to the concept. By understanding sovereignty as process dependent institutional fact the study traces the development of the usage of sovereignty at the UN. In order to determine how practitioners understand and make use of the concept of sovereignty the study at hand analyzes discourses of three main UN bodies (GA, SC, ECOSOC) and compares these empirical results with theoretical concepts.
METHODOLOGY	Mixed Method Design: Data Analysis: Close to 1000 documents covering resolutions and decisions for the time span 1993-2006 are analyzed. As qualitative method of data analysis the technique of predicate analysis is applied. Predicate analysis focuses on the language practices of predication – the verbs, adverbs and adjectives that attach to nouns. Predications of a noun are in that approach assumed to construct things named as a particular sort of thing, with particular features and capacities. In reference to the social construction of sovereignty this implies that the meaning of the concept can be studied through the analysis of predications of sovereignty in text. Data systematization: statistical methods such as frequency analysis, hierarchical cluster analysis and trend analysis are applied in order to structure the results.
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	Krasner, Stephen D. . 1999. Sovereignty : organized hypocrisy. Princeton, NJ: Princeton Univ. Press. Kratochwil, Friedrich. 1984. "The Force of Prescriptions." International Organization 38(4):685-708. Malmvig, Helle. 2006. State Sovereignty and Intervention. New York: Routledge. Milliken, Jennifer L. 1999. "The Study of Discourse in International Relations. A Critique of Research and Methods." European Journal of International Relations 5(2):225-254. Werner, Wouter G. and Jaap H. De Wilde. 2001. "The Endurance of Sovereignty." European Journal of International Relations 7(3):283-313.
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	An empirically grounded understanding of how the concept of sovereignty is used and understood in world politics.

PROJECT_TITLE	Britain's UN-Policy under Tony Blair (1997-2007)
PROJECT_FORMAT	Other ...
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Thesis
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	National UN-Policy
DURATION	June-December 2008
CONTACT_DETAILS	Fabian Beigang fabian.beigang@gmx.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>As one of the influential founding members of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council, the United Kingdom bears a unique responsibility for peace and security within the world community epitomized not only in its permanent seat in the UN Security Council. In mid 1997 Tony Blair, the first Labour Prime minister after 18 years of Tory leadership in British government, was elected. With his election, national and international observers were expecting a new era of British UN policy after a relatively long period of only half-hearted support and continuous criticism of the UN's managerial and financial performance. Today, reviewing these expectations against the background of ten very turbulent years of Blair's foreign and UN-Policy there could be much doubt that these expectations have been fulfilled. Several issues, first and foremost Britain's support for the invasion of Iraq in 2003 and the doctrine of pre-emptive military interventions led to serious doubts about the multilateral commitment of the Blair government and its loyalty to key UN principles. My thesis shall analyse the declaratory and factual policy towards the United Nations and provides an overview of the administrative process that generated UN policy in the Blair years which will also be analyzed with a view to the cultural, ideological and international factors shaping its normative basis. Case-studies that shall illustrate the range of UN policy will be the Iraq war in the field of peace and security, various initiatives for Africa (in the field of development) and Blair's policy on climate change.</p>
METHODOLOGY	<p>The study builds upon the State-Society-Perspective as developed by Keith Krause and Andy Knight. The perspective tries to trace the influence of key determinants in national policy on the generation of a given country's multilateral activities. In this vein a mix of historical, individual, ideological, political as well as trans- and international factors will be analyzed in order to identify a coherent explanatory model of a UN-policy in interaction with various factors and actors.</p>
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>Carter, Sarah/ Mucha, Laura (Ed.), In Larger Freedom in the UK, London 2005. Groom, A.J.R./ Taylor, Paul, The United Kingdom and the United Nations, in: Alger, Chadwick F./ Lyons, Gene M./ Trent, John E. (Hrsg.), The United Nations System. The Policy of Member States, Tokyo 1995. Krause, Keith/ Knight, W. Andy, State, society and the UN system. Changing perspectives on multilateralism, Tokyo 1995. Seldon, Anthony (Ed.), The Blair effect. The Blair government 1997-2001, London 2001.</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	A coherent and critical overview on British UN-Policy under Tony Blair with a view to both the governmental and societal perspective.

PROJECT_TITLE	Professional Education for International Organizations (PROFIO)
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Management of IO
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	Two years
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Prof. Dr. Dietmar Herz Chair for Comparative Government University of Erfurt Nordhaeuser Str. 63 99089 Erfurt Germany</p> <p>+49 361 737 4910´</p> <p>dietmar.herz@uni-erfurt.de</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	German Federal Ministry of Education and Research
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>What does it take to work for an international organization and to succeed there? How can universities prepare their students for a career in international organizations? Answers to these questions come from in-depth studies at selected international organizations (EU, OSCE, ESA, UNEP, World Bank) and a comparative survey of degree programs and professional schools in the United States and Europe. The results are of interest to human resources managers at international organizations, faculty and program managers at institutions of higher education, and last but not least to students who aim for a career in international public service.</p>
METHODOLOGY	Qualitative interviews and quantitative surveys
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>Professional Education for International Organizations: Preparing students for international public service. 2008. Frankfurt am Main et al. 239 pp. ISBN 978-3-631-56007-5 (pb).</p> <p>Short reports on specific studies available at http://www.db-thueringen.de/ (enter "PROFIO" in the search function)</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	Humanitarian Military Intervention and Non-State Armed Groups in Ituri (DR Congo)
PROJECT_FORMAT	Dissertation
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	2004-2008
CONTACT_DETAILS	Alex Veit veitalex@rz.hu-berlin.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Humboldt-University Berlin Institute for Social Sciences Project "Micropolitics of Armed Groups"
SHORT_SUMMARY	The dissertation analyses how military interventions of the United Nations transform civil war spaces, in particular the power of non-state armed groups.
METHODOLOGY	Qualitative Field Research Figurational Sociology
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	Figuration of Uncertainty. Armed Groups and 'Humanitarian' Military Intervention in Ituri (DR Congo). In: Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding, 2008, Vol. 2, 3 (forthcoming).
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	Standards and Symbols - Trans-cultural Administration in Modern Protectorates
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Law
DURATION	4 years
CONTACT_DETAILS	Ursel Alice Reich, Mag.iur., Research Assistant Cultural Foundations of Social Integration Chair of Public and European Law, Comparative Law University of Konstanz, Germany Phone (*49) 7531 88- 3676 ursel.alice.reich@uni-konstanz.de www.uni-konstanz.de/exc16/
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Center of Excellence, German Research Foundation
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>The international community nowadays establishes "Modern Protectorates" in the name of peace, democracy and human rights. These protectorates usually serve as the only legitimate authority over their entrusted territory and act as a substitute state executing administrative functions which are necessary to "rule a country". Combining elements of global and domestic governance Modern Protectorates feature a functional duality, performing against international backdrop governmental tasks that normally fall within the domaine réservé of a sovereign state and directly affect the local population. These protectorates need to built up an effective, functional administration on the basis of military and civil, local, regional and international organisations. Additionally, they face a twofold dilemma of legitimacy: contributing states on the one hand the people of the administered territory on the other hand demand accountability.</p> <p>The merely vague international standards of good governance play the decisive role in this context, as they form the benchmark against which the acts of the international administration are measured by the administration itself as well as by the local population. The implementation of international norms determining executive action through the international administration's daily routine is therefore of special interest.</p> <p>Our project asks if and how international standards stand the test of everyday practice and by which way their implementation and execution in turn affects international standards. We would like to learn which basic principles or guidelines prove valuable in the context of international territorial administration; how mere rudimental terms of reference are defined by concrete administrative actions; if standards of good governance applicable to the international administration are either internally or externally discussed. Therefore we analyse on what terms abstract rules of good governance are put into practice, either through administrative, legislative or judicial decisions.</p>
METHODOLOGY	Interviews with experts; analysis of the legal framework of international territorial administrations and evaluation of relevant jurisprudence
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	Simon Chesterman, You, The People, 2004; Simon Hennes, Externe Hoheitsgewalt in Krisengebieten, 2005; Hans Fabian Kiderlen, Von Triest nach Osttimor, 2008; Julia Tielsch, UN- Verwaltung und Menschenrechte, 2006; Ralph Wilde, International Territorial Administrations, 2008
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	PhD Thesis

PROJECT_TITLE	To Bagdad via New York? The United States, the United Nations, and Iraq.
PROJECT_FORMAT	MA Thesis
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	April - November 2007
CONTACT_DETAILS	Sebastian Bruns Helenenstr. 7 53225 Bonn (Germany) Sebastian-Bruns@web.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	The work (currently only available in German) is a comparison of the role of the United Nations in US foreign policy towards Iraq in the Gulf War of 1990/1991 and the Iraq War of 2002/2003. It puts the UN in the perspective of the US administrations, and serves as a distinct insight into the tides and turns of US foreign policy on Iraq and the US relation to the United Nations.
METHODOLOGY	Using a number of categories such as domestic and foreign support / opposition, personality of the president, and others, the work delivers a comparison between the Bush Sr. and Bush Jr. campaigns. Moreover, as a historical overview, the United Nations in US foreign policy is briefly considered in the introduction as well as the "Intermediate years" between both wars for the sake of completeness.
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	Via New York nach Bagdad? Die Vereinten Nationen und die Irak-Politik der USA, Marburg: Tectum (2008), 173 S.
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	The Intrinsicate Knot. Organizational Pathologies and Coping Approaches in United Nations Transitional Administrations
PROJECT_FORMAT	Dissertation
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	
CONTACT_DETAILS	Elisabeth Schöndorf, MA Research Assistant University of Konstanz Department of Politics & Management Box 89, Room 224 D-78457 Konstanz Tel: +49 7531 88 2161 Fax: +49 7531 88 4411
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>The thesis studies the transition management by United Nations Transitional Administrations (UNTA). Assuming that the extreme challenges and responsibilities make it an inherently precarious venture, a transitional administration is prone to develop organizational pathologies while it is trying to implement its mandate.</p> <p>The study strives to bridge a research gap: The scant literature on UNTA approaches them from two perspectives: One school discusses the political conditions and particularly the legitimacy question, and identifies macro-factors explaining the performance of an operation. The micro-perspective comes to the fore in single case studies on diverse missions, focussing on particular aspects of post-conflict reconstruction. I attempt at an integration of the two research rationales by adding to the macro-perspective the process dimension, as well as by putting the micro-perspective in the greater political and institutional context: Taking into account the intricate macro-conditions of a UNTA, I set out to analyze their effect on the transition process, arguing that they must result in pathologies, i.e., the mission develops behavioural patterns that undermine its very objectives. In the worst-case scenario, the pathologies become most virulent and propel ultimate failure.</p> <p>I specify my argument by falling back on theories of a different discipline, namely organizational research where the analysis of pathological phenomena is a primary subject. There are five relevant patterns: cognitive biases, principal-agency dilemmas, tight coupling of complex interactions, and path dependence.</p> <p>In fact, there are no instances where transitional administrations of the international community have experienced complete successes. However, the "intrinsicate knot" does not always have to necessarily result in failure. There are two outstanding cases where a transitional administration has experienced at least partial success: the missions in East Timor and in Eastern Slavonia. Trying to explain these outcomes, I argue that the coping capacity of a transitional administration is key in preventing, reducing, or containing the pathologies that ensue from the mission's ill-fated conditions.</p> <p>The thesis's main goals are to examine how the assumed pathologies materialize, to find evidence for their virulence, and to identify strategies for effective coping.</p>
METHODOLOGY	I will analyse emerging pathologies and coping by studying the UN operations in East Timor and the Croatian region of Eastern Slavonia. . While, in fact, no UNIA or complex UN peace operation has been a raving success story, these two missions stand out though. Their positive score on the dependent variable ("performance") is assumed to allow for observations of valuable coping behaviour. By means of an in-depth qualitative within-case study design, applying process tracing methodology supported by NVivo qualitative analyses software, I reconstruct the causal interactions leading to pathologies, their effects, and how they were coped with, to explain the positive outcomes of these inherently ill-fated missions.
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>Barnett, Michael/Finnemore, Martha. 1999. The Power, Politics, and Pathologies of International In-stitutions. In: International Organization 53/4: 699-732.</p> <p>Chesterman, Simon. 2004. You, the People. The United Nations, Transitional Administration, and State-Building. Oxford: OUP.</p> <p>Janis, Irving L. 1989. Crucial Decisions. Leadership in Policymaking and Crisis Management. New York: The Free Press.</p> <p>March, James G. 1994. A Primer on Decision-Making. New York: Free Press.</p> <p>Seibel, Wolfgang. 2008. Moderne Protektorate als Ersatzstaat: UN-Friedensoperationen und Dilemmata internationaler Übergangsverwaltungen. In: Politische Vierteljahresschrift, Special Issue.</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality of the decision-making during the transition process is a key explanatory factor for mission performance - Pathology virulence varies across implementation phases - Difference between normative prescriptions for "good coping" and empirically effective strategies - Leadership one key factor

PROJECT_TITLE	Effective multilateralism as instrument and principle - the inter-organisational cooperation between United Nations und European Union (working title!)
PROJECT_FORMAT	Dissertation
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Hard and soft power/ High and low politics(P&S, HR,environmental policy)
DURATION	2007-2009
CONTACT_DETAILS	Manuela Scheuermann M.A. M.Scheuermann@uni-wuerzburg.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	Hanns-Seidel-Foundation
SHORT_SUMMARY	
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	Organizational Learning in International Bureaucracies - The Case of UN Peace Operations and the Development of the Concept "Integrated Missions"
PROJECT_FORMAT	MA Thesis
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Peace and Security
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Peace and Security + Management of IOs
DURATION	6 month
CONTACT_DETAILS	Julian Detzel juliandetzel@gmx.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	University of Konstanz
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>In 2000 the United Nations introduced the "integrated missions" concept to overcome the failure to adequately coordinate multidimensional peace operations. Efforts to implement the concept have been troublesome and several UN actors have shown resistance, which has led to certain changes at the side of DPKO how the concept is understood and how the leading role of the DPKO-led mission structures in the field is conceptualized. Whereas in 2000 the imperative of absorption into the mission structure and the authority of the SRSG to provide overarching leadership to all UN actors in the field were stressed, today a more differentiated understanding of the concept has achieved acceptance. Different levels of integration – from full integration to parallel structures – are now distinguished, and achieving coordinated and coherent approaches through clear communication, negotiations and mutual acceptance of disparities have come to the fore. This paper examines the question what and how the UN peacebuilding bureaucracy has learnt regarding the strategic-operational leadership in the field and mission integration. An in-depth case study based on process tracing is conducted analysing the UN peacebuilding bureaucracy from 2000-2008. Research concepts mainly rely on organizational theory, especially on the "organizational learning" and the "network governance" literature.</p> <p>Keywords: United Nations; DPKO; Peace Operations; Peacekeeping; Integrated Missions; Mission Leadership; Organizational Learning; Network Governance;</p>
METHODOLOGY	in-depth case study; qualitative; process tracing;
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	Japan's ICC membership: Why do states support the legalization of world politics?
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	
DURATION	
CONTACT_DETAILS	Dr. Kerstin Lukner University of Duisburg-Essen Institute for Political Science/Institute for East Asian Studies kerstin.lukner@uni-duisburg-essen.de
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	

PROJECT_TITLE	Diversity of Cultural Expressions
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Cultural Diversity
DURATION	01/2007 – 12/2011
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Frau Prof. Dr. jur. habil. Dr. rer. pol. Sabine von Schorlemer schorlem@jura.tu-dresden.de</p> <p>Technische Universität Dresden Juristische Fakultät; Forschungsstelle Vereinte Nationen Lehrstuhl für Völkerrecht, Recht der EU und Internationale Beziehungen 01062 Dresden Germany</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	German Commission for UNESCO
SHORT_SUMMARY	The adoption of the UNESCO Convention on Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions in October 2005 created a solid legal basis for sovereign cultural policies of states and intense development cooperation between the North and the South. The project aims at analysing the legal foundation and political possibilities to implement these provisions in the light of practical examples in order to enable a better comprehension of the UNESCO Convention.
METHODOLOGY	Legal research; empirical research; best practices
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	Promoting International North-South Cooperation in the Framework of the UNESCO Convention on Cultural Diversity: First Steps 2007-2010, in: German Commission for UNESCO "Cultural Diversity – Our Common Wealth 2007, pp. 163 et seq.; Sabine von Schorlemer: Kulturpolitik im Völkerrecht verankert. in: Übereinkommen über Schutz und Förderung der Vielfalt kultureller Ausdrucksformen - Magna Charta der Internationalen Kulturpolitik. Bonn 2007. ISBN 3-927907-98-7.
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	(1) Legal commentary on the UNESCO Convention (2010/11); contribution to the Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law (EPIL) on "cultural diversity" (2009).

PROJECT_TITLE	Cultural Heritage Law and International Trade
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	06/2007 – 12/2009
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Frau Prof. Dr. jur. habil. Dr. rer. pol. Sabine von Schorlemer schorlem@jura.tu-dresden.de</p> <p>Technische Universität Dresden Juristische Fakultät; Forschungsstelle Vereinte Nationen Lehrstuhl für Völkerrecht, Recht der EU und Internationale Beziehungen 01062 Dresden Germany</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>The project analyses the relationship between international cultural heritage law and trade law. A thorough analysis of the WTO-Panel´s decisions shall enable the interpretation of Article XX f) GATT, which foresees general exceptions for measures "imposed for the protection of national treasures of artistic, historical or archaeological value." At the same time Art. 30 of the EC treaty is dealt with which follows a similar direction.</p>
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>Sabine von Schorlemer: Die Vereinten Nationen und die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung der Länder des Südens. in: Die Vereinten Nationen. Geschichte, Struktur und Perspektiven. Wilhelm Fink Verlag. München 2007. ISBN 38-2522-2837.</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	<p>(1) Draft Report at ILA World Conference Rio de Janeiro 2009; (2) Final Report 2011, Netherlands.</p>

PROJECT_TITLE	The Responsibility to Protect
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	06/2007 – 01/2010
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Frau Prof. Dr. jur. habil. Dr. rer. pol. Sabine von Schorlemer schorlem@jura.tu-dresden.de</p> <p>Technische Universität Dresden Juristische Fakultät; Forschungsstelle Vereinte Nationen Lehrstuhl für Völkerrecht, Recht der EU und Internationale Beziehungen 01062 Dresden Germany</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>The project is concerned with the different dimensions of the responsibility to protect and aims at giving a number of practical recommendations for implementation. Inter alia, it analyses the "responsibility to protect" as an emerging norm, the priority of prevention and early warning, and margins of discretion for actions of the Security Council and other UN institutions. Furthermore, the criteria of the responsibility to protect are treated together with the threshold of military action and the responsibility to rebuild in post-conflict-situations. The results of the project are presented to the German Foreign Ministry and at an international conference. Also a research visit of a collaborator of the UN is scheduled (May 2008-Oct. 2008).</p>
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>Sabine von Schorlemer: The Responsibility to protect as an Element of Peace. in: Policy Paper. Stiftung Entwicklung und Frieden. Bonn 2007. ISBN 1437-2819.</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	<p>Edition of a book on the responsibility to protect (2009/10) (English) as part of the new series "United Nations and Global Change".</p>

PROJECT_TITLE	United Nations
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	06/2007 – 08/2009
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Frau Prof. Dr. jur. habil. Dr. rer. pol. Sabine von Schorlemer schorlem@jura.tu-dresden.de</p> <p>Technische Universität Dresden Juristische Fakultät; Forschungsstelle Vereinte Nationen Lehrstuhl für Völkerrecht, Recht der EU und Internationale Beziehungen 01062 Dresden Germany</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	The project is part of a research project at the Erik Castrén Institute of International Law and Human Rights in Helsinki and focuses on the constitutionalization of public international law and the role of the United Nations therein. It analyses for instance the growing diversity of norm-setting and law enforcement and the process of constitutionalization in the field of human rights. The results of the research project are published by the Erik Castrén Institute in Helsinki.
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>Sabine von Schorlemer (Hrsg.), Praxishandbuch UNO. Die Vereinten Nationen im Lichte globaler Herausforderungen (2003), 774 pages; Sabine von Schorlemer, Chancen für die Umsetzung der Reformvorschläge des UN-Generalsekretärs, in: Johannes Varwick; Andreas Zimmermann (ed.), Die Reform der Vereinten Nationen – Bilanz und Perspektiven (2006), 293 et seq. ; Sabine von Schorlemer: Die Vereinten Nationen und die Entwicklung des Völkerrechts. in: Die Vereinten Nationen. Geschichte, Struktur und Perspektiven. Wilhelm Fink Verlag. München 2007. ISBN 3-2522-2837; Sabine von Schorlemer (Hrsg.), Globale Probleme und Zukunftsaufgaben der Vereinten Nationen (2006).</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	Contribution of a chapter to a book on the Law of International Organizations, ed. by Jan Klabbers et al. (2009)

PROJECT_TITLE	UN Studies in the Field of Law
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	UN Studies in the Field of Law
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Frau Prof. Dr. jur. habil. Dr. rer. pol. Sabine von Schorlemer schorlem@jura.tu-dresden.de</p> <p>Technische Universität Dresden Juristische Fakultät; Forschungsstelle Vereinte Nationen Lehrstuhl für Völkerrecht, Recht der EU und Internationale Beziehungen 01062 Dresden Germany</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>On the basis of a research meeting which was organised by the German United Nations Organisation in Berlin (2006), the research project is concerned with the relevance of UN Studies at German universities. The research project focuses on law faculties. The results of the project are published together with conclusions of other faculties in a recently established publication about the United Nations (Manuel Fröhlich; Andreas Rechkemmer; Sabine von Schorlemer; Johannes Varwick (eds.), United Nations and Global Change (Nomos Verlag).</p>
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>On the basis of a research meeting which was organised by the German United Nations Organisation in Berlin (2006), the research project is concerned with the relevance of UN Studies at German universities. The research project focuses on law faculties. The results of the project are published together with conclusions of other faculties in a recently established publication about the United Nations (Manuel Fröhlich; Andreas Rechkemmer; Sabine von Schorlemer; Johannes Varwick (eds.), United Nations and Global Change (Nomos Verlag).</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	<p>A chapter in the book edited by Manuel Fröhlich (ed.), UN Studies (2008). ISBN 978-3-8329-3452-1 (im Erscheinen)</p>

PROJECT_TITLE	20 Years: The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	International Conference and Publication
SUBJECT_AREA	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	05/2008 - 09/2010
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Frau Prof. Dr. jur. habil. Dr. rer. pol. Sabine von Schorlemer schorlem@jura.tu-dresden.de</p> <p>Technische Universität Dresden Juristische Fakultät; Forschungsstelle Vereinte Nationen Lehrstuhl für Völkerrecht, Recht der EU und Internationale Beziehungen 01062 Dresden Germany</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	<p>The project analyses the process of implementation, its progress and deficits, of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) adopted in 1989, by examining, inter alia, the activities of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and other UN Organizations, state practice (Germany) and NGO activities. By focussing on measures of protection of children (1) in armed conflict, (2) protection against economic exploitation and (3) protection against sexual exploitation, the notion of `best interest` of the child, which is of central importance for the implementation of the Convention, shall be further specified. The results of the project will be published in a book.</p>
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	Sabine von Schorlemer (Hrsg.), Die Vereinten Nationen und die Entwicklung der Rechte des Kindes (Aachen 2004), 396 pages.
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	Sabine von Schorlemer (ed.), 20 years: The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Dresden Papers on Law and Policy of the United Nations.

PROJECT_TITLE	The Right to Development
PROJECT_FORMAT	Research Project
PROJECT_FORMAT_OTHER	Other...
SUBJECT_AREA	Development
SUBJECT_AREA_OTHER	Other...
DURATION	01/08 - 01/09
CONTACT_DETAILS	<p>Frau Prof. Dr. jur. habil. Dr. rer. pol. Sabine von Schorlemer schorlem@jura.tu-dresden.de</p> <p>Technische Universität Dresden Juristische Fakultät; Forschungsstelle Vereinte Nationen Lehrstuhl für Völkerrecht, Recht der EU und Internationale Beziehungen 01062 Dresden Germany</p>
SPONSORING_INSTITUTIONS	
SHORT_SUMMARY	The Right to Development forms part of the mandate of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and is on the agenda of the Human Rights Council. Still, since its adoption by UN General Assembly's Declaration on the Right to Development (1986), it is a controversial human right, often neglected in human rights discourses of Western states. The project aims at analysing the main obstacles for implementation of the right to development and reflects recent progress of the UN High Level Task Force on the Right to Development, established in Geneva in 2004.
METHODOLOGY	
RELEVANT_PUBLICATIONS	<p>„The Right to Development and the UN Development Goals: Critical Perspectives“, in: C. Raj Kumar; D. K. Srivastava (Hrsg.), Human Rights and Development: Law, Policy and Governance, LexisNexi, Hongkong, Singapor, Malaysia, School of Law, City University of Hong Kong, 2006, S. 253-269; Charlotte Daub, Die UN-High Level Task Force zur Umsetzung des Rechts auf Entwicklung, in: Sabine von Scholemer (Hrsg.), Globale Probleme und Zukunftsaufgaben der Vereinten Nationen (2006), S. 110 ff.;</p> <p>Sabine von Schorlemer: Die UN-Millenniums-Entwicklungsziele und Armutsbekämpfung: „Perpetuum mobile“ oder Durchbruch? In: Zeitschrift für Politik. Globale Probleme und Zukunftsaufgaben der Vereinten Nationen. Sonderband 1. Nomos Verlag. Baden-Baden 2006. ISBN 3-8329-2365-9.</p>
EXPECTED_OUTCOME	Article on the Right to Development in: Zeitschrift 'Vereinte Nationen' 5/2008.