THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The United Nations University (UNU) is an international community of scholars engaged in research, postgraduate training and dissemination of knowledge in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The University seeks to contribute, through research and capacity development, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States. UNU generates and transfers knowledge and strengthens capacities relevant to promoting human security and development, in particular in developing countries. Through its post-graduate training programmes, the University assists scholars to participate in research in order to increase their capability to contribute to the extension, application and diffusion of knowledge. The University disseminates the knowledge in its activities to the United Nations and its agencies, to scholars and to the public, in order to increase dynamic interaction in the world-wide community of learning and research. Headquartered in Tokyo, Japan, the UNU operates through a decentralised system of research and training centres and programmes around the world (www.unu.edu).

THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE ON COMPARATIVE REGIONAL INTEGRATION STUDIES

The United Nations University Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS) is a research and training institute of the United Nations University, a global network engaged in research and capacity development to support the universal goals of the UN and generate new knowledge and ideas. Based in Bruges, UNU-CRIS focuses on studying processes and consequences of regional integration and cooperation. It acts as a resource for the UN system with particular links to the UN bodies dealing with regional integration. It also works in partnership with initiatives and centres throughout the world concerned with issues of regional integration and cooperation (www.cris.unu.edu).

The mission of UNU-CRIS is to contribute to a better understanding of the processes and impact of intra- and inter-regional integration from a multidisciplinary and comparative perspective. The aim is to generate policy-relevant knowledge about new forms of governance and cooperation, with a specific emphasis on developing countries.

UNU-CRIS receives its core funding from the Flemish Government.
# Table of Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreword by the Director</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarly Output</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engaging with academia</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialogue with Policy-Makers</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching, Training and Capacity-Building</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Presence</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Presence</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR**

2015 was not an easy year for UNU-CRIS. First, the Memorandum of Understanding between UNU, the College of Europe and the Flemish Government expired at the end of 2014, and a new MoU has not been signed yet. Notwithstanding this, we are grateful to the Flemish Government, which continued supporting our activities, be it below a threshold of what UNU regards as sustainable. Second, a number of our researchers had to leave UNU-CRIS, and given the institutional uncertainty we could not replace them yet. Third, given that the director’s mandate came to an end, a vacancy for a new director was opened. It was hoped that a new director would take office in October 2015. Unfortunately, this was not the case.

Nevertheless, UNU-CRIS continued to be productive and 2015 marked the start of the implementation of the three new thematic research programmes on the role of regions in global governance, monitoring regionalisation processes, and the UN and regional public goods. The present Annual Report aims to give the reader a feel of what we achieved over the past year. The mandate of UNU-CRIS is diverse. Our core task is to produce academic output of high relevance. But we also try to engage with different communities: colleagues from academia worldwide, policy-makers, students and trainees. Besides, we try to have a local presence as well as an online presence. Assuming a balance between these different tasks and roles is not always easy, but I believe the present reports testifies that – even with the reduced numbers – we managed to do this. Special thanks therefore for all staff members for their endless efforts!

I am also pleased to announce that the efforts devoted to the design of new research proposals paid off as the European Commission awarded a €2,362,500 grant to a project consortium of which UNU-CRIS is a member. The project will study “European Leadership in Cultural, Science and Innovation Diplomacy”. UNU-CRIS will focus on exploring the effectiveness of EU’s promotion of regional and Inter-regional processes in the South through science, cultural and economic diplomacy. The project will be launched in March 2016.

Throughout the year, much of UNU-CRIS researchers’ attention was devoted to the linkages between poverty reduction and regional integration through the PRARI research project, which comparatively analyzes the health policies of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). The project’s final products are monitoring toolkits aimed at assessing regional policy change and success in relation to health in Southern Africa and South America through a system of indicators. In the course of 2015, a number of workshops were held with a view to engaging with policy stakeholders and testing the applicability of the toolkits. These workshops took place in Gaborone, Johannesburg, Quito and Buenos Aires.

Besides, UNU-CRIS conducted a study on ways to strengthen the global peacebuilding architecture and contemplated how cooperation between the United Nations, regional organizations and civil society organizations in the areas of conflict prevention and peacebuilding could contribute to that objective. The research findings were presented in a discussion paper entitled “Strengthening the Global Peacebuilding Architecture Through Chapter VIII” and discussed at the International Conference on "Strengthening Peace and Security Cooperation towards Democracy and Development" co-organized by UNU-CRIS, the OSCE, the OAS and Int. IDEA and held in April in Vienna. This study was commissioned by the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflicts (GPPAC).
2015 also marked the conclusion of the EU-funded Global Re-ordering: Evolution through European Networks (GR:EEN) research project. In the final phase of the project, a dissemination conference and policy briefing event were held in February with the aim of presenting and discussing the four-year project’s research findings. Two collective works were published following the conclusion of the project, namely: a Springer book entitled “Leadership of the BRICS at the Regional and Global Levels” and a special issue in Contemporary Politics addressing “The European Union’s engagement with Transnational Policy Networks”.

As this will be the last Annual Report published under my authority, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who contributed to developing UNU-CRIS into the leading research institute and think tank it is today! I am sure that UNU-CRIS has a bright future ahead as regional governance continues to be of utmost importance for realising the UN’s multilateral agenda...

Luk Van Langenhove
Director of UNU-CRIS
1 Introduction

Below is a list of the 2015 scholarly output produced by the UNU-CRIS staff and associate research fellows. As an indicator of the top quality of research, no less than 21 articles and one special issue were published in international peer-reviewed journals.

2 Books

2.1 UNU Series on Regionalism

*The United Nations University Series on Regionalism* was launched by UNU-CRIS and Springer in 2007. Since then, nine volumes have been published. The Series offers a platform for innovative work on (supra-national) regionalism from a global and interdisciplinary perspective. It welcomes theoretical, methodological and empirical contributions from academics and policy-makers worldwide related to comparative regionalism, inter-regionalism, the role of regions in a multi-level governance context, the relationship between the UN and regional organisations and the regional dimensions of the reform of multilateral institutions. In 2015, the three following volumes were published in the Series:


Nadalutti Elisabetta (ed.), *The Effects of Europeanization on the Integration Process in the Upper Adriatic Region*, UNU Series on Regionalism 9, Dordrecht: Springer.
2.2 **Other books**

The *Palgrave Macmillan Book on “Rethinking Regionalism”* was published by Fredrik Söderbaum. By examining regionalism from historical, spatial, comparative and global perspectives, this work transcends the deep intellectual and disciplinary rivalries that have limited our knowledge about the subject. Such a broad-ranging approach enables new and challenging answers to emerge as to why and how regionalism evolves and consolidates, how it can be compared, and what its ongoing significance is for a host of issues within global politics, from security and trade to development and the environment. Retaining a balanced and authoritative style throughout, this text will be welcomed for its uniquely comprehensive examination of regionalism in the contemporary global age.

Brennan Louis and Philomena Murray (eds), *Drivers of Integration and Regionalism in Europe and Asia: Comparative Perspectives*, London: Routledge.


Murray Philomena, Thomas Christiansen and Emil Kirchner (eds), *The Palgrave Handbook of EU-Asia Relations* (Paperback), Basingstoke: Palgrave.

3 **Peer-reviewed articles**

Among the GR:EEN output is the Special Issue on “The European Union’s Engagement with Transnational Policy Networks”, co-edited by Kingah Stephen, Vivien Schmidt and Wang Yong in *Contemporary Politics*, 21(3). The Special Issue has also been published as a Routledge co-edited volume. It paints a comprehensive picture of the manner in which the EU interacts with transnational policy networks (TPNs). The Special Issue unveils complex debates on the inter-phase between inter-governmental / supranational entities like the EU, on the one hand, and networks, on the other. The physiognomy of this inter-phase matters not only for the EU but also for other such inter-governmental/ supranational bodies as well as networks.

The Article on “Germany-China Trade: Potential and Implications” was published by Lurong Chen in *China Economic Policy Review*. This study attempts to assess trade potential between Germany and China using an augmented gravity model. It detects a gap between the actual Germany–China bilateral trade and the level that is predicted by their export potentials. It is reasonable to expect the existence of *de facto* trade preferential between the two countries. Because of the high complementarity of their economic structures, Germany and China will benefit from closer economic ties and increase their competition in global market. Moreover, the enhanced bilateral relationship tends to help both of them exploit the growing economic power to increase their individual influence in regional governance.
The Article on "The Rise of Trans-Border Regions in South-East Asia: Behind the Dynamics of Informal and Formal Integration Processes" was published by Elisabetta Nadalutti in The Pacific Review. It aims to generate new thinking through application of the concept of trans-border governance to Southeast-Asia within the framework of new regionalism theory in order to fill some gaps in trans-border governance theory. In doing so, it first elucidates in more details what actors are involved in trans-border cooperation activities, how their responsibilities, jurisdictions and relative powers can be or have been altered by the interaction and whether trans-border cooperation can be used as a tool for further ‘integration’ or conversely whether it can enhance, as a counter effect, ‘disintegration’. In examining the (economic and political) power relations developed within and between different levels of governments and relevant economic and political stakeholders in ‘growth triangles’, the author aims to clarify the impact of these elements on trans-border governance.


Cooper Andrew, “What Are the Top Issues Facing the OAS’ Next Leader?”, Inter-American Dialogue’s Latin American Advisor.


4 Book Chapters

In the spotlight

A Chapter on “Interregionalism” was published in the SAGE Handbook of European Foreign Policy by Philippe De Lombaerde, Fredrik Söderbaum and Jens-Uwe Wunderlich (pp. 750-761). Co-edited by Jørgensen, Aarstad, Drieskens, Laatikainen and Tonra (eds), the two-volume SAGE Handbook is a major reference work for Foreign Policy Programmes around the world. Both volumes are structured to address areas of critical concern to scholars at the cutting edge of all major dimensions of foreign policy. They are composed of original chapters written specifically to the themes of research traditions and historical experience, theoretical perspectives, EU, state and societal actors, the politics of European foreign policy, bilateral relations and relations with multilateral institutions, individual policies, and transnational challenges. The Handbook will be an essential reference for both advanced students and scholars.

Two Chapters on “The European Parliament and Interregional Dialogue: The Case of the Responsibility to Protect” and “EU-Africa Interregional Relations and the Role of South Africa” were published in the Ashgate volume on “Interregionalism and the European Union, a Post-Revisionist Approach to Europe’s Place in a Changing World”, co-edited by Mario Telò, Louise Fawcett and Frederik Ponjaert. The Chapters are respectively authored by Stephen Kingah and Stelios Stavridis and Lorenzo Fioramonti and John Kotsopoulos.


Brennan Louis and Philomena Murray, “Introducing Drivers of Integration and Regionalism in Europe and Asia”, in: Louis Brennan and Philomena Murray (eds), Drivers of Integration and Regionalism in Europe and Asia: Comparative Perspectives, London: Routledge, pp. 3-16.


### 5 Working Papers


Standaert, Samuel, Stijn Ronsse and Benjamin Vandermarliere, “Historical Trade Integration: Globalisation and the Distance Puzzle in the long 20th Century”, UNU-CRIS working paper, 1.

Leal-Arcas, Rafael and Andrew Filis, “Inter-State Cooperation in Energy Transit”, UNU-CRIS working paper, 2.


6 Policy Briefs

Neyts, Kate, “Key Issues of Female Integration, Urban Relocation and Remaking Home”, UNU-CRIS Policy Brief, 8.


Amaya, Ana B., Cesar Cabral, Andrés Coitiño, Philippe De Lombaerde, Mariana Faria, M. Belen Herrero, Stephen Kingah, Pia Riggiorozzi, Marcelo Rojas Mattos, Tomás Pippo, Katherine Tobar and José Ueleres, “Monitoring Pro-Poor Health-Policy Success in UNASUR”, PRARI Policy Brief.

Amaya, Ana B., Cesar Cabral, Andrés Coitiño, Philippe De Lombaerde, Mariana Faria, M. Belen Herrero, Stephen Kingah, Pia Riggiorozzi, Marcelo Rojas Mattos, Tomás Pippo, Katherine Tobar and José Ueleres, “El Monitoreo de Políticas en Salud en UNASUR”, Informe de Politica RePIR.

7 Reports

GRESI Network: Summary of Workshop on “Value Chains: Global or Regional?”, 23 April.


8 Magazine articles

The Special Issue on “Vrijhandelsakkoorden en de Wereldhandelsorganisatie” [Trade Agreements and the World Trade Organisation (WTO)] was edited by Francis Baert and published in the Wereldbeeld, the journal of the United Nations Association Flanders (VVN). All the UNU-CRIS contributions to special issue 39(1) as well as to other editions of Wereldbeeld are listed below.


9 Website articles

Amaya Ana B. and Belen Herrero, “Regional Organizations and Food Safety: Lessons from South America”, Our World.


Van Langenhove Luk, quoted in: “New model could make UN vision a reality - Major powers working as equals could help organisation realise global security goal”, available at: The Telegraph.
ENGAGING WITH ACADEMIA

This section presents an overview of the 2015 activities in different networks and collaborative projects in which UNU-CRIS acts as a partner. This demonstrates how well-connected UNU-CRIS is to the academic world. The section also gives an overview of the paper presentations by the UNU-CRIS researchers at conferences.

1 United Nations University Migration Network

The UNU Migration Network is a research platform across Institutes of the UNU that shares expertise on Migration. It has been formed from the premise that migration is a major phenomenon of the twenty-first century, with impact at local and global levels. The UNU Migration Network includes all those UNU Institutes working on the topic of migration with the aim of examining in depth the needs of people who find themselves in the particular situation of migrancy from different disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives. Migration can enrich societies, but it can also give rise to challenges for both individuals involved in the migration process and governments and non-governmental organisations with stakes in the process. The UNU Migration Network analyses and informs on all these aspects.

As a collaborative initiative, the mission of the UNU Migration Network is to support the sharing of knowledge and research practices; to find links between supposedly different approaches to the study of migration, such as those between environmental causes for migration and economic consequences; to inform policy on matters related to human security; to promote comparative regional perspectives on migration; to consider patterns of internal migration; to jointly influence governments or regions; It also contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals and to UNU’s role as a policy-influencing body. It further acts as a vehicle for good initiatives and local practice to be discussed more widely. It offers a forum for the development of new synergies between UNU’s Institutes in order to both create and spread cutting edge research. Further information can be accessed at the UNU Migration Network website.

2 Globalisation, Regionalisation and Socio-Economic Inequality (GRESI)

“Globalisation, Regionalisation and Socio-Economic Inequality” (GRESI) is a scientific research community supported by the Flemish Fund for Scientific Research (FWO). The research priorities are the quantitative analysis of globalisation and regionalisation processes; globalisation, labour market and income inequality; South-South migration; and inequality in global governance.

This network is coordinated by the University of Antwerp and the University of Ghent. The consortium includes: UNU-CRIS (Belgium), the KULeuven (Belgium), the Université Catholique de Lille (France), and UNU-MERIT/University of Maastricht (The Netherlands).

Major event

On 23 April, the workshop on “Value Chains: Global or Regional?” aimed to offer new insights into the role of global value chains (GVCs) in shaping the world economy, with particular reference to their linkages with regional integration policies. The basic issue addressed by the workshop concerned the actual geographic scope of value chains; empirical evidence tends to show that global value chains show a strong regional character. This workshop was intended to foster policy dialogue on measures aimed at enhancing the benefits from international production. In particular, it promoted the exchange of experiences about participation in global/regional value chains, in order to improve the design and implementation of trade and investment policies, and measures aimed at promoting the
creation and diffusion of technological and organizational knowledge. The event was a joint organisation of the Italian Trade Agency (ITA), the OECD, the GRESI Network and UNU-CRIS.

3 Poverty Reduction and Regional Integration: A Comparative Analysis (PRARI)

The international research project on “Poverty Reduction and Regional Integration: A Comparative Analysis of SADC and UNASUR Health Policies” aims to establish, in relation to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), what institutional practices and methods of regional policy formation are conducive to the emergence of embedded pro-poor health strategies, and what national, regional and international actors can do to promote such practices and methods. To this end, the project examines and compares SADC and UNASUR institutional mechanisms and policy development methods and practices; investigates how regional and national levels of authority are co-produced and are connected by these; and develops policy monitoring instruments (Toolkits) to assess regional policy change and success in relation to impoverished populations’ access to health care in Zambia and Swaziland in Southern Africa, and Bolivia and Paraguay in South America. A significant feature of the project is its high level of engagement with policy stakeholders throughout the lifetime of the project.

The project is funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) in collaboration with the UK Department for International Development and is led by the Open University. Further project partners include: the University of Southampton, the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), and FLACSO-Argentina.

Major events

On 23 June, the second PRARI Workshop for the SADC region was jointly organised by UNU-CRIS and SADC. It convened a group of experts from the region, representing ministries of health, think tanks, academia, civil society and regional organisations to collaboratively develop the toolkit to measure regional policy change and pro-poor regional health policy success. The event was held in Gaborone, Botswana.

In 9 July, the second PRARI Workshop for the UNASUR region was co-organised by UNU-CRIS and the South American Institute of Government in Health for UNASUR (ISAGS-UNASUR). This workshop brought together representatives from ministries, think tanks, civil society, academia and regional organisations to collaboratively develop the toolkit of indicators to measure pro-poor health policy change and success. The event took place at the UNASUR Secretariat, Ecuador.

On 14 September and 5 October, two PRARI Stakeholder Fora were organised. The meetings brought together key policy-makers, advocates and researchers to present findings and receive feedback on the toolkit from both regions’ stakeholders. The SADC forum was held at SAIIA in Johannesburg and the UNASUR forum at FLACSO-Argentina.

In parallel, on 13 September and 6 October, two PRARI Workshops were organised with a view to finalising the toolkits of indicators and to discussing the next steps in implementing them. The SADC workshop brought together the SADC indicator team and was co-organised with SAIIA in Johannesburg, South Africa, while the UNASUR workshop gathered the UNASUR indicator team and was held in Argentina with the collaboration of FLACSO-Argentina and ISAGS-UNASUR.

On 2 December, the International Conference on “Southern regionalisms, Global agendas: Innovating inclusive access to health and medicines in a context of social inequality” officially concluded the three-year project. The sessions brought together policy officials, practitioners and academics to
discuss the regional agenda in relation to issues of health, poverty and social development. The toolkits of indicators can be consulted on the Open University website: SADC toolkit (English) and UNASUR toolkit (Spanish).

4 Global Re-ordering: Evolution through European Networks (GR:EEN)

The research project GR:EEN – Global Re-ordering: Evolution through European Networks – is a European Union (EU) funded project under the 7th Framework Programme (FP7) that ran till February 2015. GR:EEN aims to study the present and future role of the EU in an emerging multipolar world through a programme of stock-taking, multi-disciplinary research. Emphasis is placed on the variety of actors, from the 20th century’s resilient actors to the rising powers of the 21st, the increasingly influential non-state actors and the new transnational regulatory networks created by public and private policy-makers and regional agencies.

The research programme consists of five main components. At a preliminary stage, a theoretical and conceptual background was developed through an integrated analysis of the theory and practice of international organisations and networks in the emerging multipolar world. Secondly, a study of the evolving EU policy and practice was undertaken. Thirdly, the effects of regional leadership in Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas were considered. Fourthly, attention was given to the EU and multipolarity in six issue areas, namely human rights, security, energy, environment, trade and finance. Finally, a foresight exercise has been conducted, which details scenarios for EU policy towards the emerging world order. UNU-CRIS coordinates two work packages, which respectively focus on the role of regional leadership in multipolarity and on foresight.

GR:EEN brings together a consortium of 16 partners. The project is coordinated by the University of Warwick (UK) and involves UNU-CRIS (Belgium), Universiteit van Amsterdam (The Netherlands), Université Libre de Bruxelles (Belgium), Copenhagen Business School (Denmark), Central European University (Hungary), Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales (Spain), Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale (Italy), Norsk Utenrikspolitisk Institutt (Norway), Boston University (USA), University of Cape Town (South Africa), Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (Argentina), Rajaratnam School of International Studies (Singapore), Peking University (China), University of Western Australia (Australia), and Waseda University (Japan).

Major events

On 5 February, the GR:EEN Final Dissemination Conference brought together the project partners and stakeholders from the EU and international organisation policy communities, decision makers, representatives of the business community, the civil society and media to raise awareness, promote debate and disseminate the four-year project’s research findings and policy recommendations. The conference consisted of two closed-door parallel sessions, each including three panels focused on all the main GR:EEN research topics. Each panel was composed of one Chair, two GR:EEN speakers and several discussants. The final discussion took place in a plenary session open to the public, which hosted high level personalities debating on the prospects of the EU external dimension.

On 26 February, the GR:EEN legacy workshop on “Science diplomacy: The role of scientific networks in inter-regional relations” brought together academics and policy-makers to take stock of the role of science diplomacy as a foreign policy tool, the diversity of objectives it serves and the variety of forms it may take. It also examined the actual and potential role of science networks in fostering inter-regional dialogue and cooperation. Special attention was given to the European Union as an actor that promotes science diplomacy activities. The workshop explicitly linked the topic of science diplomacy
to the GR:EEN research results on regional leadership and transnational policy networks. This event was jointly organised by UNU-CRIS and the Joint Institute for Innovation Policy (JIIP) in Brussels.

On the same day, the High Level Policy Brief on “The Future of Europe’s Partnerships in Governance and External Action” was hosted by the European Parliament in Brussels. It provided the participants with a synthetic overview of the findings of the GR:EEN project and their policy implications for both the process of European integration and its external influence as a laboratory for multilateralism. The presentation was followed by a roundtable aimed at promoting two-way interactions between academic research and policy-making. It herewith sought to (1) make the policy implications drawing from recent research more tangible and (2) provide the research community with a rapid and targeted feedback by the policy actors working in their field of academic inquiry. Its overarching aim was to improve policy-making by fostering suggestions based on academic research and effective dialogue among a limited number of participants hailing from the policy making, research and/ or civil society communities.

5 UNESCO-UNU Chair in Regional Integration, Migration and Free Movement

The UNESCO-UNU Chair in Regional Integration, Migration and Free Movement of People was established by UNESCO and UNU-CRIS in November 2010. Based in Bruges and financially supported by the Flemish Government, it collaborates closely with the University of Pretoria, South Africa. The objective of the UNESCO-UNU Chair is to address the opportunities and challenges of regional integration, the social dimension of regional integration, migration and in particular free movement of people within South Africa and the Southern African region.

Bringing academics, governments, regional organisations, NGOs and private organisations together, the UNESCO-UNU Chair serves as a think-tank and bridge-builder, sharing its expertise to contribute through research, training and capacity-building with the aim of making free movement of people tangible in the Southern African region. The collaboration between the different partners and networks produces a set of orientation guidelines for local representatives highlighting the main problems that have to be addressed with regard to free movement of people and the effective responses that may be implemented in different contexts.

The UNESCO-UNU Chair is able to attract external funding, namely from the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) and from the European Union. The latter provides funding to the Migrating for Work Research Consortium (MiWORC) in the framework of the EU-South Africa Dialogue Facility. The research conducted by the MiWORC consortium focuses on labour migration to South Africa and its impact on the South African labour market with the aim of providing empirical evidence to the EU-SA Dialogue facility. The project was completed in January and the MiWORC’s Final Dissemination event was held in June. Following the official conclusion of the project, a number of reports and policy-uptake documents were published with policy recommendations for both national governments and the Southern African Development Community.

Overall, the Chair published over 15 research articles and policy papers and gave a number of keynote addresses with various national and international audiences in local and international conferences and policy dialogues.

Major events

In 2015, the Chair launched its new website (www.regionswithoutborders.org), and the team grew with two senior researchers, namely Dr. Christopher Nshimbi & Dr. Sara Mercandalli.

On 1-5 June, the Governance Innovation week brought together some of the world’s most innovative thinkers and leading academics for a week-long series of lectures and workshops. This year, the event
tackled issues including the external dimension of the EU's environmental policy, alternative economic paradigms beyond GDP, inclusive development, new trends in regionalism studies, and inter-regional dynamics between Europe and Africa. During the week, the workshop on “Regions without Borders” was hosted by the UNESCO-UNU Chair. The MiWORC project’s Final Dissemination event was also held during the Governance Innovation week. Over 400 people as well as more than 70 international speakers participated.

The Chair signed a new agreement with the German Ministry of Development Cooperation for a comparative study of national regional migration policies in Africa, which will be conducted in early 2016. It also joined the MCH Mediterranean Common House network launched by the Istituto Alti Study Euro-Mediterranei, and the International Mobility Treaty, an initiative promoted by Columbia University.

6 Regional Integration Knowledge System (RIKS)

The Regional Integration Knowledge System (RIKS) aims to provide a central node for information exchange on regional integration processes worldwide and to constitute a ‘missing link’ between the existing regional initiatives for information provision on regional integration and cooperation. RIKS functions as a platform with the aim of providing a confluence point where qualitative and quantitative information on various aspects of regional integration processes can be retrieved and exchanged. The information that is made available in the indicator system and the treaty database are regularly updated and enriched with latest available data, indicators and literatures. The RIKS network is coordinated by UNU-CRIS and is continuously expanded through the conclusion of new partnerships.

7 Paper Presentations at Conferences

In the spotlight

UNU-CRIS researchers were well represented at the International Studies Association (ISA) 56th Annual Convention on 18-21 February in New Orleans. The ISA Annual Convention is on the the most significant events on international relations, regional science, government and politics areas worldwide. In 2015, around 7000 guests attended this event.

An overview of the UNU-CRIS contributions is provided below:

- Luk Van Langenhove: “Regional Positions in a World of States”, Presidential Theme Panel on From Regions to Global International Relations: A Comparison of Approaches to the Regional-Global Nexus.

• Luk Van Langenhove: “Conditions for Sustainable Regionalisation Processes”, Panel on Drivers in Regionalism: Why is the World not more regionalized?.


Lelio Iapadre: “Integrazione internazionale e innovazione”, Rapporto CER, Centro Rossi-Doria, Università di Roma Tre, Rome (17 February).

Luk Van Langenhove: “Science Diplomacy: Setting the scene”, Workshop on Science Diplomacy: The role of scientific networks in inter-regional relations, Brussels (26 February).


Micha Wiebusch: “The Role of Regional Organizations in Protecting Constitutionalism”, GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Research Seminar, Hamburg, Germany, (8 April).


Micha Wiebusch: “The Role of Inter-Governmental Regional Organizations in the Protection of National Constituions”, Research Seminar, Institute for International and Comparative Law in Africa (ICLA), University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa, (22 May).

Gaspare M. Genna: “Do Democracy Clauses Matter? The Effects of Regional Integration Associations on Democratic Breakdown”, Comparative Regional Integration Lecture Series, Global Governance Programme, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute, Florence, Italy (27 May).


Luk Van Langenhove: “Regional Fields as Moral Orders”, Workshop on Regions without borders, Governance Innovation Week, Pretoria (4 June).


Ana Amaya: “Transforming transnational expertise using the Participatory Action Research approach to construct regional health monitoring systems in South America and Southern Africa”, Workshop on Transnational expertise in environmental and health policy, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels (29 August).


Alex Brianson and Philomena Murray: “Awkward States in Regional Integration: A Comparative Framework”, UACES Annual Conference, Bilbao (September).

Philomena Murray and Alex Brianson: “Awkward States in Regional Integration: Towards a Comparative Framework for Evaluation”, Comparative Regional Integration Seminar Series, EUI Global Governance Programme, European University Institute, Florence (30 September).


Luk Van Langenhove: “The UN and the EU, Partners in Developing Multi-Level Security Governance?”, Networked World Conference, Zurich (6-7 November).


Philomena Murray: “Australia and the EU: From troubled relations to strategic engagement?”, National Symposium on Australia’s Relationship with the European Union: Towards a New Framework for Cooperation, School of Social and Political Sciences & EU Centre on Shared Complex Challenge, University of Melbourne (16-17 November).


1 Strengthening the Global Peacebuilding Architecture through Chapter VIII

This study sought to contribute to the debate on strengthening the global peacebuilding architecture by improving the cooperation between the UN and regional organisations, as well as civil society organisations, in the areas of conflict prevention and peacebuilding. It intended to formulate a number of recommendations aimed at positioning existing, rather bilateral, forms of cooperation between the UN and regional organisations in a broader, global framework. The project was funded by the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflicts (GPPAC) and ran from October 2014 to April 2015.

On 29-30 April, the International Conference on “Strengthening Peace and Security Cooperation towards Democracy and Development” brought together senior representatives from regional organisations, the UN, representatives from CSOs and experts to discuss the role of regional organisations in conflict prevention and peacebuilding and formulate policy recommendations on how to enhance cooperation among the UN, regional organisations and CSOs in the area of peace, security and democracy support. The objectives of the Conference were: (a) to discuss existing mechanisms and initiatives for cooperation between regional organisations the UN and CSOs for conflict prevention and peacebuilding and identify good practices and lessons learned; (b) to explore experiences in translating early warning into preventive actions and the conflict resolution, particularly in recurring crises; (c) to explore experiences in peace-building, including in constitution building processes; and (d) to formulate policy recommendations to strengthen the global peacebuilding architecture through enhanced cooperation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, including the role of different actors in the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The Synthesis Report is available online. This Conference was co-organised by GPPAC, the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (Int.IDEA), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and UNU-CRIS.

2 Science Diplomacy: The Role of Scientific Networks in Inter-Regional Relations

UNU-CRIS and the Joint Institute for Innovation Policy (JIIP) jointly organised the workshop on “Science Diplomacy: The Role of Scientific Networks in Inter-Regional Relations” in Brussels on 26 February 2015.

This one-day workshop took stock on the role of science diplomacy as a foreign policy tool, the diversity of objectives it serves and the variety of forms it may take. It also examined the actual and potential role of science networks in fostering inter-regional dialogue and cooperation. Special attention went to the European Union as an actor that promotes science diplomacy activities.

The workshop was organised in the framework of the EU-funded Global Re-ordering: Evolution through European Networks (GR:EEN) research project and linked the topic of science diplomacy to the GR:EEN research results on regional leadership and transnational policy networks.
3 Value Chains: Global or Regional?

UNU-CRIS co-organised the workshop on "Value Chains: Global or Regional?" that took place in Paris on 23 April 2015. The workshop aimed to offer new insights on the role of global value chains (GVCs) in shaping the world economy, with particular reference to their linkages with regional integration policies. The event was a joint organisation of the Italian Trade Agency (ITA), the OECD, the GRESI Network and UNU-CRIS. It took stock of recent research of these organisations as well as other international institutions, research centres and universities.

The basic issue addressed by the workshop concerned the actual geographic scope of value chains; empirical evidence tends to show that global value chains show a strong regional character. Cross-border interactions among firms are often limited in their geographic spread and fail to reach the world scale that is implicit in the discourse about ‘global’ value chains. In many cases, various factors, including preferential trade agreements and distance-related trade costs, tend to favour the regionalisation of value chains. In particular, even if final products may reach global markets, the underlying flows of intermediate goods and services tend to be concentrated in a limited group of countries, often belonging to the same region.

The resulting distribution of production activities across countries raises important policy issues at various levels. Domestic firms differ in their ability to participate effectively in global/regional value chains; their capabilities may be affected by different kinds of regional/national policies and structural reforms. Regional integration agreements may influence significantly the location of firms, the smooth circulation of goods and services within value chains, and their external competitiveness. Multilateral trade and investment regimes may prevent the risk that national and regional policies aimed at stimulating or reinforcing value chains translate into unnecessary distortions in the functioning of international markets.

This workshop intended to foster policy dialogue on measures aimed at enhancing the benefits from international production. In particular, it promoted the exchange of experiences about participation in global/regional value chains, in order to improve the design and implementation of trade and investment policies, and measures aimed at promoting the creation and diffusion of technological and organisational knowledge.

4 Other


• Pedro Caldentey: Keynote Speech, Inter-sectoral cooperation on rural development in SICA regional policies, 3rd Regional Congress on Rural Territorial Development, Guatemalan Government and Central American integration System, Antigua Guatemala (24 November).


• Luk Van Langenhove: Discussant, High-level roundtable on The State of Europe 2015: Addressing Europe’s Crises – Policy Crossroads, Brussels (22 October).
TEACHING, TRAINING AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

The UNU-CRIS capacity-building activities are mainly aimed at enhancing human resources and strengthening institution-building for regional integration in developing countries. This implies human capacity-building, mainly through teaching for higher university programmes that involve students from developing or transition countries, and institutional capacity-building through training of public officials. The aim is to raise awareness of the potential beneficial effects of regional integration with a view to incorporating regional integration in national development strategies of developing countries, but also to warn against the related challenges, such as those linked to policy implementation. All capacity-building oriented activities of UNU-CRIS are based upon the principles and guidelines of the UNU system.

1 Master of Science in Public Policy and Human Development

The Master of Science in Public Policy and Human Development (MPP) is jointly organised by Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGSoG) and the United Nations University – Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT). It aims to prepare its students to actively participate in the policy process, as policy designers or analysts, as civil servants or academics. To achieve this goal, it emphasises the connection between public policy and decision-making processes, or more specifically, the effectiveness and efficiency of governance. Students are equipped with a variety of skills, tools and knowledge, which enable them to work as policy designers and policy analysts.

The MPP programme combines a joint semester and a specialisation semester with Master’s thesis into a one-year full-time study. The first semester consists of six intensive courses that aim to bring all students to the same high level of knowledge and skills, the focus being on theories and practices of governance and policy analysis. As for the second semester, it consists of six specialisations, including the specialised course on “Regional Integration and Multi-Level Governance” (RIMLG), which is organised by UNU-CRIS. The UNU-CRIS specialisation has been offered since 2013, with an annual enrolment rate of 10 to 15 students. The students’ evaluations are very positive overall. Besides the teaching component, UNU-CRIS also offers MPP students the possibility to undertake an internship and/or write their master’s thesis in Bruges. In 2015, one student interned at UNU-CRIS and successfully defended his thesis thereafter.

2 Globalisation, the EU and Multilateralism PhD School (GEM)

The Erasmus Mundus Joint Doctorate on “Globalisation, the EU, and Multilateralism” (EMJD-GEM) is a doctoral programme funded by the European Commission. The GEM PhD School aims to foster first-rate interdisciplinary doctoral research in Europe on common policy and societal challenges facing the current global system, and seeks to answer a growing call for international doctoral programmes characterised by excellence, interdisciplinarity and a global reach. This integrated transnational doctoral research and training programme leads to a double degree upon completion of a jointly supervised doctoral dissertation.

The GEM PhD School brings together a unique set of nine leading research institutions from across the globe. Under the stewardship of the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), the programme involves the Fudan University, LUISS, University of Genève, the University of Warwick and Waseda University. The consortium is supported by three distinguished associated institutions, namely Boston University,
ITAM and UNU-CRIS. Being an associated institution, UNU-CRIS offers GEM PhD candidates in their third year the possibility to undertake a short stay with an eye on furthering their research. On 4-7 February, the annual GEM Board of Directors’ meeting assessed the progress of the PhD candidates enrolled in the programme.

3 **Doctoral School on Latin American, European and Comparative Regionalism**

The fourth edition of the Doctoral Summer School on “Latin American, European and Comparative Regionalism” was held from 6 to 10 July in Quito, Ecuador. This one-week summer school brought together a group of PhD students and young researchers for a series of lectures held by leading senior academics in the field of Latin American, European and Comparative Regionalism and to discuss their research projects in tutorial sessions. The target audience is doctoral students dealing with Latin American Regionalism or Comparative Regionalism from different social science sub-disciplines and at various stages of their research projects. The school was co-organised by UNU-CRIS and the Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar (UASB), in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Latin American Trade Network (LATN), the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA), and the Universidad de Puerto Rico. The partner institutions intend to repeat this successful undertaking in 2016.

4 **Traineeship and Internship Programme**

UNU-CRIS offers students with an interest and background in regional integration studies the opportunity to take part in the activities of the Institute. The research traineeship and internship programme is intended for undergraduate and graduate students, respectively.

Trainees contribute to the activities undertaken under the research programme Monitoring and Assessing Regional Integration and are supervised by the head of this programme. Their research project consists in updating the RIKS platform, which provides direct access to information and data on regional integration processes worldwide. They may also be requested to assist in administrative or organisational tasks.

Research interns take part in the activities of the research programme for which they applied. Their duties involve research assignments related to ongoing research projects and activities based on the needs of their supervisor. The latter provide interns with guidance and advice during the internship. Besides, two communication interns supported the development of a communication strategy for UNU-CRIS thanks to financial contributions provided by Flanders Trainee Programme.

Trainees and interns are provided with office space, computer facilities and access to the library and the restaurant of the College of Europe. They are also welcome to take part in seminars, workshops, conferences and other events organised by UNU-CRIS, including informal briefings and roundtable discussions. In 2015, UNU-CRIS hosted four trainees and 20 interns.

5 **Visiting Researchers**

UNU-CRIS offers doctoral researchers, academics, professors and other professionals with a background in regional integration the opportunity to undertake a research period in Bruges. Visiting researchers are “scholars in residence”. They conduct their own research projects on topics related to the research programmes of the Institute. These projects are selected for their interdisciplinary, comparative and future-oriented approach, and for their relevance in terms of policy-making in regional integration. Visiting researchers finally are expected to contribute to the research activities of UNU-CRIS and to take part in seminars, workshops, conferences and other events, including informal briefings and roundtable discussions. In 2015, UNU-CRIS hosted five visiting researchers.
6 UNU-CRIS Research Brunches

The Research Brunch initiative was launched in November 2010. These seminars, which are held once a month, provide a platform for informal dialogue among UNU-CRIS permanent researchers, trainees, interns and visiting scholars. Young researchers are invited to present their incipient research for early guidance or the final findings of their project before the submission of their work. They thereby test their ideas in front of an audience and receive feedback and advice from their peers.

These brunches importantly contribute to fostering the internal dynamics of the Institute, be it from an academic or a social point of view. They strengthen the multidisciplinariness of the research performed thanks to comments from researchers working in other fields and highlight synergies among the various researchers’ interests and foci.

7 Other

In December, UNU-CRIS research fellow Stephen Kingah gave a keynote address at a training organised by the Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa (AWEPA) and the Parliament of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Nigeria.
ONLINE PRESENCE

1 Facebook

The UNU-CRIS Facebook page has been a genuine success since its creation in July 2013. At the beginning of 2014, the page had already been liked by 363 people. By the end of 2014, the number had increased to 746, and 2015 was closed with 1287 followers. An increase of 72.5% compared to the year before. Demographic analyses demonstrate that 40% of the followers are female, 58% are male and 2% is unknown (this number could include organisations). The 25-34 age group is the most prone to consult our Facebook page, and most of the followers are residing in Belgium.

Figure 1. Total Facebook Followers

Figure 2. Age and Gender Distribution of Facebook Followers
2 Twitter
The UNU-CRIS Twitter account was created in July 2012. At the end of 2015, the page featured about 450 tweets. The number of followers rose from 275 at the end of 2014 to 368 at the end of 2015; an increase of 34%. Followers include the Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, Palgrave Politics, the UN Chronicle, the Institute of Latin American Studies, the Institute of Development Policy and Management (University of Antwerp), Ashgate Politics, the Center for UN and Global Governance Studies, The International Environmental Research Center, GPPAC, UNU-FLORES (Dresden), UNU-GCM (Barcelona), UNU-IIGH (Kuala Lumpur), UNU-MERIT (Maastricht), UNU-WIDER (Helsinki), UNU Office at UNESCO, UNU Press, and many more.

3 LinkedIn
The United Nations University - CRIS LinkedIn page was created in May 2013 and had 242 followers by the end of 2014. At the end of 2015, the number of followers grew by 58% to 382. The page provides a brief description of the Institute and provides a link to the UNU-CRIS website for further information. Most of the followers have a senior position, have a research function and come from an institute of higher education.
4 ResearchGate and Academia.edu

These two social networking platforms for academics and scientists are used by UNU-CRIS researchers to share their research, monitor its popularity and follow the research of others in specific fields. The publications available on these websites can be consulted without charge, which increases their accessibility and, consequently, contributes to the dissemination of our research findings.
5 **RIKS**

The online platform RIKS (Regional Integration Knowledge System) was able to attract 2,255 users in 2015. The average duration of a visit lasted for almost 3 minutes.

![Figure 7. Google Analytics from RIKS](image)

6 **UNU-CRIS website**

A new website for UNU-CRIS was being developed in the course of 2015, to be launched in 2016. Due to technical difficulties, statistics for the website in 2015 could not be retrieved. ([www.cris.unu.edu](http://www.cris.unu.edu))

7 **Newsletters**

At the end of 2015, the electronic newsletter of UNU-CRIS was sent to 4,769 subscribers. With 4,510 subscribers at the end of 2014, this means that more than 250 people subscribed in 2015. New subscriptions can easily be made on the UNU-CRIS website, where previous versions of the electronic newsletters are still available.

8 **UNU Jargon Buster Glossary app**

In November 2015, the United Nations University (UNU) Jargon Buster was launched. It is an offline glossary app of social, political and economic terms with instant search and filtered browsing. Available for free on Android and iOS, it features 200 terms with definitions, all cross-referenced with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), plus 250 UN acronyms. Led by UNU-MERIT (the Netherlands), the app gathers knowledge and recommended resources from UNU-CRIS, UNU-GEST (Iceland), UNU-IAS (Japan), and UNU-IIGH (Malaysia).
LOCAL PRESENCE

1 College of Europe

The institutional partnership between UNU-CRIS and the College of Europe takes different forms, among which the UNU-CRIS lectures at the College, the joint edition of the BRIGG working papers, the UNU-CRIS Prize for the best thesis on the EU and other regions, and the reciprocal attendance at events.

In 2015, the compact seminar on “Regions as Emerging Actors in Governance” and the lecture on “Asian Regionalism” were delivered by UNU-CRIS researchers at the College of Europe.

Three Bruges Regional Integration and Global Governance (BRIGG) papers were co-edited by UNU-CRIS and the College of Europe.

2 EUtopia

EUtopia is a think-tank that aims to reflect critically on the future of the European Union. It regularly organises debates and lectures on EU-related topics in Bruges. UNU-CRIS director Luk Van Langenhove is a member of this organisation and occasionally acts as a lecturer or moderator.

On 29 October, Luk Van Langenhove moderated the debate on “Is de toekomst aan de Verenigde Steden van Europa?” and on 8 December, he was invited to give a presentation on “Kunnen regio’s de wereld redden?”.

3 Local Dissemination

To ensure the dissemination of the UNU-CRIS findings at a local level, publications are occasionally available in Dutch.

This is the case of the book “De opmars van de regio’s”, which unravels the mechanisms of region-building. The work addresses the questions of how and why regions come into existence; how states and regions interact; and how the rise of regions changes the world order. It provides the reader with a framework to better understand how, in Europe, the integration between Member States and the devolution within the European Member States go hand in hand. The book was presented to a local, Dutch-speaking audience at an ‘Ontbijt(h)koek De Hanze’ on 1 October.

In the same vein, UNU-CRIS have contributed to a number of editions of the Wereldbeeld, the journal of the United Nations Association Flanders (VVN). In particular, several of them contributed articles to the Special issue on “Vrijhandelsakkoorden en de Wereldhandelsorganisatie”. These works contribute to the outreach of the UNU-CRIS findings in Flanders.
# Human Resources

## 1 Resident personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luk Van Langenhove</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Since October 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippe De Lombaerde</td>
<td>Associate Director</td>
<td>Since September 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Léonie Maes</td>
<td>Research Assistant to the Director</td>
<td>Since November 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Kingah</td>
<td>Research Fellow</td>
<td>Since September 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana Amaya</td>
<td>Post-Doctoral Research Fellow</td>
<td>Since May 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lurong Chen</td>
<td>Research Fellow</td>
<td>June 2007 – July 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Baert</td>
<td>Project Researcher</td>
<td>January 2007 – October 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewout Ramon</td>
<td>Project Researcher</td>
<td>October 2013 – August 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pascale Vantorre</td>
<td>Secretary to the Director</td>
<td>Since June 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noël Neven</td>
<td>Financial and Administrative Officer</td>
<td>Since January 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lien Jaques</td>
<td>Management Assistant</td>
<td>Since November 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Keirse</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Since June 2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2 Associate research fellows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Associate since</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fredrik Söderbaum</td>
<td>Associate Senior Research Fellow</td>
<td>April 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xinning Song</td>
<td>Associate Senior Research Fellow</td>
<td>December 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amitav Acharya</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>October 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Deacon</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>September 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Cooper</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>April 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludo Cuyvers</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorenzo Fioramonti</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>May 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luis Jorge Garay</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>October 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaspare Genna</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>February 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lelio Iapadre</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>November 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirk Kenis</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>February 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Maertens</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>October 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obadiah Mallafia</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>February 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Mavrotas</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>February 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard Mazijn</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>January 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgard Moncayo</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>July 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philomena Murray</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>July 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodrigo Tavares</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>December 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Shaw</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>January 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatiana Skripka</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>March 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikki Slocum-Bradley</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>December 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karel Van Hoestenberghe</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>March 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucio Vinhas de Souza</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>October 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Vranckx</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>October 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Warleigh-Lack</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>February 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Woolcock</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>October 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **List of UNU-CRIS trainees, interns and visiting researchers**

### 3.1. Trainees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kelly Pattist</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwenny Vanhoutte</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>20 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megan Debbaut</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>14 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Nonnenberg</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Role of Regions in Global Governance</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2. Interns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Research Programme</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madalina Grigorovici</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>The UN and Regional Public Goods</td>
<td>8 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Gartland</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Role of Regions in Global Governance</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manon Dervin</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>The UN and Regional Public Goods</td>
<td>8 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Yurin</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Role of Regions in Global Governance</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yentl Clijmans</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Monitoring Regionalisation Processes</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoojin Son</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>Role of Regions in Global Governance</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisabetta Ferrarini</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>The UN and Regional Public Goods</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniele Fattibene</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Role of Regions in Global Governance</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate Neyts</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>The UN and Regional Public Goods</td>
<td>8 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wander A. M. Engbers</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>Role of Regions in Global Governance</td>
<td>3.5 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana Gabriela Cruz Alvarez</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>The UN and Regional Public Goods</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Selzer</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Role of Regions in Global Governance</td>
<td>10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lien Desmet</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jania Silva</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Monitoring Regionalisation Processes</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paula Rettl Ferreira Santos</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Austria/ Brazil</td>
<td>Role of Regions in Global Governance</td>
<td>2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlo Manenti</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Role of Regions in Global Governance (Maastricht student)</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>María Borda</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>The UN and Regional Public Goods</td>
<td>2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riccardo Trobbiani</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Monitoring Regionalisation Processes</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandra M. Vida</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Belgium/ USA</td>
<td>Monitoring Regionalisation Processes</td>
<td>4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eva Seiwert</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Role of Regions in Global Governance</td>
<td>8 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3. Visiting Researchers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Research Programme</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anastasia Klimovich</td>
<td>♀</td>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>Role of Regions in Global Governance</td>
<td>7 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michel Levi Coral</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Monitoring Regionalisation Processes</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidetaka Yoshimatsu</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Role of Regions in Global Governance</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurent Pauwels</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Monitoring Regionalisation Processes</td>
<td>2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedro Caldentey</td>
<td>♂</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Monitoring Regionalisation Processes</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>