THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The United Nations University (UNU) is an international community of scholars engaged in research, postgraduate training and the 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, towards 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 graduate training programmes, the University enables 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 garnered from its activities to the United Nations and its agencies, to scholars and to the public, in order to increase the dynamic interactions in the worldwide 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 United Nations and generate new knowledge and ideas. Based in Bruges, UNU-CRIS focuses on the provision of global and regional public goods, and on processes and consequences of intra- and inter-regional integration. The Institute aims to generate policy-relevant knowledge about new patterns of governance and cooperation, and build capacity on a global and regional level. UNU-CRIS acts as a resource for the United Nations system, with strong links to other United Nations bodies dealing with the provision and management of international and regional public goods (www.cris.unu.edu).

The mission of UNU-CRIS is to contribute to generate policy-relevant knowledge about new forms of governance and cooperation on the regional and global level, about patterns of collective action and decision-making.

UNU-CRIS focuses on issues of imminent concern to the United Nations, such as the 2030 Development Agenda and the challenges arising from new and evolving peace, security, economic and environmental developments regionally and globally. On these issues, the Institute will develop solutions based on research on new patterns of collective action and regional and global governance. The Institute endeavors to pair academic excellence with policy-relevant research in these domains.

UNU-CRIS receives its core funding from the Flemish Government and has an alliance with the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) and Ghent University since October 2016. Its offices are located on the second floor of the Episcopal Seminary (Grootseminarie), thanks to the Province of West-Flanders.
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At the very moment of writing these words, in March 2020, the world finds itself in the midst of the COVID-19 crisis. It is impossible not to refer here to a challenge of such magnitude, as we collectively face an unprecedented threat. 2019 will forever be associated with COVID-19, even if it is only hitting the global population hard in 2020. This pandemic, as well as other earlier pandemics like AIDS (caused by HIV) and the swine flu (caused by the H1N1 virus), and epidemics with a more regional reach such as those caused by Zika virus, SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV, invite – or rather, oblige – us to think about the response capacity of our health systems, the adequate levels of intervention, and the need for cross-border cooperation. It is clear by now that the latter is vital to adequately respond to the challenges of spreading infectious diseases that know no borders.

In regions across the globe, heated debates are ongoing on the role, or absence, of regional organisations in addressing this crisis. It is the case in post-Brexit EU where political leaders are exploring – under the pressure of the crisis – new ways to collaborate in an area which is essentially of national competence. In South America, there are ongoing discussions about potentially strengthened roles for Mercosur or the Andean Community in the area of health, or on the need for a South American cooperation mechanism in health to replace the one that existed under UNASUR. In mid-March, on India’s initiative, an emergency fund was created to tackle the health crisis in SAARC. ASEAN senior health officials are gathering to strengthen their collective response. The African Union just launched its Africa Joint Continental Strategy for COVID-19. ECOWAS ministers of health held an emergency meeting to exchange views on a regional response. This unprecedented crisis has brought about an unprecedented response, as similar debates are ongoing in other world regions.

This brings us straight to the core of the work at UNU-CRIS, an institute created within UNU to specifically study how (supra-national) regional governance interacts with local, sub-national, national and global governance and policymaking; what its value added is or could be; which regional public goods are or should be produced; what roles regional organisations are actually playing; and how effective they are in tackling cross-border policy challenges. The current health crisis, with all the questions that it raises for the multi-level organisation of health policies in the future, only underlines the relevance of the work at UNU-CRIS.

Looking back at 2019, the year showed again a rich production of academic journal articles, books, reports, policy briefs, and other academic output on various aspects of regional and multi-level governance, in various policy domains. The topics touched upon by our scholars ranged across disciplines, as much as they did across regions, covering the Sustainable Development Goals, regional climate action, the United Nations Security Council, the crisis of multilateralism, regional economic and investment policy, African migration policy, to name but a few. All the details can be found in this Annual Report.

As part of our response to the COVID-19 epidemic, UNU-CRIS has launched a call to create a global forum for expert analysis on the regional response to the crisis.

Learn more at www.cris.unu.edu/covid19discussion
New doctoral research projects were started on topics such as 'Lobbying for forest justice? Transnational dimensions of forest justice advocacy in the European Union’s (EU’s) Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs)', 'Return in Context: The Impact of community members’ expectations on reintegration processes of returned migrants in Cameroon', and 'The complex dynamics of force and choice: Returnees’ experience and community perceptions in return migration processes', to name a few.

Beyond our publications, in 2019 we organised a range of events aimed at igniting debates, facilitating the sharing of knowledge, and training future generations, many of which were organised or co-organised with our partners, Ghent University and the Vrije Universiteit Brussel. Highlight include our inaugural Summer School, which examined the cooperation between the European Union and the United Nations in Global Governance, the Eighth Doctoral School on Latin American, European and Comparative Regionalism held in Quito, the final conferences of two of our projects, EL-CSID and AMIREG, and outstanding lectures from those at the top of their fields, such as Benedicte Frankinet on the challenges and opportunities facing the UN Security Council, and a celebration of 100 years of the International Labour Organization with its former president Luc Cortebeeck.

Apart from the new PhD Fellows, more new faces were welcomed at UNU-CRIS in the course of 2019. Prof. Samuel Standaert joined the team in October, we welcomed four visiting scholars from Brazil, China, the United States and Nigeria, and 20 interns from all corners of the globe. Additionally, we continued a strong collaboration with our associate research fellows, strengthening our global network.

2019 was also a year of change in the leadership of UNU-CRIS. Prof. Dr. Madeleine Hosli returned to her home university in Leiden in the summer, while Prof. Dr. Luc Soete, former Director of UNU-MERIT and former Rector Magnificus of Maastricht University, took over as director ad interim until the end of the year. I would like to offer my sincere thanks to them both for their contribution to the institution.

Finally, I would like to thank all our stakeholders for their continued support: UNU, under the leadership of Rector Dr. David Malone; the Flemish Government for its financial support; our two Flemish partner universities, Ghent University and the Vrije Universiteit Brussel; the Province of West-Flanders; the City of Bruges; the Universidad Andina - UASB; other funding agencies, policymakers and regionalism scholars with whom we collaborate all over the world.

Philippe De Lombaerde
Director ad interim
March 2020
In 2016, UNU-CRIS relaunched its research programme and operational model and established a close collaborative relationship with Gent University and the Free University of Brussels. This collaboration was further strengthened throughout 2019, in large part due to a greater realignment and integration of the research programme with the partner universities, a strengthened team of researchers, and the focus and drive of the institute’s leadership.

UNU-CRIS acts as a think tank for the UN, linking to UN bodies that deal with regional integration, and partnering with institutes and initiatives around the world concerned with integration and cooperation. A part of the UNU global network of 13 institutes and programs on five continents, its focus on the role of institutions for effective policy implementation across policy areas makes it a node for that network. It can find interlinkages with the many thematic areas of other UNU institutes, whether they be on water (the focus of UNU-INWEH), health (UNU-IIGH), natural resources (UNU-INRA), material fluxes (UNU-FLORES) or environment and human security (UNU-EHS). The Institute pays particular attention to multi-level governance architectures and regional governance in an interdependent world in which national states are no longer in a position to autonomously face policy challenges that are often cross-border. While the work at UNU-CRIS connects with several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it contributes particularly to SDG16 to provide policy relevant research to “…build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”.

In January 2020, Dr Philippe De Lombaerde became Director ad interim of UNU-CRIS, and has continued the strong commitment to consolidate the current research programmes as well as fostering greater collaboration with the Institute’s partner universities. I am confident that Dr. De Lombaerde’s experience and expertise, including his deep understanding and knowledge of UNU-CRIS acquired when he was the Institute’s Associate Director (2008–2016), and coupled with the continued strong support and cooperation of our partner institutes, will lead to continued positive results for the Institute and enhance its profile in the heart of Europe and beyond.

David M. Malone
Rector, United Nations University
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations
The multi-disciplinary research focus of UNU-CRIS, regional governance both at supra-national and sub-national level, does not just fit well UNU-CRIS’s location in the region of Flanders in Belgium, it also builds on the close partnership with Ghent University (UGent) and the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) - UGent, the Flemish university most closely located to UNU-CRIS’s location in nearby Bruges, and the VUB, located in the capital of the European Union: the most integrated supra-national region in the world.

The current research programme of UNU-CRIS was established in 2016 in close collaboration with both the UGent and the VUB and focuses on the provision of regional and global public goods, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and on emerging forms of regional and global governance that seek to effectively address these challenges. These research themes are of mutual interest to policy makers at various levels of governance. They have, if anything, increased in importance, following the competing tensions between integration and disintegration; centralization and fragmentation.

Throughout 2019, the collaboration between UNU-CRIS, UGent and VUB has been reassessed, leading to a regenerated, more closely integrated research programme with both partner universities, and a common organisational structure based on trust and confidence in the director of the institute. At the same time, both universities have expressed their strong commitment to UNU-CRIS and their willingness to input additional personnel into UNU-CRIS. The study of globalisation and regionalisation patterns, the gaps in multi-level governance in addressing some of the most urgent SDGs, the role of regional public goods, and regional institution-building represent research themes and areas of mutual interest to UNU-CRIS and both UGent and the VUB.

The research expertise available at the two partner universities, such as at the various faculties of the UGent working on aspects of regional and global governance, or at the Institute for European Studies of the VUB, provide a rich and diversified pool of talent which, pulled together in an inter-disciplinary way, will enable UNU-CRIS to remain and strengthen its position as the unique UN research institute on multi-level governance.

Joint Message from the Rectors of Ghent University and the Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Rik Van de Walle
Rector, Ghent University

Caroline Pauwels
Rector, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

UNU-CRIS has an exquisite home in Bruges and can easily be connected to the social context of West Flanders. The reach is international. It greatly benefits West Flanders that UNU-CRIS is housed in our province. The internationally renowned educational institution of the United Nations is setting the tone and leading. This gives an inspiring radiation for the large area.

The international researchers reside in the heart of Europe, close to the North Sea. It is good to stay in West Flanders. West Flanders is the province of the good life and of intelligent entrepreneurship.

I am proud that our province houses UNU-CRIS.

Message from the Governor of West Flanders

Carl Decaluwé
Governor, Province of West Flanders
Unique Insights

Megan Richards, Director of Energy Policy at DG Energy of the European Commission, presenting at the UNU-CRIS Summer School in Brussels
Challenges and Opportunities for the UN Security Council

An Exclusive Lecture from Baroness Bénédicte Frankinet, Former Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations

As of the 1st of January 2019, Belgium began its two-year term in the United Nations Security Council, the sixth occasion in which it was elected a non-permanent representative of the body set up to maintain international peace and security.

It took its seat at the table during a period of global turbulence - war rages in Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, and Ukraine, to name but a few, tensions between the United States and Iran threaten to boil over across the entire Middle-East region, a presidential crisis erupted in Venezuela, and insurgencies blaze across many nations throughout Africa. Belgium’s mandate will no doubt be a period full of challenges and opportunities, not only for itself, but for the Security Council as a whole.

To better identify where these challenges and opportunities lie in the coming years, UNU-CRIS invited Baroness Bénédicte Frankinet, former Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations, to impart her wisdom and experience in answering these questions, reflecting on her role in Belgium’s appointment to the Security Council, her time in New York more generally, and what steps the Security Council can take to increase its effectiveness during a moment in history where it is greatly needed.

The greatest opportunities for the Council, according to Ms. Frankinet, lie in addressing two of its main challenges - a difficulty in acting together to find solutions and the current composition of the Council.

The former, she argued, was a product of differing interpretations of the Council’s charter, resulting in a split in the five permanent council members on what role the Council should play, and what it is allowed to do.

The latter of the two challenges, while not affecting its daily functioning, affects the perception of the legitimacy of the Council. Africa and Latin America are not represented with a permanent seat at the table. Some countries which have evolved in major political or economic powers feel as though they also deserve a permanent seat on the Council, and a review of its composition is essential for the relevance of the Council in the long-term.

One area of success, she added, has been the improved informal processes that take place in the corridors of the UN, which allow for progress that would otherwise stall at the round table. If this goodwill could be carried over to the formal settings, there would be a much greater scope for the cooperation required of the body entrusted with maintaining global peace and security.

Her lecture ended on a positive note - if countries continue to invest in the Council, and its issues are addressed, it can be a truly representative body for global good.

“There is a pervasive impression that the present composition of the security council does not reflect today’s geopolitical realities.”
Above: Baroness Bénédicte Frankinet at UNU-CRIS
100 Years of the ILO: Has the Organisation Made a Difference?

An Exclusive Lecture from Luc Cortebeeck, Former President of the International Labour Organization

Founded in the ashes of the First World War as part of the Treaty of Versailles, the ILO was created to pursue a vision based on the premise that universal, lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice.

The tripartite organisation, the only one of its kind, brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers in its executive bodies of its 187 Member States, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.

To celebrate the 100th anniversary of the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNU-CRIS invited Luc Cortebeeck to deliver a lecture reflecting on the ILO’s history and its impact in the fight for social justice.

Mr. Cortebeeck was President of the International Labour Organization from 2017 to 2018, after serving as Vice-President of the ILO Governing Body for six years. Mr. Cortebeeck has a long and distinguished history in the trade union movement, both within Belgium, having previously served as National President of the ACV (Algemeen Christelijk Vakverbond or General Christian Trade Union), and internationally.

In an insightful lecture drawing upon his 20 years’ experience with, and in, the ILO, he evaluated the work of the organisation since its inception 100 years ago. He touched upon the organisation's key moments, such as the Declaration of Philadelphia, adopted in 1944 and later incorporated in the Constitution of the ILO, which was the first international instrument to articulate the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

Reflecting on the organisation’s history and his own career fighting for social justice, one key point was his conviction that belief in the cause was universal:

“In every government and in every regime, my experience tells me that there are people who want to do good and want to work with you.”
Child Protection in Emergencies

Caring for the Most Vulnerable, at Their Most Vulnerable

Nearly 50 million children have been uprooted from their homes due to violence, poverty or natural disasters. Protracted conflicts, such as in the DRC, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen, refugee crises and an unprecedented number of cholera outbreaks, particularly in conflict-affected countries, have separated children from their families and communities, deprived them from decent education and healthcare and put them at risk of being subject to physical and sexual violence, exploitation and recruitment to armed forces or armed groups. These risks require effective and sustainable solutions to provide both short and long-term protection to children.

To give this most urgent of topics a platform, we brought together for a workshop key actors from United Nations agencies, including Sandie Blanchet, Director of the UNICEF Office for Relations with the EU office, and international NGOs, committed to delivering protection to children in emergencies across the globe, as well as representatives of the academic community and EU institutions.
Women in Conflict and Emergencies
Lessons Learned and the Way Forward

Gender is still a matter of crucial importance, in both 'normal times' as well as in the context of conflict situations and emergencies. Though both women and men are part of the same society, it does not mean they possess equal rights and opportunities. Conflict and emergencies also affect men, but the consequences can be gender-specific.

Disasters and conflicts are likely to intensify pre-existing gender inequality, making women especially vulnerable. For example, there is a disproportionate death toll among women, children, and youth during disasters. Notable examples of this phenomenon are the 2004 Tsunami in India, in which three times more females died than males and the 1991 cyclone in Bangladesh, in which 90 percent of the casualties were women. Furthermore, as a result of emergencies and conflict situations, women also tend to be more vulnerable to physical and sexual violence.

To celebrate International Women's Day and to raise awareness of women's challenges in conflict situations and emergencies and to offer a platform to discuss best practices from the field, we invited academics, practitioners, students and representatives of civil society together for a workshop in Bruges.

Connecting Ideas
Our New Blog Series Aiming to Better Understand the Interconnected World We Live In

Knowledge is nothing if not shared. To help facilitate ideas, research, experiences and opinions, we launched a new blog series in 2019, with the aim of connecting our global community.

Covering topics such as Brexit, the Amazon fires, the US-China trade war, sub-national regions and cities in the multilateral arena and the EU’s return migration policy, Connecting Ideas provided a forum for both UNU-CRIS and external researchers to share their expertise, and for our community to get an inside take on some of the most crucial issues of our time.

To take a look at the contributions so far, or if you have some you would like to share, visit: www.cris.unu.edu/connecting-ideas-blog
Shaping the Discussion

Stefan Maier, Senior Policy Officer, UNHCR Regional Representation for EU Affairs, presenting at the UNU-CRIS Summer School in Brussels
Cultural and science diplomacy have played an increasing role in the European diplomatic story in recent years, and the European Union (EU) has made a major start articulating the relevance of cultural and science for its external relations.

To tackle the question of how the EU could enhance its external relations through the use of cultural diplomacy, science diplomacy and international cultural relations, the European Commission funded Horizon 2020 project - European Leadership in Cultural, Science and Innovation Diplomacy (EL-CSID) - between March 2016 and February 2019. The project, which was coordinated by the VUB, brought together nine partners from Europe and beyond, including UNU-CRIS, and was the first time that the scientific community had been invited by the European Commission to bring in a social sciences perspective to the issues of science and cultural diplomacy.

To present its findings, the project held a final conference titled 'Against the Tide of Nationalism: EU Cultural, Science and Innovation Diplomacy' in Brussels in February, which brought together the project partners, representatives from the EEAS, academics and other policymakers, to hear the final research outcomes and policy recommendations of the project.

Read the final report at www.el-csid.eu/reports
African Migration: Root Causes and Regulatory Dynamics

Providing Alternative Viewpoints to a Timely Issue

Discussing EU-African cooperation on migration most often happens from a Eurocentric perspective, emphasising the EU’s core interest of having orderly and managed migration. But what do African states want in the migration field? What are their interests and positions vis-à-vis the EU’s agenda?

Our project ‘African Migration: Root Causes and Regulatory Dynamics (AMIREG)’ explored these questions. Building upon extensive field-work and numerous interviews conducted in Ghana and Senegal, it presented a key study on what drives African actors and African migration.

To mark the end of the project, we held a policy forum to present and discuss the key findings with African policymakers, academics and civil society representatives at UNU-CRIS in April.

Want to know more? The AMIREG project delivered two policy briefs:

The International Organization for Migration in West Africa: Why Its Role is Getting More Contested
Florian Trauner, Leonie Jegen, Ilke Adam and Christof Roos

West African Interests in (EU) Migration Policy
Ilke Adam, Florian Trauner, Leonie Jegen and Christof Roos

Read them now on our website: www.cris.unu.edu/publications

Above: Ilse Ruyssen presenting at the AMIREG Policy Forum
Responding effectively to the large-scale movement of peoples has become one of the greatest challenges of our time. The changing patterns and visibility of the numbers of people seeking refuge as well as better lives and opportunities across borders have all profoundly impacted the global political environment.

The Scaling Fences: Voices of Irregular African Migrants to Europe report aims to contribute to a better understanding of the relationship between migration and development. It presents the results of an extensive study exploring the perspectives and experiences of 1970 individuals who migrated through irregular routes from Africa to Europe, originating from 39 African countries.

UNU-CRIS was chosen as the academic partner for the launch of the report in Brussels at the Institute for European Studies. Following the opening remarks by Ilke Adam and words from Ahunna Eziakonwa, Director of UNDP Africa and Mohamed Yahya, Resident Representative of UNDP Nigeria, a panel of academics led by UNU-CRIS Assistant Professor Ine Lietaert discussed the findings of the report and held a lively and insightful interactive discussion with the audience. Highlights of the report included:

- 58% of respondents were either earning (49%) or in school (9%) at the time of their departure. For a majority of those earning, income appears to have been competitive in the national context.
- For 66% of respondents earning, or the prospect of earning, was not a factor that constrained the decision to migrate.
- 62% of respondents felt they had been treated unfairly by their governments, with many pointing to ethnicity and political views as reasons for perception of unfair treatment.
- 77% felt that their voice was unheard or that their country’s political system provided no opportunity through which to exert influence on government.
- 70% indicated that they wanted to live permanently in Europe, while 15% said they did not, and the remaining 15% were not sure or did not know.
- 67% of those who did not want to stay permanently in Europe said their communities would be happy if they returned, compared to 41% of those who did want to live permanently in Europe.
Tax and Development
The Link between International Taxation, OECD-G20, the Base Erosion Profit Shifting Project and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

The OECD-G20 project on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS), if fully implemented, would lead to the largest reform of the international tax architecture in decades. The BEPS project aims to ensure that multinationals pay their taxes in the jurisdictions where they create value and where their economic activity takes place. When it is fully implemented, it will substantially alter the global governance architecture for taxation.

Following their publication in the UNU-CRIS Working Paper Series on the subject, Irma Johanna Mosquera Valderrama, Dries Lesage and Wouter Lips organised a workshop in January to address the link between international taxation, the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project (BEPS), the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy (MTRS) concept. The workshop was attended by notable guests including Michael Lennard, Chief of International Tax Cooperation and Trade in the Financing for Development Office (FfDO) of the United Nations, Lise Johnson, head of Investment Law and Policy at the Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment, and representatives of the European Commission (TAXUD and DEVCO), the IMF, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the African Tax Administration Forum.

This workshop, through its interdisciplinary mix of expertise in tax law, international political economy, global governance and international relations, aimed to identify a proper framework to determine how the tax and development link can be addressed and evaluated, and how countries and governments could reinforce this link in light of the current and future initiatives in international tax law making. A secondary goal was to elaborate on a reference and evaluation framework for multilateral cooperation on tax and development, designed to strengthen the revenue system of developing countries.

The workshop resulted in a book to be published in 2020.
Above: Senior Associate Research Fellow and Founding Director Luk Van Langenhove representing VUB Rector Caroline Pauwels at the EUTOPIA launch in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Right: PhD Fellow Domenico Valenza giving a guest lecture on the cultural dimension of EU-Russia cooperation at Moscow State University.

Below: Assistant Professor Ine Lietaert presenting at the ‘Voorbij Terugkeer’ (Beyond Return) conference organised by Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen.

Below: Associate Project Leader Fabienne Bossuyt delivering the concluding statement at the first EU-Central Asia Forum in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.

PHOTO: EUROPEAN UNION IN KYRGYZSTAN

PHOTO: ERIK DUINSLAEGER
Left: Associate Project Leader Jan Orbie at the Universiteit Van Vlaanderen’s event ‘Is It Worthwhile Buying Fairtrade?’

PHOTO: UNIVERSITEIT VAN VLAANDEREN

Right: Associate Project Leader Jamal Shahin at the JPI Urban Europe Policy Conference in Brussels.

PHOTO: MICHAEL CHIA


PHOTO: ZAZA NIKOLOZISHVILI

Above: Associate Senior Research Fellow and now Director a.i. Philippe De Lombaerde at the UN ESCWA Regional Training Workshop on Measuring, Monitoring and Evaluating Regional Integration Performance in Rabat, Morocco.

PHOTO: UN ESCWA
Training the Next Generation

Professor Glenn Rayp, UNU-CRIS Research Fellow, presenting at the UNU-CRIS Summer School in Bruges
At a time in which multilateralism is under increasing strain, the need for cooperation between the world’s prominent multilateral organisation, the United Nations, and one the world’s most prominent regional organisations, the European Union, is essential to ward off the illiberal and nationalist threats. This begs the question - how do these two bodies operate in the global sphere, and where lie the synergies and challenges to coordination?

This was at the heart of the inaugural UNU-CRIS Summer School. Bringing together promising students and future leaders from across six continents with some of the foremost experts in their fields, and practitioners with deep and vast experience on the ground, the UNU-CRIS Summer School examined the EU-UN partnership, different aspects of their cooperation, and the future of one of the most important relationships on the global stage.

Held from June 17-28 in both Bruges and Brussels, the comprehensive two-week programme included a mixture of lectures, workshops, panel debates, Q&A sessions and a two-day simulation game on the EU migration crisis.

Speakers included Karel De Gucht, Former Belgian Minister Foreign Affairs and Former European Commissioner for Trade, Barbara Pesce-Monteiro, Director of the UN/UNDP Brussels Representation Office, Karen E. Smith, Professor of International Relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and Megan Richards, Director of Energy Policy in DG Energy at the European Commission.

Taking advantage of its central location and close proximity to numerous sites of historical and contemporary significance, the programme included a visit to Flanders Fields (World War I battlefield) around Ypres and visits to the United Nations Regional Information Centre, the European Parliament and the European Commission.

Learn more at www.cris.unu.edu/summerschool2019
Eighth Doctoral School
on Latin American, European and
Comparative Regionalism

The aim of the Doctoral School is to bring together a group of PhD and other young researchers for a series of lectures by leading senior academics in the field of Latin American, European and Comparative Regionalism, and afford the next generation of researchers the opportunity to discuss and develop their research projects in tutorial sessions.

The Doctoral School lasts for one week. The targeted public are (mainly) doctoral students from all social science sub-disciplines in various stages of their research projects dealing with Latin American, European or Comparative Regionalism. The Doctoral School seeks to establish a network of researchers dealing with regionalism, based at universities all over the Latin American continent and beyond. The Doctoral School is bi-lingual (English-Spanish).

In July 2019, the eighth edition took place in Quito (Ecuador), organised with our partner university, the Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar. Topics that were presented by the PhD students included: Brazilian foreign policy in South America; security governance in the Andean region; regionalism and presidential ideology in Latin America; political economy of Andean Community and Pacific Alliance; Inter-American Court of Human Rights vs European Court of Human Rights; and the Andean Tribunal.

The international crop of speakers included César Montaño Galarza, Claudia Storini, Marco Romero and Sergio Ruiz (UASB), Doreen Montag (Queen Mary University London), Daniela Celleri (IAEN), Maria Mercedes Prado (PUCE), Wolf Grabendorff (FES-ILDIS), Ernesto Vivares, Fredy Rivera, Lester Cabrera and Gustavo Duran (FLACSO), Mathias Valdez Duffau (UTA), Luicy Pedroza (GIGA Hamburg), Matthew Shearer (Inter-American Development Bank) and Philippe De Lombaerde (UNU-CRIS and Neoma BS).
Above: Dirk De fauw, Mayor of Bruges, hosting a reception for students at the historic Bruges City Hall.

Right: Madeleine Hosli delivering one of her two lectures on the opening day of the summer school, which covered the cohesiveness of the United Nations General Assembly and a reflection on the European Union parliamentary elections, held in May.

Above: Reinhilde Bouckaert in the panel Climate and Energy Governance on the Regional and Global Levels.
Above: Karel De Gucht, Former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium and Former European Commissioner for Trade during a Q&A session at the Institute for European Studies in Brussels.

Right: Karen E. Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science delivering her lecture on Challenges to EU-UN Coordination and Peace Missions.

Peacebuilding From the Ground Up

UNU Policymaking Simulation

Continuing a partnership with UNU-MERIT in the Netherlands, UNU-EHS in Germany and UNU-IAS in Japan, UNU-CRIS co-designed and delivered the second edition of the UNU Simulation Game. This two-day event was held in Maastricht and brought together some 50 graduate students from across our unique, global university.

This year the students replicated the work of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (UNPBC) — one of the most interesting and diverse UN bodies for at least two reasons. First, as an intergovernmental advisory body, it provides advice to both the UN Security Council and the General Assembly while supporting long-term peace efforts in countries recovering from conflict. In other words, the Commission can be a bridge between these two key bodies.

By the end of the two days, the outcomes were two very professional and well-thought out documents which, although sketched out in a short time, showed the capacity of UNU students to develop policy solutions to some of the most complex challenges in the world. Overall, the competition gave students an opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge to practical problems and improve their memo-writing, negotiation and presentation skills. Finally, the simulation was a great opportunity for students to interact with peers from across the UNU network and to gain valuable insights into the challenges of policymaking.
Developing Worldviews
A Stop on the Colombian War College's Training Tour

UNU-CRIS welcomed members of the Colombian War College to Bruges as part of its international geostrategic training programme, which focuses on developing integral leaders, strategists, managers, and operational commanders.

The group included the Chief of Staff of the Colombian Army Air Assault Division (NATO OF-6), two Colonels (NATO OF-5) and a majority of soon-to-be OF-4 ranked officers.

The visit was part of the European leg of the War College’s Staff Course, with UNU-CRIS chosen as one of the institutions that could broaden their understanding of the global due to its research and capacity development in support of the UN’s universal goals, and its evaluation of regional integration worldwide.

The group was welcomed to UNU-CRIS by Special Advisor to the Director, Anthony Antoine, who outlined the work of UNU-CRIS and that of the United Nations and the SDGs. This was followed by a lecture from Luis Simon, Research Professor of International Security at the Institute for European Studies, which presented a comprehensive analysis of Europe’s place in the global geopolitical competition between the United States and China. A lively back and forth followed, as the officers took their chance to learn from a leading authority on the subject.

Above: Luis Simon addressing the officers, outlining the global geopolitical landscape.
Engaging with Society

Rory Johnson, Grant Acquisition Officer, at the UN Day Flanders at the Flemish Parliament in Brussels
The Next Generation
Covering the SDGs and the work of UNU-CRIS with some of Bruges’ brightest young minds

As part of our commitment to informing, training and guiding the next generation, UNU-CRIS was active in the local secondary and tertiary school system in Bruges in 2019.

Our researchers and staff visited both the Koninklijk Atheneum and HOWEST, giving presentations on the SDGs, our work, and the role of the UN in, among other topics, the global climate debate.

United as One
Demonstrating How We Contributes to Work of the Broader UN at the UN Day Flanders

A UNU-CRIS contingent was present at the UN Day Flanders on 21 October, organised by CIFAL Flanders, UNITAR and the United Nations Association Flanders Belgium. The event, which was held in the Flemish Parliament in Brussels, reflected on the progress made on the Sustainable Development Goals in Flanders, and on the challenges facing the United Nations in the coming years.

UNU-CRIS representatives Andrew Dunn, Rory Johnson, Alix Debray and Silvia Alessi manned a stall at the Marketplace, showcasing our research, events, and wider societal and community engagement. The event afforded us the invaluable opportunity to interact not only with interested members of the public, but across agencies as well, which served to foster collaboration and reiterate the underlying message in all of our work - to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.

Lighting the Path
Sharing our Stories to UN Hopefuls

PhD Fellows Alix Debray and Rossella Marino were among the select invited guests at the UNYA Flanders event on how to get involved in the UN system, which took place at the VUB on 3 December.

The sold out event, which was attended by over 100 students from various secondary and tertiary institutions across Belgium, heard stories from early-career professionals working in the UN system about their personal journeys to their current roles, and offered advice for those looking to follow in their footsteps on how to make their dreams a reality.

Given their backgrounds, with Rossella a former UNU-CRIS intern and Alix having previously spent time at UNU-INWEH in Canada, there was a wealth of experience to draw upon, and invaluable insights on how to begin a journey within the UN.

On the Future of Research Funding
What Does Horizon Europe Mean for Society?

Luc Soete was invited to speak at European Partnerships: Impact for Society session during the European Research and Investment Days in Brussels.

The session reflected on the new policy approach, design and priority areas for European Partnerships under Horizon Europe, the European Commission’s next funding and innovation framework.

His message for the audience was clear - having a purpose is vital, and long-term sustainability should be Europe’s purpose.

“Climate truancy has a negative connotation, but these students know very well what they’re on the streets for.” - Anthony Antoine

"The presentations from the UNU-CRIS staff really opened our eyes - it’s now clear just how little we knew about the SDGs."
Left: Luc Soete during the European Partnerships: Impact for Society session at the European Research and Innovation Days.

Below: Rossella Marino and Alix Debray were invited to speak at the United Nations Youth Association Flanders’ ‘How to get involved at the UN?’ session.

Left: Anthony Antoine and Reinhilde Bouckaert gave a lecture at the Koninklijk Atheneum, a local secondary school, covering the SDGs, climate targets and the UN’s role in the climate debate.

Below: Alix Debray presenting her research as part of a UNU-CRIS contingent at HOWEST in Bruges.

Below: The UN Day Flanders brought together the various UN agencies in Flanders at the Flemish Parliament.
UNU-CRIS In the Field

Some of our Experiences from Around the World
Diāna Potjomkina
Georgia

In the spring of 2019, I conducted fieldwork in Georgia, the South Caucasian country that has a deep and comprehensive Free Trade Agreement in force with the EU. According to the agreement, Georgian civil society is supposed to participate in consultations on trade and sustainable development, in particular through the Domestic Advisory Group. So I went to Georgia to understand how this multistakeholder body, established following the EU request and based on EU understanding of consultations, is functioning in the Georgian context. While I had some ideas about what I could find, the reality of the field challenged me to look beyond the expected and shift the focus of my PhD. In particular, I became interested in how social, economic and political inequalities existing in the country reflect on the work of the multistakeholder body, which led me to discover a new theoretical perspective and to pay much greater attention to inclusion / exclusion dynamics.

Elke Verhaeghe
Vietnam

In my PhD, I study the EU’s external forest and timber trade policies. Specifically, I study how the EU governs its timber trade through bilateral Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) with timber exporting countries. Based on multistakeholder dialogues and accompanied by development aid funds, the VPA negotiation and implementation processes entail many different types of actors who differ greatly in terms of power and influence. In April 2019, I went to Vietnam for a month to study dynamics of inclusion and exclusion in the EU-Vietnam VPA process. I interviewed various people participating in the process, from EU officials over the donor community to domestic and international NGOs and private sector associations. Where possible, I asked my respondents to fill in a Qualitative Network Analysis (QNA) network map based on concentric circles to investigate the connections between various types of actors in the process. Overall, I found that, while the EU has intensively promoted the participation by local NGOs is the process, technocratic and economic actors remained the most important actors in the process. Meanwhile, actors resisting the VPA altogether were not taken seriously by either negotiating party.

Chinedu Obi
Nigeria

Together with the Nigerian Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) and IOM Nigeria, I trained some youths to facilitate a sensitization programme in rural schools in Edo State, Nigeria, within the framework of the "Rural information campaign for safe migration" project. The trainings were designed to provide accurate information on the dangers of irregular migration. The most important thing I learnt from this experience was how to engage stakeholders, including politicians, religious leaders, and interest groups, to work together for the success of a project. I also learnt about the differing role of a researcher and a policymaker.
**Selected Academic Journal Articles**

**Talking across Borders: Successful Re-Entry in Different Strands of Re-entry Literature**

**Authors:**
Ine Lietaert and Lore Van Gorp

** Appearing in:**
International Migration

The processes of re-entering a society after an international move have been studied in several fields. In this article, we argue that the existing differences in conceptualizations of a “successful re-entry” for different returning groups are created by particular social, political or theoretical ideas about mobility, which lead to biases in the understanding of re-entry processes and influence support practices for returning groups. A critical analysis of the conceptualization of successful re-entry of two extreme cases of returning people who both play to the interests of institutions that seek successful re-entry, namely returned refugees and asylum seekers on the one hand and repatriates on the other, enables us to bring these assumptions to the fore. Our analysis reveals how the permeation of economic and spatial understanding and the absence of temporal and relational understanding distorts insights into re-entry processes and creates blind spots in support practices for returning populations.

**ASEAN between Globalization and Regionalization**

**Authors:**
Lurong Chen and Philippe De Lombaerde

**Appearing in:**
Asia Pacific Business Review

The purpose of this article is to test the hypothesis that the ‘ASEAN way’ is different from other regional integration schemes, as measured by the relative importance of its de facto regionalization patterns, the importance of its ASEAN+ frameworks, and its globalization-regionalization nexus. A set of indicators using intra- and extra-regional flow data of various sorts are explored and used to compare the ASEAN integration experience with some benchmark cases worldwide. Four aspects are thereby considered: (1) globalization and economic openness, (2) trade liberalization, (3) regional production sharing, and (4) foreign investment promotion.
Intergovernmental Relations on Immigrant Integration in Multi-Level States. A Comparative Assessment

Authors: Ilke Adam and Eve Hepburn

Appearing in: Regional and Federal Studies

The study of intergovernmental relations (IGR) is a classical research area in scholarship on federalism and territorial politics. However, it has largely ignored the relatively new, and recently decentralized area of immigrant integration. The aim of this Special Issue is twofold. First, it aims to analyse how governments in multi-level states coordinate on immigrant integration. Second, it wishes to explain the dynamics that shape the features of intergovernmental relations. In doing so, we focus on four multi-level states; two of which are federal (Belgium and Canada) and two that are decentralized (Italy and Spain). Whilst we engage with the established literature on intergovernmental relations to formulate hypotheses about the nature and dynamics of intergovernmental relations, we also formulate less explored hypotheses. Our overarching argument is that the scholarship on IGR benefits from in-depth comparative case studies comparing IGR not just across countries, but also across policy areas and over time.

"Bushfalling": The Ambiguities of Role Identities Experienced by Self-Sponsored Cameroonian Students in Flanders (Belgium)

Authors: Presca Wanki and Ine Lietaert

Appearing in: Identities: Global Studies in Culture and Power

Educational mobility in Cameroon is not a recent phenomenon, yet through the notion of ‘bushfalling’ - that is, the way international migration is envisioned and constructed in Cameroon - young Cameroonians explore routes to new destination countries for educational migration as a way of fulfilling their dreams of a better future. This article focuses on self-sponsored Anglophone Cameroonian students in Flanders, who combine roles as students, workers and transnational caregivers. Using bushfalling as our analytical lens, we explore the change in understanding bushfalling through the educational route and its implications for transnational family relations. Further, we explore the various ways in which these students negotiate and manipulate the different roles, yet keep the student role identity in the centre, and how this in turn informs their next step in the education-migration trajectory.

The Evolution of the EU’s Development Policy Turning Full Circle

Authors: Julian Bergmann, Sarah Delputte, Niels Keijzer and Joren Verschaeve

Appearing in: European Foreign Affairs Review

Recent European Union (EU) policy discussions emphasize the need to reinforce linkages between the EU’s external policies. This has spurred criticism of the EU’s development policy losing its status as a self-standing policy area, instead being increasingly instrumentalized for broader external action purposes. This article seeks to contextualize and contribute to this debate by means of a long-term analysis of the status of development policy within the EU’s broader external action. More specifically, it analyses how EU development policy has been (re-)framed in key policy documents over time, analysing three distinct periods i.e. (1) the period before the Maastricht Treaty, (2) the period between the Maastricht and Lisbon Treaty and (3) the period from Lisbon onwards. In so doing, we looked at the discursive evolution of three main dimensions that determine its status, namely the underlying motivation of development, the assumed ‘road to development’ and the perspective on policy coherence. The article concludes that recent policy trends represent a ‘return to form’ of EU development policy rather than a new phenomenon.
The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance: Past, Present and Future

Authors: Micha Wiebusch, Chika Charles Aniekwe, Lutz Oette and Stef Vandeginste

Appearing in: Journal of African Law

This article traces a genealogy of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) and examines the charter’s overall implementation. While there has always been a struggle between competing views of how to ensure more or less continental accountability for norms related to democratic governance in Africa, enforcement by the African Union (AU) has definitively become more robust since the ACDEG’s adoption. The article argues that this development is observable in three trends: continental legalization, technocratization and judicialization of politics. It evaluates the growth of normative commitments in the field of democracy, elections and governance and their increasing consolidation into binding legal treaties; explores the increasing reliance on AU technical assistance in the implementation and interpretation of these instruments; and assesses the expanding role of continental and regional judicial bodies in enforcing commitments to democracy. Building upon a better understanding of these trends, the article identifies key contextual factors that will shape the ACDEG’s future implementation.

The ‘ASEAN Way’ and ASEAN’s Development Gap with Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam: A Critical View

Authors: Ludo Cuyvers

Appearing in: Asia Pacific Business Review

The ‘ASEAN Way’, as an approach to interstate relations within ASEAN, is analysed in relation to the ‘reduction of the development gap’ (RDG) with Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV). It is found that convergence of income per capita and development levels of CLMV is only to a limited extend the result of RDG and its pace is too slow. With the help of the Asian Development Bank and other regional and multilateral financial institutions, the development cooperation funds thus assembled, could leverage a multitude of loans and funds from donor organizations and countries, including the EU and its member countries.

When P Stands for Politics. The Role of the EU in the VPAs: A Research Agenda

Authors: Marjolein Derous and Elke Verhaeghe

Appearing in: Forest Policy and Economics

This paper puts forward a research agenda for the study of the Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs). These agreements form the backbone of the European Union’s (EU) external forest governance. The data-driven literature review of the current scholarship on the VPAs shows a preoccupation with either the design of the VPAs or their (adverse) impact. What remains in the margins however is an inquiry into the political characteristics that drive both. More specifically, the politics of the EU continue to be a black box. We propose a research agenda that looks at the VPAs from a political angle with a focus on meaning-making in the VPA processes and on the power of the EU in steering dominant views and interpretations.
EU’s Value-Based Approach in Trade Policy: (Free) Trade for All?

Authors:
Lotte Driegehe and Diana Potjomkina

Appearing in:
Global Affairs

In this paper, we discuss the EU’s value-based approach in trade policies and argue that it is not new, however until now it has not been effective in making sure “trade benefits all”. In recent years, the European Commission explicitly stressed the importance of values in trade, responding to the contestation of EU trade policy. Contrary to what the recent discourse suggests, values have always been part of the EU’s trade policy. Despite the long tradition of value-promotion, however, results have been limited. First, since the mid-nineties, the pursuit of several values in the EU’s trade policy has been subordinated to the primary goal of opening up markets and increasing trade flows. Second, some ramifications inherent to free trade hinder the EU’s ability to actually defend the values it puts forward. This paves way for further contestation of the EU’s external trade.

Labour Standards Provisions in EU Free Trade Agreements: Reflections on the European Commission's Reform Agenda

Authors:
James Harrison, Mirela Barbu, Jan Orbie, et. al

Appearing in:
World Trade Review

Labour standards provisions within the Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) chapters of EU Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) are presented as a key element of the EU’s commitment to a ‘value-based trade agenda’. But criticism of TSD chapters has led the European Commission to commit to improving their implementation and enforcement, creating a critical juncture in the evolution of the EU’s trade-labour linkage. This contribution synthesizes findings from academic studies that have examined the effectiveness of labour standards provisions in EU FTAs. It then considers the reform agenda as presented by the European Commission, and explains how some of the proposals could tackle failures identified. However, it also argues that there are various limitations with the Commission’s current proposals, and outlines how legal obligations and institutional mechanisms created by trade agreements could better be harnessed to improve working conditions and rights at work around the world.

The Role of Regional Health Diplomacy on Data Sharing. The SADC and UNASUR Cases

Authors:
Ana B. Amaya, Stephen Kingah and Philippe De Lombaerde

Appearing in:
Regions & Cohesion

Health governance has become multi-layered as the combined result of decentralization, regional integration and the emergence of new actors nationally and internationally. Whereas this has enhanced the installed capacity for health response worldwide, this complexity also poses serious challenges for health governance, health diplomacy and health policymaking. This article focuses on one of these challenges, namely the organization of statistical information flows at and between governance levels, and the emerging role that regional organizations play therein. Regional to national-level data flows are analyzed with the use of two case studies focusing on UNASUR (Bolivia and Paraguay) and SADC (Swaziland and Zambia). The results of the analysis lead to several policy recommendations at the regional and national levels.
The Inclusive Sustainable Transformation Index

**Authors:**
Justin Yifu Lin, Célestin Monga and Samuel Standaert

**Appearing in:**
Social Indicators Research

In this paper, we put forth an index of Inclusive Sustainable Transformation that captures the extent to which a country has developed a modern industry or services-based economy that at the same time protects the environment and is gender inclusive. This index distinguishes itself from other indicators that track the structural characteristics of the economy by ensuring that the comparisons between countries account for differences in the level of development, in line with New Structural Economics thinking. The index evaluates how well a country scores given its available resources. In addition, by addressing data availability problems using multiple imputation techniques, the index is able to compare performances on a wide range of topics for almost 200 countries over 25 years, including a large group of developing countries that are often left out. In addition to monitoring the progress made towards the establishment of an inclusive and environmentally friendly, modern economy, the index is a useful tool for policy makers and analysts. By decomposing the total score back into its components, it can help identify areas that require additional attention, as well as ‘best practices’ in countries at similar levels of development.

Rethinking Britain’s Role in a Differentiated Europe after Brexit: A Comparative Regionalism Perspective

**Authors:**
Philomena Murray and Alex Brianson

**Appearing in:**
Journal of Common Market Studies

Once outside the EU, the UK will have to develop a new relationship with its former partners in the EU and other pan-European bodies such as NATO, and this will require the UK to re-evaluate its sense of its global and regional importance. We argue in particular that the comparative literature on awkward states in regional integration and regionalism, as well as that on middle powers in international relations, can help us understand the ways in which the UK’s likely future relations with its continental neighbours can be approached and understood. In this article we focus on future UK-EU relations, drawing on Alex Warleigh-Lack’s typology of regionalization processes to develop maximalist and minimalist understandings of how the UK-EU relationship of the future could be structured. We then draw on the literature on middle powers, as well as that devoted to three other awkward states in their respective regions, namely Australia, Japan and Norway, to illustrate how these relationships have worked in practice, and thus how the UK could seek to structure its future regional role.

Managing Security: Reimagining ASEAN’s Regional Role

**Author:**
Philomena Murray

**Appearing in:**
Asian Studies Review

This article examines the prospects for a reimagining of the regional role of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in a period of hegemonic adjustment in Asia. It evaluates the options for ASEAN in a regional space that is being overshadowed by great power influence and rivalry. It considers the prospects for ASEAN to play an effective role, in view of the influence of great powers. The article examines the key drivers, limitations and obstacles to ASEAN’s regionalism. The article offers some comparative considerations with the European Union. A reimagining of regionalism to manage the challenges in the region is required, with a focus on non-traditional security (NTS). Specific challenges that ASEAN might be particularly well positioned to tackle are maritime security, preventive diplomacy and mediation, irregular migration, trafficking in persons, cyber security, counterterrorism, counter violent extremism and transnational crime.
**International Migration, Remittance and Food Security during Food Crises: The Case Study of Nigeria**

**Authors:**
Chinedu Obi Temple, Fabio Bartolini and Marijke D’Haese

**Appearing in:**
Food Security

The paper argues for the need to integrate the linkages between migration, remittances and food crises in the migration-food security literature. Food crises that are exacerbated by erratic climatic changes, violence and other uncertainties are important drivers of international migration. Research on the impact of migration and remittances on food security has grown lately, but it is arguably not comprehensive in its approach. The role of remittances in improving household food security experience during food crises is a vital stream being neglected, and the impact of remittances on food security over a long-term is yet to be studied comprehensively. To fill this gap, we analysed the case study of Nigeria using a World Bank Living Standards dataset, and followed an instrumental variable approach. Our results showed that remittance is valuable in meeting both short and long-term food security, and it is a veritable instrument for meeting household food security during food crises. It is particularly crucial for female-headed households who are more vulnerable to food insecurity. Although it does not significantly improve dietary diversity, households receiving remittances are less likely to adopt unhealthy coping practices such as eating less nutritious food, and less likely to be worried about meeting household food requirements due to lack of money. We conclude that remittances do not only smoothen consumption; it also places households on higher food security equilibrium during food crises.

**Broadening Soft Power in EU-US Relations**

**Authors:**
Simon Schunz, Gilles Scott-Smith and Luk Van Langenhove

**Appearing in:**
European Foreign Affairs Review

This article introduces the research problem and questions guiding the special issue, situating them in the relevant academic context with references to the literature on soft power and its historical and contemporary relevance for the transatlantic relationship. Based on a reconceptualization of the notion of soft power in the context of ‘Transatlantica’, defined as the political and geographical space inhabited by the EU and the US, it provides an overview of the key insights of the research articles and synthesizes the findings emerging from the different policy domains studied in the special issue. It concludes by deriving the broader conceptual insights – in particular an expanded conception of soft power – as well as the normative, policy-relevant implications from these findings.

**Twenty Years of European Central Bank Monetary Policy: A Keynesian and Austrian Perspective**

**Author:**
Ad van Riet

**Appearing in:**
Journal of Economics and Statistics / Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik

This article reviews how the European Central Bank (ECB) implemented its monetary policy for the euro area from 1999 to 2018 from two perspectives. Taking a Keynesian point of view, the euro area economy was beset for a long time by secular stagnation and required the ECB to ensure a protracted period of relatively low interest rates to provide continuous support to aggregate demand at the level of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). By contrast, the Austrian School of Economics argues that the low-interest rate bias of the ECB caused financial excesses and prevented a more rapid reallocation of unviable resources necessary for a sustainable expansion of aggregate supply. Both the Keynesian and the Austrian paradigm appear relevant when examining the monetary and financial aspects of the euro area business cycle and the secular decline of interest rates over the past 20 years. For most of the time, ECB monetary policy was the ‘only game in town’ and the EMU architecture was unable to deliver the balanced macroeconomic and financial policy mix required for a sustainable path of the euro area economy.
Published Books and Edited Volumes

L’Italia nell’economia internazionale: Rapporto ICE - Edizione celebrativa
Authors: Lelio Iapadre, Fabrizio Onida e Marco Saladini
Published by: Italian Trade Agency: Rome

The Evolving Relationship between China, the EU and the USA: A New Global Order?
Editors: Jing Men, Simon Schunz and Duncan Freeman
Published by: Routledge: London

The Palgrave Handbook of Contemporary International Political Economy
Editors: Timothy Shaw, Laura Mahrenbach, Renu Modi, and Xu Yi-Chong
Published by: Palgrave Macmillan: Basingstoke

Development and Sustainable Growth of Mauritius
Editors: Vanessa Tang, Timothy Shaw, and Merle Holden
Published by: Palgrave Macmillan: Cham

The Political Economy of New Regionalisms in the Pacific Rim
Editors: José Briceño-Ruiz and Philippe De Lombaerde
Published by: Routledge: London

The Pacific Alliance in a World of Preferential Trade Agreements. Lessons in Comparative Regionalism
Editors: Pierre Sauvé, Rodrigo Polanco Lazo and Jose Manuel Alvarez-Zárate
Published by: Springer: Dordrecht as part of the UNU Series on Regionalism
Publications in Refereed Journals


Cooper, Andrew. 2019. Internet Gambling and International Political Economy. In *The Palgrave Handbook of...*
Scholarly Output


Academic Presentations at International Conferences (with selection committee) and Invited Lectures


De Lombaerde, Philippe. 2019. Introduction. 8th Doctoral School on Latin American, European and Comparative
Regionalism, UASB and UNU-CRIS, 15 July. Quito.


Glaucia Bernardo. Internationalisation as a Demand: International Epistemic Dialogue of Brazilian International Relations Graduate Courses, 2 July 2019, UNU-CRIS Bruges.

Diego Salama, Inter-Operational Collaboration between UN Peacekeeping Operations in the Middle East: A Field Perspective, 11 October 2019, UNU-CRIS Bruges.
Scholarly Output


Workshop on Tax and Development: The Link between International Taxation, the Base Erosion Profit Shifting Project and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, 14 January 2019, Bruges.

Internal Workshop by Diana Potjomkina: Please Mind the Gap: Expectations and Reality of the EU’s Consultations on Trade Issues, 20 February 2019, UNU-CRIS Bruges.

Women in Conflict and Emergencies: Lessons Learned and the Way Forward, 8 March 2019, UNU-CRIS Bruges.


Vanessa Newby: Qualitative Research Skills Workshop, 19 March 2019, UNU-CRIS Bruges.


Internal Workshop by Madeleine O. Hosli and Glaucia Bernardo: Planning Your Article: Getting Published, 22 May 2019, UNU-CRIS Bruges.


Internal Workshop by Glaucia Bernardo: Planning Your Article: Results, 11 June 2019, UNU-CRIS Bruges.

Internal Workshop by Glaucia Bernardo: Planning Your Article: Discussion and Conclusion, 13 June 2019, UNU-CRIS Bruges.

Presentations for Think-Tanks and Civil Society


Scholarly Output

Public Lectures Focusing on the Work of UNU-CRIS and on Challenges to Regional or Global Governance and Stability

Corteebeck, Luc. 2019. 100 Years of the ILO - Has the Organisation Made a Difference?, 4 April, Bruges.

Working Papers

Scholarly Output


Policy Briefs


# Human Resources

## Staff

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>At UNU-CRIS since</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madeleine Hosli</td>
<td>Director (until July 2019)</td>
<td>June 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luc Soete</td>
<td>Director ad interim (until December 2019)</td>
<td>July 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anthony Antoine</td>
<td>Special Advisor to the Director (since June 2017)</td>
<td>October 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Dunn</td>
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<td>August 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glenn Rayp</td>
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<td>Ine Lietaert</td>
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<td>November 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Standaert</td>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
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<td>Riccardo Trobbiani</td>
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<td>Elke Boers</td>
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<td>Reinhilde Bouckaert</td>
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<td>Elke Verhaeghe</td>
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<td>Sofie Vereyckcen</td>
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<td>Domenico Valenza</td>
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<td>Rossella Marino</td>
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<td>Presca Wanki</td>
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<td>June 2019</td>
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<td>Alina Penkala</td>
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<td>Pascale Vantorre</td>
<td>Management Assistant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noël Neven</td>
<td>Financial and Administrative Officer</td>
<td>January 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rory Johnson</td>
<td>Grant Acquisition Officer (until 31 December 2019)</td>
<td>May 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cristina Macovei</td>
<td>Project Management Advisor (until 31 December 2019)</td>
<td>October 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajsela Masovic</td>
<td>Administrative Assistant</td>
<td>February 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Affiliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Luk Van Langenhove</td>
<td>Associate Senior Research Fellow</td>
<td>Vrije Universiteit Brussel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippe De Lombaerde</td>
<td>Associate Senior Research Fellow</td>
<td>NEOMA Business School Rouen (until 31 December 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fredrik Söderbaum</td>
<td>Associate Senior Research Fellow</td>
<td>University of Gothenburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lelio Iapadre</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>University of L’Aquila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Maertens</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodrigo Tavares</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>Granito Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philomena Murray</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>University of Melbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Kingah</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>Pan African University Institute on Governance and Social Sciences, Yaoundé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludo Cuyvers</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>University of Antwerp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Shaw</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>University of Massachusetts Boston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tatiana Skripka</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>Maastricht University UNU-MERIT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lorenzo Fioramanti</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>University of Pretoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard Mazijn</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>Ghent University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaspare Genna</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>The University of Texas at El Paso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Cooper</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>Centre for Global Cooperation Research University of Waterloo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micha Wiebusch</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>University of Antwerp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana B. Amaya</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>Pace University, New York London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joren Selleslaghs</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>Leiden University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Bradley</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>Université Libre de Bruxelles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad van Riet</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>Tilburg University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan Vandemoortele</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>Formerly UNDP and UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Schunz</td>
<td>Associate Research Fellow</td>
<td>College of Europe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Human Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Home University</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter Claeys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vrije Universiteit Brussel</td>
<td>May 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilse Ruysen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ghent University</td>
<td>June 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilke Adam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vrije Universiteit Brussel</td>
<td>June 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Université Libre de Bruxelles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florian Trauner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vrije Universiteit Brussel</td>
<td>June 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamal Shahin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vrije Universiteit Brussel</td>
<td>December 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan Orbie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ghent University</td>
<td>December 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Delputte</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ghent University</td>
<td>July 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebastian Oberthür</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vrije Universiteit Brussel</td>
<td>July 2018</td>
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</table>

### Visiting Scholars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Home University</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wang Zhi</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Xi’an International Studies University</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susannah Dibble</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Georgetown University</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinedu Obi</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Ghent University and University of Pisa</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucia Bernardo</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>The Federal University of Parana</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara Salomone</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Université Catholique de Louvain</td>
<td>1 year and 7 months</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Interns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>College / University</th>
<th>Academic Programme/Degree</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silvia Alessi</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Queen Mary University of London</td>
<td>Master in International Relations</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filippo Blancato</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>College of Europe, Bruges</td>
<td>Master in International Relations and Diplomacy</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philipp Häntscche</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>University of Groningen</td>
<td>Bachelor in Modern History and International Relations</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekaterina Datsko</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>University of Saint Andrews, Scotland</td>
<td>Master in International Relations</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Human Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>University and Program</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neomy Srikandi</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Gadjah Mada University, Master in Social and Political Sciences</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tareq Helou</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>University of Gothenburg, Master in International Administration and Global Governance</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugo Tai</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>National Taiwan Normal University, Bachelor of Science in East Asian Studies</td>
<td>2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaël Lantmeeters</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Paul Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, Master in International Relations</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luca Menghini</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali Guido Carli, Rome, Master in European Studies</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye Kan</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Xiamen University, Master in International Politics</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunting Wu</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>University of Lisbon, Master in International Relations</td>
<td>1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Lan Mallon</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>The University of Lisbon, Bachelor of Commerce in Economics</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filip Batselé</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, Boston, Master in International Law</td>
<td>4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yasmine Pollet</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Hogeschool West-Vlaanderen, Bachelor in Office Management</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanie Wyckmans</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Hogeschool West-Vlaanderen, Bachelor in Office Management</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleonore Drudi</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>The University of Pavia, Master in World Politics and International Relations</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olga Petrova</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>King’s College, London, Master in Disasters, Adaptation, and Development</td>
<td>3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konstantinos Adamidis</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Northeastern University, Boston, Master in Global Studies and International Relations</td>
<td>2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandi Makubalo</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>University of Zambia, Master in Peace, Leadership and Conflict Resolution</td>
<td>14 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giulia Cau</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Università degli Studi di Cagliari, Master in Modern European and American Languages and Literature - Cultural Cooperation and Mediation</td>
<td>3 months</td>
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