

Peace Report 2014 Europe: Peace Project Over?

While in many member states of the European Union the organized opponents of a united Europe have become increasingly popular, for those outside the EU its attractiveness seems to remain unbroken. Still, a hundred years after the outbreak of the First World War, the Ukraine conflict poses one of the most serious challenges ever to the Peace Project Europe. Will it rise to the challenge? Is this project, which in the internal relations among the member states seems to have overcome war, at all relevant in its policies vis-à-vis Europe's neighborhood?



Cover photo of the Peace Report 2014, LIT Verlag

Since the 1990s, the EU has created a number of new institutions in the field of security policy, has developed further its operational capabilities and has thus taken decisive steps towards shaping its future. However, how do these instruments work? Can the EU contribute to demilitarizing politics and meet the expectations that Alfred Nobel associated with the peace prize accorded in his name? What does it moreover need in terms of operational capabilities for crisis management and crisis prevention so as to pursue its vision beyond the borders of the European continent? How seriously does it take protection against persecution and the respect for human rights at Europe's external borders? How seriously does it take the protection of civil rights as the core of a free and democratic Europe? The Peace Report con-

fronts these questions, takes stock and draws conclusions.

Furthermore, we shed light on the role of religion in violent conflict, on the cyberspace as a novel theatre of war and on current crises beyond Europe. Besides dealing with the conflict-ridden events in the Ukraine, the Peace Report analyses the dramatic developments in Syria, discusses the uncertain future of Afghanistan in the light of the withdrawal of the majority of the international troops, and looks into the stability risks confronting the neighboring Pakistan.

The Peace Report 2014 is a collaborative project of the Protestant Institute for Interdisciplinary Science in Heidelberg (FEST), the Institute for Development and Peace in Duisburg (INEF), the Institute for Peace Research and Security at the University of Hamburg (IFSH), the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF) and the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC). On behalf of the five institutes, it is edited by Ines-Jacqueline Werkner, Janet Kursawe, Margret Johannsen, Bruno Schoch and Marc von Boemcken.

On behalf of FEST, Ines-Jacqueline Werkner acted as this year's editor in charge. The editors, representing the five publishing institutes, presented the yearbook at the Federal Press Conference in Berlin on June 3, 2014. Subsequently they submitted their findings and discussed their recommendations in meetings with members of various committees of the German Bundestag, parliamentary groups and party working teams, as well as with members of the Planning Units of the Foreign Office and the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Other meetings involved NGOs such as Pax Christi and the World Peace Service.

A public event entitled "Putting the peace potential of religions to use", which took place in Berlin's "French Dome" as part of the discourse project of the Protestant Academies of Germany "Serving Peace Worldwide", was one of the highlights of the Peace Report's guest

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performance in the German capital. Andreas Hasenclever, Professor for Peace Research and International Politics at the University of Tübingen and Christoph Strässer MdB, Representative of the Federal Government for Human Rights Politics and Humanitarian Support, and Martin Dutzmann in his capacity of authorized representative of the Protestant Church at the Federal Republic of Germany and at the European Union, discussed, together with the audience the role of religion in violent conflict, focusing on the religious tensions between Christians and Muslims in Nigeria.

A series of five panel discussions organized by the Volkshochschule Basel in cooperation with PRIF that addressed the focal issues of the Peace Report 2014 under the heading "War and Peace. The Political Dimension of Religion" rounded off the touring of the Peace Report before this year's summer break.

The contributions of IFSH to the Peace Report 2014 were written by Hans-Georg Ehrhart, Hendrik Hegemann, Martin Kahl and Götz Neuneck. Margret Johannsen again acted as the editor for IFSH. She also attended to the contributions of this year's guest authors Paul Vallet und Bernhard Rinke.

In September, the Peace Report will go to Brussels for the fifth time. Like in 2012 and 2013, a miniature edition with selected texts in English is being prepared for the audience in the EU's capital. This was made possible through the generously continued sponsorship by the German Foundation for Peace Research (DSF). The translations will also be made available on

<www.friedensgutachten.de>.

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The Man with the Triple Pendulum

The alternative thinker and visionary Hans-Peter Dürr is dead

The IFSH mourns Hans-Peter Dürr, who passed away on 18 May 2014 at the age of 84 in his adopted city Munich. From 1986 to 2007, the world-renowned quantum physicist, natural philosopher and peace activist was a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the IFSH. In this capacity, he sup-



(Photo: Leifiman/ Wikipedia.de)

ported and accompanied the IFSH's work in an outstanding way.

Dürr studied physics in Stuttgart and Berkeley and earned his diploma in 1953. As one of the first young German scientists after the war, he started a doctoral thesis in the United States, which he finished in 1956. Discussions with Edward Teller, his doctoral adviser, who also worked on the hydrogen bomb at the time and who was involved in the disciplinary trials against Robert J. Oppenheimer, elucidated for him the ambivalence of basic research. The horror of Germany's historic guilt under the Nazis led him to Hannah Arendt and induced his later political commitments. As of 1958, Dürr was assistant to Werner Heisenberg, whom he succeeded as director of the Max Planck Institute for Physics and Astrophysics in Munich from 1976 (with a multi-year interruption) until 1992.

In the seventies and eighties of the last century he became known to a wider audience by his public appearances. As a prominent physicist and student of Heisenberg, he became involved in energy and ecology issues and campaigned for an ecological approach to nature. As German Pugwash representative he stood for the political and military detente of the East-West conflict. The main idea of the Russell-Einstein memorandum "to think in a new way" he embodied in an exemplary manner. To encourage and to discuss alternatives was a characteristic of his journalistic works such as his extensive lecturing.

As in the eighties, the SDI plans proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan (vulgo Star Wars) evoked a new phase of the global arms race, Hans-Peter Dürr became a well known critic in the Federal Republic. Especially for this he received the Alternative Nobel Prize (Right Livelihood Award) in 1987. At that same time the bridge was built thematically to the IFSH. Dürr's unwavering commitment to a natural science-based peace research fell on fertile ground here. From 1985 to 1987, Dürr initiated the DFG-funded research project "Stability-oriented security policy" in Starnberg, from which the concept of "Structural Non-attack capability" emerged. This was also a working subject of the IFSH. Based on Dürr's activities as a German member of the Pugwash Council the results were introduced in international workshops and found to some degree their way into the planning staffs of security bureaucracies of the superpowers. In hope of an institutional stabilization of the discussion, if not cooperation, Dürr founded together with Mikhail Gorbachev, Robert McNamara and Horst-Eberhard Richter the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity.

When the Wall came down in 1989, Dürr turned more to social and environmental issues concerning the future of the planet, but also to natural philosophical topics.

His books "The Net of the physicist" and "Spirit and Nature" treat basic natural and insightful philosophical problems. But he reaped hasty accusation of esotericism by some colleagues. In his lectures he inspired the audience by encouraging optimism. To illustrate the unpredictability of nature he often used the experiment of a mobile triple pendulum. For the physicists, he was an uncomfortable thinker, for politics and society on the other hand, an alternative source of ideas and for the youth an inspiring visionary.

When the University of Hamburg applied for the DSF professorship "Natural Science and Peace Research", he played a decisive role. He served as a consultant and an inspirational figure to many civic associations, foundations and thinking circles, as the Global Challenges Network, the Schweisfurth foundation for the development of a culture of sustainability, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, the Club of Rome and the World Future Council. Privately, he was contagiously affable, outgoing, loved a good discussion and was always life-affirming. Legendary are his travels to his home away from home the United States, where he met with friends and intellectuals, but also with native Indians questioning the knowledge of the world, religion, cosmos, spirit and matter. His autobiography "Why everything is at stake" (2009) gives a fascinating insight into his life, his spiritual and political beliefs and his restless, holistic work program. The globalized world needs scientists like Hans-Peter Dürr, to meet the challenges of the future.

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"Gendering a Sustainable Future: Gender, Conflict and Climate Change" International workshop in Collombella, Italy

The second international workshop in the series "Gendering a Sustainable Future: Gender, Conflict and Climate Change" took place on June 10-11, 2014 in the UNESCO villa in Colombella, Italy. It aimed at exploring the nexus between gender, water resources and violent conflict and to build inter- and transdisciplinary knowledge on gender-sensitive conflict analyses in the context of global environmental and climatic change.

Since the 1970s, the "gender & environment" scholarship (encompassing both natural resources – especially water – and, more recently, climate change) has highlighted the role played by gender in determining access to and control over natural resources. Similarly, "gender & conflict" scholars and practitioners have delved into

the role of constructed femininities and masculinities as well as gendered discourses as factors of power consolidation and acquisition.

Due to disciplinary boundaries as well as to policy agendas and donor priorities, there has been a striking lack of interaction and exchange between these research areas, and very few studies have addressed the three components of the nexus together (gender, conflict and global environmental/climatic change). Nevertheless, gender is a relevant category both for the analysis of conflict (de)escalation processes and the understanding of differing vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities with regard to environmental change. The growing interest in environmental conflict and conflicts over natural resources has yet to lead to a comprehensive analysis of their gender dimension and to move from the often repeated, mainly prescriptive recommendation "to include gender" towards a binding research (and funding) commitment. The workshop aimed at mending this research gap by addressing the relationship between gender identities, the symbolic and material construction of the environment and dynamics of conflict (de)escalation as well as the influence of international and national actors and discourses on the relationship between gender-coded power relations and the interlacing issues of resource scarcity, adaptive capacity and conflict escalation.

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Jihadism in Europe International expert workshop at the IFSH

On May 22 and 23, 2014, the IFSH organized an international expert workshop on "Jihadism in Europe and Conflict Spill Over", where renowned researchers and practitioners discussed the relevance of external conflicts for Islamist radicalization in Europe and the phenomenon of foreign fighters.

The broader framework was depicted in the presentation of Matenia Sirseldoudi, IFSH, on the five trajectories of external conflicts impacting on radicalization processes towards Jihadism in western countries (veteran networks, training and fighting grounds, violent narrative, mobilizing propaganda as well as providing heroic collective identity concepts). In the expert workshop the same approach that has been applied to German radical and vulnerable milieus in the TERAS-INDEX project, has been the starting point for a broader, European perspective. Experts from different European countries have comparatively discussed the phenomenon in order to find differences and similarities.

The country case studies presented were: United Kingdom (Raffaello Pantucci, RUSI, London), the Scandinavian countries (Magnus Ranstorp, CATS, Stockholm), Germany (Guido Steinberg, SWP, Berlin), Belgium (Pieter Van Ostaeyen, independent analyst, Brussels), and the Netherlands (per video-stream Edwin Bakker, ICCT, Den Haag). Two papers directly addressed European foreign fighters in Syria, be it as a description of their social media appearance (Nico Prucha, TRI, Vienna), be it as the systematic evaluation of online and face-to-face interviews (Shiraz Maher, ICSR, London).

In the last panel Irmgard Schrand (LKA, Hamburg), Ghaffar Hussein (Quilliam Foundation, London), Stijn Sieckelincx (University of Utrecht) and Joshua Sinai (independent analyst, Washington) focused on aspects of prevention. This included the discussion of preventive measures taken in the city of Hamburg, the detailed analysis of means and instruments for coping with the radicalization and recruitment potential that emanates from social media, and an elaboration of a pedagogic approach that constructively works on the idealism young people often pursue, when joining Jihadi movements in order to help their brothers and sisters of faith in difficult conflict situations.

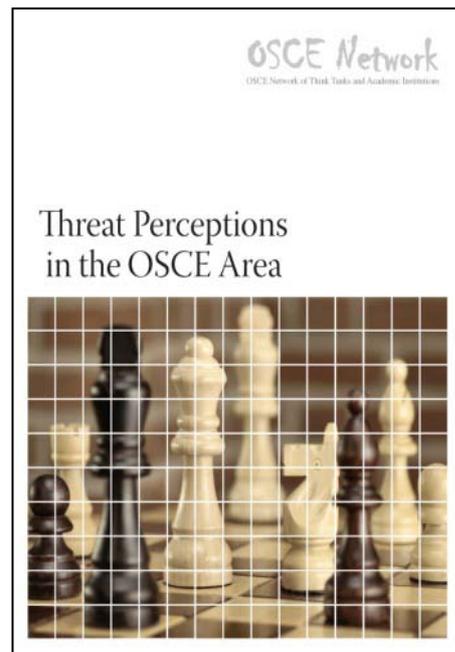
At the end of the workshop a three-phase-model was presented, that shall enable practitioners in the field to use meaningful indicators to anticipate and in the best case prevent individual radicalization processes proactively. The contributions of the workshop will be published in an edited volume and will enable us to interpret the results of TERAS-INDEX as embedded in a broader European context.

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„Threat Perceptions in the OSCE Area“ Presentation of the Report at Helsinki + 40 Meeting at Vienna Hofburg

At the invitation of the Swiss OSCE Chairmanship, Barend ter Haar from the Clingendael Institute of International Relations, Ambassador Philip Remler (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), Sonja Stojanovic Gajic (Belgrade Centre for Security Policy), and Wolfgang Zellner (CORE) presented the report “Threat Perceptions in the OSCE Area” (TPP) at an Helsinki +40 meeting at the Vienna Hofburg on 29 April 2014.

The Threat Perceptions in the OSCE Area project was the very first project of the OSCE Network of Think Tanks and Academic Institutions. It was coordinated by Wolfgang Zellner. It analyzed the threat perceptions of 18 governments and related experts in the OSCE area



and came to the surprising result that domestic threats, combined with transnational ones, represent the most prominent category of threats perceived. With a few exceptions of states engaged in conflicts, such as Georgia or Greece, military threat perceptions ranked rather low. However, due to the timing of the project – its country studies were completed by 31 January – the impact of the Ukrainian conflict on governments’ threat perceptions could only be recognized in a very limited way.

The presentation meeting at Hofburg was well attended with almost all delegations present – about 150 people in all. The meeting was opened by Ambassador Thomas Greminger, the Chairperson of the Permanent Council, who stressed that the Helsinki + 40 process should not be abandoned under the current circumstances, but also that business as usual would be impossible. After the presentations, 15 delegations took the floor. Almost all of them noted that Helsinki + 40 should be continued, however, not as a routine operation. In stressing this point, representatives of delegations frequently referred to the wording of the respective recommendation of the TPP report. Other issues addressed were the (change of) perceptions of the relevance of the OSCE, threats not covered in the study, such as genocide, the OSCE’s response to the Ukrainian conflict, the assessment of separatism, the relevance of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter, and many others. After an extensive exchange of questions and answers, the meeting was closed after two and a half hours.

The report is available online at
<<http://osce-network.net/>>

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Matchmaking Workshop Fudan-Macquarie-Hamburg



Workshop results presentation by Patricia Schneider and Sean Brawley.

From May 13-16, 2014, Patricia Schneider and Michael Brzoska participated in the tri-national workshop connecting the University of Hamburg, the Macquarie University (Sydney, Australia) and the Fudan University (Shanghai, China). The overarching goal is to strengthen their strategic partnership by facilitating international research collaborations and supporting education and outreach programs. What made the event unique was that not only were researchers present, but also high ranking members of the universities' administrations expressing a strong will for cooperation. Additionally, representatives of different foundations outlined funding opportunities.

Nine workshops were built around common themes to open up a forum to identify synergies, research and exchange opportunities. In the workshop on "Modern History, Politics and International Relations" participants from Shanghai, Sydney and Hamburg agreed on a series of steps, e.g. opening opportunities for the exchange of their students' master programs, including the IFSH administrated "Master of Peace and Security Studies".

The other central aspect of a future cooperation they suggested is a triangular workshop series involving PhD students, Postdocs and established academics on "New directions in international political theory". Its aim will be to produce peer-reviewed publications and explore joint research opportunities.

Earlier, Patricia Schneider participated in the academic staff exchange program between the partner universities Hamburg and Macquarie and spent March 2014 in Australia for research purposes. She compares Australian and EU approaches towards maritime migration or so called "boat people" – a hot topic with a lot of recent policy changes. One of the future steps agreed upon in the May workshop was that Mrs. Schneider should ap-

ply for funds from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation on the invitation of Steve Wood, a fellow of the foundation and Prof. Sean Brawley, the head of the Department of Macquarie University.

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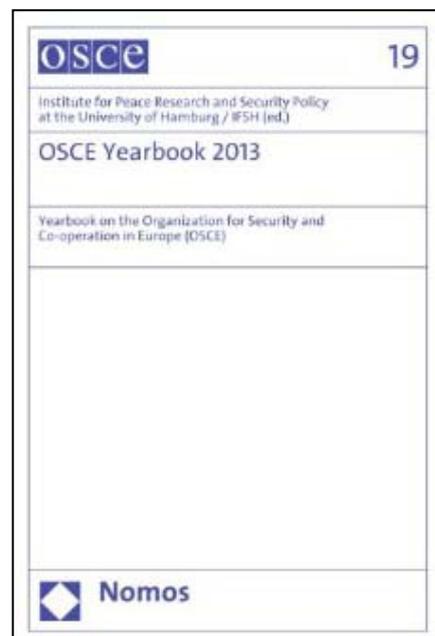
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Publications

Just published OSCE Yearbook 2013



The OSCE Yearbook 2013, which has just been published, comprises a wealth of writing by experts and practitioners on the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the topics it deals with, and the states that comprise it.

After a foreword by the 2013 Chairperson-in-Office, Ukraine's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Leonid Kozhara, three analytical contributions consider Russian-US relations, the evolution of Euro-Atlantic security, and the ongoing Helsinki + 40 process.

The section on the participating States includes a discussion of relevant developments in Armenia and Kazakhstan and a preview of the 2014 Swiss Chairmanship. A comprehensive review of OSCE conflict prevention activities is followed by a special focus section, which this year covers transnational threats, policing and border management. It contains detailed considerations of the Strategic Framework for Police-Related Activities, in-depth information on border-related issues such as border policy in Central Asia, an outline of the OSCE's counter-terrorism activities, and descriptions of community policing in Germany and the European Border Surveillance System EUROSUR.

roduced and discussed various themes of the book. On May 20, 2014, the book was presented in Vienna in the Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-proliferation (VCDNP) by Nikolai Sokov, Anne Finger, and Oliver Meier. Both events were very well attended. The e-book is available at:

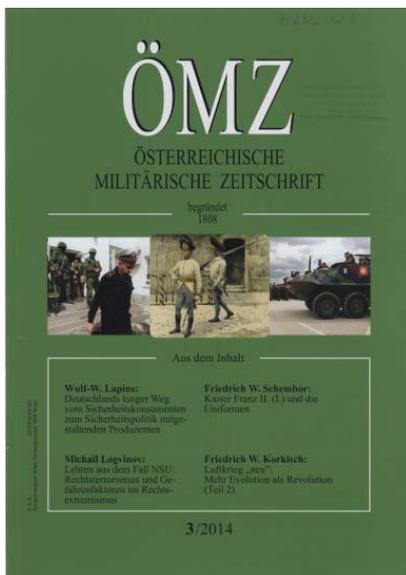
<<http://www.boell.de/sites/default/files/future-of-arms-control.pdf>>.

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Reinke de Buitrago, Sybille / Johann Schmid (2014): China im 21. Jahrhundert: Kooperative Gestaltungsmacht oder sicherheitspolitische Herausforderung?, in: Österreichische Militärische Zeitschrift, Nr. 3, 2014, S. 314-319.



The article deals with the different perceptions of China as an emerging power. To show the differences in perception the American and German perspectives are analyzed with illustrations. Not only China's developments as economic and political actor in

the 21st century in the context of the rising economic and power political relevance of Asia-Pacific are significant, but also the perceptions of other actors and the also thereby motivated political behavior towards China. Thus, the American perception of China as strategic rival or even threat and the German, and European, perception of China as cooperative power also shape Western-Chinese relations.

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