



# FCT Evaluation of R&D Units 2013

# Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia

## Evaluation Research Unit 2013

**Document Date:** Fri Jan 31 16:01:26 WET 2014

**Locked Date:** Mon Dec 30 13:37:00 WET 2013

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE R&D UNIT

#### 1.0 Reference

3122

#### 1.1 Name of the R&D Unit

Centre for International Studies

#### 1.2 Acronym

CEI-IUL

#### 1.3 Coordinator

Clara Afonso de Azevedo de Carvalho Piçarra

#### 1.4 Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary R&D Unit

No

#### Scientific areas

Economics

Sociology

Anthropology

Political Science(**Main Scientific Area**)

#### 1.5 Profile of the R&D Unit

100% Basic research

0% Applied research and/or Experimental development

#### 1.6 Keywords

African Studies

Development Studies

International Relations

Globalization Studies

#### 1.7 Link to the R&D Unit's page on the Internet

<http://cei.iscte-iul.pt/>

## 1.8 Unit registration options

Keep

## 2. INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR ROLES

### 2.1 Main Host Institution

ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)

### 2.2 Other(s) Host Institution(s)

### 2.3 Participating Institution(s)

**Institution Name Host Institution**

### 2.4 Institutional commitment

The ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL) is a high-quality public university institute and one of the most dynamic and innovative in Portugal, mainly in the areas of Management and Economics, Sociology and Public Policy, Social Sciences and Humanities, Information and Communication Technologies, and Architecture. ISCTE-IUL articulates education and research, mainly at the doctoral level, but also in the master's and undergraduate programmes being a research oriented university with a multi and inter -disciplinary approach, that includes 9 research units, 6 laboratories, as well as the 16 Departments and 4 Schools, that are the main organizational structures of the Institute (see [www.iscte.pt](http://www.iscte.pt)). The research units of ISCTE-IUL, classified as decentralized organic units, have different levels of autonomy and are represented at the Institute's boards (namely at the Scientific Board).

ISCTE-IUL fosters excellence, high quality and impact of research having a regular reward and recognition policy for research achievements. Since 2011, the top-notch research results are recognized and receive individual awards. The researchers and students at ISCTE-IUL have access to an international scientific atmosphere that promotes international exchanges and collaborations, through regular programmes for international post-graduate education, short-term visitors, international workshops and seminars, with an excellent international reputation. Moreover, the strong national and international cooperation of ISCTE-IUL with a large number of universities and research institutes as well as public, private and third sector organizations promotes, not only the scientific cooperation and the participation in trans-disciplinary research/advancing training programs, but also the cutting edge research. ISCTE-IUL organizational structure reflects the key contribution of research. A member of the Institute's top management (Rector) is appointed to guide the research strategy. ISCTE-IUL has wide experience in training and mentoring researchers, in project management and quality processes services, having central support offices and specialized teams that support project management and quality management of services, such as the innovate projects' office, the research support office, which fosters internationalization of scientific research developed in the research units by providing assistance to their staff, the evaluation office, and the quality planning and finance department, which are articulated with stakeholders needs.

The ISCTE-IUL has Scientific and Ethics Advisory Boards that scrutinize the scientific progress and teaching programmes, as well as the recruitment and activity of the personnel and research groups.

Thus, ISCTE-IUL commits to provide the necessary environment, infrastructure, instruments and equipment to the researchers and to provide the facilities necessary to carry out the strategic programmes of the research units.

## 3. R&D UNIT DESCRIPTION AND ACHIEVEMENTS

### 3.1 Description of the R&D Unit

CEI-IUL is a Research and Development Unit (RU) organized accordingly to the internal rules of the ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon University Institute (DL 95/2009), which in turn follow the rules stipulated by the Foundation for Science and Technology of the Ministry of Education. The creation of this centre is the outcome of an expansion of the former Centre for African Studies (CEA-IUL) in order to include a wider approach to international issues that have been studied by other researchers and professors at ISCTE-IUL. As the transition of CEA-IUL to CEI-IUL was carried out during the first semester of 2013 this report is organized in two parts: a description of CEA-IUL activities (point 3 to 5)

and the presentation of CEI-IUL strategic project (point 6 to 12).

#### Background

The Centre for African Studies is an association created in 1981 with the main objective of promoting interdisciplinary studies in social sciences on Africa as a whole, whilst paying special attention to the Lusophone African countries. The Centre promoted research, scientific meetings and publications, teaching, dissemination of relevant information about African affairs, and participation in international networks. CEA also offered consultancy services on the domains of its specialty. The board is elected every 3 years, supported by the scientific council (i.e. the integrative unit of PhD researchers). In 2010, ISCTE-based RU was integrated at the Institute, and CEA turned into CEA-IUL. The association CEA still exists and manages research projects that started before 2010 until their completion.

#### Management

The RU has a director, nominated by the ISCTE-IUL dean from three names that are voted by scientific council, and two deputy directors. The Scientific Committee, composed of three researchers and the director, supervises the scientific orientation and quality of the activities. CEI-IUL also has an Advisory Board that integrates four external advisors. Staff includes two permanent members, one responsible for financial and administrative activities, and the other for publications, journal secretariat and event promotion. Two Science and Technology grant holders contribute to the library, conference organisation, and to project initiation and support to the scientific committee. The association Centre of African Studies also benefits from a financial consultant for pending projects. During the period under evaluation, CEA hired three staff members who were part of the library staff, and also counted with the occasional support of a number of volunteers.

The scientific committee meets every two months, or more often when it is necessary. The director meets with deputy directors on demand. The scientific council gathers twice a year and the advisory board is consulted once a year. From every meeting results a record that is turned public by publishing on the website. Director and deputy directors have monthly meetings with contract researchers/post-doc fellows. Every project leader managed his/her team of researchers.

During the period under review, CEA's board consisted of Clara Carvalho, Emanuel Gamelas, Rogério Roque Amaro, Manuel João Ramos, Maria Antónia Barreto, Vítor Alexandre and Cristina Rodrigues. From 2010 to 2012 CEA-IUL was chaired by Clara Carvalho, with Manuel João Ramos and Cristina Rodrigues. Since the creation of CEA-IUL, the board of CEA and CEA-IUL have always held joint meetings as most of the projects were still administered by the association. Rogério Roque Amaro, Ulrich Schiefer (professors at ISCTE) and Ana Bénard da Costa (researcher) formed the Scientific Commission of CEA-IUL.

#### Funding

As an association, CEA benefited mainly from the associate's fees and the overheads of international and national projects. From 1994 to 2011, FCT had launched and performed a bi-annual programme that allowed RU to support their staff costs. In 2011, this programme was changed to a strategic project (currently, 2011/2012 Strategic Project - UI 3122- that has been extended until 2014), which is used to support scientific events (conferences and seminars), the BCEA, and publications.

#### Main activities

CEA-IUL's activities include: a) research and its public presentation in national and international forums; b) lecturing and tutoring; c) publications and knowledge dissemination of African Studies; d) Networking; and e) consultancy and expert services;

a) Research and its public presentation in national and international forums

The projects conducted by CEA-IUL researchers were organised in three research lines and a knowledge dissemination line:

(1) States, Public Policies, and International Regulation

(2) Social and Cultural Dynamics

(3) Globalisation, Economics, and Development

(4) DIKAS (library and publications).

CEA-IUL and CEA association have managed 20 research projects: i) 8 of them led by CEA; ii) one by CEA-IUL; iii) and participated in 8 projects led by European R&D institutions. These projects involved more than 40 PhD holders (full-time or part-time), and 37 integrated researchers for the period under evaluation.

b) Lecturing and tutoring: CEA-IUL researchers are actively involved in postgraduate programmes in African Studies and Development Studies.

c) Publications and knowledge dissemination of African Studies

CEA managed the Central Library of African Studies in Portugal. The Centre published, on a regular basis, the Occasional Paper Series, the scientific journal *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*, and the monographic collection *Africa em Perspectiva*.

CEA-IUL promoted regular conferences related to its projects, and organised the African Studies Seminar on a monthly basis. Besides publicising information on its website and the social media, the centre conducted the observatory Monitoring Conflicts in Africa. During the period covered in this evaluation, CEA organized the most important European conferences in African Studies, such as CIEA 7 and ECAS 2013.

d) Networking

CEA-IUL developed networks with research centres, universities, and individual researchers in Portugal, other European countries, Africa, Brazil, and the US. Every project included an international team and was supported by a formal agreement between the international partners. In particular, CEA-IUL had protocols with the main African Institutes, namely CODESRIA, with research centres in every Lusophone African country, and was a founding member of the AEGIS - European African Studies Association. The centre participated in its Collaborative Research Groups as well as in other activities (Plenary and Annual Meeting; Cortona Summer School). Since 2006, CEA-IUL was a member

of the ABORNE (African Borderland Research Network), funded by the ESF, the FLUXUS network and the EARN (Europe-Africa Research Network) funded by IPAD and AECID. All the protocols were incorporated by CEI-IUL.

### 3.2 Major achievements

There have been significant changes in the CEA-IUL since the last evaluation in 2007. One was the strengthening and development of its research, mostly due to the FCT's scientific policy that included African Studies as a scientific area and allowed hiring 7 full time researchers (6 Programa Ciência 2007/2008; 1 Marie Curie-Welcome grant), together with 9 post-doctoral grants; completing the Central Library of African Studies (BCEA); a more cohesive policy towards research and publications; a better inclusion in international networks; engagement in international projects; promoting public events. CEA-IUL's public visibility was expressed by its conferences and publications, and a strong participation in the research and dissemination activities of AEGIS and other international networks, with a global orientation that resulted in the creation of a discussion forum gathering scholars of different scientific domains, development practitioners, and policy-makers. The most significant outputs of these activities were CEA-IUL multidisciplinary projects, conferences and publications, advisory reports, network data sharing at an international scale, definition of up-to-date research lines, themes, and practices for academic teaching purposes. The major achievements were: 1) Research; 2) Publication policy; 3) Library project - BCEA; 4) Promotion of active interaction with both the academic and the non-academic public; 5) Teaching.

1) Research: following a consultation with the main stakeholders (namely IPAD and FCG), CEA encouraged research projects with a focus on society relevant issues. These included development challenges (education and health), urban issues, security including food security, and the reconfiguration of African countries' role in the international scene, including Europe/Brazil/Africa and Africa/China relations. These questions were discussed with the main Portuguese partners and followed a strategy of expanding research out of the boundaries of Lusophone African countries, while maintaining expertise in that field. Every project included an international team and was supported by agreements with the main research institutions in Africa and Europe. Within its research lines, CEA-IUL managed 20 research projects, to be conducted until 2015, involving 35 eligible PhD holders and 63 collaborators (including masters and PhD students), full-time or part-time. A detailed description of the research lines is given in point 9.

2) Publication policy: the strategy was twofold. On one hand, whilst recognising the wide audience interested in research in Lusophone Africa, CEA adopted an Open Access policy and created a regular peer-reviewed monographic collection that is distributed in Portugal, Cape Verde, Angola, Mozambique, and Brazil. On the other hand, CEA invested in peer-reviewed, indexed publications, both as a standard for CEA publications and encouraging researchers to publish within peer-reviewed, ISI, or Scimago listed journals. Under this double strategy, CEA created the monographic collection *África em Perspectiva* that have so far published 6 volumes, with Almedina editors; maintained the online series of Occasional Papers; and renewed the journal *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*, under a new editorial board and director, Ana Bénard da Costa. This biannual publication is now referenced in the directories DOAJ, Latindex and IndexCopernicus International and is indexed on ProQuest, SciELO Citation Index of Thomson Reuters, EBSCO Fonte Acadêmica, Redalyc and Revues.org. Articles are available online from these indexes, on the Centre for International Studies webpage and in the Repository of ISCTE-IUL.

3) Library: Central Library of African Studies - BCEA. A Scientific Re-equipment programme was approved by FCT in 2004 to fund the Central Library of African Studies, a pan-African library specially dedicated to the social sciences, led by CEA-ISCTE with the participation of four other Portuguese African Studies Centres (CESA-ISEG, CEA-FLUL, and CEA-FLUP). This programme is particularly relevant given that it is the most significant investment in African libraries since the end of the colonial period, and is not limited to the domain of Lusophone Africa but has an explicit broad scope on Africa. Given the importance of the new global trends of integration of libraries' cataloguing systems (particularly academic and research ones) in international networks of data resources sharing, there has been a clear effort to proceed with such integration through SCOLMA (Standard Conference on Library Materials in Africana), the Leiden led Connecting-Africa pointer programme, or the establishment of bilateral connections with corresponding libraries. BCEA benefits from the logistic and organisational facilities of the General Library of ISCTE, and shares its cataloguing and browsing system.

4) Promoting an active interaction with both the academic and the non-academic public. At an academic level, CEA-IUL organised the seminar series *Seminário de Estudos Africanos*, doctoral seminars, book publication, project results' dissemination and multimedia presentations. CEA-IUL was also responsible for organising larger conferences for the main public. The most significant were the 5th European Conference of African Studies (ECAS 2013, which counted with 1500 attendees), the 7th Iberian Conference of African Studies (CIEA 7, 2010, which counted with 500 attendees), and COOPEDU (2011 and 2013, which counted with 150 attendees from civil society organizations). The centre has also launched the website *Monitoring Conflicts in Africa*, which aimed to become an observatory.

5) Promoting teaching. CEA-IUL was actively involved in postgraduate programmes in African Studies and Development Studies. There is a close cooperation with the School of Sociology and Public Policies (ISCTE-IUL) through the African Studies' MA and a PhD programme. CEA developed cooperation with other programmes such as the MA in History, Defence and International Relations, the MA in Modern and Contemporary History, and the PhD in Political Science. There was also cooperation with the School of Social and Human Sciences through the MA programmes on Development, Local Diversities and Global Challenges; Social and Solidarity Economy; and Development and Global Health. CEA-IUL researchers lectured at the MA in African History, Lisbon University. At an international level, CEA-IUL members collaborate with other European, African universities and research institutions. CEA recently launched an Erasmus intensive programme on European-African Relations. CEA-IUL researchers participated in CODESRIA tutoring activities, supported students' exchanges with other institutions, and hosted

graduate and post-doctoral researchers. A key factor was the constitution of the Central Library of African Studies offering outstanding facilities for research and training.

### Key Publications

- Bordonaro, Lorenzo & Clara Carvalho (2010), Youth and Modernity in Africa, *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*, n 18-19. (ISSN: 2182-7400)
- Carvalho, Clara (2012), "West African migrant therapists". In Hansjörg Dilger, Abdoulaye Kane and Stacey Langwick (eds.), *Medicine, Mobility and Power in Global Africa. Transnational Health and Healing*. Indiana University Press. (ISBN: 978-0-253-22368-5)
- Costa, Ana Bénard & Margarida Lima de Faria (eds.) (2012), *Formação superior e desenvolvimento: estudantes universitários africanos em Portugal*. Lisbon: Almedina. (ISBN: 9789724051123)
- Dias, Alexandra Magnólia (2011), "The Conduct of an inter-state war and multiple dimensions of territory: 1998-2000 Eritrea-Ethiopia War", *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*, nº 22, pp. 21-41. <http://cea.revues.org/402> (ISSN: 2182-7400)
- Dias, Eduardo Costa (2009), "Hermandades musulmanes y movimientos da' wa: dos concepciones d' Islam en l' Oeste Africano". In Ferran Iniesta (ed), *El Islam del Africa Negra* (pp. 37-58), Barcelona: Bellaterra. (ISBN: 9788472904583)
- Fauré, Yves-André & Udelsmann Rodrigues Cristina (2012), "Descentralização e Desenvolvimento Local em Angola e Moçambique", Lisbon: Almedina. (ISBN: 978-972-40-4782-9)
- Lopes, Carlos M. (2009), "Hug Me, Hold Me Tight! The Evolution of Passenger Transport in Luanda and Huambo (Angola), 1975-2000", In J.B. Gewald, S. Luning & K. Walraven (eds.) *The Speed of Change: Motor Vehicles and People in Africa 1890-2000*, Brill: Leiden. (ISBN: 9789004177352)
- Rodrigues, Cristina Udelsmann (2010), "Angola's southern border: entrepreneurship opportunities and the state in Cunene", *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 48 (3), pp. 461-484. (DOI: 10.1017/S0022278X10000339) (ISSN: 1469-7777)
- Seibert, Gerhard (2012) "Creolization and Creole communities in the Portuguese Atlantic. São Tomé, Cape Verde, the Rivers of Guinea and Central Africa in comparison", in Toby Green, *Brokers of Change: Atlantic Commerce and Cultures in Pre-Colonial Western Africa*, Oxford University Press, pp. 29-51. (ISBN: 978-0-19-726520-8)
- Ramos, Manuel J; Engels, Ulf. (2013) (eds.). *African Dynamics in a Multipolar World* ed. 1, 1 vol., Leiden - Boston: Brill. (ISBN: 978-90-04-25604-0)

### 3.3 External Advisory Committee Reports

#### R&D Unit File

CEA-IUL [CEPAC\\_2012\\_final.pdf](#)

CEA-IUL [CEPAC\\_2011\\_final.pdf](#)

### 3.4 Composition of the External Advisory Committee

| R&D Unit                       | Member Name            | Institution |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| ISCTE-IUL                      | Armando Trigo de Abreu | Portugal    |
| Technical University of Lisbon | Augusto Manuel Correia | Portugal    |
| CODESRIA                       | Ebrima Sall            | Senegal     |
| DuniaMundo Globalcom           | Victor Ângelo          | Portugal    |

### 3.5 Brief description of the output indicators 2008/2012 of the research team of the new unit that support the vision and objectives of the strategic program

The creation of the CEI-IUL represents the natural course of development of the CEA, an institution of reference in its field, in Development Studies and in Policy, and Governance and Security Studies. The centre's research activities, based in a multidisciplinary approach were shared with cooperation and development institutions, policy makers and the media, as well as with the academic public. This approach led CEA researchers to expand the scope of their work and consider the issues of development, South-North migration, emerging markets, food security, human security, and international policy and management in international contexts. Projects undertaken within CEA-IUL are characterised by a theoretical and methodological approach that goes beyond regional boundaries. The transformation of CEA-IUL in a centre for international studies represents, more than an extension of the geographical area of research, the recognition of an approach focused on global current challenges combining different disciplinary perspectives. This expansion has also emerged as an interpretation of CEA's main achievements and threats. As main achievements in the period 2008-2012 we emphasise: a) Strengthening the research focus, including carrying out 20 research projects, redesigning research paths and implementing a research dynamic; b) Strengthening the publication policy; c)

Creating and managing the Central Library of African Studies; d) Promoting a social relevant research policy, by addressing main representatives in the cooperation sector, as well as the defence and security institutes; e) Internationalisation through joint projects, MoU, conference organization, common publication; f) Teaching g) Integration in ISCTE-IUL, which allowed more stability for administrative staff.

However, some main threats were identified:

- Unstable research corpus. CEA-IUL had a medium size research team, composed of full time researchers (7 associate researchers "Ciência", 1 Welcome researcher, and 9 post-doctoral grantees), professors of ISCTE-IUL (6 active professors and 1 who is retired), and researchers participating in projects without a contract with the University. Research teams depend heavily on senior contract researchers but their situation is extremely vulnerable, depending on 5 or 6 years FCT-funded non-renewable contracts. This creates high instability, which is unacceptable for both researchers and the RU.
- Strong dependence on FCT funding, which represented 97,19% of all research budget during the period under evaluation.
- The publication policy was successful in achieving knowledge transfer between research and the general public in the Portuguese speaking countries, in particular, but it still has some limitations concerning publishing in Scimago or ISI ranked journals.

Expanding CEA-IUL into a centre of international studies, combining different disciplinary and regional approaches, allows continuing and reinforcing the following activities:

- Extend the research scope from local studies to global issues. The comparative research groups of the new project will focus on global issues, whilst maintaining a strong regional specialisation.
- Several thematic regional research paths will continue focusing on expert knowledge of specific regions.
- This extension attracts different researchers, boosts the research capacity of the centre and its ability to compete in international calls.
- Integrating research expertise in international issues from ISCTE-IUL creates a more cohesive and stable research corpus and increases the possibility of achieving research and teaching outputs.
- This extension also reinforced the research team in the areas of International Relations, Economy, and Entrepreneurship. The new team will address questions combining a Social Sciences' approach with global economic issues.
- The team will continue to address relevant policy-oriented research.
- The team will continue to invest on ISI and Scimago ranked publications, while maintaining a publication policy that includes publishing in Portuguese for the public in Portuguese speaking countries and also favouring open access edition.
- The team will continue to foster research dissemination to the public through seminars and conferences.
- The team will continue to enhance networking with civil society organisations.
- The team will continue to enhance networking with other national institutions, including a security thematic open to security & defence research and training institutions.
- The team will continue to foster international networking.

## 4. FUNDING 2008/2012

| Description                             | 2008          | 2009          | 2010          | 2011          | 2012          | TOTAL (€)      |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Pluriannual Programme/Strategic project | 124537        | 99618         | 208351        | 50424         | 69272         | 552202         |
| FCT-funded projects                     | 61376         | 172033        | 102880        | 149707        | 185190        | 671186         |
| European Commission-funded projects     | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0              |
| Other international projects            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 9409          | 48393         | 57802          |
| Other national projects                 | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0              |
| National industry projects              | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0              |
| International industry projects         | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0              |
| <b>TOTAL (€)</b>                        | <b>185913</b> | <b>271651</b> | <b>311231</b> | <b>209540</b> | <b>302855</b> | <b>1281190</b> |

## 5. GENERAL INDICATORS 2008/2012

| Description | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | TOTAL ( ) |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|



|  |    |    |    |     |    |     |
|--|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|
| No. of researchers                                       | 87 | 97 | 99 | 101 | 82 | 466 |
| No. of integrated researchers                            | 35 | 34 | 39 | 39  | 35 | 182 |
| No. of technicians and administrative staff              | 6  | 6  | 3  | 5   | 4  | 24  |
| PhD theses under the supervision of integrated members   | 5  | 2  | 2  | 4   | 2  | 15  |
| Publications in international peer reviewed journals     | 33 | 37 | 40 | 39  | 27 | 176 |
| Books and chapters of international distribution         | 55 | 42 | 46 | 49  | 56 | 248 |
| Models   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0   |
| Patents  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0   |
| Prototypes   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0   |
| Industry research contracts                              | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0   |
| Research contracts with national or international bodies | 10 | 2  | 10 | 5   | 1  | 28  |
| Conferences and public presentations                     | 7  | 20 | 20 | 38  | 27 | 112 |

## 5.2 Overall description of indicators and research outputs/Highlights

The indicators from the activity led during this period are expressive of the CEA main investment in:

### Research

During this period CEA conducted a significant number of projects (20), with a large amount of researchers and research assistants involved. This core activity is expressed by the growing number of investigators, as well as by the number of contracts signed. In 2008 CEA signed 4 research assistant's contracts, and 2 more the following year under the Programme Ciência; several post-doctoral grantees, master, and science and technology management grantees worked at CEA during this period.

### Publications

CEA has invested in a twofold publications policy. On the one hand, publications easily accessible from the audience. On one hand, whilst recognising the wide audience interested in research in Lusophone Africa, CEA adopted an Open Access policy and created a regular peer-reviewed monographic collection that is distributed in Portugal, Cape Verde, Angola, Mozambique, and Brazil. On the other hand, CEA invested in peer-reviewed, indexed publications, both as a standard for CEA publications and encouraging researchers to publish within peer-reviewed, ISI, or Scimago listed journals, an effort that will be more obvious in the next years as these publications take a long pace. Under this double strategy, CEA created the monographic collection *África em Perspectiva* that have so far published 6 volumes, with Almedina editors and renewed the journal *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*. The key publications were chosen to express those policy achievements. They are equally expressive of some of the main issues addressed by research conducted at the Centre, such as security and peace in the Horn of Africa, urban development, cooperation and education, health and migration and food security. As publications spring from research activities, and most projects have been running until 2013/14, the publications indicator is still defective.

### Staff and the BCEA

One of the main activities of CEA was managing the Central Library of African Studies, an effort expressed by the number of staff members that were hired during this period. The initial funding of 350.000€ was received from a FCT re-equipment programme in 2005. As this was restricted to bibliographical purchases, additional support was offered by the Gulbenkian Foundation to fund staff expenses in the following year. The project hired two staff members specialised in documentation sciences and a third staff member with a background in social sciences, to carry out the tasks of filtering bibliographical databases and lists, acquiring new library materials as well as their cataloguing and indexing, that continued until 2010. Library books only began being organised and made available to the public in late 2006 (mainly due to the need of acquiring and installing the set of shelves needed to shelter around 25.000 books and journals). In the following years, the BCEA received important donations of Africana bibliography. Given the importance of the new global trends of integration of libraries' cataloguing systems (particularly academic and research ones) in international networks of data resources sharing, there has been a clear effort to proceed with such integration through SCOLMA (Standard Conference on Library Materials in Africana), the Leiden led Connecting-Africa pointer programme, or the establishment of bilateral connections with corresponding libraries. That integration was facilitated by CEA-ISCTE long-standing membership of the European research network Africa-Europe Group of Interdisciplinary Studies. BCEA activities have increased both regarding book purchase and indexation. Home loans' records indicate that African studies books are either the most or the second most requested in the ISCTE-IUL library. One full-time staff member is still ascribed to the library in 2013.

### Conferences

CEA-IUL has actively promoted the organisation of international conferences and scientific meetings. Overall, ??? meetings were organised between 2008 and 2012, including international conferences and workshops, a seminar on



African Studies (monthly during academic year), doctoral seminars, book launchings, project results' presentations, multimedia presentations and exhibitions. CEA was responsible for the organisation of two of the main conferences on African Studies, namely the 7th Iberian Conference of African Studies (2010) and the 5th European Conference of African Studies (2013), a clear expression of the Centre leading position in African Studies. It also organized three conferences on Education and Cooperation, and participated in Development Days, the main gathering of civil society organizations led by the government cooperation department. Both activities are expressive of the Centre inclusion in the main thematic and actors on development issues. Other conferences focused on the main issues addressed by research projects, such as food security, peace and security in Africa, urban issues or migration. Each year a conference was organised with an African partner in São Tomé, Mali, Namibia, Mozambique and Angola

## 6. SCIENTIFIC COMPONENT - STRATEGIC PROGRAMME 2015/2020

### 6.1 Abstract in Portuguese for publication

O Centro de Estudos Internacionais, criado em 2013, é o resultado de um esforço inovador e interdisciplinar que procura dar resposta à crescente complexidade dos fenómenos sociais, políticos e económicos. O CEI-IUL baseia-se num processo paralelo de investigação fundamental e de desenvolvimento de novas ofertas educativas, vinculado a um objectivo de relevância societal. O CEI-IUL resulta do alargamento do anterior Centro de Estudos Africanos, expandindo a novos contextos regionais uma experiência de 30 anos de promoção de investigação interdisciplinar.

O principal objetivo do projeto estratégico proposto pelo CEI-IUL é estudar os desafios e dinâmicas mundiais na segunda década do século XXI, com uma atenção particular aos novos factores estruturantes que emergem no cenário internacional. O projeto visa contribuir para o conhecimento informado das dinâmicas sociais, políticas, e económicas conquanto mantendo um programa de investigação caracterizado pela independência académica. As dinâmicas da globalização conduziram a uma transferência progressiva das instâncias de poder, governação e soberania para entidades transnacionais, competindo à universidade um maior empenho no conhecimento circunstanciado dessas mesmas instâncias, bem como a promoção do debate informado junto dos principais agentes sociais. No futuro próximo, a ordem internacional está confrontada com alguns desafios centrais: uma nova configuração geo-política mundial decorrente da geografia energética, com as exigências das economias ditas emergentes e a progressiva autonomização dos EUA; a importância dos novos mercados na Ásia, África e América Latina para as economias locais e a sustentabilidade global, incluindo a segurança alimentar; a reconfiguração dos centros de poder mundiais, com a diminuição do papel da Europa e a ascensão de novos parceiros estratégicos baseados nas economias emergentes; os desafios sociais que emergem da nova configuração demográfica e da urbanização galopante, com necessidades em termos de inclusão e proteção social, capacitação dos jovens, desemprego, igualdade de oportunidades; o impacto das novas tecnologias nas dinâmicas sociais, capacitando a sociedade civil e gerando novos riscos de segurança; e a afirmação das especificidades culturais, sociais e económicas locais. Este projeto propõe-se abordar as problemáticas resultantes destes movimentos globais em contextos específicos, através de uma pesquisa comparativa, focada nos desafios sociais, económicos, políticos e de segurança, num quadro de linhas temáticas regionais.

A investigação é organizada numa matriz que combina uma abordagem focada em questões políticas, sociais e económicas com competências sobre grandes regiões prioritárias. Todos os investigadores estão adscritos a uma linha temática regional e participam em pelo menos um grupo de pesquisa, combinando a sua experiência em áreas regionais com competências teóricas de diferentes disciplinas, que vão da Ciência Política às, Relações Internacionais, da Antropologia, Sociologia, e História à Economia e à Gestão. A investigação é organizada em três grupos: 1) Instituições, Governação e Relações Internacionais; 2) Desafios Sociais e do Desenvolvimento; 3) Economia e Globalização. Por sua vez, estes grupos dividem-se em três linhas temáticas regionais: África, Ásia e Europa e Relações Transatlânticas. Neste enquadramento regional estão ainda a ser constituídos grupos específicos sobre o Médio Oriente, China e América Latina. As principais questões identificadas pelos grupos de investigação são debatidas em projetos conduzidos pelos grupos temáticos regionais, bem como numa perspectiva inter-regional, permitindo criar novas perspectivas sobre questões da globalização, diferenças de poder, e a sua expressão nas dinâmicas regionais e na diferenciação e capacitação local.

O CEI-IUL propõe-se conduzir uma investigação socialmente relevante focando as múltiplas consequências da globalização e a sua expressão regional e local. Combina a investigação fundamental com a divulgação dos resultados para o público em geral e os principais agentes políticos e sociais, promovendo o diálogo informado com as organizações da sociedade civil, os representantes dos fora internacionais e das entidades governamentais. Propõe-se realizar um projeto socialmente relevante sobre as principais problemáticas que suportam o desenvolvimento sustentável e a construção de sociedades inclusivas.

### 6.2 Abstract in English for evaluation

The Centre for International Studies was created in 2013 with the objective of studying global connections and local expressions. It assumes the responsibility for excellent research, relevance to social issues, with strong scientific outcomes, while supporting the teaching of postgraduate courses at ISCTE-IUL. It emerged from the former Centre for African Studies and draws from its 30-year experience, combining an interdisciplinary practice with a broad public-oriented activity such as promoting research dissemination and engaging in public debates.

The main goal of the six-year project proposed by CEI-IUL is to study the world dynamics and challenges in the second decade of the 21st century, particularly looking at new factors emerging in the international scene. The importance of research and knowledge is evident for economic and social development and the university is required to make an increased commitment to research and create debate and knowledge transfer that helps improving the ability of major internal agents to comprehend, intervene, and address emerging trends and realities. Globalisation has resulted in a more integrated world and the progressive transfer of power and sovereignty to transnational bodies. In the coming years, major international challenges will require a new scientific approach, deriving from: 1. Changing geo-political configuration, arising from the energy dependence of the so-called emergent economies and the progressive energetic autonomy of the United States. 2. The upraise of emerging markets primarily in Latin America, Africa and Asia and its influence on local economies and on global sustainability, including food security. 3. Political reconfiguration of the main power centres, where Europe is losing its historical influence while countries supported by rising economies claim a new role in the international scene. 4. Demographic diversity and growing urbanisation leading to problems of social inclusiveness, youth capacitation and unemployment, gender equality, and to the challenges of social protection. 5. The impact of ICT on social dynamics, particularly empowering civil society as well as creating new risks and threats. 6. The reaffirmation of the local uniqueness (as opposed to global movements), in cultural, economic and social terms. This project proposes to address those questions in comparative research groups, that will focus on social, economic, political and security challenges, organised in thematic regional lines with expertise in the main world regions.

CEI-IUL is organised on a three-by-three matrix, consisting of research groups and regional thematic lines focusing on priority regions. This matrix organisation combines researchers' expertise on regional contexts with comparative research approaches of global relevance and theoretical approaches arising from political science, international relations, anthropology, sociology and economics. Research is organised in three groups: 1) Institutions, Governance and International Relations, 2) Development and Societal Challenges, 3) Economy and Globalisation; and three thematic regions: Africa, Asia, European and Transatlantic. Other groups with a regional interest are also being organised under these main lines, in Middle East, China and Latin America. The main questions identified by the research groups (RG) are debated in regional thematic lines (RTL) as well as in comparative perspectives allowing new insights into the issues of globalisation, global power shifts, and its expression in regional dynamics without neglecting local agency. All researchers are assigned to a thematic region and participate in at least one research group. Within the group Institutions, Governance and International Relations research will be conducted on international security issues and on major security challenges for the twenty-first century, both at a global or regional level; another focus of this group of research is international public policies and governance. Research group on Development and Societal Challenges is organised in three research programs: Urbanisation and the challenges for the creation of more inclusive societies; Impact of globalization in local societies, and Development and Cooperation after the MG. The Economy and Globalisation group will be organised in four research programmes: Development Economics, Businessmen; Entrepreneurship, and management; Trends and challenges emerging from economic and financial globalisation; and the new concepts, practices, and experiences of social and solidarity economy.

CEI-IUL proposes to conduct society relevant research focusing on the multiple consequences of globalisation namely in the international political fora, in global markets and its expression in regional/local settings, and in social dynamics and the new development challenges after 2015. It aims to initiate a social relevant program on the main topics underpinning sustainable development, and inclusive and secure societies, addressing issues defined with the main stakeholders such as defence and security, education and skills for youth, social protection, food security, and entrepreneurship in international arenas. Though research conducted at CEI-IUL might be defined as fundamental, we aspire to reach the general public, decision makers and major stakeholders, contributing to the design of knowledge-based policies and high impact research results.

### **6.3 Strategy and vision of the unit and future management**

The Centre for International Studies was created in 2013 with the objective of studying global connections and local expressions. It emerged from the long experience of the former Centre for African Studies in the field. It assumes the responsibility for excellent research, relevance to social issues, with strong scientific outcomes, while supporting the teaching of postgraduate courses at ISCTE-IUL. CEA's 30-year experience yielded a unique research framework that now extends to CEI, combining an interdisciplinary practice with a broad public-oriented activity such as promoting research dissemination and engaging in public debates.

International Studies (IS) are understood as an interdisciplinary approach to global issues that integrates the main values of country and regional approaches and expertise with international relations and global economics. As an academic practice, IS emerged in the US following WW2 in the context of the Cold War and aimed at a better knowledge of world politics with a clear policy oriented objective. In Europe most of IS centres emerged after the fall of the Berlin Wall, focusing on the post-Cold War global landscape. Within this scope, CEI-IUL combines the unique capacity of gathering its member's expertise in regional contexts, particularly in Africa but also in India, Europe and Transatlantic relations (and aiming to further develop China and Middle East expertise), with International Relations, Development Studies and Global Affairs competence. Likewise, CEI-IUL will encourage research to be developed within ISCTE-IUL's areas of Social Sciences, and Economics and Management.

Within this multivalued approach, CEI-IUL proposes to conduct society relevant research focusing on the multiple consequences of globalisation namely in the international political fora, in global markets and its expression in

regional/local settings, and in social dynamics and the new development challenges after 2015. Though research conducted at CEI might be defined as fundamental, our aim is to reach the general public, decision makers and major stakeholders, contributing to the design of knowledge-based policies and high impact research results. Following CEA's strategy of discussing its research agenda with main stakeholders, CEI aims to initiate a social relevant program on the main topics underpinning sustainable development, and inclusive and secure societies. As such, we propose to address issues such as defence and security, education and skills for youth, social protection, food security, and entrepreneurship in international arenas.

CEI-IUL's has the aim of becoming a leading Portuguese and European research institute on International Studies. Our goal is to combine the strengths of regional specific knowledge and field research with cutting-edge theoretical and methodological approaches from political science, international relations, economics, sociology, anthropology, history, and other related disciplines. This interdisciplinary approach is CEI-IUL's brand and our major contribution to the Portuguese scientific milieu.

#### . Research organisation

CEI-IUL is organised on a three-by-three matrix, consisting of research groups and regional thematic lines focusing on priority regions. All researchers are assigned to a thematic region and participate in at least one research group. Our scholars link their regional knowledge and field research to theoretical approaches from political science, international relations, anthropology, sociology, and economics. They compare social, political and economic dynamics either within the region of focus or between regions. Their research is organised in three groups: 1) Institutions, Governance and International Relations, 2) Development and Societal Challenges, 3) Economy and Globalisation; and three thematic regions: Africa, Asia, European and Transatlantic Relations. The structure of the research groups provides a threefold rationale: it follows and updates the previous research focus of the Centre for African Studies to generate research continuities; it reflects the previous discussion amongst the researchers on the world's major issues and challenges; it has a broad scope that allows for the successful integration of new research members with experience in other regions. Each research group, as well as each regional line, has its own principal researcher, responsible for organising and boosting the group's productivity. Research groups also have the objective of achieving interactions between several regional lines and allowing comparative analysis, fostering new insights into the main lines of research.

The option for the regional lines structure is twofold: it accounts for CEI's entire team of researchers, and allows a deeper expertise in a particular region. These also work as central hubs for engaging in research networks and project start-ups. Adding to the main regional line, Africa, two very active groups with a regional focus, working mainly in India and the Europe-Transatlantic regions have joined CEI-IUL. Other groups with a regional interest are also being organised under these main lines, in Middle East, China and Latin America.

Specific research programmes are developed within a research group, and work as an umbrella programme that encourages comparative and specific projects carried within each regional line. CEI-IUL will have therefore two typical research projects: either in the intersection between one research group with a regional line, or a comparative one, cutting across two or more regional lines.

#### . Scientific Management

The interdisciplinary approach of CEI-IUL calls for a balance between autonomy of the tasks assigned to each research group and the indispensable identification of correlations between the three major regional lines of inquiry.

The scientific management of the strategic project is the responsibility of the principal researcher of each thematic regional line and research groups, the scientific committee and the board (director and deputy directors). Currently, every principal investigator holds a seat either in the scientific committee or on the board where they hold monthly meetings. Each group meets regularly to discuss the development of research and to allow for a continuous debate and exchange of scientific knowledge on main research questions.

#### . Financial management

The financial management of the strategic project will be accomplished with the support of the staff of the CEI-IUL and ISCTE-IUL.

## **6.4 Laboratory intensity level of the unit**

Medium

### Laboratory intensity level Justification

The Central Library of African Studies (BCEA), a RI located at ISCTE-IUL's General Library listed in MERIL's database of excellent European RIs, was constructed to develop and modernise African Studies in Portugal. It was established in 2003 and is devoted to the social sciences and humanities.

BCEA was created with the goal of strengthening and broadening the scope of high quality research and teaching of African Studies in Portugal while increasing international scientific cooperation. It was instigated due to the recent and profound changes in African studies in terms of their relocation, particularly due to globalisation and the growing importance of African diasporas. It provides a comprehensive and updated coverage of all African sub-regions, with a clear priority on the post-colonial period. Its creation resulted from a joint effort of four Portuguese university-based research centres of African studies: CEA/ISCTE-IUL, CEA/UPorto, CESA/ISEG-UTL, and CEA/FL-UJ. Legally and practically, BCEA is now owned and managed by CEI-IUL.

BCEA's main assets were financed by an FCT RI funding program, and by the Gulbenkian Foundation. BCEA is the most accessible, better equipped, up-to-date, and most internationally acclaimed RI of all Portuguese Africanist libraries today. BCEA is the only national representative in European librarian networks.

BCEA assets are catalogued and indexed according to the UNESCO cataloguing system, administered by ISCTE-IUL General Library and they are available for reading, home loans, and can be borrowed through the university's inter-library loan service. The Library occupies a special section in ISCTE-IUL's General Library. It is equipped with computer terminals with an access to intranet resources offering a broad access to the catalogue, various databases, and digital scientific repositories, as well as to international meta-catalogues.

BCEA's media library is composed of video and audio recordings of pedagogical and scientific interest, available for reference and for loans by special request. A special room offers video and audio equipment for users interested in viewing and listening to audio-visual materials. It offers specialist-referencing support for national and international readers and researchers.

The transition of CEA-IUL to CEI-IUL is an additional opportunity for BCEA, which will now rest upon an extended scientific research community, enabling it to broaden its geographic scope and providing books and resources devoted to the relations between Africa and the rest of the world. The multidisciplinary focus of BCEA will be further reinforced, providing opportunities for the development of new research projects and undergraduate and post-graduate courses. In September 2013, CEI-IUL submitted an application to the FCT call National Roadmap of Research Infrastructures of Strategic Relevance.

## **6.5 General objectives**

The main goal of the six-year project, proposed by CEI-IUL, is to study the world dynamics and challenges in the second decade of the 21st century, particularly looking at new factors emerging in the international scene. Today the importance of research and knowledge is evident for economic and social development. Globalisation has resulted in a more integrated world and the progressive transfer of power and sovereignty to transnational bodies. The university is subsequently required to make an increased commitment to research and create debate and knowledge transfer that helps improving the ability of major internal agents to comprehend, intervene, and address emerging trends and realities. In the coming years, major international challenges will require a new scientific approach: 1. Energy issues, with the United States' dependence on international oil market coming to an end while the so-called emergent economies become more dependants on it, are redesigning the world geo-economic configuration. 2. The upraise of emerging markets primarily in Latin America, Africa and Asia and its influence on local economies and on global sustainability, including food security. 3. Political reconfiguration of the main power centres, where Europe is losing its historical influence while countries supported by rising economies claim a new role in the international scene. 4. Demographic diversity and growing urbanisation focusing on questions of social inclusiveness, youth capacitation and unemployment, gender equality, and the challenges of social protection. 5. The impact of ICT on social dynamics, particularly empowering civil society as well as creating new risks and threats. 6. The reaffirmation of the local uniqueness (as opposed to global movements), in cultural, economic and social terms. This project proposes to address these questions in comparative research groups that will focus on social, economic, political and security challenges, organised in thematic regional lines with expertise in the main world regions.

This matrix organisation combines our researchers' expertise on regional contexts with comparative research approaches of global relevance. The main questions identified by the research groups (RG) are debated in regional thematic lines (RTL) as well as in comparative perspectives allowing new insights into the issues of globalisation, global power shifts, and its expression in regional dynamics without neglecting local agency.

Our main objectives are:

- . Carrying out excellent academic research with defined and measurable goals.
- . Reinforcing CEI-IUL's position on the European research arena as a RU of reference.
- . Producing relevant international studies, prioritising issues and areas pertinent to development and internationalisation, following closely the main objectives of the European programme Horizon2020.
- . Producing proposals for teaching and research at ISCTE-IUL, enhancing its internationalisation and strengthening numerous collaborative networks established with universities in Africa, India, China, U.S., and Europe.

Under these main objectives, CEI-IUL will develop the following activities:

1. Research projects with measurable and defined goals. Each research group and thematic line will work towards this objective, producing excellent scientific research and preparing and managing specific projects. Under this purpose, CEI-IUL is specifically preparing calls for the Societal Challenges and Science with and for Society programmes of Horizon 2020 and for Innovative Training Networks (Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions). Likewise, CEI-IUL is fully committed to support researchers' applications for European Research Council grants. Major efforts will be made towards more diversified funding sources.

2. Activities in conjunction with teaching, particularly lecturing postgraduate courses at ISCTE-IUL. Under this main objective we propose to: a) create training for graduate programmes (Masters and PhD) in International Studies, enhancing ISCTE-IUL's specialisation in Social Sciences, Economics and Management, and collaborating with other European, North-American and Indian universities.

Specifically, CEI-IUL is preparing a PhD programme in International Studies; the Master in International Studies is already under evaluation by the Portuguese Agency (A3Es); short courses on international dynamics are being created. Additionally, CEI-IUL will continue to support training in Political Science and International Relations, Development Studies and the Master and PhD in African Studies.

3. Disseminating research outputs through high impact publications with international reputation. Particularly, CEI aims to increase its publication ratio in the main international rankings (ISI and Scopus) while continuing to invest in an audience focused strategy based on publications in Portuguese and open access.

4. Policy-oriented activities, enhancing greater trans-European collaboration on knowledge-based policy advice through



the organisation of events (conferences, seminars, round tables), public interventions (in the media and at meetings organised by others) and specific publications (policy-papers, reports, other publications).

5. Insertion into the main international research networks. Scientific knowledge arises from the international fora and globalisation is also impacting on research production through an enriching exchange of ideas and common activities. Following the long-term participation of our researchers in international networks, CEI-IUL will continue to strengthen international cooperation.

These general objectives will translate into measurable goals, allowing a regular and easy monitoring of the progress achieved (see point 7. Expected indicators). Summing-up, CEI-IUL aims to develop more research projects, publish more, attract more PhD students and young researchers, build and integrate more international networks and consortia, and contribute to the design of public policies. All these goals will turn CEI-IUL into a leading international research institution.

## **6.6 Implementation**

Achieving the goals and objectives of this strategic project demands the clear and solid definition of implementation stages and management structures, both scientifically and administratively, with a strong involvement of the board and scientific committee.

### **Leadership**

CEI-IUL is a Research and Development Unit (RU) organised accordingly to the internal rules of the ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon University Institute (DL 95/2009) and it follows the rules stipulated by the Foundation for Science and Technology of the Ministry of Education (FCT). The RU has a director, elected by the dean of ISCTE-IUL from three names that are nominated by the scientific council, and has two deputy directors, directly appointed by the director.

The Scientific Committee, composed of three researchers and the director, supervises the scientific orientation and quality of the activities developed in the Centre. The scientific committee meets every two months, or more often whenever it is necessary; the director meets with the deputy directors on demand. The Scientific council, that gathers all the integrated researchers, meets biannually and whenever it is necessary.

CEI-IUL advisory board is consulted once a year; it is presently being extended to integrate members with expertise on the new regional areas (Asia and Europe&Transatlantic).

The present governing and management structure is laid down in the Centre's regulation effective from August 2013. The responsibility for the daily management of the Centre lies with the director, in cooperation with the deputy directors.

### **Human resources**

The implementation of this strategic project demands a significant increase in human resources, both devoted to research and to management tasks. Presently, CEI-IUL has no governance over the selection of post-doctoral researchers. As host institution, it can accept or refuse applications but it lacks the financial means to initiate specific calls, according to its own research priorities definition. Apart from the regular FCT annual competitions, the only way to have post-doc fellows is to integrate them into the framework of specific research projects.

The implementation of this project and the successful achievement of the proposed scientific indicators require 9 post-doctoral grants (of 24 months each). In our matrix, this means that the three regional thematic lines can open calls overlapping the three research programmes (defined in the research groups). This human resources policy allows CEI-IUL to have full control over the terms of post-doctoral researchers in open competitions.

This strategic project also demands the reinforcement of CEI-IUL's support staff. At the moment, CEI-IUL has two permanent staff members: one in charge of running the administrative and financial daily tasks and another in charge of the Centre's own publications and dissemination of activities. In order to be able to apply for international funding (e.g. Horizon 2020) and to manage new projects, CEI-IUL will need a Science&Technology grant holder strengthening the Centre's ability to secure new projects and to assist researchers in designing and managing projects. Finally, CEI-IUL intends to maintain the present commitment in human resources to the Central Library of African Studies through a Science&Technology grant holder.

### **Research**

CEI-IUL is organised on a three by three matrix basis, overlapping broad scientific topics and regional lines. Each research group defines broad research programmes, which in turn will be operationalized in research projects, under the umbrella of thematic regional lines. Every researcher belongs simultaneously to at least one research group and to a thematic line.

This matrix is the core of CEI-IUL's research activities, given that it allows: 1) a more stable integration of researchers, both for those who were already integrated in the Centre for African Studies and for those who joined only recently or will join in the future; 2) the establishment of clearer guidelines for research, including research outcomes; 3) the creation of an environment promoting the free debate and presentation of research results, gathering researchers with shared interests; 4) more interdisciplinary and cross regional research; 5) the identification of synergies not only between integrated members but also between associated researchers and PhD students.

Currently, each research group and regional thematic line is led by a member of the board/member of the scientific committee, in a clear effort to strengthen research and develop a thorough relation between the board/scientific committee and the researcher's community. This choice, on the other hand, allows for a greater sustainability and continuity of the research programmes, regardless of the researchers under contract/grant holders turnover and it has the potential to attract more national and foreigner researchers.

## Teaching

The implementation of the teaching activities is already being made with the full support of ISCTE-IUL. Apart from the courses already existent, CEI counts on the full support of ISCTE for the development of new courses, as stated on point 6.8 (opportunities for advanced training). The solid relation between CEI and ISCTE provides a support system prone to the development of courses profiting from the research carried out in the Centre. CEI-IUL intends to develop a FCT PhD programme and to apply for an Horizon 2020 Innovative Training Network based on the already existent MoU with other Universities.

### **6.7 Contributions for the regional strategy**

The consolidation of Portugal as a source of scientific knowledge on International Studies is one of the main goals of this research unit. The interdisciplinary research team allows CEI-IUL to deal with a broad range of issues and topics, ranging from economics and business to foreign and security policies and societal challenges. The broad geographical scope is also suitable to a deeper understanding of the Portuguese position in today's world. At the same time, it will contribute to strengthen the scientific environment of the Lisbon region. CEI-IUL will also work along the objectives of the Brasilia Action Plan for the Promotion, Diffusion and Projection of the Portuguese Language, including the importance of Portuguese as a scientific language. At the European level, this research unit fits well in the rationale of the Horizon 2020, i.e., scientific research targeting specific challenges along with scientific excellence.

### **6.8 Opportunities for advanced training**

One of CEI's main objectives is to make research outputs available through direct collaboration with post-graduate teaching programs both at ISCTE-IUL and in other universities. CEI-IUL aims at launching specific programs in International Studies, at three levels:

#### 1. Short courses with ECTS accreditation

Short courses are an effective way of reaching a larger public. CEI researchers are actively involved in organising future short courses on International Studies and International Affairs with a strong regional competence. We highlight the on-going Erasmus intensive programme on European-African Relations, organised by ISCTE-IUL with 2 European and 3 African partner universities, to be initiated in 2014.

#### 2. Masters in International Studies.

This Masters programme that is currently under accreditation on the Portuguese A3es agency follows a multidisciplinary perspective. The faculty includes lecturers from different scientific areas, from international relations to economics, history and anthropology, combined with a specialisation in different regional areas or in International Affairs.

#### 3. PhD in International Studies.

The PhD in International Studies, scheduled to commence in 2015, will be an international programme, whose success derive from a long-lasting academic collaboration with renowned international institutions in the field such as the Watson Institute for International Relations (Brown University), the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS, Leiden), the AEGIS network, and the MoUs signed with the main African research institutions, namely CODESRIA. Besides these specific programmes, CEI-IUL will continue to be associated with post-graduate teaching through existing post-graduate programmes at ISCTE-IUL. There is a close cooperation with the School of Sociology and Public Policies (ISCTE-IUL) through the MA and the PhD programme on African Studies, the MA in History, Defence and International Relations, the MA in Modern and Contemporary History and the PhD in Political Science; and with the School of Social and Human Sciences through the MA programmes on Development Studies and on Social and Solidarity Economy.

Other forms of advanced training include researchers' involvement with other universities in EU, Africa, USA, India and China where they lecture occasionally or on a contractual basis; and supervising PhD thesis and Masters' dissertations. On the whole, CEI researchers have been tutoring 68 PhD theses.

### **6.9 Internationalization**

CEI-IUL has research protocols with institutions in Africa, the EU, and India, and it is a member of several international networks. In particular, CEI-IUL inherits the protocols signed by CEA with the main African Institutes, namely CODESRIA (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa, Dakar) and with research centres in every Lusophone African country. CEA was a founding member of the AEGIS - European African Studies Association and is represented in its board. Under AEGIS, the centre participated in the Collaborative Research Groups (African History; Conflicts in Africa; Publishing Policy) and other activities (Plenary and Annual Meeting; Cortona Summer School). Since 2006, CEI-IUL is a member of the ABORNE (African Borderland Research Network), funded by the ESF, the FLUXUS network and the EARN (Europe-Africa Research Network) funded by IPAD and AECID. Other networks and protocols were established by research projects' activities with European Universities (e.g., University of Barcelona, University of Hamburg, University of Glasgow); with local research or government institutions, like the IRD (Institut de recherche pour le développement, France), CE.DO, Centre of Studies of the Desert (Angola) or the IPGUL (Institute of urban management of Luanda); or through the participation in European Union projects, namely the project funded by the Comenius programme.

CEI-IUL also benefits from previous agreements with Watson Institute for International Relations (Brown University,



US), the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS, Leiden) and the Indian Institute of Technology (India). In recent years, members of the CEI-IUL have organised main international scientific meetings at ISCTE-IUL, namely the 5th European Conference of African Studies (ECAS 2013), the 22nd European Conference on South Asian Studies, and the 7th Iberian Conference of African Studies (CIEA7).

#### **6.10 Knowledge transfer**

CEI-IUL's strategic project rests upon the identification of the main problems/issues facing today's international scene. In our days, scientific research and knowledge are of paramount importance for social and economic development. It is undoubtedly true that many of the most significant global problems facing us today require inter-disciplinary approaches, including Social Sciences. Though research conducted at CEI might be defined as fundamental, our aim is to reach the general public, decision makers and major stakeholders, contributing to the design of knowledge-based policies and high impact research results.

Following CEA's strategy of discussing its research agenda with main stakeholders, CEI aims to initiate a social relevant program on the main topics underpinning sustainable development, and inclusive and secure societies. As such, we propose to address issues such as defence and security, education and skills for youth, social protection, food security, and entrepreneurship in international arenas.

We aim therefore to maintain and reinforce relations with Portuguese (and also European) authorities in issues like development cooperation and foreign affairs, where the results of our research can have significance. Presently we do have a solid working relationship with the Community of Portuguese Language Countries that can be further reinforced. Another important dimension of the societal impact of research conducted are the links with civil society actors, namely with development NGO's. There is also room for the development of cooperation with business associations, notably regarding the process of internationalisation of Portuguese companies.

Knowledge is transferred to the main social actors through:

- specific meetings with the main stakeholders : Camões - Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua (the Portuguese Development Agency), Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, Institute for National Defence, Higher Institute for Military Studies, Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), national and international NGO's, UNDP and UNECA
- Interventions in national and international media (newspapers, radio, TV)
- Creation of a website for knowledge dissemination taking advantage of the CEA's Monitoring Conflicts in Africa website

Regarding research carried out in third countries, and particularly in EU's International Cooperation Partner Countries CEI will implement knowledge sharing strategies not only with local academia but also with the main interested in focus countries, depending on the specific subjects under analysis - one example are meetings with City Councils and local authorities when urbanisation issues are at stake.

This knowledge transfer strategy follows the main directives from H2020, not only in the Societal Challenges programme but more specifically in the Science with and for Society programme, which stresses particularly the inclusion of Civil Society Organizations (CSO).

#### **6.11 Ethical issues**

A significant amount of the research carried out in the framework of CEI-IUL involves human data collection and tracking the location or observation of people, as well as research in the International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC) of the European Union. In this research work it is necessary to tackle some ethical issues.

Apart from the specific ethical issues of each research project, CEI-IUL will enforce basic rules that will need to be followed by every researcher. The Centre will also organise ethic workshops in order to discuss questions of security and personal data protection. CEI-IUL will refer to ISCTE-IUL's Ethics Committee whenever necessary.

All data collection will be carried out under the direct responsibility of each project's PI and only the team members will have full access to the data and to informants' personal details. Transcriptions will not include the names of informants and will be numbered. During fieldwork the privacy and the anonymity of all persons who provide information will be ensured.

Before starting data collection - through surveys, interviews, participant observation, and focus groups - all persons providing any type of data (verbal or visual) will be informed of the project's objectives, specific questions, project dissemination procedures, and the scientific and academic use that will be made of the data and results (publications, papers, and oral presentations). They will also be informed of the methodological tools that will be used in that particular context of fieldwork and their consent will be obtained before initiating data collection. Every person will be asked to fill in and sign a consent form. Anonymity will be always guaranteed, unless it is specifically accepted by the interviewee.

Regarding the research carried out in ICPC countries, CEI-IUL's researchers should always try to establish cooperation agreements with local academic institutions, with the aim of contributing to the enrichment of scientific debate in academic and these countries' research institutions. When necessary, the PIs will secure the approval of the local ethics committees and authorities.

## **7. EXPECTED INDICATORS OF THE STRATEGIC PROGRAMME 2015/2020**

## 7.1

| Description  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | TOTAL<br>( ) |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| Publications in peer-review international journals   | 23   | 26   | 30   | 33   | 34   | 38   | 184          |
| Patents and performing patents   | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0            |
| Books and chapters of international distribution   | 12   | 13   | 15   | 17   | 18   | 20   | 95           |
| PhD theses under the supervision of integrated members   | 11   | 13   | 15   | 15   | 15   | 15   | 84           |
| Conference proceedings   | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 6            |
| New materials, devices, products and processes, software, computer codes and algorithms  | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0            |
| Books, including single-authored works (including scholarly editions of oral or written texts and translations with introduction and commentary) | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 8    | 38           |
| Edited special issues of journals, with substantial research input on the part of the researcher   | 1    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 11           |
| Chapters in books, including contributions to conference proceedings, essays in collections  | 13   | 14   | 16   | 15   | 15   | 16   | 89           |
| Creative writing (to the extent that it embodies research)   | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0            |
| Dictionary entries (forming part of investigation)   | 1    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 3            |
| Encyclopedia entries (to the extent that they embody research)   | 2    | 2    | 0    | 0    | 2    | 2    | 8            |
| Audio/visual and electronic/digital materials  | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0            |
| Other categories, including web-based resources; video and audio recordings (to the extent that they embody research)                            | 0    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 3            |
| Performances and exhibitions to the extent that they embody research   | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 6            |
| Industrial research contracts  | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0            |
| Research contracts with national or international bodies   | 4    | 5    | 5    | 6    | 6    | 6    | 32           |
| International Conferences  | 2    | 2    | 3    | 2    | 3    | 2    | 14           |

## 8. PROPOSED RESEARCH TEAM

### 8.1 Criteria adopted by the R&D unit for the definition of integrated member, if different from FCT reference table

In the present application, CEI-IUL followed FCT guidelines and the number of publications in the previous 5 years was used as a criterion. Thus, all PhD holders who participate in projects or research lines with a minimum of one publication per year are considered integrated members. CEI-IUL follows the European Research Council's rules for eligible career breaks (maternity, paternity, long-term illness, and national service).

CEI-IUL's publishing policy incorporates the social value of publishing in open access journals, which tends to result in a wider dissemination of scientific knowledge. We would like to emphasise the importance of publishing in Portuguese (and it is much more difficult to find a Portuguese language journal indexed in ISI or Scopus), especially given that an important part of the target audience are the Portuguese speaking countries. That being said, CEI-IUL has made and it will continue to make a strong effort to support researcher's publications in ISI + Scimago. This strategy will allow the Centre to surpass the criteria on the present FCT's reference table.

For the period between 2014 and 2020, every integrated member must provide one indicator of scientific production annually, based on the criteria defined by FCT (Published papers in international peer-reviewed journals; Books, including single-authored works; edited special issues of journals; chapters in books, including contributions to conference proceedings, essays in collections) and/or the successful application of research projects. During the seven-year period, at least three of the publishing scientific indicators should be submitted to Scopus or ISI indexed journals. Full time researchers, under a contract or grant, must submit a minimum of two annual indicators of scientific production, one of them being an article submitted to Scopus or ISI indexed journals.

Along with the aforementioned mandatory criteria, CEI-IUL will continue to support the publication of books and book chapters, namely in the framework of research projects, since they are still an important mean of scientific communication and dissemination.

### 8.2 List of Integrated Members / 10 nuclear CVs

| <b>Name</b>   | <b>Nuclear CV</b> |
|---|-------------------|
| Clara Afonso de Azevedo de Carvalho Piçarra (Coordinator) | Yes               |
| Albert Farré Ventura                                      | No                |
| Aleksi Erik Ylönen  | No                |
| Alexandra Barahona de Brito                               | No                |
| Alexandra Magnólia de Vicente Quirino Alves Dias          | No                |
| Aline Carla Afonso Pereira                                | No                |
| Ana Catarina Larcher das Neves Santos Carvalho            | No                |
| Ana Elisa Lopes Ferreira Cascão                           | Yes               |
| Ana Lucia Lopes de Sa                                     | No                |
| Ana Margarida Fernandes Esteves                           | No                |
| Ana Mónica Rôla da Fonseca                                | No                |
| Ana Soares Barbosa Bénard da Costa                        | Yes               |
| Carlos Manuel Coelho Maurício                             | No                |
| Cristina Odete Udelsmann Rodrigues                        | Yes               |
| EDUARDO GARGALLO SARIOL                                   | No                |
| Eduardo Costa Dias  | Yes               |
| Elísio Salvado Macamo                                     | No                |
| Emanuel Freire Torres Gamelas                             | No                |
| Eugénio Luís da Costa Almeida                             | No                |
| Fernando Jorge Castro Teixeira Cardoso                    | No                |
| Francesco Marone  | No                |
| Frank Vollmer   | No                |
| Franz-Wilhelm Heimer                                      | No                |
| Gabriel Sergio Mitha Ribeiro                              | No                |
| Ghoncheh Tazmini  | No                |
| JORDI TOMAS GUILERA                                       | No                |
| Jason Keith Fernandes                                     | No                |
| João Luís Rodrigues Leal                                  | No                |
| Karl Gerhard Seibert                                      | Yes               |
| Luca Bussotti   | No                |
| Luis Manuel Brás Bernardino                               | No                |
| Luís Nuno Valdez Faria Rodrigues                          | Yes               |
| Luís fernando Machado Barroso                             | No                |
| Manuel João Mendes da Silva Ramos                         | Yes               |
| Maria Antonia Belchior Ferreira Barreto                   | No                |
| Maria João Tomás  | No                |
| Maria Manuela Lemos Castro Cardoso                        | No                |
| Nuno Carlos de Fragoso Vidal                              | No                |
| Rogério Roque Amaro                                       | Yes               |
| Rosa Maria de Figueiredo Perez                            | Yes               |
| Stephan Peter Maria Duennwald                             | No                |
| Tobias Schumacher   | No                |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Ulrich Schiefer                          | No |
| Victor Manuel Vaia dos Reis              | No |
| Virginie Christine Martine Gaelle TALLIO | No |
| ana stela de almeida cunha               | No |

## 9. PROPOSED RESEARCH GROUPS

| Reference    | Name   | Principal Investigator                      |
|--------------|--|---|
| RG-3122-1320 | Economy and Globalisation                            | Rogério Roque Amaro                         |
| RG-3122-1474 | Institutions, Governance and International Relations | Luís Nuno Valdez Faria Rodrigues            |
| RG-3122-2382 | Societal and Development Challenges                  | Clara Afonso de Azevedo de Carvalho Piçarra |

### (RG-3122-1320) Economy and Globalisation

#### 9.1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE RESEARCH GROUP

##### 9.1.1 Reference of the research group

RG-3122-1320

##### 9.1.2 Name of the Research Group in portuguese

Economia e Globalização

##### 9.1.3 Name of the Research Group in English

Economy and Globalisation

##### 9.1.4 Keyword(s)

Globalisation

Economics

Development

Entrepreneurship

##### 9.1.5 Existed in 2008/2012

Yes

##### 9.1.6 Participating Institution(s) to which the Research Group belongs

ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)

#### 9.2. RESEARCHERS IN THE GROUP

##### 9.2.1 List of Integrated Members / 3 nuclear CVs

| Name                               | Principal Investigator Nuclear CV |     |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Cristina Odete Udelsmann Rodrigues | No                                | Yes |
| Rogério Roque Amaro                | Yes                               | Yes |

|  |    |     |
|--|----|-----|
| Ana Margarida Fernandes Esteves                | No | No  |
| Fernando Jorge Castro Teixeira Cardoso         | No | No  |
| Ulrich Schiefer                                | No | No  |
| Emanuel Freire Torres Gamelas                  | No | No  |
| Stephan Peter Maria Duennwald                  | No | No  |
| Ana Catarina Larcher das Neves Santos Carvalho | No | No  |
| Victor Manuel Vaia dos Reis                    | No | No  |
| Karl Gerhard Seibert                           | No | Yes |
| Maria Manuela Lemos Castro Cardoso             | No | No  |
| Virginie Christine Martine Gaele TALLIO        | No | No  |
| Aline Carla Afonso Pereira                     | No | No  |

### 9.2.2 List of current PhD students

#### NAME

Joacine Elysees Katar Tavares Moreira  
Joana Filipa Mota Nunes Guedes  
Jorge Manuel de Sousa Chaves  
José Nelson Rodrigues Abreu  
Patrícia Alexandra Soares Magalhães Baptista Ferreira  
Sérgio Leonel Pinto da Costa Pontes  
Sofia da Graça Cordeiro Fernandes  
Maria Manuela Ribeiro de Assis Coelho  
CRISTINA MARIA DA SILVA DE SA  
Ricardo Real Pedrosa de Sousa

### 9.2.3 List of other researchers of the Research Group

#### NAME

Álvaro Augusto da Rosa  
Antonio da Silva Robalo  
Carlos Manuel Godinho Fernandes Lopes  
Carlos Eduardo Machado Sangreman Proença  
Emanuel Claudio Reis Carvalho Leao  
Luís Francisco dos Santos Gomes de Carvalho  
Nelson José dos Santos António  
Virgínia Maria Trigo  
Marcio Alves Amaral Baptista

## 9.3. RESEARCH GROUP DESCRIPTION AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2008/2012

### 9.3.1 Description of the Research Group

The main objective of this research group is to conduct research on global change, economics, and development in general, with a particular focus in Africa. Other goals comprise the integration of post-graduate researchers; and also strengthening and broadening international partnerships; as well as producing scientific outputs. The projects in this topic have been fundamentally international: all teams comprise researchers from different countries; the research focuses itself on several African countries; and is being conducted by international partnerships. It integrates therefore a number of researchers of the CEA-IUL/CEI-IUL and other national and international partner institutions.

The group was formed in 2005 and has initially focused on the results of the FCT funded project Enterprises and Entrepreneurs in Angola and Mozambique (2005-2007). Subsequently, the group included other researchers and projects and was renamed to Economics and Entrepreneurship in Africa. Finally, in 2010 the name was changed to Globalisation, Economics and Development. In this group, several FCT funded projects were conducted since 2008: Understanding Entrepreneurial Configurations in Africa and China: a four countries study (PTDC/AFR/72258/2006); Poverty and Peace in the Portuguese Speaking African Countries (PTDC/AFR/64207/2006) Cape Verde and São Tomé e Príncipe: a comparative analysis of two African island states (PTDC/AFR/66521/2006), African Societies Facing Global Dynamics: turbulences between external intervention, migration and food insecurity (PTDC/AFR/104597/2008), Organization and Representation in Informal Economy in PALOP: experiences and perspectives(PTDC/AFR/113992/2009), Borders and Identity in Africa (PTDC/AFR/98339/2008), Relations Brazil - Africa: political-strategic, economic and historical-cultural aspects (PTDC/AFR/110095/2009). The group's research was also funded by international funding bodies: the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs funded the project Les dynamiques du développement local urbain (CORUS2, n° 6065); the German Ministry of Education, University of Hamburg funded the project TFO-The Future Okavango; the DFID/ESCR, University of Glasgow funded the project UPIMA, Urbanization and Poverty in Mining Africa; the European Science Foundation funded the network ABORNE - African Borderlands research network. Other work included the collaboration on the project DESERTO: spatial and social dynamics, networks, exchanges and organisation in the Namibe in collaboration with the CE.DO, Centre of Studies of the Desert (Angola); participation in the Comenius funded project EUSOLA - European Solidarity in Action (2011-2012).

### **9.3.2 Main achievements**

From 2008 to 2012, several publications resulting from the group's research were completed, whilst others are still being written up. These publications were part of a strategy of publishing in peer-reviewed journals and the use of innovative means for the dissemination of research results (see below). The projects' teams and groups of researchers also organised several conferences and scientific meetings, and participated in a number of national and international events. In all projects, there was a considerable amount of information collected through documental and empirical research, which provided important and substantial data that was analysed and disseminated throughout the research group's period of activity. Several Masters and PhD theses were completed, supported by the collaborative research and tutoring work within team's projects. International networks were strengthened both through the participation in international project's teams and through established cooperation activities including IRD, Cruzeiro do Sul, CEIC, CEDO, U Glasgow, U Ghana, U Copenhagen, U Hamburg, U Leiden, Unicamp/Campinas, U Pres. Mackenzie/São Paulo, West Africa Institute, Praia; Instituto Camões Mindelo, Centro Cultural Mindelo; the ABORNE network. The main achievements of each project are too extensive to be successfully summarised. A tentative highlight of the major accomplishments divided by project includes:

- Enterprises and Entrepreneurs in Angola and Mozambique organised an International Conference, a publication in a special issue of the *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos* and an edited book.
- Understanding Entrepreneurial Configurations in Africa and China: a four countries study organised two International Conferences, including one Guangzhou (China).
- Poverty and Peace in the Portuguese Speaking African Countries produced an edited book and an International Conference.
- Les Dynamiques du Développement local Urbain (Angola, Mozambique) organised an International Seminar and an edited book.
  
- Cape Verde and São Tomé e Príncipe organised an international seminar in Mindelo, São Vicente, Cape Verde.
- African Societies Facing Global Dynamics included an International conference and several Masters theses.
- Borders and Identity in Africa included an International Conference and an edited book;
- Brazil-Africa Relations organised an International Conference.
- Organization and Representation in Informal Economy in PALOP organised local workshops and is preparing an International Conference.
- ABORNE network included the organisation and hosting of the Fifth ABORNE Annual Meeting, which involved the participation of more than 50 international scholars.
- UPIMA/Mining Cities in Africa included a special issue in a peer-reviewed journal and two International Conferences (Bagamoyo, Tanzania and Glasgow, UK).
- The Future Okavango included a master's thesis and supported international fieldwork in Angola.
- Collaboration with the CE.DO included activities within the Comenius project, which involved high-school students from 15 European countries. This collaboration also included a conference in Lisbon.

## **9.4. RESEARCH GROUP OUTPUT 2008/2012**

### **9.4.1 Publications in peer reviewed journals and/or other publications**

António, Nelson & Martins, José (2008) "The transfer of knowledge from the MNC's to its subsidiaries: a case study applied to the Mozambique context", *Revista Portuguesa e Brasileira de Gestão*, 7 (3), pp. 54-70. (ISSN: 1645-4464)

António, Nelson and José Martins (2010), "Knowledge Transfer to the Subsidiaries Operating Overseas", *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, 110 (4), pp. 516-531. ISSN: 0263-5577



Duennwald, Stephan (2011) "Freiwillige Rückführungen. Rückkehrpolitik und Rückkehrunterstützung von MigrantInnen ohne Aufenthaltsrechte", *Migration und Soziale Arbeit*, 33 (2), pp. 144-151. (ISSN: 1432-6000)

Lopes, Carlos M. (2008), "Mercado Roque Santeiro: en el corazón de la economía informal de Luanda", *Nova Africa*, 22, pp. 7-30. (ISSN: 1136-0437)

Matos Fernandes, Tiago (2007), "Descentralizar é Fragmentar? Riscos do Pluralismo Administrativo para a Unidade do Estado em Moçambique", *Revista Crítica de Ciências Sociais*, 77, pp. 151-164. (ISSN: 2182-7435)

Seibert, G. (2011) "São Tomé's Great Slave Revolt of 1595: Background, Consequences and Misperceptions of One of the Largest Slave Uprisings in Atlantic History". *Portuguese Studies Review* 18 (2), pp. 29-50. (ISSN: 1057-1515)

Udelsmann Rodrigues, Cristina (2010), "Angola's southern border: entrepreneurship opportunities and the state in Cunene", *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 48 (3), pp. 461-484. (DOI: 10.1017/S0022278X10000339) (ISSN: 1469-7777)

Udelsmann Rodrigues, Cristina & Tavares, A. P. (2012), "Angola's Planned and Unplanned Urban Growth: diamond mining towns in the Lunda provinces", *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 30 (4), pp. 687-703. (1469-9397) (DOI: 10.1080/02589001.2012.724874)

#### **9.4.2 Completed PhD theses**

Cardoso, Maria Manuela Lemos e Castro (2008), "Importância da criação de infra-estruturas e da formação de recursos humanos no desenvolvimento: Os casos de Cabo Verde e São Tomé e Príncipe". Lisboa: ISCTE. (tutor: Rogério Roque Amaro)

Jao, Mamadú (2010), "Estrutura e Dinâmicas Sociais em África, Lisboa: ISCTE. (tutor: Ulrich Schiefer).

Leal, Maria do Carmo (2012), "O papel da marca nas empresas da economia solidária - Análise da marca Cores", ISCTE-IUL (tutor: Rogério Roque Amaro)

Lopes, Carlos Manuel (2008), "Elementos sobre o comportamento de compra em mercados informais: estudo de caso no mercado Roque Santeiro (Luanda)", PhD African Studies, ISCTE-IUL (tutor: Manuel Ennes Ferreira)

Mendes, Tiago Carrilho Ribeiro (2008), "Parcerias para a Promoção Local do Emprego". Lisboa: ISCTE-IUL. (tutor: Rogério Roque Amaro)

Pereira, Aline Afonso (2011), "Vendedoras no sector informal de Luanda: Sobrevivência e entreaajuda em contexto de liberalização económica", Lisboa, ISCTE-IUL. (tutor: Rogério Roque Amaro)

#### **9.4.3 Patents and Prototypes or other research outputs**

#### **9.4.4 Books and book chapters of international circulation**

Dünnwald, Stephan (2011), "Politiken der 'freiwilligen' Rückführung", il Sabine Hess & Bernd Kasperek (eds.) *Grenzregime. Diskurse, Praktiken, Institutionen in Europa*, Berlin: Assoziation A. (ISBN: 978-3-935936-82-8)

Lopes, Carlos M. (2009), "Hug Me, Hold Me Tight! The Evolution of Passenger Transport in Luanda and Huambo (Angola), 1975-2000", In J.B. Gewald, S. Luning & K. Walraven (eds.) *The Speed of Change: Motor Vehicles and People in Africa 1890-2000*, Brill: Leiden. (ISBN: 9789004177352)

Schiefer, Ulrich (2012) "Falhanço em cascata: como Sociedades Agrárias Africanas em colapso perdem o controlo sobre os seus cadetes", In Pureza, José Manuel; Roque, Sílvia e Cardoso; Katia (ed.), *Jovens e trajetórias de violências. Os casos de Bissau e da Praia*, pp. 209-240. Coimbra: Almedina. (ISBN: 9789724048215)

Seibert, G. (2010) "Francisco José Tenreiro: o homem além do poeta", In Inocência Mata (org.), *Francisco José Tenreiro. As Múltiplas Faces de um Intelectual*, (pp. 117-143). Lisboa: Edições Colibri. (ISBN: 9789896890605)

Seibert, Gerhard (2010), "As igrejas espirituais em Moçambique contemporâneo. Explicações para o seu sucesso", In Philip J. Havik, Clara Saraiva, José Alberto Tavim (eds.), *Caminhos Cruzados em História e Antropologia*, pp. 329-340, Lisboa: ICS. (978-972-671-259-6)

Seibert, Gerhard (2012) "Creolization and Creole communities in the Portuguese Atlantic. São Tomé, Cape Verde, the Rivers of Guinea and Central Africa in comparison", in Toby Green, *Brokers of Change: Atlantic Commerce and Cultures in Pre-Colonial Western Africa*, Oxford University Press, pp. 29-51. (ISBN: 978-0-19-726520-8)

Udelsmann Rodrigues, Cristina (2009), "Angolan Cities: urban (re)segregation?", In Francesca Locatelli & Paul Nugent (eds.) *African Cities : competing claims on urban spaces* (pp. 37-53). Leiden and Boston: Brill. (ISBN: 9789004162648)

Udelsmann Rodrigues, Cristina & Salvador, Cristina (2012) "Colonial Architecture in Angola: past functions and recent appropriations", In Fassil Demissie (ed.) *Colonial Architecture and Urbanism in Africa: Intertwined and Contested Histories* (pp. 407-426). Surrey: Ashgate Publishing. (ISBN: 978-0-7546-7512-9)

#### **9.4.5 Conference proceedings**

Cardoso, Fernando Jorge (ed.) (2008), *Europa-África: Uma Estratégia Comum?*, Fundação Portugal-África, Porto.

(ISBN 978-989-95737-0-3)

Costa, Ana Bénard (2009), "A pobreza, a guerra e a paz em Moçambique: teorias, relações e percepções", Conference Paper Nº20, II Conferência IESE "Dinâmicas da Pobreza e Padrões de Acumulação Económica, em Moçambique", [http://www.iese.ac.mz/lib/publication/II\\_conf/CP20\\_2009\\_Costa.pdf](http://www.iese.ac.mz/lib/publication/II_conf/CP20_2009_Costa.pdf)

Dünnwald, Stephan (2012), "The deportee in a country where migration is always successful", EASA [http://www.mecon.nomadit.co.uk/pub/conference\\_epaper\\_download.php5?PaperID=8203&MIMEType=application/pdf](http://www.mecon.nomadit.co.uk/pub/conference_epaper_download.php5?PaperID=8203&MIMEType=application/pdf)

Lopes, Carlos Manuel (2008), "Kupapatas: struggling to keep balance", Actas da Conferência IAABD.

Nascimento, Augusto (2009), "As diásporas cabo-verdiana e são-tomense: um esboço de comparação", In IX Colóquio Internacional de História das Ilhas do Atlântico. Actas, Funchal, CEHA.

Nascimento, Augusto (2009), "Lusofonia, que perspectivas culturais?" in [http://cvc.instituto-camoes.pt/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=cat\\_view&gid=934&Itemid=69](http://cvc.instituto-camoes.pt/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=934&Itemid=69)

Roque, Ana, Seibert, Gerhard & Marques, Vítor (2012), Actas do Colóquio Internacional sobre São Tomé e Príncipe numa perspectiva interdisciplinar, diacrónica e sincrónica, Lisboa: CEA-IUL & IICT. (ISBN: 978-989-732-089-7)

#### **9.4.6 New materials, devices, products and processes**

#### **9.4.7 Software, computer code and algorithms**

#### **9.4.8 Books, including single-authored works (including scholarly editions of oral or written texts and translations with introduction and commentary)**

António, Nelson (2008), "Economia e Gestão Chinesas - Aspectos Fundamentais", Lisbon: Edições Sílabo. (ISBN: 9789726185086)

Fauré, Yves-André & Udelsmann Rodrigues Cristina (2012), "Descentralização e Desenvolvimento Local em Angola e Moçambique", Lisbon: Almedina. (ISBN: 978-972-40-4782-9)

Feliciano, José Fialho & Guilherme Fonseca-Statter (2008) Empresariado, Empreendedorismo e Desenvolvimento em Angola e Moçambique. Lisboa: CEA. (ISBN: 978-989-8079-04-6)

Fialho, José, Udelsmann Rodrigues, Cristina & Lopes, Carlos (2008), "Protecção Social, Economia Informal e Exclusão Social nos PALOP", Lisbon: Principia. (ISBN: 9789898131232)

Lopes, Carlos M., Ferreira, E.S. & Mortágua, M.J. (2008), "A Diáspora Angolana em Portugal: caminhos de retorno", Lisbon: Principia Editora. (ISBN: 9789898131348)

Reis, Victor (2010), "Desenvolvimento em Cabo Verde: As opções estratégicas e o investimento directo estrangeiro", Lisboa: Mimographus. (ISBN: 978-989-97020-0-4).

Schiefer, Ulrich (2008), "Integrated Evaluation of Change. A new perspective for planning and evaluation in multiple intervention environments". Periploi: Lisboa. (ISBN: 9789898079060)

Udelsmann Rodrigues, Cristina & Tomàs Jordi (2012), (ed.) "Crossing African Borders: migration and mobility", Lisbon: Centre of African Studies, ISCTE-IUL, University Institute of Lisbon, e-book. (ISBN: 978-972-8335-22-9)

Udelsmann Rodrigues, Cristina & Costa, Ana Bénard (eds.) (2009), "Pobreza e Paz nos PALOP", Lisbon: Sextante. (ISBN: 978-989-676-007-6)

#### **9.4.9 Edited special issues of journals, with substantial research input on the part of the researcher**

#### **9.4.10 Chapters in books, including contributions to conference proceedings, essays in collections**

Afonso Pereira, Aline (2009), "«Criamos as mínimas condições»: sobrevivência no pós-conflito das vendedoras do mercado informal de Luanda, in Udelsmann Rodrigues, C. & Costa, A. B (eds.) Pobreza e Paz nos PALOP, Lisbon: Sextante Editora, pp. 91-113. (ISBN: 978-989-676-007-6)

Costa, A. & Udelsmann Rodrigues, C. (2008), "Famílias e estratégias de sobrevivência e reprodução social em Luanda e Maputo", in I. Raposo & J. Oppenheimer (eds.) Subúrbios de Luanda e Maputo, Lisbon: Colibri, pp. 139-161. (ISBN: 978-972-772-760-5)

Costa, Ana Bénard (2009), "Introdução" in Udelsmann Rodrigues, C. & Costa, A. B (eds.) Pobreza e Paz nos PALOP, Lisbon: Sextante Editora, pp. 11-40. (ISBN: 978-989-676-007-6)

Costa, Ana Bénard (2009), "Moçambique Pobreza em guerra e Pobreza em Paz" in Udelsmann Rodrigues, C. & Costa, A. B (eds.) Pobreza e Paz nos PALOP, Lisbon: Sextante Editora, pp. 169-192. (ISBN: 978-989-676-007-6)

Lopes, Carlos M. (2009), "Que efeitos da paz na redução da pobreza? Uma perspectiva a partir dos dados empíricos recolhidos nas cidades do Huambo e Luanda" in Udelsmann Rodrigues, C. & Costa, A. B (eds.) Pobreza e Paz nos PALOP, Lisbon: Sextante Editora, pp. 63-90. (ISBN: 978-989-676-007-6)

Nascimento, A. (2009), "A difícil luta contra a pobreza em São Tomé e Príncipe" in Udelsmann Rodrigues, C. & Costa, A. B (eds.) Pobreza e Paz nos PALOP, Lisbon: Sextante Editora, pp. 219-246 . (ISBN: 978-989-676-007-6)

Nascimento, A. (2009), "Pobreza..., claro que nós temos... Apontamentos para a análise da consciência institucional em torno da pobreza e de micro-violência em contextos cabo-verdianos" Rodrigues, Cristina Udelsmann e Costa, Ana Bénard, Pobreza e paz nos PALOP, Lisboa, Sextante Editora, pp. 247-274. (ISBN: 978-989-676-007-6)

Seibert, Gerhard (2009), "Instabilidade política e revisão constitucional: semipresidencialismo em São Tomé e Príncipe", In Marina Costa Lobo & Octávio Amorim Neto (org.), O Semipresidencialismo nos Países da Língua Portuguesa (pp. 201-231). Lisboa: Imprensa de Ciências Sociais.

Udelsmann Rodrigues, C. & Handem, A. (2009), "Pobreza e Paz (Intermitente) na Guiné-Bissau", in Udelsmann Rodrigues, C. & Costa, A. B (eds.) Pobreza e Paz nos PALOP, Lisbon: Sextante Editora, pp. 195-217. (ISBN: 978-989-676-007-6)§

Udelsmann Rodrigues, Cristina (2008), "Empresariados angolanos no pós-guerra: Modelos herdados, exigências do capitalismo e estratégias dos trabalhadores" In Feliciano, José Fialho & Guilherme Fonseca-Statter (coord.), Empresariado, Empreendedorismo e Desenvolvimento em Angola e Moçambique Lisboa: Periploi. (ISBN: 978-989-8079-04-6)

#### **9.4.11 Creative writing (to the extent that it embodies research)**

#### **9.4.12 Encyclopedia entries (to the extent that they embody research)**

Amaro, R.R., Desenvolvimento local (2009), in Cattani et al. (2009), "Dicionário Internacional da outra economia", Almedina, Coimbra.

Seibert, Gerhard (2012), Brazil-Africa Relations, in Africa South of the Sahara 2013, 42nd edition, pp. 43-48, London, Routledge.

Seibert, Gerhard (2012), Cape Verde, in Andreas Mehler, Henning Melber & Klaas van Walraven (eds.), Africa Yearbook 7: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara in 2011, pp. 73-78, Leiden & Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.

Seibert, Gerhard (2012), São Tomé and Príncipe, in Africa South of the Sahara 2013, 42nd edition, pp. 1019-1040, London, Routledge.

Seibert, Gerhard (2012), São Tomé and Príncipe, in Andreas Mehler, Henning Melber & Klaas van Walraven (eds.), Africa Yearbook 7: Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara in 2011, pp. 273-278, Leiden & Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.

#### **9.4.13 Audio/visual and electronic/digital materials**

Rodrigues, Cristina Udelsmann (2011), Documentary "Esta Fronteira não Existe" (This Border Does not Exist), available at <http://hdl.handle.net/10071/3029>

#### **9.4.14 Other categories, including web-based resources; video and audio recordings (to the extent that they embody research)**

#### **9.4.15 Performances and exhibitions to the extent that they embody research**

Seibert, Gerhard (2012) Mostra de Documentário - São Tomé e Príncipe. ISCTE-IUL, Lisboa.

#### **9.4.16 Other research outputs**

Cardoso, Fernando Jorge (2008), Regionalismo e Integração Económica em África, "Meio Século de Independências Africanas", Janus

Cardoso, Fernando Jorge (ed.) (2010), Beyond Development Aid: EU-Africa Political Dialogue on Global Issues of Common Concern, IEEI-SAIIA-ECDP Publication for EARN, Lisboa

Carvalho, Ana Larcher (2011), "Republic of Guinea: an analysis of the current drivers of change", Noref Working Paper, Norwegian Peacebuilding Centre

Carvalho, Ana Larcher e Alexandre Maurício (2012), "ONG e desenvolvimento". ACEP (2012) "Alfabeto do Desenvolvimento". ACEP: Lisboa.

Carvalho, Ana Larcher (2011), Intervenções externas no sector da segurança na Guiné-Bissau. Lusíada. Política internacional e Segurança; Serie 1, Número 4.

Carvalho, Ana Larcher (2011), Republic of Guinea: an analysis of the current drivers of change. Noref Working Paper. Norwegian Peacebuilding Centre. Disponível em

<http://www.peacebuilding.no/eng/Publications/Noref-Reports2/Republic-of-Guinea-an-analysis-of-current-drivers-of-change>  
Nascimento, Augusto (2009), "A historiografia sobre São Tomé e Príncipe 1980-2008: uma leitura" in Anuário do Centro de Estudos de História do Atlântico nº 1, Funchal, CEHA [CD edition]  
Nascimento, Augusto (2009), "Algumas notas sobre a 12ª Assembleia-Geral do CODESRIA - Governar o Espaço Público Africano" *Africana Studia*, 12: 181-185, Porto, CEAUP  
Pestana, Nelson (2009), *The Role of the Churches in the Fight Against Poverty in Angola*, Bergen: Christian-Michelson-Institute (Report)  
Schiefer, Ulrich (2009), "Como Lidam as Sociedades Africanas com o Potencial de Violência dos seus Jovens?", *P@X*, Boletim Online, 13: 2 - 4.

#### **9.4.17 Organisation of scientific dissemination activities**

António, Nelson (2008), Workshop Understanding Entrepreneurial Configurations in Africa and China: a four nation study, 11-12 March, ISCTE, Lisbon  
Costa, Ana Bénard da (2008), National Seminar Pobreza e Paz nos PALOP; 16 December, Arrábida  
Dünnwald Stephan & Ulrich Schiefer (2012), International Conference As sociedades africanas face a dinâmicas globais: Migrações em sociedades agrárias, Conferências doutorais da Escola de Sociologia e Políticas Públicas, 9 February, ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon  
Nugent, Paul, Wolfgang Zeller and Gregor Dobler (2012), International Conference Fronteiras e Identidades em África, 10-12 December, ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon  
Project presentation and international meeting of the Eusola in Njambasana, ISCTE-IUL/Comenius program of the EC, 13 January, Lisbon  
Rodrigues, Cristina Udelsmann (2008), International Seminar As Dinâmicas do Desenvolvimento Local em Angola e Moçambique, 29 October-3 November; Lisbon  
Rodrigues, Cristina Udelsmann (2009), International Conference Pobreza e Paz nos PALOP, 25-26 November, Lisbon, ISCTE-IUL  
Rodrigues, Cristina Udelsmann (2011), Fifth Annual Conference of the ABORNE - African Borderland Research Network, "Crossing African Borders: migration and Mobility", 21-25 September, Lisbon, ISCTE-IUL  
Seibert, Gerhard (2011), International Conference "Arquipélagos Atlânticos Crioulos. Cabo Verde e São Tomé e Príncipe numa perspectiva comparada", 22-23 February, Casa do Senador Vera-Cruz, Mindelo, Cape Verde  
Seibert, Gerhard (2012), International Conference São tomé e Príncipe numa perspectiva interdisciplinar, diacrónica e sincrónica, 27-29 March, ISCTE-IUL & IICT, Lisbon

#### **9.4.18 Research contracts with national or international entities**

Consultancy for the Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) on Angola entries (2011, 2012)  
UPIMA, Urbanization and Poverty in Mining Africa (DFID/ESCR, University of Glasgow);  
TFO-The Future Okavango (University of Hamburg);  
Les dynamiques du développement local urbain (CORUS2, nº 6065)

#### **9.4.19 Projects funded in national and international competitive calls**

PTDC/AFR/72258/2006 Understanding Entrepreneurial Configurations in Africa and China: a four countries study  
PTDC/AFR/64207/2006 Poverty and Peace in the Portuguese Speaking African Countries  
PTDC/AFR/66521/2006 Cape Verde and São Tomé e Príncipe: a comparative analysis of two African island states  
PTDC/AFR/104597/2008 African Societies Facing Global Dynamics: turbulences between external intervention, migration and food insecurity  
PTDC/AFR/113992/2009 Organization and Representation in Informal Economy in PALOP: experiences and perspectives  
PTDC/AFR/98339/2008 Borders and Identity in Africa  
PTDC/AFR/110095/2009 Relations Brazil - Africa: political-strategic, economic and historical-cultural aspects  
Network ABORNE - African Borderlands research network (European Science Foundation).

## **9.5. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH GROUP 2015/2020**



### 9.5.1 Structure of the Research Group

This research group includes twelve researchers, with experience in a wide range of topics within the disciplines of Economics and Management. This group is led by a principal investigator who will be in charge of coordinating and integrating the several research subjects and domains, according to the more specific interests of the different researchers. The group also includes several PhD students, supervised by the group's members.

The structure of the Economy and Globalisation group reflects previous research interests and results, and a particular focus on main pressing challenges. The research group will be organised in four research programmes. The programme Development Economics is already quite developed and has a strong record of projects, and PhD and masters theses. It includes research focusing on the developmental processes (past and future) of the African Portuguese Speaking Countries, the so-called emerging countries (Brazil, India, China and South Africa) and other African, Asian and Latin-American countries (namely the so-called newly industrialised countries).

The programme Businessmen, entrepreneurship, and management also has a solid record in conducting previous projects in the Centre. Its research focuses on businessmen and management models in culturally distinct contexts: Africa, Asia, and Latin America, being the latter an area to be further developed.

A third program will focus on the globalisation process. It will address the trends and challenges emerging from economic and financial globalisation, the role of WTO, and the place and power of different countries and regions in globalisation's governance.

Finally, the fourth programme addresses the new concepts, practices, and experiences of social and solidarity economy. Research topics includes for example the relationships of social and solidarity economy with fair trade, microcredit, alternative finance and ethics systems, social currencies, local trading models, and free economy. This programme aims to use a comparative perspective in order to shed light on the topics above in the contexts of Africa, Latin America, Asia, and Macaronesia.

These four programmes reflect CEI-IUI's thematic lines, with research focusing on Europe and Transatlantic Relations, and Africa and Asia.

### 9.5.2 Objectives of the Research Group

The main goal of this research group is to study the economic and financial components of International Studies using an interdisciplinary dialogue with other disciplines (Anthropology, Political Science, History, and Sociology). This approach is also followed with the different Research Groups (Institutions, Governance, and International Relations and Societal Challenges and Development) whilst focusing on the three thematic lines (Europe and Transatlantic Relations, and Africa, and Asia).

More specifically, this research group aims to:

- Improve our knowledge, on a comparative basis, of the processes and developmental strategies followed in different national contexts. Special attention will be given to the PALOP (in line with multiple studies conducted in CEA), and to new emerging economies (Brazil, India, China, and South Africa). Finally, it aims to question current and future developmental challenges in those countries and regions. It will also deal with the local definition of development, wellness, happiness, and other similar concepts (such as "buen vivir" the Quechua term "sumak kawsay" or the Aymara term "suma gamana" from Andean America).
- Drawing on previous research findings on representations of entrepreneurs, research will focus on entrepreneurship and management in African (particularly PALOP) and Asian countries (particularly in India and China). Researchers will extend this work to Europe and Latin America (Brazil in particular);
- Study the dominant economic and financial impact of globalisation processes, considering the nature of the international trading system (in particular the WTO), as well as the financial world markets (the role of the IMF and international capital movements). It will also focus on local, national, and regional consequences of capital circulation.
- Open a new research area focusing on social and solidarity economy and its expression in, for example, fair trade, micro-finance and systems of alternative and ethical finance, trading systems and alternative currencies. This research will examine the different contexts of Africa, Ibero-America, North America (Canada, Quebec, USA and Mexico), Asia (particularly Bangladesh, China, India and Japan) Europe and, in particular (for work already developed), Macaronesia (set of inter-continental islands, including the Azores, Cape Verde, the Canary Islands and Madeira).

The specific aims of this research group are:

- Increase collaborative research between the thematic lines including the design of cross-regional projects.
- Prepare collaborative research projects for international calls, particularly within the Horizon 2020's framework.
- Promote research outputs, including publication in peer-review journals.
- Support initiatives aiming to disseminate research to non-academic audiences.
- Promote public relevant research.
- Integrate young researchers (Masters and PhD students)
- Establish dialogue with the main stakeholders and contribute to the design of public policies both at the national and regional/international level.

Key activities that the team will conduct in order to accomplish these aims:

- Promote coordination between the different projects lead by the team members
- Complete existing projects
- Engage young researchers, particularly PhD students, in research activities
- Tutor young researchers
- Lecture post-graduate courses
- Establish milestones and support young researchers in publishing their research
- Promote meetings between researchers and stakeholders in order to design public relevant research
- Promote regular conferences and seminars
- Initiate alternative means of public dissemination of research activities such as film presentations, debates, and media presentations.
- Promote international networking

## (RG-3122-1474) Institutions, Governance and International Relations

### 9.1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE RESEARCH GROUP

#### 9.1.1 Reference of the research group

RG-3122-1474

#### 9.1.2 Name of the Research Group in portuguese

Instituições, Governação e Relações Internacionais

#### 9.1.3 Name of the Research Group in English

Institutions, Governance and International Relations

#### 9.1.4 Keyword(s)

Global governance

Peace

Security&Conflicts

States and regional powers

#### 9.1.5 Existed in 2008/2012

Yes

#### 9.1.6 Participating Institution(s) to which the Research Group belongs

ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)

### 9.2. RESEARCHERS IN THE GROUP

#### 9.2.1 List of Integrated Members / 3 nuclear CVs

| Name   | Principal Investigator | Nuclear CV |
|--|------------------------|------------|
| <a href="#">Luís Nuno Valdez Faria Rodrigues</a> | Yes                    | Yes        |
| <a href="#">Ana Mónica Rôla da Fonseca</a>       | No                     | No         |
| <a href="#">Carlos Manuel Coelho Maurício</a>    | No                     | No         |
| <a href="#">Francesco Marone</a>                 | No                     | No         |
| <a href="#">João Luís Rodrigues Leal</a>         | No                     | No         |
| <a href="#">Luís fernando Machado Barroso</a>    | No                     | No         |



|  |    |     |
|--|----|-----|
| Alexandra Barahona de Brito                      | No | No  |
| Ghoncheh Tazmini                                 | No | No  |
| Maria João Tomás                                 | No | No  |
| Tobias Schumacher                                | No | No  |
| Aleksi Erik Ylönen                               | No | No  |
| Alexandra Magnólia de Vicente Quirino Alves Dias | No | Yes |
| Ana Elisa Lopes Ferreira Cascão                  | No | No  |
| Eduardo Costa Dias                               | No | No  |
| Eugénio Luís da Costa Almeida                    | No | No  |
| Franz-Wilhelm Heimer                             | No | No  |
| Gabriel Sergio Mitha Ribeiro                     | No | No  |
| JORDI TOMAS GUILERA                              | No | No  |
| Luis Manuel Brás Bernardino                      | No | No  |
| Manuel João Mendes da Silva Ramos                | No | Yes |
| Nuno Carlos de Fragoso Vidal                     | No | No  |
| Karl Gerhard Seibert                             | No | No  |
| Elísio Salvado Macamo                            | No | No  |

#### 9.2.2 List of current PhD students

##### NAME

Ana Filipa da Piedade Mauricio  
Carlos Jorge Branco Mendes  
Carlos Manuel Baptista Valentim  
Esmeralda Francisca Neutel de Sousa dos Santos Pinto  
Francisco Miguel Lima Nogueira  
Inês Marques Ribeiro da Silva Casais  
Margarida Joana Quaresma Tomás Pontes  
João Luís Ribeiro de Campos Neves  
JORGE MANUEL LIMA DA SILVA ROCHA  
Lino Tanga  
Lúcia Maria Teixeira Lopes do Rêgo Bayan  
Luís Mário Cordeiro Pires Carapinha  
Maria Roque de Pinho Carvalhosa Empis  
Maria João Paiva Ruas Baessa Pinto  
Maria Manuela Ribeiro de Assis Coelho  
Michele Freire Schiffler  
Nuno Correia Barrenro de Lemos Pires  
Orlando Júlio André Nipassa  
Pedro Alexandre Barge Cunha  
Rafael de Almeida Serra Dias  
Ricardo Alexandre Encarnação Sousa  
Rodolfo Daniel Martins Soares  
Rui Manuel Proença Bonita Velez

Saico Djibril Balde

Thiago Severiano Paiva de Almeida Carvalho

Vanessa Luís Rei

Vitor Manuel Eustaquio dos Santos

Ana Marta Esteves Patricio

### **9.2.3 List of other researchers of the Research Group**

#### **NAME**

angela movileanu

Antonia Aparecida Quintão dos Santos Cezerilo

António Joaquim de Castro Raimundo

João Gonçalves Arsénio Nunes

Paulo Gilberto Fagundes Visentini

Tcherno Djalo

## **9.3. RESEARCH GROUP DESCRIPTION AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2008/2012**

### **9.3.1 Description of the Research Group**

The research group emerged from the Centre for African Studies' group States, Public Policies and International Regulation. The main objective of this group was to promote a cohesive understanding of the set of structural and contextual tensions, and instabilities in different African regions. Another main goal was to examine the emergence of specific forms of war and violent conflicts, and their political, social, cultural, and humanitarian impact on African populations. The research had other aims such as studying the overlapping nature of internal conflicts, border warfare, and invasive military action. The group examined the association of these variables with demographic and economic pressures, and their overall impact on societies at the humanitarian level (massacres, genocides, forced migrations, displacements, and exodus), political and social level (social re-compositions, exodus to or from urban areas, and changes in power relations), and cultural level (the dynamics of cultural reinvention on national and regional identities and memories). Overall, this body of work aimed to produce solid scientific analytic results whilst offering informed and conclusive data to both policy makers and officials of national and international organisations intervening in the areas concerned. This research group integrated fellows, post-doctoral researchers, and PhD students. It was funded by Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia with occasional support of other public and private institutions (i.e., Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, American Embassy, Instituto Português de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento, Fundação Luso-Americana para o Desenvolvimento, and the British Council). This group developed the following projects:

- PTDC/AFR/100460/2008, Monitoring Conflicts in the Horn of Africa.
- Interdisciplinary Research Programme on Writing the History of the Horn of Africa, in collaboration with the Addis Ababa University, the Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage, and the Centre Français d'Études Éthiopiennes, and the Universidad Complutense de Madrid,.
- Joint Research Programme on Usage Conflicts in Public Spaces of African Cities coordinated by the Grupo de Estudios sobre Exclusión y Conflictos Sociales of the University of Barcelona, in collaboration with various African and European research centres
- Joint Research Programme of CRESSON - Centre de Recherche sur l'Espace Sonore et l'Environnement Urbain (Grenoble) - Agence Nationale de Recherche Research Programme on Sensory Enigmas of Contemporary Urban Mobilities, in collaboration with several universities in Europe and South America.
- Reconciliation and Social Conflict in the Aftermath of large-scale Violence in Southern Africa: the cases of Angola and Namibia. Funding: Volkswagen Stiftung.

This research group included projects examining the political processes in sub-Saharan Africa and the roles of the various institutional and social agents (previously developed in an autonomous research group named Politics in Africa). Three FCT-financed projects offered the opportunity to consolidate and extend on CEA's previous research. These projects attracted a large number of PhD students and Post-doctoral researchers. These projects that ended in 2009, were:

- POCI/AFR/61152/2004, Senegambia: from the Critics of a Historical-Sociological Icon to the Re-evaluation of an Object of Study (2005-2009);
- POCI/AFR/59228/2004, Social Dynamics in the Structuration of Politics in African Rural Contexts (2005-2009).
- POCI/AFR/60799/2004, Migrações Forçadas e Formatos de Intervenção Humanitária (2004-2009)

### 9.3.2 Main achievements

From 2008 to 2012, researchers successfully developed and completed five projects in competitive international calls and participated in three European projects. All projects involved organising several seminars and workshops promoting the discussion of the scientific results, as well as publishing in scientific journal, conference presentations, and general activities targeting a non-academic audience. Given that the main focus were African studies, the research involved several fieldwork missions in Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Guinea-Bissau, and Angola. Through individual and collective projects, researchers produced bibliographic research, created information databases, and developed a series of research tools (surveys, interview guidelines) with the goal of producing fieldwork of the highest calibre. Another extremely relevant output was the development of research networks with international institutions (i.e., Addis Ababa University, Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage, Centre Français d'Études Éthiopiennes, University Complutense of Madrid, Universidade Católica, Universidade Privada de Angola, University of Namibia, and Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institut). This group produced several Master and PhD dissertations (completed or still on going) in a wide range of topics such as politics, urban affairs, war resilience, and social re-composition in Africa.

Within the framework of the project Social Dynamics in the Structuration of Politics in African Rural Contexts, the group published a special issue of the journal *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos* (nº16/17: *Autoridades Tradicionais em África: um universo em mudança*).

The project Reconciliation and Social Conflict in the Aftermath of large-scale Violence in Southern Africa, apart from investing in high-quality research outcomes, funded (mostly) African students during their MSc and PhD studies at ISCTE-Lisbon University Institute and also at other institutions in African countries. Senior fellows supervised their research within eight sub-projects. This project organised four international conferences, two in Africa and the remaining two in Europe (the project book is currently under review).

One of the outputs of the project Monitoring Conflicts in the Horn of Africa was an innovative and collaborative website (Monitoring Conflicts in Africa) designed to aggregate thematic and regional information about the topic of conflicts in Africa. The website fostered the development of networks of experts and reinforced CEA's international networking capacities. It was also an important tool in promoting a significant cooperation with international and national media (e.g., BBC World, Radio France Internationale, Deutsche Welle, RDP-África). Scientific results were disseminated through presentations at international conferences and through the organisation of several workshops and seminars.

## 9.4. RESEARCH GROUP OUTPUT 2008/2012

### 9.4.1 Publications in peer reviewed journals and/or other publications

- Dias, Alexandra Magnólia (2011), "The Conduct of an inter-state war and multiple dimensions of territory: 1998-2000 Eritrea-Ethiopia War", *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*, nº 22, pp. 21-41. <http://cea.revues.org/402> (ISSN: 2182-7400)
- Florêncio, Fernando (2009), "Un reino, dos reyes. Diferentes legitimidades en Bailundo (Angola)", *Journal of Afers Internacionals*, nº 87, pp. 167-189. [http://www.cidob.org/ca/content/download/22759/253632/file/09\\_florencio.pdf](http://www.cidob.org/ca/content/download/22759/253632/file/09_florencio.pdf) (ISSN: 2013-035X)
- Lourenço, V. (org.) (2009) "Estado, Autoridades Tradicionais e Transição Democrática em Moçambique", *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*, nº 16-17, pp.115-138. (DOI: 10.4000/cea.189) (ISSN: 2182-7400)
- Macamo, Elísio (2009), "Making Modernity Accountable: A Case Study of Youth in Mozambique", *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*, n. 18, pp. 19-46. (DOI: 10.4000/cea.73) (ISSN: 2182-7400)
- Martin, A., Cascão, A., Rutagarama, E., Gray, M., & Chhotray, V. (2011). "Understanding the co-existence of conflict and cooperation: transboundary ecosystem management in the Virunga Massif", *Journal of Peace Research*, 48 (5), pp. 621-635. (DOI: 10.1177/0022343311412410)
- Matos Fernandes, Tiago (2008), "Descentralizar é Fragmentar? Riscos do Pluralismo Administrativo para a Unidade do Estado em Moçambique", *Revista Crítica das Ciências Sociais*. (ISSN: 2182-7435) (DOI: 10.4000/rccs.795)
- Nicol, Alan and Cascão, Ana (2011), "Against the flow - new power dynamics and upstream mobilisation in the Nile Basin", *Review of African Political Economy (ROAPE)*, 38 (128), pp. 317-325. (ISSN: 0305-6244) (DOI: 10.1080/03056244.2011.582767)
- Ribeiro, Gabriel Mithá (2012), "É pena seres mulato!": Ensaio sobre relações raciais", *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*, 23, pp. 21-51. (ISSN: 2182-7400) (DOI: 10.4000/cea.583)
- Schumacher, T, (2011) "The EU and the Arab Spring: Between Spectatorship and Actorness", *Insight Turkey*, 13 (3), pp. 107-121. (ISSN: 1302-177X)

### 9.4.2 Completed PhD theses

Ribeiro, Gabriel Sérgio Mithá, *Política e Relações Internacionais em África*. Lisboa: ISCTE, 2008. (Tutor: Franz-Wilhelm Heimer)

### 9.4.3 Patents and Prototypes or other research outputs

#### 9.4.4 Books and book chapters of international circulation

Dias, Alexandra Magnólia (2012), "Clans, état et société en Somalie : montée et chute des mouvements islamistes". In A. Gnanguenon (ed.), *Cahier de l'IRSEM, Les défis politiques et stratégiques en Somalie*, 13, IRSEM, pp. 16-35. ISBN: 978-2-11-129694-7.

Dias, Eduardo Costa (2009), "Hermandades musulmanes y movimientos da' wa: dos concepciones d' Islam en l' Oeste Africano". In Ferran Iniesta (ed), *El Islam del Africa Negra* (pp. 37-58), Barcelona: Bellaterra. (ISBN: 9788472904583)

Florêncio, Fernando (2012), "Traditional authorities and Legal Pluralism: a comparative analysis of two case studies in Mozambique and Angola." In Kyed, H.M., S. Araújo, A.N. de Souto and J.P.B.Coelho (eds.): *The Dynamics of Legal Pluralism in Mozambique. State and Non-State mechanisms of justice and public safety*. Maputo: CESAB. (ISBN: 978-989-97730-1-1)

Fonseca-Statteer, Guilherme da (2011), *A África do Sul e o Sistema-Mundo: Da Guerra dos Bôeres à globalização*. Lisboa: Gerpress.

Lourenço, Vitor (2010), *Moçambique: Memórias sociais de ontem, dilemas políticos de hoje*. Lisboa: Gerpress. (ISBN: 978-989-96094-1-9)

Macamo, Elísio (2009) "Africa and Humanism". In Jörn Rüsen and Henner Laass (eds.): *Humanism in Intercultural Perspective - Experiences and Expectations*. Bielefeld. Transcript Verlag. S.65-78. (ISBN: 978-3837613445)

Macamo, Elísio (2010) "Social Theory and Making Sense of Africa". In M. Diawara, B. Lategan and J. Rüsen (eds.), *Historical Memory in Africa - Dealing with the Past, Reaching for the Future in an Intercultural Context*. New York: Berghahn Books. (ISBN: 978-1845456528)

Mark, Peter & Tomàs, Jordi (2010): "Traditional Jola peacemaking: from the perspectives of an Historian and an Anthropologist". In Knörr, Jacqueline and Wilson Trajano Filho (eds): *The powerful presence of the past. Integration and conflict along the Upper Guinea Coast (137-153)*, Ed. Brill: Leiden-Boston. (ISBN: 9789004190009)

Nascimento, Augusto (2012), "A construção de São Tomé e Príncipe: achegas sobre a (eventual) valia do conhecimento histórico". In Silva, Teresa Cruz, Coelho, João Paulo Borges e Souto, Amélia Neves de (orgs.) *Como fazer ciências sociais e humanas em África. Questões epistemológicas, metodológicas, teóricas e políticas*. Dakar: Codesria. (ISBN: 978-2-86978-505-2)

Tomàs, Jordi (2011), "Dealing with conflicts during religious ceremonies: liminality and the sacred among joola-huluf". In Georg Klute e Birgit Embaló (ed.), *The problem of violence. Local Conflict Settlement in Contermporary Africa* (pp. 265 - 280). Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag. (ISBN: 978-3-89645-891-9)

#### 9.4.5 Conference proceedings

Dias, Alexandra Magnólia (2011), "Strategies and shifting identities in Northern Ethiopia's borderlands: perspectives of a borderland group Irob", *Indigenous Peoples in Africa, CEA-Centre d'Estudis Africans i Interculturals/ Institut d'Estudis Catalans*, pp. 34-50.

Sousa, Ricardo e Rodrigues, Cristina (2009) "A iniciação de conflito em Angola e o modelo de "Ganância e Reclamações", X Congresso Luso-Afro-Brasileiro de Ciências Sociais: Interrogando a Pobreza: novas perspectivas e reflexões interdisciplinares, Braga, Universidade do Minho, 4 a 7 de Fevereiro de 2009.  
<http://www.xconglab.ics.uminho.pt/ficheiros/Volume05.pdf>

Tomàs, Jordi (2008), "Sibilumbay: el rey que trajo la paz. El proceso de pacificación y las celebraciones reales del Húmbabal en Oussouye, Casamance (2002-2005)", *Actas do V Congresso de Estudos Africanos no Mundo Ibérico - África: Compreender trajetcos*, Covilhã.

#### 9.4.6 New materials, devices, products and processes

#### 9.4.7 Software, computer code and algorithms

#### 9.4.8 Books, including single-authored works (including scholarly editions of oral or written texts and translations with introduction and commentary)

Florêncio, Fernando (2010), "Vozes do universo rural - Reescrevendo o estado em África". Lisboa: Gerpress. (ISBN: 978-989-96094-5-7)

Heimer, Franz-W; Udelsmann Rodrigues, Cristina and Lopes, Carlos Manuel (2012), "Angola Country Report". In Bertelsmann Transformation Index 2012, Gütersloh: Bertelsmann-Stiftung.  
<http://www.bti-project.org/country-reports/esa/ago> (ISBN: 978-3-86793-458-9)

Ramos, Manuel João (2009), "Memórias dos Pescadores de Sesimbra: Santiago de Sesimbra no Início dos Anos Oitenta do Século XX". ed. 1, 1 vol., Lisboa: Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa. (ISBN: 978-989-96308-0-2)

Ramos, Manuel João (2009), "Traços de Viagem: Experiências remotas, locais invulgares". ed. 1, Lisboa: Bertrand. (ISBN: 978-972-25-1942-7)

Ramos, Manuel João (2010), "Histórias Etíopes: Diário de Viagem". ed. 2, 1 vol. Lisboa: Tinta da China. (ISBN: 9789896710347)

Ramos, Manuel João, Boavida, Isabel, Pennec, Hervé. (eds.) (2010) "History of Ethiopia by Pero Páez" ed. 1, 2 vols.. London: Hakluyt Society. (ISBN: 978-1908145017)

Tazmini, G. (2012) Revolution and Reform in Russia and Iran: Politics and Modernisation in Revolutionary States, London, I. B. Tauris. (ISBN: 978-1848855540)

Vidal, Nuno & Chabal, Patrick (2009), "Southern Africa: Civil Society, Politics and Donor Strategies; Angola, Zimbabwe, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa", Wageningen University, University of Coimbra & Angolan Catholic University. (ISBN: 978-972-99270-9-6)

#### **9.4.9 Edited special issues of journals, with substantial research input on the part of the researcher**

Florêncio, Florêncio & Lourenço, Vítor (org.) (2009), "Autoridades Tradicionais: um universo em mudança", Cadernos de Estudos Africanos, 16/17 (ISSN: 1645-3794)

González Aimé, Elsa (coord.) "Dinámicas Políticas en torno al Cuerno de África" in Relaciones Internacionales, nº 18, octubre de 2011, pp. 211. (ISSN: 1699-3950)

Ramos, Manuel João & Rodolfo Soares (2008), "Espírito de Missão", Cadernos de Estudos Africanos, n 15. (ISSN: 1645-3794)

Tomàs, Jordi e Farré, Albert (2009), "Los estudios africanos en España. Balance y perspectivas". Documentos CIDOB Desarrollo y Cooperación, 4. (ISSN: 1887-1798)

#### **9.4.10 Chapters in books, including contributions to conference proceedings, essays in collections**

Tomàs, Jordi (2009), "Identidad, "resistencia" y religión tradicional entre los joola del sur del Río Casamance". In Aixelà, Y., Mallart, Ll., Martí, J. (ed.) Introducción a los estudios africanos (pp. 131-145), Ediciones Ceiba: Vic.

Tomàs, Jordi (2010), "¿Secesionismo en África? Pistas y preguntas para una reflexión". In Jordi Tomàs (ed.) Secesionismo en África (pp. 11-47). Barcelona: Bellaterra. (ISBN: 9788472905061)

Tomàs, Jordi (2010) "Casamance: el particularismo inquietante". In Jordi Tomàs (ed.) Secesionismo en África. Barcelona: Bellaterra. (ISBN: 9788472905061)

#### **9.4.11 Creative writing (to the extent that it embodies research)**

#### **9.4.12 Encyclopedia entries (to the extent that they embody research)**

Castelo, Cláudia (2008), "O que não se sabia: O Estatuto dos Indígenas", In Os Anos de Salazar: 1954, Lisboa, Planeta Agostini.

#### **9.4.13 Audio/visual and electronic/digital materials**

#### **9.4.14 Other categories, including web-based resources; video and audio recordings (to the extent that they embody research)**

Ramos, Manuel João (2009), Monitoring Conflicts Africa website. <http://conflicts-in-africa.iscte.pt/>

#### **9.4.15 Performances and exhibitions to the extent that they embody research**

Boavida, Isabel (2011), Co-organized a multimedia exhibition «O Grande Salto - Migração e Retorno no Mali» (7 September - 2 October, Fábrica Braço de Prata, Lisboa); Moderated two debates about african migrations: «Doing border:building and overcoming fences» (22 September) & «Narratives and Perspectives on migrations in Portugal (Olhares e narrativas sobre migrações em Portugal)» (30 September);

Boavida, Isabel (2011) co-organised and presented the exhibition entitled «The Emperor of Ethiopia in Lusoland: Ethiopia, Portugal and the Organization of African Unity» (4-9 dezembro, Rabat);

#### **9.4.16 Other research outputs**

Dias, Eduardo Costa (2010), "La SÉNÉGAMBIE: un concept historique et socioculturelle et un objet d'étude réévalués", Mande Studies, 9, pp. 9-19

Dias, Eduardo Costa e Giesing, C. (2010), "La préservation et la transmission de la mémoire collective du 'Kaabu Manding' par les commerçants et lettrés de la SÉNÉGAMBIE méridionale", Mande Studies, 9, 63-81.



- Dias, Eduardo Costa e Milheiro, Ana Vaz (2009), "Arquitectura em Bissau e os Gabinetes de Urbanização Colonial (1944-1974)", *arqu.urb - Revista eletrônica de Arquitetura e Urbanismo*, nº 2, pp. 80-114. (ISSN: 1984-5766)
- Florêncio, Fernando (2011), "Pluralismo Jurídico e Estado Local em Angola. Um olhar crítico a partir do estudo de caso do Bailundo", *Antropologia Portuguesa*, 28, pp. 95-134. (ISSN: 0870-0990)
- Ramos, Manuel João & Boavida, Isabel (eds.) (2009), "Rastafari in Lusoland: on the 50 years of Haile Selassie's official visit to Portugal (1959-2009)" ed. 1, 1 vol., Lisboa: Centro de Estudos Africanos ISCTE-IUL (ISBN: 9789728335182)
- Ramos, Manuel João, Boavida, Isabel, Dias, Alexandra; Santos, Aurora, Barros, Luís C., Lecoutre, Delphine, Tribe, Tânia. (2010), "The Emperor of Ethiopia in Lusoland: Ethiopia, Portugal and the Organization of African Unit". ed. 2, 1 vol.. Lisbon-London: CEA-ISCTE / SOAS. (ISBN: 978-972-8335-18-2)
- Rodrigo Tavares & Luís Brás Bernardino (2011), "Speaking the language of security: the Commonwealth, the Francophonie and the CPLP in conflict management in Africa", *Conflict, Security & Development*, 11 (5), pp. 607-636. (ISSN: 1478-1174) (DOI:10.1080/14678802.2011.641771)
- Tomàs, Jordi (2008), "Religion, peace and conflict resolution: a sacred king among the Joola-húluf of Casamance in the 21st century", *Revista Soronda*, pp. 329-348.
- Tomàs, Jordi (2008), "Senegal: entre la diferència i la indiferència", *Revista Eines*. Número 6 - Tardor, pp. 145-160.

#### **9.4.17 Organisation of scientific dissemination activities**

- Dias, Alexandra (10-11 October 2011) Co-organizer with Augusto Nascimento on behalf of CEA in partnership with IDN (the Portuguese National Defence Institute) of an "International Conference on 'Conflict Prevention and Resolution'", IDN, Lisbon
- Dias, Alexandra Magnólia & Manuel João Ramos (2010), "África e o Mar no Século XXI: Uma perspectiva comparativa de tendências e desafios no Mediterrâneo, no Índico e no Atlântico", ISCTE-IUL, Lisboa, Portugal.
- Dias, Eduardo Costa, (24-27 June 2008), "Seventh International Conference on Mande Studies", Lisboa, (Co-organizador).
- Fernandes, Tiago de Matos (21 January 2008), "Ciclo de Conferências em Cooperação para o Desenvolvimento", Oeiras, Instituto Nacional de Administração.
- Heimer, Franz-Wilhelm (8 July 2011), "Conferência Internacional sobre: Angola depois do fim da Guerra Civil: Olhares sobre um país em transformação", ISCTE-IUL.
- Ramos, Manuel João (14-15 September 2011), "Coloque FLUXUS, Conference on Social Appropriations and Usage Conflicts in African Cities", ISCTE-IUL, CEA-IUL and Universitat Barcelona (Grupo de investigação GRECS-Barcelona)
- Ribeiro, Gabriel Mithá (2010), "Política e senso comum. Seminário sobre metodologia de investigação no domínio das ciências sociais", Maputo, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane.
- Tomàs, Jordi (07-09 May 2008), "VI Congresso de Estudos Africanos do Mundo Ibérico", Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Universidade de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria-Casa de África.
- Tomàs, Jordi (27-28 November 2008), Seminário Internacional -Resolução de Conflictos; La paz y la palabra. Procesos de reconciliación post-bélica en el África Subsahariana, Barcelona.

#### **9.4.18 Research contracts with national or international entities**

##### **9.4.19 Projects funded in national and international competitive calls**

- POCI/AFR/61152/2004, Senegambia: from the Critics of a Historical-Sociological Icon to the Re-evaluation of an Object of Study (2005-2009);
- POCI/AFR/59228/2004, Social Dynamics in the Structuration of Politics in African Rural Contexts (2005-2009).
- POCI/AFR/60799/2004; Migrações Forçadas e Formatos de Intervenção Humanitária (2004-2009).
- PTDC/AFR/100460/2008, Monitoring Conflicts in the Horn of Africa.
- Joint Research Programme of Centre d'Études des Mondes Africains - Agence Nationale de Recherche Interdisciplinary Research Programme on Writing the History of the Horn of Africa, in collaboration with the Addis Ababa University, the Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage, and the Centre Français d'Études Éthiopiennes, and the Universidad Complutense de Madrid,.
- Joint Research Programme coordinated by the Grupo de Estudios sobre Exclusión y Conflictos Sociales of the University of Barcelona on Usage Conflicts in Public Spaces of African Cities, in collaboration with various African and European research centres
- Joint Research Programme of CRESSON - Centre de Recherche sur l'Espace Sonore et l'Environnement Urbain (Grenoble) - Agence Nationale de Recherche Research Programme on Sensory Enigmas of Contemporary Urban Mobilities, in collaboration with Laboratorio urbano - Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo - Universidade Federal da Salvador da Bahia, Departament de antropologia social i cultural, historia d'america i d'africa - Facultat de Geografia i



Història - Universitat de Barcelona, Centro de Estudios Africanos - ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Instituto de estudios regionales y urbanos - Universidad Simon Bolivar de Caracas, Emerging securities research group - Centre de recherche "Study of Politics, International Relations & Environment (RC4SPIRE)" Keele University.

- Reconciliation and Social Conflict in the Aftermath of large-scale Violence in Southern Africa: the cases of Angola and Namibia. Funding: Volkswagen Stiftung.

## 9.5. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH GROUP 2015/2020

### 9.5.1 Structure of the Research Group

The research group "Institutions, Governance, and International Relations" is led by a Principal Investigator and is composed of researchers from different scientific backgrounds. This group also includes a number of PhD students that will most likely be enlarged given the constant interest of students in the thematic areas of this research group. There will be a strong emphasis on the elaboration of PhD theses under the supervision of the group's integrated members.

This Research Group develops its activities across several geographic lines that exist in the structure of the Centre for International Studies. It focuses on the political aspects of International Studies, with an emphasis on Institutions, Governance, and International Relations.

This research group covers two major research programmes. The first is "international relations and global governance", where researchers study the architecture of global governance and international, regional, and global political institutions, as well as organisations, such as the United Nations, the Africa Union, NATO, the European Union, and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. The goal is to go beyond the traditional perspective of international organisations as merely the sum of its members and their policies, and the tendency to evaluate their role in the globalised world of the twenty-first century. Our focus will be instead on the relationships between domestic politics and foreign policies, decision-making processes, public policies in world affairs, whilst bringing together the study of international relations with analyses of public policy creation and global governance beyond the nation-state. Given the increasing role of non-state agents in world politics, our interest is not only in relations between countries but also in transnational non-governmental and civil society organisations, their structures and processes, and their influence on global, national, or local policy arenas. Particular attention will be paid to changing regional power dynamics, weak and failing states, relations between security and development, foreign policies of emerging powers, religion, and international politics. As these two different spheres cannot be analysed separately, research will focus on the interplay between the emerging sphere of a global civil society and the more traditional sphere of international or interstate interactions.

The second research program focuses on the multidisciplinary study of the most relevant "security challenges for the twenty-first century". It includes traditional threats to peace, such as bilateral and regional armed conflicts; the perils of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons; and the proliferation of conventional weapons and technologies. Particular attention will be given to the spread of new, cross-border, and transnational challenges to peace and security. Among the topics to be explored we include the interplay between information technologies and security (namely cyber defence), terrorism prevention, energy security, and also environmental security, demographic developments and health risks, climate change, food and water shortage, and increasing energy needs. The research will also focus on positive security perspectives, which rely on non-violent measures, to quantitatively and qualitatively analyse efforts developed by international and regional organisations and nongovernmental agents. The goal of these perspectives is to de-escalate, solve conflicts, and to promote cooperation both at a bilateral or multilateral level.

### 9.5.2 Objectives of the Research Group

This research group is structured around two major research programmes that draw on the past research experience of its members, whilst reflecting the future research interests of a young group of researchers. These two research programmes will overlap with the three major geographic lines of the Centre for International Studies (i.e., Africa, Asia, Europe and Transatlantic Relations) and will produce specific research projects in the following subjects:

- Cross regional: economic globalisation and its political impact at regional and national levels; energy issues, religious fragmentation, and food shortage; the humanitarian adverse results of economic disparities and political fragilities: famine and migration.
- Africa: the interplay between AU and African regional organisations; the EU-AU partnership in the context of the widening range of emerging powers (the BRICS; G20); control of energy sources; societal impact of international new-liberal policies; ethnicity and religion as sources of conflict; separation, power sharing, and African Springs, following the Arab Springs.
- Asia: the dynamics of governance and power in the Eurasian continental platform and the Middle East; the Indian Ocean as a door to Africa; India-China-Japan relations; the Euro-American effect in intra-Asian relations; the growing power versus the dangers of nationalism.
- Europe and Transatlantic Relations: the future of European integration and EU's political and governance system; EU's Common Security and Defence Policy; most important challenges to international security in the 21st Century, such as mass immigration, global commons, energy security, Cyber warfare, CBRN Defence, environmental security,

disaster-resilience, fragile and failed states, and lack of resources.

The specific aims of this research group are:

- Increase collaborative research between the thematic lines including the design of cross-regional projects.
- Prepare collaborative research projects for international calls, particularly within the Horizon 2020's framework.
- Promote research outputs, including publication in peer-review journals.
- Support initiatives aiming to disseminate research to non-academic audiences.
- Promote public relevant research.
- Integrate young researchers (Masters and PhD students)
- Establish dialogue with the main stakeholders and contribute to the design of public policies both at the national and regional/international level.

Key activities that the team will conduct in order to accomplish these aims:

- Promote coordination between the different projects lead by the team members
- Complete existing projects
- Engage young researchers, particularly PhD students, in research activities
- Tutor young researchers
- Lecture post-graduate courses
- Establish milestones and support young researchers in publishing their research
- Promote meetings between researchers and stakeholders in order to design public relevant research
- Promote regular conferences and seminars
- Initiate alternative means of public dissemination of research activities such as film presentations, debates, and media presentations.
- Promote international networking

## (RG-3122-2382) Societal and Development Challenges

### 9.1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE RESEARCH GROUP

#### 9.1.1 Reference of the research group

RG-3122-2382

#### 9.1.2 Name of the Research Group in portuguese

Desafios Societais e do Desenvolvimento

#### 9.1.3 Name of the Research Group in English

Societal and Development Challenges

#### 9.1.4 Keyword(s)

Urbanisation

Youth

Social protection

Culture&development

#### 9.1.5 Existed in 2008/2012

Yes

#### 9.1.6 Participating Institution(s) to which the Research Group belongs

ISCTE - Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)

### 9.2. RESEARCHERS IN THE GROUP

#### 9.2.1 List of Integrated Members / 3 nuclear CVs

| <b>Name</b>                                 | <b>Principal Investigator Nuclear CV</b> |     |
|---|--|-----|
| Clara Afonso de Azevedo de Carvalho Piçarra | Yes                                      | Yes |
| Rosa Maria de Figueiredo Perez              | No                                       | Yes |
| Jason Keith Fernandes                       | No                                       | No  |
| ana stela de almeida cunha                  | No                                       | No  |
| Albert Farré Ventura                        | No                                       | No  |
| Aline Carla Afonso Pereira                  | No                                       | No  |
| Ana Soares Barbosa Bénard da Costa          | No                                       | Yes |
| Ana Lucia Lopes de Sa                       | No                                       | No  |
| EDUARDO GARGALLO SARIOL                     | No                                       | No  |
| Frank Vollmer                               | No                                       | No  |
| Maria Antonia Belchior Ferreira Barreto     | No                                       | No  |
| Luca Bussotti                               | No                                       | No  |
| Virginie Christine Martine Gaele TALLIO     | No                                       | No  |
| Stephan Peter Maria Duennwald               | No                                       | No  |
| Cristina Odete Udelsmann Rodrigues          | No                                       | No  |
| Elísio Salvado Macamo                       | No                                       | No  |
| Nuno Carlos de Fragoso Vidal                | No                                       | No  |

### 9.2.2 List of current PhD students

#### **NAME**

Maria Roque de Pinho Carvalhosa Empis  
 Adíia Maria Madureira dos Santos Rivotti  
 Ana Isabel de Matos Machado de Oliveira Fantasia  
 Ana Paula dos Santos Pinto  
 Antonio Guebe  
 Antonio José Oliveira Comprido Martelo  
 Belisa da Silva Cabral Pessoa  
 Carlos Manuel Vicente Martins  
 Clélia Francelina Ozias Pondja  
 Gefra Gustavo Fulane  
 Gilson José Simão Lázaro  
 Helder Pedro Alicerces Bahu  
 Irene Maria Lousada Banze  
 JORGE MANUEL RALHA CARDOSO  
 Magdalena Anna Bialoborska  
 PAULA CRISTINA LOURO MORGADO  
 Pedro Eugando  
 Pedro Miguel Mendes Pereira Figueiredo Neto  
 Pedro Manuel Sobral Pombo  
 Raquel Maria Mendes Pereira  
 Renata Jesus da Costa  
 Ricardo Miguel Almeida da Silva Falcão

Vitor Alexandre Antunes Lourenço  
Edalina Rodrigues Sanches  
Flávio Castelo David dos Santos Andrade  
Joana Luísa Moura Silva de Vasconcelos

### **9.2.3 List of other researchers of the Research Group**

#### **NAME**

Antonio Fernando Gomes Medeiros  
Antonio Alito Siqueira  
Augusto Manuel Saraiva do Nascimento Diniz  
Carlos Eugénio Monteiro Cardoso  
Carlos Manuel Ferreira Peixoto Couto  
Claudia Patricia Cruz Pereira  
ELIANE VERAS SOARES  
Ermelinda Sílvia de Oliveira Liberato  
Estélio Gomberg  
Fernando José Pereira Florêncio  
Francesco Vacchiano  
FRANCISCO PEDRO DOS SANTOS NOA  
Hans-Peter Heilmair-Reichenbach  
Inês Margarida de Castro Barbosa Lourenço  
Jean-Michel Mabeko-Tali  
João Milando  
José Fialho Feliciano  
Lourenco Joaquim da Costa Rosario  
Mamadu JAO  
Margarida Dias Lima de Faria  
Maria de Fátima  
Maria João Cardona Correia Antunes  
Maria João Silva Mendes Ferreira  
Nelson Eduardo Guerra Pestana  
Pamila Gupta  
Rita d'Ávila Cachado  
Rochelle Carmen Pinto  
Rosa Maria Amélia João Melo  
Sónia Infante Girão Frias Piepoli  
Srinivas Subhash Gudimetla Reddy  
Victor Hugo Torrão da Silva e Nicolau  
Jorge Filipe de Sousa Varanda Preces Ferreira  
Ákos Östör  
Pedro Joaquim Amaro Sebastiao

### **9.3. RESEARCH GROUP DESCRIPTION AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2008/2012**

### 9.3.1 Description of the Research Group

The main objective of the research group was to analyse social change processes in African societies. Other goals comprise the integration of post-graduate researchers and also strengthening and broadening international partnerships as well as producing scientific outputs. The projects in this topic have been fundamentally international: all teams comprise researchers from different countries; the research itself focuses on several African countries; and is being conducted by international partnerships. It integrates therefore a number of researchers of the CEA-IUL/CEI-IUL and other national and international partner institutions. This group was formed in 2007 and since its beginning until 2010 was named Development and International Cooperation. To achieve its main objective the group prepared several projects that were submitted to international funding bodies. These projects focused on issues such as education, health, international cooperation, poverty, ecological environment, social resilience, governance, Public Administration, participation, agrarian societies, urban societies, tourism and its relationship with social and economic development in Africa. The group also led a research project on Tourism and Sustainable Development. In 2010 the group changed the scope and consequently the name to Social and Cultural Dynamics. This research group studied the main aspects of social development and followed closely the Millennium Goals that were discussed with major stakeholders (i.e., Portuguese cooperation, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian). The group used a comparative perspective in order to bring together different analytical perspectives on the topics of education, health, and culture. Researchers aimed not only to produce solid scientific analytic results but also to offer informed and conclusive data to policy makers and officials of national and international organisations intervening in the areas concerned. Furthermore, the research integrated several post-graduate students, organised conferences and seminars for non-academic audiences, and published several articles.

This research group conducted six major projects, from which five were led by CEA-IUL with FCT funding, and one by the University of Copenhagen:

This research group conducted 6 major projects, 5 led by CEA-IUL with FCT funding, and one by the University of Copenhagen:

- PTDC/AFR/69094/2006 - The Tourism Impact in the Community Development in Africa: Analysis of Insular Experiences.
- PTDC/AFR/103240/2008, The role of civil society organizations in education and training: the case of Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé e Príncipe, Joint Research Programme of Instituto Politécnico de Leiria (IPLeiria) Portugal, Fundação Evangelização e Culturas (FEC), Portugal, Universidade Politécnica Moçambique.
- PTDC/AFR/099057/2008, Higher Education and Development: Portuguese cooperation with African Lusophone Countries. Joint Research Programme of CEA and Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical - IICT, Portugal.
- PTDC/AFR/108615/2008, Gender and therapeutic pluralism: women access to private health sector in Africa (February 2010-January 2013).
- PTDC/AFR/116670/2010, Socio-spatial Stratification in Cities of Angola and Mozambique.
- Home Space Maputo, Joint Research Programme of CEA, the School of Architecture, Copenhagen, the School of the Built Environment, Heriot-Watt University/Edinburgh School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, the Centre for Development of Habitat Studies, Development of Habitat Studies, Faculdade de Arquitectura e Planeamento Físico, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, funded by the Danish Research Council for Innovation

### 9.3.2 Main achievements

The research group Development and International Cooperation / Social and Cultural Dynamics was structured around six projects, involving around 50 researchers, associates and co-workers of the CEA and other institutions. From 2008 to 2012, several publications resulting from the group's research were completed, whilst others are still being written up; organised several conferences and scientific meetings, and participated in a number of national and international events. Several Masters and PhD theses were completed, supported by the collaborative research and tutoring work within team's projects. International networks were strengthened both through the participation in international project's teams and through established cooperation activities. This research group successively developed several initiatives that are listed below divided by project.

- Within the project The Tourism Impact in the Community Development in Africa: Analysis of Insular Experiences, the research team created a statistical database, organized two conferences (one in São Tomé and the other one in Lisbon), and published four books.
- The project Higher Education and Development: Portuguese cooperation with African Lusophone Countries conducted a survey on the collaboration between Portugal and PALOP countries through three databases (masters and PhD students at ISCTE, ISEG and Centro de Estudos Africanos do Porto; existing collaborations between Portuguese and PALOP universities; and research projects of the African Studies Centres of the AEGIS). The project team organized two major conferences on Cooperation and Education with a large participation of civil society organisations. It published several papers and three books.
- Project The role of civil society organisations in education and training: the case of Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé e Príncipe. The project involved four PhD students, the Dean of Mozambique Politécnica University, a Portuguese NGO (FEC), and two professors with experience in educational systems in Africa. The main results were: i) the organisation of two international conferences (COOPEDU I and II); ii) six panels organised for other international conferences; iii) the participation in twelve seminars and conferences; and iv) three journal publications.
- Within the project Home Space-Meanings and perceptions of the built environment in peri-urban areas of Maputo, Mozambique CEA researchers published six papers (three in 2013), organised five international workshops and one panel in an international conference.



- The project Gender and therapeutic pluralism: women access to the private health sector in Africa, accomplished several goals: i) Identified key non-state agents and conducted studies focusing on the various agents involved in mother-child health programmes in Angola, Guiné-Bissau, Mozambique, and Niger; ii) Included three Master and four PhD students; iii) Conducted the Masters on Development and Global Health; iv) Organised one conference, nine panels in international conferences, and completed several publications.
- The project Socio-spatial Stratification in Cities of Angola and Mozambique (2012-2014) has thus far (a) prepared presentation brochures containing information about the project and disseminated this information to its partners in Mozambique and Angola; (b) initiated a literature review and analysed cartographic material; (c) conducted fieldwork; (d) published several articles and submitted for publication four papers.

## 9.4. RESEARCH GROUP OUTPUT 2008/2012

### 9.4.1 Publications in peer reviewed journals and/or other publications

- Costa, Ana Bénard (2011), "Famílias de Maputo: processos de mobilidade e transformações urbanas", *Revista Internacional em Língua Portuguesa - RILP*, pp.177-192. (ISSN: 2182-4452)
- Costa, Ana Bénard (2012), "Formação de quadros superiores moçambicanos em Portugal: Trajectórias, identidades e redes sociais". *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*, 23, pp. 131-158. (DOI: 10.4000/cea.557) (ISSN: 2182-7400)
- Farré, Albert (2008) "Vínculos de sangue e estruturas de papel: ritos e território na história de Quême (Inhambane)", *Análise Social*, 187 (2), pp. 393-418. (ISSN: 0003-2573)
- Farré, Albert (2010), "La guerra de guerrillas en la Europa napoleónica y en el África colonial y postcolonial: Una estrategia militar y un síntoma de sujetos colectivos en gestación", *The Scientific Journal of Humanistic Studies*, 2 (2), pp. 68-77. (ISSN : 2066 - 8880)
- Gargallo, Eduard (2009) "A question of game or cattle? the fight against trypanosomiasis in southern rhodesia (1898-1914)", *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 35 (3), pp. 737-753. (ISSN: 1465-3893)
- Liberato, Ermelinda (2012), "A formação de quadros angolanos no exterior: Estudantes angolanos em Portugal e no Brasil", *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*, 23, pp. 109-130. (DOI: 10.4000/cea.547) (ISSN: 2182-7400)
- Nascimento, Augusto (2012). "O associativismo feminino são-tomense em Lisboa: Uma questão de género?" *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*, 24, pp. 117-139. (DOI: 10.4000/cea.650) (ISSN: 2182-7400)
- Perez, Rosa Maria (2012), "Food and social codification: Women, cuisine and status | Alimentação e codificação social. Mulheres, cozinha e estatuto", *Cadernos Pagu*, 39. (DOI : 10.1590/S0104-83332012000200008) (ISSN: 0104-8333)
- Sá, Ana Lúcia (2011), "The nation: universalization of Eurocentric constructs?", *The Scientific Journal of Humanistic Studies*, 4: pp. 52-57. (ISSN: 2066-8880)
- Sá, Ana Lúcia (2012). "Polaridades expoliadoras: La escritura sobre la colonización del cuerpo", *Revista de Dialectología y Tradiciones Populares*, LXVII (1), pp. 297-318. (ISSN: 0034-7981) (doi: 10.3989/rdtp.2012.11)

### 9.4.2 Completed PhD theses

- Aparício, Inês Margarida de Castro Barbosa Lourenço. (2009), "Os Corpos da Devi. Religião e Género em Diáspora, Departamento de Antropologia". Lisboa: ISCTE- Instituto Universitário de Lisboa. (Tutor: Rosa Maria Perez)
- Pereira, Cláudia Patrícia da Cruz (2010), "Casta, tribo e conversão. Os Gaudde de Goa", Departamento de Antropologia, Lisboa: ISCTE- Instituto Universitário de Lisboa. (Tutor: Rosa Maria Perez).
- Santinho, Maria Cristina (2011) "Refugiados e requerentes de asilo em Portugal: contornos políticos no campo da saúde". Lisboa: ISCTE-IUL. (Tutor: Clara Carvalho).

### 9.4.3 Patents and Prototypes or other research outputs

### 9.4.4 Books and book chapters of international circulation

- Barreto, Antónia (2010), "A Cooperação no Ensino Superior: parceria entre a Escola Superior de Educação do Instituto Politécnico de Leiria e o Instituto Pedagógico de Cabo Verde entre 2000 e 2004". In Carlos Sangreman (cord) A cooperação descentralizada e as dinâmicas de mudança em países africanos, Lisboa: CESA/ACEP. (ISBN: 978-989-96473-0-5)
- Bussotti, Luca (2012), "Percepções e práticas da cidadania no Moçambique urbano: serviços públicos, Estado e utentes entre comunicação e alienação". In Teresa Cruz e Silva, João Paulo Borges Coelho & Amélia Neves de Souto (eds.) *Como fazer Ciências Sociais e Humana em África: Questões Epistemológicas, Metodológicas, Teóricas e Políticas* (pp. 227-237). Dakar: Codesria. (ISBN: 978-2-86978-505-2)
- Cardona, Maria João (2010), "A Construção de Novos Manuais - Um elemento crucial da reforma do ensino básico em São Tomé e Príncipe", in Costa, Ana Bénard & Antónia Barreto (org.) *COOPEDU - Congresso Portugal e os PALOP Cooperação na Área da Educação*, Lisboa: CEA e IPL. (ISBN: ISBN: 978-972-8335-20-5)
- Carvalho, Clara (2008), "Raça" e género na imagem colonial: representações de mulheres nos arquivos fotográficos",

- In Pais, J M, C Carvalho e N de Gusmão (org) *O Visual e o Quotidiano*, Lisboa, ICS-UL. (ISBN: 9789726712138)
- Carvalho, Clara (2011) "Visual instruments in social science research". In Jean-Bernard Ouédraogo & Carlos Cardoso (ed.), *Readings in Methodology: African Perspectives* (pp. 163-173). Dakar: CODESRIA. (ISBN: 978-2-86978-483-3)
- Carvalho, Clara (2012), "West African migrant therapists". In Hansjörg Dilger, Abdoulaye Kane and Stacey Langwick (eds.), *Medicine, Mobility and Power in Global Africa. Transnational Health and Healing*. Indiana University Press. (ISBN: 978-0-253-22368-5)
- Costa, Ana Bénard da (2012), "Cooperação portuguesa com os PALOP ao nível do ensino superior: impactos e desafios". In Ana Bénard da Costa e Margarida Lima de Faria (eds.) *Formação superior e desenvolvimento. Estudantes universitários africanos em Portugal*. Lisboa: Almedina, pp.19-38. (ISBN 9789724051123)
- Costa, Ana Bénard da e Eleonora Rocha (2012), "Formação de estudantes universitários moçambicanos em Portugal". In Ana Bénard da Costa e Margarida Lima de Faria, (eds.). *Formação superior e desenvolvimento. Estudantes universitários africanos em Portugal*, Lisboa: Almedina, pp 89-132. (ISBN 9789724051123)
- Farré, Albert (2012), "Islam: l'écriture, les leaders et les communautés. L'Ouganda et le Mozambique comme limites de l'expansionisme swahili". In Ferran Iniesta (éd.), *L'Islam de l'Afrique Noire* (163-180), Paris: L'Harmattan. (ISBN: 9782296570382)
- Sá, Ana Lúcia (2012), "Pensar el Pan-Africanismo desde una perspectiva femenina", In Delgado de Smith, Yamile and González, María Cristina (Coord.), *Mujeres en el Mundo: Sexualidad, Violencia, Ciudadanía, Historia, Migración y Trabajo* (pp. 51-67.), Valencia: Laboratorio de Investigación en Estudios del Trabajo. (ISBN: 978-980-12-6130-8)

#### **9.4.5 Conference proceedings**

- Afonso, Aline (2008), "Contributo das angolanas para a construção de um espaço público de discussão em Angola: a força das organizações de mulheres", In 12a Assembleia-Geral do CODESRIA: *Governar o Espaço Público Africano*.
- Alarcão, Nuno (2008), "O turismo como meio de valorização da identidade cultural em meio insular africano", *Actas do X Congresso Luso-Afro-Brasileiro de Ciências Sociais*, Braga.
- Barreto, A. & Santos, F. (2012), "Educating For Environmental Sustainability: The Sustainable Earth Project". INTED 2012. Valência. (<http://library.iated.org/view/BARRETO2012EDU>)
- Barreto, Antónia & Santos, Filipe (2012), "Web 2.0 technologies and democratic digital citizenship: How well are they being used by Organizations that promote Development?". 8º Congresso Ibérico de Estudos Africanos - CEIA8. Madrid, (<http://goo.gl/LZ7LP>).
- Brito, Brígida (2008), "Guia do Participante", Seminário Internacional «Educação, Ambiente, Turismo e Desenvolvimento Comunitário» (CEA/ISCTE).
- Brito, Brígida (org.) (2008), "Livro de Resumos do Seminário Internacional - Educação, Ambiente, Turismo e Desenvolvimento Comunitário, CEIDA.
- Cardoso, Manuela (2008), "Educação em São Tomé e Príncipe", Porto, Centro de Estudos Africanos da Universidade do Porto, Faculdade de Letras, <http://www.africanos.eu/ceaup/index.php?p=66&s=2>
- Farré, Albert (2011), "El Estado y las autoridades tradicionales entre los lúo y los kipsigi de Kenya occidental: diversas agendas políticas enfrentadas." e-cadernos CES, 12, pp. 27-54.  
<http://www.ces.uc.pt/e-cadernos/media/ecadernos12/2.%20Albert%20Farre.pdf>
- Farré, Albert (4-5 September 2012), "Mercado de Trabalho em Massinga: entre a acumulação e a informalidade". Conference paper nº 36, III Conferência do IESE, Maputo,.  
[http://www.iese.ac.mz/lib/publication/III\\_Conf2012/IESE\\_IIIConf\\_Paper36.pdf](http://www.iese.ac.mz/lib/publication/III_Conf2012/IESE_IIIConf_Paper36.pdf)
- Nascimento, Augusto (2009), "Perceptions about poverty, peace and violence in São Tomé and Príncipe" in [http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~ecas2009/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_details&gid=583&Itemid=24](http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~ecas2009/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_details&gid=583&Itemid=24)

#### **9.4.6 New materials, devices, products and processes**

#### **9.4.7 Software, computer code and algorithms**

#### **9.4.8 Books, including single-authored works (including scholarly editions of oral or written texts and translations with introduction and commentary)**

- Brito, Brígida (2008), "Estudo das Potencialidades e dos Constrangimento do Ecoturismo na Região de Tombali", Lisboa: IMF e AD, 109 p.
- Brito, Brígida (2010), "Turismo: Potencialidades, Constrangimentos e impactos". Lisboa: Gerpress. (ISBN: 978-989-96094-4-0)
- Brito, Brígida Marques, Joana & Alarcão, Nuno (org) (2009), "Desenvolvimento Comunitário: das Teorias às Práticas: Turismo, Ambiente e Práticas Educativas em STPríncipe". Lisboa: CEA/Gerpress. (ISBN: 978-989-96094-0-2)
- Brito, Brígida Rocha et al (2010), "Turismo em Meio Insular Africano. Potencialidades, constrangimentos e impactos".

Lisboa: Gerpress. (ISBN: 978-989-96094-3-3)

Bussotti, Luca, Gatti, Marzio and Nhauelque, Laura A. (2012), "La religione nel Mozambico contemporâneo". Como-Pavia: Ibis Edizioni. (ISBN: 978-8871643694)

Costa, Ana Bénard da (2008), "O preço da sombra: sobrevivência e reprodução social entre famílias de Maputo". Lisboa, Livros Horizonte. (ISBN: 978-972-24-1434-0)

Costa, Ana Bénard da & Margarida Lima de Faria (2012), "Formação Superior e Desenvolvimento: Estudantes Universitários Africanos em Portugal". Coimbra: Almedina. (ISBN: ISBN 9789724051123)

Pais, Joaquim, Clara Carvalho e Neusa de Gusmão (org) (2008), "O Visual e o Quotidiano", Lisboa, ICS. (ISBN: 9789726712138)

Perez, Rosa Maria (2011), "The Tuli and the Cross. Anthropology and the Colonial Encounter in Goa", Delhi, Orient Blackswan; 1st edition. (ISBN: 978-8192304601)

Soriso, José and Sá, Ana Lúcia (2012), Literatura Oral de Guinéa Ecuatorial: Cuentos Y Narraciones. Barcelona: CEIBA Ediciones. (ISBN: 978-84-939826-6-9)

#### **9.4.9 Edited special issues of journals, with substantial research input on the part of the researcher**

Bordonaro, Lorenzo & Clara Carvalho (2010), Youth and Modernity in Africa, Cadernos de Estudos Africanos, n 18-19. (ISSN: 2182-7400)

#### **9.4.10 Chapters in books, including contributions to conference proceedings, essays in collections**

Carvalho, Clara (2010), "O Centro de Estudos Africanos e a Cooperação em Educação", In Costa, Ana Bénard & Antónia Barreto (org.) COOPEDU - Congresso Portugal e os PALOP Cooperação na Área da Educação, Lisboa: CEA e IPL. (ISBN: 978-972-8335-20-5)

Costa, Ana Bénard e Eleonora Rocha (2012), "Formação de estudantes universitários moçambicanos em Portugal". In Costa, Ana Bénard and Margarida Lima de Faria (eds.) Formação superior e desenvolvimento: estudantes universitários africanos em Portugal. Lisbon: Almedina. (ISBN: 9789724051123)

Costa, Ana Bénard e Margarida Lima de Faria (2012), "Introdução". In Costa, Ana Bénard e Margarida Lima de Faria (eds.) Formação superior e desenvolvimento estudantes universitários africanos em Portugal. Lisbon: Almedina. (ISBN: 9789724051123)

Gargallo, Eduard (2010), "El uso de la expropiación en la reforma agraria en Namibia: situación actual y perspectivas de futuro". In Acts of Land Reforms and Management of Natural Resources in Africa and Latin America Conference. Edicions de la Universitat de Lleida. Lleida.

Heilmair, Hans-Peter (2008), "Um Olhar sobre o Devir da Literalidade do Crioulo", In O Ano Mágico de 2006 - Olhares Retrospectivos sobre a História e a Cultura Cabo-verdianas, Praia: Instituto da Biblioteca Nacional e do Livro, p. 813-838.

Heilmair, Hans-Peter (2010), "O Português enquanto Veículo da Educação em Cabo Verde - Uma polivalência entre vantagem, entrave e desafio", in Costa, Ana Bénard & Antónia Barreto (org.) COOPEDU - Congresso Portugal e os PALOP Cooperação na Área da Educação, Lisboa: CEA e IPL. (ISBN: 978-972-8335-20-5)

Marques, Joana; Brito, Brígida, Pinto, Joaquim; Alarcão, Nuno (2008), "Percepções e participação das comunidades locais em Áreas Protegidas. Análise de experiências em Cabo Verde e São Tomé e Príncipe", In Livro de Resumos do 1º Seminário sobre Áreas Protegidas

Marques, Joana; Brito, Brígida, Pinto, Joaquim; Alarcão, Nuno (2008) "Solidarity tourism. A possible framework for building up a positive relationship between tourism, community development and conservation in protected areas" Livro de Resumos Seminar on Ecotourism and Protected Areas in Africa: Contributing to community development and conservation.

Pinto, Maria João Baessa (2010), "O papel das instituições islâmicas no ensino superior em Moçambique - Estudo de caso da província de Nampula", in Costa, Ana Bénard & Antónia Barreto (org.) COOPEDU - Congresso Portugal e os PALOP Cooperação na Área da Educação, Lisboa: CEA e IPL. (ISBN: 978-972-8335-20-5)

#### **9.4.11 Creative writing (to the extent that it embodies research)**

Bussotti, Luca (2012), "As necessidades de formação dos operadores sociais em Moçambique". In A família entre desafios e dificuldades. Maputo: CIES-MENINOS DE MOÇAMBIQUE.

#### **9.4.12 Encyclopedia entries (to the extent that they embody research)**

Carvalho, Clara; Hawthorne, Walter (2010) "Dressing in Guinea Bissau", Berg Encyclopedia of World Dress and Fashion, 1 (1), pp. 300-310.

#### **9.4.13 Audio/visual and electronic/digital materials**

- Film exhibition AFRIKPlay 10 May, AFRIKPlay, Fambul Tok, (Sara Terry. 82' 2011) Pedro Pombo and Paulo Granjo.
- Film exhibition AFRIKPlay 16 May, AFRIKPlay, Luanda: Fábrica da música, (Inês Gonçalves e Kiluange Liberdade. 56', 2009) Inês Gonçalves.
- Film exhibition AFRIKPlay 24 May, AFRIKPlay, Cemetery State (Filip de Boeck. 72', 2010), Ramon Sarró (ICS-IUL)
- Film exhibition AFRIKPlay 30 May, AFRIKPlay, Stocktown X South Africa (Teddy Goitom & Benjamin Taft. 29', 2011) Shooting Freetown (Kieran Hanson. 29', 2011) Lorenzo Bordonaro (CRIA-IUL)
- Film exhibition AFRIKPlay 5 June, AFRIKPlay, Town of Runners (Jerry Rothwell. 80', 2012) Nina Tiesler (ICS-UL)
- Film exhibition AFRIKPlay 11 June, AFRIKPlay, Where are you taking me? (Kimi Takesue. 72', 2012), Fernando Florêncio (UC)
- Film exhibition AFRIKPlay 20 June, AFRIKPlay, Holy Hustlers (Richard Werbner. 53', 2009), Ruy Blanes (ICS-IUL)
- Film exhibition AFRIKPlay 27 June, AFRIKPlay, Yesterday Slaves: Democracy and Ethnicity in Benin (Camilla Strandbjerg e Eric Hahonou. 29', 2011). Pedro Osório (FCSH-UNL)

#### **9.4.14 Other categories, including web-based resources; video and audio recordings (to the extent that they embody research)**

Costa, Ana Bénard (2012). HomeSpace Maputo. <http://www.homespace.dk/>

#### **9.4.15 Performances and exhibitions to the extent that they embody research**

Barreto, Antónia (2012), Exposição Fotográfica "Educação em África", ISCTE-IUL, Lisboa.

Nascimento, Augusto (2012), Exposição Fotográfica: "Onde Está a Bola? Campos de Futebol em São Tomé e Príncipe". ISCTE-IUL, Lisboa.

#### **9.4.16 Other research outputs**

Brito, Brígida (2011), "Turismo em meio insular africano: análise comparativa de impactos", *Ambientalmente Sustentável*, 9-10, pp. 157-177.

Bussotti, Luca (2012), "Moçambique: O caso dos jornais "Notícias" e "O País" na cobertura das violações dos Direitos Humanos", *Africa Media Review*, 20 (2), pp. 2-76.

Carvalho, Clara "La legitimidad de la palabra: La historia de los régulos poscoloniales en Guinea Bissau", *Revista CIDOB, Procesos de reconciliación posbélica en África Subsahariana*, 87, 17-38. (ISSN: 2013-035X)

Carvalho, Clara (2008), "Local Authorities or Local Power?" in *Local Experiences of Conflict Management*, *Revista Soronda*, pp. 39-56.

Costa, Ana Bénard (2012), Home Space - Ethnographic Report. Maputo: <http://www.homespace.dk/publications.html>

Costa, Ana Bénard, (2009), "Educação escolar e estratégias familiares na periferia de Maputo", *Cadernos de Pesquisa*, 136, pp. 13-40. (ISSN: 0100-1574)

Costa, Ana Bénard, (2009), "Emigração de quadros, formação superior e desenvolvimento: o caso de Moçambique", *Pro-Posições*, 20, (1) (58), pp. 27-45. (ISSN: 0103-7307)

Farré, Albert (2008), "El islam en África occidental: una larga historia y un reformismo incipiente", *Nova África*, 23, pp. 87-99. (ISSN: 2339-7810)

Farré, Albert (2008), "Estado y autoridad tradicional: La importancia y los límites del pluralismo", *Soronda*, pp. 91-112.

Teixeira, Ana L. V. M. (2010) "'Não sou mesmo uma feminista?' A Política do Corpo em O Alegre Canto da Perdiz, de Paulina Chiziane", *Revista Mulemba*, 2, pp. 1-12.

#### **9.4.17 Organisation of scientific dissemination activities**

Brito, Brígida (21 to 28-07-2008), "Seminário Internacional - Educação, Ambiente, Turismo e Desenvolvimento Comunitário"; São Tomé.

Carvalho, Clara (2010), "7º Congresso Ibérico de Estudos Africanos", ISCTE-IUL, Lisboa.

Costa, Ana B. (2010), "Compreender o 'Espaço do Lar' na cidade Africana de Maputo".

Costa, Ana B. (2010), "Portugal e os PALOP: Cooperação na Área da Educação", ISCTE-IUL, Lisboa.

Costa, Ana Bénard da (17 March 2011), "Theoretical Seminar of the research project Higher Education and Development: Portuguese cooperation with the PALOP", ISCTE-IUL, Portugal.

Costa, Ana Bénard da (5 and 6 July 2012), "II COOPEDU - II Congresso Internacional de Cooperação e Educação:



África e o Mundo", ISCTE-IUL, Portugal.

Costa, Ana Bénard da (8 July 2011), "Seminar to the presentation of the preliminary results of the research project Higher Education and Development: Portuguese cooperation with the PALOP", ISCTE-IUL, Lisboa.

Nascimento, Augusto & Nuno Domingos (5-6 June 2012), "II Conferência Internacional sobre o Desporto em África, Desporto e lazer no continente africano: práticas e identidades".

Sá, Ana Lúcia & Tània Muñoz (27-29 August 2012), "Seminar "Tradition, Orality and Literature", ONG CEIBA, Departamento de Espanhol da Universidade do Ghana, Legon.

Sarró, Ramon & Julien Bonhomme (24 and 25 May 2012), « Journées d'Étude Arts prophétiques en Afrique », ISCTE-IUL, Lisboa, Portugal.

#### **9.4.18 Research contracts with national or international entities**

Home Space Maputo, Joint Research Programme of CEA, the School of Architecture, Copenhagen, the School of the Built Environment, Heriot-Watt University/Edinburgh School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, the Centre for Development of Habitat Studies, Development of Habitat Studies, Faculdade de Arquitectura e Planeamento Físico, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, funded by the Danish Research Council for Innovation.

#### **9.4.19 Projects funded in national and international competitive calls**

PTDC/AFR/103240/2008, The role of civil society organizations in education and training: the case of Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé e Príncipe, Joint Research Programme of Instituto Politécnico de Leiria (IPLeia) Portugal, Fundação Evangelização e Culturas (FEC), Portugal, Universidade Politécnica Moçambique.

PTDC/AFR/69094/2006 - The Tourism Impact in the Community Development in Africa: Analysis of Insular Experiences

PTDC/AFR/099057/2008, Higher Education and Development: Portuguese cooperation with African Lusophone Countries. Joint Research Programme of CEA and Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical - IICT, Portugal

PTDC/AFR/108615/2008, Gender and therapeutic pluralism: women access to private health sector in Africa (February 2010-January 2013)

PTDC/AFR/116670/2010, Socio-spatial Stratification in Cities of Angola and Mozambique

## **9.5. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH GROUP 2015/2020**

### **9.5.1 Structure of the Research Group**

The research group Societal and Development Challenges is led by a Principal Investigator and is composed of other researchers from different scientific backgrounds, as well as a group of PhD students. It includes researchers from the former Social and Cultural Dynamics' group, another group working on India and South-eastern Asia, and is open to future collaborations in different regional areas.

This Research Group develops its activities across several geographic topics that already exist in the structure of the Centre for International Studies. It is organised in three research programs (i.e., Urbanisation and the challenges for the creation of more inclusive societies, Impact of globalization in local societies, and Development and Cooperation after the MG).

1. Urbanisation and the challenges for the creation of more inclusive societies. Recently, urbanisation has been an important focus of interest in the international research community. Indeed, population estimates show that from 2000 to 2030 urban population in Asia and Africa will double its figures and by 2030 the towns and cities of the developing world will constitute 80% of all urban humanity. Recent studies have suggested that urban populations are changing in many countries. Poverty is now increasing more rapidly in urban areas than in rural areas, but has received far less attention. However, while cities concentrate poverty, they also represent the best way to escape it. Cities are better equipped to take advantage of globalisation's opportunities and to generate employment and income for a larger number of people. Cities are in a better position to provide education and health-care - as well as other services and amenities - simply because of their advantages of scale and proximity. The demands of the population in terms of social protection and access to basic health care, education, and safety have benefited from the increasing involvement of new agents in the processes of social intervention such as civil society organisations. Another important agent is the private sector, which has offered marketing and programmes of corporate social responsibility that compete with NGOs, philanthropic foundations, and government programs.

2. Impact of globalisation as expressed in: the emergence of the middle-class and new forms of cultural and economic consumerism; the emerging popular culture; populations movement, diasporas and their influence in local societies; cultural consumption; information circulation including IT.

3. Development and cooperation programmes are two main features of the globalisation process. Today, the main efforts are turned towards a more effective and integrated ODA, particularly on non-DAC activities. These questions have been fully addressed in the High Level Fora (Rome 2003, Paris 2005 and Busan 2011) where the debate was centred on the main challenges for affirmation of the Global South. These challenges were for example the negative



impact of recent global crises, global issues such as climate change, trade, foreign investment, and reform of the architecture of international development cooperation (Busan).

Within these three programmes different research projects are already being conducted or prepared on the following topics: Urban issues in Angola and Mozambique; Education and cooperation; Qualified migration; Youth and social movements; Social protection and healthcare policies; The emerging popular culture in India and its impact on different segments of India society; The Indian diaspora in the world; Bollywood and the consumption of Indian culture; Tourism, ecology and environment; IT and outsourcing; New epistemologies in a globalized world.

### 9.5.2 Objectives of the Research Group

The research group on Societal Challenges and Development includes researchers with a long experience on the African and Indian context and is open to accept researchers focusing on other regional contexts. It aims to initiate new collaborations in research and has the explicit goal of increasing the quality of research through an exchange of both ideas and research findings in comparative and complementary projects. The research will focus on tackling social inequalities, social and cultural creativity, and new social movements, within three main research programmes listed above:

The specific aims of this research group are:

- Increase collaborative research between the thematic lines including the design of cross-regional projects.
- Prepare collaborative research projects for international calls, particularly within the Horizon 2020's framework.
- Promote research outputs, including publication in peer-review journals.
- Support initiatives aiming to disseminate research to non-academic audiences.
- Promote public relevant research.
- Integrate young researchers (Masters and PhD students)
- Establish dialogue with the main stakeholders and contribute to the design of public policies both at the national and regional/international level.

Key activities that the team will conduct in order to accomplish these aims:

- Promote coordination between the different projects lead by the team members
- Complete existing projects
- Engage young researchers, particularly PhD students, in research activities
- Tutor young researchers
- Lecture post-graduate courses
- Establish milestones and support young researchers in publishing their research
- Promote meetings between researchers and stakeholders in order to design public relevant research
- Promote regular conferences and seminars
- Initiate alternative means of public dissemination of research activities such as film presentations, debates, and media presentations.
- Promote international networking

## 10. PROPOSED THEMATIC LINES

| Reference    | Name                               | Principal Investigator            |
|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| TL-3122-1180 | Africa                             | Manuel João Mendes da Silva Ramos |
| TL-3122-1201 | Asia                               | Rosa Maria de Figueiredo Perez    |
| TL-3122-2963 | Europe and Transatlantic Relations | Luís Nuno Valdez Faria Rodrigues  |

### (TL-3122-1180) Africa

#### 10.1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE THEMATIC LINE

##### 10.1.1 Reference of Thematic Line

TL-3122-1180

### **10.1.2 Name of the Thematic Line in Portuguese**

África

### **10.1.3 Name of the Thematic Line in english**

Africa

### **10.1.4 Principal Investigator**

Manuel João Mendes da Silva Ramos

### **10.1.5**

#### **Scientific areas**

Economics

Sociology

Anthropology

Political Science

## **10.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE THEMATIC LINE**

### **10.2.1 Description of the Thematic Line**

This regional thematic line, with the institute's 20 years of experience in knowledge-production and international networking in African Studies, aims at studying major fracturing and divisive challenges for Sub-Saharan Africa development at the beginning of the second decade of the 21st century. The three breakout clusters of this line will intersect with the three research groups of the Centre for International Studies: Institutions, Governance and International Relations, Societal and Development Challenges, and Economy and Globalization.

The first cluster focuses on Political and security challenges. Researchers working in this subfield will study:

- State fragility as a source of permanent concern due to its political and security implications. Two regions will be studied in more detail due to their potential to generate divisive and fracturing conflicts: the region comprehending the horn of Africa and the two Sudan states; and the region that covers countries belonging to and bordering the Sahel.
- The implications of the Arab revolutions and the fall of the North African authoritarian regimes. The implications of the rise of political Islam and radicalism, which already are (and will most likely continue to be) a divisive factor in the development and stability of African states.
- Religious dynamics and religious revival in Africa (traditional religions, evangelical churches, and Muslim reformism).

The second cluster includes the topic of social and demographic challenges. The Centre's members will be involved in studying:

- Divisive and fracturing challenges occurring mainly in urban communities, due to population growth and the rate of urbanisation. In this context, research will examine the weaknesses of African states' economic and institutional conditions, which are unable to absorb an increasing, flow of a mainly young labour force. The main focus will be social protection and life strategies in Africa.
- Youth social integration, challenges in education regimes and education strategies, and social support in urban areas.
- New epistemologies in postcolonial contexts.

The third cluster will focus on economic and development co-operation challenges. Researchers will investigate:

- The impact of emergent economies in African development as a major factor of growth and social transformation since the beginning of the current century.
- The changing importance of non-African countries and regions on trade, investment and aid flows, as the range of African partners has widened and is expected to widen further.
- The paradox of development in Africa that is caused by an increasing demand for raw materials: on the one hand, focusing on the exploration and exportation of raw materials reinforces the already heavy dependency of African economies on the primary sector; on the other hand, investment and fiscal flows are opening the possibility of developing infrastructures and labour intensive industries, whilst creating markets based on domestic consumers and a growing middle class. Finally, the fast growth of investment on industrial plants that explore and transform raw materials. The new environment problems and continental scale regulations that emerge from the investment on these plants.
- The strategic changes that new partnerships and new financial investments are causing to African development, as well as the new range of opportunities that are developed to address its enormous domestic and regional problems.
- Local impact of global dynamics, food security, and migration.

### 10.3. RESEARCH GROUPS INVOLVED IN THE THEMATIC LINE

| Reference | Name |
|-----------|------|
|-----------|------|

|              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| RG-3122-1320 | Economy and Globalisation |
|--------------|---------------------------|

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| RG-3122-1474 | Institutions, Governance and International Relations |
|--------------|--|

|              |                                     |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| RG-3122-2382 | Societal and Development Challenges |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|

### 10.4. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE THEMATIC LINE

#### 10.4.1 Structure of the Thematic Line

The thematic line Africa is led by a Principal Investigator and is composed by a large group of experienced researchers and recent post-doc researchers of different disciplinary backgrounds. All these members are trained in interdisciplinary research on states and state fragility, on security and violent conflict, on public policies and international regulation, on population, cultural and educational dynamics, and on globalization and development co-operation. This thematic line also comprises a group of PhD students that are specialised in African Studies and are integrated in the various on-going research projects of this research group. All these students are preparing their PhD theses under the supervision of integrated members of the Centre.

This research group with 20 years of experience in knowledge-production and international networking in African Studies has the goal of studying major fracturing and divisive challenges for Sub-Saharan Africa development in the second decade of the 21st century. The group's work is structured around three major thematic clusters that have followed the former Centre of African Studies - IUL's strategy and provides the backbone of present and future research interests of junior researchers.

These three clusters are conceived to include the three research groups of the Centre for International Studies: Institutions, Governance and International Relations, Societal and Development Challenges, and Economy and Globalization.

The first cluster is dedicated to political and security challenges. Researchers working in this subfield will study state fragility as a source of permanent concern due to its political and security implications.

The second cluster focuses on the topics of social and demographic challenges. The Centre's members will be involved in studying some of the major divisive and fracturing challenges that are taking place mainly in urban communities.

The third cluster will focus on economic and development co-operation challenges. Researchers will examine the impact of emergent economies in African development as a major factor of growth and of social transformation since the beginning of the 21st century.

The evidence that such divisive and fracturing challenges will contribute to shape the next generation of development objectives and results, and will be a qualitative step forward in the development scenarios in Africa supports this choice.

The Principal Investigator of the group will continue and expand an established practice of organising monthly workshops with researchers and students regularly presenting the preliminary results of their research as well as their objectives and outputs. The members of the research group will periodically analyse key articles published in relevant international peer-reviewed journals, search for opportunities to collaborate with other national and international institutions, and identify relevant Calls for Papers and opportunities for funding that are part of Horizon 2020 and other programs. The group members will also develop efforts to publish their research results in international peer-reviewed journals.

The article and seminar discussion will reflect the inter-disciplinary nature of the identified challenges. The research team composed by academic members (though with different levels of experience) will ensure a continuing debate about a number of approaches, which will be compared against the often-diverging academic and policy-oriented views on development.

In close coordination with the general plan of activities of the Centre for International Studies this research group will also organise national and international conferences on the topics of its research activities and will collaborate in teaching activities at ISCTE-IUL.

#### 10.4.2 Objectives of the Thematic Line

The general objective of this thematic line is the development of fundamental scientific research, with a focus on the dialogue with decision makers and major stakeholders.

The specific objectives are:

. Complete on going projects, namely the Organization and Representation in Informal Economy in PALOP: experiences and perspectives (PTDC/AFR/113992/2009); The Cluster as a theoretical and practical instrument of the Portuguese International Cooperation for Development (PTDC/AFR/111680/2009); DESERTO - Spatial and Social Dynamics: Networks, Exchanges and Organisation in the Namibe; Socio-spatial Stratification in Cities of Angola and Mozambique (PTDC/AFR/116670/2010); and the starting projects Análises Lusófonas de Pluralismo médico em

mulheres de grupos vulneráveis (CEA participation; funding: Universidade de Santa Cruz, Brazil) and Salut i governança a l'Àfrica subsahariana, led by the University of Lleida, Spain (CEA participation)

. Preparing projects that follow the research programs defined by the research groups. Post-doc researchers funded by international grants should carry out these projects. In 2020, this line should have produced a minimum of 3 research projects. Each project will be designed according to strict milestones, which will mainly include publications and conference and workshop organisation.

. Establishing scientific indicator guidelines. Beyond CEI-IUL's publishing guidelines, this line will apply a general rule enforcing that every researcher involved in a project (junior and senior) must publish the results of their work.

. Preparing projects for international calls. Following CEI-IUL's general guidelines, this thematic regional line will develop new projects that will be submitted (namely but not exclusively) within the Horizon 2020's framework.

. Developing a stronger connection with post-graduate studies both nationally and internationally. Besides the researchers who are part of ISCTE-IUL's and other universities permanent staff, this line will promote a closer connection between researchers (under a fixed-term contract or grant) and students. The goal of this interaction is twofold: to attract students to include their research in the general research activities of CEI-IUL and to allow them to have a more direct contact with the Centre's research.

. Promoting meetings between researchers and stakeholders in order to design public relevant research.

. Developing and initiating international networks. This line already has a solid record of international networking but it is our goal to strengthen and operationalize these networks within specific research projects. Networking is essential both to the much needed discussion of research results and for the consortium building of international applications.

## (TL-3122-1201) Asia

### 10.1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE THEMATIC LINE

#### 10.1.1 Reference of Thematic Line

TL-3122-1201

#### 10.1.2 Name of the Thematic Line in Portuguese

Ásia

#### 10.1.3 Name of the Thematic Line in english

Asia

#### 10.1.4 Principal Investigator

Rosa Maria de Figueiredo Perez

#### 10.1.5

##### Scientific areas

Economics

Sociology

Anthropology

Political Science

### 10.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE THEMATIC LINE

#### 10.2.1 Description of the Thematic Line

This century witnessed major developments in Asia, particularly in two ("emerging") countries that challenged our previous knowledge: India and China. Old boundaries and old conceptions were questioned and new institutions and research areas were created to make sense of the increasing changes of contexts. Indeed, from science and technology to the arts, literature and cinema, these Asian countries do not stop challenging our theories and (pre) concepts, economically, scientifically, and technologically. Nevertheless, at the level of their political and social structures we can observe contradictions affecting citizenship and human rights, global problems such as ecology and climate changes, natural resources and sustainable development, bioscience and bioethics. These contradictions call for a global analysis entailing different social sciences.

The Centre for International Studies aims to develop an area with a broad scope in Asian Studies in order to tackle the fundamental Asian phenomena in present times. At the present moment, our main regional focus is on India, which has gathered through the last years a group of specialists in different fields of the social sciences and humanities. Additionally, the Centre's connections with Asian institutions focusing on technology (namely the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar and Delhi, India), health, genetic anthropology, and cognitive sciences will allow us to develop future studies in these areas that will contribute to research and teaching.

The political and economic development of India over the last sixty years is unique. From a former British colony, which fell under the category of a Third World country, India rose to one of the more developed countries in the world and its status as both a democracy and a global emerging power is at its peak. The research on India at CEI will be developed on the following areas:

#### Politics and society

The Indian Constitution, intending to build a democratic society, guarantees to all citizens equality before the law (Article 14) and has issued a number of anti-discriminatory measures. These measures include the enactment of the Untouchability Offence Act, 1955 (renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act [PCR] in 1976), and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities (POA) Act, 1989. Under the former, the practice of untouchability and discrimination in public places and services is treated as an offence. Nevertheless, although the Indian Constitution protects human rights, democracy is under threat with increasing political control by right-wing Hindu extremists who support violence against minorities, especially Muslims. This section will include: Party politics (Congress versus BJP and the rise of hindutva, an India for the Hindus); the revival and growth of communalism; the India Constitution and its sociological framework (Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Castes (OBC)); the paradoxes of democracy (women, untouchables and other minorities); anti-caste strategies and politics; the Dalit movement and the policy of positive discrimination.

#### Economy

India's economic development after independence shows success of the endeavours that were undertaken during an industrial transformation after colonialism, which had devastated the economy and deprived India from participating in the process of modern industrial transformation occurring in other parts of the world. However, a mature entrepreneurial social class served as the agency to take off the independent India's development within a democratic and civic framework. This line will be structured by the following periods:

Post-independence, 1947-1965: the Nehruvian legacy

Indian Economy, 1965-1991

Economic Reforms since 1991: liberalization and the Indian economic evolution

Agricultural Growth and the Green Revolution

India in the world and the world in India: globalisation, appropriation, and transformation

Indian society has entered a qualitatively new phase since the introduction of economic reforms in the early 1990s. The current phase of global capitalist development is bound to generate several new cultural challenges. This is due to substantial changes in the social structure of the society and also in its processes. This section will deal with the following themes: impact of globalisation on local culture; the emergence of a middle-class and new forms of cultural and economic consumerism; the emerging popular culture in India and its impact on different segments of Indian society; the Indian diaspora in the world; Bollywood and the consumption of Indian culture; tourism, ecology, and environment; IT and outsourcing, and other themes depending on future research projects.

Apart from this well-established India-focused researcher group, one of the main objectives of this line is to develop new research both on China and the Middle East. As stated in the research group section, China and the Middle East are two crucial regions for the development of International Studies' research. Research on China will be developed in strong connection with the already existing ties between ISCTE-IUL and Chinese academic institutions and will focus on economic and business dimensions. CEI-IUL is able to rely already on 6 research associates with a solid record in this area (including the successful completion of a FCT funded comparative research project on China and Africa's entrepreneurial results: PTDC/AFR/72258/2006). Research on Middle East will focus on contemporary political Middle East and on the societal challenges occurring in that region. This research emerges from the previous work of 3 integrated and 3 associate researchers.

### 10.3. RESEARCH GROUPS INVOLVED IN THE THEMATIC LINE

| Reference    | Name   |
|--------------|--|
| RG-3122-1320 | Economy and Globalisation                            |
| RG-3122-1474 | Institutions, Governance and International Relations |
| RG-3122-2382 | Societal and Development Challenges                  |

### 10.4. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE THEMATIC LINE

#### 10.4.1 Structure of the Thematic Line

A Principal Investigator who carried out extensive fieldwork research in India and South Asia leads the line Asia. The



group also comprises PhD students and post-doctoral researchers from a wide range of scientific backgrounds such as Anthropology, History, Economics, and Political Sciences. The cluster India aims to expand the field of contemporary Indian studies in Portugal, which until now has been mainly historiographical and lusocentric. This cluster includes doctorate students and post-doctoral researchers, and is strengthened by a partnership with senior researchers from international universities with which ISCTE- Lisbon University Institute has sealed solid MoUs and a sustained academic exchange (i.e., Brown University, Wesleyan University, University of Texas, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi and Gandhinagar, University of Goa, University of Technology Sidney). There are three major international projects that are currently being developed: 1) Subalternity in the Indian Ocean, with the University of Technology Sidney; 2) Of Sandalwood and Women. An Anthropological Approach to Technology and Health, with the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Gandhinagar, which was awarded the prize "excellence in research"; 3) Save the girl child'. Exogamy and women rights in Gujarat (Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar).

Overall, this line is conceived to connect the three major research groups of the Centre for International Studies: Institutions, Governance and International Relations, Societal and Development Challenges, and Economy and Globalization.

#### **10.4.2 Objectives of the Thematic Line**

The general objective of this thematic line is the development of fundamental scientific research, with a focus on the dialogue with decision makers and major stakeholders.

The specific objectives are:

- . Preparing projects that follow the research programs defined by the research groups. Post-doc researchers funded by international grants should carry out these projects. In 2020, this line should have produced a minimum of 3 research projects. Each project will be designed according to strict milestones, which will mainly include publications and conference and workshop organisation.
- . Establishing scientific indicator guidelines. Beyond CEI-IUL's publishing guidelines, this line will apply a general rule enforcing that every researcher involved in a project (junior and senior) must publish the results of their work.
- . Preparing projects for international calls. Following CEI-IUL's general guidelines, this thematic regional line will develop new projects that will be submitted (namely but not exclusively) within the Horizon 2020's framework.
- . Developing a stronger connection with post-graduate studies both nationally and internationally. Besides the researchers who are part of ISCTE-IUL's and other universities permanent staff, this line will promote a closer connection between researchers (under a fixed-term contract or grant) and students. The goal of this interaction is twofold: to attract students to include their research in the general research activities of CEI-IUL and to allow them to have a more direct contact with the Centre's research.
- . Promoting meetings between researchers and stakeholders in order to design public relevant research.
- . Developing and initiating international networks. This line already has a solid record of international networking but it is our goal to strengthen and operationalize these networks within specific research projects. Networking is essential both to the much needed discussion of research results and for the consortium building of international applications.

### **(TL-3122-2963) Europe and Transatlantic Relations**

#### **10.1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE THEMATIC LINE**

##### **10.1.1 Reference of Thematic Line**

TL-3122-2963

##### **10.1.2 Name of the Thematic Line in Portuguese**

Europa e Relações Transatlânticas

##### **10.1.3 Name of the Thematic Line in english**

Europe and Transatlantic Relations

##### **10.1.4 Principal Investigator**

Luís Nuno Valdez Faria Rodrigues

##### **10.1.5**

## Scientific areas

Economics

Sociology

Political Science

History

## 10.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE THEMATIC LINE

### 10.2.1 Description of the Thematic Line

This regional thematic line is structured around four major thematic clusters that are based on previous research experience of its members, whilst also projecting the future research interests of a younger group of researchers. These four clusters will intersect with the three major research groups of the Centre for International Studies: Institutions, Governance and International Relations, Societal and Development Challenges, and Economy and Globalization.

The first cluster deals with the role of the European Union as a global actor. Researchers involved in this cluster will focus on:

- The future of European integration and the political and governance system of the EU, with particular attention to the relationship between citizens and governments, the attitude towards and perceptions/acceptance of European integration, and the challenges to democratic practices and parties in Europe.
- The legitimacy of the Common Security and Defence Policy of the European Union, and how the relevant stakeholders perceive it.
- The policies of the EU regarding major societal and developmental challenges, such as demographic changes and social welfare, immigration, human rights, climate change, energy efficiency, natural resources, and international security.
- The efforts of the European Union in order to overcome the financial and economic crisis whilst promoting intelligent, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth.

The second cluster deals with Transatlantic Relations in a Globalized World. This cluster focuses not only on US-European relations, but also on relations between Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). This line will analyse:

- The state of transatlantic relations since the end of the Cold War, with the aim of identifying major issues and key actors in those relations;
- The role of transnational social movements and civic networks in the promotion of political change, knowledge transfer and cultural encounters between both sides of the Atlantic;
- Major trends of transatlantic economic relations in the globalized world of the 21st Century;
- The "emerging action fields" of Solidarity Economy that promote and sustain community-based economic initiatives that respond to the current paradigmatic crisis in development.

The third cluster focuses specifically on American foreign policy and on United States' international relations since 1945. Researchers of this cluster will:

- Identify major policies, periods, and events in American foreign policy since the end of World War II until today;
- Analyse American foreign policy regarding key societal challenges in the global world, such as human rights, environment, global warming, and as a global player in international security;
- Examine US policies regarding the global financial crisis, foreign aid, and economic development.

Finally, the fourth cluster focuses on War, Peace, and international security challenges. Researchers will develop a multidisciplinary approach to issues such as:

- The relevant dimensions of contemporary military conflicts in which Europe and the Transatlantic World have been involved in;
- Security challenges in the 21st Century (mass immigration, global commons, energy security, Cyber warfare, CBRN Defence, environmental security, disaster-resilience, fragile and failed states, lack of resources);
- The role of Portugal in the international security context of the 21st Century, with the aim of analysing challenges and threats to national security, as well as evaluating the role of Portugal as a security producer;
- The threats to international economic security in a globalised world.

## 10.3. RESEARCH GROUPS INVOLVED IN THE THEMATIC LINE

### Reference Name

RG-3122-1320 Economy and Globalisation

RG-3122-1474 Institutions, Governance and International Relations

RG-3122-2382 Societal and Development Challenges



|  |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Service Procurement and Acquisitions   | 18700  | 18700  | 18700  | 18700  | 18700  | 18700  | 112200  |
| Patent Registration                    | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0       |
| Adaptation of Buildings and Facilities | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0       |
| Overheads                              | 33495  | 33495  | 33495  | 33495  | 33495  | 33495  | 200970  |
| Equipment                              | 3099   | 900    | 900    | 1899   | 1200   | 1200   | 9198    |
| TOTAL (€)                              | 204073 | 201874 | 201874 | 202873 | 202174 | 202174 | 1215042 |

## Overall budget

| Description                            | 2015   | 2016   | 2017   | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | TOTAL (€) |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Human Resources                        | 137279 | 137279 | 137279 | 137279 | 137279 | 137279 | 823674    |
| Missions                               | 5500   | 5500   | 5500   | 5500   | 5500   | 5500   | 33000     |
| Consultants                            | 6000   | 6000   | 6000   | 6000   | 6000   | 6000   | 36000     |
| Service Procurement and Acquisitions   | 18700  | 18700  | 18700  | 18700  | 18700  | 18700  | 112200    |
| Patent Registration                    | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0         |
| Adaptation of Buildings and Facilities | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0         |
| Overheads                              | 33495  | 33495  | 33495  | 33495  | 33495  | 33495  | 200970    |
| Equipment                              | 3099   | 900    | 900    | 1899   | 1200   | 1200   | 9198      |
| TOTAL (€)                              | 204073 | 201874 | 201874 | 202873 | 202174 | 202174 | 1215042   |

## 12. STRATEGIC PROGRAMME AND BUDGET RATIONALE 2015/2020

### 12.1 Overall budget rationale

CEI-IUL's budget proposal follows the main goals defined for this research unit. The biggest share (human resources) is detailed in point 12.2, as well as the equipment (point 12.3). All the items, however, can and must be seen as a whole, since the main objective of this budget is to enable CEI-IUL to accomplish its stated goals. CEI-IUL is committed to get more projects under competitive national and international calls; notwithstanding it is our aim to assure the necessary conditions for conducting research in the framework of this strategic project. Overheads are calculated on a standard 20% basis.

The item missions includes travel and per-diem expenses related to CEI-IUL's participation in international networks, with a total of € 15000. This is a particularly important point of this strategic programme since the aim is to enlarge the networking dimension of the centre. Also estimated are costs related to exploratory meetings for the preparation of consortiums for applications for international calls. Finally, this budget item includes fieldwork in the framework of projects to be developed by CEI-IUL post-doc grant holders.

The item consultants includes the annual meeting of the External Advisory Committee with an average annual cost of €4000, as well as consultants for the development of projects under each thematic line.

The item Service Procurement and Acquisitions includes: conference organisation, publications, editing support, website maintenance and refreshment and books&journals acquisitions. The largest share of this budget item relates to editing, in a total amount of €37800. CIE-IUL is strongly committed to increase the scientific productivity of its members, particularly articles in Scopus and ISI indexed journals. To achieve this goal, the Centre will support English language revisions. The majority of the integrated members are not English languages natives and this support is of utmost importance to assure the indispensable language quality. This item also includes the bi-annual publication of *Cadernos de Estudos Africanos*, CEI-IUL's journal devoted mainly to research on African context, with an average annual cost of €4400. Although being fully available online, it is important to maintain a (limited) print edition: it is already part of the Centre brand and it is friendlier to our target African audience. Other two cost categories includes the website maintenance and the organisation of an annual conference. Finally, this item includes the acquisition of books and journals for the Central Library of African Studies (BCEA), with a total amount of €30000. BCEA needs to be sustainably updated, expanded and integrated in international networks, both regarding the collection and the services provided to the scientific community and to the general public.

### 12.2 Human Resources rationale

Human resources are the biggest share of CEI-IUL's budget and includes three different types of costs. Staff costs, with an annual cost of €46313, includes two staff members (one for administrative tasks and other for dissemination, publications and events organisation). To achieve its stated goals CEI-IUL will grant a total of 9 post-doctoral fellowships (two years each). This is the biggest cost category, with a total amount of €349723. The grants follow FCT rules, with a monthly stipend of €1495 (plus social security). These grantees will develop research projects in the intersection of research groups/regional thematic lines, under the supervision of the principal investigators. Finally, this budget line includes two science management fellowships, with an annual average cost of €32678. These grantees will develop two specific work plans: one will be assigned to BCEA, namely to reference support and the other to assist CEI-IUL members in project design and management. According to FCT rules, the monthly stipend of this kind of grants depends on the complexity of the work plan; the budget includes one grant with a monthly stipend of €980 and other with a monthly stipend of € 1495.

### 12.3 Equipment rationale

CEI-IUL's equipment acquisition refers only to computers. It includes support computer equipment to dissemination and publications and laptops to researchers' use (in office and during fieldwork). Taking in consideration CEI-IUL's current equipment, it includes: two iMac 27"3,2 GHz (in 2015 and 2018), and laptops Samsung ATIV Book 9 Lite NP915S3G-K02PT, with an estimated cost of € 900. Finally, it includes additional data storage (external hard drives, with an estimated price of €89 each).

## 13. REVIEWERS PROPOSED BY THE R&D UNIT(S)

### 13.1

| Name          | Institution  | Email                   | Scientific Areas             |
|---------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Paul Nugent   | School of Social and Political Science, University of Edinburgh, UK                        | Paul.Nugent@ed.ac.uk    | History, Political Science   |
| Carin Norberg | Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, Sweden  | carin.norberg@nai.uu.se | Economics, Political Science |
| Leo de Haan   | International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands | rector@iss.nl           | Geography, Political Science |