

zu finden. In der abschließenden Vorstellung der Ergebnisse aus den einzelnen Gruppen wurde ein Leitfaden entwickelt, der die zukünftige interdisziplinäre Arbeit erleichtern soll. Um dem Problem der Verortung zu begegnen, kann die Zeichnung einer „Landkarte der eigenen Disziplin“ helfen, Lücken oder sogar Antworten auf das individuelle Problem zu finden. Erst die genaue Kenntnis der Methoden und Theorien der eigenen Disziplin ermöglicht eine sinnvolle interdisziplinäre Erweiterung eines Forschungsvorhabens. Um dabei der disziplinären Verwirrung zu entgehen und unterschiedliche Konzepte strukturiert zu analysieren, schien den TeilnehmerInnen die Strategie, erst vom konkreten Fall oder Forschungsproblem zum Abstrakten zu gelangen, eine hilfreiche Vorgehensweise. Um scheinbar inkompatible Disziplinen und Ansätze miteinander zu vereinen, sind eine ständige Reflexion über den erkenntnistheoretischen Hintergrund, ein gewisser Forschungspragmatismus und ein hoher Grad an Kommunikation notwendig. Neben all den Problemen, die sich aus interdisziplinärem Arbeiten ergeben, wurden schließlich die Vorteile und der Nutzen dieser Arbeitsweise noch einmal unterstrichen. Alle TeilnehmerInnen betonten, dass durch den Perspektivwechsel und die Auflösung starrer Disziplinengrenzen neue Erkenntnisse für die eigene Arbeit gewonnen werden können, die auch über die eigene Disziplin hinaus empirisch und theoretisch relevant sind. Interdisziplinarität fördert aber auch die kritische Auseinandersetzung mit der eigenen Disziplin: Die ständige Reflexion über Begrifflichkeiten und Methoden führt zu einem besseren Verständnis der Reichweite und Grenzen der eigenen Perspektive. Der Workshop konnte mit Sicherheit kein Patentrezept zum interdisziplinären Arbeiten entwickeln, aber den TeilnehmerInnen durch die Offenlegung möglicher interdisziplinärer „Fallgruben“ Wege aufzeigen, wie ForscherInnen diese umgehen können.

Dank gebührt besonders den Verantwortlichen, Katja Freistein und Lydia Seibel, für die Organisation und Konzeption des Workshops, sowie dem Institut für Ethnologie, das nicht nur seine Räumlichkeiten zur Verfügung stellte, sondern auch ein phantastisches Thai-Curry zur leiblichen Versorgung beisteuerte.

Katharina Glaab, Stephan Engelkamp

Cooperation with Africa in the context of globalization – views from an African, Chinese and European perspective

Trilateral expert conference, Beijing, 28.-29. April 2008

Due to the critical debate in Europe about China's engagement in Africa, the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), together with the Chinese Association for International Understanding (CAFIU) and with the cooperation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (IDCPC), organized a trilateral expert conference from the 28th to the 29th of April in Beijing. Under the topic "Cooperation with Africa in the context of globalization – views from an African, Chinese and European perspective," cooperation with (the

preferred Chinese term) and development in (the preferred European term) Africa were the main themes of this international conference, which reflected the different understandings and approaches of China and Europe in their relations with Africa. The importance of this international conference was demonstrated by the participation of 13 experts from nine African countries. Six European and 20 Chinese experts completed the triangle. With the presence of IDCPC Vice-Minister Li Jinjun and the special envoy of the Chinese government for Africa and Darfur, Ambassador Liu Guijin the conference had special attention by the Chinese Government. The two day conference was divided into an opening session and five panels.

Whereas the European experts provided a thoroughly critical analysis of the limited success of development cooperation of Europe with Africa, the Chinese experts highlighted the cooperation of China with Africa, arguing that in the sense of a south-south relationship Africans are treated as equals. Liu Guijin, as well as following Chinese speakers, emphasized the “completely new strategic partnership between China and Africa,” institutionalized through the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) and China’s African Policy Paper, cited among others by Zhang Zhongxiang, Professor at the Shanghai Institute for International Studies. Especially important from the Chinese point of view is the win-win result and the respective reciprocity. It is a logical consequence of this viewpoint that China rewards diplomatic backing or rights to raw materials with financial aid or support of infrastructure projects. According to Liu Guijin, China has contributed to 20% of African growth in recent years.

At the same time, China is not demanding good governance and the adherence to human rights from its trading partners as this would signify interference in the internal affairs of another country and would therefore collide with the fundamental principles of Chinese foreign policy. Furthermore, it would not correspond with the Chinese theory, represented by Liu Guijin, that only by first developing the economy can improvements in the fields of democracy, rule of law and human rights be reached as a result of advanced educational background, increased employment possibilities and elevated nutritional security of the citizens. In contrast, Western concepts of influence and conditionality-linked support are refused and identified as concealment of the true agenda. The allegation that “some Western countries” adopt double standards was raised by Liu Guijin, as well as by Liu Hongwu, Director of the Institute for African Studies at Zhejiang University. Liu Guijin also countered the allegation of “neo-colonialism” by emphasizing the historical similarities of the fights against colonialism in Africa and in China. As proof of China’s sincerity, he pointed out that China engaged in infrastructure projects in Africa in the 1970s while the country was still very poor itself. However, the Chinese ambassador as well as a representative of ZTE Corporation, China’s second largest telecommunications equipment manufacturer, admitted that within cooperation between Chinese and African enterprises, disorderly competition between Chinese enterprises had

sometimes disrupted the local market order. The ZTE representative further remarked that low-price competition regardless of the cost has led to a low quality of products and services, while some enterprises have resorted to fraudulent means. Such practices have not only damaged the companies' own interests, but also have jeopardized the image of the Chinese enterprises as a whole, he said.

The Europeans, including Ernst-J Kerbusch, outgoing head of the international development department of FES, Uwe Wissenbach from the European Commission and Denis Tull from the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP), in contrast to the Chinese development principles, identified country-specific democracy and good governance, implemented by Africans, as an important and necessary precondition for sustainable development. Kerbusch furthermore identified an enlightened, articulated and organized civil society with the ability to influence policy making as the life blood of democracy. Such an approach to democracy will lead, in his eyes, to greater social justice, higher economic performance and increased political stability. In his experience these three outcomes are mutually dependant and reinforce one another. Wissenbach as well as Tull both stressed that development and security are also complementary agendas. However the EU, according to the two European experts, has changed its approach to "conditionality" and moved towards political and financial incentives for good governance and ownership. For Tull, this represented a reaction to guarantee "local ownership" of policy making in Africa. Wissenbach sees it both as a change from the unconditional support by neo-colonial powers during the Cold War in return for strategic benefits and the overly prescriptive approach known as the Washington Consensus. He stressed that on the one hand, China's policy in Africa has helped to bring these issues to the fore as it pursues cooperation without making the nexus between security, good governance, human rights and development. On the other hand, in his opinion, European conditionality, whether based on intrusion or incentives, is currently facing a dilemma because neither strict conditionality nor strict non-interference are adequate to deal with these challenges in an interdependent world.

On the economic level, Wissenbach admitted that China is making a significant contribution to poverty reduction globally by selling affordable products to poor consumers, by fuelling economic growth through trade and investment and, in a more modest way, by providing aid to African countries. But he identified the link to the commodity boom and improved macro-economic management of global value chains in many countries, including China, as the origin of the new African strength. Significantly, he said, many African countries seem to be more politically stable and democratic today than a decade ago. But Africa still needs to develop a general strategy which allows it to convert gains from the current commodity boom into durable economic and political currency as well as to emulate the growth trajectory of other resource rich countries, said Wissenbach. Such a strategy must be a centerpiece of Africa's international relations in order to achieve development

objectives. Wissenbach remarked that there is little value to be gained in playing external partners against each other as in the Cold War or in selling off resources to the highest bidder for short-term profit. Africa can gain more by setting an agenda on which all external partners will have to cooperate while fostering competition on a sustainable basis. He concluded that in order to overcome these dilemmas it is important to pursue trilateral cooperation as the basis of an African agenda. Africa may enhance its global role by actively making South-South partnerships compatible with North-South relations, he argued.

The evaluation by the African experts was more varied. According to the view represented by Lopo do Nascimento, former prime minister of Angola, many African governments are indeed pleased about their increase in importance as well as the new opportunities provided by the Chinese. Additionally, the relevance of infrastructure projects currently supported by the Chinese government was widely acknowledged by Nascimento as well as by Austin Muneku, Director of the ZCTU Research and Economics Department in Zambia. On the other hand, the African experts, such as Medhane Tadesse, Director for Peace and Security at the Centre for Policy and Dialogue in Ethiopia, also noted that the Chinese investments in Africa are mainly aimed at securing the supply of raw materials. Furthermore, Tadesse criticized the negative side effects of the massive imports of Chinese consumer goods on African markets. Though African consumers are benefiting from the availability of inexpensive goods, at the same time some African industry sectors are under severe price pressure which comes at the expense of desperately required employment opportunities. Hence Nascimento emphasized that the challenge for Africa is to integrate its diverse markets to leverage investment and trade opportunities with China. He also reminded Chinese investors to pay more attention to creating jobs for Africans. Muneku pointed out that while China-Africa relations currently seem to be predominately conducted state-to-state or government-to-government, the role of non-state actors must be expanded.

Also under intense discussion was the Chinese principle of “non-interference in the internal affairs” of African partner countries. While some experts like Nascimento characterized this Chinese principle as an attractive option for Africa, especially if it results in fewer conditionalities, other African experts presented strong counterarguments. Tadesse, as well as Alaba Ogunsanwo, Professor at the International Relations Department at Lead University in Ibadan, stressed that the creation of a workable peace and security order and the strengthening of governance institutions are critical to Africa’s development. What Africa lacks most are the political conditions for durable peace and development. Tadesse argued that these preconditions include credible democratization in the largest states, a resolution of internal conflicts, a stable sub-regional interstate order, autonomous and capable multilateral institutions and a benign engagement by the major powers, mainly the U.S. He emphasized that aid strategies should therefore be based on a comprehensive assessment of the political, institutional and economic factors that influence the

security environment and the functioning of the security system, while development and security assistance should be provided in an integrated manner that facilitates strategic national reform efforts. He further stressed that the liberal hegemony has brought important blessings for African citizens, notably an unprecedented spread of values and practices. This is, according to his view, linked with the phenomenal spread of democratic aspirations in Africa. Any external engagement in Africa should therefore be designed to encourage and not discourage these phenomena, said Tadesse. He expressed his hope that China will discover that reliance on dealing with African leaders without attending to the quality of governance will have devastating consequences, both to China and Africa. Contrary to the widespread perception that there is a contradiction between China's activities in Africa and improved standards of African governance and democracy, good governance is actually in China's long-term interest because it is the best way to ensure that investor interests are safeguarded, a realization that western countries have long since arrived at in Africa. Tadesse nevertheless admitted that the rise of China has provided a lot of opportunities for Africa's development, including a significant jump in Africa's foreign direct investment and a new source of technology. The security expert from Ethiopia summed up his presentation with the remark that the rise of China could be considered as a mixed blessing for Africa: on the economic front it has offered an opportunity but also a challenge, while on the political front it seems to have posed a real threat.

While acknowledging China's intention not to interfere in the internal affairs of its African partners, Ogunsanwo called on the Chinese to ask the right questions before accepting participation in development projects in order to avoid situations in which the Chinese side would later be criticized for alleged collusion with government functionaries to defraud their governments through unimplemented projects for which funds have been fully drawn. Without interfering in the internal affairs of their African partners, China should directly instruct its own companies operating in Africa not to participate in corrupt practices on the pain of harsh punishment at home. This would be of great help to African people who are the victims of uncontrolled embezzlement of public funds by those put in charge of such resources. Where China finds it difficult to act this way, efforts should be made to avoid embarrassing situations like the one in Durban, South Africa and Maputo, Mozambique during the third week of April 2008, when workers refused to offload a cargo of small arms and ammunition from China destined for the government on Zimbabwe, said the Professor and former ambassador to the EU from Nigeria.

According to Kwame Owino, researcher at the Institute of Economic Affairs in Kenya, and Garth Shelton, Associate Professor at the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa, the past forty years has shown that development cooperation with Africa cannot be separated from political reforms, while peace and stability are prerequisites for attracting foreign direct investment and sustainable development. The European Union has published several strategic papers and resolutions in recent

years in response to these circumstances, and also with regard to China's engagement in Africa. But some of the African participants, like Ambassador Peter Robleh, Senior Regional Economic Advisor at the United Nations in Addis Abeba, criticized the paternalism of the Europeans and advocated that African countries should find a common strategy for relations with China. The continent still lacks a coherent strategy for cooperation with China and the increasing heterogeneity in the context of globalization is further contributing to this shortcoming.

In conclusion, most of the experts from the three continents identified numerous fields for possible cooperation in Africa, e.g. reducing poverty, achieving the MDGs and promoting economic growth based on the AU/NEPAD principles of development as well as the UN Global Compact, and regarded cooperation on the governmental and non-governmental levels to be realistic. Chris Alden from the International Relations Department of the London School of Economics and Political Science as well as Liu Guijin stated that the prevailing agreements at the UN level should be a helpful starting point for trilateral cooperation. Most of the experts also announced a keen readiness for actively continuing and deepening the trilateral dialogue, despite some general problems which will require further attention or clarification. Alden summed up the conference by noting that trilateral cooperation between Africa, China and the EU is a unique opportunity that could serve as a catalyst for African development. For policy makers in the three regions, this means recognizing the synergisms between the pursuits of their collective interests and addressing the longstanding problems of poverty, conflict and sustainable growth in Africa, he said.

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Islam und Staat in den Ländern Südostasiens

Kolloquium, Frankfurt, 5. Juni 2008

Dieses Kolloquium ist das dritte in einer Reihe zum Generalthema "Islam in Südostasien" ("Religion und Identität – Muslime und Nicht-Muslime in Südostasien", 26. Mai 2006; "Islam in Ost-Indonesien: historische und sozialanthropologische Perspektiven", 30. November 2007). Es thematisierte das diffizile Verhältnis der Staaten Südostasiens zum Islam, sei es als Minderheiten- oder als Mehrheitenreligion. Obgleich sich die Mehrzahl der insgesamt zehn Beiträge mit Indonesien befasste, wurde ein weiter Bogen über Brunei, Malaysia, Thailand bis nach Myanmar (Birma) gespannt. In allen der genannten Länder unterscheidet sich die Position des Islam im Staat beträchtlich.

Dies wurde schon deutlich beim Beitrag Patrick Ziegenhains, Universität Trier, der einen vergleichenden Überblick über die Stellung des Islam in der Gesetzgebung und insbesondere den Verfassungen ausgewählter Länder Südostasiens. Ahmad Norma Permata, Universität Münster) zeigte, dass das Verhältnis zwischen Staat und