The Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar, opened in August 2005, is a branch campus of Georgetown University, the oldest Catholic and Jesuit university in America, founded in 1789. The program builds on Georgetown University’s long tradition of educating future leaders for careers in the international arena through a liberal arts undergraduate program focused on international affairs.

For more information about the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar, please visit http://qatar.sfs.georgetown.edu.

Established in 2005, the Center for International and Regional Studies at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar is a premier research institute devoted to the academic study of regional and international issues through dialogue and exchange of ideas, research and scholarship, and engagement with national and international scholars, opinion-makers, practitioners, and activists. Guided by the principles of academic excellence, forward vision, and community engagement, the CIRS mission revolves around five principal goals:

- To provide a forum for scholarship and research on international and regional affairs.
- To encourage in-depth examination and exchange of ideas.
- To foster thoughtful dialogue among students, scholars, and practitioners of international affairs.
- To facilitate the free flow of ideas and knowledge through publishing the products of its research, sponsoring conferences and seminars, and holding workshops designed to explore the complexities of the twenty-first century.
- To engage in outreach activities with a wide range of local, regional, and international partners.

Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development is a private, non-profit organization that serves the people of Qatar by supporting and operating programs in three core mission areas: education, science and research, and community development. The Foundation strives to nurture the future leaders of Qatar. By example and by sharing its experience, the Foundation also contributes to human development nationally, regionally, and internationally. In all of its activities, the Foundation promotes a culture of excellence in Qatar and furthers its role in supporting an innovative and open society that aspires to develop sustainable human capacity, social, and economic prosperity for a knowledge-based economy.

This publication is made possible by the generous support of Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development.
Activities and Initiatives 2012-2013

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CIRS Activities And Achievements 2012-2013

The Center for International and Regional Studies (CIRS) sponsors major studies of regional and international significance, including research initiatives in the areas of international relations, political economy, and the domestic politics of the Gulf.

CIRS focuses on research and scholarship, publications, and public affairs programming, including the organization of a variety of intellectually-driven lectures and events. The following pages outline all CIRS activities and achievements in these areas.

“...a forum for scholarship & research on international and regional affairs...”
RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

Every academic year, CIRS identifies emerging socioeconomic and political trends in the region, and develops research initiatives designed to offer original contributions to each topic. In the 2012-2013 academic year, CIRS headed several major research initiatives involving experts and scholars from around the world. Our goal is to explore questions related to the Gulf region and the Middle East through supporting empirically-grounded, theoretically informed research. In addition, CIRS supports a variety of research fellowships, including programs at CIRS, the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar, and Qatar University.

WORKING GROUPS

Please see the Appendix 2 for a full list of participants at each event.

As an ongoing part of its research initiatives program, CIRS organizes several working groups that convene to examine a variety of issues pertinent to the Gulf region and of international significance. The primary purpose of these projects is to fill in existing research gaps and to contribute toward furthering knowledge on prevailing issues related to the security, economic stability, and the politics of the Gulf region. Each CIRS research initiative involves prominent scholars, practitioners, and policy-makers from the Middle East, the Gulf region, and beyond. Each participant contributes to the project by attending CIRS working group meetings and submitting papers written on a specific topic related to the project.

In conjunction with its working group meetings, CIRS funds empirically-based, original research projects in order to address existing gaps in the literature. Under these broader initiatives, CIRS awards grants and creates a scholarly forum for studying a variety of issues related to the Middle East. Through regular CIRS-sponsored research meetings, the grant recipients are able to share their research findings with other academics, policy-makers, and practitioners.

In each of the following working group meetings, experts from around the world were invited to engage in discussion and analysis of particular scholarly research projects.
CIRS invited participants back to Doha to conclude the “The Evolving Ruling Bargain in the Middle East” research initiative with a two-day working group meeting to discuss their individual paper submissions on the topic.

The working group participants, comprised of international and regional scholars of the Middle East, discussed the current period of “transition” in various Arab countries. Although social and economic grievances have been simmering in many countries of the Middle East for decades, mass uprisings, rapidly sparked by individual acts of protest in Tunisia and Egypt, took place at moments when the old ruling bargain was suddenly viewed as unacceptable to a newly emboldened public. Thousands took to the streets in defiance of authorities to demand a new bargain with the state, or to do away with that government altogether.

The participants discussed histories of political regimes and other forms of social engineering to see how one state differs from another, and how these changes may affect the future of these countries. Other topics discussed include the rise of Islamic parties and the polarization of societies along Islamist-secular lines; the emerging forms of relationship between state institutions like the military and police with different forms of civil society; the new forms of codifying the ruling bargain through recently formed laws, constitutions, and judiciary processes; as well as individual case studies related to the similarities and differences between Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Yemen, Syria, and Bahrain, among others.

The participants argued that it was too early to draw conclusions regarding how these upheavals will shape future social and political relations in the Middle East. With the fall of old regimes, many restrictions have been lifted, and new forms of electoral processes and vehicles of political expression will need to be established. The chapters have been collected into a book titled *Beyond the Arab Spring: The Evolving Ruling Bargain in the Middle East*, to be published in the coming year.
Social Change in Post-Khomeini Iran
Working Group Meeting I
October 20–21, 2012

Over the course of this two-day working meeting group in Doha, international and regional scholars addressed political, economic, and social aspects of ongoing domestic transformations within the Islamic Republic. Through a multidisciplinary approach, the working group offered in-depth analysis of the evolution of Iranian society in the post-Khomeini era, highlighting contemporary social and cultural trends.

Some participants posited that both the political and religious legitimacy of the regime are in fact quite narrow within Iran, with the silent majority of the population rejecting the logic and essence of the system. Participants argued that there has been a social evolution in Iran that belies the ideological discourse often associated with the Islamic Republic. Through clientelism and institutional penetration, the regime in Iran has developed its capacity; however, most scholars agreed that Iranian society presents a dichotomy between how people live their lives and what the state wants to impose on its citizens. Some scholars attributed the gradual rise of liberalism within Iranian thought and society in the post-Khomeini era to the deficiency of the Iranian state in garnering ideological support. This has also given rise to positive individualism within society, where religion as a political reference point is on the decline, and tolerance for the differences of others is a growing trend amongst the youth. Modernizing family dynamics, gauged through the lower birth rate, the rising age of marriage, and decrease in gender inequality perceptions indicate that Iranian society has transformed dramatically in the post-revolutionary years.

The aim of this research initiative is to delve into broader scholarly efforts to examine these issues as well as how the urban poor in Iran have responded to poverty and marginalization. The current youth bulge in Iran is similar to that in countries around the region, where the inability of the labor market to absorb the youth bulge creates visible employment problems for young people exiting the educational system.
CIRS convened its first meeting under the research initiative “Weak States in the Greater Middle East” on December 8-9, 2012. Participants employed a critical multidisciplinary approach to analyze the terminology of weak and failing states, and the political implications associated with states being characterized as such. In addition to exploring cross-cutting themes on the global weak states discourse, individual case studies of Middle Eastern countries were discussed to highlight the range of domestic, regional, and global causes and consequences of state fragility.

The participants began with a discussion on the notions and terminology of state failure and weakness. Through the lens of standardized classifications of states and their capacity, weak states are defined as those that are considered to lack certain distinct qualities and the ability to provide adequate social, economic, and political goods to their citizenry. Indexes crafted by different organizations label strong, weak, and failed states based on indicators that measure state institutional capacity, political goods provided by the state, and security and stability within the state. These rankings are utilized by policy-makers to assess the status of a country and to accordingly develop policies that promote economic development, provide humanitarian assistance, and support political stability. During the meeting, the various methodologies used to construct indexes, and the ability to meaningfully interpret the rankings were questioned. The aggregation of a diverse set of states, based on indicators that highlight certain symptoms without taking into account the causes and dynamisms of certain conditions on the ground, offers a monolithic conception of states’ success and failure.

The participants probed into the political economy that underlies the state classification system. As new conceptions of statehood arise, the articulation of the development and security interests of global hierarchies of power may alter.
CIRS held a working group meeting under the research initiative “Politics and the Media in the Post-Arab Spring Middle East” on January 5-6, 2013. Given the profound socio-political transitions within Arab states in the wake of the Arab Spring, participants used a multidisciplinary approach to analyze shifts in the role of the media and how it is articulated in everyday spaces of cultural production.

With the rise of new media and its increasing integration within traditional media, participants discussed how media is positioned in the new political scene. Evolving ruling bargains in the region have been translated into evolving information bargains where distinctions between processes of information production and reception have become increasingly blurred. The notion of the public becoming an active participant in media processes, translates into a society that is increasingly becoming self-informed. This is evident in countries such as Saudi Arabia, where people have bypassed state operations and sidelined leaders by taking media tools such as Twitter into their own hands in what is indicative of a move from centralization to decentralization of information.

Over the past decade, there has been growing localization of news providers in the Arab world as people become increasingly concerned with issues pertaining to their daily lives. In what is dubbed as the “post Al-Jazeera era,” participants discussed what this means for U.S. public diplomacy in the region. The failure of Al-Hurra to operate as an effective foreign policy tool for the U.S. government, begs the question: “what media tools and mechanisms will the U.S. government utilize in the face of increasing competition from localized news providers?” As media becomes increasingly dispersed, social actors and governments alike will alter their communication strategies to accommodate the shifting Arab media landscape.
CIRS held a second working group meeting to conclude its research initiative on “Social Change in Post-Khomeini Iran.” Experts and scholars from various multidisciplinary backgrounds reconvened in Doha to discuss their research findings and to garner feedback on their individual paper submissions based on original areas of research that were discussed in the first working group meeting.

Scholars began the discussion by problematizing conventional theories of territorial nationalism and assessing the evolving dynamisms of nationalism within the Islamic Republic. The infusion of national identity and religion in weaving national consciousness has been used by various leaders in the post-Khomeini era to develop particular ideologies amongst their constituents and to mobilize support for their respective policies. However, elements of national identity and religiosity in conceiving nationalism do not manifest themselves uniformly across Iran and may differ according to overlapping identity formations such as socioeconomic status and ethnicity.

The change of women’s status in society is central to the transformation of the Iranian family in the post-Khomeini era. The demographic transition of Iran indicates that declining fertility rates are associated with increased investment in children’s education. As such, a rise in schooling has narrowed the gender education gap and transformed the average Iranian family into a less constrained, pro-growth family, where the improved bargaining position of women within the household is accompanied by augmented investment in human capital. Transformations in other forms of cultural production such as indigenous pop-music and Iranian films were also discussed by the contributors.

At the culmination of this initiative, the various topics and chapters submitted by the contributors will be compiled into a comprehensive edited volume on contemporary Iranian society.
Weak States in the Greater Middle East
Working Group Meeting II
May 18-19, 2013

CIRS held a second working group meeting to conclude its research initiative on “Weak States in the Greater Middle East” on May 18-19, 2013. Participants met in Washington, D.C., to discuss individual paper submissions that collectively scrutinize the prevailing weak states discourse in the region. Through thematic topics and specific case studies, scholars employed a multidisciplinary approach to assess historical, political, economic, and social causes and consequences of state “fragility” within the broader Middle East.

The participants began by discussing the typology and characterization of governance indexes that construct a continuum of state strength based on a state’s ability to deliver baskets of political goods to its citizenry. These indicators seek to diagnose governance outcomes that are theoretically based on the Westphalian concept of the nation-state. However, while examining the dynamic domestic and regional conditions of the Middle East, participants questioned the normative premise of indices that disregard statehood and state-building as ongoing processes. During the discussion on defining “hollow-strong” states, the limitations of monolithic conceptions of governance as compared to the significance of power struggles that lead to weak governance structures was highlighted.

While indicators of grievances are undoubtedly evident in certain countries in the Middle East, infusing these signs of governance weakness with a sense of history gives a much more nuanced understanding of current political predicaments facing the state. The categorization of states by donor agencies and foreign policy-makers often elides the historical rootedness of contemporary governance structures.

These issues have been collected into chapters that seek to challenge and critically analyze the causes and consequences of state “fragility,” and will be compiled into an edited volume.
**RESEARCH AFFILIATES 2012-2013**

In the Fall of 2012, CIRS completed successful searches for two Visiting Scholars and a Post-Doctoral Fellow position. Additionally, in order to enhance research opportunities for members of Qatar University and the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar (SFS-Qatar), CIRS launched two new annual fellowships to be awarded to faculty members of these institutions. These positions are open to scholars in social science disciplines working on any area of the Middle East, with priority given to those working on the Gulf.

-Manochehr Dorraj is a Professor of Political Science at Texas Christian University and teaches courses in International and Comparative politics. He has published extensively on the politics and culture of the Middle East and North Africa and the regional foreign policies. Translations of his work have appeared in Spanish, German, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Turkish, Urdu, and Persian languages. He has been an invited speaker to universities throughout the United States, Europe, and the Middle East. Dorraj has also granted numerous interviews on Middle Eastern affairs and their global impact to international, national, and local media.

-Mansoor Moaddel is Professor of Sociology at Eastern Michigan University. He studies culture, ideology, political conflict, revolution, and social change, and currently focuses on the causes and consequences of values and attitudes of the Middle Eastern and Islamic publics. He has carried out values surveys in Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia, and has also carried out youth surveys in Egypt and Saudi Arabia. His previous research projects analyzed the determinants of ideological production in the Islamic world. He teaches sociology of religion, ideology, revolution, Islam, and the Middle East as well as statistics and research methods.
Manata Hashemi is a Research Associate at the Center for Ethnographic Research at the University of California, Berkeley. She received her Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of California, Berkeley, and has been the recipient of research fellowships and grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at UC Berkeley, and the Center for Ethnographic Research at UC Berkeley, among others. Her research interests deal with issues of poverty, development, stratification, and socioeconomic mobility in the Middle East.

Maha Al-Hendawi is Assistant Professor of Special Education at Qatar University. She received her Ph.D. in Special Education and Disability Leadership from Virginia Commonwealth University. Her research interests include educational policies and reform initiatives in the region; academic interventions for children with special needs and children at-risk; and quality preparation and training programs for educators. Al-Hendawi has been the principal investigator of several research grants that promote special education and service for students with disabilities in Qatar.

Rogaia Abusharaf is Associate Professor of Anthropology at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar, and author of *Transforming Displaced Women in Sudan: Politics and the Body in a Squatter Settlement*, and editor of *Female Circumcision: Multicultural Perspectives; Wanderings*; and a 2010 special issue of *South Atlantic Quarterly*. She was a recipient of Postdoctoral and Senior fellowships at Durham, Brown, and Harvard universities. Her work was supported by Guggenheim Foundation and the Sir William Luce Memorial Fellowship.
CIRS Research Grant Recipients 2012-2013

Arab Migrant Communities in the GCC

In January 2013, CIRS launched a new multidisciplinary research initiative titled “Arab Migrant Communities in the GCC.” Since the bulk of ongoing research efforts are focused on non-Arab migrants, the Arab migrant communities present in the Gulf have been a neglected area that merits further scholarly discussion and focus. Some of the questions that will be addressed in this research initiative include:

• What type of work opportunities do most Arab migrant workers seek in the GCC states?
• Are working conditions any different from that of non-Arab migrant workers?
• How have various labor nationalization programs (e.g. Qatarization, Saudization) impacted Arab migrants in the GCC states?
• What are the patterns of sociocultural integration?
• What are the overall living, employment, and residential conditions?

To investigate some of these issues, CIRS has awarded grants to the following five projects:

The “Other Arab” & Gulf Citizens: The Façade of Mutual Accommodation in Historical Context
Manal Jamal, James Madison University

The expatriate continuum ranges from the affluent privileged Westerners on one end, Arabs ranging in the middle, with the Lebanese, Palestinians, and Syrians at the top of the employment and pay hierarchy of the Arab population, and the marginalized South Asian and East Asian laborers at the opposite end of the continuum. This project seeks to explore developments as they apply to Arabs of Palestinian origin in the United Arab Emirates. The objective is to develop a more historically sensitive political chronology culminating in events surrounding the first Gulf War and the Arab Spring. The project builds on archival research conducted in the National Archives of the United Kingdom, and will entail semi-structured, open-ended interviews with Arabs of Palestinian origin in the UAE, and additional archival research.

Attitudes of Foreign Students in the GCC towards the Arab Spring, Case of Students in the UAE
George Naufal, Ismail Genc, and Carlos Vargas-Silva, American University of Sharjah

This project explores the attitudes of foreign students in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) towards the Arab Spring. Using business school students enrolled at the American University of Sharjah as a case study, the project explores how these attitudes vary according to student characteristics including migration history. Particular attention is placed on the difference in attitude of Arab and non-Arab students. The results of this research will have serious implications on future migration and labor policies.
The Experiences of Egyptian Migrants in Kuwait
Abbie Taylor and Susan Martin, Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University

An examination of the migration flows and experiences of Egyptians in Kuwait will provide a fascinating snapshot of Arab migrants in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Researchers at the Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM) at Georgetown University in collaboration with the Center for Contemporary Arab Studies (CCAS) also at Georgetown University propose an ethnographic study, focusing on the lived experience of Egyptians as migrants in Kuwait, through a literature review, desk analysis of online media sources, and fieldwork comprising of interviews and discussion groups with Egyptian migrants in Kuwait, relevant civil society actors, and government officials.

An Investigation of a new generation of Hadrami immigrants in Kuwait
Abdullah M. Alajmi, Arab Open University, Kuwait

This is an ethnographic fieldwork to examine the factors critical to the persistence of Hadrami migration to Kuwait. Research demonstrates that while Hadramis have always formed the majority of Yemeni immigrants in Kuwait, they never had effective roles in the wider economies of Kuwait migration. Data will be collected from direct observation of working conditions and immigrants’ personal accounts of migratory experiences, which will be tested against formal documentation of the relevant literature. The proposed study will be a departure from the research on Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) migration that mainly concentrates on its structural, legal, and political features. This research will examine the micro and meso levels of migration using the individual experience, the intra-community conditions, and the immigrant-sponsor relationships as the main units of analysis.

High Skilled Lebanese Migrants in Kuwait
Garret Maher, Gulf University for Science and Technology, Kuwait

High skilled migration to Kuwait, particularly of other Arab migrants, is a relatively new phenomenon; the migration of many, mainly young, highly-skilled and well-educated Lebanese migrants has taken place in recent decades. This new research project has a number of key objectives, which include gaining a better understanding of high-skilled Lebanese migrant groups in Kuwait; examining the role of transnationalism in their daily lives including the role of social networks in their decision to migrate from Lebanon to Kuwait, and how they were recruited; their experiences in a Kuwaiti work environment; the use of remittances; and the extent to which transnational identities have been created.
**Publications 2012-2013**

CIRS publishes research and related materials in a variety of formats throughout the academic year. These include books, Occasional Papers, Annual Reports, Newsletters, and English and Arabic language Summary Reports and Briefs. Through its publications, CIRS provides a forum for in-depth examination of ideas and issues of contemporary academic and political significance, both in the Gulf region and beyond.

**Occasional Papers 2012-2013**

**Qatar’s Natural Sustainability: Plans, Perceptions, and Pitfalls (2013)**
Mari Luomi, CIRS Post-Doctoral Fellow

This paper analyzes Qatar’s present and future challenges relating to natural resources and environmental sustainability through the concept of “natural sustainability.” By doing so, it proposes an alternative standpoint on sustainable development. By refocusing attention from the economy and growth to the environment and its limits; and from technology and efficiency to institutions, people, and resourcefulness, Qatar and the GCC states might be able to avoid an impending collapse stemming from their fast exacerbating natural unsustainability.

Michael Driessen, CIRS Post-Doctoral Fellow

This paper qualifies the historical, institutional, and theological similarities of political Islam and political Catholicism. In doing so, it emphasizes the importance of the legacies of Catholic Christendom and Muslim Dar al-Islam as transnational, pre-Westphalian religious political orders and the idea of religious authority found in either. It also considers how these religious legacies remain present in the transition to Christian or Muslim Democracies.
Mari Luomi’s book is concerned about whether oil- and gas-dependent authoritarian monarchies can keep their natural resource use and the environment in balance. She argues that the Gulf monarchies have already reached their limits of “natural sustainability,” given that several of them are dependent on natural gas imports. Water resources are dwindling, and food import dependence is high and rising. As a result of their booming economies, the Gulf monarchies’ surging electricity and water demands have exerted unexpected pressures on domestic energy supply. Simultaneously, the consolidation of climate change on the international agenda has created a new uncertainty for local rulers whose survival depends on sales of oil and gas. Meanwhile, domestic resource consumption, together with climate change, are putting unprecedented stress on the region’s fragile desert environment. Luomi reveals how Abu Dhabi and Qatar have responded to these natural resource-related pressures, particularly climate change, and how their responses are inextricably linked with elite legitimacy strategies and the “natural unsustainability” of their political economies.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mari Luomi is a former Post-Doctoral Fellow at CIRS. She holds a Ph.D. in Middle Eastern Studies from Durham University. She has previously worked in various positions for the Middle East Project and the Programme in the International Politics of Natural Resources and the Environment of the Finnish Institute of International Affairs. Luomi’s research focuses on climate change and related responses of small Gulf monarchies, with a special emphasis on Qatar and the UAE (Abu Dhabi). Her broader fields of interest include the domestic and international politics and political economy of natural resources and environmental sustainability in the Gulf and the Middle East.
Despite the critical regional interest in food security and food sovereignty, there is a dearth of available information on the subject as it relates to the Gulf states. It is widely acknowledged that there exists a lack of available data on the subject on which to base sound analysis. This scarcity of data and non-reliability of data means that academic work on the subject of food security remains limited to non-existent. With the help of a CIRS grant, Benjamin Shepherd traveled to Cambodia to conduct empirical investigations into GCC land investments abroad and to pose recommendations for further research into the success or failure of these projects.

The “Food Security and Food Sovereignty in the Middle East” Summary Report details the findings presented in the research initiative through working group meetings. The initiative is comprised of original, empirically-grounded investigations that collectively offer the most comprehensive study available to date on food security in the Middle East. Some of the major themes examined include the ascent and decline of various food regimes, urban agriculture, overseas agricultural land purchases, national food self-sufficiency strategies, distribution networks and food consumption patterns, and nutrition transitions and healthcare.
Sectarian Politics in the Gulf (2012)

This Summary Report contains synopses of chapters written for the “Sectarian Politics in the Gulf” research initiative over two working group meetings that took place in Doha. The central aim of this study is to examine the dynamic ways in which evolving sectarian identities and politics in the Gulf region intersect. Encompassing Iran and the states of the Arabian Peninsula, this research project includes topics that focus on how sectarian issues play out in the realms of domestic politics within Gulf states, as well as those that address sectarianism’s impact on inter-state relations within the region.

GCC States’ Land Investments Abroad: The Case of Ethiopia (2013)

In this “GCC States’ Land Investments Abroad: The Case of Ethiopia” CIRS Summary Report, Benjamin Shepherd uses data generated from fieldwork in Ethiopia to evaluate the country as a potential long-term source of agricultural staples for Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member states as part of their national food security strategies. Part of the larger CIRS research initiative on “Food Security and Food Sovereignty in the Middle East,” the report identifies the risks as well as the opportunities of investing in the agricultural sector of Ethiopia.

The Evolving Ruling Bargain in the Middle East (2013)

This Summary Report details the CIRS research initiative on “The Evolving Ruling Bargain in the Middle East,” which scrutinizes the ways in which domestic political arrangements in the Middle East are evolving, and how the authoritarian bargains are being challenged. This project brings together a number of distinguished scholars to contribute original chapters to the CIRS book titled Beyond the Arab Spring: The Evolving Ruling Bargain in the Middle East, to be published by Oxford University Press within the coming year.
☐ **NEWSLETTERS**

Every semester, CIRS publishes newsletters detailing all of its recent and ongoing activities, publications series, research and scholarship initiatives, as well as all of the year’s public lecture series and other public affairs programming.

Both the Fall 2012 and the Spring 2013 editions of the CIRS Newsletter are available in hard copy format as well as online as PDFs.

☐ **ANNUAL REPORT**

The 2011-2012 CIRS Annual Report contains information about all the activities, research initiatives, publications, lectures, and events that CIRS organized throughout the year. Highlights include Distinguished Lectures by Fouad Ajami and Peter Bergen; the conclusion of several research initiatives; a robust public lecture series; and the publication of three books resulting from CIRS research initiatives.

☐ **DIGITAL MEDIA**

**CIRS Website:** Contains detailed information on all CIRS activities, publications, and research initiatives. Visit: http://cirs.georgetown.edu/.

**E-Bulletins:** CIRS produces an electronic newsletter delivered to a comprehensive international research list-serve. To be added to the mailing list, please contact: cirsresearch@georgetown.edu.

**Facebook:** http://www.facebook.com/CIRSSFSQ
**Twitter:** @CIRSSFSQ
**YouTube:** http://www.youtube.com/user/CIRSSFSQ
بالالتزام مع المبادرات البحثية، يقوم مركز الدراسات الدولية والإقليمية بإنتاج تقارير موجزة تشتمل العديد من المعلومات المتعلقة بخلفية المبادرات البحثية التي يدربها المركز، إضافة إلى ملخص للأوراق البحثية التي قدمها مجموعات العمل إلى المركز خلال إجتماعاتها، و كذلك تحتوي هذه المبادرات البحثية على السير الذاتية للمشاركين.

الأمن الغذائي والسيادة الغذائية:
التقرير الموجز لمجموعة العمل (2012)

هذا تقرير موجز لمبادرة بحثية استمرت لمدة عامين ساهم من خلاله الخبراء والمختصون في موضوع الأمن الغذائي في منطقة الشرق الأوسط. تتألف المبادرة البحثية من فصول أصلية تقوم على أسس تجريبية، تقدم مجموعة الدراسة المحتوية الأكثر شمولًا حتى الآن حول الأمن الغذائي في الشرق الأوسط. وتتضمن بعض الموضوعات الرئيسية التي تم إخضاعها للفحص: صعود وسقوط الأنظمة الغذائية المختلفة، والزراعة الحضرية، وشراء الأراضي الزراعية في الخارج، واستراتيجيات الاستفادة الذاتي الغذائية. ومن الصعب الوطني. وشبكات التوزيع والأفلاط الاستهلاكية الغذائية، وتحولات التغذية والرعاية الصحية.

استثمارات دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي في الأراضي الزراعية بالخارج: حالة كمبوديا، التقرير الموجز لمجموعة العمل (2013)

تم إعداد هذا التقرير عبر استخدام البيانات التي جمعت من العمل الميداني في كمبوديا، ويعود إلى تقييم البلاد كمصادر محتملة وطويل الأجل للمواد الزراعية الأساسية للدول الأعضاء في مجلس التعاون الخليجي. كجزء من استراتيجياتها في مجال السياسة الوطنية للأمن الغذائي، وقد أجري هذا البحث في إطار المبادرة البحثية بعنوان "الأمن الغذائي والسيادة الغذائية في الشرق الأوسط".
Public Affairs Programming

Distinguished Lecture Series

Every year, CIRS invites distinguished authors, academics, and respected public figures to engage with the community.

Sheikh Abdullah Bin Mohammed Bin Saud Al Thani
Technology and the Digital Generation
November 7, 2012

H.E. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Mohammed Bin Saud Al Thani, Chairman of the Board of Directors for Qatar communications company Ooredoo, discussed the changes the organization has undergone since being restructured in the year 2000. As the national telecommunications carrier, the long-term plans of Ooredoo were aligned with the vision that Emir Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani set for Qatar. Ooredoo has become a competitive international player, and its scope was broadened to include data, media, and technology.

Panel Discussions

CIRS organizes panels throughout the year where small groups of scholars gather to discuss current issues in global affairs.

Causes and Consequences of Food Insecurity in the Middle East
Zahra Babar, Raymond Bush, Martha Mundy, and Jad Chaaban
November 14-15, 2012

In collaboration with partner organizations, Qatar’s National Food Security Program hosted the “International Conference on Food Security in Dry Lands.” National, regional, and international institutions participated in the conference and addressed challenges facing dry lands in their pursuit of food security. As part of the focus on food security, CIRS led a panel to present three country case studies that addressed economic, social, and political causes of food insecurity in Egypt, Yemen, and Lebanon.
**Who or What Drives Climate Change Policy in the Arab World?**

*CIRS and The Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs*

*December 3, 2012*

CIRS and the Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs at the American University of Beirut, held a discussion featuring Karim Makdisi from the American University of Beirut; Roula Majdalani from the United Nations’ Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; Lama El Hatow from IndyACT-The League of Independent Activists; and Rabi Mohtar from the Qatar Energy and Environment Research Institute (QEERI). The panel answered the question “who or what drives climate change policy in the Arab World?”

**War By Other Means? Iran Under Sanctions**

*Mehran Kamrava, Manata Hashemi, and Mansoor Moaddel*

*March 12, 2013*

CIRS organized a panel discussion on the topic “War by Other Means? Iran under Sanctions,” featuring Mehran Kamrava, Director of CIRS; Mansoor Moaddel, CIRS Visiting Scholar; and Manata Hashemi, CIRS Post-Doctoral Fellow. The objective of the panel was to have a discussion on the nature of the sanctions and their consequences for both the Iranian individual and the state. The panel discussed the history of the sanctions imposed on Iran, as well as their effects on the lives of ordinary Iranians.
### Monthly Dialogue Series

The CIRS *Monthly Dialogue Series* is designed to present interested community members with a forum for quiet, thoughtful dialogue with scholars from Georgetown University and elsewhere about their latest academic endeavors and research agendas. Each month, a faculty member or guest expert is invited to discuss his or her work with the community.

#### Analogies at War: Libya’s Aftermath and Syria’s Future

**Frederic Wehrey**  
*September 17, 2012*

Frederic Wehrey, Senior Associate in the Middle East Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, examined the different approaches that the international community has taken towards the Libyan and Syrian conflicts through the language used to frame the debate. The lessons learned from Libya are often given as examples of how to deal with Syria, regardless of the key differences that exist between the two countries.

#### The Khalijis: Iranian-Arabian Biculturalism in the Gulf Region

**William O. Beeman**  
*October 22, 2012*

William O. Beeman, Chair of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Minnesota and President of the Middle East Section of the American Anthropological Association, discussed the disagreement in the recent historical period over whether the body of water between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula should be called “the Arabian Gulf” or the “Persian Gulf.” To resolve this contention, he uses the term “Khalij” to describe the body of water, and “Khaliji” to describe the residents of the region.
Women in Qatar: Quotas, Qualifications, and Qatariization
Sheikha Aisha bint Faleh Al Thani
December 4, 2012

Sheikha Al Thani is the chairperson of Al Faleh Group and serves on the Board of Directors for the Supreme Education Council, Reach Out to Asia, and Zaytuna Institute and College. Sheikha Al Thani argued that through the emphasis on reforming educational policies, Qatari women are emerging as professionals who contribute equally to Qatar’s sustainable growth in a knowledge-based economy. Yet, despite positive strides, there is still much to be done to close the gender gap in the labor market.

Southeast Asia’s Role in Global Food Security
H.E. Kasit Piromya
January 22, 2013

Former Foreign Minister of Thailand and career diplomat Kasit Piromya focused on the role of Southeast Asian countries as major exporters of food, and as the “food cradle” or “food kitchen” of the world. When combined, Southeast Asian countries rank in the top ten global food producers and exporters. He addressed the important connections between Southeast Asian countries and the Gulf Cooperation Council states, and pointed to the great potential for long-lasting cooperative agreements between the two.

Territorializing when Decolonizing: Britain Tries to Square its Circles in the Gulf, 1968-1971
Richard Schofield
February 5, 2013

Richard Schofield, an expert on the study of historical territorial disputes, examined the period of the late 1960s and early 1970s when Britain announced its plans to leave the Gulf and end the regional Pax Britannica. During this time, there were several territorial issues that Britain needed to confront before its departure. Modern political economic requirements for the legal division of hydrocarbons according to clearly demarcated borders are not always commensurable with traditional Gulf claims to land and resources.
Daniel Lucey, Adjunct Professor of Microbiology and Immunology at Georgetown University Medical Center and an expert on global virus outbreaks, focused on past global outbreaks of respiratory diseases like SARS and H1N1, and a possible future one that has recently been discovered in the Middle East. He argued the importance of preventing the spread of the disease, and learning lessons from the 2002-2003 SARS coronavirus epidemic that can be adapted to mitigate the 2012-2013 new MERS coronavirus in the Middle East.

Focused Discussions

Through its Focused Discussions, CIRS provides an intellectual forum for academics, diplomats, and opinion-leaders to engage with students and community members on a particular topic of interest.

The Politics and Economics of Britain’s Foreign Aid

Sir Tim Lankester, Chairman of the Council of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Advisor on South East Asia to the consulting firm Oxford Analytica, delivered a lecture based on his book, The Politics and Economics of Britain’s Foreign Aid: The Pergau Dam Affair (Routledge, 2012), which he described as a case study into conflicting policy agendas and the excessive mixing of politics, business, and conflicts of interest.
The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict
H.E. Munir Ghannam
February 13, 2013

H.E. Munir Ghannam, Ambassador of Palestine in Qatar, lectured on the topic of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. After several rounds of failed negotiations, the Palestinians found that there was no way to reach an agreement with the Israelis to establish a viable contiguous Palestinian state in the West Bank and sought a solution at the United Nations. This new situation gives hope to the Palestinians that a fresh round of negotiations can now take place with the support of the international community.

Policy Borrowing in Education: The Example of Inclusive Education in the Gulf
Maha Al-Hendawi
February 19, 2013

Maha Al-Hendawi, the inaugural CIRS Qatar University Fellow for 2012-2013 and Assistant Professor of Special Education in the College of Education at Qatar University, lectured on the fundamental problems with policy borrowing. Al-Hendawi’s direct involvement with local schools, as well as with the Supreme Education Council, gave her greater insight into the specific challenges of the local educational environment. She warned that policy borrowing might not be able to solve these problems, and may even lead to a whole set of new and unforeseen challenges.

The Syrian Conflict
Zlatko Lagumdžija
March 10, 2013

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dr. Zlatko Lagumdžija gave an in-depth discussion of the Syrian conflict. Some of the topics discussed during the talk included the course and direction of the Syrian conflict, the regional and international responses it has elicited, the pros and cons of outside military intervention in the conflict, and the rise in the scale of the refugees and the humanitarian disaster to which the conflict has given rise.
H. E. Bader Omar Al Dafa from the Qatari Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a career diplomat, and served as Qatar’s Ambassador to Egypt, the United States, France, and Russia. He was also the Undersecretary General to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). Al Dafa is currently Ambassador-at-Large and also the Executive Director of the Global Dry Land Alliance. During his visit, Ambassador Al Dafa shared his experiences as a diplomat and commented on current trends in Qatari diplomacy related to regional developments.

Rogaia Abusharaf, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar and CIRS Faculty Fellow 2012-2013, focused on the narratives that have been used by the Sudanese government, Western media, and diaspora communities to make sense of the Darfur crisis. She argued that the Darfur crisis has become a linchpin for various interest groups, including Western public figures and media outlets, as a cause célèbre often to further ulterior political and ideological goals.

The discussion was moderated by Hatoon Al-Fassi, a women’s rights activist and historian teaching at Qatar University. A group of women from various academic and professional backgrounds discussed Qatar’s ratification of the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The group focused specifically on Qatar’s reservations to CEDAW and its implications for gender equality.
International Conference
Attendance and Exhibition

☐ Qatar Foundation Annual Research Forum
Doha, Qatar
October 20–23, 2012
CIRS traveled to Denver, CO, to exhibit publications and research materials at the annual MESA conference. Members of CIRS were on hand to interact with conference attendees and to answer inquiries about CIRS activities, grants programs, and fellowship opportunities. CIRS Director Mehran Kamrava delivered a paper on “State-Building and Political Consolidation in Qatar,” and Zahra Babar, Assistant Director for Research at CIRS, delivered a paper presentation on “Inclusion/Exclusion: Citizens and Migrants in the State of Qatar.”

☐ Middle East Studies Association (MESA) Annual Meeting
Denver, CO, USA
November 17–20, 2012
CIRS traveled to Denver, CO, to exhibit publications and research materials at the annual MESA conference. Members of CIRS were on hand to interact with conference attendees and to answer inquiries about CIRS activities, grants programs, and fellowship opportunities. CIRS Director Mehran Kamrava delivered a paper on “State-Building and Political Consolidation in Qatar,” and Zahra Babar, Assistant Director for Research at CIRS, delivered a paper presentation on “Inclusion/Exclusion: Citizens and Migrants in the State of Qatar.”

☐ International Studies Association (ISA) Annual Convention
San Francisco, CA, USA
April 3–6, 2013
CIRS held a booth at the conference’s Book Exhibition, where members of CIRS displayed and disseminated publications and engaged with conference participants on a number of CIRS research initiatives. Mehran Kamrava, Director of CIRS, participated in a roundtable on “The Arab Spring, Iran, and Israel: Tracing the Outlines of Nuclear Futures in the Middle East” and another on “Middle East Upheavals: Emulation, Learning, and Firewalls” on April 5, 2013. Kamrava also delivered a paper titled “The Evolving Ruling Bargain in the Middle East” on April 6, 2013. In addition, Suzi Mirgani, Manager and Editor for CIRS publications, delivered a paper on “Digital ‘Piracy’ and the Politics of Diffusion.”
APPENDIX 1

CIRS STAFF DIRECTORY 2012-2013

Mehran Kamrava
Director

Initiates, develops, and oversees CIRS research initiatives
Oversees fellows and grants program

Zahra Babar
Assistant Director for Research

Takes part in research initiatives and contributes to the intellectual life of CIRS
Collaborates with GU-Q Faculty
Gives public talks to the Qatar community

Rogaia Abusharaf
CIRS-SFSQ Faculty Fellow

Nerida Child Dimasi
Finance and Budget Analyst

Manages administrative operations
Manages financial operations
Manages grant administration
Manochehr Dorraj
Visiting Scholar

- Takes part in research initiatives and contributes to the intellectual life of CIRS
- Collaborates with GU-Q faculty
- Gives public talks to the Qatar community

Barb Gillis
CIRS Coordinator

- Handles logistics for fellows, lecturers, and working group participants
- Organizes and updates the CIRS database management System.
- Manages student workers and interns.

Manata Hashemi
Post-Doctoral Fellow

- Takes part in CIRS research initiatives
- Collaborates with GU-Q faculty
- Prepares Ph.D. dissertation for publication

Maha Al-Hendawi
CIRS-Qatar University Fellow

- Takes part in research initiatives and contributes to the intellectual life of CIRS
- Collaborates with GU-Q Faculty
- Gives public talks to the Qatar community
**Maha Uraidi**
CIRS and GU-Q Events Manager

- Organizes all academic and public events
- Primary contact for speakers and event-related vendors
- Coordinates with other Education City event managers

**Nadia Talpur**
Project Manager

- Manages CIRS grant cycles
- Organizes CIRS working groups
- Assists with CIRS research initiatives

**Mansoor Moaddel**
Visiting Scholar

- Takes part in research initiatives and contributes to the intellectual life of CIRS
- Collaborates with GU-Q Faculty
- Gives public talks to the Qatar community

**Dwaa Osman**
Research Analyst

- Conducts background research for CIRS research initiatives
- Contributes to CIRS academic publications
- Develops CIRS online research profile

**Suzi Mirgani**
Manager and Editor for CIRS Publications

- Writes, edits, and designs academic publications and publicity materials
- Manages the website and digital media
- Collaborates on CIRS research initiatives
Interns 2012-2013

Eman Al Asfoor
Research Intern

Sana Jamal
Research Intern

Arwa Elsanosi
Publications Intern

Aminah Ali Kandar
Research Intern

Salman Ahad Khan
Publications Intern

Fatima Ramadan Sanz
Research Intern

Gabriella Zoia
Publications Intern
**Student Assistants 2012-2013**

Hazim Ali  
Mariam Bengali  
Rosalind White

Umber Latafat  
Mohamed Sirelkhatim

**Office Assistants 2012-2013**

Sunil Vas  
Jefferson Fernando
CIRS Advisory Board

Dr. Osama Abi-Mershed, Director, Center for Contemporary Arab Studies, Georgetown University

Dr. Sheikha Abdulla Al-Misnad, President, Qatar University

Mr. Barton Cahir, President and General Manager, ExxonMobil Qatar

Dr. Stanley N. Katz, Director, Center for Arts and Cultural Policy Studies, Princeton University

Dr. Rami Khoury, Director, The Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs, American University of Beirut

Dr. Carol Lancaster, Dean, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University

Sir Tim Lankester, Chairman of the Council, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London University

Dr. Gerd Nonneman, Dean, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar

Dr. Gary Sick, Research Scholar, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University

Dr. John Waterbury, Global Professor, New York University Abu Dhabi
APPENDIX 2

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

WORKING GROUPS

THE EVOLVING RULING BARGAIN IN THE MIDDLE EAST, MEETING II
Working Group Meeting: September 15-16, 2012

Participants and Discussants:

- Ziad Abu-Rish, University of California, Los Angeles
- Abdullah Al-Arian, Wayne State University
- Saïd Amir Arjomand, Stony Brook Institute for Global Studies
- Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Jason Brownlee, University of Texas-Austin
- John T. Crist, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Marie Duboc, American University in Cairo
- Mark Farha, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- John Foran, University of California, Santa Barbara
- Bassam Haddad, George Mason University
- Shadi Hamid, Brookings Doha Center
- Manata Hashemi, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Nader Hashemi, University of Denver
- Thomas Juneau, Department of National Defence, Government of Canada
- Mehran Kamrava, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Bahgat Korany, American University in Cairo
- Russell E. Lucas, Michigan State University
- Quinn Mecham, Middlebury College
- Suzi Mirgani, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Gerd Nonneman, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Dwaa Osman, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Nadia Talpur, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Nadine Sika, American University in Cairo
- Dirk Vandewalle, Dartmouth College
- Frederic Wehrey, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
- Flora Whitney, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Mohamed Zayani, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
SOCIAL CHANGE IN POST-KHOMEINI IRAN
Working Group Meeting: October 20-21, 2012
Closed Door Meeting

WEAK STATES IN THE GREATER MIDDLE EAST
Working Group Meeting: December 8-9, 2012

Participants and Discussants:
- Rogaia M. Abusharaf, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Bridget L. Coggins, Dartmouth College
- John T. Crist, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Alex de Waal, Tufts University
- Daniel Esser, American University
- Manata Hashemi, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Mehran Kamrava, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Mark McGillivray, Deakin University
- Suzi Mirgani, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Dwaa Osman, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Sarah Phillips, University of Sydney
- Glenn E. Robinson, Naval Postgraduate School
- Robert I. Rotberg, Carleton University
- Charles Schmitz, Towson University
- Nadia Talpur, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Frederic Wehrey, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
- Mahjoob Zweiri, Qatar University

POLITICS AND THE MEDIA IN THE POST-ARAB SPRING MIDDLE EAST
Working Group Meeting: January 5-6, 2013

Participants and Discussants:
- Marwa Abdel Samei, Cairo University
- Walter Armbrust, University of Oxford
- Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Fatima El Issawi, London School of Economics
- Naila Hamdy, American University in Cairo
- Manata Hashemi, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Mehran Kamrava, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Joe Khalil, Northwestern University in Qatar
Sahar Khamis, University of Maryland
Marwan Kraidy, University of Pennsylvania
Zahera Harb, City University London
Dina Matar, SOAS, University of London
Noureddine Miladi, Qatar University
Suzi Mirgani, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Yasmin Moll, New York University
Dwaa Osman, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Larbi Sadiki, University of Exeter; Qatar University
Philip Seib, University of Southern California
Nadia Talpur, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Mohamed Zayani, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar

Social Change in Post-Khomeini Iran, Meeting II
Working Group Meeting: March 16-17, 2013

Participants and Discussants:

- Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Nerida Child Dimasi, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Manochehr Dorraj, Texas Christian University
- Barbara Gillis, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Bijan Khajehpour, Atieh International
- Mehran Kamrava, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Farzaneh Milani, University of Virginia
- Suzi Mirgani, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Mansoor Moaddel, Eastern Michigan University
- Mahmood Monshipouri, San Francisco State University
- Rogaia Mustafa Abusharaf, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Hamid Naficy, Northwestern University
- Arzoo Osanloo, University of Washington
- Dwaa Osman, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Djavad Salehi-Isfahani, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
- Nahid Siamdoust, University of Oxford
- Nadia Talpur, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Luciano Zaccara, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Weak States in the Greater Middle East, Meeting II
Working Group Meeting: May 18-19, 2013

Participants and Discussants:
- Rogaia M. Abusharaf, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Laurie A. Brand, University of Southern California
- Matthew J. Buehler, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Alex de Waal, Tufts University
- Daniel Esser, American University
- Mehran Kamrava, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Mark McGillivray, Deakin University
- Shoghig Mikaelian, Concordia University
- Dwaa Osman, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Sarah Phillips, University of Sydney
- Glenn E. Robinson, Naval Postgraduate School
- Robert I. Rotberg, Center for Strategic and International Studies; Geneva Centre for Security Policy
- Bassel F. Salloukh, Lebanese American University
- Charles Schmitz, Towson University
- Nadia Talpur, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Frederic Wehrey, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

CIRS Research Affiliates

CIRS Visiting Scholars 2012-2013:
- Manochehr Dorraj, Texas Christian University
- Mansoor Moaddel, Eastern Michigan University

CIRS Post-Doctoral Fellow 2012-2013:
- Manata Hashemi, University of California, Berkeley

CIRS SFS-Qatar Faculty Fellow 2012-2013:
- Rogaia Mustafa Abusharaf, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
CIRS Qatar University Faculty Fellow 2012-2013:
- Maha Al-Hendawi, Qatar University

CIRS Grant Recipients 2012-2013:
- Abdullah M. Alajmi – Arab Open University
- Ismail Genc – American University of Sharjah
- Manal Jamal – James Madison University
- Garret Maher – Gulf University for Science and Technology, Kuwait
- Susan Martin – Georgetown University
- George Naufal – American University of Sharjah
- Abbie Taylor – Georgetown University
- Carlos Vargas-Silva – American University of Sharjah

CIRS Interns 2012-2013:
- Eman Al Asfoor, Research Intern
- Arwa Elsanosi, Publications Intern
- Sana Jamal, Research Intern
- Aminah Ali Kandar, Research Intern
- Salman Ahad Khan, Publications Intern
- Fatima Ramadan Sanz, Research Intern
- Gabriella Zoia, Publications Intern

Publications 2012-2013:

Occasional Papers:
- “Qatar’s Natural Sustainability: Plans, Perceptions and Pitfalls” (2012)
  Mari Luomi, Research Associate at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar; CIRS Post-Doctoral Fellow 2011-2012

  Michael Driessen, Assistant Professor of Political Science and International Affairs at John Cabot University; CIRS Post-Doctoral Fellow 2011-2012
**Books 2012-2013:**
- *The Gulf Monarchies and Climate Change* by Mari Luomi (Oxford University Press, 2013)

**Summary Reports:**
- GCC States’ Land Investment Abroad: The Case of Cambodia (2012)
- Food Security and Food Sovereignty in the Middle East (2012)
- Sectarian Politics in the Gulf (2012)
- GCC States’ Land Investments Abroad: The Case of Ethiopia (2013)
- The Evolving Ruling Bargain in the Middle East (2013)

**Arabic Publications:**

**Newsletters:**
- CIRS Newsletter #13, Fall 2012
- CIRS Newsletter #14, Spring 2013

**Electronic Media:**
- CIRS Website: http://cirs.georgetown.edu/
- E-Bulletins: contact cirsresearch@georgetown.edu
- Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/CIRSSFSQ
- Twitter: @CIRSSFSQ
- YouTube: http://www.youtube.com/CIRSSFSQ
PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAMMING

SEPTEMBER 2012

- The Evolving Ruling Bargain in the Middle East, Meeting II
  Working Group Meeting: September 15-16, 2012

- Analogies at War: Libya’s Aftermath and Syria’s Future
  Frederic Wehrey, Senior Associate in the Middle East Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
  Monthly Dialogue: September 17, 2012

OCTOBER 2012

- The Politics and Economics of Britain’s Foreign Aid
  Sir Tim Lankester, Chairman of the Council of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
  Focused Discussion: October 8, 2012

- Social Change in Post-Khomeini Iran
  Working Group Meeting: October 20-21, 2012

- The Khalijis: Iranian-Arabian Biculturalism in the Gulf Region
  William O. Beeman, Professor and Chair of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Minnesota
  Monthly Dialogue: October 22, 2012

NOVEMBER 2012

- Technology and the Digital Generation
  H.E. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Mohammed Bin Saud Al Thani, Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Ooredoo telecommunications company
  Distinguished Lecture: November 7, 2012
Causes and Consequences of Food Insecurity in the Middle East

Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Raymond Bush, University of Leeds
Martha Mundy, London School of Economics
Jad Chaaban, American University of Beirut
Panel Discussion: November 14-15, 2012

December 2012

Who or What Drives Climate Change Policy in the Arab World? Co-organized with the Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs at the American University of Beirut.

Karim Makdisi, The American University of Beirut
Roula Majdalani, United Nation’s Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
Lama El Hatow, IndyACT-The League of Independent Activists
Rabi Mohtar, Qatar Energy and Environment Research Institute
Panel Discussion: December 3, 2012

Women in Qatar: Quotas, Qualifications, and Qatarization

Sheikha Aisha bint Faleh Al-Thani, Chairperson and Founder of Al Faleh Group

Weak States in the Greater Middle East

Working Group Meeting: December 8-9, 2012

January 2013

Politics and the Media in the Post-Arab Spring Middle East

Working Group Meeting: January 5-6, 2013
SOUTHEAST ASIA’S ROLE IN GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY
H.E. Kasit Piromya, Former Foreign Minister of Thailand
Monthly Dialogue: January 22, 2013

FEBRUARY 2013

TERRITORIALIZING WHEN DECOLONIZING: BRITAIN TRIES TO SQUARE ITS CIRCLES IN THE GULF, 1968-1971
Richard Schofield, Convenor of the Master’s programme in Geopolitics, Territory, and Security at King’s College in London

THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT
H.E. Munir Ghannam, Ambassador of Palestine in Qatar
Focused Discussion: February 13, 2013

POLICY BORROWING IN EDUCATION: THE EXAMPLE OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN THE GULF
Maha Al-Hendawi, 2012-2013 CIRS Qatar University Fellow, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar; Assistant Professor of Special Education in the College of Education at Qatar University
Focused Discussion: February 19, 2013

MARCH 2013

THE SYRIAN CONFLICT
Zlatko Lagumdžija, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Focused Discussion: March 10, 2013

WAR BY OTHER MEANS? IRAN UNDER SANCTIONS
Mehran Kamrava, Director, Center for International and Regional Studies, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar; Mansoor Moaddel, 2012-2013 CIRS Visiting Scholar, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar; Eastern Michigan University; Manata Hashemi, 2012-2013 CIRS Post-Doctoral Fellow, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar.
Panel Discussion: March 12, 2013
SOCIAL CHANGE IN POST-KHOMEINI IRAN, MEETING II
Working Group Meeting: March 16-17, 2013

APRIL 2013

CURRENT TRENDS IN QATARI DIPLOMACY
H.E. Bader Omar Al Dafa, Ambassador-at-Large and Executive Director of the Global Dry Land Alliance
Focused Discussion: April 1, 2013

GLOBAL TRAVEL AND VIRUS OUTBREAKS 2003-2013
Daniel Lucey, Adjunct Professor of Microbiology and Immunology at Georgetown University Medical Center
Monthly Dialogue: April 22, 2013

DEBATING DARFUR IN THE WORLD
Rogaia Abusharaf, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Focused Discussion: April 24, 2013

MAY 2013

CIRS ANNUAL BOARD MEETING
May 12, 2013

WEAK STATES IN THE GREATER MIDDLE EAST, MEETING II
Working Group Meeting: May 18-19, 2013

JUNE 2013

DISCUSSION ON THE CONVENTION TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
Co-hosted by Women's Studies Circle and CIRS
Focused Discussion: June 5, 2013
Center for International and Regional Studies
Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Education City, Qatar Foundation
P. O. Box 23689
Doha, State of Qatar

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