About Georgetown University in Qatar (GU-Q)

Established in 1789, Georgetown University is one of the world’s leading academic and research institutions, offering a unique educational experience that prepares the next generation of global citizens to lead and make a difference in the world.

Georgetown University in Qatar (GU-Q), founded in 2005, empowers students and shapes the human capacity that the MENA region needs for the 21st century, providing a holistic educational experience built upon the highest academic standards. GU-Q’s Bachelor of Science in Foreign Service (BSFS) stresses multidisciplinary studies in a global context. It is the same globally respected program and curriculum offered at the Georgetown University Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service in Washington D.C. The BSFS degree is offered in one of four majors: International Economics, International Politics, Culture and Politics, and International History. Students can also pursue a certificate in one of three concentrations: Arab and Regional Studies, American Studies, or Media and Politics.

GU-Q provides an excellent space that serves as the foundation for learning, research, and community engagement. The university hosts state-of-the-art auditoriums, immersive classroom instruction facilities, a dedicated staff and internationally renowned scholars and teaching faculty, as well as the region’s leading library for international affairs.

To learn more about GU-Q’s exciting events and programs, or to benefit from its wide array of research, please visit qatar.sfs.georgetown.edu.

About the Center for International and Regional Studies (CIRS)

Established in 2005, the Center for International and Regional Studies at Georgetown University 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. For more on CIRS activities, research initiatives, and publications, please visit: cirs.georgetown.edu.

About the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development

Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development (QF) is a private, non-profit organization that supports Qatar on its journey from a carbon economy to a knowledge economy. It does this by unlocking human potential for the benefit of not only Qatar, but the world. Founded in 1995 by HH the Father Emir Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, Emir of Qatar, QF is chaired by Her Highness Sheikha Moza bint Nasser. QF carries out its mission via three strategic pillars: education, science and research, and community development. For more information, visit www.qf.org.qa.

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CONTENTS

CIRS ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS 2015-2016

1. Research & Scholarship

Art and Cultural Production in the GCC, Working Group I 2
The Geopolitics of Natural Resources in the Middle East, Working Group I 3
China and the Middle East, Working Group II 4
Youth in the Middle East, Working Group II 5
The Gulf Family, Working Group II 6
Iran-GCC Dialogue 7
Re-Envisioning the Arab State, Working Group I 8
Art and Cultural Production in the GCC, Working Group II 9
Pluralism and Community in the Middle East, Working Group I 10
Geopolitics of Natural Resources in the Middle East, Working Group II 11
Highly-Skilled Migration to the Gulf in Comparative Perspective, Working Group I 12

2. Faculty Engagement

CIRS SFS-Q Faculty Fellow 13
CIRS Qatar University Faculty Fellow 13
Faculty Research Workshop 14
CIRS Research Grants Recipients 15

3. Publications

The Asia Papers 17
Occasional Papers 17
Summary Reports 18
  English Language Reports 18
  Arabic Language Reports 19
Books 20
Journal Special Issue 21
Newsletters 21
Annual Report 21
CIRS Fellow Receives ICA Award 22
CIRS Research Published in Journal 22

4. Community Outreach & Public Affairs Programming

Monthly Dialogue Series 23
Focused Discussions 26
CIRS Speaking Engagements and Conference Exhibitions 28

Analytics

Academic Impact 31
Communication & Outreach 34
  CIRS Staff Directory 39
  CIRS Advisory Board 42
  CIRS Program Committee 43

Appendix

Research & Scholarship Participants 44
Publications 49
Community Outreach 50
Calendar of Events 50
The Center for International and Regional Studies (CIRS) focuses on research and scholarship, publications, faculty engagement, and community outreach. 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.

“...a forum for scholarship & research on international and regional affairs...”
CIRS Activities and Achievements 2015-2016

The Center for International and Regional Studies (CIRS) sponsors major studies of regional and international significance by regularly identifying emerging socioeconomic and political trends, and developing research initiatives towards further focused scholarship. Our goal is to explore questions related to the Gulf region, the broader Middle East, and Asia through supporting original and theoretically informed research. The following pages outline CIRS activities and achievements in four key areas:

1. Research and Scholarship
2. Faculty Engagement
3. Publications
4. Community Outreach

1. Research and Scholarship

Working Groups

CIRS organizes several working groups that convene in Doha and Washington, DC, to examine a variety of issues pertinent to the Gulf region, the Middle East, and Asia. 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 politics of these regions. Each CIRS research initiative involves a working group made up of prominent scholars, practitioners, and policymakers from the Middle East, the Gulf region, Asia, and beyond. Invited participants contribute to these initiatives by conducting original investigations, and submitting papers on specific topics related to the research.

Our goal is to contribute to the existing body of knowledge through supporting and funding a wide variety of original and empirically-based research projects. Through regular meetings, CIRS creates a scholarly forum where our grant recipients share their research findings with other international academics, policymakers, and practitioners.

Please see the Appendix for a full list of participants at each working group meeting.
“Art and Cultural Production in the GCC” Working Group I
August 30-31, 2015

CIRS invited academics, art historians, museum specialists, as well as a selection of curators and visual culture specialists to take part in this research initiative on art and cultural production in the GCC. The participants discussed a number of relevant issues and identified existing gaps in the literature. Topics discussed included, amongst others, the viability of art as soft power in the GCC region; the role of Gulf states as patrons of the arts; authenticity, cultural appropriation, and censorship in the region.

The participants considered the viability of art as soft power amongst the GCC states and the role artists play within these societies. As Pierre Bourdieu argues, the value of a work of art is not set by the artist, but by the field of production that determines its value. Hence, when trying to understand how art and cultural production in the Gulf can be utilized for soft power gains, one must not only recognize the direct producers of the artwork but also all the agents and institutions, such as critics, curators, collectors, and patrons, involved in valuing art.

In the GCC states, artistic development has been taking place in Sharjah and Kuwait since the 1960s and 1970s, yet it is only recently that international attention has formally recognized regional art and cultural development as being financially lucrative. This has been largely stimulated by the patronage of the arts, whereby certain Gulf states, such as Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), have sponsored and funded many such large-scale initiatives. By recognizing the different actors involved in the game of soft power, it becomes easier to understand the intersectionalities that exist between internal and external interests in relation to art and cultural production within the region. The results of this research initiative will be published in 2017.
The session was attended by ecologists, geologists, economists, political scientists, and other scholars with expertise on environmental issues in the Middle East. The purpose of the meeting was to present regional geopolitical and environmental concerns and to identify gaps in the existing scholarship on the subject. The participants debated a number of topics that not only covered a general overview of geopolitics and natural resources in the region, but also included case studies on environmental conditions in specific countries.

The meeting opened with a debate on applying the theoretical framework of “geopolitics” to the topic of natural resources in the Middle East. Straddling vast reserves of oil and natural gas, the region has been vulnerable to a host of geopolitical forces since the beginning of the twentieth century. Major powers, including European countries, the United States, and Russia, have attempted to remain influential in the resource-rich states of the Middle East, and these dynamics of external intervention relating to regional resources have had a substantial impact on the region’s political economy. More recently, shifts in the energy sector accompanied by a significant decrease in global oil prices may end up impacting the geopolitical arrangements in the region.

While the participants addressed a multitude of topics ranging from geopolitics to environmental problems in the Middle East, they acknowledged that there is limited multi-disciplinary scholarship and data available on the study of the environment in the region. Through this research initiative CIRS will contribute towards filling existing gaps in the literature.
Contributors were assembled for the second working group meeting to receive critical feedback and commentary on the draft chapters written on a range of topics, including, amongst other things, the nature of Chinese foreign policy interests in the Middle East; China’s increasing security engagements in the region; the applicability of the “Chinese Model” to Middle Eastern states; and China’s role in the Iranian nuclear deal negotiations. A variety of case studies were presented on Israel’s role in the development of Taiwan’s military and defense capabilities as well as studies in the Sino-Saudi and Sino-Turkish relationships.

Some of the participants argued that Chinese policymakers tend to view the world through four concentric geographic circles, and rank countries in order of importance to Chinese interests based on their proximity to China. Accordingly, China’s primary attention is devoted to ensuring the security of its domestic realm and sovereign territory, followed by prioritizing relations with those countries that press upon its immediate land and sea borders. Subsequent Chinese foreign policy engagement is more or less active depending on whether or not a state is located close or far to its immediate periphery.

Within this analysis, the location of the Middle East may not make the region one of the most critical areas for Chinese commitment and attention. Yet, for a number of reasons, in spite of its geographic remoteness from Chinese borders, the Middle East is growing in importance to China. One of the reasons is that, in the Chinese imagination, the Middle East is in fact an extension of the Chinese periphery, and particularly so if is seen through the lens of its cultural and historical connections to Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Central Asia. The results of this research will be published as an edited volume in the coming year.
In collaboration with the Silatech social initiative, CIRS hosted the second working group meeting as part of its research project on “Youth in the Middle East.” Distinguished scholars were invited to provide critical feedback and remarks on the draft papers submitted as part of this project. The papers covered a wide range of issues faced by youth in the Middle East, both domestically and in diaspora, and included themes such as employment, education, religion, political views, gender, fatherhood, economic inclusion, and social cohesion.

For decades, most of the scholarship on youth has been concerned with issues such as human capital, problems and challenges faced by youth, and young people's contribution to the growth of their respective countries. These concerns spiked after the wave of uprisings that hit the region in 2011. Numerous social scientists have been addressing youth issues in the transitional post-Arab uprisings period; yet, there are still areas that need further in-depth analysis and critical examination.

This second working group meeting focused on the dynamics and challenges faced by youth in the Middle East. Its aim was to identify gaps in the available literature, suggest areas for further scholarly investigations, and recommend policies to decision-making circles.

The meeting was concluded by Mehran Kamrava, Director of CIRS, and Paul Dyre, Senior Consultant at Silatech. As part of a collaborative effort between the two institutions and through facilitating original contributions to the topic by experts, the working group moved the study of youth in the contemporary Middle East further along. CIRS and Silatech expect to publish the products of this research initiative in the coming academic year.
Over the course of two days, ten experts—five of whom were CIRS grant-awardees who have carried out fieldwork—presented papers that covered a wide range of issues related to the family in the Arab states of the Gulf. Papers presented and discussed at the meeting touched on a variety of topics, including tribalism and the family; the marriage institution; cross-national or “mixed” marriages; social stratification and the family; family law and the rights of the child; sexuality and the family; the impact of war on Iraqi families; gender relations; power and politics; and bilingualism.

The “family” has historically been an integral unit of society, and its structures and formations are continuously adapting to evolving social, economic, and political developments. The states of the Gulf Cooperation Council have witnessed massive transformations since the discovery of oil. These nations have emerged over the past few decades as strategically important, and ostensibly modern, states in the region and on a more global scale. This transformation brought with it changes to the nature and functions of the state that were paralleled with equally rapid changes in society, culture, and economy. The notion and meaning of the Gulf family has necessarily been influenced by these broader social dynamics, but academic scholarship on the topic remains limited, and the family in the Arabian Peninsula remains understudied.

CIRS’s research initiative has supported original investigations exploring questions related to the family institution in the Gulf, including those that focus on family structure, demographic dynamics, the role and impact of policies, tribes, kinship ties, customs, and values.
CIRS hosted an “Iran-GCC Dialogue” bringing together distinguished scholars and academics from Iran and neighboring countries to explore historical, religious, cultural, social, and political ties between Iran and the states of the GCC. The CIRS-led roundtable included as many as twenty renowned scholars from Iran, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait, and a number of other Arab countries, with discussions conducted in both Arabic and English. Presentations revolved around “Common Historical Roots of Iran and the GCC,” “Iranian and Arab Cultural Relations,” “Cultural Commonalities of Iranian and Arab Women and Families,” “The Role of Religion and Culture in the Development of Relations,” and “The Role of Common Art and Literature between Iran and the GCC.”

Speaking on the role of academics in better informing regional leaders, The Director of CIRS, Mehran Kamrava, said that “at a time of increasing tensions in the region, exploring areas of mutual interest and commonality between Iran and the GCC is of fundamental importance. There are numerous areas of overlap and common bonds between Iran and the states of the GCC. It is our hope that scholarly analysis and dialogue will enable policymakers to make better and more informed decisions.”

The work of CIRS involves conducting globally recognized research on a broad range of topics in the areas of international relations, political economy, and domestic politics of the Gulf. Not only does CIRS seek to create mutually beneficial links between various educational institutions, it also focuses on providing further insights into current events by adding to the general body of knowledge about the region. A follow-up meeting is to be held in Tehran in a few months involving a greater number of regional academics and scholars.
This working group meeting brought together scholars and experts representing a variety of disciplines including political geography, sociology, history, and political science. The purpose of the meeting was to identify central research questions on the evolving role of the Arab states in the aftermath of the recent uprisings. Over the course of two days, participants discussed a variety of topics ranging from the definition, conception, and evolution of the Arab state, the state’s functions and institutions, as well as key topics related to state sovereignty, legitimacy, capacity, state-society relations, political engagement, and civil-military relations across the Arab world.

The meeting began with a discussion of the conception and definition of the “Arab state.” The Arab revolts as well as the subsequent disintegration of several Arab states have reinvigorated scholarly interest in the most fundamental questions around statehood in the Middle East. At the same time, there is something more nuanced when theorizing the validity of the Arab state as a distinct sub-category that needs to move beyond ethno-linguistic conceptions and boundaries. The participants also discussed the issue of legitimacy within the Arab state, and suggested that determining or measuring state legitimacy is also not always clearly defined by scholars of the Middle East. There was discussion over whether it is the state itself that provided legitimacy through its domestic arena, through its society and citizenry, or if it was a result of the confirmation of legitimacy provided by the international community and the international order. Participants stressed the role of foreign powers when discussing the Arab state, given the pivotal role played by external actors during processes of state formation in the Middle East in the last century, and because so many outside powers still continue to exert their influence. The meeting concluded by identifying areas of research where further analysis is needed.
Project participants, as well as other invited scholars, engaged in critical group discussions and provided feedback to the authors on their submitted draft chapters. The chapters written for this project address a variety of subjects including, amongst other topics, utopian ideals and art museums in the Arabian Peninsula; public art in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) cities; aesthetics, artistic production, and censorship in the GCC; art as modernity and “soft power;” and art and discourses of culture and “authenticity” in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Over the course of three decades, the economies of the Arab states of the Gulf have been experiencing immense growth. This has influenced the political significance of these states on international and regional arenas, and the social fabric of these states, due to the influx of expatriates from all around the world, on the domestic level. The pace of changes in the social fabric of these states has influenced the development of artistic and cultural institutions. The limited existing scholarship tends to focus on the rapidly growing museum culture and the acquisition of foreign art as indicative of several Gulf states’ use of oil revenue. This project builds on available literature by contributing towards furthering knowledge on the prevailing issues around art and cultural production in the Gulf. The contributed chapters explore the process of art acquisition and certain GCC governments’ investments in museums and artworks, and investigate the effects of art importation and assimilation on citizens’ perceptions of identity and self.

The papers also addressed the differing ideologies at play by evaluating some of the future trends posited for art and cultural production in the Arabian Peninsula. The chapters will be published in a forthcoming special issue of an academic journal.
A number of scholars discussed issues related to ethno-linguistic and religious pluralism in the Middle East and pointed to areas of original research. Among the topics discussed, the participants examined pluralism and diversity as represented through governance and legal regimes; social inclusion/exclusion and policymaking; the role of iconoclasm in the Middle East; architecture, urban space, and identity; digital culture, political communication, and regional notions of “multiculturalism;” and literature and cultural representation.

The Middle East’s pluralistic social and political fabric has seen several historical changes, and ethnicity, religion, language, and political ideologies have played pivotal roles in contemporary identity affiliations across the region. National and regional conflicts often intensify subnational identities, and this has especially been the case in the Middle East over the years. The participants discussed the ongoing intensification of identities in the Middle East, including the relationship between the conceptions of the state and inclusion of some identity groups and the exclusion of others; the impact of globalization and transnational communities; the historical legacy of the Ottoman millet system; sectarianism in the post-Arab uprisings era; the role of intellectuals and the media in identity formation; and the underlying causes and consequences of increasing religiosity.

The participants also discussed linkages between statehood and identity-formation. They questioned the relationship between communities and sites of power, and the challenges that international law poses on states’ traditional governance. The participants concluded with an examination of the role of state institutions in enforcing social harmonization and cohesiveness. The second working group meeting will be held later in the year, where the participants will share and discuss their chapter submissions.
During this second working group meeting, the participants presented draft chapters on a number of topics, including the politics of natural resources in the Middle East; scarcity and economic development; environmental and social mobilization; the securitization of natural resources in the GCC; Persian Gulf “greening” policies; Tunisian phosphate mining; coastal sand mining in Morocco; piracy and illegal fishing in Somali territorial waters; and illegal charcoal trafficking from Africa to the GCC.

Harry Verhoeven, Assistant Professor at Georgetown University in Qatar, initiated the group discussion by suggesting that there are three principal paradigms that can serve as a guiding analytical framework through which we can study the politics of natural resources within the Middle East. The first is a fundamentally positivist approach, which conceives of the natural world as a separate realm that is disconnected from the actions of human beings. Within this framework, politics is withdrawn from the equation, and development and environment can be reconciled, particularly through technological intervention and innovation. A second paradigm is resoundingly negativist and Malthusian, conceiving of human behavior as ultimately destructive in relation to the environment. A third paradigm suggests that human society and the environment are inexorably entwined; and thus, any conversation concerning the environment is fundamentally political.

The combined chapters resulting from this research initiative will be submitted to a university press for publication as an edited volume within the coming academic year.
“Highly-Skilled Migration to the Gulf in Comparative Perspective” Working Group I

June 1-2, 2016

This research initiative is an outcome of a joint research project on “Highly Skilled Migrants in Qatar” conducted by Zahra Babar, CIRS Associate Director, and two co-collaborators, Nabil Khattab of the Doha Institute for Graduate Studies, and Michael Ewers of Qatar University’s Social and Economic Survey Research Institute.

The working group meeting provided Babar, Khattab, and Ewers with the opportunity to share their preliminary research results and receive feedback from the invited participants. A number of other scholars with regional and global experience on the topic of skilled migration were invited to present on their own research during the working group. The gathering allowed the group to revisit some of the fundamental assumptions about the nature, patterns, and processes of labor migration to the Gulf region, through the lens of highly skilled migration.

Babar, Ewers and Khattab initiated the discussion by introducing their pilot project on “Highly Skilled Migrants in Qatar.” They shared the results of a survey of 300 highly skilled migrants that was carried out in Qatar in January 2016. They also shared some of the preliminary findings of a few in-depth interviews that they recently carried out.

The survey and qualitative interviews address a number of areas, including among other things: highly skilled migrants’ careers and professional lives in Qatar, motivations and drivers for coming to the country and reasons for staying, human capital development—both the tacit skills and know-how that they contribute to their work, organizations, and the country—and their values and aspirations relating to their mobility, as well as future aims and life strategies.
2. FACULTY ENGAGEMENT

CIRS provides a number of opportunities to the faculty of Qatar University and Georgetown University in Qatar, including a year-long annual fellowship position, research workshops designed for in-depth discussion of a faculty member’s forthcoming publication, grants awarded for original research projects, and international travel and outreach opportunities.

CIRS FACULTY FELLOWS

CIRS provides two annual year-long fellowship positions awarded to faculty members from Georgetown University in Qatar and Qatar University.

☐ CIRS SFS-Q FACULTY FELLOW
Firat Oruc

Firat Oruc is Assistant Professor of English and Humanities at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar. He received his Ph.D. in Literature from Duke University in 2010. His teaching specialties include contemporary global literature, 20th century Anglophone writing, literatures of the Middle East, and world cinema. Previously, he taught in the Comparative Literary Studies program at Northwestern University and the departments of English and Comparative Literature at the University of California.

His scholarly interests center on the intersections of cultural globalization and transnationalism, postcolonial studies, world literature theory, and translation studies.

☐ CIRS QATAR UNIVERSITY FELLOW
Reem Al-Ansari

Reem Al-Ansari is a Professor at Qatar University’s College of Law. She received her LLM from the University of Michigan Law School–Ann Arbor, and earned her Doctorate degree from Georgetown University’s Law Center in Washington D.C., marking her as the youngest Qatari lawyer and doctorate degree holder in the state.

Al-Ansari is the Director of the Legal Research and Studies division at the ROLACC Role of Law and Anti-Corruption Center in Doha, Qatar. Previously, she worked at the World Bank headquarters in the Governance and Anti-corruption unit (GAC). She is currently working on a book tackling the issues of money laundering and corruption.
CIRS Faculty Research Workshop

The CIRS Faculty Research Workshop, in the form of a one-day seminar, gathers together a small number of scholars and experts in a particular field to critique a book manuscript authored by a Georgetown University in Qatar faculty member.

Uday Chandra Faculty Research Workshop
March 28, 2016

CIRS hosted a Faculty Workshop on Uday Chandra’s book manuscript, *Negotiating Leviathan: State and Tribe in Modern India*. The manuscript explores how and why certain people and places came to be seen as “tribal” in modern India and, in turn, how “tribal” subjects remade their customs and communities in the course of negotiations with colonial and postcolonial states. Chandra argues that the state and tribes make and remake each other recursively in the margins of modern India, historical processes of modern statemaking shaping and being shaped by myriad forms of resistance by tribal subjects. Implicit here is a critique of theories of “subaltern” resistance that treat tribes and peasants as vestiges of a pre-modern past and at odds with the workings of modern states. Comparatively speaking, the manuscript carries much relevance beyond South Asia, especially in the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America, where “tribes” continue to be politically salient, yet widely misunderstood as pre-modern vestiges.

Research for this book, much of which comes out of Chandra’s doctoral project, was conducted over the past decade. Archival research in London, Delhi, Kolkata, Patna, Pune, Bangalore, and Ranchi permitted Chandra to piece together a history of the modern Indian state in its “tribal” margins over the past two centuries. These archives, far from being mere repositories of the state’s own perceptions of tribal communities, presented a polyphonic chorus of voices, ranging from paternalistic British and Indian officials and Christian missionaries seeking converts to tribal subjects from diverse backgrounds speaking in different tongues.
CIRS Research Grant Recipients 2014-2016

CIRS awards research grants to scholars and researchers interested in the study of Gulf-related issues and the broader Middle East. Our goal is to contribute to the existing body of knowledge in the region through supporting original research on various topics. CIRS funds empirically-based, original research projects to fill existing gaps in the literature. Through regular CIRS-sponsored research meetings we create a scholarly forum where CIRS grant recipients share their research findings with other academics, policymakers, and practitioners.

CIRS launched its fourth grants-based research initiative on “The Gulf Family” in 2014. Out of a competitive pool of applicants, five successful projects were awarded funding to conduct original fieldwork on the topic. The research projects approach the subject from multi-disciplinary lenses, and include historical, anthropological, sociological, and legal perspectives. The working groups that took place in Doha brought together the grant awardees as well as other scholars with relevant expertise, to identify common areas of research to be addressed as part of this project. Some of the topics that were discussed included: tribalism, consanguineous marriage, sexuality, and bilingualism, and other issues which are currently challenging the structure and dynamics of the Gulf family.

“The Gulf Family” Research Initiative: Awarded Projects

The Gulf Child: A New Phase in Family Reform
Lena-Maria Möller, Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law

Families are shaped by a variety of factors, including the social, political, and economic context in which they exist and operate. Equally influential for family structures and family transformations is the legal framework that states establish to govern the family. With regard to family laws in Muslim countries, however, scholarship has largely focused on questions of marriage and divorce and has thus excluded legal policies directed at the parent-child relationship. Yet, without an adequate understanding of the development of child law regimes and the trends affecting them, we are left with an insufficient analysis of the legal dynamics shaping the family in Muslim-majority countries. This project remedies this gap in the scholarship by examining the notion of “the best interests of the child” as a paramount principle permeating family law in the Arab Gulf in recent years.

Tribalism and Gulf Family Affairs
Sebastian Maisel, Grand Valley State University

Tribal values have been a fundamental ingredient in the social structure of families in the GCC states. Prior to the discovery of oil, social life was organized around the tribe, and the (extended) family was the backbone of society. This was layered with the economic component of the urban-rural-nomadic divide. The rapid transformation of the GCC states led most families to enter the urban world. Lifestyles, occupations, and material things changed; however, traditional customs and practices remained. This study seeks to understand how much of this ancient notion of tribalism is left in current family practices. The study also aims to measure the impact of increased public tribalism on domestic...
family dynamics and representations. For comparative reasons, the study begins with an overview of past tribal customs from the pre-oil era, while the main body of the study analyzes contemporary expressions of tribalism within the private and public sphere.

The Omani/Zanzibari Family: Its Diasporic Histories, Connectivites, and Imaginings
Rogaia Abusharaf, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar

Informed by key anthropological debates on kinship and segmentation of “tribal” and familial identities, this study asks several questions in light of Omani historical trajectory as an imperial power in the Zanzibar Archipelago: What is the Omani family? Does the family as an institution of social regulation entrusted with maintaining morality and regulating sexuality vary cross-culturally among Omani-Zanzibari families? What were the social and political forces that impacted the ways in which family networks were forged and/or destroyed? Under what circumstances did the family as a tributary form of an established “tribal” structure prevalent in Oman transform itself into an interest group motivated by politics and economics in both locations on the Indian Ocean Rim?

The Soaring Bride-Price (mahr) in a Context of Modernization: A Complex Variable that is affecting the Formation of the Gulf Family
Jihan Safar and Laurent Pouquet, Science-Po

The Gulf family is facing a key challenge as a result of higher marriage costs. The bride-price (mahr)—which is the sum of money a man has the obligation to offer to his future bride—is becoming a major concern for youth, family, and state. The mahr’s dramatic boom is affecting the whole marriage equilibrium, increasing the celibacy rate and increasing the age at first marriage. The consequences range from more frequent mixed marriages and non-conventional ones (misyâr), to psychological problems and conjugal conflicts. Despite modern influences in the Gulf, the traditional practice of the mahr seems resilient. Using qualitative and quantitative approaches to be conducted in Oman, Qatar, and Bahrain, this study answers fundamental questions regarding matrimonial decision making, and the evolution and main drivers of the bride-price.

Mixed Marriages Amongst Qatari
Mohamed Mohieddin, Sanaa Al Harahsheh, and Feras Al Meer, Doha International Family Institute

This research project constitutes the first attempt to study this phenomenon among Qataris, thus filling a gap in academic literature and providing bases for policy debate. This research raises questions concerned with the trends and characteristics of those involved in mixed marriage, its structural determinants and consequences for the individual, family of spouses, and the Qatari community and society as a whole. This research project adopts multiple research methods and techniques to collect quantitative and qualitative data, including 30 face-to-face case studies and a questionnaire on a sample of 600 cases for comparison purposes.
3. PUBLICATIONS

CIRS publishes research and related materials in a variety of formats, including books, Occasional Papers, Asia Papers, Annual Reports, Newsletters, and English and Arabic language Summary Reports. Through its publications, CIRS provides a forum for in-depth examination of ideas and issues of contemporary academic and political significance to the Gulf region, the Middle East, Asia, and beyond.

The Asia Papers

BENGAL’S BELEAGUERED BORDERS
Robert G. Wirsing, Georgetown University in Qatar
Samir Kumar Das, University of Calcutta

This paper assesses five major transboundary-related problems currently troubling the Bengal region and bedeviling, in particular, the relationship between Bangladesh and India. The paper’s focus is on the potential and capacity of the political entities sharing the Bengal region to identify, agree upon, and implement effective and sustainable solutions to these problems. It argues that such solutions, to be sustainable, would have to prioritize cross-border cooperation and mutual benefit—objectives that have thus far neither been aggressively nor consistently pursued in this region.

Occasional Paper

STUDYING DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS IN THE MIDDLE EAST: A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
Manata Hashemi, University of Oklahoma

Given the shortcomings of prevailing theories, this paper approaches and assesses the social conduct of poor youth in the Middle East from the perspective of aspirations-bounded rationality. From this vantage point, the behaviors of poor youth are not determined by individual economic interests, nor by pure emotion, but by aspirations. This paper proposes that these youth struggle and create strategies to improve their lives that are conditioned by experience and observation of those who inform their social worlds.
CIRS produces Summary Reports containing detailed background information on all ongoing research initiatives. The reports include synopses of original chapters written by the working group participants for inclusion in the final edited volume.

**Gateways to the World: Port Cities in the Gulf**

The Gulf region has become home to some of the world’s fastest growing and impressive cities—many of them with global aspirations. This Summary Report highlights the key arguments made in a forthcoming edited volume on the topic, and takes a multi-disciplinary approach to the study of Gulf cities. It begins with a broad look at how the emergence and significance of cities along the Gulf waterway should be contextualized. It then moves to historical examinations of the emergence of national borders and boundaries, how they became port cities of various kinds, what the semantics are regarding their study, and what the glittering skylines, cityscapes, and remaining traditional neighborhoods mean for the international political economy and for the identity of their residents.

**Bullets and Bulletins: Media and Politics in the Wake of the Arab Uprisings**

This report highlights the CIRS initiative examining media and politics in the wake of the Arab uprisings. It takes a sobering look at the intersections between media and politics before, during, and in the reverberations of the Arab protests. It adopts a multi-disciplinary approach to the topic, with the research backed up by in-depth and rigorous case studies of the key countries of the Arab uprisings. The revolts were accompanied by profound changes in the roles of traditional and new media across the Middle East, and the combination of political activism and mediated communication turned popular street protests into battles over information, where authorities and activists wrestled with each other over media messages.
بالتزامن مع المبادرات البحثية، يقوم مركز الدراسات الدولية والإقليمية بإنتاج تقارير موجزة تشمل العديد من المعلومات المتعلقة بخلفية المبادرات البحثية التي يتبناها المركز، إضافة إلى ملخص للأوراق البحثية التي قدمتها مجموعات العمل إلى المركز خلال إجتماعاتها، وكذلك تحتوي هذه المبادرات البحثية على السير الذاتية للمشاركين.

الدول الضعيفة في الشرق الأوسط الكبير

يعرض التقرير الموجز رقم 11 تحت عنوان سياسات هشة: الدول الضعيفة في الشرق الأوسط الكبير، نتائج المبادرة البحثية حول الدول الضعيفة في الشرق الأوسط الكبير. بدأ التقرير بعرض تحليل تلقائي للعريضات الحالية لفهم مثل الدول الضعيفة والهشة. كما ينظر التقرير في التداعيات السياسية للخطاب السائد ضمن الشرق الأوسط الكبير، وناقش التقرير الأسباب والتداعيات المحلية والإقليمية والدولية على منطقة الشرق الأوسط عندما يتعلق الأمر بـ "هشاشة" الدول من أفغانستان وباكستان شرقاً إلى ليبيا غرباً. لقد قمنا بدراسة الأسباب والأثر المرتبط على مفهوم الدولة الهشة في جميع أنحاء المنطقة، من خلال توظيف وجهات نظر متعددة التخصصات، خاصة فيما يتعلق بحالات السياسة والأمن والاقتصاد والموارد الطبيعية، والعلاقات الداخلية والعلاقات بين الدول، والهجرة وتحركات السكان، إلى جانب الاقتصادات السياسية الإقليمية والعالمية الأوسع.

الجاليات العربية الوافدة في دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي

تساعد دراسات هذا الكتاب، معاً، في تفكيك الافتراضات القائمة حول استثنائية الخليجي والعالم العربي في دراسات الهجرة العالمية. فالسياسات التي تؤسس دراسة أسباب الهجرات إلى الخليج، وأسبابها، ونتائجها، هي ذات الاهتمامات الأوسع التي تؤسس دراسة الهجرات العالمية في مناطق العالم الأخرى. فالفارق الاقتصادي الكبير، والاضطرابات السياسية المزمنة، والرحلة إلى اللغوية والثقافية، ومحاولات الذروة من الموارد الاقتصادية ومرئيا المواطنة المحدودة، تغذي عوامل نبذ وقبول، ورفض التغيير في دول الخليج، كما في أي مكان آخر في العالم. تواصل الأبحاث العلمية الحديثة إثراء فهمنا لظاهرة هجرة المهاجرين إلى دول الخليج. ويضع هذا الكتاب بهذا الفهم خطوة أبعد، إذ يسلط الضوء على جالية وافدة محدودة في المنطقة، لم تحظ حتى الآن بما تستحق من دراسة.

ARABIC LANGUAGE REPORTS
نشرات باللغة العربية

19
Books

The Impossibility of Palestine: History, Geography, and The Road Ahead
(Yale University Press, 2016)
By Mehran Kamrava

In this book, Mehran Kamrava argues that Israel’s “state-building” process has never risen above the level of municipal governance, and its goal has never been Palestinian independence. Based on detailed fieldwork, exhaustive scholarship, and an in-depth examination of historical sources, he explains that a coherent Palestinian state has already been rendered an impossibility. To move forward, Palestine must redefine its present predicament and future aspirations.

Networked Publics and Digital Contention: The Politics of Everyday Life in Tunisia
(Oxford University Press, 2015)
By Mohamed Zayani

Zayani tells the compelling story of the concurrent evolution of technology and society in the Middle East. This book brings into focus the intricate relationship between internet development, youth activism, cyber resistance, and political participation. Taking Tunisia—the birthplace of the Arab uprisings—as a case study, Zayani offers an ethnographically nuanced and theoretically grounded analysis of the digital culture of contention that developed in an authoritarian context.

Fragile Politics: Weak States in the Greater Middle East
(Oxford University Press/Hurst, 2015)
Edited by Mehran Kamrava

This CIRS edited volume provides a comprehensive study of state weakness—or of weak states—across the Greater Middle East. It examines how the Arab uprisings precipitated the collapse of Middle Eastern states once perceived as invincible, and how Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, and Syria all succumbed to revolutionary upheavals. The book explains how the uprisings highlighted weaknesses in the capacity and legitimacy of states across the Arab Middle East.
NEWSLETTERS

CIRS publishes a newsletter every semester detailing many of the center’s recent and ongoing activities, publications series, research and scholarship initiatives, as well as lectures, events, and public affairs programming calendar. Both the Fall 2015 and the Spring 2016 editions of the CIRS Newsletter are available in hardcopy format, and can also be downloaded for free from the CIRS website.

ANNUAL REPORT

The 2014-2015 CIRS Annual Report contains information about all the activities, research initiatives, publications, lectures, and events that CIRS organized throughout the year. Highlights for the 2014-2015 academic year include a presentation of all the CIRS grant awarded projects for the research initiative on “The Gulf Family;” the successful conclusion of several CIRS research initiatives; listings of a robust public lecture series; and the announcement of recently published books and reports resulting from CIRS research initiatives.

JOURNAL SPECIAL ISSUE

Comillas Journal of International Relations no. 5 (2016), Edited by Mehran Kamrava

A special issue of the Comillas Journal of International Relations was published in April 2016. The issue is edited by the Director of CIRS, Mehran Kamrava, who also wrote an introduction to the collection of articles. The special issue is dedicated to examining various aspects of Qatar’s foreign policy objectives as well as the challenges faced by the Gulf state in its attempts to gain influence within the region and on a more international scale.
Mohamed Zayani, CIRS GU-Q Faculty Fellow for the 2013-2014 academic year, has been awarded the 2016 “Global Communication and Social Change Best Book Award” from the International Communication Association (ICA) for his book, *Networked Publics and Digital Contention: The Politics of Everyday Life in Tunisia* (Oxford University Press, 2015). Zayani received the award at the 66th Annual ICA Conference held in Japan. Based on extensive fieldwork and in-depth interviews, the book looks at how the internet has redefined politics within authoritarian contexts. It explores how popular everyday forms of politics that are woven into new information and communication practices have enabled networked Arab publics to negotiate agency, reconfigure political action, and reimagine citizenship.

While accepting the primacy of economic forces in shaping the regional reliance on foreign labor, in this paper, Zahra Babar, Associate Director for Research at CIRS, suggests that the GCC’s peculiar demography is also reflective of particular political choices made by the states. She examines two specific policymaking tools used widely across the region—the *kafala* (worker-sponsorship) system and public sector employment of citizens—and assesses them within the Qatari context. In Qatar, it appears that these policy tools have been state choices not only to preserve citizens’ economic satisfaction, but also to secure political and social stability.
4. Community Outreach & Public Affairs Programming

This academic year, CIRS welcomed over 1,000 members of the community in Qatar to attend various on-campus lectures and events. This diverse audience included students, faculty, staff, members of both the academic and diplomatic communities, as well as members of the general public.

Monthly Dialogue Series

The CIRS Monthly Dialogue Series is designed to present interested community members with a forum for 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 public.

Environment and Human Insecurity in the Middle East
Jeannie Sowers
September 29, 2015

Jeannie Sowers, Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of New Hampshire, delivered the inaugural CIRS Monthly Dialogue of the academic year. Sowers highlighted how human wellbeing and health are directly and indirectly affected by environmental challenges. Important challenges include the provision of urban infrastructures for water and sanitation and the impacts of man-made climate change on the Middle East and North Africa water resources.

Managing the Saudi-Iranian Regional Rivalry
Ibrahim Fraihat
October 27, 2015

Ibrahim Fraihat, Senior Fellow in foreign policy at the Brookings Institution's Doha Center and an adjunct Assistant Professor at Georgetown University in Qatar, examined strategies for addressing the Saudi-Iranian rivalry, including mediation, dialogue, confidence-building measures, credible peace plans, zones of peace, developing areas of interdependence, and restoring the balance of power. Fraihat offered an analysis of how to reduce tensions in the Middle East region using different targeted approaches.
AFGHANISTAN: WAR WITHOUT END?
ANATOL LIEVEN
November 9, 2015

Anatol Lieven, Professor at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar, recounted his experiences as a journalist reporting from Afghanistan in the 1980s, and visiting the country for research in recent years. He offered comparisons between the effects of Soviet military withdrawal in 1989 and the withdrawal of most US troops today, explaining that the main difference between the two time periods is that the local government created by the US is arguably weaker than the one the Soviets left behind.

THE U.S.–SAUDI ARABIA RELATIONSHIP: ‘SPECIAL’ OR BROKEN?
MICHAEL C. HUDSON
January 19, 2016

Michael C. Hudson, the Seif Ghobash Professor of International Relations and Arab Studies, Emeritus, at Georgetown University, argued that the Middle East region is in an extremely turbulent condition, necessitating the re-examination of traditional alliances. He paid particular attention to the state of the US-Saudi relationship, which was once described as “special” and which is now under considerable strain.

MUSEUMS AND MODERNITY IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA
KAREN EXELL
February 23, 2016

Karen Exell, Honorary Senior Research Associate at UCL Qatar, and a Consultant at Qatar Museums, explained that there are two simultaneous and oppositional discourses of cultural production currently being articulated in the region. These are presented as oppositional in terms of both style and content: modern art is seen as a product of Western art history, while traditional cultural practices draw on the oral histories and traditional practices of the region.
Reem Al-Ansari is a professor at Qatar University’s College of Law and the 2015-2016 CIRS Qatar University Fellow. Al-Ansari’s talk focused on the billions of dollars criminals launder through the global financial system, the staggering social, economic, and political fallout they cause, and what countries are doing in response. She explained how Qatari authorities have taken steps to respond to the threat of money laundering by introducing a specific law to mitigate against it. This law was enacted following the unsatisfactory conclusion of an International Monetary Fund (IMF) led evaluation report of Qatar’s banking system.

Mehran Kamrava, Professor and Director of CIRS, discussed the findings of his recent book, *The Impossibility of Palestine: History, Geography, and the Road Ahead*. Explaining why he felt the need to write this book, Kamrava said that what he had learnt about Palestine as a student and professor of the Middle East bore little resemblance to the reality of what he experienced when he began conducting fieldwork in Palestine. He argued that the Oslo Accords, an exciting development in the stalemate of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, offered little to alleviate the struggle of Palestinians and led to further entrenchment of the struggle raging on the ground.
Focused Discussions

Through its Focused Discussion series, CIRS provides an intimate intellectual forum for academics, diplomats, and opinion leaders to engage with Georgetown University in Qatar faculty, students, and other community members on a particular topic of interest.

CIRS Hosts Reception for Professor Robert Wirsing
November 18, 2015

CIRS hosted a reception for Robert Wirsing, Professor of Government at Georgetown University in Qatar. Wirsing’s scholarly pursuits have been defined by internationalism, and his career has been devoted to learning, appreciating, and understanding diverse cultures, and engaging with people of all backgrounds—characteristics that have been equally applied to Wirsing’s classrooms.

The Negotiating Process and Recent Developments in Cyprus
Emine Çolak
February 2, 2016

H.E. Emine Çolak, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Northern Cyprus, delivered a talk on the promising political developments in Cyprus between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot people. Maintaining its commitment to the 2014 Joint Declaration, the Turkish Cypriot side is optimistic about the prospects of reaching an agreement in the near future.

The Pedagogic State: Translation and the Cultural Revolution in Early Republican Turkey
Firat Oruc
February 3, 2016

Firat Oruc, Assistant Professor of English and Humanities at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar and the 2015-2016 CIRS-GU-Q Faculty Fellow, drew on central themes from his current book project examining the cultural and ideological transformations forged during the early decades of the Turkish Republic.
CIRS hosted a reception for Gerd Nonneman, Dean of Georgetown University in Qatar. The reception was attended by Georgetown University in Qatar faculty, students, and staff, as well as members of the Qatar community, including diplomats, community leaders, and invited members of the general public. Gerd Nonneman served as Dean of Georgetown University in Qatar for five years.
MIDDLE EAST INSTITUTE (MEI) ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Middle East Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore, September 3-4, 2015: Suzi Mirgani presented a paper on “Tweeting Terrorism: Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and Media Spectacles.”

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (APSA) ANNUAL MEETING


UAE NATIONAL DEFENSE COLLEGE, ABU DHABI


MIGRATION: ISLAM AND HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR

Qatar Faculty of Islamic Studies (QFIS), Doha, Qatar, September 12-14, 2015: Zahra Babar delivered a presentation on “Migrants’ Rights, Human Rights, and Islam in the GCC: A Case-Study of Qatar and the UAE” at a seminar hosted by the Research Center for Islamic Legislation and Ethics.

QATAR: SMALL STATE, BIG POLITICS BOOK TALK

SOAS, University of London, October 13, 2015: Mehran Kamrava was invited to London to talk about his recent book Qatar: Small State, Big Politics.
IOM and the League of Arab States’ Fifth Global Meeting on Migration

League of Arab States, Cairo, Egypt, October 21-22, 2015: Zahra Babar moderated a session on forced migration at the “Fifth Global Meeting of Chairs and Secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) on Migration” hosted by the IOM and the League of Arab States. The meeting collectively reviewed key developments within the global migration landscape, and reflected on the role that RCPs play in addressing the challenges of contemporary migration.

Research Center for Islamic Legislation & Ethics

Qatar Faculty of Islamic Studies (QFIS), Doha, Qatar, November 1, 2015: Zahra Babar discussed the question “How Can the Ethical Framework of Islamic Economics Help Developing Government Policies towards Migrant Workers?” in an interview with the Center for Islamic Legislation and Ethics.

Research and Empirical Analysis of Labor Migration


Middle East Studies Association (MESA) Annual Meeting

Denver, Colorado, USA, November 21-24, 2015: Mehran Kamrava and Zahra Babar participated in a roundtable on “Qatar after Sheikh Hamad.” Kamrava also chaired a panel on “Foreign-Policy Making in Authoritarian States of the Middle East.” Suzi Mirgani presented two of her short films, Hind’s Dream and Doha Lullaby, at the MESA Film Festival. In addition, CIRS held an exhibition booth to distribute recent publications and news of research opportunities at CIRS.

Welfare of Low and Semi-skilled Asian Migrant Workers in Qatar and Other Gulf States

Qatar University, Doha, Qatar, December 1-2, 2015: CIRS, in collaboration with the Center for Humanities and Social Sciences (CHSS) at Qatar University, and the International Development Research Center (IDRC) Asia, hosted an international workshop that looked at “Welfare of Low and Semi-skilled Asian Migrant Workers in Qatar and Other Gulf States.” Mehran Kamrava led a discussion panel on “Challenges and Issues Related to Low and Semi-skilled Migrant Workers in the Countries of Origin in Asia.” Zahra Babar contributed to a discussion panel on “Managing International Migration While Protecting Migrants,” and a working group on “Preparing the Agenda for Future Action and Research.”

Qatar: Small State, Big Politics Book Talk

Columbia Global Centers Middle East, Amman, Jordan, December 8, 2015: Mehran Kamrava was invited to deliver a talk on his book Qatar: Small State, Big Politics in which he stressed that despite its small size and demographic limitations, over the last two decades Qatar has emerged as one of the most consequential, and in many respects influential, actors in the Persian Gulf region and in the larger Middle East.
SINGAPORE EMBASSY ASEAN AMBASSADOR EVENT
Embassy of the Republic of Singapore, Doha, Qatar, February 18, 2016: Mehran Kamrava discussed the state of contemporary Iranian politics at a recent luncheon for Doha-based ASEAN ambassadors hosted by the Singaporean Embassy.

RESEARCH & EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF LABOR MIGRATION (REALM) WORKSHOP

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION (ISA) ANNUAL CONVENTION

STATE-BUSINESS RELATIONS IN THE GULF MONARCHIES
Chatham House, London, April 8, 2016: Mehran Kamrava took part in a roundtable on state-business relations in the GCC. The meeting, hosted by Chatham House in London, is part of a research grant entitled “Re-Negotiating the Social Contract in the GCC,” funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council.

STATE-BUSINESS RELATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST
CCAS, Georgetown University, Washington, DC, April 13-16, 2016: Mehran Kamrava and Zahra Babar participated in an international workshop on state-business relations in the Middle East. The workshop, hosted by the Center of Contemporary Arab Studies, is part of a research grant entitled “Re-Negotiating the Social Contract in the GCC,” funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council.

STATE-BUSINESS RELATIONS IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

THE WATER ENERGY FOOD NEXUS: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE MIDDLE EAST WATER CHALLENGE
Hollings Center, Abu Dhabi, May 18-21, 2016: Zahra Babar attended the “Regional Policy Dialogue” where she presented introductory remarks on the session titled “Water Energy Food Nexus: Security or Asset?”

ENRICHING THE MIDDLE EAST'S ECONOMIC FUTURE
UCLA Center for Middle East Development (CMED) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, May 30-June 1, 2016, Doha, Qatar: Mehran Kamrava participated in the 11th Annual CMED Conference.
## ANALYTICS: ACADEMIC IMPACT

### ACADEMIC PARTNERS BY REGION 2015-2016 ACADEMIC YEAR

![Chart showing academic partners by region]

*Total number of scholars: 123.
Research output: 5 books, 2 journal special issues, 1 Occasional Paper, and 1 Asia Paper.

### ACADEMIC PARTNERS BY GCC AND MENA INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION

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<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
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<th>Institution</th>
<th>No. of Participants</th>
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**Total** 29 11 9
## Downloads of CIRS Publications

### Total CIRS Publications Downloads (2008-2016)

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#### Most Downloaded CIRS Publications (2015-2016 Academic Year)

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<td>“A Theory of ‘Late Rentierism’ in the Arab States of the Gulf,” CIRS Occasional Paper no. 7 (2011) by Matthew Gray.</td>
<td>479</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>“Reflecting on the Life and Work of Mahmoud Darwish,” CIRS Brief no. 3 (2008) by Munir Ghanam and Amira El-Zein.</td>
<td>479</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>“Free Mobility within the Gulf Cooperation Council,” CIRS Occasional Paper no. 8 (2011) by Zahra R. Babar.</td>
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### Quarterly CIRS Publication Downloads from Center for Security Studies (CSS) 2015-2016

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<td>Mar-May 2016</td>
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# Academic Citations of CIRS Publications

## Most Cited CIRS Publications as of July 2016

| Title: **Qatar: Small State, Big Politics**  
|------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| Author: Mehran Kamrava  
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<tr>
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| Title: A Theory of “Late Rentierism” in the Arab States of the Gulf  
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| Author: Matthew Gray  
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| Title: Iraqi Refugees: Seeking Stability in Syria and Jordan  
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| Author: Patricia Fagen  
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| Title: Workforce Nationalization in the Gulf Cooperation Council States  
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| Author: Kasim Randeree  
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| Title: Fixing the Kingdom: Political Evolution and Socio-Economic Challenges in Bahrain  
|------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| Author: Steven Wright  
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Source: Google Scholar, 2008-2016.

## Citations of CIRS Publications/Year

The number of citations for 2016 will be available in the 2016-2017 annual report.

Source: Google Scholar, 2008-2016.


3. The “Mobility, Displacement, and Forced Migration in the Middle East” Research Grant announcement attracted more than 6,000 page views during the last week of June 2016.

### CIRS website analytics 2015-2016 academic year

#### Daily Page Views

- **16k Users**
- **63k Page Views**

- **Users**: Visitors that had at least one website session in the 2015-2016 academic year.
- **Page Views**: Total number of times users viewed pages on the CIRS website.

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**Users by Geographic Location**

- **202 Users**
- **63k Page Views**

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CIRS TWEET IMPRESSIONS AND PROFILE VISITS

Tweet Impressions and Profile Visits over the 2015-2016 academic year.

New Followers: New users following the CIRS Twitter account.

Profile Visits: Number of visits to the CIRS twitter account.

Tweet Impressions: Times users were served a CIRS Tweet in their timeline or search results.
1. “The World is Flat 3.0” CIRS Distinguished Lecture by Thomas Friedman.

**CIRS youtube analytics 2015-2016 academic year**

**Daily views of CIRS lectures**

- **37k** Views
- **520k** Watch Time / Minutes
- **326** Shares
- **279** Subscribers

**Viewer demographics**

**Top viewed CIRS lectures**

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<td>152615</td>
<td>7155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“State of Denial: Western Journalism and the Middle East” CIRS Distinguished Lecture by Robert Fisk</td>
<td>138700</td>
<td>8140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“The World is Flat 3.0” CIRS Distinguished Lecture by Thomas Friedman</td>
<td>104503</td>
<td>7501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Islam and the Preservation of the Natural Environment” CIRS Distinguished Lecture by Seyyed Hossein Nasr</td>
<td>27322</td>
<td>2379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CIRS FACEBOOK ANALYTICS 2015-2016 ACADEMIC YEAR

**Demographics**

- Men 73%
- Women 27%

**Reach**

- **4.5k** Page Likes
- **21k** Reach

Reach: Number of unique users who were served at least one impression of CIRS’ content via the news feed and timeline.

**Top Followers by Country**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Followers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>1,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top Facebook Post: CIRS Grant Announcement**

- **5,551** People Reached
- **73** Likes, Comments & Shares
  - **50** Likes
  - **3** Comments
  - **29** Shares
- **406** Post Clicks
  - **179** Link Clicks
  - **227** Other Clicks

CIRS awardees research grants to scholars and researchers interested in the study of Gulf-related issues, and the broader Middle East. Our goal is to contribute to the existing body of knowledge in the region through supporting original research…

CIRS.GEORGETOWN.EDU
CIRS IN THE NEWS

OVERALL CIRS MENTIONS IN INTERNATIONAL NEWS

- Number of Mentions
- 2015
- 2016

CIRS MENTIONS BY LANGUAGE

- Number of Mentions
- Arabic
- English
- German
- Portuguese
- Spanish

38 ANNUAL REPORT 2015-2016
**CIRS Staff Directory**

**Mehran Kamrava**  
Director  
- Directs all CIRS activities

**Zahra Babar**  
Associate Director for Research  
- Initiates, develops, and oversees CIRS research initiatives  
- Oversees fellows program  
- Oversees grant cycles

**Reem Al-Ansari**  
CIRS Qatar University Fellow  
- Takes part in research and contributes to the intellectual life of CIRS  
- Collaborates with SFS-Q Faculty  
- Gives public talks to the Qatar community

**Islam Hassan**  
Research Analyst  
- Conducts background research for CIRS research initiatives  
- Contributes to CIRS publications  
- Develops CIRS online research profile
Barb Gillis
Coordinator

- Handles logistics for fellows, lecturers, and working groups
- Organizes Database System
- Manages student workers and interns

Suzi Mirgani
Manager and Editor for CIRS Publications

- Writes, edits, and designs publications and publicity materials
- Manages website and social media
- Collaborates on CIRS research initiatives

Firat Oruc
CIRS SFS-Q Faculty Fellow

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

Elizabeth Wanucha
Project Manager

- Manages grant cycles
- Organizes working group meetings
- Assists with planning CIRS research initiatives
**INTERNS AND STUDENT ASSISTANTS**

- **Salman Ahad Khan**
- **Hazim Ali**
- **Mohammed Al-Jaberi**
- **Umber Latafat**
- **Farah Saleh**
- **Nayab Rana**
- **Rumsha Shahzad**
- **Jihane Benamar**

**OFFICE ASSISTANTS**

- **Van Rudolf**
- **Michael Angelo Galano**
CIRS Advisory Board

- Osama Abi-Mershed, Director, *Center for Contemporary Arab Studies, Georgetown University*
- Sheikha Abdulla Al-Misnad, Professor and former President, *Qatar University*
- Ahmad Dallal, Professor and former Provost, *American University of Beirut*
- Stanley N. Katz, Director, *Center for Arts and Cultural Policy Studies, Princeton University*
- Rami Khouri, Director, *The Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs, American University of Beirut*
- Sir Tim Lankester, Chairman of the Council, *London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London University*
- Gerd Nonneman, Dean, *Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*
- James Reardon-Anderson, Senior Associate Dean, *School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University*
- Alistair G. Routledge, President and General Manager, *ExxonMobil Qatar*


CIRS Program Committee

Rogaia Abusharaf  
Georgetown University  
School of Foreign Service in Qatar

Talal Abdulla Al-Emadi  
Qatar University

Uday Chandra  
Georgetown University  
School of Foreign Service in Qatar

Firat Oruc  
Georgetown University  
School of Foreign Service in Qatar

M. Reza Pirbhai  
Georgetown University  
School of Foreign Service in Qatar

Daniel Westbrook  
Georgetown University  
School of Foreign Service in Qatar

Robert Wirsing  
Georgetown University  
School of Foreign Service in Qatar

Mohamed Zayani  
Georgetown University  
School of Foreign Service in Qatar
APPENDIX

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP PARTICIPANTS

WORKING GROUPS

"ART AND CULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE GCC" WORKING GROUP I
August 30-31, 2015
Participants and Discussants:

- Haya Al Noaimi, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Ian Almond, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Asli Altinisik, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Sheyma Buali, BBC Arabic Festival
- Nancy Demerdash, Princeton University
- Elizabeth (Beth) Derderian, Northwestern University
- Kristin Eggeling, University of Saint Andrews
- Amira El-Żein, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Pamela Erskine-Loftus, Northwestern University in Qatar
- Maymanah Farhat, Ayyam Gallery
- Mehran Kamrava, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Robert Kluijver, Paris School of International Affairs
- Thomas Leisten, Qatar Museums
- Suzi Mirgani, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Noof Mohammed, National Museum of Qatar
- Nadia Mounajjed, Abu Dhabi University, UAE
- Firat Oruc, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Jelena Trkulja, Qatar Museums
- Sarina Wakefield, The Open University
- Elizabeth Wanucha, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Mohamed Zayani, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar

"THE GEOPOLITICS OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST" WORKING GROUP I
September 27-28, 2015
Participants and Discussants:

- Madalla Alibeli, United Arab Emirates University
- Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Farid Chaaban, American University of Beirut
- Jill Crystal, Auburn University
- Laura El-Katiri, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies
- Ali El-Keblawy, University of Sharjah
- Clement Henry, National University of Singapore
- Mehran Kamrava, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Martin Keulertz, Texas A&M Nexus Group
- Laurent Lambert, SESRI – Qatar University
- Suzi Mirgani, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Maria Snoussi, Université Mohammed V in Rabat, Morocco
- Jeannie Sowers, University of New Hampshire, Durham
- Wessel N. Vermeulen, University of Oxford
Elizabeth Wanucha, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Eckart Woertz, Barcelona Centre for International Affairs

“CHINA AND THE MIDDLE EAST” WORKING GROUP II
October 4-5, 2015
Participants and Discussants:

Mohammed Al-Sudairi, Hong Kong University
Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
John Garver, Georgia Institute of Technology
Mehran Kamrava, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Tugrul Keskin, Maltepe University
Michael McCall, Leiden University
Suzi Mirgani, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
James Reardon-Anderson, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service
Andrew Scobell, RAND Corporation
Yitzhak Shichor, University of Haifa
Elizabeth Wanucha, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar

“YOUTH IN THE MIDDLE EAST” WORKING GROUP II
November 8-9, 2015
Participants and Discussants:

Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Tom Chidiac, Silatech
Brian Chung, Al Qasimi Foundation
Paul Dyer, Silatech
Sherine El Taraboulsi, Overseas Development Institute in London
Samar Farah, Columbia University
Isam Hassan, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Soohyun Jeon, Al Qasimi Foundation
Nader Kabbani, Silatech
Mehran Kamrava, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Samer Kherfi, American University of Sharjah
Suzi Mirgani, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Edward Sayre, University of Southern Mississippi
Elizabeth Wanucha, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar

“The Gulf Family” WORKING GROUP II
November 15-16, 2015
Participants and Discussants:

Rogaia Abusharaf, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Sanaa Al Harahsheh, Doha International Family Institute in Qatar
Feras Almeer, Doha International Family Institute in Qatar
Haya Al-Noaimi, School of Oriental and African Studies
Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Amira El-Zein, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Islam Hassan, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Sebastian Maisel, Grand Valley State University
Thomas Michel, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Suzi Mirgani, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Mohamed Mohieddin, Doha International Family Institute in Qatar
Lena-Maria Möller, Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law
Sophia Pandya, California State University at Long Beach
Jihan Safar, Sciences-Po
Ayman Shabana, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Laura Sjoberg, University of Florida
Ali Kemal Tekin, Sultan Qaboos University
Elizabeth Wanucha, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar

“IRAN-GCC DIALOGUE”
January 13, 2016
Participants and Discussants:
Salah Al Fadhli, Information Systems Specialist
Ali Al Hail, International Fulbright Visiting Scholar and consultant to Qatar Media Corporation
Nayef Nahar Al Shamari, Faculty of Islamic Studies and Qatar University
Fatima Alsmadi, Al Jazeera Center for Studies
Abdullah Baabood, Gulf Studies Program – Qatar University
Sultan Barakat, Brookings Institution’s Doha Center
Mousa Bidaj, Shiraz magazine
Youssef Choueiri, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies
Salah Eddin Elzein, Al Jazeera Center for Studies
Masoud Fekri, Razi University
Ibrahim Fraihat, Brookings Institution’s Doha Center
Islam Hassan, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Mohammad Masjed Jamei, Former Iranian Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco
Mehran Kamrava, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Batoul Meshkinfam, Alzahra University
Mohamad Ali Mohtadi, Journalist and Researcher of Middle East Affairs
Mahdi Khaleghi Rad, Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Qatar
Samer Shehata, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies and the University of Oklahoma
Luciano Zaccara, Gulf Studies Program – Qatar University
Mahjoob Zweiri, Qatar University

“RE-ENVISIONING THE ARAB STATE” WORKING GROUP I
January 17-18, 2016
Participants and Discussants:
Fateh Azzam, American University of Beirut
Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Michaelle Browers, Wake Forest University
Juan Cole, University of Michigan
Stephanie Cronin, University of Oxford
Ahmad Dallal, American University of Beirut
Alasdair Drysdale, University of New Hampshire
Islam Hassan, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Steven Heydemann, Smith College
Michael C. Hudson, Georgetown University
Mehran Kamrava, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Rami G. Khouri, American University of Beirut
Beverley Milton-Edwards, Queen’s University
Suzi Mirgani, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Adham Saouli, University of St. Andrews
Elizabeth Wanucha, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar

“ART AND CULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE GCC” WORKING GROUP II
February 7, 2016
Participants and Discussants:

- Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Nancy Demerdash, DePaul University
- Elizabeth (Beth) Derderian, Northwestern University
- Karen Exell, University College London in Qatar
- Lesley Gray, University College London in Qatar
- Islam Hassan, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Mehran Kamrava, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Suzi Mirgani, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Nadia Mounajjed, Abu Dhabi University
- Elizabeth Wanucha, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar

“PLURALISM AND COMMUNITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST” WORKING GROUP I
March 6-7, 2016
Participants and Discussants:

- Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- James Barry, Deakin University
- Kathleen Cavanaugh, National University of Ireland
- Paolo D’Urbano, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies
- Amanda Garrett, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Shak Hanish, National University
- Islam Hassan, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Mehran Kamrava, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Umber Latafat, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Catherine Miller, Aix-Marseille University, France
- Suzi Mirgani, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Firat Oruc, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Annika Rabo, Stockholm University
- Diane Singerman, American University in Washington
- Elizabeth Wanucha, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Antonio Zarandona, Deakin University

“GEOPOlITICS OF NATuRAL RESOURCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST”
WORKING GROUP II
April 3-4, 2016
Participants and Discussants:

- Zahra Babar, CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
- Jill Crystal, Auburn University
- Ali El-Keblawy, University of Sharjah
- Afyare A. Elmi, Qatar University
- Francis Ghilès, Barcelona Center for International Affairs (Cidob)
Ilya Gridneff, *Saban Research*
Islam Hassan, *CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*
Mehran Kamrava, *CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*
Umber Latafat, *CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*
Abbas Maleki, *Sharif University of Technology in Tehran*
Suzi Mirgani, *CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*
Maria Snoussi, *Université Mohammed V in Rabat*
Jeannie Sowers, *University of New Hampshire*
Harry Verhoeven, *Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*
Wessel N. Vermeulen, *University of Oxford*
Elizabeth Wanucha, *CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*

"HIGHLY-SKILLED MIGRATION TO THE GULF IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE" WORKING GROUP I
June 1-2, 2016
Participants and Discussants:

- Zahra Babar, *CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*
- Payal Banerjee, *Smith College*
- Mathias Czaika, *University of Oxford*
- Michael Ewers, *Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI), Qatar University*
- Islam Hassan, *CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*
- Martin Hvidt, *Zayed University*
- Mehran Kamrava, *CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*
- Binod Khadria, *Jawaharlal Nehru University*
- Nabil Khattab, *Doha Institute for Graduate Studies*
- Suzi Mirgani, *CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*
- Micheline van Riemsdijk, *University of Tennessee-Knoxville*
- Neha Vora, *Lafayette College*
- Elizabeth Wanucha, *CIRS – Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*

**CIRS RESEARCH AFFILIATES**

**CIRS SFS-QATAR FACULTY FELLOW 2015-2016:**
- Firat Oruc, *Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*

**CIRS QATAR UNIVERSITY FACULTY FELLOW 2015-2016:**
- Reem Al-Ansari, *Qatar University*

**CIRS GRANT Awardees 2014-2016:**
- Rogaia Abusharaf, *Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar*
- Sebastian Maisel, *Grand Valley State University*
- Mohamed Mohieddin, Sarha Al Harahsheh, and Feras Al Meer, *Doha International Family Institute*
- Lena-Maria Möller, *Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law*
- Jihan Safar and Laurent Pouquet, *Science-Po*

**CIRS INTERNS 2015-2016:**
- Mohammed Al-Jaberi, *Publications Intern*
- Hazim Ali, *Publications Intern*
- Salman Ahad Khan, *Publications Intern*
- Umber Latafat, *Research Intern*
**Publications**

**Books:**

**Journal Special Issue**

**The Asia Papers:**

**Occasional Papers:**

**Summary Reports:**

**Arabic Publications:**

**Newsletters:**
- *CIRS Newsletter* no. 19, Fall 2015.

**Electronic Media:**
- CIRS Website: cirs.georgetown.edu
- E-Bulletins: contact cirsrsearch@georgetown.edu
- Facebook: www.facebook.com/CIRSSFSQ
- Twitter: @CIRSSFSQ
- YouTube: www.youtube.com/CIRSSFSQ
COMMUNITY OUTREACH & PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAMMING
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

AUGUST 2015
- ART AND CULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE GCC, WORKING GROUP I
  Working Group Meeting: August 30-31, 2015

SEPTEMBER 2015
- THE GEOPOLITICS OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, WORKING GROUP I
  Working Group Meeting: September 27-28, 2015
- ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN INSECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST
  Jeannie Sowers, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of New Hampshire

OCTOBER 2015
- CHINA AND THE MIDDLE EAST, WORKING GROUP II
  Working Group Meeting: October 4-5, 2015
- MANAGING THE SAUDI-IRANIAN REGIONAL RIVALRY
  Ibrahim Fraihat, Senior Fellow in foreign policy at the Brookings Institution’s Doha Center and an Adjunct Assistant Professor at Georgetown University in Qatar
  Monthly Dialogue: October 27, 2015

NOVEMBER 2015
- YOUTH IN THE MIDDLE EAST, WORKING GROUP II
  Working Group Meeting: November 8-9, 2015
- AFGHANISTAN: WAR WITHOUT END?
  Anatol Lieven, Professor, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
  Monthly Dialogue: November 9, 2015
- THE GULF FAMILY, WORKING GROUP II
  Working Group Meeting: November 15-16, 2015
- CIRS HOSTS RECEPTION FOR PROFESSOR ROBERT WIRSING
  Robert G. Wirsing, Professor, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
  Focused Discussion: November 18, 2015

JANUARY 2016
- CIRS HOSTS “IRAN-GCC DIALOGUE”
  Working Group Meeting: January 13, 2016
- RE-ENVISIONING THE ARAB STATE, WORKING GROUP I
  Working Group Meeting: January 17-18, 2016
The U.S.–Saudi Arabia Relationship: ‘Special’ or Broken?
Michael C. Hudson, Seif Ghabash Professor of International Relations and Arab Studies, Emeritus, Georgetown University

February 2016

The Negotiating Process and Recent Developments in Cyprus
H.E. Emine Çolak, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
Focused Discussion: February 2, 2016

The Pedagogic State: Translation and the Cultural Revolution in the Early Republican Turkey
Firat Oruc, Assistant Professor of English and Humanities, Georgetown University
School of Foreign Service in Qatar
Focused Discussion: February 3, 2016

Art and Cultural Production in the GCC. Working Group II
Working Group Meeting: February 7, 2016

Museums and Modernity in the Arabian Peninsula
Karen Exell, Honorary Senior Research Associate, UCL Qatar, and Consultant at Qatar Museums

What the U.S. Presidential Election Means for the Middle East
John Hudak, Senior Fellow and Deputy Director, Center for Effective Public Management Governance Studies–Brookings Institution
Focused Discussion: February 24, 2016

March 2016

Pluralism and Community in the Middle East. Working Group I
Working Group Meeting: March 6-7, 2016

Is Black Money Really Black? The International and National Fight Against Money Laundering
Reem Al-Ansari, Professor, Qatar University’s College of Law and the 2015-2016 CIRS Qatar University Fellow

How the Arab World Can Benefit from Low Oil Prices
Shantayanan Devarajan, Chief Economist of the World Bank’s Middle East and North Africa Region
Focused Discussion: March 24, 2016
- UDAY CHANDRA FACULTY RESEARCH WORKSHOP
  CIRS Faculty Research Workshop: March 28, 2016

APRIL 2016

- GEOPOLITICS OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, WORKING GROUP II
  Working Group Meeting: April 3-4, 2016

- THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF PALESTINE: HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND THE ROAD AHEAD
  Mehran Kamrava, Professor and Director of the Center for International and Regional Studies, Georgetown University in Qatar

- CIRS HOSTS RECEPTION FOR DEAN GERD NONNEMAN
  Gerd Nonneman, Dean, Georgetown University in Qatar
  Focused Discussion: April 18, 2016

JUNE 2016

- HIGHLY-SKILLED MIGRATION TO THE GULF IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE, WORKING GROUP I
  Working Group Meeting: June 1-2, 2016
Center for International and Regional Studies
Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar
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