



**Gulf Research Centre Cambridge**  
Knowledge for All

# **Gulf Research Meeting Report**

25-28 August 2014

University of Cambridge, United Kingdom





**Gulf Research Centre Cambridge**

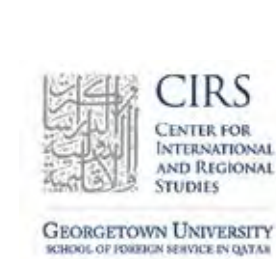
K n o w l e d g e   f o r   A l l

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25-28 August 2014

University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

The Gulf Research Centre Cambridge extends a sincere thank you to all our generous Sponsors and Donors:



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# Welcome



Dr. Abdulaziz Sager  
Chairman  
Gulf Research Center

With its fifth edition, the 2014 Gulf Research Meeting reached another milestone, becoming definitely an established and expected event in the field of Gulf studies. This has only been made possible thanks to all our participants, both the new ones and the regular ones, who have enthusiastically contributed to the proceedings.

Since our first meeting in 2010 our objectives have remained the same: further build and extend the bridge of scholarly and academic excellence and promote continued exchange among scholars working on this critical part of the world. And today, more than ever, the current realities of the region prove the importance and relevance of such a gathering, which fosters the constructive exchange of views on the numerous issues that impact the Gulf region, the wider Middle East and the rest of the world. Such discussions and analyses are crucial to promote a better understanding of the current context and its causes, in order to better evaluate tomorrow's consequences.

In 2013, the number of workshops was reduced to twelve in order to ensure the quality of our meeting. This year again, we chose to limit the number of workshops, increasing it only slightly to 14, given the wide choice of excellent proposals we received. In total, for this 5th edition, more than 200 papers have been written and already nine books are being prepared. More than 350 experts gathered for the discussions in Cambridge from August 25 to 28, 2014, and were joined by about 100 listening participants. This growing participation from scholars, academics, and policy makers underlines the fact that GRM has become an important and significant event, and we are extremely grateful to the participants for sharing their interest and expertise during those three days of very intensive and interesting discussions.

The other key actors of GRM are our sponsors. Without their financial commitment and faith in our mission, this meeting would not have been possible. The Gulf Research Centre Cambridge would like to express its sincere gratitude to all of them. Detailed information about all the sponsors can be found in this brochure as well as on the Gulf Research Meeting website. We would also like to once again thank the University of Cambridge and especially the Centre of Islamic Studies for their tremendous cooperation and support.

Finally, I would like to invite you for our 2015 Gulf Research Meeting, which will take place from August 24 to 27, 2015 – at the end of August, as it was this year, given the fact that the Holy Month of Ramadan will coincide with the month of July. Selection of proposals for the next meeting has been made, and you can find the list of the workshops to be held at GRM 2015 in this report. I strongly encourage anyone interested in joining us to apply as a paper presenter or a listening participant, as well as to spread the word among other colleagues. Thank you again for your support.

# The 2015 Gulf Research Meeting

The Gulf Research Center, in association with the Gulf Research Centre Cambridge, is pleased to announce the 2015 Gulf Research Meeting. The 2015 GRM will be held from August 24 to 27 at the University of Cambridge. Building on the success of past editions of the GRM, the sixth annual Gulf Research Meeting will provide an academic environment to foster Gulf studies and promote scholarly and academic exchange among scholars. Through wide-ranging discussions in the 11 workshops being organized as part of the 2015 GRM, GRC hopes to offer deeper insights into the issues facing the GCC, thereby adding to scholarly research on the region.

- **Egypt and the GCC: Renewing an Alliance amidst Shifting Policy Pressures**

Dr. Robert Mason, Department of Political Science, British University in Egypt, Egypt.

Christian Henderson, Department of Development Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, United Kingdom.

- **Building an Institutional Process of Socio-Politics in the Gulf**

Dr. Mark Thompson, Assistant Professor of Middle East Studies, King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Dr. Neil Quilliam, Senior Consulting Fellow, Project Director, Syria and its Neighbours, Chatham House, United Kingdom.

- **The Gulf Cooperation Council and the BRICS**

Prof. Alejandra Galindo, University of Monterrey, Mexico.

Prof. Tim Niblock, University of Exeter, United Kingdom.

Prof. Degang Sun, Shanghai International Studies University, China.

- **The Role of Legislation, Policies, and Practices in Irregular Migration to the Gulf**

Prof. Nasra M. Shah, Professor, Department of Community Medicine and Behavioral Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Kuwait University, Kuwait.

Prof. Philippe Fargues, Director, Migration Policy Centre, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute, Italy.

- **Intellectual Property in the New Era in the GCC States: Enforcement and Opportunity**

Alhanoof Al Debasi , Lecturer, Department of Law, College of Business and Administration.

Princess Nourah University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Associate Professor David Price, Associate Professor, School of Law, Charles Darwin University, Australia.

- **Transnational Knowledge Relations and Researcher Mobility for Building Knowledge-Based Societies and Economies in the Gulf**

Dr. Jean-Marc Rickli, Assistant Professor, King's College London, Qatar.

Dr. Neema Noori, Associate Professor, University of West Georgia, United States of America.

Dr. Rasmus Gjedssø Bertelsen, Professor, University of Tromsø-The Arctic University of Norway, Senior Researcher, Aalborg University, Denmark.

- **Higher Education in the GCC: Linkages and Independence**

Rogaia Mustafa Abusharaf, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Anthropology, Georgetown University-Qatar Campus, Qatar.

Dale F. Eickelman Ph.D., Ralph and Richard Lazarus Professor of Anthropology & Human Relations, Dartmouth College, United States of America.

- **The Arms Trade, Military Services and the Security Market in the Gulf: Trends and Implications**

Professor David B. Des Roches, National Defense University, United States of America.

Dania Thafer, American University in Washington DC, United States of America.

- **Economic Diversification: Challenges and Opportunities in the GCC**

Dr. Ashraf Mishrif, King's College London , United Kingdom.

Yousuf Hamad Al Balushi, Supreme Council for Planning, Sultanate of Oman.

- **The Future of Yemen's Unity**

Dr. Ahmed A. Saif, Director, Sheba Center for Strategic Studies, Yemen.

Dr. Isa Blumi, Associate Professor, History Dept., Georgia State University, United States of America.

- **Iran-GCC Energy Cooperation**


Dr. Sara Vakhshouri, President, SVB Energy International, United States of America.

Prof. Gawdat Bahgat, Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies, National Defense University, United States of America.





## About the Gulf Research Meeting



**Dr. Abdulaziz Sager**  
Chairman, Gulf Research Center.

■ ■ The GRM in its five years has brought together almost 2,000 participants; more than 1,000 papers have been presented and discussed in the 75 workshops that have been held so far. ■ ■

## About the Gulf Research Meeting

At the Gulf Research Center (GRC), one of the most important goals remains the spread of scholarly research and knowledge relating to the Gulf throughout the international community. In a bid to foster greater understanding of the GCC and the challenges the region faces, and to strengthen the links between scholars from different regions, we decided to create the Gulf Research Meeting (GRM).

Led by the commitment of the GRC's founder and chairman, Dr. Abdulaziz Sager, the GRM is unparalleled in both its scope and value as far as scholarly and policy-oriented research about the critical Gulf region is concerned. A flagship event that is hosted annually at the University of Cambridge, the GRM brings together hundreds of specialists, policy practitioners, and aspiring academics from the Arab region and the rest of the world to discuss and debate the key challenges and changes facing the GCC and enhance their knowledge about this unique part of the world.

### Advancing Knowledge

At a time when the Gulf region continues to gain in strategic relevance and importance, it is more urgent than ever to expand knowledge about this critical part of the world and to become more familiar with the issues that are defining its overall development. Of equal importance is the promotion of scholarly and balanced research about the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates), its adjacent neighbors that constitute the wider Gulf region



Stage at Opening Ceremony GRM 2014



H.E. Dr. Al-Zayani at Opening Ceremony GRM 2014

(Iran, Iraq and Yemen) and their relations to one another as well as with the wider external environment.

Through parallel workshops dedicated to specific topics in the fields of politics, economics, energy, security and the wider social sciences, the Gulf Research Meeting addresses the existing shortcomings, to provide correct and insightful information about the region and to promote mutual understanding between the Gulf and the rest of the world.



Dr. Sager at Opening Ceremony GRM 2014

## Producing Output

Committed to a high-level academic standard, the GRM's objectives are to produce policy input and generate solutions to many of the region's pressing challenges. Each year, workshops are selected on both their ability to contribute to the development of literature on the Gulf and their relevance to issues of present and common concern. In this manner, and through the intensive debates that are part of the individual meetings, concrete ideas and initiatives are created that can then be disseminated to a wider audience through generated publications, whether as short



Audience at Opening Ceremony GRM 2014

policy briefs, extended essays or more broader edited books. Such discussions also lead to additional collaborative efforts among the participants and their institutions beyond the framework of the GRM.

## Creating Networks

Through its workshops and constant interaction among participants, the GRM also promotes widespread research efforts among different institutions from within the Gulf and other parts of the region to heighten awareness of Gulf-specific issues. At the core lies the partnership between the Gulf Research Centre Cambridge and the Centre of Islamic Studies at the University of Cambridge. Universally recognized as one of the world's leading educational institutions, the University of Cambridge together with the Centre of Islamic Studies has provided a strong commitment to foster cooperation and promote exchanges such as the Gulf Research Meeting. Such collaboration opens the door to promote further work and link into a worldwide network of leading individuals and research initiatives.



Prof. Luciani at Opening Ceremony GRM 2014

Beyond the University of Cambridge, the GRM brings together institutions from throughout the world, thereby creating additional opportunities for networking and cooperation. Particular importance and emphasis is given to encourage young scholars, in particular from the GCC countries – including those studying abroad - to engage in the debate and take part in research collaboration. In this way, GRM provides a path into the future generation and the role it will play in shaping the region's development.



Prof. Niblock, H.E. Dr. Al-Zayani and Dr. Sager  
at Opening Ceremony GRM 2014

The Gulf Research Meeting is a ground-breaking and progressive project that the GRC is proud to be at the forefront of.





**2014 Gulf Research Meeting participants**

# The 2014 GRM Program

## Sunday, 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2014

08:30 - 18:00      Arrival of the participants and registration

## Monday, 25<sup>th</sup> August 2014

09:30 - 15:30      Arrival of the participants and registration

### GRM 2014 Opening Ceremony

#### Welcome Remarks:

Dr. Abdulaziz Sager, Chairman, Gulf Research Center

Welcome remarks on behalf of the University of Cambridge:

Amb. Stuart Laing, Master of Corpus Christi College

16:00 - 18:00

#### Keynote Address:

H.E. Dr. Abdul Latif Rashid Al Zayani, Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council

Prof. Giacomo Luciani, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Switzerland

#### Questions and answers:

Moderated by Prof. Tim Niblock, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

18:15 - 18:45

Group Photograph and Reception, King's College

19:00 - 21:00

Reception and Gala Dinner, King's College





## **Tuesday, 26<sup>th</sup> August 2014**

08:00 – 19:00	Registration
9:00 – 13:00	Morning workshop sessions
13:00 – 14:15	Lunch, King's College
14:30 – 17:30	Afternoon workshop sessions

## **Wednesday, 27<sup>th</sup> August 2014**

9:00 – 12:00	Registration
12:00 – 13:00	Morning workshop sessions
13:00 – 14:15	Lunch, King's College
14:30 – 17:30	Afternoon workshop sessions
19:30 – 21:30	Closing dinner, Kings College

## **Thursday, 28<sup>h</sup> August 2014**

9:00 – 12:00	Registration
12:00 – 13:00	Morning workshop sessions
13:00 – 15:00	Buffet Lunch, Cambridge City Hotel





**Opening Ceremony**

# Opening Ceremony

## Welcome Remarks

**Dr. Abdulaziz Sager**

Chairman, Gulf Research Center



Chairman of the Gulf Research Center,  
Dr. Abdulaziz Sager

It is hard to imagine that this is already the fifth year that the Gulf Research Meeting is taking place, bringing together eminent personalities and researchers in an effort to analyze and better understand the dynamics shaping the critical Gulf region. When we at the Gulf Research Center first sat together and discussed the idea of an annual academic meeting dedicated to the Gulf region, we did so because we felt that not only was the Gulf region embarking on a prolonged period of transition involving its political systems, societal relations, economic development, and security dynamics but that, for too long, the region itself had remained understudied from a social science perspective. As such, the Gulf Research Meeting was meant to fill a gap in the academic literature and was an effort to better understand the many levels of change occurring in the region.

Now with the GRM in its fifth year, I am happy to say that the response to our initial idea has been overwhelming and we are glad to have been correct in our assessment that an annual meeting dedicated solely to the Gulf region was needed and that it would find the necessary response among the interested communities that are engaged with the region from a professional point of view. Allow me therefore to express my sincere thanks to all for their effort and support in making the GRM such a big success in such a short time.

It gives me tremendous pleasure to once again welcome all participants, special guests, and dignitaries to this Gulf Research Meeting being held here at the University of Cambridge.



The GRM in its five years has brought together almost 2,000 participants; more than 1,000 papers have been presented and discussed in the 75 workshops that have been held so far. We are particularly pleased to see the continued increase in participation from the academic community in the Gulf itself both in terms of scholars and students. As I stated last year, the growing student community in the region represents the future pool of researchers and academics from which we want to draw on – a key objective of the Gulf Research Center and the GRM continues to be to engage with the next generation of scholars that will shape the thinking and developments in the Gulf.

While the GRM has become a venue for scholars and researchers to engage with one another, equally important is the fact that we have managed to produce a continued stream of publications bringing together the papers that were first discussed here in Cambridge. In the last year alone, eight edited volumes have been published from past GRM workshops in addition to a number of individual papers that were produced in the GRC's GRM Gulf Paper series. Furthermore, we are expecting another five books to come online in the next few months. We do put a lot of emphasis on ensuring that as many as possible of papers submitted to GRM are published as this allows us to share the research results with a much wider audience thereby contributing to the building up of literature and knowledge on the Gulf

region. If you have not seen them already, please take some time and browse through the publications that we have displayed in the registration area. There is also a publications sheet among the materials that you received during registration.

The importance of the GRM becomes evident when looking at the many tragic developments currently impacting the entire Middle East of which the Gulf is, of course, an integral part. The events in Gaza, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Yemen, and Lebanon, just to name the most obvious, impact and affect all of us, and we can only hope that the violence ceases as quickly as possible and the people of those devastated countries can begin to rebuild their lives. The outbreak of the Arab Spring at the end of 2010 initially brought much hope, but unfortunately we have seen much of that hope turn to despair in a very short period. Despite the many tragedies, there is still a need to try to better understand the current dynamics at play, to place what is going on in its proper context, and to use the analysis and debate that occur here to devise better policies and engage with the decision- and policy makers in the region and outside. As Winston Churchill famously stated: "To jaw-jaw is always better than to war-war."

The GRM has attracted many prominent guests in its five years but I need to make a special mention here of H.E. Maj. Gen. Dr. Abdul Latef Bin Rashid Al-Zayani, the Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council, along with Amb. Saad Al-Ammar, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs of the GCC. H.E. Dr. Al-Zayani and Amb. Al-Ammar have by now become GRM institutions in their own right given that this is their fourth participation in a row. The close support and cooperation of both of these individuals and that of Gulf Cooperation Council as an institution is invaluable and highlights the importance that the GCC places on meetings such as this. It certainly is my sincere pleasure to once again welcome both of them here.

As always, this meeting would not have been possible without the valuable support of our donors and sponsors. Allow me therefore to extend a special thank you to the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development, Al-Diyar, the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences, Dallah Albaraka, the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University in Qatar, the Gulf Cooperation Council, Asyad Holding Group, and the London School of Economics and Political Science.



As important as our sponsors, the University of Cambridge has been a strong supporter of the Gulf Research Meeting. I want to particularly highlight the efforts of Prof. Yasir Suleiman, His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Sa'id Professor of Modern Arabic Studies and the Director of the Centre of Islamic Studies here at the university, and his perseverance in promoting the idea behind the GRM and the work of the GRC. A special thank you also goes to Amb. Stuart Laing, the Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and a member of the GRC Cambridge Board of Trustees.

As is also becoming tradition, I want at the end of my remarks to alert you to the 2015 Gulf Research Meeting which will be held at almost the same time next year, from August 24 to 27, 2015. The announcement of the Call for Proposals is available within the conference materials that you have received, and we do look forward to receiving strong and varied proposals as we have in the past. Please do pass the Call around to interested colleagues and help us disseminate it as widely as possible.

Thank you again, welcome to Cambridge, and please enjoy the coming days to the fullest.

# Opening Ceremony

## Keynote Address

**H.E. Dr. Abdul Latif Bin Rashid Al Zayani**

Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)



H.E. Dr. Abdul Latif Bin Rashid Al Zayani

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again I am delighted to have been invited to say a few words at this annual meeting in this beautiful city. This is my fourth visit and for this privilege I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to the Gulf Research Centre and of course to its Chairman Dr Abdul Aziz Bin Saqr. I hope that this year's prestigious gathering will build on the achievements of the previous meetings, where once again our different backgrounds and experiences will, I am sure, prove invaluable.

I only wish that today I could say that the situation in the Middle East has improved since I was here last year – I fear I cannot. We in the GCC have always acknowledged that we live in a turbulent and unstable region in which it is difficult to predict what may happen next. We have learned to live with the challenges which surround us by

doing our best to contain conflict; by managing crises as they occur; by putting forward initiatives and by acting as mediators attempting to reconcile differences between vastly differing points of view. But, can any of us ever recall a time that our region has faced the difficulties in scale and number that it does today? Chaos, and I do not use that word lightly, reigns in certain areas and it is no exaggeration to say that some sovereign states are literally disintegrating and falling apart before our eyes. This leads to three fundamental problems: the first for the stability of individual states; the second for neighbouring and regional nations and the third is the horrendous humanitarian cost.

The chaos following the 2003 invasion of Iraq removed many of the checks and balances which provided our region with an uneasy stability. In addition, it is worth recalling that much of what we are seeing now has its roots in the "Arab Spring" of three to four years ago. At that time internal aspirations for change began with peaceful demonstrations which grew ever more desperate and violent. In some countries

this has ended in what I can only describe as a volcanic eruption where the “lava flow” has devoured everything in its path, and paying no heed to boundaries or frontiers, has overflowed into neighbouring lands. The end result has seen: whole swathes of land where the rule of law has no meaning; a breakdown in internal law and order where terrorists find safe havens in weak and failing nations; a cross flow of violence between national boundaries: a rise in the number and types of extremist organisations; a spread of religious and sectarian conflict and a rise in organised and cross border crime. This is all on top of the challenges which I acknowledged last year emanating from Iran and of course those posed by the seemingly never ending Middle East peace process.

In addition to the security issues, we should not forget the almost total collapse of economic infrastructure in certain states. This is highlighted in a recent report from the International Monetary Fund which stated that three years on, all “Arab Spring” nations continue to suffer from severe weakness of economic growth and both a significant increase in inflation and unemployment” - in other words inactivity and stagnation. The magnitude of economic collapse is well illustrated in another report from the United Nations Relief Works Agency which states that if the troubles in Syria were to end today, and assuming a highly optimistic 5% growth figure, it would take 30 years for that nation to reach the level of economic development it maintained in 2010.

All this has a marked effect on those countries such as our own member states which remain acutely sensitive and prone to the turbulence which swirls around us. At a time like this, more than at any other, we need the global community to work together towards a multi-national coordinated response to the regional challenges. However, as we all appreciate, we are not the only global region to face serious challenges and this has meant an adjustment of priorities by some of our friends and perhaps a little less attention to ourselves. Although sad, this is understandable and places more emphasis on us to be masters of our own destiny.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have painted a stark picture not for effect but to illustrate that there is no time to lose - the problems we face are grave and solutions to them must be found not only urgently but incorporating new thinking. In order that our difficulties do not become even larger and more complex, I believe that our priorities must be to “save what can be saved” and to prevent escalation. In doing this I feel we should look closely at, and learn lessons from the recent past in order to avoid new mistakes or repeating old mistakes. Some lessons (and I ask you to think of others) which come to mind are:

First: we must confront extremism in every way we can. Many of the problems of the world have stemmed

from those who are using religion as an excuse for advancing their own evil agendas and much of this originates in the Middle East. In the past we in the GCC have been relatively successful through initiatives and cooperation between ourselves and with our allies in our fight against terrorism. Indeed this cooperation and exchange of information has succeeded in foiling major terrorist operations and in doing so has save hundreds, if not thousands of innocent lives. Yet this is not enough, our cooperation should be placed on a more formal and wider basis. Here, many of you may not be aware, that 10 years ago the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia proposed the establishment of an International Counter Terrorism Centre to act as the global focal point for considering strategies and coordinating counter terrorist activities at international level. Had this proposal been taken up, I suspect that we would now be in a better place. But I am delighted to say that the Kingdom continues to press its cause and only a few days ago offered \$100m to the UN to continue to pursue this agenda. Let us hope it succeeds, because shared information and joint action are vital to counter the terrorist threat.

Second, is the necessity for consultation and foreseeing consequences. We have all seen the problems which follow interference (no matter how well intentioned) in the internal affairs of nations. Indeed, some of the almost failed states we see around us have been caused by not properly considering the consequences of meddling in other people's affairs. The lesson from this is that not only must deep thought be given before any action is considered, but also consultation must be carried out with those who are in a position to give balanced advice. I would say that the GCC nations are traditionally, historically, culturally, geographically and also religiously placed to provide such advice. In the military, there is a saying that time spent in reconnaissance is never wasted – the same can be said for consultation. In this context I believe that The GCC initiative in Yemen is a good example of how nations can help each other. Although far from a final solution, at least that unhappy nation has been given a chance through (and this is the key word) "inclusive" diplomacy and external support.

Third, I believe we must consider closely the difference between "democracy" and "good governance". For too long many of our global friends have tried under different guises to impose their brand of democracy upon the nations of the region. At the top end of the scale this has been done through force – the 2003 invasion of Iraq is a good example; lower down the scale this has been done through active encouragement and aid (including military activities) to support local dissidents and activists, leading to the overthrow of the government; and at the bottom of the scale through encouraging dissatisfaction (usually unintentionally) by linking in with dissident groups.



I am not doubting the good intentions of those (particularly the western democracies) who carry out such activities, but I do believe the time has come for these nations to realise that there is not a “one fits all” recipe for democracy in the region. Each nation is very different and each nation must be considered in isolation. For instance as is well recognised now, the aftermath of the 2003 Iraq invasion was a disaster because of a lack of forethought and planning – similarly I wonder if more consultation and thought of the consequences of assistance to the “Arab Spring” uprisings might have led to happier endings?

We in the GCC are not against change; we understand fully that the “winds of change” are blowing and each of our member states has good governance at the very top of our priorities. Indeed as I often say – we embrace evolution but not revolution. Political reform must be gradual, well calculated and at a pace that will not end up with destabilisation for the concerned country, its neighbours or even the region or further afield.

The fourth lesson is that we have probably not striven as much as we could to strengthen regional cooperation between all nations who have security and stability high on their own agendas. This, of course, is easier to say than to do – but the fact is that without communication there will be no cooperation and without cooperation there will be no trust – and this is often best achieved through a systematic arrangement. For instance, if our aspirations for an International Counter Terrorist Centre are realised, there will be a ready-made focal point for dialogue which can only enhance trust.

A major lesson that we in the GCC have learned is the absolute necessity to work together in all fields, and particularly because of its importance, in security. Last December at the annual meeting of the GCC Supreme Council, our leaders acknowledged this fact and directed the formation of a GCC Military Unified Command Headquarters to better integrate the activities of our military forces; the establishment of a GCCPOL to coordinate activities to counter serious cross border crime and importantly the establishment of a GCC Academy for Strategic Defence and Security Studies which will allow senior officers, civil servants and others to consider all threats and hazards which might destabilise the GCC. I put it to you that these establishments could be the genesis for closer regional cooperation through the inclusion of allied liaison officers within the Military Headquarters and GCCPOL and invitations to friendly nations to send representatives to attend the Academy.

Those are the main lessons to be learned from the current turbulence we find ourselves in. At least they are the ones that my staff and I have come up with. I am sure there are many more and I am equally sure that you with your range of specialisations and experience will think of them. I only ask that you provide feedback.

In addition to the lessons, there are two elements which I feel need to be revisited and addressed:

- Firstly, and this will come as no surprise to everyone present, the Palestinian issue has been a running sore within the region and does need to be resolved urgently to the satisfaction of all parties. It is seen by our people as an issue in which the western democracies have a totally different concept of the rights and freedoms of individuals. The Israeli army's recent invasion of Gaza and its total disregard for the plight of women, children and other innocents has done nothing to improve the situation. That said, here more than anywhere, there must be compromise by both sides. It is up to us to continue to press for a long term and lasting solution – and we will.
- Secondly, and possibility at the heart of many of our own and other global problems is the necessity for the UN Security Council to reconsider the way in which it operates. At present its activities are predictable to the point of farce – vested interests alone appear to guide the Permanent Members. Reform is badly needed with the aim of reverting to its original core values of maintaining international security and peace. It would be interesting to hear your views.



Ladies and Gentlemen, you have heard enough from me – much of it pretty depressing, and most of it is tinkering with the problem, but as I approach the end of my talk, I am sure you will agree with me when I say that the status quo cannot continue – but how do we move forward? If we are to break loose of the circle of violence, turmoil and instability within which the region is trapped, we must consider new approaches. Here, a total realignment of thought is required.

If there is a genuine desire for stability and a reduction in turbulence, this will only come about through political will which incorporates flexibility of mind. We may need to reassess historical animosities and traditional relationships and we must forget the darkness of the past and concentrate on placing our energy into looking forward. I am an optimist and believe that change in thinking is possible.

Now as I end, I ask you please to take advantage of this forum to consider this most important of all questions – how can we break loose of the circle in which we are trapped and how can the GCC spearhead such a move? In doing so, do not be afraid to think, what in the past would have been the unthinkable!

Thank you.

**H.E. Dr. Abdul Latif Bin Rashid Al Zayani**  
Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

“ The chaos following the 2003 invasion of Iraq removed many of the checks and balances which provided our region with an uneasy stability. ”



# List of Workshops / Directors

## Workshop 1

### **Social Media and the Changing Context of Politics in the Gulf**

Prof. Douglas A. Boyd, Professor, Department of Communication, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce, University of Kentucky, United States of America

Dr. Yousef Al-Failakawi, Department of Mass Communication and Head, US Culture Relationships Department, Kuwait University, Kuwait

## Workshop 2

### **The United States and the Gulf: Towards a Reassessment of Gulf Commitments and Alignments?**

Prof. Tim Niblock, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

Dr. Abdullah Baabood, University of Qatar, Qatar

Prof. Steven W. Hook, Kent State University, United States of America

## Workshop 3

### **Representing the Nation – the Use of Heritage and Museums to Create National Narratives and Identity in the GCC**

Dr. Pamela Erskine-Loftus, Gallery for Journalism, Communications & Media, Northwestern University in Qatar, Qatar

Dr. Mariam Ibrahim Al-Mulla, University of Qatar, Qatar

Dr. Victoria Hightower, Assistant Professor of Middle Eastern History, Dahlonga Campus, University of North Georgia, United States of America

## Workshop 4

### **The Future of Yemen**

Dr. Noel Brehony, British Yemeni Society and London Middle East Institute at SOAS, United Kingdom

Dr. Saud AlSarhan, Head of Research, King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

## Workshop 5

### **Employed, yet Underemployed and Underestimated: Leadership, Ownership and Work Motivation in the Gulf**

Prof. Mohamed A. Ramady, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Dr. Annika Kropf, Director of Research, University Erlangen-Nuernberg, Germany

## Workshop 6

### **Green Economy in the Gulf Region**

Dr. Mohamed Abdelraouf Abdelhamid Aly, Research Fellow, Environmental Research Program, Gulf Research Center, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Dr. Mari Luomi, Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, United Kingdom

## Workshop 7

### **Enhancing the Learning Ecosystem in the GCC: Learning Outside the Classroom (LOtC)**

Dr. Asma Siddiki, Alpha1Education, LLC, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Dr. Rania Ibrahim, Dean of Student Affairs, Effat University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

## Workshop 8

### **The GCC States' Foreign and Security Policies after the Arab Spring**

Dr. Jean-Marc Rickli, Institute for International and Civil Security, Khalifa University, United Arab Emirates

Dr. Khalid Almezaini, Qatar University and London School of Economics and Political Science, Qatar / United Kingdom

## Workshop 9

### **Science & Technology Education, Research and Innovation in GCC Countries (Sponsored by Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences)**

Dr. Afreen Siddiqi, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, United States of America

Dr. Laura D. Anadon, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, United States of America

## Workshop 10

### **Determinants of Future Migration in the Gulf**

Prof. Philippe Fargues, Director, Migration Policy Centre (MPC), Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), European University Institute (EUI), Italy

Prof. Nasra M. Shah, Professor, Department of Community Medicine and Behavioral Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Kuwait University, Kuwait

## Workshop 11

### **The Changing Energy Landscape in the Gulf: Strategic Implications**

Dr. Gawdat Bahgat, Professor, Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies, National Defense University, Washington DC, United States of America

**Workshop 12****Iran and the GCC: Prospects for Change?**

Dr. Paul Aarts, Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Dr. Luciano Zaccara, Georgetown University in Qatar / Qatar University, Qatar

**Workshop 13****Doctoral Symposium: Addressing the Sustainability Agenda in the Gulf Region**

Dr. Yusra Mouzoughi, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

Prof. David Bryde, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

Dr. Turki Al Rasheed, Golden Grass Inc., Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**Workshop 14****Gulf-Africa Relations: Past and Present Trends (Sponsored by Georgetown University SFS-Q)**

Dr. Rogaia Mustafa Abusharaf, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Georgetown University, Qatar Campus, Qatar

Prof. Dale F. Eickelman, Ralph and Richard Lazarus Professor of Anthropology & Human Relations, Dartmouth College, United States of America







## Workshop Summaries

# Workshop Summaries

## Workshop 1:

### Social Media and the Changing Context of Politics in the Gulf



As workshop co-directors we were fortunate to have attracted many first-rate and well presented papers. We were familiar with the high quality material generally submitted to all of the Gulf Research Meeting workshops, and we were not disappointed. Partly because of the high disposable income available to many residents of the Gulf countries, access to high-speed broadband and the associated computers, tablets, and smart phones associated with social media is easily available and used extensively, especially by younger people. What has become commonly known as the Arab Spring almost surely accelerated the acquisition of hardware and software necessary for social media use. Several studies document the high rate of social media use in the Gulf. Our two-day workshop showcased ten papers, as eleven papers had been accepted for presentation, but the absence from Sahar Khamis and Nada Alwadi did not permit the presentation of a paper entitled “The Role of Social Media in Political Transformation in Bahrain”.

Most of the papers on the first day explored the topic generally. The first paper, “The Role of Social Media as a Decisive Actor in Gulf Governance,” by Shubbada Chaudhary, gave the participants an overview of social media in the region. The subsequent discussion allowed the workshop participants to move forward to papers dealing with specific social media in the Gulf countries. Continuing the general introductory discussion, the second paper, Mokhtar Elareshi and Khalid Al-Jabar’s “The New Media as Alternative Media in the GCC Region: The Growing Influence of Social Networks,” offered specifics about the impressive growth of social media in the Gulf. Then, taking a more theoretical approach, Omar Anas’s “Social Media Theory for the Arab World after Arab Spring” discussed some of the political specifics of social media use after the Arab Spring in the Gulf and beyond. The penultimate paper for the first day took a more skeptical approach to the impact of social media in the Gulf. Samah Ahmed’s “Why Social Media Have Not and Cannot Foster Political Change in the Gulf” played an important part



in the discussion, especially given the generally accepted belief that social media were, in general, a major influence in so many aspects of the economy, politics, and culture of the Gulf. Finally, Magdalena Karolak's "Social Media and Social Conflict: Mediated Identities in the Aftermath of the Arab Spring in Bahrain" was the first of many dealing with social media in one Gulf country.

The second and concluding day of Workshop 1 saw the presentation of five papers and a slide presentation "Social Media Use in Kuwait" by workshop co-director Yousef Al-Failakawi. Hamideh Sedghi's "Social Media and Politics in Iran" informed participants about the development and influence of social media across the Arabian Gulf. Then Maria Hardman presented "Ayatollah Online: Shia Identity and Political Awareness in the UAE." This paper was followed by three others about the UAE: Marta Martin's "Media, Social Media, and Political Awareness in the UAE"; David Bulla and James Buie's "Social Media Usage and the Changing Contrast in the United Arab Emirates"; and Gupta and Al-Ghufli's "Calling Home: Assessing the Adoption and Use of Mobile Internet in the United Arab Emirates."



### Workshop directors' profiles

#### Prof. Douglas A. Boyd

Prof. Douglas A. Boyd holds an undergraduate degree from the University of Texas at Austin, an M.A. from the University of Maryland, College Park, and a Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities. He has held academic and administrative positions at the University of Minnesota, the University of Delaware, the University of Maryland, and the University of Kentucky. Earlier, he was a commercial broadcaster and was employed by the US government in the construction of the first TV stations in Saudi Arabia. He was a Fulbright Professor at Cairo University.

#### Dr. Yousef Al-Failakawi

Dr. Yousef Al-Failakawi completed his higher education in the United States, including a B.A. degree from the University of Denver, an M.A. from Murray State University, and a Ph.D. from the University of South Carolina. He has held several professional positions at Kuwait Television, and been a consultant to the Minister of Information before moving to Kuwait University where he was the head of the Department of Mass Communication. He is currently in charge of Kuwait University's US Culture Relationships Department.

## Workshop 1 papers

“Why Social Media has not and cannot Foster Political Change in the Gulf”

Samah Ahmed, BBC, United Arab Emirates

“Social Media and the Changing Context of Politics in the Gulf”

Jim Buie and David Bulla, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates

“The Role of Social Media as a Decisive Actor in Gulf Governance”

Shubhda Chaudhary, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

“The New Media as Alternative Medium in GCC Countries: the Growing Influence of Social Network”

Mokhtar Elareshi, University of Tripoli, Libya and Khaled Al-Jaber, Al-Sharq Press, Qatar

“Calling Home: a Case Study of Mobile Phone and Social-Network-Driven Interpersonal Communications and Mass Media Consumption in the United Arab Emirates”

Tania Gupta, University of Oxford, United Kingdom and Yousef Khalifa Al-Ghufli, Independent Researcher, United Arab Emirates

“Ayatollah Online: Shia Identity Politics and Social Media in the Gulf”

Maria Hardman, Qatar University, Qatar

“Social Media and Social Conflict: Mediated Identities in the Aftermath of the Arab Spring in Bahrain”

Magdalena Karolak, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates

“A Social Media Theory for Arab World after Arab Spring”

Anas Omair, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

“Social Media and Political Awareness in the UAE”

Marta Saldana, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

“Social Media and Politics in Iran”

Hamideh Sedghi, Columbia University, United States of America

## Workshop Summaries

### Workshop 2:

#### **The United States and the Gulf: Towards a Reassessment of Gulf Commitments and Alignments?**



**Prof. Tim Niblock**  
University of  
Exeter, United  
Kingdom



**Dr. Abdullah  
Baabood**  
University of Qatar,  
Qatar



**Prof. Steven W.  
Hook**  
Kent State  
University, United  
States of America

In the first four Gulf Research Meetings (2010-13), there were workshops covering the relations between East/South Asian countries and the Gulf countries. Some of the discussion in these workshops speculated about the role which the emergent Asian powers could play in the Gulf strategically, and some of this focused on the possibility that the US might reduce its strategic presence – leaving room for other powers to play a strategic role. The object of the 2014 workshop “The United States and the Gulf” was to explore the dynamics of current US policy in the Gulf region and to assess whether indeed the US was likely to reduce its strategic presence in the Gulf (perhaps as part of the “pivot to Asia”).

The initial part of the workshop, therefore, looked in detail at the dynamics of US policy – setting the US priorities for the Gulf within the context of the US’s global posture. Overall, the papers presented in this part expressed some skepticism as to whether the US was indeed likely to reduce its strategic commitment. To some extent the US was using different means than before in maintaining its strategic presence, and it was more welcoming to close allies playing a role in support of this, but the central strategic role was not being significantly diminished. A number of papers, however, pointed out the weaknesses in the US position, whether in terms of the political uncertainties within some of the key US allies (in particular Saudi Arabia) or in terms of the instabilities which are triggered by a strong external strategic presence in the region.



Other papers focused on the policies which some other states were beginning to play in Gulf security. Some of these papers covered the role of states which might work in cooperation with a continuing US presence (such as Britain and the EU), while others looked at states which would deliver a different kind of agenda (such as Russia, China, and India). Some papers gave emphasis to the manner in which economic factors were changing the balance of interests of external powers in the Gulf, and to the way in which new security structures were necessarily rising in the region.

In the course of the workshop the discussion was wide-ranging. It was clear that the rapid changes taking place in the wider Middle East were having a deep impact on the Gulf region, raising questions about how states can best preserve and promote their interests. In particular, the spread of ISIS's control over parts of Iraqi as well as Syrian territory meant that some of the established divisions and conflicts were being sidelined in the face of new threats. There was a common sense that the states of the region needed to re-assess where the main threats to their survival and well-being lie, and to put on one side regional disputes which hold them back from confronting the central threats.



### Workshop directors' profiles

#### Prof. Tim Niblock

Professor Tim Niblock is Emeritus Professor of Middle Eastern Politics at the University of Exeter. He also serves as Vice-President of the European Association for Middle Eastern Studies and Vice-Chair of the UK Council for Area Studies Associations. He began his academic career at the University of Khartoum in Sudan (1969-77), where he served as Associate Professor on secondment from the University of Reading. He has since worked at the Universities of Exeter and Durham. Between 1978 and 1993 he was at Exeter, establishing the Middle East Politics Programme there. In 1993, he was appointed Professor of Middle East Politics and Director of the Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies at the University of Durham. In 1999, he returned to the University of Exeter and served as Director of the Institute of Arab and Islamic Studies there from 1999 to 2005. He has been an Emeritus Professor of the University since 2008.

He has written widely on the politics, political economy and international relations of the Arab world. Among his books are: "Asia-Gulf Economic Relations in the 21st Century. The Local to Global Transformation" (edited, 2013), "The Political Economy of Saudi Arabia" (2007), "Saudi Arabia: Power, Legitimacy and Survival" (2006), "'Pariah States' and Sanctions in the Middle East: Iraq, Libya and

Sudan" (2001), "Muslim Communities in the New Europe" (edited, with Gerd Nonneman and Bogdan Szajkowski, 1997), "Economic and Political Liberalisation in the Middle East" (edited, with Emma Murphy, 1993), "Class and Power in Sudan" (1987), "Iraq: the Contemporary State" (edited, 1982), "State, Society and Economy in Saudi Arabia" (edited, 1981), and "Social and Economic Development in the Arab Gulf" (edited, 1980).

### Dr. Abdullah Baabood

Dr. Abdullah Baabood is currently the director of the newly established Gulf Studies Centre at Qatar University. Before moving to Qatar Abdullah spent the last 4 years as the Director of the Gulf Research Centre-Cambridge at the University of Cambridge. His teaching and research interest focuses on international relations and the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) economic, social and political development and their external relations. Abdullah has several publications and conference papers to his name on these topics. He is also a member of a number of research institutions and think tanks. Abdullah has had a distinguished business career where he held several senior positions at a number of commercial institutions and has a track record of acting as a consultant to several international companies. He still acts as a member of several advisory boards. Abdullah is a graduate in business studies and he holds a Master in Business Administration (MBA), Master in International Relations (MA) and a Doctorate in International Political Economy (PhD) from the University of Cambridge.

### Prof. Steven W. Hook

Prof. Steven W. Hook is professor of political science and past department chair at Kent State University. He is the author of several books, including "U.S. Foreign Policy: The Paradox of World Power" (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2014, 4th ed.), co-author of "American Foreign Policy since World War II" (CQ Press, 2013, 19th ed., with John Spanier), and author of "National Interest and Foreign Aid" (Lynne Rienner, 1995). His edited books include "U.S. Foreign Policy Today: American Renewal?" (CQ Press, 2012, with James M. Scott), the "Routledge Handbook of American Foreign Policy" (Routledge Press, 2012, with Christopher M. Jones), and "Democratic Peace in Theory and Practice" (Kent State University Press, 2010). His articles have appeared in World Politics, International Studies Quarterly, Asian Survey, European Security, International Interactions, and other leading journals. Prof. Hook received a B.A. degree (1982) in Journalism and Political Science at the University of Michigan and an M.A. (1990) and Ph.D. (1993) in International Studies at the University of South Carolina. At Kent State he received the Distinguished Teaching Award in 2007 and served as department chair from 2008-2012. He is a past president of the Foreign Policy Analysis sections of the American Political Science Association and the International Studies Association.

## Workshop 2 papers

“US Security Policy Toward Iran and the Implications for Kuwait: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow”

Abdullah Jaber AlSabah, Georgetown University, United States of America

“The Future of US-Saudi Relations: a Lasting Security Dilemma”

Mohammed Al-Sudairi, Gulf Research Center, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

“The Pivot to Asia: Opportunity or Folly?”

John Duke Anthony, National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations, United States of America

“The New Security Structure of the Gulf Region”

Sarah Bazoobandi, Chatham House/The Royal Institute of International Affairs, United Kingdom and  
Neil Quilliam, Chatham House, United Kingdom

“The Changing US Posture in the Gulf as an Opportunity for Regional Cooperation. The Role of the EU”

Cinzia Bianco, King's College London, United Kingdom

“Back to the Future: The American Security Approach to the Gulf in the Era of Austerity”

David Des Roches, US National Defense University, United States of America

“Hegemonic Stability and American Power”

Steven Hook, Kent State University, United States of America

“Contours of Gulf Security in ‘Post-US’ World”

N. Janardhan, Political Analyst, United Arab Emirates

“Europe's Required Role towards the Arabian Gulf Security”

Ashraf Mohammed Abd elHameed Keshk, Bahrain Center For Strategic, International and Energy Studies, Kingdom of Bahrain



**“Persian Gulf Oil, China’s Rise, and the Erosion of Dollar Hegemony”**

Flynt Leverett, Professor of International Affairs, Penn State, United States of America

**“Strategic Economic Relationships and Strategic Openings in the Gulf”**

Tim Niblock, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

**“The Response of the UK to US Policies towards the Gulf: Continuity rather than Change?”**

Gareth Stansfield, University of Exeter, United Kingdom and Saul Kelly, King’s College London, United Kingdom

**“The Saudi Royal Family: A Protean Class in Multipolar Times”**

Tim Stork and Paul Aarts, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

**“The US Military Bases in the Gulf Cooperation Council States: Dynamics of Readjustment (1991-2014)”**

Degang Sun, Shanghai International Studies University, China

## Workshop Summaries

### Workshop 3:

#### **Representing the Nation – the Use of Heritage and Museums to Create National Narratives and Identity in the GCC**



**Dr. Pamela  
Erskine-Loftus**

Northwestern  
University in Qatar,  
Qatar



**Dr. Mariam  
Ibrahim Al-Mulla**

University of Qatar,  
Qatar



**Dr. Victoria  
Hightower**

University of North  
Georgia, United  
States of America

This workshop called for an interdisciplinary discussion of how museums impact, and how they are shaped by, national narratives in the Gulf States. Since the 1960s and 1970s, museums have been used to create social cohesion and provide stability in the face of great changes, and they continue to be employed in this way today.

This workshop succeeded beyond our hopes. We brought together 17 international experts based in the Gulf, Europe, and the US, representing a wide range of disciplines. The presence of anthropologists, museum professionals, architects, urban planners, historians, and social scientists brought a depth and richness to the discussions that are rarely encountered in other conferences discussing nationalism, heritage, or museums. It forced us all to consider issues of curatorial and architectural intent, while we also interrogated the purpose of the collections in regard to the state, society, and urban identity.

In addition to the disciplinary diversity, the presenters evaluated projects both large and small throughout the region. This workshop did not remain focused on the big projects garnering international attention, such as the Museum of Islamic Art in Doha, the King AbdulAziz Center for World Culture in Dammam, and Abu Dhabi's Saadiyat projects. These were present and the conversations about them situated these bigger projects within wider national and regional discussions. However, beyond this the presentations and discussions also explored the impact of smaller or less well-known museums including the national



museums throughout the United Arab Emirates, the Barbar Temples and Tree of Life center in Bahrain, and the Riyadh National Museum to name a few. Our workshop moved the discussion of heritage outside of the physical institutions of museums to include presentations on heritage displays, such as dances and festivals, and performance centers, such as the Royal Opera House in Muscat, Oman, and the Bahrain National Theater.

Given the disciplinary and institutional diversity in this workshop, the discussions were wide-ranging and deep. They focused on topics of museum exhibit construction, the importance of space, the purpose of the museum or its situation in a city, the reception of museum displays, and the theoretical frameworks these museums helped create, challenge, or represent.

At the conclusion of the workshop, we agreed that the museums represented different purposes: some asserted heritage or a feeling of rootedness to the land and country, while others focused on the projection of identity to the global and regional stage. Still others focused on creating future citizens.

This workshop helped us move the conversation about museums beyond discussions of sensationalism or the spectacular, towards concrete ways that these museums contribute to the creation of heritage and national identities.



### Workshop directors' profiles

#### Dr. Mariam Ibrahim al-Mulla

Dr. Mariam Ibrahim al-Mulla is an art historian, and holds an M.A. in Art History and a Ph.D. in Museum Philosophy. She is a curator at Qatar Museums Authority, having held the position of director of Qatar National Museum (1999-2001), curator at the Orientalist Museum (2001-2003), and curator and member of the Project Group for the Costume and Textile Museum (2003-2005). She has organised and participated in various Qatari cultural exhibitions, locally and overseas. She has presented on heritage, culture and museums, and writes articles for newspapers, journals and books on Qatari culture and heritage. Her published work includes contributions to "Reimagining Museums: Practice in the Arabian Peninsula," and the forthcoming "Museums and the Material World: Collecting the Arabian Peninsula," both published by MuseumsEtc.

#### Dr. Pamela Erskine-Loftus

Dr. Pamela Erskine-Loftus has worked in museums for over 15 years and has held senior museum positions including as a curator with Qatar Museums Authority, founding Head of Interpretation and Education at Sharjah Museums Department, UAE, and at the Museum of Modern Art in New York as Manager of the Department of Education. Pamela holds a Ph.D. in Museology in the Arabian Peninsula

(ICCHS, University of Newcastle), and a Master's in Museum Studies (University of Leicester) with a dissertation with distinction on the effects of the 1991 Gulf War on art museums in Kuwait and Iraq. She is the editor of, and contributor to, "Reimagining Museums: Practice in the Arabian Peninsula" (MuseumsEtc., 2013), and "Museums and the Material World: Collecting the Arabian Peninsula" (MuseumsEtc., spring 2014). In 2011 she created the online crowdsource platform MAPcollective ([www.mapcollective.org](http://www.mapcollective.org)), for sharing resources on museum practice, museology, and museums in the Arabian Peninsula.

### Dr. Victoria Penziner Hightower

Dr. Victoria Penziner Hightower is an Assistant Professor at the University of North Georgia—Dahlgonega. She received her Ph.D. from Florida State University in 2011 and holds two Master's Degrees in History (Florida State University, 2004) and Near Eastern Studies (University of Arizona, 2006). Her research focuses on the pearl trade, history, nationalism, and heritage in the UAE. Recent publications include: "Pearls and the Southern Persian/Arabian Gulf: A Lesson in Sustainability," *Environmental History*, 18, no. 1 (2013): 1-16; "We Were Never Weak in the Old Days": Gender and Pearling in the Southern Gulf Emirates, 1870-1950, *Liwa: Journal of the National Center for Documentation & Research*, 4, no. 8, (2012): 5-17; and "Pearling and Political Power in the Trucial States, 1850-1950: Debt, Taxes, and Politics," *Journal of Arabian Studies*, 3, no. 2 (December 2013).



### Workshop 3 papers

“Bringing it back Home; Redefining Islamic Art in Saudi Arabia King AbdulAziz Center for World Culture”

Manal Alghannam and Idries Trevathan, King Abdulaziz Center for World Culture, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

“Oral History in Museums: the Case of the Arabian Peninsula”

Norah Alkhamis, Independent researcher, United Arab Emirates and Rachel Teskey, Barker Langham, United Kingdom

“One Nation, One Myth and Two Museums: Heritage, Architecture and Culture as Tools for Assembling Identity in Qatar”

Ali Alraouf, MMUP – Qatar, Qatar

“The Context as a Generator of Identity: Four Examples from Bahrain”

Marwan Basmaji, and Kamila Bielinska-Basmaji, Basmaji and Bielinska Architects, Lebanon and Poland

“Riyadh National Museum, Saudi Arabia: a Place where Pride and Identity Meet”

Virginia Cassola, Ecole du Louvre, France

“Binary Conception and Constructed Identity: the ‘Heart of Sharjah’ in Context”

Mona El-Mousfy, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates and Sharmeen Syed, Logue Design and Research, United Arab Emirates

“Locating Qatar on the World Stage: Museums and Foreign Expertise in the Construction of Qatar’s Contemporary Identity”

Karen Exell, UCL Qatar, Qatar

“Building (a) Cultural Capital: Transforming Citizen and Culture in Abu Dhabi”

Elizabeth Harrington, Northwestern University, United States of America

“‘All the Men and Women merely Players’?: The intersection of Cosmopolitanism, Local Identities and Regional Rivalries in the Gulf’s Spectacular New Performing Arts Venues”

Katherine Hennessey, American Institute for Yemeni Studies, Yemen

“National Identity, Performativity, and Myth-Making in Bahrain National Museum”

Hae Won Jeong, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, United Kingdom

“Museums in Context: Built Environment, National Identity, and Emirati History”

Matthew MacLean, NYU, United States of America

“Qatar: Cultivating ‘The Citizen’ of Futuristic Cityscapes”

Marwa Maziad, University of Washington, United States of America

“Destination UNITY!: the Nation-Building Narrative in the New Qatar National Museum”

Jocelyn Sage Mitchell, Northwestern University in Qatar, Qatar

“Foreign Archaeologists Building Local Identities?”

Andrew Petersen, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, United Kingdom

“The Heritagization of Traditional Music in the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.): Cultural Policy and National Identity Construction (1971-2011)”

Maho Sebiane, Université Paris Nanterre la Defense, France

“Acquiring a National Historical Self: the State of Qatar and the National Archives of India”

Maheep Singh, India Arab Cultural Centre, National Islamic University, India

# Workshop Summaries

## Workshop 4: The Future of Yemen



**Dr. Noel Brehony**  
British Yemeni Society and London Middle East Institute at SOAS, United Kingdom



**Dr. Saud AlSarhan**  
King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

This workshop took account of the changing political situation in Yemen by focussing on the political, economic and social issues that its governments must tackle over the next few years. Stephen Day examined the current proposals for a federal Yemen and concluded that these should be revised to take into account the geographical distribution of population and resources as well as the aspirations of local populations. Amira Augustin examined how the rush to unity in 1990 and the policies of the regime after the war of 1994 have led southerners to feel marginalized, contributing to the re-emergence of South Yemeni nationalism. Research by Iain Walker into the strong sense of identity among migrants from Hadhramaut in Saudi Arabia shows that it is contributing to a feeling of the distinctiveness of Hadhramis in Yemen that may affect their attitude to any proposed federal system. Adam Seitz analyzed the respective impact of local and external actors (regional and international) in shaping Yemeni conflict in the last decades. The importance of Saudi-Yemeni relations was discussed by Fadhl Almaghafi from the Yemeni Ministry of Foreign Affairs who showed that there can be sharp differences in perception of events in Yemen and Saudi Arabia, which influence attitudes and policies. Two papers examined how the role of women in Yemen has been strengthened by the events of 2011 and the National Dialogue Conference. Ewa Strzelecka explored gender dynamics since 2011 and Joana Cook the participation of women in the security sector. Ibrahim al-Adoofi, a former Yemen ambassador to the UN, reviewed the history and current status of human rights legislation and reform.

Professor Charles Schmitz looked at different aspects of the economy against a background of declining oil and gas revenues, high population growth (attributed by Sofiane Boudhiba in his paper to the young age of marriage), falling opportunities for migration, and depleting aquifers. Yemen's real needs should be reassessed by donors with a stronger focus on making the current labor force more productive. Peter



Salisbury assessed that reform will remain difficult unless the still- powerful networks inherited from the previous regime are weakened and effective anti-corruption measures enacted. In contrast, Stephen Steinbeiser discussed how Yemen's cultural heritage could be used as a major resource, citing examples from Yemen and elsewhere. Agriculture will remain central to the well-being of the majority of Yemenis who still live in rural areas and depend on the land. The policies (led by the international community) of focussing on irrigated agriculture are being re-evaluated as groundwater starts to run out and climate change becomes an issue. Helen Lackner, Professor Martha Mundy and Frederic Pelat made powerful arguments for a switch to investment in rain-fed agriculture. The strategy for food production will have to be rebuilt by local groups (women will play a major role) with government support. A final paper by James Firebrace showed how Taizz – Yemen's second city – which could be the first to run out of water in the years ahead – is planning to pre-empt the problem through a range of schemes with desalination at the center. The much bigger city of Sanaa will soon need to follow the example of Taizz.



## Workshop directors' profiles

### Dr. Noel Brehony

Dr. Noel Brehony, after completing a Ph.D. on Libya, spent two years on post-doctoral research on the West Bank before joining the Foreign and Commonwealth Office where he worked mainly on the Middle East with postings to Kuwait, Yemen, Jordan and Egypt. He was then Director of Middle East Affairs at Rolls-Royce plc and is now Chairman of Menas Associates ([www.menas.co.uk](http://www.menas.co.uk)). In addition he has held the following positions: Chairman, Middle East Association 1996-97; President, British Society of Middle East Studies 2000-2006; Chairman, Council for British Research in the Levant 2002-2008; Chairman, British Yemeni Society (2010 to present). He is on the committee of the British Foundation for the Study of Arabia, a trustee of the Altajir Trust, and a member of the Advisory Board of the London Middle East Institute at SOAS. His book "Yemen Divided" was published by I.B. Tauris London in 2013. He was the co-convenor of the conference "Yemen: Challenges for the Future" held on January 11-12, 2013 at SOAS. He also contributed to the book "Why Yemen Matters: a Society in Transition" to be published by Saqi in 2014.

**Dr. Saud Saleh AlSarhan**

Dr. Saud Saleh AlSarhan has been Head of Research and Head of Contemporary Political Thought Unit at the King Faisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies since 2013. He is Visiting Research Fellow of Legitimate and Illegitimate Violence in Islamic Thought Project, at Exeter University, and Honorary Research Fellow, the College of Social Science and International Studies, Exeter University. He holds a Ph.D. in Arab and Islamic Studies from Exeter. He has contributed books and articles in English and Arabic to scholarly journals including: "The Huthis and al-Qaida in Yemen: A Comparative Analysis on Justification for Violence against the State"; "The Struggle for Authority: The Jihadi-Salafism's Shaykhs in Saudi Arabia" and "The Neo-Reformists: A New Democratic Islamic Discourse."

**Workshop 4 papers****"Human Rights Mechanism Involvement in Yemen from 2011-2014"**

Ibrahim Al-Adoofi, Switzerland

**"The Need for a Coherent Regional Order is Vital"**

Fadhl Almaghafi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Yemen

**"The End of Unity as the Result of Peripheralization of Yemen's South?"**

Anne-Linda Amira Augustin, Center for Near and Middle East Studies, Philipps-University Marburg, Germany

**"After the Arab Spring: the roles of Women in Yemen's National Security and Why Now is the Time to Pay Attention"**

Cook, Joana , King's College London, United Kingdom

**"Federal Yemen: the History of an Idea and Its Current Development"**

Stephen Day, Rollins College, United States of America

**"Yemen Urban Water: Extreme Challenges, Practical Solutions – the Case of Taiz"**

James Firebrace, James Firebrace Associates, United Kingdom



**"Climate Change and its Implications for People's Security and Livelihoods in Yemen"**

Helen Lackner, independent, United Kingdom

**"The Political Economy of Agriculture and Agricultural Policy in Yemen"**

Frederic Pelat, Graduate Institute Switzerland and Martha Mundy, LSE and AUB, United Kingdom

**"Corruption in Yemen: a Barrier to Reform"**

Peter Salisbury, independent analyst, Yemen

**"Yemen's Economy in Context"**

Charles Schmitz, Towson University, United States of America

**"Drivers of Balanced (In)stability and Internal War in Yemen"**

Adam C Seitz, Middle East Studies at the Marine Corps University, United States of America



“A Future for Yemen’s Past: Cultural Heritage as Economic Resource”

Stephen Steinbeiser, American Institute for Yemeni Studies, Yemen

“A Political Culture of Feminist Resistance: Exploring Women’s Agency and Gender Dynamics in Yemen’s Uprising (2011-2014)”

Ewa Strzelecka, University of Granada, Spain

“The Performance of Hadrami Identities in Saudi Arabia”

Iain Walker, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

## Workshop Summaries

### Workshop 5:

#### **Employed, yet Underemployed and Underestimated: Leadership, Ownership, and Work Motivation in the Gulf**



The workshop aimed to reach a more balanced and deeper understanding of the supposed low work motivation or the so-called “rentier mentality” of GCC nationals and their relationship with expatriate workers. The 15 papers presented combined academic and practical approaches and balanced qualitative and quantitative analysis.

In the first session, Vidya Diwakar, Sumaya Ahmed and Marike Bontenball examined the role of gender in work motivation and career aspirations across the GCC. Motivation varies by gender, with female motivation being generally higher than male motivation, at least in the two countries analyzed, UAE and Oman. The most important motivator, “growth”, however, was common to both genders implying that this should be a focal point for GCC companies to address. The gender differences in work motivation lead to minor differences in GCC employment patterns but the preference for public sector jobs also remains valid for women, especially once they get married. The issue of different work cultures was raised by Makio Yamada who presented the Japanese concept of the “Monozukuri” which promotes “making things” and encourages self-improvement and asked whether this could be transplanted in the Saudi workplace. Such practices can encourage motivation and entrepreneurship which are key ingredients for establishing a knowledge economy and transitioning from a carbon-based economic structure as a paper by Fatima Mohannadi on Qatar illustrated. The issue of how to deal with local and international business ethics was analyzed by David Cowan in terms of adopting best practices as global corporate citizens. The discussions brought up the issue of Islamic business ethics and raised the question whether ethics can be “transplanted” or need to grow from within a society.



The second day focused on youth and on entrepreneurship. Surveys of students' perceptions of Emiratization conducted by Lorraine Charles showed diverging viewpoints on and even a lack of full understanding of what Emiratization aims at. Her research also revealed that nationals tend to stick to the "social contract" between rulers and ruled as a majority of respondents still prefer public sector jobs. Joachim Kolb gave an overview of current incentives for Emiratis to become entrepreneurs and highlighted organizational details but also a preference for security as reasons why those incentives often fail. Many start-ups are given up after a short time and the impact of the various governmental entrepreneurship programs are questionable as long as the quasi guarantee for public sector jobs remains. Similarly, Jessie Moritz looked into the often seemingly small but nevertheless serious obstacles to entrepreneurialism from the perspective of rentier state theory in Oman, Bahrain and Qatar. The other side of rentier mentality became clear in a paper by Mark Thompson on unmet career expectations students at the King Fahd University in Saudi Arabia. Well-educated young Saudis often feel underrated or even bored of their given tasks at the workplace and miss opportunities to make a positive contribution. Discouraged employees can be a problem as big as unemployment and how to enhance youth motivation and employability was at the centre of another empirical paper on how to address those problems in the case of Bahrain. (Radhika Punshi, Cameron Mirza). Replicating Hofstede's work on workplace culture for the UAE and Saudi Arabia, Adel Hamaiza found that companies still suffer from a high degree of power distance between employees and superiors as well as uncertainty avoidance



among the employees. However, compared to the initial study, the two phenomena had decreased for UAE but not for Saudi Arabia.

On day three, David Jones presented a large survey on employee engagement, productivity, and key drivers for both GCC nationals and expatriates. Among the 29,000 respondents, GCC nationals in their home countries were found to be significantly less engaged in their work than their expatriate counterparts and the younger generation of nationals was significantly less engaged than the older generation. Furthermore, the level of employee engagement was higher in the private sector than in the public sector despite lower benefits in the private sector. Shedding light on one particular migrant community, Jasim Husain discussed the phenomenon of Filipino workers in the GCC who play a crucial role due to their positive work ethic as well as their spending patterns in the GCC countries. In the last presentation, Tanya Cariina HSU addressed Saudi communication styles that are often rooted in pre-Islamic tribal habits. The typical Saudi style of communication often avoids clear references to problems or mistakes which is a potential obstacle to effectively addressing the pressing foreign and domestic labor concerns in the Kingdom today. Although everything in Saudi Arabia seems to be marked by Islam, it is important to note that many economically relevant habits actually go back to tribal customs and even contradict Islamic principles.

## Workshop directors' profiles

### Dr. Mohamed A. Ramady

Dr. Mohamed A. Ramady is currently a Visiting Associate Professor, Finance and Economics, at King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. He specializes on regional geo-political risk assessment and the Saudi economy, energy, as well as money and banking, labour policies of the Gulf, globalization and WTO. He has authored "The Saudi Arabian Economy: Policies, Achievements and Challenges," Second Edition, 2010, published by Springer, and is the Editor of the "GCC Economies: Stepping up to Future Challenges" (Springer 2012). His forthcoming book on "Economic, Political and Financial Country Risk: An Analysis of the GCC Countries" is to be published by Springer.

Dr. Ramady has held senior level positions in banking, finance and investment, and was Project Manager to establish the guidelines for Saudi Arabia's WTO Centre for the Saudi Chambers of Commerce. He was also a Vice President with Citibank and was posted in Europe and the Middle East and seconded to the Saudi American Bank. He has held senior executive positions with Chase Manhattan, First City Texas Bank, Qatar National Bank, and Qatar International Islamic Bank. He obtained his B.A. and Ph.D. in Economics at the University of Leicester, UK, and a Master's Degree in Economic Development, at the University of Glasgow, UK. He is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Bankers, UK.

### Dr. Annika Kropf

Dr. Annika Kropf holds a PhD in Political Science from the University of Vienna. Her research interests are Lebanon, Syria and the Arab Gulf States with a focus on political economy and sectarian divisions. In her doctoral thesis entitled "Economic Diversification in the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council. An Evaluation and Systematic Comparison" she also focused on quantitative and qualitative research methodology. Currently, she holds a postdoctoral position at the Department for Oriental Languages and Islamic Studies at the University of Erlangen-Nuernberg and is Director of Research at FARIS Strategic Political Management, an international consultancy firm advising on projects related to the Middle East.

## Workshop 5 papers

“Equality and Inequality going Hand in Hand: Economic Development of Oman and the Women of the Nation”

Sumaiyah Ahmed, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

“Transition from Carbon based to Knowledge based Economy in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): Case of Qatar”

Fatima Al Mohannadi, University of Salford, United Kingdom and Mohammed Arif, College International, United Kingdom

“Meeting Career Expectations? The Perception of Female Students towards Employment in Oman’s Segmented Labour Market”

Marika Bontenbal, German University of Technology in Oman, Sultanate of Oman

“The Perception of Young Emiratis on the Emiratisation Policy of the UAE Government”

Lorraine Charles, Khalifa University, United Arab Emirates

“Setting the Agenda for Global Dialogue: a Theoretical and Practical Approach to Business Ethics in Saudi Arabia”

David Cowan, Boston College, United States of America

“Where are the women? Examining Gender Differences in Work Motivation across the GCC”

Vidya Diwakar, Delma Institute, United Arab Emirates

“Cross-National Heterogeneity of Hofstede’s ‘Arab Countries’ ”

Adel Hamaizia, St. Antony’s College, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

Recalibrating Saudi Communication Styles to Address Foreign and Domestic Labour Concerns

Tanya Cariina Hsu, Faris SPM and University of Exeter, United Kingdom

“The phenomenon of Filipino workers in the GCC”

Jasim Husain, retired (ex-Univ of Bahrain), Kingdom of Bahrain



“Employee Engagement and Productivity in the Arab World and Key Drivers for GCC Nationals and Expatriates: a Longitudinal Study 2010 – 2012”

Jones, David, The Talent Enterprise, United Arab Emirates

“The Two Universes of Entrepreneurship in the UAE: an Answer to the Gulf Employment Conundrum”

Joachim Kolb, J.K. Consulting FZE, United Arab Emirates

“Rents, SMEs, and the Structural Obstacles to Entrepreneurialism in Oman, Bahrain and Qatar”

Jessie Moritz, Australian National University, Australia

“A Strengths-Based Approach to Enhancing Youth Motivation and Employability: Research and Practice from the GCC, with a Focus on Bahrain”

Radhika Punshi, The Talent Enterprise, United Arab Emirates, Cameron Mirza, Higher Education Council, Kingdom of Bahrain and Gauri Gupta, The Talent Enterprise, United Arab Emirates

“Self-Motivation, Career Aspirations and Work Responsibilities”

Mark C. Thompson, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

“Saudi Manufacturing: can ‘Monozukuri’ take Root in the Kingdom?”

Makio Yamada, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

# Workshop Summaries

## Workshop 6: Green Economy in the Gulf Region



The green economy, a socially-inclusive economy that is founded on environmental sustainability, has risen to prominence on the international development agenda as a result of the global economic crisis of the late 2000s. First promoted as an economic recovery strategy by UN and other international agencies, the concept of the green economy has entered rapidly into the economic development strategies of numerous states. Furthermore, a number of related tools and policies are being applied in most countries, including the Gulf. The green economy, as a tool to achieve sustainable development, essentially recognizes that a sustainable path for humanity requires an alignment of economic development with the goals of social equity and environmental and human well-being.

Unlike in any other region of the world, the Gulf is currently struggling with a number of environmental and social challenges brought about by the rapid, unsustainable growth over the past decade. This workshop was a pioneering effort in examining existing sustainable development problems and challenges of the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries through the lens of the green economy. The idea for the workshop rose from the realization that a number of tools and policies relevant for a green economy transition, such as renewable energy policies and support mechanisms, energy efficiency programs and standards, sustainable agriculture projects, and deployment of water-saving technologies, among many others, are already being applied and tested by the GCC states. However, at the same time, an overall vision of how a green economy could look like in the GCC is missing, given the region's deep dependence on hydrocarbon resources.

The 13 papers presented during the three-day workshop, authored by academics and practitioners from the Gulf, the Middle East, Europe, the Americas and Asia, covered sectors of the green economy ranging from energy and water to green buildings and urban transport. Cross-cutting aspects examined



included labor and employment, international law, and global South-South cooperation. The workshop also heard presentations on resource valuation and a case study on renewable energy in a GCC country, and concluded with a roundtable discussion.

On the first day, rich and lively discussions on the concepts of the green economy and green growth, the social dimension of the green economy, and the issue of price subsidies accompanied innovative and insightful presentations on pricing of natural resources, promotion of energy efficiency, and barriers to greening the energy sector in the Gulf. The afternoon session focused on technological and behavioral aspects of water and its management in the GCC, and the day concluded with a detailed presentation on an award-winning green building in Jordan and related lessons for the Gulf.

The second day began with informative presentations on the political economy of energy price reform in the GCC and an examination of lessons from the Spanish experience with solar feed-in tariffs for Bahrain. Two papers examining broad economic, technological and political aspects of a green economy transition in Saudi Arabia and Qatar were followed in the afternoon by a critical look at the dangers of the “commodification” of nature in the area of intellectual property rights in relation to agrodiversity, with a case study from the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Grounded in the sociocultural realities of the Gulf, a presentation on urban transport examined how a green transport sector in Oman and the UAE could look like. Finally, the day concluded with an overview, drawing from global experience and region-specific knowledge, on the prospects for green jobs in the Gulf.



On the last day, participants heard presentations on the potential for South-South cooperation to support the emergence of a green economy in the Gulf and lessons for the GCC from other resource-rich countries in greening their economies. Besides, a case study on renewable energy projects and plans in Oman was presented. The workshop concluded with a roundtable discussion on overarching issues that had emerged from the deliberations, such as key questions and themes, with an eye on future publications.

### Workshop directors' profiles

#### Dr. Mari Luomi

Dr. Mari Luomi holds a Ph.D. in Middle East Politics from Durham University. She specialises in the environmental and natural resource politics of the Gulf, with a particular focus on climate change, as well as the international politics of climate change. In the past, she has worked as researcher for the Finnish Institute of International Affairs, post-doctoral fellow for the Center for International and Regional Studies of Georgetown University in Qatar, and research associate for the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar. Dr Luomi has also worked as senior researcher and advisor for the

State of Qatar, supporting the Qatari Presidency of the 2012 UN Climate Change Conference and as an advisor to the Qatar National Food Security Programme. Currently, she is research associate at the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies and writer for the International Institute for Sustainable Development Reporting Services (Earth Negotiations Bulletin). Dr Luomi's publications range from academic books and peer-reviewed articles to reports, essays, and policy briefs. Her book "The Gulf Monarchies and Climate Change: Abu Dhabi and Qatar in an Era of Natural Unsustainability" (London: Hurst), based on her Ph.D. thesis, came out in 2012, and her articles have appeared in Middle East Policy and Journal of Arabian Studies.

#### Dr. Mohamed Abdel Raouf

Dr. Mohamed Abdel Raouf is Research Fellow, Environment Research Programme at the Gulf Research Center. He has a doctorate in environmental sciences (environmental economics) from Ain Shams University in Egypt and has participated in advanced courses in environmental management at Augsburg University, Germany. He has been a lecturer of Environmental Accounting and Economics, has worked on several sustainable development plans and been a consultant for the Egyptian Ministry of Industry, Red Sea Sustainable Tourism Initiative in Egypt, DANIDA and Federation of Egyptian Industries for the Clean Production Seed Project, the National Environmental Action Plan of Egypt, Egypt's CDM Strategy, the Socio-Economic Study of Al-Luhaia Fishing Port project in Yemen, the Badr Petroleum co-budgeting team and the Bapetco-Shell Egypt Sustainable Development Team. In addition, he was also a part of the project team which prepared the Green Gulf Report (2006). He authored three books: Environment in the Age of Revolution, Dar El-Maaref, August 2013, Cairo (in Arabic); Green Policy to balance energy and environment needs- the Case of UAE, The Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR), May 2013, Abu Dhabi (in Arabic); Economic Instruments as an Environmental Policy Tool: The Case of GCC Countries, Gulf Research Center, Dubai, November 2007 (in English and Arabic) March 2008.

## Workshop 6 papers

### “Barriers to Greening the Energy Sector in the GCC”

Ibrahim Abdel Gelil, Arabian Gulf University, Kingdom of Bahrain and Egypt

### “Sustainable Green Buildings: Kamaliyya Residence”

Ayoub Abu Dayyeh, AD Engineering, Kingdom of Jordan

### “Green Challenges in the Water Sector of the GCC Countries”

Mushtaque Ahmed, Salem Al-Jabri and B.S. Choudri, Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman

### “Mapping Public Water Consumption Patterns as Indicator of Green Economy Performance in Abu Dhabi”

Naeema Al Hosani, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates and Aliyu Salisu Barau, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia

### “Promoting Effective Energy Efficiency Program in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Challenges and Opportunities”

Bandar Alhoweish and Chingiz Orujov, Islamic Development Bank, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

### “Greening Urban Transport in the GCC Countries: A Review of Technological, Social and Governance Issues”

Arnd Bätzner, University of St. Gallen, Switzerland

### “How Can Bahrain Learn from the Recent Spanish Green Economy Reforms?”

Ghada Ahmed Ghuloom Abdulla Ismaeel, Bahrain Center for Strategic, International and Energy Studies, Kingdom of Bahrain

### “Agricultural Sustainability, Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Rights: Post-Rio+20 Analysis”

Nihaya Khalaf, Bangor University Law School, United Kingdom

### “South-South Cooperation for a Green Economy: the Role of the Gulf as a Global Partner for Sustainable Development”

Kishan Khoday, UNDP, Egypt and Leisa Perch, UNDP/ Rio+ Centre, United States of America



**“Political Economy of Energy Pricing Reform in the GCC”**

Tom Moerenhout, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Switzerland

**“Labor, Environmental Change and the Green Economy - Jobs, Skills, Standards and Policy”**

Amit Pandya and Kristin Sparding, International Labor Affairs bureau, United States Department of Labor, United States of America

**“Transition to a Low Carbon Society – Case study of Qatar”**

Sayeed Mohammed, Qatar Foundation, Qatar

**“Challenges and Issues of Sustainable Development Policies”**

Seck Tan, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore, Singapore  
Oral Presentations

**“Renewable energy in Oman”**

Salim Al-Hatrushi, Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman

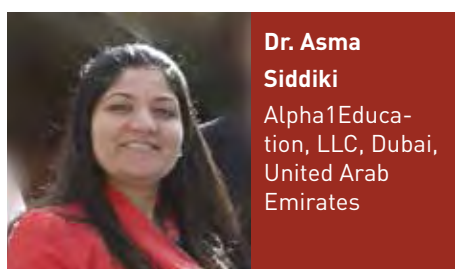
**“Valuing Vital Resources Project ”**

Glada Lahn, Chatham House, United Kingdom

## Workshop Summaries

### Workshop 7:

#### Enhancing the Learning Ecosystem in the GCC: Learning Outside the Classroom (LOtC)



It is commonly acknowledged nowadays that the traditional classroom setting is facing challenges from the modern 21st century learner who is no longer the same learner as 20 or 30 years ago. The Z-generation, as they are currently referred to, who seem to be born with gadgets in their hands, seek more independence especially in the way they learn. Indeed, informal learning or LOtC, using the terminology of the workshop, is their platform where they can be more responsible for their own learning.

The LOtC workshop was tackled from a number of different perspectives by the participants through their presentations that made it clear that learning happens not only in the classroom but also every minute and with every experience outside the classroom, and hence, there needs to be more attention paid to these new forms of learning because it is very likely they could be the main forms of learning for the generations to come. Forms like experiential learning, use of mobile technology for learning, learning by MOOCS (Massive Open Online Courses), blended learning, cascade learning (one generation of students teaches the younger one), community service, internships, and learning by changing the setting and location like visiting libraries and museums, even restaurants and hotels, were discussed in the papers presented. All these ideas were presented as different models of learning outside the classroom. Varied as the presentations were, the presenters concluded that all forms of learning outside the classroom always receive more positive feedback from the students than the usual traditional classroom setting as the learners take responsibility for their own learning, and this results in a better and more enjoyable learning experience.



The workshop listed many recommendations for consideration including the following:

- There is a need for education policies in the GCC encouraging integrated experiential learning from K-12 and tertiary level education.
- There is a need for change and exchange in our educational programs.
- There should be a council or body for initiating and devising policies that will help LOtC.
- Accreditation bodies should recognize LOtC.
- A large number of industries should be invited to join the effort of including LOtC in education.
- The efforts taken in this workshop should continue in future GRM meetings.

Moving forward, what can be done immediately? Here are some of the suggestions made:

- Integrate MOOCS in classrooms.
- Work on offering more courses in summer with a special focus on women in business.
- Incorporate programs like “1001 Inventions of the Golden Ages of Islam” in classrooms.
- Work on presenting the idea to colleagues to make use of the notion in their classrooms.
- Activate Service Learning.
- Integrate ideas of LOtC in the design of new program.s
- Establish joint projects with other universities who could be partners. This should result in novice teaching models.
- As Experiential Learning is booming in Business, there should be more conferences and networking to share compelling cases from the region and to increase the effectiveness of LOtC.

- Ideas should be shared with stakeholders and decision makers.
- Identify at least three (or any other figure) excellent hotels and/or restaurants and invite them to incorporate the idea of LOtC.
- Connecting to people interested in the same concept is important.
- Use social media, e.g., ASK, Facebook, and CORA, to share the idea of LOtC.
- Connect English and Arabic students to learn from each other.
- There should be a quest for new models of learning that integrate LOtC.
- Reaching out is important, taking ideas from the market must be encouraged.
- Telecommunication companies should be invited to participate.
- Replicate tested LOtC models in different universities.

Areas of interest related to LOtC that could be explored in future include:

- Edutainment.
- Assessment of LOtC.
- Teaching English/languages in relation to LOtC.
- Partnering with schools for capacity building.
- Activating the role of museums for LOtC (museums are very important).
- Activating the role of other places like libraries, farms, shops, hotels and restaurants to offer opportunities for LOtC.

## Workshop directors' profiles

### Dr. Asma Siddiki

Dr. Asma Siddiki is an education management consultant and has been involved in the education and higher education sectors through working in the Middle East and Europe for the past 20 years. She is also the Chief Executive of Alpha1Education, LLC (which organises the summer program Heritage Summers at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for secondary school students, and other project and community-based learning programs). Dr. Siddiki most notably held leadership roles at universities in their early stages of development in the GCC focusing extensively on student services and co-curricular learning, institutional effectiveness, organisational development, and global institutional partnerships. More recently, she served as Director for the Global Higher Education practice of Huron Consulting Group in its Dubai office. She has also been involved in cross-cultural dialogue and relations



between the West and Middle East, both officially and in a personal capacity. She is on the Committee of the Saudi-British Society. Dr. Siddiki received her doctoral degree from the University of Oxford's Department of Experimental Psychology in Cognitive Development (2002). Earlier, she gained a Master of Studies from the Centre for Linguistics and Comparative Philology, University of Oxford (1998). Her alma mater is the King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (B.A., 1995). Dr. Siddiki is a Saudi Arabian citizen and is based in Jeddah and Dubai.

#### Dr. Rania Ibrahim

Dr. Rania Ibrahim is the Dean for Student Affairs at Effat University, overseeing student enrollment; scholarships and financial aid; student life; and centers of independent learning and communication and rhetoric, career development alumnae services; and counseling. Dr. Ibrahim holds a Ph.D. in linguistics; MATEFL in EFL testing; Diploma in Applied Linguistics; B.A. in English Language and Literature. She received her graduate degrees from Reading University, UK and Alexandria University, Egypt. She has worked at Effat University since 2001 as faculty; Director of Effat Preparatory Program and Testing Center; Director of Enrollment; Student Affairs Vice Dean; and Dean for Student Affairs. In Egypt, she has been working in Alexandria University since 1991 teaching English for Specific Purposes courses for graduate and undergraduate students, and teacher-training courses for secondary and tertiary level teachers. She is currently on leave from her position in Egypt. Her research interests are in the areas of assessment, leadership, and student development.

## Workshop 7 papers

### “Learning outside the Classroom”

Akila Sarirete and Tayeb Brahimi, Effat University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

### “Higher Education-Industry Linkage in Action: a Case Study of Integrated Internship Courses in PNU”

Ebtesam S. Alothman and Mervat Babaier, Princess Norah bint Abdulrahmen University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

### “Introducing Critical pedagogy in ELT as a Way to Expand Learning outside the Classroom: Potentialities and Challenges”

Thariya Al Riyami, Ibra College of Technology, Sultanate of Oman

### “Partnerships between Ministry of Education and Leading Local Companies in Oman: Challenges and Impact on Students Learning outside the Classroom”

Munira Al-Wahaibi, Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman and Asila Al-Maawali, Ibra College of Technology, Sultanate of Oman

### “LotC and learning English in KAU”

Khadijah Bawazeer, King Abdelaziz University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

### “The Case for Enhancing Learning Ecosystems in the GCC by Incorporating Elements from the Hospitality and Retail Sectors”

Catalin Cighi, Cain Hospitality Innovation, United Arab Emirates

### “What are the Roles of E-Learning, MOOCs and Social Networking Tools in LOtC? How do E-Learning, MOOCs and Social Networking Tools Impact LOtC among the Youth in the GCC?”

Aigerim Korzhumbayeva, Institute of Public Policy, Kazakhstan

### “Multi-Stakeholder Framework for Facilitating Access to Mobile-Based Services for Visually Impaired Persons in GCC Countries”

Tanim Laila and Rizwana Yusuf, Institute of Hazrat Mohammad SAW, Bangladesh



“Expanding LOtC in Colleges and Universities through International Partnerships: Lessons Learned from the Tuck Global Consultancy Partnership Model”

Kerry L. Laufer, Tuck Global Consultancy, Dartmouth College, United States of America

“Enhancing Learning through Student Societies at the Tertiary Level: a Case Study in Oman”

Sandhya Rao Mehta, Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman

“Flipping Governance of Technology-Learning Classrooms: Moving beyond the Credit Hour Classroom and Crediting Learning and Teaching outside the Classroom”

Ann Scholl, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates

“How Inspirational Visits to Countries with a Strong Entrepreneurial Ecosystem can Inspire Young GCC Nationals”

Dafne Van Baarle, Netherlands

## Workshop Summaries

### Workshop 8:

#### The GCC States' Foreign and Security Policies after the Arab Spring



The theme of the workshop was the transformation of the GCC states' foreign and security policies after the Arab Spring. The panel emphasized the theoretical dimensions of the Gulf States' foreign and security policies by anchoring them within the theoretical framework of small states' studies. Within this framework, small states were defined as those that have a deficit of power due to their weak ability to mobilize resources, which could be material, relational, or normative. Power was conceived here as both the capacity to modify the conduct of states, while preventing others from affecting its own behavior. In other words, power represents the ability to remain autonomous while influencing others. Due to their lack of resources, small states lack the power to set the agenda, and thus have a limited capacity to influence or modify the conduct of others. They also lack the power to prevent others from affecting their own behavior. Therefore, the aim of the foreign and security policies of small states is to minimize or compensate for this power deficit. Due to their lack of resources and capabilities, small states have to choose between two security policy options. They can favor either influence or autonomy. From this observation, two security strategies are identified. If a small state decides to maximize its influence, it adopts a cooperative strategy, which corresponds to joining an alliance. On the other hand, a small state can choose to protect its autonomy. In this case, it adopts a defensive policy. This security policy option favors sovereignty and is normally associated with the policy of neutrality.

These theoretical considerations were the starting points of the paper presented by eleven scholars from within and outside the Gulf. A similar number of participants took part in this panel. Two broad orientations were identified in the structure of the papers. Some discussed the changing environment and the way it affected the foreign and security policies of the Gulf countries. Thus, there were papers on the transformation of the Gulf security architecture and its impact on the Gulf States; the changing concept of stateness and its impact on security policies; and the evolution of US foreign policy and its



consequences on Gulf security dynamics. These papers provided insightful perspectives on small states' foreign and security policies from the perspective of international relations theories.

Another set of papers was more focused on the consequences of international and regional changes on the Gulf countries' foreign and security policies. These papers fell in the category of foreign policy analysis. Country specific case studies of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) as well as comparative studies between the two were presented. Specific issues regarding the role of wealth, foreign direct investment, sovereign wealth fund or the vision of Gulf leaders were discussed. The latter issue was a common theme of all the papers, namely how to demonstrate the influence of a specific individual on a state's foreign and security policy. The recommendations of the panels were that causal relationship had to be spelt out more clearly by identifying dependent, independent, and intervening variables.

### Workshop directors' profiles

#### Dr. Jean-Marc Rickli

Dr. Jean-Marc Rickli is assistant professor at the Institute for International and Civil Security at Khalifa University in Abu Dhabi. He holds a Ph.D. and an M.Phil in International Relations from Oxford University, UK where he was also a Berrow scholar at Lincoln College. He is the former President of the Geneva University Strategic Studies Group and was program coordinator of the Urban Security program at the



University of Geneva. He is also a former Vice-President of the Oxford University Strategic Studies Group. Dr. Rickli taught and conducted research at several institutions in nine different countries including China and the United States. His research interests are on the use of force in international relations, small states' foreign and security policies, risk analysis and non-traditional security issues such as energy, financial, and cyber security. He has published several book chapters, journal articles in the Cambridge Review of International Affairs, the Oxford Journal on Good Governance, the Encyclopedia of Political Science, as well as a book titled "The Coercive Use of Air Power in the Balkans." His latest articles are on energy security in the Gulf, cyber security as well as on small states' survival and strategy.

#### Dr. Khalid Al Mezaini

Dr. Khalid Al Mezaini is an assistant professor at Qatar University, where he teaches in the Gulf Studies Program, and a visiting research fellow at LSE. Prior to joining Qatar University, he was a research fellow at London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). In addition, he taught International Relations and Middle East politics at three different universities in the UK: Cambridge, Edinburgh and Exeter. Al Mezaini received his Ph.D. in 2009 from the University of Exeter. His doctoral thesis focused on the role of foreign aid in UAE foreign policy. His teaching interests also include Political Economy of the Gulf, International Relations of the Gulf and Comparative Politics. Last year he published a book on UAE foreign policy titled *The UAE and Foreign Policy: Foreign Aid, Identities and Interests* (London: Routledge 2012).

## Workshop 8 papers

“The GCC in Kurdish Politics: a Future Based on the Present”

Marianna Charountaki, United Kingdom

“The Arab Spring: the Changing Dynamics of Alliance Policies in the Gulf”

Victor Gervais, Institute of Civil and International Security, Khalifa University, United Arab Emirates

“The Obama Years and Beyond: United States Foreign Policy Shifts and Gulf State Responses”

David Goldfischer, Korbel School of International Studies, United States of America

“Interregional influences of small states: Qatar”

Isabel Knoerrich, independant researcher, Germany

“The Gulf Arab Countries’ Foreign and Security Policy post-Arab Spring: towards Greater Regional Independence of the Middle East?”

Valentina Kostadinova, Department of Economics and International Studies, University of Buckingham, United Kingdom

“Gulf Security Policy after the Arab Spring – Considering Changing Security Dynamics”

Andreas Krieg, King’s College London, United Kingdom

“The Origins of and Influences on Qatari Foreign Policy”

David Roberts, King’s College London, United Kingdom

“The New Decade: Foreign Policy in the UAE 2004-2014”

Leah Sherwood, Khalifa University, United Arab Emirates

“Evolving Foreign and Security Policies: a Comparative Study of Qatar and the UAE”

Emma Soubrier, Auvergne University & Strategic Research Institute, France



“Small State Parallels in Responding to Power Preponderance: Gulf States and Saudi Arabia”  
Karyn Wang, Johns Hopkins University, United States of America

“GCC States Strategic Outreach in North Africa: the Role of Foreign Aid”  
Lisa Watanabe, Center for Security Studies, ETHZ, Switzerland

“Weak States, Strong States, Big States, Small States. Conceptualizing “Stateness” in the Foreign Policy of the UAE”  
Karen E. Young, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates



**Gulf Research Centre Cambridge**

**K n o w l e d g e   f o r   A l l**

## **6<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL GULF RESEARCH MEETING**

24-27 August 2015  
University of Cambridge  
United Kingdom



The Gulf Research Meeting The Gulf Research Meeting

## **GRM 2015**

The Gulf Research Centre Cambridge will hold its 6th Annual Gulf Research Meeting (GRM) at the University of Cambridge, from 24 - 27 August 2015.

The objective of the Gulf Research Meeting is to provide an academic environment to foster Gulf studies and to encourage scholarly and academic exchange among those researching or interested in developments taking place that are defining the Gulf region and its constituent societies.

### **Inquiries:**

[grm2015@gulfresearchmeeting.net](mailto:grm2015@gulfresearchmeeting.net)

[www.gulfresearchmeeting.net](http://www.gulfresearchmeeting.net)

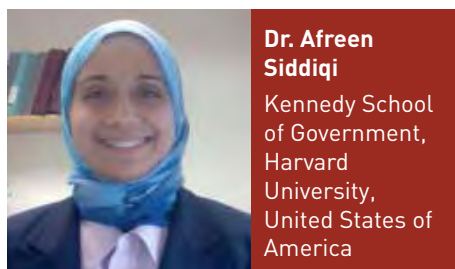
## **GRM 2015 WORKSHOPS**

- Egypt and the GCC: Renewing an Alliance amidst Shifting Policy Pressure
- Building an Institutional Process of Socio-Politics in the Gulf
- The Gulf Cooperation Council and the BRICS
- The Role of Legislation, Policies and Practices in Irregular Migration to the Gulf
- Intellectual Property in the New Era in the GCC States: Enforcement and Opportunity
- Transnational Knowledge Relations and Research Mobility for Building Knowledge-Based Societies and Economies in the Gulf
- Higher Education in the GCC: Linkages and Independence
- The Arms Trade, Military Services and the Security Market in the Gulf: Trends and Implications
- Economic Diversification: Challenges and Opportunities in the GCC
- The Future of Yemen's Unity
- Iran-GCC Energy Cooperation

## Workshop Summaries

### Workshop 9:

#### **Science & Technology Education, Research and Innovation in GCC Countries (Sponsored by Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences)**



The workshop on “Science & Technology Education, Research, and Innovation in GCC Countries” sought to provide a forum for discussing how scientific and technological education, research, and innovation can be strengthened in the GCC countries. The goal of the workshop was to review the existing status of science and technology education and research, identify emerging challenges and opportunities, and investigate how both policy and private enterprise may be leveraged for seeding and sustaining effective initiatives.

The participants from the GCC states came from different educational and research institutions including King Saud University, King Fahad University of Petroleum and Minerals, Gulf University of Science and Technology, INSEAD in UAE, Qatar University, Weill-Cornell Medical College in Qatar, George Washington University in Qatar, Hamad Medical Corporation, Kuwait Institute of Scientific Research, National Environment Agency of Singapore, and Washington State University.

The first day of the two-day workshop focused on research and innovation, while the second day focused on educational and institutional partnerships and new pedagogical approaches. The introductory presentations provided an overview of the state of research and scientific collaborations in the GCC countries, followed by a set of papers that explored the challenges and opportunities (as outlined through national development plans) for strengthening STI in specific countries. A number of speakers presented their experiences in establishing new university research programs and industrial technology parks. Others evaluated the impact of strengthening intellectual property rights and setting up free trade zones in attracting foreign investment and foreign R&D centers that can help seed local research and innovation. Education, research, and industry partnerships were discussed in a series of presentations on the Dhahran Techno Valley (affiliated with the King Fahad University of Petroleum and Minerals), Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar, and the academic and health system partnership recently established in Qatar.



Overall, there was a broad range of discussion and presentations explored the role and impact of international partnerships and delineated the lessons learnt in establishing new research programs and technology parks besides focusing on opportunities for increasing the role and participation of women in science in the region, and innovative pedagogical approaches for science and technology education in regional institutions.

A key issue that was highlighted by several participants was the need for strengthening collaborations within the GCC. While there are a number of strong international partnerships between institutions in the GCC and institutions in the US, the UK, and other countries, the linkages between institutions across the GCC remain weak or absent. It was suggested that the GCC could establish a research fund for fostering research and education collaboration between the member states. Researchers and educators from the region would be allowed to compete for funding for proposals that would require at least two or more collaborators from two or more GCC states in each project. Several successful models exist in other regions around the globe, such as in the European Union, that seek to foster and encourage cross-national scientific and technical collaborations.

Following from the proceedings, workshop directors are planning to work on an edited volume that will include selected papers submitted for this workshop along with a few invited papers. The book will focus on the challenges and opportunities for strengthening science, technology, and innovation in the GCC through stronger regional institutional linkages and research collaborations.



### Workshop directors' profiles

#### Dr. Afreen Siddiqi

Dr. Afreen Siddiqi is a Visiting Scholar with the Science, Technology, and Public Policy Program at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs in the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. She is also a Research Scientist in the Engineering Systems Division at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Siddiqi received her Ph.D. in Aerospace systems, a Master's degree in Aeronautics and Astronautics, and a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering, all from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Her work is at the intersection of technology, management, and policy. Her research is centred on natural resources planning and education & human capacity building in transitioning economies.

Dr. Siddiqi's current research is on the technical and policy dimensions of global change driven by emerging challenges of education, research, and innovation capacity and issues of natural resource management for water, energy, and food security. She has been studying national systems of education, research, and innovation in Kuwait, UAE, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia. Additionally, she is currently engaged in quantitative modeling and analysis of water sector planning in Jordan, hydropower development and agricultural production in Pakistan, and investigation of the water, energy, food nexus in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

Her past work has focused on modeling and analysis of system architecture, performance, management, and logistics of a wide range of complex socio-technical systems that include space exploration and urban infrastructure. She has authored over 45 publications in leading journals of policy, technology, and engineering. She has also taught at the undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels in the US and Switzerland, and has worked with major corporations (Schlumberger, National Instruments, BP, Aurora Flight Systems, Orbital Sciences) and government institutions (Jet Propulsion Lab, Draper Labs, Kennedy Space Center).

#### Dr. Laura Diaz Anadon

Dr. Laura Diaz Anadon is Assistant Professor of Public Policy and Associate Director of the Science, Technology, and Public Policy Program in the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. She is also a member of the board of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. Her research focuses on energy- and environment-oriented technological progress and seeks to: identify and quantify the diverse benefits that derive from policies designed to promote it; map the complex factors – including but not limited to policies – that contribute to it; and create tools for policymakers and analysts to manage the systemic uncertainties that accompany it.

Dr. Anadon also studies the coupling between water and energy systems and its implications and the effectiveness of innovation institutions internationally. Laura is on the advisory board of the project on “Accelerating Energy Innovation” at the International Energy Agency and has worked as a consultant for various organisations (e.g., Climate Strategies on a World Bank project). In addition to her work on systems analysis in energy and technology policy, she has published in chemical engineering and nuclear magnetic resonance journals, carried out process engineering research projects at DuPont and Bayer Pharmaceuticals, collaborated extensively with Johnson Matthey Catalysts, and worked as a financial consultant for banks on credit risk models for financing technology projects. She holds a Ph.D. in Chemical Engineering from the Magnetic Resonance and Catalysis Group at the University of Cambridge (UK), a Master’s in Public Policy from the Harvard Kennedy School, and a Master’s in Chemical Engineering from the University of Manchester (UK). She has also studied and worked on research at the University of Stuttgart (Germany).

## Workshop 9 papers

“Guidelines to Plan the Kuwait Development Plan to Enhance the National Innovation Ecosystem and Knowledge Economy”

Salah AlMazidi, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, Kuwait and Kristian Coates Ulrichsen, Rice University, United States of America

“Creating Global-Ready Graduates? The Impacts of Western-Style Higher Education on Intercultural Effectiveness and Business Communication in the GCC”

Fahed Al-Sumait and Marta Maria Tryzna, Gulf University for Science & Technology, Kuwait

“Analysis of the State of Innovation in GCC Countries: Moving Ahead”

Saad Bakry, King Saud University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Abdulkader Alfantookh, Ministry of Higher Education, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

“Factors Affecting the Educational and Occupational Trajectories of Women in Engineering in Saudi Arabia and Four Comparative National Settings”

Jennifer DeBoer and Ashley Ater Kranov, MIT, United States of America

“The Qatar Academic Health System Partnership”

Edward Hillhouse, Sadaf Lynes, Kristen Mrus, Ibrahim Janahi and Hanan Al Kuwari, Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar

“Building an STI Workforce in the GCC: Key Challenges”

Aruba Khalid, Innovation Policy Initiative, INSEAD, United Arab Emirates

“The Research Program at Weill Cornell Qatar, a Unique International Partnership”

Khaled Machaca and Javaid Sheikh, Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar, Qatar

“Towards Developing National Systems of Innovation in the GCC”

Dwaa Osman, Center for International and Regional Studies, Qatar



**“Qatar as a Gulf-Regional Hub for the Organization and the Implementation of Active Learning in Science at Secondary and University Levels”**

Sheila Qureshi and Katherine Bradley, Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar, Qatar and David Treagust, Daniel Southam, Venkat Vishnumolakala and Mauro Mocerino, Curtin University, Australia

**“Recent Developments in Brazil, India China and UAE Intellectual Property Laws and Investment Policies in WTO Regime: a Comparative Analysis of the Efficiency to Attract Foreign Investment and Biopharma Innovation”**

Rakhi Rashmi, Kings College, United Kingdom

**“Dhahran Techno Valley – Strategic Venue for Knowledge Creation and Commercialized Technologies”** Halim Redhwi and Ian Proctor, Dhahran Techno-Valley Company, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Iyad Alzaharnah and Samir Al-Baiyat, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**“Research Collaboration Networks in the GCC States”**

Afreen Siddiqi and Laura Diaz-Anadon, Harvard University, United States of America

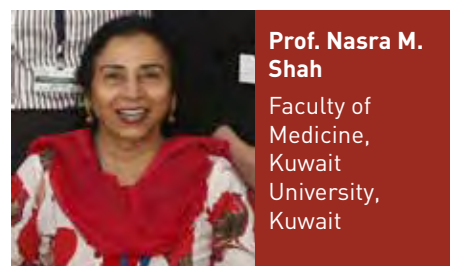
**“Towards a Local STI-Based Intellectual Property Regime in GCC Countries”**

Kristin Wu, National Environment Agency, Singapore

# Workshop Summaries

## Workshop 10:

### Determinants of Future Migration in the Gulf



The overall goal of this workshop was to highlight the social, political, and economic developments in the sending countries as well as the GCC countries that might shape and determine future migration to the Gulf region. We also focused on the policies of the Gulf countries in terms of restricting future inflows, and the development of indigenous human resources, including the efforts to increase the level of women's workforce participation.

Of the papers received, 15 were selected and 13 were presented and discussed at the workshop. In addition to regular participants, two listening participants attended the workshop. Participants included economists, demographers, sociologists, anthropologists, and political scientists resulting in a highly interdisciplinary debate and discussion.

The papers covered a wide array of topics ranging from broad theoretical overviews to specific case studies. Three papers focused on factors that could impact future migration in sending countries, seven focused on factors within the GCC countries, and the rest dealt with topics cutting across the Gulf countries. Within the Gulf, four papers focused on Saudi Arabia, one each on Bahrain, Oman, and Qatar while none focused on Kuwait or the United Arab Emirates.

At the beginning of the workshop, a brief overview of the current status of migration issues in the Gulf was presented by Philippe Fargues and Nasra Shah. It was pointed out that at an international level, policies and sentiments have become generally anti-immigration for the last few years. The Gulf Labor Markets and Migration (GLMM) program, headed by Nasra M. Shah and Phillippe Fargues operates in a global context that has significantly changed in recent years. In countries of destination, immigration has come to be regarded as a problem rather than as a solution and migrants' integration is now



challenged in many places. In countries of origin, governments now pay increasing attention to their émigrés, with policies aimed at integrating them in the national economy (pro-remittances measures), society (cultural policies targeting the diaspora), and polity (external voting). As a result, migration is redefining the nation – traditionally defined as one people, one narrative and one territory –with migrants becoming recognized members of where they come from more than of where they actually live.

Another global trend is the rising number of displaced people. Despite the anti-immigration and restrictive policies in the Gulf, the number of non-nationals has been increasing. Two main factors explain this trend. First, infrastructure and other development projects continue to create a high demand for foreign workers. Second, migration to the Gulf is not necessarily a “temporary” phenomenon as policy planners would like it to be. In fact, the stock of long-term resident foreigners has increased over time with a substantial number of second and third generation foreign workers and their families living there.

One general conclusion was that the inflow of workers is likely to continue in the foreseeable future owing to the persisting demand for them in the Gulf, coupled with strong pro-migration policies of the sending countries and relatively slow socio-economic development in most of them. The second general conclusion is that further research is needed to fully understand all the factors that will determine migration to the Gulf in future.



### Workshop directors' profiles

#### Prof. Nasra M. Shah

Professor Nasra M. Shah is Professor of Demography at the Department of Community Medicine and Behavioral Sciences at the Faculty of Medicine, Kuwait University. She received her doctoral degree in Population Dynamics from the Johns Hopkins University, School of Public Health, Baltimore, USA. Before joining Kuwait University, she worked in Hawaii, USA and Pakistan. Her research has focused on various themes including the role of social factors in infant and child mortality; predictors of fertility and contraceptive use; women's role and status; utilization of health services; and psychosocial and physical health of older persons. Labor migration, especially from Asia to oil-rich Gulf countries, has been a consistent theme in her research. During the 1990s, she participated in the IOM/UNFPA global project on emigration dynamics, chairing the South Asia region. Her migration related research includes analyses of socioeconomic profiles and economic progress of migrant workers, domestic worker migration, violence against women migrants, increasingly restrictive policies of host countries, irregular migration, and the role of social networks in migration. She was a member of the International Advisory Board of the 2010 World Migration Report by IOM. She serves as a member of the Editorial Boards of Asian and Pacific Migration Journal; Migration and Development; and International Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health. Her many publications include the books "Asian Labor Migration: Pipeline to the Middle East"; "Pakistani Women: Basic Needs, Women and Development"; and "Population of Kuwait: Structure and Dynamics."



### Prof. Philippe Fargues

Professor Philippe Fargues is a sociologist and demographer. He is currently the Director of the Migration Policy Centre at the European University Institute, the founding Director of the Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration (CARIM) and Director of the Migration Summer School. He has been Director of the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies at the American University in Cairo, a senior researcher at the French National Institute for Demographic Studies in Paris, a visiting professor at Harvard, and the Director of the Centre for Economic Legal and Social Studies (CEDEJ) in Cairo. His research interests include migration and refugee movements, population and politics in Muslim countries, family building, and demography and development. He has extensively published on these topics and lectured in a number of universities in Europe, America, Africa and the Middle East. Fargues' most recent publications include: "International Migration and the Nation State in Arab Countries" (Middle East Law and Governance, Toronto, 2013); "Demography, Migration and Revolt in the South of the Mediterranean" (in Arab Society in Revolt, Brookings, Washington, 2012); "Immigration without Inclusion: Non-Nationals in Nation-Building in the Gulf States" (Asian and Pacific Migration Journal 2011); "International Migration and the Demographic Transition: a Two-Way Interaction" (International Migration Review, 2011).



### Workshop 10 papers

“Female Employment and the Saudisation Policy (Nitaqat) in Saudi Arabia”

Francoise De Bel-Air, Gulf Labour Markets and Migration Programme, Switzerland

“Migration Dynamics and Socio-political Challenges in the Sultanate of Oman”

Veronika Deffner, Cultural Geography, RWTH Aachen University, Germany

“Labor Mobility and Citizenship: Challenges and Best Practices”

Clara Rachel Eybalin Casseus, the Ramphal Institute, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

“Saudi Labour Law and its Impact on Indian workers: a Study of Aligarh, India”

Rakhshanda Fazli, Aligarh Muslim University, India and Rashid Aziz Faridi, CCS University, India

“Determinants of Future Indonesian Labour Migration to the Gulf”

Graeme Hugo, University of Adelaide, Australia

“The Political Economy of Migration and Sabotage across the Gulf”

Trevor Johnston, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, United States of America



“Does Economic Theory Explain the Trend of Bahraini Female Labor Force Participation?”

Dalal Moosa, Université Paris 1 – Panthéon-Sorbonne, France

“Understanding the Nature of Labor Migration in Qatar”

Hazal Muslu, Qatar University, Qatar

“Gender and Migration Decision-Making in Bangladesh”

Mizanur Rahman, National University of Singapore, Singapore

“Migrant Women at the Discourse-Policy Nexus: Indian Domestic Workers in Saudi Arabia”

Sebastian Irudaya Rajan, Centre for Development Studies, India and Jolin Joseph, York University, Canada

“From Segregation to Integration? Discourses on South Asian Labor Migrants in Saudi Media”

Sebastian Sons, Humboldt-University Berlin, German Orient-Institute, Germany

“The Bifurcation of Egyptian Diaspora Policy, 1971-2011”

Gerasimos Tsourapas, American University of Cairo, Egypt

“The Legal Framework of the Sponsorship Systems of Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait: a Comparative Examination”

Maysa Zahra, United Arab Emirates

# Workshop Summaries

## Workshop 11:

### The Changing Energy Landscape in the Gulf: Strategic Implications



The workshop entitled The Changing Energy Landscape in the Gulf: Strategic Implications was held as part of the Gulf Research Meeting (GRM) in Cambridge (UK).

Scholars from the Gulf region, Europe, Asia, and the United States presented papers examining a variety of topics related to energy in the Gulf. The topics included the emerging energy landscape, oil and natural gas outlook, renewable energy, nuclear power, and energy conservation and efficiency. Some papers addressed the Gulf region in general and others focused on specific countries. The participants highlighted the growing efforts by all Gulf States to reduce their energy consumption and improve efficiency. On the supply side, they underscored the fact that oil and gas are finite resources and contribute to regional and global pollution. The participants examined the pros and cons of solar, wind, biofuel and other forms of renewable energy. They also analyzed the technological, economic, and strategic challenges facing nuclear power. The consensus was that diversification of the energy mix would serve the national interests and energy security of the Gulf States.

Given the high-quality of the papers, the participants, in consultation with the GRC, decided to publish the papers as an edited volume.

### Workshop directors' profiles

#### Dr. Gawdat Bahgat

Dr. Gawdat Bahgat is professor of National Security Affairs at the National Defense University's Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Study. He is an Egyptian-born specialist in Middle Eastern policy,



particularly Egypt, Iran, and the Gulf region. His areas of expertise include energy security, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, counter-terrorism, Arab-Israeli conflict, North Africa, and American foreign policy in the Middle East.

Bahgat's career blends scholarship with national security practicing. Before joining NESa in December 2009, he taught at different universities. He has published eight books including "Energy Security" (2011), "International Political Economy" (2010), "Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East" (2007), "Israel and the Persian Gulf" (2006), and "American Oil Diplomacy" (2003). His work has been translated to several foreign languages.

## Workshop 11 papers

### "Prospects of Nuclear Power in the GCC"

Ali Ahmad and M.V Ramana, Princeton University, United States of America

### "Implications of the Emerging Energy Scenario in the Gulf: towards a Gulf – Asia Strategic Partnership"

Amb. Talmiz Ahmad, former Indian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Oman and the UAE, United Arab Emirates



“The Potential Role of the Gulf Countries on Re-shaping the Global Renewable Energy Landscape”

Hanan Albuflasa, University of Bahrain, Kingdom of Bahrain

“Saudi Arabia’s Nuclear Energy Plans: Problems, Prospects and Politics”

Sujata Ashwarya Cheema, Jamia Millia Islamia, India

“The Changing Energy Landscape: Keeping Legal Reform Current”

Mary B. Ayad, former Lecturer Macquarie School of Law, United States of America

“The Energy Situation in the Middle East and the Approaching Turning Point”

Yoshikazu Kobayashi, the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan

“Alternate Visions of the Rentier Social Contract: Policymaking Rigidity versus Citizen Flexibility”

Jim Krane, Baker Institute for Public Policy, Rice University, United States of America



“The GCC and the Question of Nuclear Power: a Boom or Bane for the Economy”

Archana Mishra, Center For Human Security Studies, India

“A Comparative Study on Renewable Energy Strategies: Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE”

Dania Thafer, Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies, United States of America

“The Geopolitical Shift of Energy Supply and Demand: the Implications on the Middle Eastern Energy Suppliers”

Sara Vakhshouri, SVB Energy International, United States of America

# Workshop Summaries

## Workshop 12:

### Iran and the GCC: Prospects for Change?



**Dr. Paul Aarts**  
University of  
Amsterdam,  
Netherlands



**Dr. Luciano  
Zaccara**  
Georgetown  
University in  
Qatar / Qatar  
University, Qatar

The objective of the workshop was to address questions such as: How have the events of the Arab Spring and the recent rapprochement between Iran and the US affected Iran-GCC bilateral relations? And, in a more focused way, which factors might contribute to reduce the tensions in the Gulf region? The workshop aimed to have a multidisciplinary character, mainly influenced by political science and international relations.

The two-day workshop brought together twelve presenters with diverse cultural and academic backgrounds from eight different countries. Fourteen papers were presented; however, two of the authors were absent. Between 15 and 20 listening participants also attended the workshop.

On the first day, the historical, political and strategic reasons for the existing tension and distrust between the GCC states (mainly, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and the Islamic Republic of Iran, were discussed. Papers elaborated on the origin and continuity of the sectarian confrontation and the role of the United States and the (prospects of a) nuclear deal. Special emphasis was given to the mutual perceptions on the sectarian divisions between Iran and Saudi Arabia, given the presence of participants and listening participants from both countries. Recent political developments inside Iran and the impact of regional events, positive and negative, on bilateral relations were also discussed. Deliberations also focused on the consequences of the Arab Spring as well as the current situation in Syria and Iraq and the direct or indirect intervention of Iran and Saudi Arabia in these countries.

On the second day, the papers elaborated on the Levant issue, as well as the sectarian confrontation and the reactions of the main protagonists regarding regional events in Bahrain, Yemen, Syria, and Iraq. Mechanisms to implement a more conciliatory foreign policy approach on both sides, as well as



examples of normalized bilateral relations in the region – e.g., the Iran-Oman case – were debated. Possible solutions or mechanisms to improve bilateral relations, from education to public diplomacy, were also discussed, as ways to ease anxieties in the Gulf region.

## Workshop directors' profiles

### Dr. Paul Aarts

Dr. Paul Aarts is senior lecturer in international relations in the Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam. His research focuses on the politics of the Arab world, with a specific focus on the Gulf countries. He has published several edited volumes and numerous articles in different academic journals, including *Democracy & Society*, *Orient*, *Middle East Policy*, *International Spectator*, *Review of International Affairs*, and *Middle East Report*. He is co-author (with Gerd Nonnemann) of "Saudi Arabia in the Balance: Political Economy, Society, Foreign Affairs" (London/New York: Hurst & Company/New York University Press, 2005/2006). The updated Arabic edition was published by the Center for Arab Unity Studies in Beirut ([http://www.caus.org.lb/Home/publication\\_popup.php?ID=4763&MediaID=1](http://www.caus.org.lb/Home/publication_popup.php?ID=4763&MediaID=1)). In 2013, he co-edited, with Francesco Cavatorta, "Civil Society in Syria and Iran. Activism in Authoritarian Contexts" (Lynne Rienner). Last year, he finished a report "From Resilience to Revolt. Making Sense of the Arab Spring" available via (<http://wodc.nl/onderzoeksdatabase/duiding-maatschappelijke-omwentelingen-in-noord-afrika-en-het-midden-oosten.aspx>). More on: <http://medewerker.uva.nl/p.w.h.aarts>.



### Dr. Luciano Zaccara

Dr. Luciano Zaccara is visiting assistant professor at Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service in Qatar (<http://explore.georgetown.edu/people/lz298/?PageTemplateID=340>). His research focuses on the political and electoral systems in Iran and the GCC countries as well as international politics in the Gulf. He has published an edited volume on elections in Middle East and North Africa (in Spanish, “Elecciones sin eleccion. Procesos electorales en Oriente Medio y Magreb”), and numerous articles and a monograph on Iranian politics and foreign policy (mainly in Spanish and Latin American journals). He is the founder and director of the Spanish project Observatory on Politics and Elections in Arab and Muslim Countries (OPEMAM) composed of more than twenty researchers (<http://opemam.org/user/118>). He is also honorary research fellow at the Institute of Arab and Islamic Studies, University of Exeter, UK.

### Workshop 12 papers

“Merely a Charm Offensive? The Foreign-Policy School of Thought behind Iran’s New Foreign Policy – With a Special Emphasis on the GCC”

Ali Fathollah-Nejad, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, United Kingdom

“From the Brink of War towards the Threshold to Peace: the Case for a Regional Cooperation Model in the Gulf/Iran Region”

Torgeir Fjærtøft, University of Oslo / Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

“The Hobgoblin of Little Minds: Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Sectarianism in the Gulf”

Sean Foley, Middle Tennessee State University, United States of America

“Rethinking U.S.-Saudi Relations in the Face of Washington’s Outreach to Iran”

Nathan Hodson, Princeton University, United States of America

“Developing a Common GCC policy towards Iran: the case of Oman”

Gertjan Hoetjes, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

“Potential Benefits of Saudi-Iranian Détente”

Sara Masry, London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

“Power Politics in Transition? Saudi Arabia and the Iran Deal”

Reyhaneh Noshiravani, King’s College London, United Kingdom

“Perceptions toward Iran’s Nuclear Program: the Case of Qatar University”

Ozgur Pala, Qatar University, Qatar

“Saudi Sectarianism in Saudi-Iranian Relations”

Luay Radhan, Marburg University, Germany

“The Prospects of “Constructive Engagement” in Iran-GCC Relations: the Levant Dimension”

Gulriz Sen, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

“Iran-the GCC Relations: a Long and Tortuous Path”

Behzad Shahandeh, Tehran University, Iran

“Why can’t we be Friends? Bridging the Sectarian Divide between Iran and the Gulf”

Maaïke Waraar, Leiden University, Institute for Area Studies, Netherlands

## Workshop Summaries

### Workshop 13:

#### Doctoral Symposium: Addressing the Sustainability Agenda in the Gulf Region



**Dr. Yusra  
Mouzugh**

Liverpool John  
Moore's University,  
United Kingdom



**Prof. David Bryde**

Liverpool John  
Moore's University,  
United Kingdom



**Dr. Turki Al  
Rasheed**

Golden Grass Inc.,  
Kingdom of Saudi  
Arabia

This was the first doctoral symposium organized by the GRM. It brought together students from the UK, Oman, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Qatar for a lively discussion on various aspects relating to sustainability.

The symposium built upon the momentum generated from the previous year's workshop, which saw presentations by established academics and experienced practitioners interested in aspects of sustainable development in the Gulf region. Some of the papers presented at the doctoral symposium will be included in a forthcoming edited volume of papers from GRM 2013, commissioned by Gerlach Press, which is provisionally titled "Sustainability Challenges in the Gulf Region" and is scheduled for publication in 2015.

Besides doctoral students who gave presentations, the workshop was attended by academics and listening participants from various universities in the GCC and from across the world. The symposium provided an excellent forum to engage the new researchers in the field of sustainability, which is of increasing interest and importance in the GCC. It provided participants with a unique opportunity to interact with experienced academics and practitioners in the field as well as fellow doctoral candidates, in order to discuss their ongoing research on the various aspects of sustainability. Each student's presentation was followed by a question and answer session which involved a plenary discussion and detailed feedback on both the content of the paper and methodological issues.



The variety of topics presented by the participants reflected the importance of taking a multi-disciplinary view of the subject of sustainability. The topics encompassed the disciplines of environmental sciences, engineering and technology, public policy, and social sciences. Among others, the papers covered the issues of sustainable design in new products, bridging the gaps between policies and practices, issues related to awareness, education and knowledge transfer, methods to minimize waste and carbon footprint, food security, the role of foreign direct investment, renewable energy and rare sources of minerals and water. Taking a multi-disciplinary perspective is crucial as academics, policy makers and practitioners seek a deeper and holistic understanding of the complexities of the topic and look to providing solutions to the challenges facing the GCC countries while balancing the often competing demands of People, Planet and Profit.

The symposium, held over two days, proved to be a highly interactive and thought-provoking one. The workshop directors interacted with the presenters and audience, providing constructive advice and suggestions for moving their research forward. As well as discussing the individual presenters' work, there were some presentations from the workshop directors on general topics of interest, such as "surviving the PhD/DBA viva." Part of the discussion also focused on opportunities beyond the doctoral study, including dissemination of the research and possible opportunities in the development of the sustainability agenda in the Gulf.



### Workshop directors' profiles

#### Dr. Yusra Mouzughi

Dr. Yusra Mouzughi is a Principal Lecturer at Liverpool Business School and the Programme Leader for Doctoral Programmes. Dr Mouzughi's main responsibilities include overseeing the Ph.D. and Doctorate of Business Administration (DBA) programmes as well as teaching a range of postgraduate courses. She is currently supervising 11 doctoral students and has supervised more than 10 students to successful completion.

Dr. Mouzughi's research is cross disciplinary focusing on a broad range of sustainability issues including general attitudes towards sustainability as well as the impact of information and technology on sustainability. She is also research active in the field of knowledge management with a particular emphasis on critical success factors for knowledge management as well as the role of key stakeholders in knowledge management activities. She has been a keynote speaker and invited guest speaker at national and international conferences and has various publications in the knowledge management field, the latest being a research monograph "Critical Success Factors for Knowledge Management" (Lambert Publishing, Germany, 2012 ISBN 978-3-8465-4244-6). Being of Libyan background, Dr Mouzughi also

has research interests in various aspects of Libya's development. Prior to her career in academia, Dr Mouzughi worked in the insurance industry as a project manager for over seven years.

#### Prof. David Bryde

Professor David Bryde is Professor of Project Management in the Built Environment & Sustainable Technologies (BEST) Research Institute, Liverpool John Moores University (LJMU). He brings a management science/social science perspective to the topic of sustainability. Working with Dr. Al-Rasheed and Dr. Mouzughi he is investigating attitudes and behaviours towards sustainability among key stakeholders in Saudi Arabia. His work has also encompassed the topics of sustainable project management and sustainable procurement. He is widely published, with over 80 journal papers, research monographs, book chapters, conference presentations, invited guest lecturers/presentations, expert interviews and articles. Recent publications related to his work on sustainability include a journal paper: J. Meehan, & D.J. Bryde, Sustainable Procurement Practice in Business Strategy and the Environment 20, no. 2 (2010): 94-106; a research monograph, D.J. Bryde & F. Maravelea, (2011) "Sustainable Management Assessment in Building and Infrastructure Projects in R.J. Collins, (ed.) "Project Management" (New York: Nova Publishing, 2011) and a chapter titled "Sustainable Project Management" in A. Cotgrave & M. Riley, (eds.) "Total Sustainability in the Built Environment" (Palgrave MacMillan, 2013).

#### Dr. Turki Faisal Al Rasheed

Dr. Turki Faisal Al Rasheed is the founder and Chairman of Golden Grass, Inc. He is frequently called upon as a Sustainable Agricultural Development expert and is the author of five books, including most recently "Post Arab Spring," and numerous articles on national security, sustainable agriculture, food security, sustainable development, political economy, and self-improvement. He is currently an Adjunct Professor at the University of Arizona, USA and Visiting Research Fellow at Liverpool John Moores University, UK. He lives in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

### Workshop 13 papers

“GCC Initiatives of Using Renewable Solar Energy towards Green Economy: is there a Coherent Integrated Plan?”

Mayami Abdulla, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

“Examine the Role of Foreign Direct Investment in Enhancing the Productivity of Omanis Manufacturing Firms”

Yousuf Al Balushi, Kings College London, University of London, United Kingdom

“A Proactive Strategy to Sustain People, Planet and Profit: the Leader’s Role in UAE”

Salem Al-Falasi, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

“Knowledge Sustainability in Higher Education in Saudi Arabia”

Ibrahim Alharthi and Jwharh Madgali, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

“Integrated Environmental Assessment using DPSIR for Sustainability Management of Water Resources in Al Jabal Al Akhdar, Sultanate of Oman”

Mohammed Al Kalbani, University of the Highlands and Islands, the University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom, Martin F. Price and Timothy O’Higgins, University of the Highlands and Islands, United Kingdom, Asma Ali Abahussain, Arabian Gulf University, Kingdom of Bahrain and Mushtaque Ahmed, Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman

“Reinforcing Sustainability Awareness Literacy in Bahrain Using the Triangulation Approach: the Youth, Women, and Grassroots”

Latifa Al-Khalifa, Information Affairs Authority, Kingdom of Bahrain

“Inequality of Education in the Arab World: an Empirical Investigation from Gulf and no Gulf Countries”

Jabrane Amaghous and Aomar Ibourk, Faculty of Law and Economics, Cadi Ayyad University, Morocco



**“The Use of Participatory Methods and Simulation Tools to Understand the Complexity of Food Security”**

Samantha Dobbie, James Dyke and Kate Schreckenber, Southampton University, United Kingdom

**“Rare Earth Supply and Renewable Energy Demand”**

Liam Gardner and James Colwill, Loughborough University, United Kingdom

**“Implementing Six Sigma Methodology in the Construction Industry: Barriers and Challenges from Three Empirical Case Studies”**

Anthony Parker, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

**“Incorporating Value Assessment in Sustainable Product Design Tools”**

Felix Shin and James Colwill, Loughborough University, United Kingdom

**“An Investigation into the Impact of Organisational Change on Employees: Case Studies from Upsizing and Downsizing Organisations”**

Uwem Udo, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

## Workshop Summaries

### Workshop 14:

#### **Gulf-Africa Relations: Past and Present Trends (Sponsored by Georgetown University SFS-Q)**



The ties that bind the Arabian Peninsula and Africa have deep historical roots that influence both what historian Fernand Braudel calls the *longue durée* and the short-term events of policy shifts, market-based economic fluctuations, and global and local political vicissitudes. This workshop, composed of historians, anthropologists, political scientists, development planners, a biomedical engineer, and specialists in comparative literature explored the Arabian-African relationship in its many overlapping dimensions.

Presentations on the first day focused on the long and varied links between the Arabian Peninsula and Africa. Although the exact location of the “Land of Punt” remains open to question, enough is known to indicate the intricate trade and cultural connections among ancient Egypt, the Arabian Peninsula, the Red Sea, and empires beyond. Histories constructed from the “bottom up” – the everyday activities of commerce, intermarriage, and gender roles – offer a fascinating complement to the “top down” histories of dynasties and the elite. For example, the different way that the scriptural and oral narratives of the Queen of Sheba – Bilqis in the Arabic/Islamic tradition – are represented in Yemeni and Abyssinian narratives and in scriptures also indicates the tight connections between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. The myth of the relationship between Solomon and Sheba has been used in different ways to justify and legitimize dynastic legitimacy in both regions.

A key factor in the connections between Arabia and Africa is the historical and contemporary movement of people. Some contemporary accounts note the presence of African-origin music and dance throughout the region but play down the importation of Africans as slaves in earlier eras. Much of the African diaspora in the present-day GCC countries can be traced back to the nineteenth century, when capitalism and



global markets created new demand for labor that was largely met through the slave trade. The routes for the trade in slaves, estimates of numbers, and the merchants and brokers who facilitated this trade, as well as its rise, fall, and contemporary significance remain subjects of active contestation.

One paper described remembering and forgetting in the representing of the 1964 revolution in Zanzibar. Some commentators characterized the revolution as genocide; others deflected such harsh characterizations for reasons of the politics of pan-Africanism during the Cold War and subsequent shifts in world geopolitics. A paper on “Afrabia” highlighted long-term ties of interrelationship between Arabia and Africa, including shared languages, kinship, music, navigation, commerce, and seafaring, and how these various historical currents contribute to contemporary actual and potential cooperative opportunities. The recruitment and coping strategies of Cameroonian migrant labor in Dubai links their economic opportunities with their associational life, the kafala (sponsorship) system, and the role of non-citizens in Dubai and in their country of origin.

The second day’s papers ranged from natural resource and food security policy to sports and literature. Water and food security concerns, which are relatively recent, were discussed with a particular focus on Qatar. The first food security programs began in 2007 and were aimed at minimizing market fluctuations and shortages. Initial efforts, both public and private, were aimed at purchasing large tracts of agricultural land overseas, including in Africa. Qatari officials compared their practices and experiences with those of other GCC countries, including Saudi Arabia, and continue constantly to adjust strategies

to accommodate changing economic and political realities. Likewise, as Qatar seeks to diversify from its hydrocarbon- and natural gas-based economy, it seeks greater investment opportunities overseas and globally to project Qatari influence. Yet another paper discussed the policies and choices that the GCC states are making to support African healthcare infrastructure, and the motivations for doing so. A paper on the representation of World Cup sponsorships and another on various manifestations of “Petrofiction” – writings from Africa and the Arabian Peninsula that represent how societies adapt to the massive and rapid influx of sudden wealth from oil and other natural resources – concluded the survey of the workshop theme.

A discussant was assigned for each paper presented, and three editorial sessions were built into the workshop so that participants had the opportunity to reflect on critical commentary and begin turning their papers into book chapters.

### Workshop directors' profiles

#### Prof. Dale F. Eickelman

Prof. Dale F. Eickelman is Ralph and Richard Lazarus Professor of Anthropology and Human Relations at Dartmouth College and chair of the Department of Anthropology. His publications include “Public Islam and the Common Good,” co-edited with Armando Salvatore (Brill, 2004); “Muslim Politics,” co-authored with James Piscatori (Princeton University Press, new edition, 2004); “The Middle East and Central Asia: An Anthropological Approach” (Prentice Hall, 4th edition, 2002); “New Media in the Muslim World: The Emerging Public Sphere” (Indiana University Press, 2nd. Edition, 2003); “Moroccan Islam” (University of Texas Press, 1976); and “Knowledge and Power in Morocco” (Princeton University Press, 1985). A former President of the Middle East Studies Association of North America, fellow of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, and of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, Prof. Eickelman currently serves as senior advisor to Kuwait’s first private liberal arts university, the American University of Kuwait. In 2009, he was named a Carnegie Scholar for a project entitled “Mainstreaming Islam: Taking Charge of the Faith,” and in 2011 he received the Distinguished Scholar Award from the Middle East Section of the American Anthropological Association. Since January 2013 he has also been President of the Tangier-American Legation Museum Institute.



### Prof. Rogaia Mustafa Abusharaf

Prof. Rogaia Mustafa Abusharaf is an Associate Professor of Anthropology at the Edmund Walsh School for Foreign Service, Georgetown University-Qatar and a Senior Fellow at Dartmouth College Anthropology Department and the Sloan Dickey Center for International Understanding also at Dartmouth, USA. She is the author of "Wanderings: Sudanese Migrants and Exiles in North America" (Cornell U. P. 2002), "Female Circumcision: Multicultural Perspectives" (University of Pennsylvania Press 2006), "Transforming Displaced Women in Sudan" (University of Chicago Press 2009) and editor of "What is Left of the Left" (Duke University Press 2011), and "Gender Justice: the Predicament and the Promise" (2011 Brill Journals). In addition to multiple chapters in referred university publications and articles and reviews, she is currently working on a book manuscript tentatively titled "Darfur Allegory," which engages discussions on Darfur mediation in Qatar. She also authored a paper on "Qatar Mobility and Migration" (forthcoming) and is involved in ethnographic research on Qatari myths, folklore, and ethnomusicology. She teaches courses on Gulf societies: Ethnography, Historiography and Politics and African Studies.



### Workshop 14 papers

“Gulfrica: Blowing the Horn of Light into Afrabia”

Harith Al Ghassani, Sultan Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman

“The Queen of Sheba In Yemeni and Ethiopian Mythologies”

Al-Johara Hassan Al-Thani, Qatar Foundation, Qatar

“2010, 2022”

Grant Farred, Cornell University, United States of America

“Diasporic Routes: African Passages to the Gulf”

Matthew S. Hopper, California Polytechnic State University, United States of America

“Historical Representations of the 1964 Zanzibar Genocide”

Abdullahi Ibrahim, Khartoum University/Missouri University, Sudan/United States of America

“Oil on Water: Petrofictions in the Gulf and Africa”

Firat Oruc, Georgetown University-Qatar, Qatar



“Neoliberal Challenges and Transnational Lives of Cameroonian Migrants in Dubai”

Michaela Pelican, University of Cologne, Germany

“The Past and Present ‘Land of Punt’?”

Amira Sonbol, Georgetown University, Qatar

“Qatar’s Food Security: an Evolving Strategy”

Daniel Stoll, Georgetown University-Qatar, Qatar

“Inclusive Growth: A Qatari Perspective on the Governance of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development in Africa”

Evren Tok, HBKU QFIS, Qatar, Timothy Shaw and Jason McSparren, University of Massachusetts Boston, United States of America and Hany Besada

“Healthy Relationships: Africa and GCC Interaction on Global Health and Innovation”

Muhammad Zaman and Mariam Bhacker, Boston University, United States of America





## **GRM Sponsors and Donors**

## GRM Sponsors and Donors 2010 – 2014

The Gulf Research Centre Cambridge expresses its deep thanks and gratitude to all our sponsors and donors, as without their generous support and enthusiasm, the Gulf Research Meetings would not be possible.

### Al-Diyar



Al Diyar is a real-estate development company focusing on the local Saudi Market. Al Diyar is also an investment management company that manages diversified investment portfolios across many sectors.

### Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation – Global



Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation – Global prides itself on its slogan “Commitment without Boundaries” as it serves the need of communities around the world, regardless of race or religion. Its international philanthropic activities span the four focus areas of: Global Cultural Understanding, Community Development, Disaster Recovery and Women’s Empowerment. The Foundation has supported effective non-profits in over 65 countries around the world, benefiting communities in the Arab, Asian and African regions, as well as in Europe, Oceania and the Americas.

His Royal Highness Prince Alwaleed has a long history of supporting those less fortunate, particularly in the developing world. This Foundation was established to institutionalize his international philanthropic activities, and its strategy is built on Prince Alwaleed’s belief that philanthropy is a humanitarian obligation, with an emphasis on extending need-based help to communities the world over.

Alwaleed Foundation strives to build global intercultural understanding through academia and creative learning. It supports sustainable and innovative programs that use high-quality research, media and art to bring about much needed peace and understanding in communities around the world. With a special focus on promoting the exchange of knowledge between the world of Islam and the West, the Foundation

forms long-term partnerships with leading universities and innovative organizations, helping to bridge gaps of knowledge between cultures, thus creating better global understanding suitable for the 21st century's interdependent world.

### Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development



ARAB FUND FOR ECONOMIC  
& SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (the Arab Fund), based in the State of Kuwait, is an Arab regional financial institution focused on funding economic and social development by financing public and private investment projects and providing grants and expertise. The Arab Fund's activities are characterized by a number of important aspects that make it a model of cooperation and Arab economic integration, and a reflection of outstanding joint Arab action. With all the Arab countries as its members and concentrating on economic and social development affecting the same countries, the Arab Fund carefully follows guidelines on neutrality in pursuing its activities and organizes itself under substantive rules to ensure independence from any political considerations when conducting its operations.

### Asyad Holding Group



Asyad Holding Group is a leading private wealth management organization that manages a wide portfolio of real estate, private equity, and financial investments. The beginnings of Asyad Holding Group can be traced to the founding of a construction company by Eng. Osama Alsayed in 1975, which grew to become a very successful business and diversified into the four main business units that exist today: Asyad Capital, Asyad Real Estate, Asyad Aviation, and Asyad Investments.

### Bank Dhofar



The bank started as Bank Dhofar al Omani al Fransi in January 1990, with a paid up capital of 5 million Omani Rials. The bank acquired the assets and liabilities of Banque Paribas through a sale and purchase agreement and entered into a five year management contract with the French bank. It commenced operations with two branches, one in Muscat and the other branch in Salalah.

## Bank Muscat



With assets worth over USD 15 billion, Bank Muscat is the leading financial services provider in the Sultanate of Oman with a strong presence in Corporate Banking, Retail Banking, Investment Banking, Treasury, Private Banking and Asset Management. The Bank has the largest network in Oman exceeding 130 branches, 386 ATMs, 131 CDMs and 4500 PoS terminals. The international operations consist of a branch each in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia), Kuwait and a Representative Office in Dubai (UAE).

## Centre for International and Regional Studies - Georgetown University



Georgetown University is a private, Jesuit, research university whose main campus is in the Georgetown neighborhood of Washington, D.C. Founded in 1789, it is the oldest Catholic university in North America and one of the first post-colonial institutions of higher learning in the United States. Georgetown administers 180 academic programs in four undergraduate and three graduate and professional schools, of which the schools of international affairs and law are particularly selective and well regarded. In addition to its main campus, Georgetown operates a Law Center on Capitol Hill, as well as auxiliary campuses in Italy, Turkey, and Qatar.

## Dallah Albaraka



Dallah Albaraka was founded in Riyadh by Sheikh Saleh Kamel in 1969 as a small proprietorship and has evolved over a period of 30 years into a diversified international conglomerate, incorporating investments in billions in over 40 countries worldwide. The group impacts on almost every sector of economic life, including industry, trade, real estate, tourism, health care, communication, media, production, technical maintenance and operation, transport, banking and financial services as well as education and training.

### Derasat



Derasat is a think tank in the Kingdom of Bahrain dedicated to encouraging the use of research and dialogue to inform policy makers and interest groups and to increase understanding of current and emerging international issues in the pursuit of a prosperous and peaceful world for all. In today's rapidly changing world of opportunities and challenges, Derasat aims to build bridges between differing perspectives, create forums for open debate, use strategic insight to enhance understanding and to promote new thinking and independent thought that can generate creative solutions for our future peace, security and stability.

### Emaar Properties



Emaar Properties PJSC is rapidly evolving to become a global provider of premier lifestyles. A Dubai-based Public Joint Stock Company, Emaar is listed on the Dubai Financial Market and is part of the Dow Jones Arabia Titans Index. In tandem with Dubai's rapid growth, Emaar has been shaping landscapes and lives in the Emirate since the company's inception in 1997. Not just building homes, Emaar develops value-added, master-planned communities that meet the homebuyers' full spectrum of lifestyle needs. A pioneer of innovative community-living concepts, Emaar is the prime mover of the Emirate's real estate and construction sector.

### Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar (SFS-Q)



Established in 1789, Georgetown University is one of the world's leading academic and research institutions. It provides students with a world-class learning experience focused on educating the whole person and engaging with different faiths, cultures and beliefs, preparing the next generation of global citizens to lead and make a positive difference in the world. Georgetown's School of Foreign Service (SFS) is particularly selective and highly regarded. Since 2005, Georgetown's Qatar campus offers the same highly ranked four-year

SFS curriculum as in Washington D.C. The students – Qataris, non-Qatari residents, and international students – are ranked with their peers in D.C. as one single cohort. The curriculum offers four Majors: Culture and Politics, International Economics, International History, and International Politics, with 'Certificates' (minors) in Arab & Regional Studies, American Studies, and Media & Politics, and is underpinned by a Liberal Arts education across the social sciences and humanities. Research ranges across the same spectrum; the in-house Center for International and Regional Studies (CIRS) focuses particularly on the Middle East. The Qatar campus is an integral part of Georgetown University, while actively engaging with its local and regional environment. [Qatar.sfs.Georgetown.edu](http://Qatar.sfs.Georgetown.edu)

### KAB Holding



KAB Holding was established by Sheikh Khaled Ahmed Bagedo and focuses on promoting the real estate business and building materials manufacturing, mainly targeted at the Saudi Arabian and Middle Eastern markets. Based in Jeddah, KAB Holding is known for its ambition, enthusiasm and devotion to community development, through large scale business.

### Khaled Juffali Company



Khaled Juffali Company, KJC Ltd., is a multifaceted personal investment company with a vast local, regional, and international network of investments. Having an underlying focus on the creation and incubation of growth business ventures, KJC has penetrated industries that include automotive, petrochemicals, banking, insurance, venture capital funds, buyouts, distribution, information technology, education, real estate development, project management and consulting services, biotechnology, heavy cranes, auto/equipment leasing, and telecommunication.

KJC's strength lies in its strategic mix of innovative projects that have a solid financial foundation coupled with an excellent network of multinational partnerships, know-how and a proven track record.

### Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences



The Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences aims to stimulate, support, and invest in initiatives and human resources that contribute to the building of a strong STI system and culture and fostering an enabling environment. The initiatives include improving public understanding of science, strengthening innovation and research capacity and enhancing the enabling cultural environment, supporting the gifted and talented, as well as translating knowledge into innovation and encouraging more private technological capability.

### The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) Kuwait Programme



The LSE Kuwait Programme on Development, Governance and Globalisation in the Gulf States is a ten year multidisciplinary global research programme. It focuses on topics such as globalisation and the repositioning of the Gulf States in the global order, capital flows, and patterns of trade; specific challenges facing carbon and resource-rich economic development; diversification, educational and human capital development into post-oil political economies; and the future of regional security structures in the post-Arab Spring environment.

### NEC



NEC Corporation is a leader in the integration of IT and network technologies that benefit businesses and people around the world. By providing a combination of products and solutions that cross-utilize the company's experience and global resources, NEC's advanced technologies meet the complex and ever-changing needs of its customers. NEC brings more than 100 years of expertise in technological innovation to empower people, businesses and society. For more information, visit NEC at <http://www.nec.com>.

## Saudi Binladin Group



The history of Binladin begins in 1931. During the Kingdom's early years, under the reign of King Abdul Aziz Al Saud, Mohammed Binladin founded the Mohammed Binladin Organization as a general contracting company.

Binladin's history and growth has been intertwined with that of the Kingdom ever since. As Saudi Arabia prospered, developed and became active on the international front, Binladin evolved simultaneously. Under the leadership of Salem M. Binladin, the company's activities expanded from road works and construction, to diversified activities with numerous offshoots worldwide. To prepare for an ambitious and more active international role, the Saudi Binladin Group (SBG) was set up to incorporate various Binladin companies under a single association.

## Sciences Po - Kuwait Program

Chaire  
Moyen-Orient Méditerranée



The Kuwait Program is a Gulf-focused research and teaching program based at the Chaire Moyen-Orient Méditerranée at Sciences Po Paris, created in 2007 thanks to a generous grant from the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS).

KFAS and Sciences Po share an awareness of the common challenges facing the Gulf region and Europe in fields such as security, sustainable development, geopolitics of energy, economic diversification, the new role of the private sector, international migration, civil society development, and the shift of public policies from domestic to global levels.

The two institutions have hence agreed to work together in creating a structure that provides new approaches and fresh ideas in these fields to leaders, senior officials, academics and researchers.

### Silatech



Silatech promotes large-scale job creation, entrepreneurship, access to capital and markets, and the participation and engagement of young people in economic and social development. Founded in 2008 by Her Highness Sheikha Moza bint Nasser, the company finds innovative solutions to challenging problems, working with a wide spectrum of NGOs, governments and the private sector to foster sustainable, positive change for Arab youth.

### The Zubair Corporation



Founded in 1967 as Muscat Trading Company by Mohammad Al Zubair, which then became Zubair Enterprises, Zubair is one of a number of leading business houses that operates successfully both nationally and internationally. Its growth in size and diversity, across a wide range of interests, has highlighted the entrepreneurial flair, informed risk-taking and awareness of national interests that reflects Oman's successes.





## GRM History





**2010 Gulf Research Meeting participants**

# 2010 Gulf Research Meeting Workshops

## Workshop 1

### **Natural Resources, Accountability and Democracy**

Dr. Richard Youngs, Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE)  
Prof. Gerd Nonneman, University of Exeter

## Workshop 2

### **Formal and Informal Mechanisms of Political Participation**

Prof. Anoush Ehteshami, Durham University

## Workshop 3

### **The Role of the Private Sector in Promoting Economic and Political Reform**

Prof. Giacomo Luciani, Gulf Research Center Foundation  
Dr. Bassma Kodmani, Arab Reform Initiative

## Workshop 4

### **The GCC Banking and Financial Sector**

Dr. Eckart Woertz, Gulf Research Center  
Dr. Hatem Al-Shanfari, Sultan Qaboos University

## Workshop 5

### **Population, Labor Markets and National Identity**

Dr. Steffen Hertog, Sciences-Po  
Dr. Rola Dashti, Kuwait Economic Society

## Workshop 6

### **The Impact of Migration on Gulf Development and Stability**

Prof. Philippe Fargues, European University Institute  
Prof. Nasra Shah, Kuwait University

## Workshop 7

### **Developing an Agenda for Security Studies in the Gulf**

Dr. Mustafa Alani, Gulf Research Center  
Prof. Saleh Al-Mani, King Saud University

### Workshop 8

#### **The Governance of Higher Education in the Gulf Cooperation Region**

Prof. André Elias Mazawi, University of British Columbia

Dr. Ronald G. Sultana, University of Malta

### Workshop 9

#### **Environmental Policies in the Gulf Region**

Dr. Mohammed A. Raouf, Gulf Research Center

Prof. Walid K. Al-Zubari, Arabian Gulf University

### Workshop 10

#### **EU-GCC Relations**

Dr. Geoffrey Edwards, University of Cambridge

Dr. Abdullah Baabood, Gulf Research Centre Cambridge

### Workshop 11

#### **Gulf-China Relations**

Prof. Tim Niblock, University of Exeter

Dr. Mei Zhang, Shanghai Institute for International Studies

### Workshop 12

#### **Islamic Politics in the Gulf**

Dr. Stephane Lacroix, Sciences-Po, Paris, supervises the Kuwait Program of Gulf Studies

Saud Al-Sarhan, University of Exeter







**2011 Gulf Research Meeting participants**

# 2011 Gulf Research Meeting Workshops

## Workshop 1

### **Impact of Climate Change on the Gulf Region**

Dr. Mohammed Raouf, Gulf Research Center

Dr. Kristian Coates Ulrichsen, Research Fellow, London School of Economics and Political Sciences

## Workshop 2

### **The Transformation of Rentier States and the Provision of Public and Common Goods**

Dr. Tarik Yousef, Dubai School of Government

Dr. Eberhard Kienle, CNRS Paris / PACTE IEP de Grenoble, France

## Workshop 3

### **Educational Reform, Public Policy, and the Students of the Gulf Region**

Prof. Dr. Kathryn Bindon, Advisor, President - University of Bahrain

Dr. Jason E. Lane, State University of New York, Albany

## Workshop 4

### **WTO and Globalization: GCC Impact**

Prof. Tim Niblock, University of Exeter

Prof. Mohamed Ramady, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals

## Workshop 5

### **Modernization and Socio-Economic Changes in the Gulf Arabic Cities**

Dr. Belgacem Mokhtar, Assistant Professor of Economic Geography and Planning, Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat

Dr. Montasser I.M. Abdelghani, Assistant Professor of Social and Urban Geography, Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat

## Workshop 6

### **India and the Gulf: What Next?**

Amb. Ranjit Gupta (Retd.), Member of the National Security Advisory Board, India

Prof. Abu Backer Bagader, Professor of Sociology, King Abdul Aziz University

## Workshop 7

### **Shaping the Gulf National Innovation Systems**

Dr. Kenneth Wilson, Professor and Director, National Research Foundation, United Arab Emirates.

Imen Jeridi Bachellerie, MSC, Researcher, Science and Technology, Gulf Research Center

Dr. Eoin O'Sullivan, University of Cambridge

## Workshop 8

### **Healthcare Challenges in the Gulf Region**

Dr. Ahmed Alawi, Director, Cambridge Consulting Alliance Ltd, Cambridge

Shelley Gregory-Jones, Development Director, PHG Foundation, Cambridge, UK

## Workshop 9

### **Potential and Limits of Civil Society in the Gulf Region**

Prof. Paul Aarts, Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam

Dr. Baqer Al-Najjar, Department of Social Sciences, University of Bahrain

## Workshop 10

### **Media in the GCC**

Dr. Abeer Najjar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Mass Communication, AUS, Sharjah

Dr. Khaled Hroub, Director, Cambridge Arab Media Project, University of Cambridge

## Workshop 11

### **GCC-Iran Relations**

Prof. Saleh Al-Mani, Professor and Dean of College of Law and Political Science, King Saud University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Prof. Mahmood Sariolghalam, Professor of International Relations, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran

## Workshop 12

### **Migration in the Gulf**

Prof. Philippe Fargues, European University Institute, Robert Schumann Centre for Advanced Studies

Prof. Nasra Shah, Faculty of Medicine, Kuwait University

### Workshop 13

#### **Human Resource Development in the Gulf Region**

Dr. Christopher J. Rees, University of Manchester

Nasser AlBadri, Director, Recruitment and Omanisation Department, Royal Court Affairs(RCA), Sultanate of Oman

### Workshop 14

#### **The Role of Business Women in the Economies and Societies of the Arab Region**

Dr. Anja Zorob, Assistant Professor, Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science, Freie Universitat Berlin

Dr. Beverly Dawn Metcalfe, University of Manchester, UK

### Workshop 15

#### **The EU and the GCC in the Mediterranean**

Dr. Tobias Schumacher, Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology, Lisbon University Institute

Dr. Geoffrey Edwards, Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Cambridge

### Workshop 16

#### **Soft Power in the Gulf: The Politics of the Post-Rentier State**

Dr. Victor Gervais, Associate Fellow, Kuwait Program, Sciences Po Paris









**2012 Gulf Research Meeting participants**

# 2012 Gulf Research Meeting Workshops

## Workshop 1

### **The Arab Spring: Impacts and Consequences on the GCC**

Dr. May Seikaly, Wayne State University, Detroit, USA

Dr. Khawla M. Mattar, Director, UN Information Center, Cairo, Egypt

## Workshop 2

### **Asia and the Gulf: Comparative Analysis of the Roles of Asian Countries**

Prof. Tim Niblock, University of Exeter

Dr. Monica Malik, EFG Hermes, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

## Workshop 3

### **Gulf Charities in the 'Age of Terror' and the 'Arab Awakening'**

Robert Lacey, Author of 'Inside the Kingdom', London, UK

Jonathan Benthall, Honorary Research Fellow, London, UK

## Workshop 4

### **Socio-Economic Impacts of GCC Migration**

Prof. Philippe Fargues, European University Institute, Florence, Italy

Prof. Nasra Shah, Faculty of Medicine, Kuwait University

## Workshop 5

### **A Growing Gulf: Public and Private Sector Initiatives and the Realities of Youth Employment Outcomes**

Dr. Tarik Yousef, CEO, Silatech, Qatar

Dr. Nader Kabbani, Director of Research, Silatech, Qatar

## Workshop 6

### **International Tourism Development in the GCC Countries: Opportunities and Challenges**

Dr. Ala Al Harmaneh, Institute of Geography, University of Mainz, Germany

Dr. Marcus Stephenson, Associate Professor of Tourism Management, Middlesex University, Dubai

## Workshop 7

### **The Impact of Globalization on Women in the GCC**

Dr. May Dabbagh, Dubai School of Government, Dubai, UAE

Dr. Dalia Abdelhady, Senior Research Fellow, Center for Middle East Studies, Lund University, Sweden

## Workshop 8

### **An Assessment of Opportunities and Possibilities: The Gulf and Latin America**

Dr. Alejandra Galindo, University of Monterrey, Mexico

## Workshop 9

### **Visual Culture in the GCC**

Dr. Nadia Mounajjed, College of Art and Design, Sharjah

Sharmeen Syed, Art Foundation, Sharjah

## Workshop 10

### **The Impact of Large-Scala Datasets on Evidence-Based Educational Policymaking and Reform in the Gulf States**

Dr. Naif Alromi, Ministry of Education, Saudi Arabia

Dr. Alexander Wiseman, Lehigh University, USA

Dr. Saleh A. Alshumrani, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

## Workshop 11

### **Environmental Cost and Changing Face of Agriculture in the Gulf States**

Dr. Shabbir A. Shahid, Centre for Biosaline Agriculture, Dubai, UAE

Dr. Mushtaque Ahmed, Center for Environmental Studies and Research, Oman

## Workshop 12

### **Gulf Energy Challenges**

Dr. Naji Abi Aad, Senior Advisor to the CEO, Qatar Petroleum

Dr. Mostefa Ouki, Vice President, Nexant Limited, UK

## Workshop 13

### **Housing Markets and Policy Design in the Gulf Region**

Gus Freeman, Ernst & Young, UAE

Prof. Peter Williams, Housing and Planning Research, UK

David Smith, Chief Operating Officer, Affordable Housing Institute Boston, MA, United States

## Workshop 14

### **Structure, Conduct and Performance: The Case of GCC Banks**

Dr. Lamia Obay, Abu Dhabi University

Dr. Anis Samet, American University of Sharjah

### Workshop 15

#### **State-Society Relations in the Arab Gulf Region**

Dr. Mazhar Al Zo'by, Qatar University

Dr. Birol Baskan, Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service, Qatar

### Workshop 16

#### **The Political Economy of Clean Energy Solutions in the GCC**

Dr. Rabia Ferrouki, Senior Program Officer, IRENA, UAE

Prof. Giacomo Luciani, Senior Consultant, GRCF, Switzerland

Dr. Manfred Hafner, FEEM, Italy

### Workshop 17

#### **Healthcare Policies in the GCC: Challenges and Future Directions**

Dr. Ahmed Alawi, Gulf Investment and Marketing Group, UK

Dr. Mohammed Alkhazim, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia

### Workshop 18

#### **Islamic Finance in the GCC**

Dr. Mehmet Asutay, Durham University, UK

Dr. Abdullah Turkistani, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia

### Workshop 19

#### **The Gulf-India Strategic Partnership in a Pan-Asian Cooperative Paradigm**

Prof. Abu Backer Bagader, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia

Amb. Ranjit Gupta, (Fmr. Member) National Security Advisory Board, India









**2013 Gulf Research Meeting participants**

# 2013 Gulf Research Meeting Workshops

## Workshop 1

### **The GCC States-Turkey Relations: Opportunities and Challenges**

Dr. Özden Zeynep Oktav, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Dr. Birol Baskan, Georgetown University Qatar, Doha, Qatar

## Workshop 2

### **The Relationship between the Gulf Countries and Latin America: The Role of Non-State Actors**

Dr. Alejandra Galindo Marines, University of Monterrey, Mexico

## Workshop 3

### **The Gulf and Asia Political Relations and Strategic Options in a Developing Scenario**

Prof. Tim Niblock, Emeritus Professor, University of Exeter, UK

Prof. Yang Guang, Institute for West Asian and African Studies, Beijing, China

Dr. Marc Valeri, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

## Workshop 4

### **Saudi Arabia and the Arab Uprisings: National, Regional, and Global Responses**

Prof. Paul Aarts, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Dr. Saud M. Al Tamamy, King Saud University, Riyadh, KSA

## Workshop 5

### **The Rentier State at 25: Dismissed, Revised, Upheld?**

Dr. Steffen Hertog, The London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

Prof. Giacomo Luciani, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland

## Workshop 6

### **Gulf Cities as Interfaces**

Prof. George Katodrytis, RIBA, College of Architecture, Art and Design, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Sharmeen Syed, Sharjah Art Foundation, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

### Workshop 7

#### **Sustainable Development Challenges in the GCC**

Dr. David Bryde, Research Institute, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

Dr. Yusra Mouzugh, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

Dr. Turki Al Rasheed, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

### Workshop 8

#### **Educational Challenges in the GCC in the 21st Century**

Dr. Khadijah Bawazeer, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, KSA

Dr. Tariq Elyas, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, KSA

Dr. Ahmar Mahboob, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

### Workshop 9

#### **GCC Relations with Post-War Iraq: A Strategic Perspective**

Dr. Omar Al-Ubaydli, DERASAT, Manama, Bahrain

Dr. Bashir Zain AlAbdin, DERASAT, Manama, Bahrain

### Workshop 10

#### **Boundaries and Territory in the Gulf Region**

Richard Schofield, Senior Lecturer, Department of Geography, King's College London, United Kingdom

### Workshop 11

#### **Challenges Facing the GCC Oil & Gas Industry**

Dr. Naji Abi-Aad, COO of PetroLeb, Beirut, Lebanon

Dr. Christian Panzer, Senior Researcher, Department of the Energy Economics Group, Vienna University of Technology, Austria



## GRM Publications

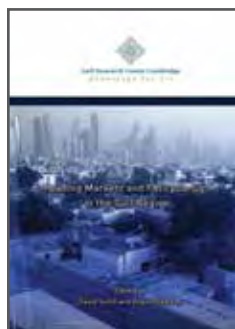


### **GCC Relations with Post-War Iraq: A Strategic Perspective**

**Edited by: Omar Al-Ubaydli and Andrea Plebani**

This volume contains the contributions to the Gulf Research Center workshop entitled: "Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Relations with Post-War Iraq: A Strategic Perspective," held during the July 2013 Gulf Research Meeting in Cambridge, UK. The papers examine the history and future of the often fractious relationship between Iraq and the GCC countries. The backdrop is the US dominance of security arrangements in the Arabian Gulf region for most of the post-war period. The volume's contributions explore the underlying reasons for the region's instability from a variety of perspectives and with an emphasis on the GCC's relationship with Iraq. Topics covered include: Iraq's federal architecture, the highly controversial role of Iran, the effects of regional sectarianism, the possibility of Iraq becoming a member of the GCC, the impact of Chinese oil demand, the evolving nature of US regional military deployments, and the expanding use of social media by religious clerics.

The volume's goal is to produce operational recommendations for senior government figures. To that end, each author provides two lists of recommendations for improving the region's stability: one targeting GCC policymakers and the other targeting their Iraqi counterparts. There is a strong consensus concerning the need for a more inclusive and multilateral approach to regional security, and for any such approach to be spearheaded by the region's principle stakeholders: Iraq, Iran and the GCC countries themselves. However, the precise nature of a potentially successful common security strategy remains an area of considerable controversy.



### **Housing Markets and Policy Design in the Gulf Region**

**Edited by: David A. Smith and Angus Freeman**

Housing is what creates and defines cities, and affordable housing is what makes successful and scalable cities. Indeed, housing is the spatial expression of a society's values and morality, and of its commitment to an inclusive society. In the Gulf region, characterized by rapid urbanization and astonishing transformation over the last two decades, housing is absolutely urgent as a national priority. The Gulf region has an unusually large number of factors that make the emergence and development of quality affordable housing a challenge without obvious parallels or examples elsewhere in the world. As a result, the region presents a set of housing and affordable housing delivery challenges unique in their own right. These challenges will require solutions based on innovation in both the private and public sectors.



### **Asia-Gulf Economic Relations in the 21st Century: The Local to Global Transformation**

Edited by: Tim Niblock and Monica Malik

Asia constitutes the hub of the transformation of global economic power today. The Gulf, itself part of Asia, is of increasing importance in this transformation. This book documents the growing interactions between the economies of the Gulf states and those of the rest of Asia. These relationships are critical to how the world economy develops over the next decade, and how economic (and perhaps strategic) power is distributed. This volume assembles cutting-edge thinking by

16 specialists on a wide variety of topics covering Arab Gulf relations with China, Japan, ASEAN, Korea and India, as well as with Russia, Iran and Turkey. The book is published by Gerlach Press.



### **The Gulf and Latin America: An Assessment of Expectations and Challenges**

Edited by: Alejandra Galindo

Since the last decade of the 20th century, there has been an increase in South-South trade, which is also reflected in the trade between the Gulf and Latin American countries. While trade between the two sides grew substantially during the last decade, there are also renewed attempts to cooperate in other fields. The opening of embassies in Latin America by the Gulf countries and vice versa in the last few years, direct flights between Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela to some of the capitals of the Gulf region, investments by the United Arab Emirates,

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar in some Latin American countries and the holding of the Arab-South American Summits starting from 2005, among other exchanges, reveal the growing convergence of interests between these two regions. This book covers, in particular, an aspect that is often neglected in area studies, namely the exchange as a whole between the two regions, since most studies on these regions tend to focus on the interactions with developed countries or emerging economies such as China and Russia. From a historical, economic and politically strategic point of view, the book offers a critical examination of the foreign policies pursued by the Gulf and Latin American countries in the renewed exchange that is taking place now..



### **Security Dynamics of East Asia in the Gulf Region**

Edited by: Tim Niblock and Yang Guang

The Gulf region's primary economic relationships are rapidly shifting from West to East. Relations with China, Japan and South Korea are becoming increasingly strategic in nature: based on a degree of mutual dependence far greater than is present in Gulf- Western relations. The balance of global politics will be critically affected by this powerful emerging relationship. This book provides documentation of the trend and examines some of the political and strategic issues which follow from it.

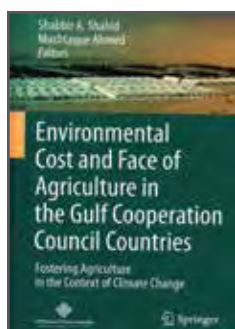


### **State-Society Relations in the Arab Gulf States**

Edited by: Mazhar A. Al-Zoby and Birol Baskan

This book examines the strategies and dynamics through which state-society relations in the Arab Gulf region have been cultivated, and explores the alternative political, social, economic and popular changes that threaten these relations. The work focuses on understanding how state sovereignty has been shifting to accommodate internal social, cultural, and intellectual forces and how these forces have managed to balance social and political powers in order to function within and co-exist alongside the state. Case studies give specific examples of

how social forces, popular movements, social media and youth culture are actively influencing cultural attitudes and practices as well as political actions.



### **Environmental Cost and Face of Agriculture in the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries**

Edited by: Shabbir A. Shahid and Mushtaque Ahmed

This volume presents the outcome of an Agriculture Workshop organized by the Gulf Research Centre Cambridge (GRCC), and held at Cambridge University, UK during the Gulf Research Meeting 11-14 July 2012. The workshop, entitled "Environmental Cost and Changing Pace of Agriculture in the Gulf States" was attended by participants from Australia, Bahrain, India, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, UAE, UK, and Morocco. These scientists, educators, researchers,

policy makers and managers share their experience in agriculture in the Gulf States, with the aim of helping to improve agriculture production and thus bridge the gap between local production and the food import. The book covers topics such as the prospects of agriculture in a changing climate; the potential of climatesmart agriculture; the impact of food prices, income and income distribution on food security; improved efficiency in water use; challenges in using treated wastewater in agriculture; investment in foreign agriculture and agricultural research and development. The papers span the nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council, with specific case studies set in Oman, Bahrain and Kuwait.



### **The Political Economy of Energy Reform: The Clean Energy-Fossil Fuel Balance in the Gulf**

Edited by: Giacomo Luciani and Rabia Ferroukhi

Climate change requires coordinated global responses. All nations, including major Gulf Arab oil producers, should implement policies to contain greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Yet all realistic scenarios point to the continuing global need for fossil fuels. The countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) thus face a dilemma between continuing development and use of their fossil fuel endowments and increasing reliance on low carbon sources, such as nuclear,

solar or wind. This book explores various facets of the dilemma. The volume is the product of a workshop held during the 2012 Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Centre, Cambridge.



### **A New Gulf Security Architecture: Prospects and Challenges for an Asian Role**

Edited by: Ranjit Gupta, Abubaker Bagader, Talmiz Ahmad and N. Janardhan

This book explores how growing economic ties between Asian countries and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) could impact their future relationship. It postulates that the stage is now set for strategic partnerships and highlights how some Asian countries have been explicit about showcasing their power and influence in the Gulf region. While exploring an alternative and broadbased security architecture, it identifies the challenges that any probable Asian cooperative approach could face as the countries of the Arabian Gulf show signs of looking beyond the United

States to develop their long-term strategic interests. The volume is a product of a workshop held during the 2012 Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Centre, Cambridge.



### **Gulf Charities and Islamic Philanthropy in the "Age of Terror" and Beyond**

Edited by: Robert Lacey and Jonathan Benthall

"Gulf Charities and Islamic Philanthropy in the 'Age of Terror' and Beyond" is the first book to be published on the charities of Saudi Arabia and the Arabian Gulf, covering their work both domestically and internationally. From a diversity of viewpoints, the book addresses the historical roots of Islamic philanthropy in religious traditions and geopolitical movements; the interactions of the Gulf charities with "Western" relief and development institutions – now under pressure owing to budgetary constraints; numerous case studies from the Middle East,

Africa, and South Asia; the impact of violent extremism on the sector, with the legal repercussions that have followed – especially in the USA; the recent history of attempts to alleviate the obstacles faced by bona fide Islamic charities, whose absence from major conflict zones now leaves a vacuum for extremist groups to penetrate; and the prospects for a less politicized Islamic charity sector when the so-called "war on terror" eventually loses its salience. The volume is a product of a workshop held during the 2012 Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Centre, Cambridge.



### **Perpetuating the Rentier State: Patrimonialism in a Globalized World**

Ahmet O. Evin, Manfred Hafner and Simone Tagliapietra

This paper examines whether the rentier state exists today according to the criteria formulated by Hazem Beblawi and Giacomo Luciani some 25 years ago and whether it is possible to sharpen the definition of the rentier state with the benefit of hindsight. Since the rentier state theory was first articulated, a great deal has changed in respect to the economies of the energy-producing Gulf countries. They have not only grown much richer but also adopted sophisticated means for governing their finances and have become significant players in global financial

markets. Moreover, they have begun planning for the time when they would run out of hydrocarbon reserves by directing a significant portion of their rents into Sovereign Wealth Funds. The Gulf is further no longer at the periphery but constitutes one of the significant centers at the global crossroads.



### **Regional Disorder and New Geo-economic Order: Saudi Security Strategies in a Reshaped Middle East**

Emma Soubrier

The Arab uprisings which started in early 2011 from the Maghreb to the Mashreq have rightfully provoked an incredible burgeoning of research projects and fuelled existing ones with new energy. Among the issues the so-called 'Arab Spring' has put the focus on is the question of its impact on the six members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Here, narrowing the focus to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the international research community faced two main questions. First, would the wave of Arab uprisings submerge the Kingdom or stop on its shores? Second, it appeared that Saudi Arabia had proven rather resilient to the regional disturbances, but how could one analyze its response to the ambient disorder? This paper aims at answering the latter question.



### **Transforming GCC's Oil and Industry in the 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges**

Vijo Varkey Theeyattuparampil and Ali Vezvaei

For decades, GCC countries have relied on conventional oil and gas revenues to power their economies. Advancements in the up-, mid-, and, down-stream technologies in unison with supportive regulatory and political systems, has positioned GCC as a leading exporter of oil and gas. However, findings of new oil and gas reserves from unconventional sources are expected to rival the region as leading exporters of oil and gas. This has introduced both opportunities and challenges for the regional hydrocarbon industry. In this study, the drivers and barriers in the oil and gas industry across three focus areas are identified: technical, regulatory, and, economics. As an outcome, key recommendations for GCC policy-makers that could support the development of GCC's hydrocarbon industry are put forward.



### **In Search of Stability: Saudi Arabia and the Arab Spring**

René Rieger

This paper challenges the widespread assertion that the Saudi reaction to the developments related to the Arab Spring has been purely counterrevolutionary in nature. While it is true that Riyadh has been supporting the monarchical regimes in Bahrain and Oman and backed the Mubarak regime in Egypt right until its fall, the Kingdom supported the overthrow of the Gaddafi regime in Libya and, after initial hesitation, also became a strong supporter of the anti-regime forces in Syria. The Saudi reaction to the Arab Spring has been dynamic in nature and differed from one state to another. The Saudi bolstering of the political status quo and regime stability in some states, support of revolutionary forces in others, and interference in post-revolutionary processes yet elsewhere, may ostensibly be a contradiction but is in fact the result of a coherent strategy.



### **Islamic Finance: Political Economy, Performance and Risk (Three Volume Series)**

Edited by: Mehmet Asutay and Abdullah Turkistani

This collection of new research brings together state of the art thinking by 45 experts from academia and business on all key aspects of Islamic Finance. Individual volumes deal with the key issues of: Political Economy, Values and Innovation; Risk, Stability and Growth; and Performance and Efficiency. Islamic Finance has had a transformational impact on markets well beyond the Muslim world. This development has been the outcome of various stakeholders and agencies interacting to develop a political economy based on Islamic values to generate religiously and culturally authentic financial institutions and instruments. The studies presented in these volumes discuss such interactions through specific examples from the GCC countries supported by comparative perspectives in order to articulate the development and consequences of Islamic Finance.



### **India and the Gulf: What Next?**

Edited by: Abubaker Bagader, Ranjit Gupta, Talmiz Ahmad and N. Janardhan

A combination of global political and economic factors helped Asia and the Gulf 'rediscover' their ties in the beginning of the 21st century. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries adopted a 'Look East' policy, as a result of which India further consolidated its age-old partnership with the region. Against the backdrop of this renewed 'East-East camaraderie', this book explores how growing GCC-India economic ties could impact the future course of their relationship. It postulates that the stage is now set for the construction of a strategic GCC-India partnership, including the evolution of a strategic role for India in the region.



### About the Gulf Research Center

The Gulf Research Center (GRC) is an independent research institute founded in July 2000 by Dr. Abdulaziz Sager, a Saudi businessman, who realized that in a world of rapid political, social and economic change, it is important to pursue politically neutral and academically sound research about the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and disseminate the knowledge obtained as widely as possible. GRC seeks to provide a better understanding of the challenges and prospects of the GCC countries.

Since its establishment, the Gulf Research Center has grown from its original Dubai, UAE location to become a global organization with a well-established worldwide network of cooperation partners and offices in both the Gulf region and Europe. Key steps have been the opening of the Gulf Research Center Foundation (GRCF) in Geneva, the Gulf Research Centre Cambridge (GRCC) and the Gulf Research Center Foundation Asia in Tokyo. GRC operates its regional offices from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

GRC focuses on achieving the following main objectives:

- Conducting objective and scholarly research bearing on political, economic, social and security issues, as they relate to the GCC states in particular and the Gulf region in general.
- Promoting communication and cooperation among GCC citizens, along with propagating information about the GCC states and the Gulf region through a series of conferences and workshops the GRC organizes and hosts.
- Publishing and disseminating relevant and useful information and data on the GCC states within and outside the region.
- Interacting with and answering the knowledge requirements of individuals and organizations, including: GCC nationals and expatriates living in the GCC countries, university students, academics/researchers, the press community, businessmen, and decision-makers.



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[www.grc.net](http://www.grc.net)