

**GIGA Research Platform Middle East**  
Workshop organised by Christiane Fröhlich  
November 15-16, 2018

GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies  
Neuer Jungfernstieg 21, D-20354 Hamburg  
Room 519 (5<sup>th</sup> floor)

## **Workshop Reader**

# **Natural Resources in the MENA region – Building a Sustainable Future under Difficult Conditions**

## **Workshop rationale**

Since 2011, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) have experienced social and political upheavals that have not only resulted in fundamental changes in the region's political order, but also in changes in social stratification, economic stability and cultural cohesion. Regime changes in Egypt, Libya, Yemen and Tunisia, the wars in Syria, Libya and Yemen, Iraq's continuing fragmentation, authoritarianism in Turkey, the on-going Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and socio-economic and political grievances in Jordan and Lebanon have dominated the news from the region in recent years together with major population movements within the region. However, all of these developments are set against a background of declining natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, due to a warming climate, rainfall variability, overuse, pollution and degradation. Regardless of where the regional political regimes and societies are heading, they will have to deal with global and regional environmental change.

This workshop aims to recap how the region's resource base has changed since the beginning of the 21st century in the region, draw lessons from history as well as outline scenarios for the future. Drawing on political economy and political ecology, participants from academia and policy-making will engage with how socioeconomic, political and ecological changes interact in different parts of the Middle East and North Africa. Their contributions will be organised in four panels; three of them will investigate the different dimensions of sustainability by comparing different cases within the region. Panel I will focus on physical and geographical space, i.e. the distribution of and access to natural resources; panel II will investigate the changed and changing cultural space(s) in which resources are used in MENA, with a focus on conflict and cooperation over resources; and panel III will focus on the temporal dimension of sustainability, outlining both lessons learnt and future scenarios. A fourth panel will draw cross-regional comparisons between sustainable resource use in the MENA and other world regions, i.e. Africa, Asia and Latin America.

## PROGRAMME

### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, ROOM 519

12:00 Arrival and welcome, light lunch

13:00 Introduction

#### 13:30 PANEL I: PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SPACE – DISTRIBUTION OF AND ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

**Chair: Janpeter Schilling (U Koblenz-Landau)**

**Hussam Hussein** (U Kassel) – The discourse of water scarcity and hydropolitical dynamics in the case of Jordan

**Thomas Richter** (GIGA) – New Petro-Aggressions in the Middle East: Conditions of Emergence and Continuity

**Annabelle Houdret** (GDI Bonn) – How water and land governance influences the rural social contract in North Africa

**Thomas Claes** (FES Tunisia) – Food sovereignty in North Africa: A social justice lens

15:30: Coffee break

#### 16:00 PANEL II: CULTURAL SPACE – COOPERATION AND CONFLICT OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

**Chair: Christiane Fröhlich (GIGA)**

**Aysegül Kibaroglu** (MEF Istanbul) – Conflict and Cooperation Dynamics in the Euphrates-Tigris river basin

**Anan F. Jayyousi** (An-Najah U, Nablus) - The Use of Water Allocation Models in Managing Transboundary Water Resources: A Case from Palestine

**Tobias Ide** (Georg Eckert Institute, Braunschweig) – Water Conflict during Drought in the MENA Region

**Abdelrahman Sultan** (Ecopeace Middle East) – The Water Energy Nexus in the Middle East

20:00: Workshop dinner – Restaurant Stricker's KehrWiederSpitze (for directions see map attached)

### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, ROOM 519

09:30 Welcome coffee

#### 10:00 PANEL III: TEMPORAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABILITY – LESSONS LEARNT AND FUTURE SCENARIOS

**Chair: Thomas Richter (GIGA)**

**Clemens Hoffmann** (U Stirling) – The Social Relations of Nature in the Middle East - Towards a Geo-Political Ecology of Crisis

**Ethemcan Turhan** (KTH Stockholm) – The politics of carbon market establishment in Turkey: Some insights for the Middle East

**Kerstin Fritzsche** (IASS Potsdam) – Digitalization and sustainability in the MENA region – a snapshot at interlinkages and potential pathways

**Ali Al-Saffar** (IEA, Paris) – The Outlook for Producer Economies

12:00: Lunch

#### 13:00 PANEL IV: CROSS-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES – MENA AND THE WORLD

**Chair: Sabine Kurtenbach (GIGA)**

**Almut Schilling-Vacaflor** (U Osnabrück) – Contestations over resource governance in Latin America: participation, rights and the environment

**Kerstin Nolte** (U Hannover) – Land use competition in Sub-Saharan Africa's rural areas

**Anna Fünfgeld** (GIGA) – Governing Resources, Governing People: From Timber to Coal in Indonesia

**Christiane Fröhlich** (GIGA) – Land, water, power: Assessing natural resources in the post-revolutionary Middle East

15:00: Wrap-up discussion

15:30: Farewell coffee

16:00: End

## ABSTRACTS

### PANEL I: PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SPACE – DISTRIBUTION OF AND ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

#### **Hussam Hussein (U Kassel) – The discourse of water scarcity and hydropolitical dynamics in the case of Jordan**

Jordan is the second most water scarce country in the world, mass media keep telling us. But what is water scarcity? Who constructs this narrative in the region? How is this done? And what are its implications on the regional hydropolitics? This presentation will discuss key concepts of hydropolitics, unpacking the discourses of water scarcity in Jordan, unfolding the interests and power relations embedded in it, and its implications for hydropolitics in Jordan.

#### **Thomas Richter (GIGA) – New Petro-Aggressions in the Middle East: Conditions of Emergence and Continuity**

That hydrocarbon abundance may lead to more violent conflict is one of the central truisms in the literature on the resource curse. Looking at the Middle East, however, the literature relates violent state action mostly to oil-rich revolutionary regimes, while ruling monarchies are claimed to be the more peacefully behaving actors in the regional system. Current developments turn this conclusion upside down. Taking stock of events since 2011, this contribution aims to explain parts of this contradiction. It is argued that in the post-Arab uprisings Middle East, the production of hydrocarbon resources has taken a politically pervasive geostrategic twist. Combined with the rise of a new generation of assertively behaving monarchical leaders, it has created petro-aggressions previously not seen in the region. In my presentation, I will elaborate on this argument by highlighting three aspects: first, the decreasing power projection of the industrialized superpower USA towards the Middle East due to gradual changes on world energy markets and domestic war fatigue; second, the emerging fiscal potency of hydrocarbon states due to the recent oil price hike; and third, the creation of next generation royals preparing the transformation from dynastic to more personalistic monarchies.

#### **Annabelle Houdret (GDI Bonn) - How water and land governance influences the rural social contract in North Africa**

While the concept of a 'social contract' has been applied to the MENA region, very few researchers have used this analytical lens to study rural areas. This is surprising, given that there is a solid body of literature analyzing how central authorities in colonial and post-colonial times used their influence on local rural elites in order to secure their strategic control of the countryside by giving them access to land and water, and given the important role of remote, marginalized areas in the 2011 uprisings. The rural town of Sidi Bouzid, for instance, was the cradle of the Tunisian revolution, and rural discontent played a major role in the questioning of Assad's authority in Syria. Moreover, as several recent uprisings in North Africa show, marginalization from access to natural resources or environmental goods and services easily fuels social protest, especially when linked to structural marginalization and lacking rural development.

In the face of this gap of research and given the added value of using the concept of a 'social contract' to study these phenomena, Houdret et al (2017) coined the term of a 'rural social contract' to analyze related bargaining and dynamics of change in recent years. The authors show how resource capture and degradation contribute to the erosion of the 'rural social contract'. This contribution explains the notion of a 'rural social contract' and its rooting in history and further explores the transformation of the contract. It identifies two key drivers of change: the degradation of water and land resources due to overuse and climate change, and liberal agricultural policies that further increase resource depletion and marginalize small farmers. The presentation then summarizes potential effects of these trends on the increasingly fragile social contract.

### **Thomas Claes (FES Tunisia) – Food sovereignty in North Africa: A social justice lens**

The Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation has financed a research project from 2016 – 2019 on food sovereignty, small-scale farming and agricultural policies in Tunisia and Morocco. The principal subject of this work includes analysis on the principal resources of agriculture in North Africa, mainly water and land. As a specific lens of the analysis, the concept of food sovereignty is used. Food sovereignty is not to be confounded with food security: Food sovereignty argues for sufficient production of basic foods within each country while emphasizing the need for conscious food production and consumption and the adoption of agriculture to local customs and conditions.

In the case of Tunisia, the increasing commercialization of agriculture with the aim to increase exports (with a focus on water-intensive products, such as dates, citrus fruits and olives) is seen as a contributing factor to the overexploitation of the country's water resources, which has contributed to growing water scarcity. The lack of water resources is exacerbated by changing patterns of rain and increasing heat levels due to climate change.

Another central resource for agriculture is fertile land. Here the central problems are of political and distributional nature: State-owned lands are often lent to agricultural investors instead of local populations; tribally or collectively owned lands have legal insecurity and no political will for reform; and finally, a high concentration of land ownership in the hands of a small elite. This leads to continuously unstable conditions in rural areas and contributes to internal and international migration.

A possible way towards greater food sovereignty could be by giving farmers access to locally adopted seeds and grains to allow for agricultural production using traditional methods and rain fed-irrigation, without costly inputs (seeds, water, fertilizer) while facilitating their access to land. Unequal access to land, water and resources both among lines of class and gender need to be addressed.

The work of FES combines official statistical data, studies, field research and testimony from farmers and local structures, such as agricultural collectives. A comparative perspective from Morocco (where research has started much later than Tunisia) will help set the Tunisian situation in a regional context.

## **PANEL II: CULTURAL SPACE – COOPERATION AND CONFLICT OVER NATURAL RESOURCES**

### **Aysegül Kibaroglu (MEF Istanbul) – Conflict and Cooperation Dynamics in the Euphrates-Tigris river basin**

Transboundary water politics in the Euphrates-Tigris basin is often marked with political confrontations and power asymmetries among its major riparians, namely Turkey, Syria and Iraq. However, a closer look into the case demonstrates that the basin also hosts transboundary water governance processes. Thus, the paper begins with analysis on conflict and cooperation dynamics in the basin.

In the decades since the disputes over water first began, the State has been the major actor in transboundary relations in the basin. However, the discourse and practices of the decision-makers have evolved during the prolonged water dispute. Hence, the paper investigates the role of State in transboundary water politics.

Finally, bearing in mind that transboundary water relations occurs in volatile political circumstances, the paper analyzes current and emerging issues in the basin, elaborating on the impact of the Syrian civil war. The impotence of State when non-state violent actors controlled water infrastructures, and ineffectiveness of transboundary water governance frameworks for protecting water resources during armed conflict are critically discussed.

The paper argues that with the continuation of the civil war, there is a need to look at the conflict since actions during the conflict and after the conflict are closely linked. A major element that comes out is the emergence of a civil society in Syria during the civil war. A strategy should be adopted by the riparian States, local and international funding agencies that focuses on strengthening of civil society, supporting their actions in the water sector and enhancing their ability to get funds for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

### **Anan F. Jayyousi (An-Najah U, Nablus) – The Use of Water Allocation Models in Managing Transboundary Water Resources: A Case from Palestine**

Water has unique features that make it difficult to regulate using laws designed mainly for land. Water is mobile, its supply varies by year and season as well as location, and it can be used simultaneously by many users. There are several types of conflict likely to arise: absolute shortages, shortages in a particular time or place; diversions of water that reduce the flow available to others; pollutants or other changes (such as temperature or turbidity) that render water unfit for others' use; and the need to maintain "in-stream flows" of water to protect the natural ecosystem.

Water law involves controversy in some parts of the world where a growing population faces an increasing competition over a limited natural supply. Disputes over rivers, lakes and underground aquifers usually cross national borders. Although water law is still regulated mainly by individual countries, there are international sets of proposed rules such as the Helsinki Rules on the Uses of the Waters of International Rivers and the Hague Declaration on Water Security in the 21st Century.

Long-term issues in water law include the possible effects of global warming on rainfall patterns and evaporation; the availability and cost of desalination technology; the control of pollution, and the growth of aquaculture. History proves that international law cannot be implemented successfully

between different states when these states have different political and military abilities. For that, using models that can incorporate long term issues is seen necessary.

In many regions of the world, water is scarce. This scarcity of water resources usually causes conflicts. These conflicts in case of trans-boundary water sources are often between political entities or states. Different states put forward conflicting arguments as to their water rights to certain trans-boundary source. These conflicting arguments are usually based on different conflicting principles. If arguments are between states of different political and military abilities, Caesar's Law often replaces the principles of International Law. A good example of the above is the conflict over the Jordan River, a trans-boundary water resource between Israel and Palestine.

Modern international law has considered the environment and water in numerous sources. The international community eventually recognized a human right to water explicitly (UN, 2002). Although these rights are likely binding international law, the human rights to water and to participation in environmental decisions do not impose any substantive responsibilities upon individual countries. Instead, one must consider other documents to define the scope of the right. The academic literature almost entirely depends upon codified customary international water law to define the range of these rights in regions lacking binding water treaties.

The two main sets of principles that are seen applicable to the Palestinian- Israeli case are: a) the Helsinki Rules (1966). The International Law Association (ILA), a law-related nongovernmental organization, drafted the Helsinki Rules, "the first comprehensive expression of equitable utilization and international river (drainage) basin principles." Article V of the Rules notes that "[t]he weight to be given to each factor is to be determined by its importance in comparison with that of other relevant factors." These addendums force each basin state to argue over what weight each factor should be given. Thus, the Rules do little more than provide structure for future riparian negotiations. And b) the Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (1997). Aware of the Helsinki Rules' shortcomings, the United Nations soon took its own steps to codify international water law through the International Law Commission (ILC) (Jonathan, 1995). Much like the Helsinki Rules and the ILC Draft Articles, the Convention drew heavily upon equitable utilization. Moreover, the convention included consideration of "optimal utilization, which can improve the condition of any watercourse, including perhaps the Jordan River, by forcing riparians "to achieve the optimal use of the watercourse as if no State boundaries existed." This optimal use could be determined through the implementation of greater joint, technical analyses of the condition of disputed watersheds.

Based on the above introduction, the presentation will cover three main issues:

1. Historical review of plans and proposals regarding water allocation in the Jordan River Basin.
2. The existing water allocation in the Basin.
3. Future options for better management.

### **Tobias Ide (Georg-Eckert Institute, Braunschweig) – Water Conflict during Drought in the MENA Region**

With ongoing climate change, the frequency and intensity of droughts in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is predicted to increase. While the impact of droughts and water scarcity on large-scale armed conflicts like the Syrian civil war is still contested, there is considerable evidence that water scarcity triggers or intensifies conflicts on the local level. However, the environmental peacemaking

literature argues that shared environmental problems can also be an incentive for groups to set aside their differences and cooperate in order to realise shared benefits. As of yet, there is little systematic analysis of the factors making either conflict or cooperation under drought more likely in the MENA region. Our study addresses this knowledge gap by conducting a qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) on the factors facilitating water-related conflict and cooperation under drought conditions in the MENA region. In order to do so, it draws on qualitative and quantitative data on the subnational level between 1996 and 2009.

### **Abdelrahman Sultan (Ecopeace Middle East) – The Water Energy Nexus in the Middle East**

EcoPeace Water-Energy Nexus (WEN), is an ambitious project between Jordanians, Palestinians and Israelis where energy generated from renewable sources in Jordan will be exchanged for desalinated water from the Israeli and Palestinian Mediterranean coast. This exchange has the potential to create new sustainable business opportunities across Middle East borders, and to foster interdependent political cooperation in these related fields.

A pre-feasibility study completed last year by EcoPeace Middle East and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) analysed the technical, economic and geopolitical aspects of the Water-Energy Nexus. Results of the study are highly attractive not only as per financial return for private sector investors, but also as a means to promoting Middle East water & energy security. The Water Energy Nexus investment program seeks to create a 'Middle East Water and Energy Community' much like the post WWII European 'Coal and Steel Community' was the economic trigger that led to unparalleled wealth and stability on the European continent.

### **PANEL III: TEMPORAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABILITY – LESSONS LEARNT AND FUTURE SCENARIOS**

#### **Clemens Hoffmann (U Stirling) – The Social Relations of Nature in the Middle East - Towards a Geo-Political Ecology of Crisis.**

From 'Resource Curse' to 'Climate Conflict', more and more analyses of the current crisis in the Middle East start their reasoning from geo-physical or natural conditions as determinants of social life.

Paradoxically, despite its resource riches, the region's ecology is portrayed like its society: as fragile, alien and hostile. This imperial oriental imagination, assumes that society and a scarce nature are jointly mismanaged by political organisations incapable of negotiating capitalist modernity. This precarious, crisis ridden environment is now pushed to the edge by the effects of climate change with looming desertification and weather extremes, coinciding with a scramble for shrinking oil reserves. A downward spiral of resource curses and socio-economic crises threatens to make the region all but inhabitable.

This contribution suggests that this 'environmental determinism' in the Middle East is rooted in an orientalist reading of the region and its 'nature'. It can be overcome by entering political ecology into the register of historical sociological analysis. Re-socialising and historicising nature-society relations avoids reifying the Cartesian nature/society divide, offering more optimistic readings, not only of the past, but of the present and future as well. Avoiding a similarly simplistic utopian reading in lieu of the simplistic Neo-Malthusian dystopian ones, the paper argues that political ecology would greatly benefit from recognising the role of geopolitical relations in the social reproduction nature and energy.

**Ethemcan Turhan (KTH Stockholm) – The politics of carbon market establishment in Turkey: Some insights for the Middle East**

Despite concerns on their effectiveness and legitimacy, carbon markets are often presented as the main tool of climate policy. Developing countries are particularly eager to establish and interlink their carbon markets to benefit from global climate investment flows. These national efforts are topped with the massive push by international organizations such as World Bank, EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and the EU to give leverage to emissions trading as the key tool of global carbon pricing. Building on a study of the politics of carbon market establishment in Turkey, I suggest that the proliferation of carbon markets in the Middle East is not necessarily a rational, national interest-driven process but instead one fervently promoted by the international organizations and financial interests. In tracing the ambivalent politics of carbon market establishment in Turkey, I question the underlying assumptions on carbon markets in countries with unambitious climate targets - a trait shared by many in the region. My findings suggest that the strong preference for market-based instruments defer public interest, favour more incremental policies, and ignore distributive justice concerns.

**Kerstin Fritzsche (IASS Potsdam) - Digitalization and sustainability in the MENA region – a snapshot at interlinkages and potential pathways**

The presentation aims to provide an overview of the interlinkages between digitalization and sustainability and the potential implications for the MENA region. It first provides a working definition for both key terms, digitalization and sustainability, and explores how they relate to each other. It particularly addresses knowns and unknowns related to digital transformation processes from a sustainability perspective. Subsequently, some essential opportunities and challenges for Arab states will be highlighted, both on country as well as on regional level, followed by a snapshot of how well MENA countries are prepared for exploiting benefits and limiting risks from digitalization. The presentation concludes by suggesting options to foster sustainable digital development in the MENA region.

**Ali Al-Saffar (IEA, Paris) – The Outlook for Producer Economies**

The drive for energy efficiency and the long-term response to climate change, in addition to technology innovation and the shale revolution in the United States, are all pointing to sustained pressure on economies that rely heavily on revenue from oil and gas. This contribution will discuss what the risks going forward look like, and what role the energy sector could play in helping to alleviate some of the strains that may emerge.

**PANEL IV: CROSS-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES – MENA AND THE WORLD**

**Almut Schilling-Vacaflor (U Osnabrück) – Contestations over resource governance in Latin America: participation, rights and the environment**

This presentation provides an overview of the expansion of resource extraction – mining, hydrocarbons and agro-business – in Latin America’s recent past. Therein, I will scrutinize how different governance

instruments that were created with the aim to reduce negative socio-environmental impacts unfold in diverse national and local contexts in the Andean-Amazonian countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru). I will discuss the potentials and shortcomings of prior consultation and public consultation processes, environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and certification schemes, with regard to their contribution to effective participation and the protection of rights and the environment. The analysis of these highly contested governance initiatives reveals that they all tend to be appropriated by corporate actors, which undermines their transformative potential in favour of sustainability.

#### **Kerstin Nolte (U Hannover) - Land use competition in Sub-Saharan Africa's rural areas**

There has been an increased interest in agricultural land in Africa's rural areas. While foreign investments have taken center stage in the debate on large-scale agricultural investments, the role played by domestic investors – particularly medium-scale farmers – should not be neglected. This interest in agricultural land further increases land pressure and land use competition between commercial interests, local livelihoods, and ecosystem services. Consequently, a process of land consolidation and agricultural commercialization is underway. Land-poor smallholders and pastoralists are the most vulnerable in this transformation; both are challenged by a loss of access to land and increased competition on local markets. Policy needs to focus on raising smallholder agricultural productivity and on exploiting the potential for smallholders.

#### **Anna Fünfgeld (GIGA) - Governing Resources, Governing People: From Timber to Coal in Indonesia**

The extraction of natural resources is inevitably bound to specific patterns of governance, usually centering on access control regulations. Thus, these governance efforts not only target the resources themselves or the land in which they are located, but also the lives of people living in and around extraction sites. Building on Political Ecology approaches and James Scott's work on state strategies of rule and control, this paper looks at how governance is exercised in the field of resource extraction in Indonesia today. To this end, it compares historical patterns of governance in the Indonesian timber industry to current practices connected to coal mining in East Kalimantan. The author argues that while the specific approaches to controlling people and land have changed, basic patterns of access control remain intact.

#### **Christiane Fröhlich (GIGA) – Land, water, power: Assessing natural resources in the post-revolutionary Middle East**

The fundamental changes which the Middle East has experienced in its political order since 2011 have occurred against the background of steadily declining renewable and non-renewable natural resources. Reasons for the decline include climate change and its different effects like rainfall variability and extreme events, but also systematic overuse and pollution. Softening the exclusive focus on political changes, it becomes clear that regardless of where the region's political regimes and societies are heading, they will have to deal with both first-order and second-order effects of global environmental change, making resource management a crucial and power-driven process. The contribution will assess how natural resources and power intersect in the current Middle East.

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Schilling-Vacaflor, Almut	Osnabrück University
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Turhan, Ethemcan	KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden

## How to get to the Hotel and GIGA from Hamburg Airport

The easiest way to get to the hotel is by **taxi** (it takes approx. 30 minutes and costs around €25. Please be aware that for administrative restrictions GIGA cannot cover the costs for taxi).

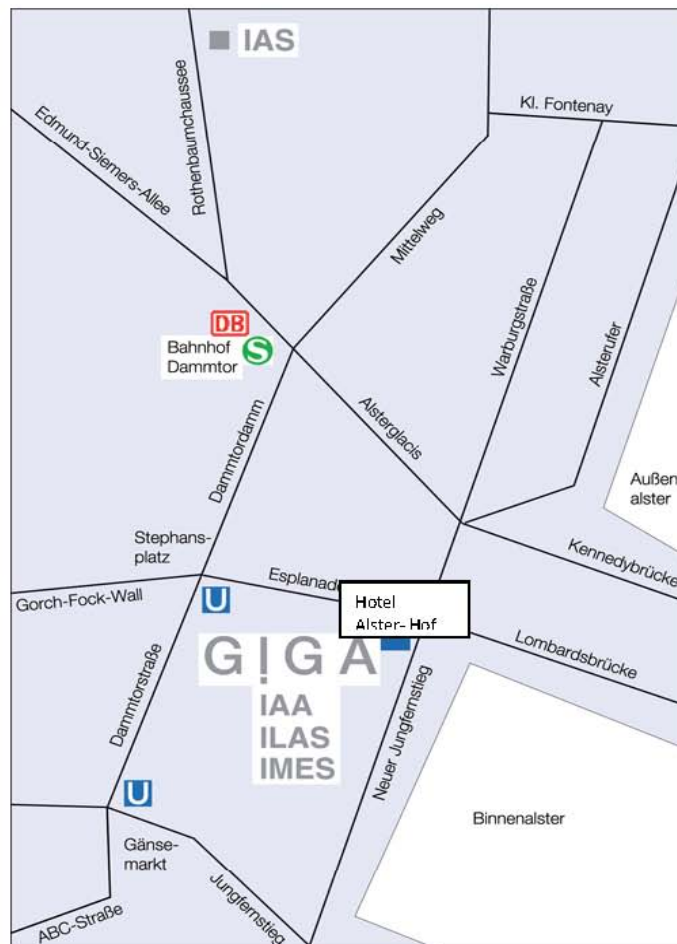
If you prefer **public transport**, take the underground **S1** (green line), located in the basement of the airport building, toward "Wedel", and once you get to the "**Ohlsdorf**", switch to the **U1** (blue line), and get on the train toward "Ohlstedt / Großhansdorf".

After approximately 20 min., exit at "**Stephansplatz**", and go out of the station. Outside turn around 180°. The hotel is about 200 metres down the road, on the **right-hand side**. For more information on public transport in Hamburg, see: <http://www.hvv.de/en/index.php>.

**The hotel is located next to the GIGA** German Institute of Global and Area Studies (Neuer Jungfernstieg 21, 20354 Hamburg).

The hotel is just 2 minutes' walking distance from the GIGA.

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## HOW TO GET TO THE RESTAURANT FROM THE HOTEL

The easiest way to get to the restaurant from the hotel is by **taxi**. The ride takes approx. 15 minutes and costs around €15. (Please be aware that for administrative restrictions GIGA cannot cover the costs for taxi).

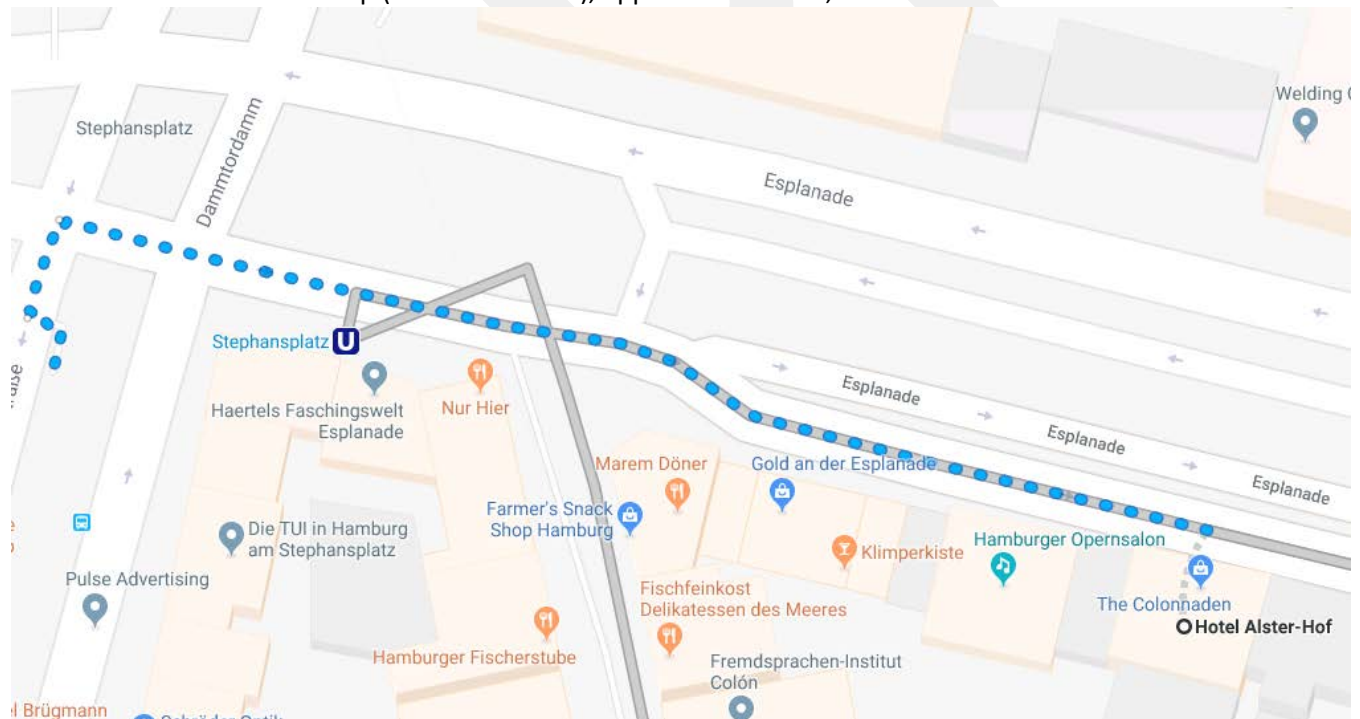
If you prefer **public transport**, exit the hotel, turn left and keep walking until you reach the cross section Stephansplatz / Dammtorstraße. Take **bus number 5** (direction Hauptbahnhof / ZOB) from Stephansplatz to Rathausmarkt. Get off the bus at Rathausmarkt and switch to the underground service. Take the **U2** (direction Barmbek) and get off at Baumwall (Elbphilharmonie). Exit the station to your left-hand side and cross the bridge (Niederbaumbrücke). After crossing the bridge you will see a car park on your right-hand side. Enter the car park and continue walking towards the water / the end of the car park. The restaurant Stricker's KehrWiederSpitze is located on your left-hand site.

### Address of the restaurant:

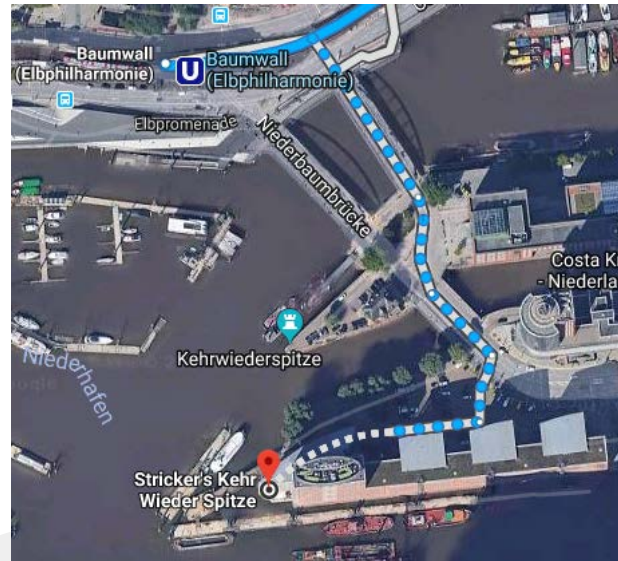
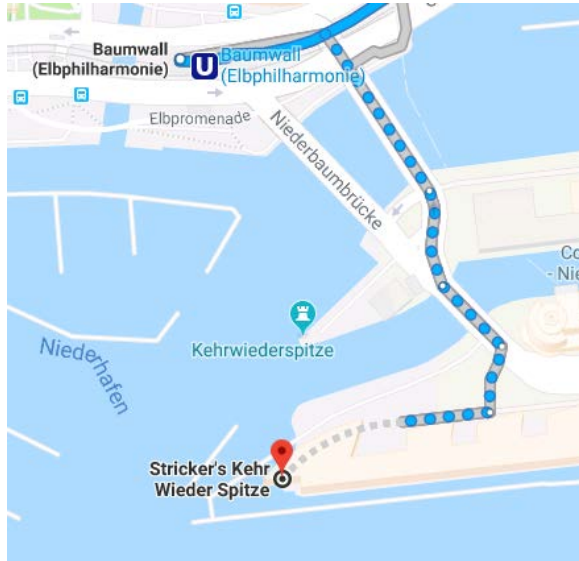
Stricker's KehrWiederSpitze  
Am Sandtorkai 77  
20457 Hamburg

### Maps:

From the hotel to the bus stop (blue dotted line), approx.. 5 minutes, buses leave ever 3-5 minutes:



## FROM THE UNDERGROUND STOP (BAUMWALL / ELBPILHARMONIE) TO THE RESTAURANT:



## REIMBURSEMENT

The GIGA will cover your travel expenses (economy-class flight, train ride 2<sup>nd</sup> class) and book and cover the costs of the hotel for you. Please note that as we are a publicly financed institute we are obligated to use our funds prudently. For that reason we ask that you book the most cost-effective flight you are able to.

For legal reasons, the GIGA will not be able to cover any further expenses.

Please keep in mind that our accounting staff requires **all original receipts** (including boarding passes) and your complete banking details in order to correctly account for and reimburse you for your expenses.

## Expense reimbursement form

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Amount : in €  or other currency

Description (What has to be reimbursed?)

\_\_\_\_\_

Purpose: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The costs will be funded by:

GIGA IMES Research Plattform

The original receipts are enclosed.

Please make the transfer for reimbursement of expenses to the account of:

Account holder: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Account No. /IBAN: \_\_\_\_\_

BIC/SWIFT: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Bank: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_

(Signature )