

GLOBE

DOSSIER

Global Migration

PARTENARIAT ACADEMIQUE

Programme de double Master avec la Kennedy School

THE
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INSTITUTE
GENEVA

INSTITUT DE HAUTES
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Un nouveau cycle

A New Chapter

Philippe Burrin

Directeur



L'Institut entre dans un deuxième cycle de développement. Le premier a connu la fusion des deux anciennes institutions, l'adaptation des structures et l'augmentation générale des capacités, qu'il s'agisse de l'administration, de l'enseignement, de la recherche ou de la formation continue. Il a vu sortir de terre le Campus de la paix et l'emménagement, en septembre dernier, de la grande majorité de ses collaborateurs dans la Maison de la paix. Il a reçu, pour la première fois depuis 1927, une assise légale grâce à la modification de la Loi sur l'instruction publique qui le reconnaît, au même titre que l'Université, comme une haute école soutenue par l'Etat de Genève.

Ce deuxième cycle se concentre sur le renforcement de la substance. En attirant des étudiants du monde entier et en recherchant la meilleure qualité dans un réservoir en progression constante (nous avons eu près de 2200 candidatures cette année). En engageant des professeurs, confirmés ou prometteurs, pour accroître l'éventail et la densité de nos compétences, et en accompagnant ce mouvement d'une meilleure communication sur l'expertise produite. En développant l'accueil d'enseignants invités, de doctorants et de post-doctorants pour devenir, en relation étroite avec la Genève internationale,

un haut lieu d'échanges sur les questions mondiales. Enfin, en étendant un réseau académique qui permet aujourd'hui à nos étudiants de passer un semestre dans près d'une trentaine d'établissements à travers le monde, en majorité dans des pays émergents.

Ce réseau académique prend aujourd'hui son essor au-delà de l'échange d'étudiants. Nous allons prochainement renouveler l'accord de 2006 avec la Harvard Law School, auquel l'Université de Genève est associée et qui comprend un échange de professeurs. S'y ajoute l'établissement tout récent avec la Kennedy School d'un programme de double master qui renforce notre coopération avec Harvard. Des accords du même genre devraient suivre avec des institutions dans les autres parties du monde. Par ce moyen, comme par les autres mesures qui l'accompagnent, le nouveau cycle de développement nous permet de poursuivre notre quête exigeante d'amélioration et d'augmenter nos capacités et notre rayonnement.

The Institute is entering a second chapter in its development. The first saw the merger of the two predecessor institutions and the reorganisation and strengthening of our administration, teaching, research and executive education. It witnessed the creation of the Campus de la paix and the transfer of most of our faculty and staff into the Maison de la paix last September. For the first time since 1927, after changes were made to the law on public education, the Institute was legally recognised, on par with the University of Geneva, as an institution of higher education supported by the State of Geneva.

This new chapter will focus on reinforcing the Institute's substance. We will continue attracting students from around the world and selecting the best from a constantly growing pool of candidates (we received close to 2,200 applications this year). We will continue to engage accomplished professors, as well as promising young faculty, to broaden and deepen our expertise, with an eye on improving how we communicate our knowledge and results. We will continue to expand our visiting programmes for professors, researchers and post-doctoral students to become, in close cooperation with International Geneva, a hub of expertise on global challenges. Finally, we will continue to extend our academic network, which gives our students the opportunity to study at one of nearly 30 institutions around the world, the majority in emerging countries.

This academic network is now moving beyond the exchange of students. We will soon renew an agreement with Harvard Law School that was concluded in 2006, together with the University of Geneva, which encompasses faculty exchanges. We have just established a dual degree programme with the Kennedy School, which strengthens our cooperation with Harvard and creates a model for similar agreements with institutions in other parts of the world. With this approach, and through other complementary measures, this new cycle of development will enable us to pursue the objective of constant amelioration that we have set for ourselves and thus to improve our capacity and influence.



Programme de double master avec la Kennedy School

Le bâtiment
de la Harvard
Kennedy School
à Cambridge
(Massachusetts),
p.4, et la Maison
de la paix à Genève,
p. 5.

L’Institut a établi avec la Kennedy School of Government un programme de double master. C'est une première pour les deux partenaires. La Kennedy School n'a pas de double diplôme avec une institution hors des Etats-Unis (ses partenaires là-bas sont des *business schools*). De son côté, l’Institut offre des diplômes conjoints avec l’Université de Genève (LLM en règlement des différends, LLM en droit humanitaire, MAS en action humanitaire) et avec la Law School de Georgetown University (LLM in Global Health and International Institutions), mais n'a pas de double diplôme.

Le nouveau programme permettra à quelques étudiants strictement sélectionnés de combiner soit le master en affaires internationales, soit le master en études du développement de l’Institut avec le *Mid-Career Master of Public Administration* de la Kennedy School. Les étudiants passeront la première année à l’Institut et la seconde à la Kennedy School. Leur parcours réussi, ils obtiendront deux masters en deux ans au lieu des trois qui auraient été nécessaires si les programmes avaient été suivis séparément.

Les participants devront disposer d'un excellent dossier et de sept ans d'expérience professionnelle au moins. Une fois admis, ils ajouteront à une formation dans le champ des relations internationales ou des études du développement une préparation dans le domaine de l'administration publique. Ce double cursus facilitera leur carrière dans des administrations nationales, des institutions internationales, des ONG ou des sociétés de conseil, actives notamment dans le domaine du développement.

Des bourses complètes, couvrant aussi bien les frais d'écolage que les dépenses d'entretien, seront attribuées chaque année à quatre étudiants (deux par institution) grâce à un don généreux de M. Pierre Keller, ancien associé de Lombard Odier (*voir ci-contre*). La direction de l’Institut adresse à cet ami de longue date l’expression de sa très vive reconnaissance et le remercie de cette nouvelle marque d’attachement à l’essor de notre institution et au renforcement de la Genève internationale.

→ graduateinstitute.ch/dualdegree



Pierre Keller



M. Pierre Keller représente une rare combinaison de diplomate, de banquier et de connaisseur des institutions universitaires, en particulier anglo-saxonnes. Après un doctorat en relations internationales à Yale, il a travaillé pour la SBS à New York, puis au Département fédéral des affaires étrangères, avant de rejoindre en 1961 Lombard, Odier & Cie, dont il a été un associé de 1970 à 1995.

M. Keller a des liens de longue date avec l’Institut. Il a été membre et président de la FERIS, une des fondations de soutien à l’Institut, et il est l’un des pères fondateurs

du Centre international d’études monétaires et bancaires. Par ailleurs, il a été membre et vice-président du CICR et a joué un rôle éminent dans les organes consultatifs d’universités américaines, que ce soit auprès du président de Yale ou du Weatherhead Center for International Affairs de Harvard.

Il est actuellement membre du conseil d’administration du Weidenfeld Institute for Strategic Dialogue et préside le conseil de l’Europaeum, dont l’Institut est membre.

Interrogé sur les raisons de son soutien, M. Keller a déclaré : « Depuis que j’ai eu le privilège de suivre les cours de William Rappard

et de collaborer avec Jacques Freymond, je me suis toujours senti très proche de l’Institut. J’ai également beaucoup bénéficié des contacts que j’ai eus avec l’Université de Harvard dans mes fonctions de membre de l’*Advisory Board* du Weatherhead Center for International Affairs. Je suis donc très heureux de pouvoir contribuer au rapprochement de l’Institut et de la Kennedy School. A une époque où l’évolution géopolitique annonce la montée en puissance de nouveaux Etats, il me paraît particulièrement important de maintenir les liens traditionnels entre les Etats-Unis et l’Europe. Je formule l’espérance que ce *Dual Degree Programme* jouera également son rôle de ce point de vue. »



« Advancing Development Goals » : concours international pour étudiants de master

L'Institut a le plaisir d'annoncer la création d'un concours international destiné à stimuler le débat sur l'avenir de l'agenda mondial du développement. L'initiative en revient à l'ambassadeur Jenö C.A. Staehelin (*voir ci-dessous*), qui a également décidé d'apporter un généreux soutien financier à la réalisation de cette idée. La direction de l'Institut lui exprime sa très vive reconnaissance pour cette nouvelle marque d'amitié et pour tout ce qu'il lui a apporté de conseils et d'encouragement au cours de la dernière décennie.

Les participants au concours seront groupés en équipes de trois à cinq étudiants de master venant du monde entier. Chacune devra soumettre une analyse créative d'un grand défi de développement, assortie de propositions concrètes pour y répondre. Un jury, présidé par M. Staehelin et composé de hautes personnalités, sélectionnera les trois

meilleurs projets, que leurs auteurs seront invités à présenter et à défendre à l'Institut. L'équipe gagnante recevra un prix d'un montant de 10000 CHF, la deuxième un prix de 5000 CHF et la troisième un prix de 2500 CHF.

Le sujet du concours de 2014 est *Empowering Women for Development*, avec un accent tout particulier sur l'inclusion politique, sociale et économique. Le délai de dépôt des projets est le 30 avril 2014. Les trois équipes retenues seront annoncées en mai; la défense publique aura lieu à l'automne et sera suivie d'une cérémonie de remise des prix.

La supervision du concours est placée sous la responsabilité du professeur Gilles Carbonnier, en collaboration avec ses collègues Martina Viarengo et Ravinder Bhavnani.

→ thegenevachallenge.org

Jenö C.A. Staehelin



M. Jenö C.A. Staehelin a mené une carrière remarquable au sein du Département des affaires étrangères de la Confédération suisse. Il a notamment été ambassadeur en charge des affaires européennes et nord-américaines de 1987

à 1993, ambassadeur au Japon de 1993 à 1997, puis ambassadeur auprès des Nations Unies à New York de 1997 à 2004.

M. Staehelin a été membre du Conseil de fondation de HEI et du Centre de dialogue humanitaire à Genève. Il est membre du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge et de la Fondation Kofi Annan.

Il a obtenu un doctorat en droit à l'Université de Berne et un LLM à la Harvard Law School. Il a été membre de l'*Advisory Board* de cette dernière et siège toujours dans son *Overseers' Visiting Committee*. C'est par son entremise que l'Institut a pu établir un accord de coopération en 2006 avec la Harvard Law School, auquel l'Université de Genève est associée.



The Institute hosts the Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs

On 9 and 10 January 2014, the Institute hosted the Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs (APSIA) annual meeting for the first time, showcasing the recently opened Maison de la paix to the group's prestigious members.

The Association, whose member schools include the Harvard Kennedy School, the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University, the London School of Economics, Sciences Po Paris, and the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, works to promote excellence in international affairs education worldwide.

About forty representatives from member institutions from around the world attended the meeting, which focused on a number of highly topical issues in graduate education, such as capstone courses, practitioner contributions to teaching, on-line education, and e-learning.

The meeting featured a keynote speech by Francis Gurry, Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, on the new world of multilateralism and a presentation by Yves Daccord, Director General of the International Committee of the Red Cross, on the challenges facing humanitarian action.

APSIA's main activities include networking and information-sharing amongst its members as well as providing information to students interested in graduate studies in international affairs and organising student fairs all over the world.

As of today, it has about 70 members (half are full members and the other half affiliate members) located in North America, Asia and Europe.

The APSIA annual meeting for deans and directors is generally held in Washington DC but every third year the meeting takes place outside of the United States.

→ apsia.org

Les œuvres d'art

Depuis que l'Institut est installé dans la Maison de la Paix, il est frappant de constater que les visiteurs repartent avec deux impressions très positives : l'une concerne l'architecture du bâtiment et l'autre, les œuvres d'art qui y sont exposées. En faisant le choix de commander ces œuvres d'art, l'Institut a voulu marquer son soutien à la création contemporaine, renforcer l'attrait du bâtiment et donner aux visiteurs comme aux personnes qui y travaillent matière à inspiration, à réflexion et à discussion.

La sélection des œuvres a été confiée à un jury composé d'experts de premier plan :

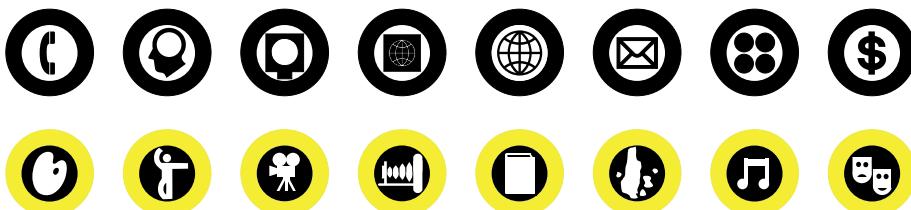
- Jacqueline Burckhardt, rédactrice de la revue *Parkett*
- Loa Haagen Pictet, présidente du jury, conservatrice de la collection Pictet & Cie
- Simon Lamunière, expert et commissaire d'expositions, Interversion

- Françoise Ninghetto, directrice adjointe du Musée d'art moderne et contemporain (MAMCO) de Genève
- Ignacio Dahl Rocha, architecte, bureau Richter – Dahl Rocha & Associés
- Adam Szymczyk, directeur de la Kunsthalle Basel

Dix-huit artistes internationaux ont proposé des avant-projets. Le jury en a recommandé six, dont quatre ont finalement été retenus par l'Institut. Trois œuvres sont aujourd'hui exposées (*voir ci-dessous*). S'y ajoute un tableau de Franz Gertsch, don de M. Pierre Mirabaud, ancien partenaire de Mirabaud & Cie.

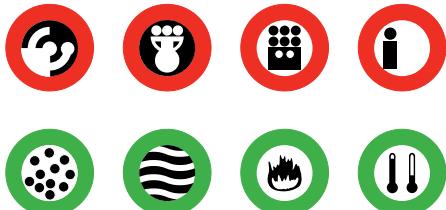
Quant au financement, le Conseil de fondation de l'Institut avait approuvé une réserve budgétaire à hauteur de 1 500 000 CHF, soit 1 % du budget de construction, comme le font de nombreuses institutions pour témoigner leur soutien à l'art et à la culture.

→ campusdelapaix.ch



MATT MULLICAN

→ 1951, vit et travaille à New York et Berlin
Pétale 3, niveau 3, cafétéria



L'artiste d'origine californienne a développé depuis des décennies un travail conçu à partir d'un système de catégorisation de l'expérience allant de la subjectivité à l'objectivité pure. À travers ce système de signes et de couleurs codifiés, constituant un monde parallèle cohérent, une cosmologie, Matt Mullican explore les modes de représentation possibles, liés aux perceptions collectives ou individuelles de la réalité.

Il associe ses cinq couleurs aux cinq notions fondamentales : le vert évoque la réalité matérielle, le rouge les valeurs subjectives et spirituelles, le jaune les manifestations conscientes des arts et des sciences, le bleu les mystères de l'inconscient, et le noir le langage. Ses pictogrammes s'inspirent de sources multiples (communication contemporaine, civilisations archaïques ou motifs personnels), et leur interprétation varie en fonction du support, du format et du contexte.

Pour l'Institut, Matt Mullican a décidé de présenter, sur trois tailles d'assiettes, 40 pictogrammes différents dans un ordre donné par ses cinq couleurs. Les usagers de la cafétéria peuvent ainsi découvrir les nombreuses combinaisons de significations et enrichir leur repas d'une nourriture cérébrale ou spirituelle.



MONIKA SOSNOWSKA

→ 1972, vit et travaille à Varsovie
Pétale 1, niveau 3, réception

Un fragment d'une structure métallique de façade provenant d'un bâtiment moderniste polonais des années 1960 se trouve transformé en forme inédite. Une fois retravaillée par l'artiste polonaise Monika Sosnowska, cette relique d'une architecture de l'idéal du moderne classique s'est métamorphosée en objet suspendu librement dans l'espace, niant presque son poids de 750 kg, dans sa grâce à l'image d'une peau ou d'un tissu élégant quasi sensuel. La nouvelle vie de cette structure qui parle un langage d'autrefois vient cohabiter et résonner dans l'édifice contemporain de la Maison de la paix et apporte non seulement une sensibilité spatiale inouïe, mais également un dialogue possible sur l'état de l'architecture et de la culture en général. Issue de la déconstruction d'un monde d'hier, la *Façade* de Monika Sosnowska porte en elle la suggestion d'une nouvelle construction possible.



PETER KOGLER

→ 1959, vit et travaille à Vienne

Pétale 2, niveau 2, espace situé devant l'auditorium Ivan Pictet

Peter Kogler, plasticien autrichien, est entré sur la scène artistique internationale dans les années 1980. Son travail s'inscrit dans une démarche s'appuyant sur l'architecture, le cinéma et les nouveaux médias, mais également sur les grands courants artistiques que sont l'art minimal et le pop art. Utilisant l'ordinateur pour créer ses motifs, il réinvente l'idée de la fresque et du papier peint décoratif dans une perspective architecturale plus globale.

Ici, dans la Maison de la paix, c'est le motif du nid-d'abeilles que l'artiste a choisi. Cet ensemble d'alvéoles hexagonales, ou cellules d'énergie, se tend, se déforme, s'agrandit et se recroqueville au gré des torsions infligées à sa structure – un réseau qui se prolonge à l'infini et qui plonge le spectateur dans une expérience visuelle déstabilisante entre espace réel et fictionnel. Les formes produites, concaves ou convexes, offrent une vision en trois dimensions. En recouvrant sol et murs d'une même structure, l'intervention spatiale de Peter Kogler intrigue par la nouvelle identité du lieu qui déplace les frontières entre un espace réel et une architecture immatérielle. L'introduction d'une légère déstabilisation dans la perception physique d'un lieu peut rappeler à celle ou à celui qui s'y aventure combien chacun est le protagoniste dans un monde mouvant.





FRANZ GERTSCH

→ 1930, vit et travaille à Berne
Pétale 2, niveau 2, bibliothèque

Franz Gertsch transcende l'instant figé de la photographie, lui donne vie et l'immortalise dans un même geste, celui de la peinture. C'est en 1969, à l'âge de 39 ans, qu'il fixe le protocole de son travail : sa peinture aura pour modèle la réalité objective que lui fournit l'appareil photographique. La description minutieuse des détails, l'attention portée aux couleurs et aux matières ainsi que la lenteur de l'exécution rapprochent son travail de celui des peintres de la Renaissance. En 1986 commence pour Franz Gertsch un nouveau chapitre : la xylogravure. Il réactualise sous un angle inédit la technique ancestrale du piquage, qui consiste à darder la plaque de bois, qu'il choisit monumentale, de minimes incisions constituant un réseau de points plus ou moins denses afin de faire apparaître le sujet par soustraction progressive de la matière. Ce travail axé sur la lente contemplation du sujet demande à l'artiste une concentration prodigieuse. Figure de la peinture hyperréaliste internationale, Franz Gertsch construit une œuvre qui est toute entière une réflexion sur le temps nécessaire au surgissement de l'image.

Don de M. Pierre Mirabaud.

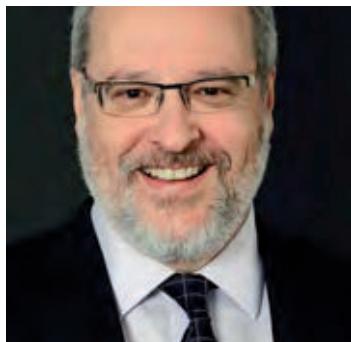


LA GENÈVE INTERNATIONALE

La place de la Genève internationale dans la politique étrangère de la Suisse

Alexandre Fasel

Ambassadeur, représentant permanent de la Suisse auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres organisations internationales à Genève¹



Alexandre Fasel

La Suisse, Etat hôte et Etat membre des organisations internationales

La Genève internationale, hôte d'organisations internationales gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, a eu 150 ans en 2013. Le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR) est la première organisation qui y a été créée, en 1863. La Genève internationale a pris véritablement son essor en 1919, avec la création de la Société des Nations et de l'Organisation internationale du travail, puis après la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Genève accueille aujourd'hui l'Office des Nations Unies ainsi que de nombreux organes et organisations spécialisées. Elle est le deuxième centre des Nations Unies et même le premier centre de coopération internationale au monde, avant New York, si l'on compte le nombre de réunions internationales qui s'y tiennent annuellement.

La Genève internationale est un atout considérable pour le déploiement de la politique étrangère suisse. Elle permet à la Suisse de contribuer à la gouvernance

mondiale et de jouer sur le plan international un rôle plus que proportionnel à la taille de son territoire, grâce aux contacts étroits et privilégiés noués avec les principaux acteurs et décideurs de la diplomatie internationale. Elle lui offre aussi une excellente plateforme pour le développement d'initiatives diplomatiques ainsi que pour des activités de médiation et de bons offices (tels l'initiative sur les entreprises privées de sécurité ou les Geneva Talks sur la question du nucléaire iranien). Les cinq principaux pôles de compétence de Genève – la paix et le désarmement; les droits de l'homme; la santé; l'emploi; les technologies, les sciences et l'environnement – correspondent aux priorités de sa politique étrangère inscrites à l'article 54 de la Constitution fédérale, ce qui fait de Genève un centre de première importance pour la diplomatie suisse. Dans cet esprit, nous pouvons à vrai dire parler de la *Suisse internationale par Genève*.

La Genève internationale représente également une contribution de la Suisse à la gouvernance mondiale par le biais de la politique d'Etat hôte, dont le but est de faciliter et d'offrir les meilleures conditions d'accueil et de travail aux fonctionnaires, diplomates et autres acteurs internationaux présents. La Suisse dispose d'instruments et de

¹ L'auteur remercie Mme Andrea Aeby, conseillère, Mission permanente de la Suisse auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres organisations internationales à Genève, pour sa collaboration à la rédaction de cet article.

La Genève internationale – la Suisse internationale

La Genève internationale désigne Genève dans son rôle de ville hôte d'organisations et de conférences internationales. Elle est le siège de 30 organisations et organismes internationaux et de plus de 400 organisations non gouvernementales (ONG), dont 250 au bénéfice du statut ECOSOC. 172 Etats sont représentés par une mission permanente auprès de l'ONU. 2700 conférences attirent chaque année 200 000 délégués et experts du monde entier. L'on dénombre 3000 visites par an de chefs

d'Etat et de gouvernement ainsi que de ministres. La communauté internationale présente à Genève compte 42 000 personnes.

Bâle, Berne et la Côte lémanique accueillent aussi des organisations internationales et de grandes ONG, notamment la Banque des règlements internationaux, l'Union postale universelle, l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature ainsi que le Comité international olympique et les fédérations sportives internationales.

facilités d'accueil de différentes natures, dont notamment la Loi fédérale de 2008 sur les priviléges, les immunités et les facilités, ainsi que sur les aides financières accordées par la Suisse en tant qu'Etat hôte.

Une stratégie pour la Genève internationale

La Genève internationale et la politique d'accueil suisse doivent faire face à une modification rapide de l'environnement international, marquée notamment par la fragmentation de la gouvernance mondiale, la crise financière et une concurrence accrue de la part d'autres Etats souhaitant accueillir le siège d'organisations internationales. Pour faire face à ces défis, la Confédération, le Canton et la Ville de Genève ont élaboré conjointement en 2013 une stratégie sur l'avenir de la Genève internationale. Le gouvernement suisse – le Conseil fédéral – en a approuvé les orientations générales le 26 juin 2013 et présentera au Parlement fédéral, en 2014, un message concrétisant ces orientations.

D'une part, les synergies offertes par la présence, sur un même territoire, d'un ensemble unique d'organisations internationales, de missions permanentes, d'organisations non gouvernementales, d'institutions académiques et de think tanks font de la Genève internationale un centre d'expertise et de savoir-faire à haute valeur ajoutée sur les problématiques majeures de notre époque. Ces

synergies seront mieux exploitées, notamment par le déploiement de plateformes de coopération entre les différents acteurs. La nouvelle stratégie prévoit en effet de développer les capacités de réflexion, de savoir-faire et de formation relatives à la gouvernance mondiale, tout en améliorant la coordination avec les autres cantons hôtes d'organisations ainsi qu'avec la France voisine. La communication sur le rôle d'Etat hôte et sur la valeur de la Genève internationale sera également renforcée. La Suisse favorisera aussi l'établissement à Genève de missions permanentes pour les 22 Etats membres des Nations Unies qui n'y sont pas encore représentés.

D'autre part, il est prévu d'améliorer le dispositif d'accueil, notamment dans le domaine de la rénovation des bâtiments et des équipements. Désormais, la Confédération pourra accorder un soutien sous forme de prêts préférentiels aux rénovations des immeubles des organisations internationales sises en Suisse. Jusqu'ici, seuls des prêts à la construction étaient accordés. De concert avec le Canton et la Ville de Genève, la Confédération pourra ainsi contribuer de manière substantielle au projet de rénovation du bâtiment historique qu'est le Palais des Nations.

Comme on le voit, la Genève internationale restera dans les prochaines années un élément central de la politique extérieure suisse.



SUDAN, Khartoum: Some of the almost 1000 South Sudanese wait to leave the Sudanese capital Khartoum on one of 40 buses. 19 March 2013.
AFP/Ashraf SHAZLY



DOSSIER

GLOBAL MIGRATION

MIGRATION AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: TIME TO ACT

Vincent Chetail

Professor of International Law and Director of the Institute's Global Migration Centre

Migration has become a new field of international cooperation: it is increasingly considered as a matter of common interest which cannot be managed on a purely unilateral basis. Though migration is as old as humanity, it is now more visible than ever before. It affects every State whether as a country of emigration, transit or immigration. This change in perception opens new perspectives for fostering global governance.

The United Nations has played a leading role in creating such momentum, from the establishment of a Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants in 1999 to the High-Level Dialogues on International Migration and Development organised by the General Assembly in 2006 and 2013. Despite the vast number of other multilateral initiatives, there is no world organisation in charge of migration as there is in other fields of common interest (e.g. trade, health or telecommunication).

The only universal organisation specifically mandated to deal with migration, the International Organization for Migration, is not part of the UN system, thereby undermining its self-declared ambition to be the lead global agency. Its aspiration is further curtailed by its lack of a comprehensive mandate that includes protection. Instead, IOM acts primarily as a service provider for its Member States on specific projects, most notably dealing with human trafficking, assisted voluntary returns or border management. Yet IOM remains a key actor not only because of its

operational capacity but more importantly as a multilateral forum for discussion and exchange.

Within the UN, migration is addressed by various agencies focus-

2005 Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration.

The distinctive mandates of UNHCR and ILO arguably reflect the traditional – albeit debatable – dichot-

**“The lack
of a comprehensive
approach to migration
is the most
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global governance.”**

ing on many different aspects. Forced migration is primarily dealt with by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Its mandate covers refugees, as well as stateless persons and internally displaced persons. Its activities have been further expanded from protection to operational activities so that UNHCR has become the leading UN humanitarian agency.

When it comes to economic migration, the International Labour Organization is bound to play an important role. Protection of migrant workers was included from the outset in its 1919 Constitution and reinforced by the adoption of several conventions and soft law standards, such as the

onomy between forced and voluntary migration. This sectorial approach is supplemented by a transversal one grounded in the crosscutting mandates of various institutions. For instance, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is concerned with the human rights of migrants, whereas the migration-development nexus – including remittances – falls within the competence of several entities, such as the UN Conference on Trade and Development, the UN Development Programme and the World Bank.

In fact, there is hardly any specialised agency that is not concerned with migration. Thus UNESCO is interested in the mobility of students and cultural



diversity, while the UN Office on Drugs and Crime fights the smuggling and trafficking of migrants. A myriad of other similar instances could be mentioned such as the World Trade Organization, World Health Organization and International Maritime Organization.

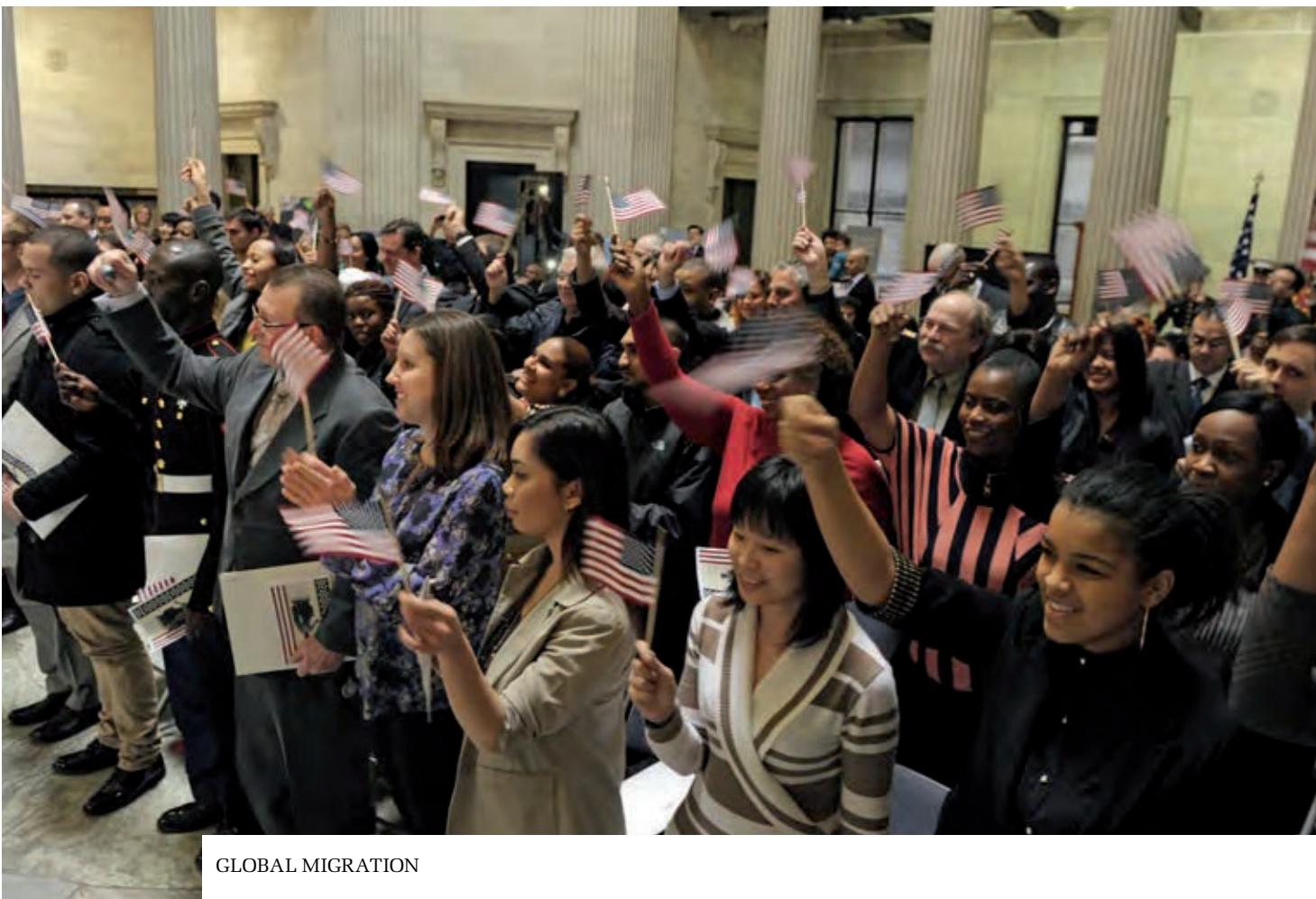
The vast numbers of stakeholders reflect the multifaceted dimensions of migration and its complex nature. Their overlapping mandates are however counterproductive when concurrence takes over complementarity. Moreover, every agency is tempted to approach migration through the myopic lens of its own particular mandate without regard to the broader picture. The lack of a comprehensive approach to

migration is the most important challenge for developing truly global governance. But this does not mean that the international community is not equipped to promote cogent and efficient cooperation.

On the contrary, the multilateral architecture of migration is based on two complementary pillars: the Global Migration Group at the inter-agency level and the Global Forum on Migration and Development at the inter-state level. The former gathers 16 agencies with the aim of establishing a comprehensive and coherent institutional response to migration. The latter is a state-owned consultative process convened every year since 2007 for

strengthening multilateral dialogue. However, both the Global Forum and the Global Group are struggling to move from rhetoric to reality. They still lack a vision and concrete actions.

As Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon said, "we are on the threshold of a new area of international co-operation on migration" but "we need practical solutions that yield tangible results" (SG Report, A/68/190, 2013, §§ 14–17). International organisations working in the field of migration have a particularly crucial responsibility for promoting dialogue and cooperation as States are increasingly becoming the hostages of populism and xenophobia.



GLOBAL MIGRATION

IS THERE MORE TO LARGE-SCALE MIGRATORY FLOWS THAN MEETS THE EYE?

Martina Viarengo

Assistant Professor of International Economics

UNITED STATES,
New York:
Candidates from
40 countries wave
flags after they
were naturalised
as US citizens in a
ceremony at Federal
Hall. 22 March 2013.
AFP/Stan HONDA

Global migration is one of the most significant phenomena shaping our societies. International migratory flows have been rising since the 1960s. According to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, last year 232 million people were living in a country in which they were not born. This equates to 3.2% of the world's population. At the same time, global migration patterns have become more

complex. Many countries both send and receive migrants. The determinants, composition and dynamics of the flows are increasingly heterogeneous. The consequence for both home and host countries is a state of flux.

International migration-related issues are central to policy debates in countries around the world. Many receiving nations seek to calibrate immigration as a means to stimulate

innovation and growth. Debates often revolve around entry criteria and welfare and work policies. Sending countries, meanwhile, worry about brain drains, while at the same time trying to attract back remittances and even talent.

Recent research suggests that a return to an era of free movement of labour, as in the 19th century, has the potential to improve today's global

welfare to an even greater degree than further liberalising trade¹. One study, for example, estimates that increasing labour migration by 3% would achieve half the gains associated with complete trade liberalisation². Another study suggests that the removal of all migratory barriers between OECD and non-OECD countries would boost world output between 92% and 172%³.

The last era of free labour flows was in the 19th and early 20th centuries. It is politically unlikely that the world will return anytime soon to such free flows, but a study of that earlier era provides useful insights as policy makers grapple with today's pressures and promises. Personal research carried out in collaboration with colleagues Oriana Bandiera and Imran Rasul, into what was arguably the largest flow of voluntary international migration recorded in modern history – movement from Europe to the United States between 1880 and 1920 – has found that the flow was far more circular than our history books would have us believe. This was the mass migration characterised by Ellis Island. What we found was that many more migrants returned to Europe than the popular image or previous research suggests. This is crucial because immigrants' length of stay is a major factor in determining impact on both the receiving country and the sending country to which they return. More specifically for the USA, nearly 100 million citizens, or almost a third of the population, descend from Ellis Island migrants, and so a fuller accounting of that generation is critical to understanding how that wave

“...last year
232 million people
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not born.”

of migration shaped the nation. The USA, moreover, remains the archetypal nation of immigrants. Its foreign-born population of 40 million people in 2010 – 12.9% of its total population – was the largest absolute number of immigrants in the world (2010 Census).

My colleagues and I estimated the inflows and outflows by using a data source that has never been used before for research purposes: the administrative records for the 24 million migrants who arrived at Ellis Island, which was the nation's main port of entry between 1892 and 1924, until a law setting stricter quotas shifted processing of immigrant applicants to overseas consulates. The records we obtained included a complete passenger list for every ship, with detailed background information on each passenger. We combined these flow estimates with the stock of the foreign-born population in several census waves, allowing us to compare the two. Our analysis overturned accepted wisdom on two fronts. We found the actual number of arrivals to be 18% higher than official statistics between 1900 and 1910, and

50% higher than 1910–1920. We estimated the implied out-migration rate, meanwhile, to be two to three times higher than official estimates have suggested.

Such large transatlantic flows raise fundamental questions. Among them, questions about the impact on political, economic and legal institutions in both the United States and Europe. How did the changing demographic composition affect political preferences or demand for public goods on both sides, for example? How did they shape labour markets? These remain crucial questions surrounding large migration flows today. We know very little, for example, about what impact returning migrants have on low-income countries. One reason is that few governments collect information on migrants who leave.

More generally, consistent and comprehensive evidence on the consequences of large-scale migratory flows is still missing, leaving policy makers stumbling in the dark.

¹ Rodrik, D., 2005. Feasible Globalizations. In: Weinstein, M. (Ed.), *Globalization: What's New?* New York, NY: Columbia University Press.

² Winters, L.A., Walmsley, T.L., Wang, Z.K., Grynberg, R., 2003. Liberalising Temporary Movement of Natural Persons: An Agenda for the Development Round. *World Economy* 26, 1137–1161.

³ Klein, P., Ventura, G., 2009. Productivity Differences and the Dynamic Effects of Labor Movements. *Journal of Monetary Economics* 56, 1059–1073.

MIGRANTS HAVE RIGHTS

François Crépeau

Visiting Fellow at the Global Migration Centre; Hans & Tamar Oppenheimer Professor of Public International Law at McGill University; and United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

In recent years, migration has become a toxic political issue in most destination countries. This is the result of a combination of factors, including that migrants are not part of the electorate: they do not participate in the social debate, they cannot punish politicians by voting against them, and they are not courted by politicians trying to gain a few percentage points in the polls. This situation illustrates a structural limit of electoral democracies: if one is not represented, asserting one's universal human rights is difficult. Many people actually believe, for example, that irregular migrants do not have rights because they are "illegal". Populist political parties prey on this misinformation while mainstream parties struggle to develop a convincing, nuanced and articulated discourse that could defeat anti-immigration nationalist populist attitudes.

In the media-degradable discourse, migrants are often portrayed as criminals, defrauders, security risks, cultural threats, or miserable victims in need of rescue. Yet, migrants are first and foremost human beings, with human rights, like anyone else. State authorities have a responsibility to fight expressions of racism and xenophobia, charge perpetrators of violence or discrimination against migrants, and foster a public discourse that encourages openness to differences, acceptance of social change and celebration of diversity.

Human rights must thus lie at the heart of all discussions about migrants and migration policies. All migrants, by virtue of their human condition and without discrimination, are protected by international human rights law on the same footing as citizens, regardless

of their administrative status or situation. This does not mean that they have access to all the government services that citizens or residents enjoy: not all services are fundamental to human rights and courts should be called upon to determine which government services are fundamental to the dignity of any person. However, despite the legal framework in place, migrants worldwide continue to suffer abuse, exploitation and violence, and are unable to enjoy the status of equality to which they are entitled.

Migrants in an irregular situation or with precarious temporary worker status live with the constant fear of being sent back to their country of origin, and are often forced to accept conditions that would be unacceptable to citizens. Examples of exploitation abound, in the Global North as in the South: their wages are lower or irregularly paid, they work longer hours, they carry out tasks outside their job description, they work in unsafe conditions, they have to pay recruiters to secure their jobs, they are forbidden to unionise, they receive no information about their rights, they have no access to effective and independent complaint mechanisms, etc. This exploitation has become a structural feature in several economic sectors, whose competitiveness depends on the precariousness of migrant workers: construction, agriculture, hospitality, care giving...

Access to important social actors (such as healthcare personnel, school staff, labour inspectors, social workers, or local police) should be facilitated for all migrants, including irregular migrants, without fear of being arrested, detained or deported simply

for appealing for help. Such actors should be able to perform their important social missions (public health, education for all, law and order) without interference from immigration control considerations: "firewalls" should be established between them and immigration enforcement services. Access to justice is also key, as courts, tribunals, national human rights institutions, ombudspersons and other quasi-judicial actors, unlike politicians, will defend the rights of migrants without being subjected to electoral pressure. The role of cities and local governments in favour of migrants, whatever their status, should also be enhanced.

States must therefore consider, in their migration policies, issues such as: decriminalising irregular migration; developing alternatives to administrative detention of irregular migrants; combating xenophobia and discrimination against migrants; fostering the rights of migrant children; supporting the economic, social and cultural rights of migrants, including access to education and healthcare services; protecting labour rights for all migrant workers, whatever their status; effectively protecting life and human rights at borders; and guaranteeing meaningful access to remedies for migrants who are victims of human rights violations.

In the end, as with other categories of marginalised persons, migrants should be empowered to fight for their own rights. We must strive to offer them the normative, institutional and procedural tools that will foster their protection against contractual or situational precariousness, as well as offer them effective access to justice and appropriate remedies.

CUBA, HAVANA:
Cuban Cruz Duran
shows her passport.
16 October 2012.
AFP/Adalberto
ROQUE



“...migrants are first and foremost human beings, with human rights, like anyone else.”

GLOBALISATION ON THE STREET CORNER

Geneva, a Laboratory for Global Migration and Urban Studies

Philippe Gazagne

Senior Researcher at the Global Migration Centre

and **Alessandro Monsutti**

Associate Professor of Anthropology and Sociology of Development

The discipline of urban sociology first emerged in the 1920s and 1930s when students from the University of Chicago were sent by their professors to study different areas of their city. They conducted meticulous empirical fieldwork in neighbourhoods characterised by their own distinctive sub-cultures and studied a range of social phenomena including migrant occupational niches, spatial segregation and social competition, vagrancy, crime and gang formation. They came together with their findings and documented the main vectors of the social transformations of the era.

With only a few hundred thousand inhabitants, Geneva cannot be compared to Chicago. Nevertheless, as a hub for global migration and home to many international organisations, the city is host to a range of populations of different geographical origin, socio-economic status and patterns of mobility. These make it an extraordinary laboratory for the study of migratory trajectories and intergroup relations.

Building on this, we recently launched a project to investigate the relationship between diversity and social stability in the City of Calvin.

This research, which is a collaboration between the Graduate Institute (Global Migration Centre and ANSO Department) and the University of Geneva (Department of Sociology), is being funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. It will seek to uncover whether diversity is indeed a factor of social stability by analysing the interactions and dynamics of cooperation and interdependence among different migrant groups.

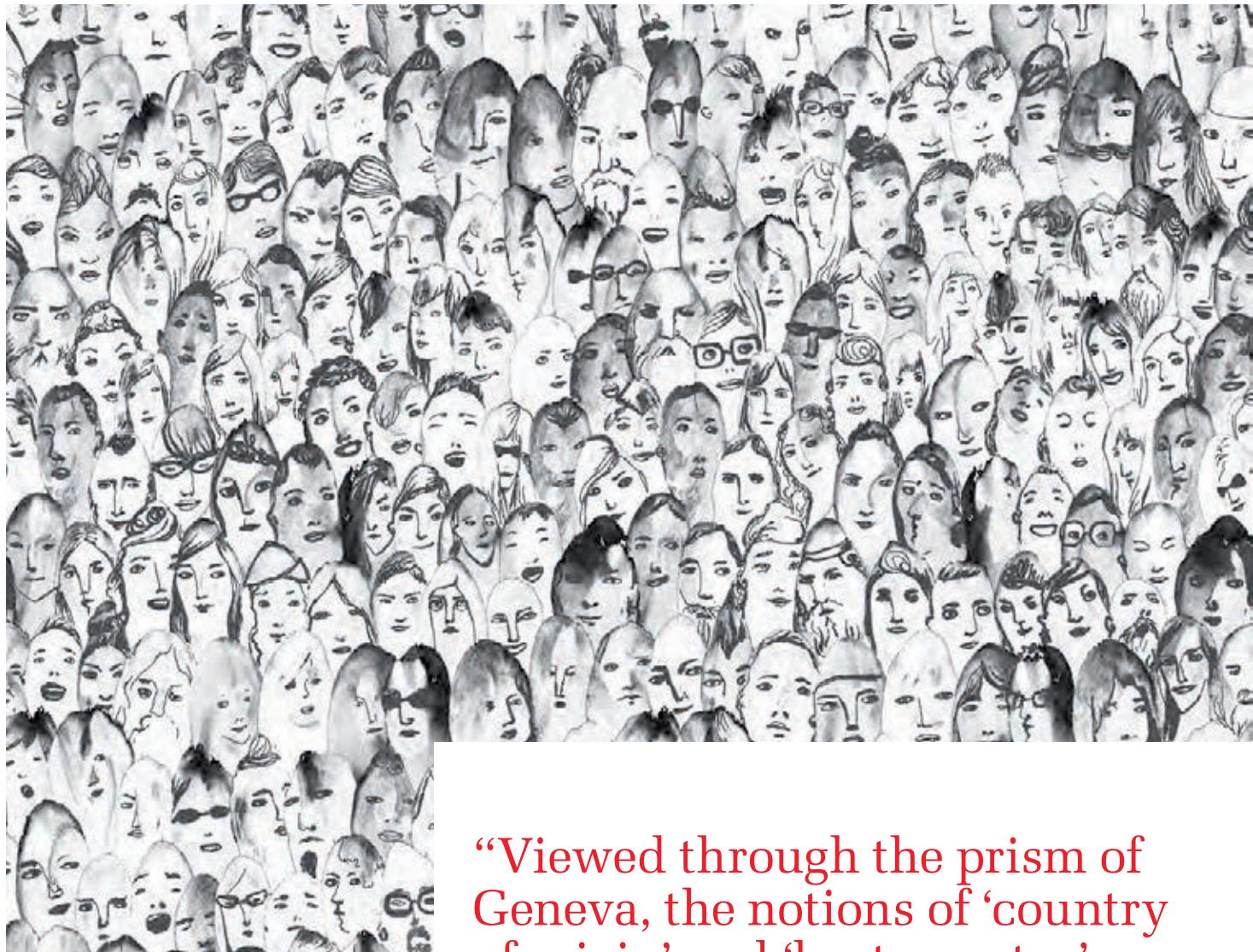
Unlike migrant neighbourhoods in other European cities, many of which are dominated by groups of similar origin, Geneva displays a highly mixed social fabric. For this reason, our research goes beyond the binary opposition between migrants and members of the host society to explore the dynamics of cooperation and interdependence, but also of competition and conflict, between groups of migrants of different origin sharing the same urban space.

It is fair to say that Geneva neighbourhoods display significant patterns of transformation that cannot be understood without considering transnational relations, flows and exchanges. We have therefore chosen to examine social relations against a

backdrop of these wider phenomena. In particular, we will study three types of relationships that shape neighbourhood life: economic relations (exchange, credit and debt; commercial venture), local politics (neighbourhood and parent associations), and social ties (religious celebrations, parties, cycle of hospitality).

The pioneering work of the Chicago School was characterised by a wealth of conceptual and methodological creativity. The ethnographic sense of detail associated with symbolic internationalism produced numerous studies in which researchers observed social practices, collected life histories and accounts of migrant associations, and published monographs about economic niches, groups of origin and neighbourhoods.

We will revisit this body of classical sociological work within the context of transnationalism. Just as our Chicago University forebears did, we will focus on everyday social interactions, the subjective dimension of the migratory experience, and emphasise the value of complementary methodologies. It is important to point out that we do not see migration as a linear movement between a point of



departure and a point of arrival, but as a more complex circulation, an ongoing movement between two or more social spaces with people maintaining multiple ties and overlapping feelings of belonging.

This will also allow us to engage in methodological and epistemological reflection. In particular, we will examine how images and sounds can contribute to the research by generating other forms of knowledge through different modes of representation of social life (observational, participative/interactive, reflexive, etc.) based on inter-subjective encounters and collaboration. One of the products of the project will be a film that explores life in "Les Pâquis" – a pivotal neighbourhood of Geneva – by capturing fragments of migrant life.

"Viewed through the prism of Geneva, the notions of 'country of origin' and 'host country', of 'immigrants' and 'locals', of 'Global South' and 'Global North', appear singularly reductionist."

Ultimately, this project will feed into a more ambitious and systematic research programme at the intersection of two fields of study: urban sociology and anthropology, on the one hand, and migration studies and transnationalism, on the other.

Viewed through the prism of Geneva, the notions of "country of origin" and "host country", of immigrants"

and "locals", of "Global South" and "Global North", appear singularly reductionist. In Geneva, we have a unique laboratory on our very street corner. It offers new paths for research, and fresh methodological and epistemological challenges that provide a great educational opportunity for any students interested in globalisation and migration studies.

REFUGEE STUDIES AND “HISTORY FROM BELOW”

Francesca Piana

PhD in International History

The last century saw massive numbers of people crossing national borders to look for safe havens; a phenomenon that endures today. At the start of 2013, the United Nations specialised agencies were looking after more than 15 million refugees.

Our current international refugee regime – intended as a set of legal rules, political and humanitarian practices and agreements between sovereign states, international organisations, and NGOs

refugee question pushed for the renegotiation of spaces among actors. At the end of the First World War, responsibilities for refugees were shared between governments, the traditional actors of world politics, and international organisations, relative newcomers to the international system.

My research, entitled “Towards the International Refugee Regime. Humanitarianism in the Wake of the First World War,” breaks new ground on the history of institutional responses to forced migrations. Building on a vast set of primary sources – collected in the archives of governments, international organisations, NGOs, and individuals – I reconstruct a “cosmos” of institutions and agencies around which the internationalisation and institutionalisation of the refugee question took shape. My research contributes to an understanding of the consequences of the First World War for the social and political development of the 20th century. The research also illuminates the role of international organisations in a globalising world, and the interdependent and mutually formative relationship between politics and humanitarianism. Although my approach is rooted in the discipline of history, it is also informed by scholarship in the humanities, social sciences, international relations, and law. For historians working on issues as timely as forced migration, it is essential to be informed about current political, humanitarian, and legal preoccupations. However, one should avoid engaging in teleological examinations or embracing specific agendas, for example dismissing local and national

spaces over the commonplace of the network society.

The archives of humanitarian organisations, notably the International Committee of the Red Cross or a multi-purpose organisation like the League of Nations, for example, contain more information on decision-making processes than they do on the fate of refugees. However, the researcher does occasionally see “glimpses of life stories” that shine a light on the refugees’ tragic displacement.

Not far from the Graduate Institute, the archives of the League of Nations contain several volumes with original transcripts of interviews conducted by humanitarians working to help post-genocide Armenian women and children in Aleppo, Syria. By way of context, in 1915 Ottoman authorities began systematic extermination campaigns against the Armenian population. Armenian adult men were massacred or obliged to do forced labour, whereas surviving women and children were abducted or put on deportation caravans throughout the Mesopotamian desert. Aleppo was an important point where many caravans streamed. Consequently, many organisations, among them the League of Nations, established shelters in and around the city and interviewed the arriving refugees. Despite the singularity of each story, violence, suffering, and forced displacement were the unifying features of interviews. The latter constituted a sort of identity document for the refugee. On the front page was the refugee’s name, place of birth, age, date of admission into the League of Nations’ shelter, and, in some cases,

“...refugees
are neither
an undifferentiated
mass nor mere
recipients
of humanitarian
assistance.”

– is rooted in precise historical conjunctures. It was not until the interwar years that the refugee question was perceived as a “problem” that required solutions. The disruption of the First World War, regional and civil wars, genocidal policies, and efforts to reconstruct the European continent along the lines of ethnic homogeneity were the main causes of massive forced movements of populations in the early 1920s. The



a picture. On the back of the document, hand-written notes report how many days the refugee was hosted in the League of Nations' shelter. In some cases, documents say whether the refugee was joined by remaining family or built a new one, received an education, or created a business.

By recounting the experience of Armenian post-genocide female refugees and orphaned children, I suggest that juggling between the history of institutions and the standpoint of refugees offers an analytical opportunity. On the one hand, "history from below" constitutes an alternative entry point into the genealogies of the current international refugee regime. For instance, it allows us to show that, contrary to

the universalism of refugee status today, international governance of refugees in the interwar period was group-oriented. The first groups to receive international assistance were Russian and Armenian refugees. During the course of the 1920s, the League of Nations' refugee work was extended to Greek, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean, and Turkish refugees. On the other hand, recovering the voices of refugees and giving them a place in their own story is more than an intellectual challenge. What governments and international organisations called "solutions" to the refugee question represented the beginning of a new life in a foreign and not always friendly country for thousands of uprooted people. However, refugees are neither

an undifferentiated mass nor mere recipients of humanitarian assistance. The transcripts of interviews of Armenian women and children in Aleppo prove the singularity of each experience as well as the agency of refugees in "being in the world."

Considering emergencies in Syria, South Sudan, and the Central African Republic, it seems crucial to reassess the innovations of the interwar period in terms of institutional responses to refugee flows. Giving voice to refugees is more than just a way to evaluate the current international refugee regime. It might also do justice to refugees' humanity, not only during and after the forced displacement but also beyond it.

Eastern European immigrants on a boat headed for America. Photo from the «Public Archives of Canada», 1910–14.
© Selva/Leemage.

New Faculty Members

GRÉGOIRE MALLARD

Associate Professor, Anthropology and Sociology of Development

Grégoire Mallard joins the Graduate Institute as Associate Professor in Anthropology and Sociology of Development from Northwestern University where he was Assistant Professor of Sociology. Dr Mallard earned his PhD and

Master's degrees in sociology at Princeton University. His recent research and publications focus on nuclear treaties and governance in Europe and the Middle East as well as post-war financial negotiations. Funded research projects he has currently underway examine nuclear security and governance in the Middle East as well as an examination of sovereign debt

management in the interwar and contemporary periods. He is the author of *Fallout: Nuclear Diplomacy in an Age of Global Fracture* (University of Chicago Press 2014), and the co-editor of *Global Science and National Sovereignty: Studies in Historical Sociology of Science* (Routledge 2008). His courses have focused on the sociology of

law, globalisation, culture, and political sociology. A French national, Grégoire Mallard speaks fluent French, English and Spanish. His papers and his dissertation have won numerous awards and distinctions. The Institute is pleased to welcome Grégoire Mallard to its faculty.



"I chose to continue my career at the Institute because of its vibrant new Anthropology and Sociology department and its location in Geneva, a capital of diplomatic negotiation and global governance. I am looking forward to establishing many new research collaborations with students and faculty there."



MARCOS CUETO

Pierre du Bois Visiting Professor in Contemporary Latin American History

Dr Marcos Cueto is a researcher and former director of the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos in Lima, Peru, and coeditor of the journal *História, Ciências Saúde – Manguinhos* in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. His main area of research is the history of global

health. His recent publications have focused on malaria eradication in Mexico and the Cold War, the origins, development and challenges of the Pan-American Health Organization, the history of modern Peru, and the interaction between health and globalisation. Dr Cueto is a member of the editorial committee of a number of academic journals including the *Hispanic American Historical Review*. He speaks fluent Spanish, English and Portuguese in addition to intermediate French. Dr Cueto has held visiting positions at several prestigious institutions including Princeton, Stanford, and the Woodrow Wilson Center, among others. He is presently doing research on global health in Latin America during the Cold War and post-Cold War periods, emphasising

the role played by multilateral agencies such as the World Health Organization. The Pierre du Bois Foundation has been sponsoring one Visiting Professor per year at the Graduate Institute to enrich the Institute's offer of teaching in Contemporary Latin American History.

"This visiting professorship is an incredible privilege for me. I look forward to teaching this semester at the Graduate Institute, carrying out research at the library and the archives of the World Health Organization, and undertaking a fruitful dialogue with the Institute's distinguished faculty and first-class students."



Graduate Institute Students Get Innovative with LawWithoutWalls

Joost Pauwelyn

Professor of International Law

When one mentions innovation and enterprise, lawyers are not usually the first group of individuals that come to mind. Traditionally, legal education and practice have been defined by barriers and hierarchies: walls exist between academics and students, law and business, practitioners and educators. Breaking down these barriers, three Institute Master in International Law students (Sophie Berner-Eyde, Giorgia Linardi and Kyunghyun Park) will participate in a new groundbreaking global legal education experience, LawWithoutWalls.

Launched by the University of Miami in 2011, LawWithoutWalls brings together students, professors, lawyers, entrepreneurs and business professionals to work on cutting-edge issues at the intersection of law, business, technology, and innovation. Over a three-month period, LawWithoutWalls teams up students from over twenty different law and business schools across fourteen countries around the world, including Harvard, SciencesPo, Stanford and Wharton.

Participants are put into teams of two to three students and two to three mentors and assigned a broad topic in legal education or practice. Topics range from increasing access to justice, developing technology to maximise firm and educational efficiency, and enhancing communication between international legal regulators. Each team is tasked with developing a Project of Worth: a business plan and prototype that creatively and viably solves a problem in legal education or practice.

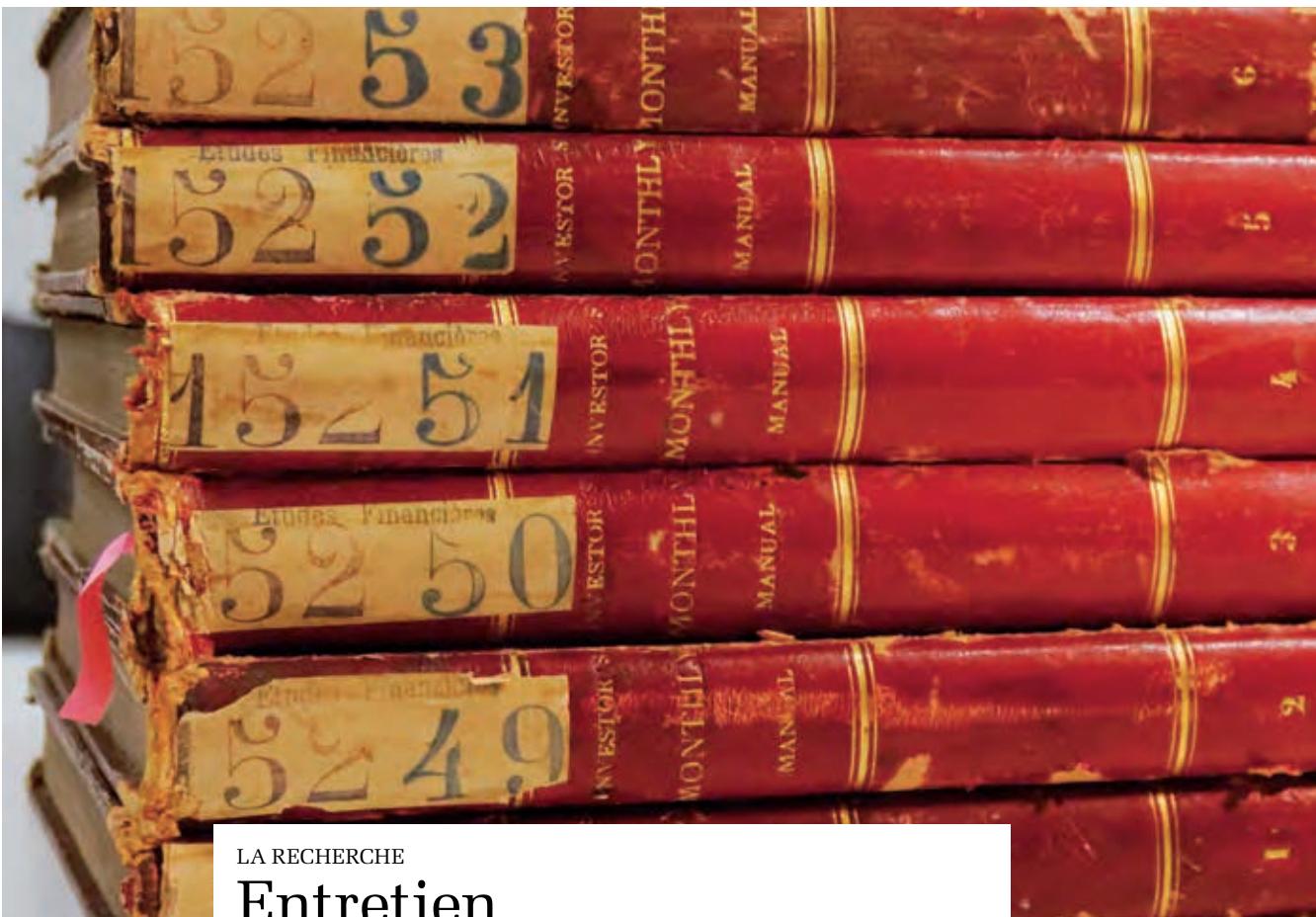
The programme starts with a kickoff meeting at the University of St Gallen, followed by three months of virtual dynamic teaming via videoconference including presentations by thought leaders from around the world and culminates with the ConPosium in Miami where each team will present its Project of Worth to a panel of judges.

Explaining her motivation for participating in the programme, Kyunghun Park commented: "I think it will be a great chance to experience a range of perspectives on legal education and practice. I'm keen to broaden my view of how law can intersect with enterprise and also gain a greater insight into cross-cultural legal marketplaces."

The Graduate Institute's participation in LawWithoutWalls marks the latest in a series of opportunities that have been facilitated by Just Innovate, a new student initiative launched in 2013 to facilitate and inspire the creation of social innovations within the Institute student community, and TradeLab, an online platform bringing together legal experts and law students to make legal expertise on trade and investment treaties available to a broader group of stakeholders.

Barrie Sander (PhD in International Law and Co-founder of Just Innovate) will be participating in the programme as an academic mentor. Professor Pauwelyn, also Co-founder of TradeLab, will act as academic supervisor.

→ lawwithoutwalls.org → justinnovate.net
→ tradelab.org



LA RECHERCHE

Entretien avec Marc Flandreau

Professeur d'histoire internationale
et d'économie internationale



Le professeur Marc Flandreau

Eminent spécialiste d'histoire de la finance internationale, vous dirigez un important projet de recherche financé par la Communauté européenne. De quoi s'agit-il ?

La connaissance de l'histoire économique et financière est cruciale pour nourrir la réflexion sur les problèmes économiques et le secteur financier. Elle nous incite à reconnaître que des ruptures majeures se sont produites dans le passé, tant au niveau des performances économiques que des politiques économiques, et qu'elles peuvent se produire à nouveau. Le projet MACROHIST est un réseau de formation Marie Curie, dirigé par l'Institut, qui intègre sept institutions académiques et de recherche : l'Université d'Oxford, la Humboldt University de Berlin, la London School of Economics, Sciences Po de Paris, l'Universidad Carlos III de Madrid et l'Université libre de Bruxelles.

Quels sont les objectifs de ce projet tout à fait original ?

MACROHIST a l'ambition de former une nouvelle génération de doctorants en Europe qui soient dotés d'une expertise à la fois en macroéconomie et en histoire financière. La formation sera une combinaison de cours, d'ateliers et de modules d'enseignement sur les outils méthodologiques, avec une formation *in situ* en management de projets. Ce projet inclut aussi des stages avec des partenaires des secteurs privé et public.

Comment va-t-il aider les jeunes macroéconomistes et leurs futurs employeurs ?

La crise économique et financière, qui a démarré en 2007, a lancé un vif débat sur l'état de l'économie et la formation des étudiants de deuxième cycle en économie. Les employeurs déplorent de plus en plus le fait que les jeunes économistes ne comprennent pas le fonctionnement actuel du système financier et qu'ils sont mal préparés pour réfléchir à des politiques adéquates pour faire

« La conservation des documents anciens n'a de sens, à terme, que si on les communique. Il est essentiel de placer les chercheurs, voire toute personne aimant l'histoire et voulant se documenter, au cœur du processus de conservation patrimoniale. »

Marie Caillot

face à la crise financière. A travers cette formation pratique, MACROHIST veut donner aux étudiants les outils nécessaires pour relever ces nouveaux défis.

Quelle seront les répercussions de ce projet sur l'Institut ?

MACROHIST est une excellente opportunité pour continuer à attirer des étudiants talentueux qui pourront mener à bien des recherches pertinentes. Ce projet souligne aussi l'importance de l'approche interdisciplinaire de l'Institut afin de repenser certaines idées conventionnellement admises en économie. Plus important encore, le fait d'être partenaire avec les meilleures institutions académiques et de recherche en Europe assure à MACROHIST la reconnaissance d'un travail de haute qualité, d'ores et déjà entrepris par nos professeurs et nos étudiants dans la Maison de la paix.

Vous dirigez depuis 2009 un autre projet concernant un fonds de cotations boursières.

En 2009, l'Institut a reçu en donation du Crédit Agricole une importante collection d'archives relatives aux Bourses du monde entier des années 1820 à 1970. Ces archives constituent une source historique exceptionnelle pour les chercheurs : 93 places financières sont représentées dans la collection. Ces quelque 700 mètres linéaires d'archives conservées à l'Institut fournissent un accès unique au monde de la Bourse et de la finance sur près de deux siècles.

Comment ces archives sont-elles valorisées ?

Grâce à l'appui financier de la Loterie Romande, la bibliothèque a pu mettre sur pied un ambitieux projet de conservation de ces archives, souvent fragiles en raison de leur ancienneté. A cette fin, Marie Caillot, archiviste-paléographe formée à l'Ecole des chartes (Paris-Sorbonne) et diplômée en affaires internationales (Sciences Po), a été recrutée comme chef de projet. Sa mission consiste à conserver ces archives mais aussi à les valoriser scientifiquement.

Un vaste projet de numérisation est donc en chantier sous ma direction, avec la participation active de mon équipe de doctorants. Les nouvelles technologies du savoir et de l'archivage électronique permettront aux chercheurs d'obtenir un accès inégalé aux archives : la qualité des images numériques, mais aussi leur indexation couplée à un moteur de recherche pertinent, offriront la possibilité de croiser les sources, de jeter des ponts entre les phénomènes financiers et ainsi, peut-être, d'en renouveler les perspectives.

Par ailleurs, une stratégie dynamique d'enrichissement de la collection est menée. Au mois de janvier 2014, l'Institut a accueilli un nouveau fonds d'archives boursières de l'UNIGE, provenant initialement du Capital Group Companies de Genève.

Quel est l'apport de ce projet pour la communauté scientifique ?

Les cotations boursières, ces listes de valeurs d'actions en Bourse, constituent des outils qui aident les historiens et les économistes à cerner le fonctionnement des systèmes financiers. Les archives permettent de mieux documenter les chercheurs sur les cycles des crises financières, du XIX^e siècle à nos jours. Ces sources historiques offrent également un éclairage direct sur les sociétés commerciales et les flux financiers et commerciaux en œuvre depuis la Révolution industrielle. Ce projet novateur, où convergent l'histoire contemporaine, les sciences économiques et les sciences politiques, s'efforcera de contribuer au rayonnement scientifique de l'Institut ces prochaines années.



Samuel Segura,
doctorant; chef de projet
MACROHIST



Marie Caillot,
archiviste-paléographe;
chef de projet,
Capital Markets of the World



LA RECHERCHE

The Gender Dimensions of Social Conflicts, Armed Violence and Peacebuilding

Elisabeth Prügl

Director, Programme on Gender and Global Change (PGGC)

and Jana Krause

Research Associate, PGGC, and Visiting Research Fellow at King's College London

Men make war; women make peace. The age-old stereotype informs contemporary international debates that demand women's involvement in post-war reconstruction and in efforts to prevent war. Scientific studies seem to bear out the logic: countries that rank high on measures of gender equality are less likely to solve conflicts violently, go to war with other countries or spawn internal armed violence. It is less clear how gender equality shapes peacefulness. Are women indeed inherently more peaceful and men more war-like?

Rejecting explanations that suggest a biological determinism, a new research project at the Programme on Gender and Global Change (PGGC) draws on approaches from gender studies and conflict research to explore the way in which gender relations influence social conflicts at the micro-level of communities. Jana Krause and Elisabeth Prügl, co-principal investigators of the project, are working with research partners at the University of Lausanne, the University of Port Harcourt in Nigeria, and Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia to investigate processes of violent escalation, de-escalation and non-escalation. The project is funded by a three-year grant of 1.472 million under the joint Swiss National Science Foundation/Swiss Development Cooperation Programme on Research for Development (r4d).

The project starts from the observation that during armed conflict, levels and patterns of violence vary on the ground. Communities' capacity for conflict management

renders them more or less vulnerable to armed actors. We hypothesise that gendered power relations affect the capacity to manage conflicts and prevent violence. We explore this proposition in the context of different kinds of conflicts, i.e. insurgencies, ethno-religious conflict, and vigilante violence, in three regions in Indonesia (Aceh; Maluku; East Java) and Nigeria (Niger Delta; Plateau State; Enugu State). Over the next three years, our research teams will examine statistical materials, comb newspaper articles, and conduct interviews, tracing processes of violent escalation, de-escalation and non-escalation. They will examine how gender relations in communities interact with such processes.

The project also assesses the effectiveness of international and civil society organisations' efforts to enhance women's and men's agency for peacebuilding. Working closely with both local and international NGOs and public institutions, we seek the input of these actors during the research process and will collaborate with them to transmit research findings for policy making. Initially approved for three years, the project has a chance of renewal for another three years, during which the focus will be on the communication and application of findings in partnership with the Small Arms Survey and the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development.

→ graduateinstitute.ch/genre

CIES Initiates a Three-Year Programme on Green Growth and Innovation

Timothy Swanson

André Hoffmann Chair of Environmental Economics

Rio+20 that took place in Brazil in June 2012 included the “Green Economy” as one of its two main pillars of activity. In its aftermath, a consortium of international organisations (OECD, World Bank, UNEP) established a new academic centre of excellence – the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) – intended to inform the world how innovation might help in efforts to achieve sustainability. This new international institution is soon to be located in Geneva.

The SNF has recently awarded the Centre for International Environmental Studies (CIES) a grant of nearly CHF 1.75 million in order to develop a research partnership in this area. The overarching goal of the project is to develop a Swiss Network on the Economics of Green Growth to feed into the GGKP, and to link Swiss research in this area with research being undertaken in other parts of the world. We at CIES will examine how new technologies diffuse across the world, from rich countries at the technological frontier to poorer countries off of it, and the sorts of policies that will best assist in this process. By identifying those policies that aid diffusion, we hope to reduce the time required for the entire globe to move toward the least polluting technologies.

The idea for this project was mooted in December 2011 when, in collaboration with UNEP, CIES organised a workshop entitled “Designing Pathways to Green Economies”; it was attended by leading green economy researchers from around the world. One of the outputs of this workshop was a UNEP Policy Brief that was distributed among developing country participants at Rio+20. In December 2012, a second workshop on the theme “Research Design for a Green Economy” took place attended by policy analysts from UNEP and the OECD. It was this workshop that gave rise to a proposal for the current partnership, consisting of the Graduate Institute, ETH (Zurich), EPF (Lausanne) and the London School of Economics, to work together for three years looking at these problems together.



In January, we started the project with an initial workshop to develop a joint work programme. This workshop will establish this new Swiss-centred Network on Economics of Growth, Innovation and Diffusion. We hope that the partnership will be a forum for devising solutions to some of the challenges that lie at the heart of reaching successful outcomes to important international negotiations, as evidenced by recent discussions at the Doha Conference on Climate Change and Rio+20.

→ graduateinstitute.ch/cies



LA RECHERCHE

The War Report 2012

Why Classifying Armed Conflicts Matters

Andrew Clapham

Professor of International Law and Co-Director of the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

Stuart Casey-Maslen

Head of Research at the Geneva Academy

MALI, KIDAL:
Chadian Army
soldiers stand on
a pickup truck in
the northeastern
Malian city of Kidal.
16 April 2013.
AFP/STR

The Geneva Academy's *War Report* is the first publication to identify and classify all armed conflicts that occurred in a calendar year in accordance with the criteria that have developed under international humanitarian law and international criminal law. It therefore determines whether a situation of armed violence amounts to an international armed conflict (including foreign military occupation) or a situation of non-international armed conflict. We found 38 armed conflicts during 2012, across 24 states and territories.

Why does this qualification matter? For two critical reasons. First, the existence of an armed conflict has significant implications for use of force. Generally, parties to an armed conflict may resort to weapons and tactics – and use of lethal force – that would be almost unthinkable (and invariably unlawful) in law enforcement. International rules governing law enforcement, especially human rights law, allow intentional use of lethal force (employing firearms) only in truly exceptional circumstances: when strictly unavoidable to protect life. The protection of individual human beings caught up in armed violence is a paramount consideration. Not so in an armed conflict. The conduct of hostilities in an armed conflict may include aerial bombings, artillery and mortar shelling, and firing of assault rifles that will foreseeably lead to incidental civilian deaths and injuries but which will not necessarily violate the law of armed conflict (as long as the expected incidental civilian deaths, injuries and damage are not "excessive" compared to the military advantage anticipated). We should therefore be

cautious and precise before asserting the requisite threshold has been met.

Second, in an armed conflict the commission of a war crime is an international crime that is punishable not only by national courts but also by certain international criminal tribunals. Accordingly, some may rush to declare the existence of an armed conflict on the basis that this will – it is hoped – lead to accountability for acts of appalling brutality: murder, rape, and torture, often committed on a shocking scale. While well intentioned, this is, we would argue, a misjudgement. Of course, judicial prosecution for war crimes is critical to minimise abuse and to render some form of justice to the victims. As the *War Report* explicitly notes, such prosecutions are the rare exception to the rule and we will always argue fervently for international justice to be done and to be seen to be done. But we also need to restrain force permitted by international law to the belligerents, especially by continued application of human rights law to contain the violence, and then to constrain what acts of violence may lawfully be committed during any hostilities. Protection of civilians in armed conflict has become a slogan that needs to be given greater clarity and focus. Let us tackle impunity, for it is all-pervasive. But let us not "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" where we are not legally obliged to do so. This will not save lives and limbs.

The *War Report 2012* is published by Oxford University Press (see p. 39).

Portraits

SHUMSHER K. SHERIFF

1976-77

Secretary General of the Upper House (Rajya Sabha) of the Parliament of India



I was born in India a few years after it gained independence. From 1968–70, I studied towards an honours and post graduate degree in history from St. Stephen's College and later a degree in law from Delhi University. These were interesting times of national and international significance. I began teaching as a lecturer in undergraduate studies. With the fascinating world of international relations unfolding, I ventured abroad for the first time in 1976 to the Graduate Institute.

Little did I realise then how much my life was about to change. I was fortunate that my study of international relations was in Geneva which was at the centre of many initiatives. It revealed a whole matrix of studies in international issues, trade, economics and international law. It was an enriching experience studying under the guidance of eminent professors and with students from other countries, many of whom have distinguished themselves in the

public and private sectors. I was elected unanimously as the President of the Students' Association in the 50th year of the Institute's existence. In this capacity, I had a diverse experience: political, cultural, organisational, and certainly academic.

In 1977, I had the difficult choice of whether to continue with my studies or return and join the premier Indian Administrative Service. The advice of Professor Jacques Freymond, Director at the time, was profound and I returned to pursue a career in the civil service. Regretfully, I could not resume my doctoral studies due to my demanding career for the past 35 years.

In 1984, I was selected for the Ecole Nationale d'Administration (ENA) at Paris. Later I worked at the state and national levels including the Finance Ministry. In 1992 the Vice President of India selected me as head of his secretariat and I continued to work with him when he was elected as the President of India in 1997. It was natural that these ten years of assisting some of the highest political and constitutional authorities in the country gave me an opportunity to learn the contours of the highest level of governance of a State with a population of one billion and immense diversities. From 2002–2005, I represented India as Senior Advisor at the Asian Development Bank in Manila dealing with developmental issues. When the tsunami struck, I returned to India in 2006 and was given the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. As Chief Secretary, it was a challenging though immensely rewarding experience dealing with man and nature.

After a fulfilling career in civil service I was offered the position of Secretary General of the Upper House (Rajya Sabha) of the Parliament of India, the position that I presently occupy.

Portraits

FRÉDÉRIQUE SANTERRE

PhD 2004

Global Head, Access to Health, Merck Group Communications

Fate brought me to the Institute. I began my academic life at Paris' Sorbonne University where I studied science before moving to economics. It was this that first piqued my interest in international relations and the UN system and upon graduation I contemplated moving to the UK or the US to further my studies. But it was a Paris-based friend who told me about a top-class academic institution in Geneva. I had never been to Switzerland, but knew that it was a global centre for international affairs and diplomacy. So, I decided to find out more and applied.

Originally, I enrolled in a Master's degree and planned to stay for a couple of years. However, eventually I enrolled in a PhD which I successfully completed thanks to expert mentoring by Professors Krause and Dupont.

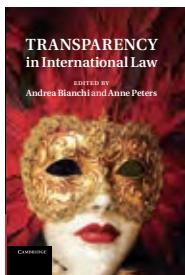


The Institute is a microcosm of the wider world. It has a top-class faculty and attracts students from all continents, religions and cultures. This makes it an extremely vibrant and varied community. In addition to offering excellent academic training, its location at the heart of international Geneva means that students are able to experience the "real world" first-hand through exposure to international organisations and companies and a wide range of conferences and seminars delivered and attended by decision makers and thought leaders working "in the field". It was during one such event that I met and interacted with a Harvard professor, one of the founders of the Biodiversity Convention. This resulted in my move to Harvard where I undertook post-doctoral research.

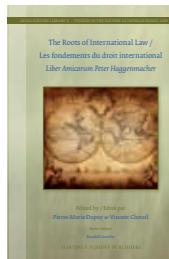
I firmly believe that it is the skills and network I acquired during my time at the Institute that set me on the path to a career in the public and private sectors. Among others, I worked for WHO, UNHCR, ITU, as well as ICTSD, IUCN, Médecins du Monde and the World Economic Forum. Later, I moved to the private sector and the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations where I worked at the interface between the global pharmaceutical industry and global health institutions. More recently, I joined Merck Serono, a leading biopharmaceutical company. This has brought me full circle and allowed me to combine my knowledge and experience of international affairs with my early passion for biotechnology. Today, I work on corporate responsibility and an access to health strategy for underserved populations in low- and middle-income countries. The Institute was an excellent training ground for what has become a varied and rewarding career.

→ graduateinstitute.ch/alumni

Publications



Cambridge:
Cambridge University
Press. 2013. 640 p.



Leiden : Brill Nijhoff.
2013. xiii + 764 p.



Bruxelles: Bruylants.
2013. 690 p.

TRANSPARENCY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

Edited by **Andrea Bianchi** and **Anne Peters**

While its importance in domestic law has long been acknowledged, transparency has until now remained largely unexplored in international law. This study of transparency issues, in key areas such as international economic law, environmental law, human rights law and humanitarian law brings together new and important insights on this pressing issue. The book is edited by Andrea Bianchi, Professor of International Law at the Graduate Institute and Anne Peters, Professor at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg. Contributors explore the framing and content of transparency in their respective fields with regard to proceedings, institutions, law-making processes and legal culture, and a selection of cross-cutting essays completes the study by examining transparency in international law-making and adjudication. Following this analytical framework, the book takes stock of the use of transparency as a global governance tool and of the areas in which transparency is lacking. The ultimate question the book attempts to answer is whether there is a general international legal principle (or a set of sector-specific principles) of transparency, what its legal functions and limits are (also in comparison to "national" transparency), and whether international law is undergoing a paradigm shift towards a genuinely "public law" in the dual sense of the word: a law not only in the global public interest, but also open to the public.

THE ROOTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW *LES FONDEMENTS DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL*

PETER HAGGENMACHER
Édité par **Pierre-Marie Dupuy**
et **Vincent Chetail**

Peter Haggenmacher est le plus fin connaisseur de l'histoire du droit international public. Sa passion communicative du savoir et son érudition ont marqué durablement plusieurs générations d'étudiants à l'Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement. A l'occasion de son départ à la retraite, ses collègues et amis ont souhaité lui rendre hommage en publiant cet ouvrage collectif consacré aux fondements du droit international.

Le présent volume réunit des contributions émanant des principaux experts de l'histoire du droit international sur les thèmes les plus variés. L'objectif ultime est d'analyser et de questionner les origines de l'ordre juridique international et son évolution. Une attention toute particulière est dédiée à Hugo Grotius l'un des pères fondateurs du droit international. D'autres contributions questionnent également la tradition positiviste initiée par Vattel et confortée par la doctrine du 19^e siècle. Cette immersion dans les origines doctrinales du système juridique international est enrichie par l'étude de la pratique du droit international public, son évolution ainsi que le rôle des traditions non-occidentales et l'impact de la colonisation.

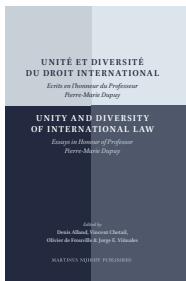
PERMANENCE ET MUTATION DU DROIT DES CONFLITS ARMÉS

Sous la direction de **Vincent Chetail**

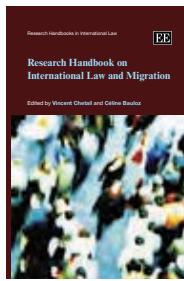
Le droit international humanitaire est l'une des branches les plus anciennes du droit international public. Il est également l'une des branches les plus fréquemment violées, au point qu'on lui reproche souvent d'être constamment en retard d'une guerre. Face à ce double constat, le présent ouvrage se propose d'examiner en quoi consiste la permanence du droit des conflits armés et quelles sont les mutations qu'il connaît actuellement.

L'ouvrage réunit dans cette optique les principaux experts francophones du droit international humanitaire pour réfléchir sur ses principes fondateurs et leur pertinence dans les conflits armés contemporains. Il propose un état des lieux sur les grandes questions du droit international humanitaire à la lumière de l'évolution récente de la pratique en la matière.

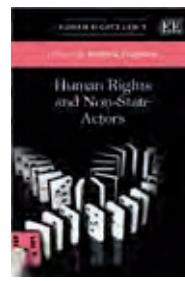
L'approche retenue par cette étude se veut à la fois didactique et critique, de manière à mieux comprendre les enjeux contemporains du droit international humanitaire, son évolution et sa portée. L'ouvrage collectif s'articule à cette fin autour de cinq problématiques clé que sont: la notion de conflit armé; les nouveaux acteurs des conflits armés; les espaces des conflits armés; les méthodes de combat et la juridictionnalisation du droit des conflits armés.



Leiden: Brill Nijhoff.
2014. xiv + 1022 p.



Cheltenham: Edward
Elgar Publishing,
2014.



Human Rights Law 5.
Cheltenham: Edward
Elgar Publishing. 2013.
992 p.

UNITÉ ET DIVERSITÉ DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL ÉCRITS EN L'HONNEUR DU PROFESSEUR PIERRE-MARIE DUPUY

Denis Allard, Vincent Chetail,
Olivier de Frouville, Jorge E. Viñuales

Pierre-Marie Dupuy demeure l'une des grandes figures du droit international contemporain. Pour son départ à la retraite, ses collègues et amis publient un ouvrage collectif. Ces mélanges réunissent 47 contributions rédigées par des publicistes provenant de différents pays, générations et domaines de spécialisation. Le nombre, la diversité et la qualité de ces contributions illustrent l'importance de son œuvre.

Le présent volume reflète les grands thèmes qui ont animé sa pensée. On songe au droit international général, qu'il soit envisagé dans une perspective théorique ou historique, au droit de la responsabilité de l'Etat et au règlement pacifique des différends internationaux, qui demeurent les garants de la paix et de la sécurité internationale. De même, la protection internationale des droits de l'homme et celle de l'environnement n'ont cessé d'inspirer sa pensée et d'influencer l'évolution du droit international dont le développement va désormais de pair avec ces grandes questions d'intérêt commun.

Ce volume marque la fin d'une carrière d'enseignant mais nullement celle de l'écrivain, du praticien et du consultant; qu'il soit un témoignage de reconnaissance pour ce que le professeur Dupuy nous a apporté et continuera de nous apporter.

RESEARCH HANDBOOK ON INTERNATIONAL LAW AND MIGRATION

Edited by Vincent Chetail,
and Céline Bauloz

Migration is a complex and multifaceted issue, and the current legal framework suffers from considerable ambiguity and lack of cohesive focus. This handbook offers a comprehensive take on the intersection of law and migration studies and provides strategies for better understanding the potential of international legal norms in regulating migration.

Authoritative analyses by renowned experts in refugee law, human rights law, humanitarian law, labour law, WTO law and other areas focus on important migration issues and challenge the current normative framework with new ways of thinking about the topic.

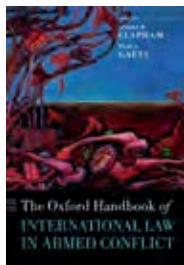
The book examines the many facets of migration from an international law perspective. Topics discussed include the relationship between migration and state sovereignty, the human rights of migrants, human trafficking, labour migration, migrant workers, refugees and internal displacement.

The *Research Handbook on International Law and Migration* provides a critical examination of migration and international law, identifying the issues still to be tackled and suggesting further developments to be made. It will appeal to advanced and post-graduate students, academics and policymakers.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND NON-STATE ACTORS

Edited by Andrew Clapham

The question of whether non-state actors have human rights obligations is ultimately dependent on what we mean when we speak of human rights and what entities we consider to be non-state actors. Focusing on the debate, this important collection presents an essential set of contributions which address these questions. An original introduction by Graduate Institute Professor Andrew Clapham provides the context for the selection of previously published papers from a wide variety of scholars. The book is divided into sections that first offer a general overview, and then a focus on the roles and impact of national legal orders, international organisations, corporations and rebel groups. This volume is essential reading for anyone interested in the fast-moving developments related to the ways human rights law now applies to non-state actors. There are 27 articles, dating from 1993 to 2011. Contributors include: J.E. Alvarez, C. Chinkin, C. Kaeb, H. Hongju Koh, R. McCorquodale, L.M. Olson, N. Rodley, J. Ruggie, M. Sassòli, D. Scheffer, S. Sivakumaran, and D. Weissbrodt.



Oxford: Oxford University Press. 2014. 986 p.

THE OXFORD HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN ARMED CONFLICT

Edited by Andrew Clapham (IHEID) and Paola Gaeta (IHEID and UNIGE), Co-directors of the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

This *Oxford Handbook* includes chapters on the specialised legal regimes: land, air and maritime warfare, the law of occupation, the law applicable to peace operations, and the law of neutrality. The next part covers crucial concepts: weapons and the concepts of superfluous injury and unnecessary suffering, the principle of distinction, proportionality, international crimes, and internal conflict, while another part looks at key rights such as: right to life, prohibition on torture, right to fair trial, economic, social and cultural rights, protection of the environment, and cultural property. Particular attention is given to issues such as: the use of force, terrorism, unlawful combatants, human rights, refugee law, and issues of gender. The last part deals with accountability issues including those related to private security companies and armed groups. Most of the chapters were originally delivered as Academy Lectures and can still be viewed on the Academy website.

→ geneva-academy.ch



Paris: Karthala. 2014.

MALAISE EN AGRICULTURE : UNE APPROCHE INTERDISCIPLINAIRE DES POLITIQUES AGRICOLES – FRANCE-QUÉBEC-SUISSE

Yvan Droz, Valérie Miéville-Ott, Dominique Jacques-Jouvenot et Ginette Lafleur

L'évolution des politiques agricoles plonge les agriculteurs dans une grande incertitude économique (instabilité des prix des produits agricoles) et politique (redéfinition des conditions-cadres et des modalités d'octroi des aides publiques). La libéralisation des marchés prônée par les politiques française ou suisse (OMC) ou, au Québec, la perspective de l'abandon d'une production administrée les soumettent à une intense pression psychologique. Quels effets ces changements ont-ils en termes de surcharge, de stress, d'image de soi et du métier ? Comment continuer d'être paysan et vouloir transmettre sa ferme ? Le mal-être des agriculteurs dépend-il bien du contexte politique et économique ?

Pour répondre à ces questions, qui interrogent tant le contexte socioéconomique que la faculté des politiques agricoles à gérer la situation sociale et psychologique des agriculteurs, une équipe de chercheurs emmenée par Yvan Droz, chargé d'enseignement et de recherche en anthropologie et sociologie du développement à l'Institut, comparent les cas des éleveurs laitiers de Suisse, de Franche-Comté et du Québec. Leur constat préoccupant souligne l'urgence d'une réflexion sur la durabilité sociale des agricultures occidentales.



Louvain-la-Neuve : Academia-L'Harmattan. 2013. 474 p.

LES INDIGENTS ET LES POLITIQUES DE SANTÉ EN AFRIQUE : EXPÉRIENCES ET ENJEUX CONCEPTUELS

Dirigé par Jean-Pierre Jacob et Valéry Ridde

Les politiques relatives à l'indigence sont des politiques de la « première fois » qui cherchent à enraciner socialement un concept ou un regard sur la société – et notamment sur les plus démunis – auparavant inexistant. Elles se heurtent à la fois aux représentations générales dominantes dans le monde du développement, fortement axées sur la rédemption par le travail, et à la faible institutionnalisation du secteur (formations sanitaires notamment) chargé concrètement de leur mise en œuvre. Ce livre, qui paraît sous la direction de Jean-Pierre Jacob, professeur en anthropologie et sociologie du développement à l'Institut, et de Valéry Ridde, professeur au Département de médecine sociale et préventive de l'Université de Montréal, réunit 20 contributions sur une pratique en train de se constituer et d'obtenir son droit de cité dans le domaine de la santé en Afrique de l'Ouest et à Madagascar. Il rend compte des incertitudes concernant ses conditions de possibilité et sa pertinence pour décrire le réel, et des obstacles auxquels la notion d'indigence est confrontée, tant de la part de l'offre institutionnelle que de la demande des communautés.



Paris: LexisNexis.
2013. 564 p.



Berlin: Gerlach Press.
2013. 320 p.



Cahiers Genre et
Développement 9.
Paris: L'Harmattan.
2013. 432 p.

MÉLANGES EN L'HONNEUR DU PROFESSEUR JEAN- MICHEL JACQUET: *LE DROIT DES RAPPORTS INTERNATIONAUX ÉCONOMIQUES ET PRIVÉS*

Dirigés par Marcelo Kohen
et Dolores Bentolila

Professeur agrégé de droit, Jean-Michel Jacquet a enseigné à l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, au Sénégal, puis a été professeur à l'Université des sciences sociales de Toulouse, avant de rejoindre l'Institut en 1994. Il s'est aussi investi au sein de diverses fonctions, que ce soit à la tête du *Journal du droit international* ou comme expert auprès de la Commission des Nations unies pour le droit commercial international (CNUDCI).

Ces Mélanges paraissent à l'occasion de son départ à la retraite, en hommage à son activité académique et sur le terrain de la pratique. Dirigés par Marcelo Kohen, professeur de droit international à l'Institut, et Dolores Bentolila, doctorante et assistante, ils réunissent des contributions d'amis, de disciples et de collègues d'universités distinguées. Divisé en quatre sections, l'ouvrage aborde successivement l'arbitrage et la juridiction internationale, le droit du commerce international et le droit international économique, le droit international privé et le droit africain. Il en résulte une collection d'analyses stimulantes sur un grand nombre de sujets qui ont tous en commun l'internationalité des rapports.

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ENERGY REFORM: *THE CLEAN ENERGY- FOSSIL FUEL BALANCE IN THE GULF*

Edited by Giacomo Luciani
and Rabia Ferroukhi

Climate change is a global phenomenon and requires coordinated global responses. It is extremely important that all nations, including major Gulf Arab oil producers, participate in the effort and implement policies to contain greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

At the same time, all realistic scenarios of global energy supplies point to the continuing use of fossil fuels. It may already be a huge challenge to contain the use of coal – the worst emitter of CO₂ unless coupled with carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) – and this is probably only achievable with greater reliance on oil and, especially, gas. Thus the Gulf countries will be called to continue exporting fossil fuels and/or various products derived from the same.

The countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and other producers 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 collection of essays, edited by Graduate Institute Adjunct Professor Giacomo Luciani and Rabia Ferroukhi, of the International Renewable Energy Agency, explores various facets of this dilemma.

GENRE, MIGRATIONS ET GLOBALISATION DE LA REPRODUCTION SOCIALE

Dirigé par Christine Verschuur
et Christine Catarino

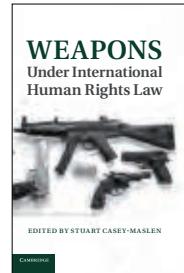
Le neuvième titre de la collection Cahiers Genre et Développement, dirigée par Christine Verschuur, responsable du Pôle genre et développement à l'Institut, porte sur la globalisation de la reproduction sociale. Le capitalisme mondialisé n'est pas qu'un système économique ou culturel, mais un réseau global de pouvoir intégré par des processus économiques, politiques et culturels. L'organisation du système social, économique, culturel et moral de reproduction sociale, qui implique des biens et services liés à l'économie capitaliste, par delà les frontières, dans des réseaux et foyers transnationaux, s'appuie sur des discours de genre et de race, voire de classe. Les migrantes tiennent une place importante dans ce nouvel ordre économique global. Qu'il s'agisse de la gestation d'enfant pour autrui en Inde, du mariage des Philippines comme stratégie migratoire, du travail domestique des migrantes en France, des envois de fonds des Salvadoriennes ou du travail des ouvrières migrantes en Chine, elles sont un maillon essentiel du système de protection sociale au « Nord » tout en assurant l'organisation de la reproduction sociale au « Sud », dans leurs foyers d'origine.



Bruxelles: Bruylant.
2013. 408 p.



Oxford: Oxford
University Press. 2013.
544 p.



Cambridge: Cambridge
University Press. 2014.

THÉORIE ET PRATIQUE DE LA RECONNAISSANCE D'ÉTAT: *UNE APPROCHE ÉPISTÉMOLOGIQUE DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL*

Eric Wyler

Chargé d'enseignement en droit international à l'Institut et professeur invité à Paris II (Panthéon-Assas), Eric Wyler propose une étude globale de la reconnaissance d'Etat, institution essentielle dans les relations internationales en raison de l'absence d'une juridiction obligatoire et centralisée appelée à trancher de cas en cas toute controverse juridique, notamment celle liée à la naissance d'un Etat. L'approche épistémologique suivie permet, en mettant au jour les préconceptions généralement implicites et inconscientes sous-tendant l'approche classique, *positiviste*, et en inscrivant l'analyse dans une perspective différente, *systémique*, de dépasser les apories auxquelles s'est heurtée la conception positiviste et de proposer une théorie de la reconnaissance d'Etat atteignant à une compréhension nouvelle de sa nature juridique. Le point de vue adopté montre en effet que la reconnaissance d'Etat n'est pas qu'une décision politique des gouvernements, mais a des effets juridiques dépassant la volonté de ses auteurs et déterminés par le droit international lui-même en fonction du contexte spécifique d'émergence d'une nouvelle entité et des interactions entre celle-ci, les organisations internationales et les Etats de la communauté internationale.

THE WAR REPORT 2012

Edited by Stuart **Casey-Maslen**,
Geneva Academy of International
Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

The War Report 2012 is a comprehensive report on every armed conflict which took place during 2012. It is the first of a new series of annual reports on armed conflicts across the globe, offering an overview of the nature, range, and impact of these conflicts and the legal issues they create.

In Part I the Report describes its criteria for the identification and classification of armed conflicts under international law, and the legal consequences that flow from this classification. It sets out a list of armed conflicts in 2012, categorising each as international, non-international, or a military occupation, with estimates of civilian and military casualties. In Part II, each of these conflicts is examined in more detail, with an overview of the belligerents, means and methods of warfare, the applicable treaties and rules, and any prosecutions for, investigations into, or robust allegations of war crimes. Part III of the Report provides detailed thematic analysis of key legal developments which arose in the context of these conflicts, allowing for a more in-depth reflection on cross-cutting questions and controversies. The topics under investigation this year include drone strikes, the use of explosive weapons in populated areas, small arms, forced displacement of civilians, detention at Guantanamo Bay, and the enforcement of international humanitarian and criminal law in both national and international courts.

WEAPONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Edited by Stuart **Casey-Maslen**,
Geneva Academy of International
Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

Weapons Under International Human Rights Law offers an overarching international legal framework to help determine the legality of the use of any weapon as well as its lawful supply. It governs acts of states and non-state actors alike. In doing so, human rights law embraces international humanitarian law regulation of the use of weapons in armed conflict and disarmament law as well as international criminal justice standards. In situations of law enforcement (e.g. counterpiracy, prisons, ordinary policing, riot control, and many peace operations), human rights law is the primary legal frame of reference above domestic criminal law. This book draws on all aspects of international weapons law and proposes a new view on international law governing weapons. Also included are specific discussions on armed drones and cyberattacks, two highly topical issues in international law and international relations.



No. 5.1 and 5.2.
Geneva: Graduate
Institute Publications.
2013.



GIIS 14. Geneva:
Graduate Institute
Publications; Leiden,
Boston: Brill Nijhoff.
2014.



Préface d'Ivonne Farah
Henrich. Postface de
Jean-Louis Laville.
Développements 14.
Paris: Karthala;
Genève: Graduate
Institute Publications.
2013. 360 p.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Institute's journal *International Development Policy (DevPol)* has just released its first two "e-issues." They include peer-reviewed articles and shorter policy debates by scholars and policy-makers from developing, emerging and advanced economies. The articles examine *inter alia* key lessons from the 1980–90s Latin American debt crisis that are relevant for European countries today, the design of social protection schemes in developing countries, and the risks and opportunities facing Kenya as the country discovers hydrocarbon deposits. In the Policy Debates section, a scholar or policy-maker presents an initial paper that is followed by critical reactions from academics or reflective practitioners. The first policy debates focus on commodity trading and development, the failure of the aid system in Haiti as well as the potential and limits of foreign aid as an instrument to promote democracy and decentralisation. Readers who are interested in contributing to the debates can do so on the journal's new blog:

→ debate.devpol.org

All articles and debates are available in open access on the journal's website:

→ devpol.org

STATUS AND RIGHTS OF NGOs IN INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Claudie Barrat (PhD 2010)

NGOs are operating in an increasingly difficult environment and are struggling to carve out a secure space in which to operate. To address these challenges, they have developed new practical solutions that often ignore international humanitarian law or refer only in part to "humanitarian principles." In contrast, the author argues that the framework applicable to NGOs in armed conflict situations is to be found in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and 1977 Additional Protocols. Through an examination of the legal framework applicable to NGOs in armed conflicts situations, the author proves that sixteen entities mentioned in international humanitarian law treaties could be NGOs. The book defines each of these organisations and argues that existing NGOs can fit the definition of these organisations. It further discusses the consequences of a possible legal status of NGOs in international humanitarian law as well as considers whether NGOs have a legal personality in international humanitarian law, before analysing whether or not NGOs can benefit from direct rights in customary law. Finally, the author argues that four main categories of rights have been granted to NGOs in customary international humanitarian law.

L'ÉCONOMIE SOLIDAIRES EN BOLIVIE : *ENTRE MARCHÉ ET DÉMOCRATIE*

Isabelle Hillenkamp (doctorat 2009)

Depuis les années 1980, de plus en plus de pays ont opté pour une économie de marché et un régime politique de type démocratique et ce, indépendamment de leur « niveau de développement ». Pourtant, marché et démocratie ne sont pas directement compatibles. Si tous deux reposent sur les principes de liberté et d'égalité, le premier mise sur le pouvoir émancipateur du marché libre, alors que la seconde suppose une certaine égalité des conditions de vie. Une lecture croisée de cas européens et latino-américains illustre cette problématique commune, en même temps que la diversité des systèmes de médiations solidaires qui amortissent les tensions entre marché et démocratie. Avec cette analyse socioéconomique riche, Isabelle Hillenkamp offre une approche novatrice des questions de développement.

« Pour la première fois nous pouvons compter sur une analyse précise de la part importante qui persiste en Bolivie d'un espace économique organisé en dehors du rapport classique capital-travail salarié et connu comme (l'économie solidaire). »

Extrait de la préface
d'Ivonne Farah Henrich



Bombarder l'Allemagne
L'offensive alliée sur les villes pendant la Deuxième Guerre mondiale
Pierre-Etienne Bourneuf

International – Histoire et politique. Genève:
Graduate Institute Publications; Paris:
Presses Universitaires de France. 2014.
x + 470 p.



Développements 15.
Genève: Graduate Institute Publications;
Paris: Karthala. 2014.

BOMBARDER L'ALLEMAGNE : *L'OFFENSIVE ALLIÉE SUR LES VILLES PENDANT LA DEUXIÈME GUERRE MONDIALE*

Pierre-Etienne Bourneuf (doctorat 2013)

Avec cet ouvrage sur l'offensive aérienne contre l'Allemagne, Pierre-Etienne Bourneuf traite d'un des chapitres les plus controversés de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale. En effet, si les dirigeants anglo-américains ont toujours affirmé ne viser que des objectifs « légitimes », les raids ont détruit 70 villes allemandes et provoqué la mort de centaines de milliers de civils.

Ce livre est l'occasion de comprendre l'origine de la planification de cette offensive aérienne destructrice, qui remonte bien avant le déclenchement du conflit. Le lecteur découvre qu'au-delà des contingences de la guerre, les bombardements aériens répondent à des logiques stratégiques parfaitement théorisées. L'occasion aussi de s'interroger sur l'ambiguïté du recours à l'aviation militaire et son impact sur les populations civiles, alors que le développement de nouvelles technologies dans le domaine aérien relance le débat.

NOTRE GRANDE MAISON : UNE ÉCOLOGIE POLITIQUE DES TERRITOIRES TSIMANE' *D'AMAZONIE BOLIVIENNE*

Patrick Bottazzi (doctorat 2009)

Depuis plus de vingt ans, la Bolivie est le théâtre de profondes transformations politiques dont l'impact sur les peuples autochtones a été réel. Des mobilisations internationales, des mouvements nationaux ou des actions locales ont permis *in fine* la titularisation de près de 19 millions d'hectares au bénéfice de ces populations. De plus, une grande majorité des législations boliviennes intègre désormais les peuples autochtones comme sujet juridique à part entière. Ces réformes ne marquent pas qu'un renforcement des droits de possession sur le sol et sur les ressources naturelles, elles s'accompagnent de la mise en place d'instances politiques autochtones autonomes.

Au terme d'un long travail de terrain au cœur de l'Amazonie bolivienne, l'auteur reconstitue les processus d'élaboration puis de mise en œuvre de ces réformes dans les territoires autochtones Tsimane' et Pilón Lajas. Il démontre que l'opposition entre les politiques de développement et de conservation renforce et cristallise un phénomène de segmentation institutionnelle locale basée sur un référentiel ethnique. Cette recherche permet d'éclairer les enjeux actuels des réformes entamées par le président Evo Morales.

eLivres de l'Institut



eLivre de l'Institut 3.
Genève : Graduate Institute
Publications. 2013.
→ iheid.revues.org/749

POLYPHONIE SUR L'IDENTITÉ DE L'EUROPE COMMUNAUTAIRE: *AUX ORIGINES D'UN DISCOURS (1962-1973)*

Sophie Huber (doctorat 2009)

Cet ouvrage porte sur la décennie précédant la Déclaration sur l'identité européenne de décembre 1973. Sophie Huber démontre que le discours sur l'identité européenne s'ancre, dès 1962, dans un effort des responsables européens pour redéfinir l'image de l'Europe communautaire face aux interrogations des pays tiers. Cet effort de redéfinition, non coordonné, s'articule alors en grande partie autour d'une dynamique de différenciation avec l'Europe des nations qui la précède, l'Amérique, l'Europe de l'Est et le Tiers Monde.

“It adds an important new piece to the puzzle of (and academic debate on) EU identity.”

Frank Schimmelfennig,
Professor of European Politics, ETH Zurich

Graduate Institute ePapers



**THE CONSTRUCTION
OF THE MARAS:
BETWEEN
POLITICIZATION
AND SECURITIZATION**
Antonia Does.
Graduate Institute ePaper 21
Geneva: Graduate Institute
Publications. 2013.
→ iheid.revues.org/716



**SOLIDARITY
INTERVENTION:
AN ETHNOGRAPHY
OF NONVIOLENT
CONTENTION
IN THE WEST BANK**
Monique Jo Bejerli.
Graduate Institute ePaper 22.
Geneva: Graduate Institute
Publications. 2013.
→ iheid.revues.org/776



**EXPORTING LEGALITY:
THE RISE AND FALL
OF EXTRATERRITORIAL
JURISDICTION IN
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
AND CHINA**
Maria Tait Sly.
Graduate Institute ePaper 23.
Geneva: Graduate Institute
Publications. 2014.
→ iheid.revues.org/788



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