

GLOBE

DOSSIER

Globalisation 4.0 Evolution or Revolution?

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GENEVA

INSTITUT DE HAUTES
ÉTUDES INTERNATIONALES
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L'INSTITUT

Le Conseil de fondation accueille quatre nouveaux membres

TAMAR MANUELYAN ATINC

Chercheuse invitée à la Brookings Institution

Tamar Manuelyan Atinc a plus de 30 ans d'expérience dans la mise en œuvre de politiques et programmes de développement.



Elle a été vice-présidente du développement humain à la Banque mondiale et a œuvré pour la promotion du développement humain, la réduction de la pauvreté et l'amélioration de la gestion économique. Depuis 2013, elle est chercheuse invitée à la

Brookings Institution. Ses recherches récentes portent sur l'amélioration du développement de la petite enfance, les contrats à impact social (*social impact bonds*) ainsi que les données et la responsabilité pour une éducation plus efficace.

CHRISTINE BEERLI

Vice-présidente du CICR

Christine Beerli a été membre du Grand Conseil bernois puis élue au Conseil des États, où elle a présidé la Commission de politique extérieure puis celle de la sécurité sociale et de la santé publique. Elle a présidé



le groupe Parti radical démocratique (PRD) de l'Assemblée fédérale et a fait partie de diverses commissions (politique de sécurité, économie et redevances, affaires juridiques). Elle a été directrice de la Haute école spécialisée bernoise

Technique et informatique. Elle préside Swissmedic, l'autorité suisse de contrôle et d'autorisation des produits thérapeutiques, et est vice-présidente permanente du CICR.

MICHÈLE LAMONT

Professeur de sociologie et d'études africaines et afro-américaines et titulaire de la chaire Robert I. Goldman d'études européennes à l'Université Harvard

Spécialiste de sociologie culturelle et comparée, Michèle Lamont a beaucoup écrit sur la culture et les inégalités, le racisme et la stigmatisation, le monde universitaire et le savoir, le changement social et les sociétés prospères, ainsi que sur les méthodes qualitatives. Parmi ses publications figure



l'ouvrage coécrit *Getting Respect: Responding to Stigma and Discrimination in the United States, Brazil, and Israel* (Princeton University Press, 2016). Elle est directrice du Weatherhead Center for International Affairs à l'Université Harvard et

codirectrice du programme Successful Societies au Canadian Institute for Advanced Research.

CHARLES BEER

Président de Pro Helvetia

Charles Beer a été pendant plus de 10 ans conseiller d'État en charge de l'instruction publique, de la culture et du sport



du canton de Genève. Il a présidé le gouvernement genevois en 2007 et en 2013. Travailleur social de formation, il a dirigé le syndicat Actions Unia entre 1988 et 2003. Charles Beer est actuellement président de Pro Helvetia et siège

notamment dans les conseils de fondation de Partage et de Terre des hommes; il est également chargé de cours à la Haute école de travail social à Genève (HETS).

→ <http://graduateinstitute.ch/conseil-fondation>



La Maison de la paix.

L'INSTITUT

Dix ans au Conseil de fondation

Yves Mény et Julia Marton-Lefèvre, membres du Conseil de fondation de 2007 à 2017, quittent le Conseil, après avoir effectué les trois mandats successifs prévus par le règlement.

Entretien avec Yves Mény, ancien président de l'Institut universitaire européen de Florence

Quelle a été l'évolution de l'Institut au cours de ces dix années ?



J'ai eu la chance de participer à la profonde transformation de l'Institut. L'Institut sortait d'une période de crise au bout de laquelle ses missions, son fonctionnement, son leadership et ses infrastructures mêmes méritaient un grand renouvellement. Dix ans après, l'Institut est méconnaissable : ses missions ont été à la fois révisées et élargies, son autonomie renforcée, ses exigences de qualité dans la recherche et l'enseignement accrues, son internationalisation amplifiée. Sans oublier les infrastructures, qui feraient pâlir d'envie la plupart des universités européennes. L'Institut a aussi réussi à augmenter ses ressources propres par de judicieux investissements, l'augmentation des droits d'écologie (accompagnée de l'accroissement du nombre de bourses) et l'obtention de ressources du mécénat suisse ou international. L'Institut est toujours dépendant des subventions publiques mais sa capacité de développement a bénéficié de l'apport décisif de ressources externes.

Que vous a apporté cette expérience au sein du Conseil ?

Il est rare que la participation à des conseils d'administration apporte de grandes satisfactions. À l'Institut, au contraire, la salubre rotation des membres du Conseil se fait, si je puis dire, à reculons !

L'expérience est fascinante pour plusieurs raisons : la composition du Conseil qui garantit la diversité des origines et des expériences (académique, managériale, secteur privé, public, organisations internationales) ; le désir collectif et désintéressé de contribuer à la mission d'améliorer l'institution ; le talent des divers présidents du Conseil, capables de construire un consensus pour le meilleur, et non pas une politique fondée sur la ligne de moindre résistance ; enfin, en dépit de leurs fonctions prestigieuses, l'absence de tout phénomène de *prima donna* chez les membres.

Comment voyez-vous l'avenir de l'Institut ?

L'Institut est sans aucun doute sur la bonne voie. Cette situation d'excellence est le fruit d'un travail collectif, celui des administrateurs et des académiques, celui du Conseil, celui des instances publiques cantonales et fédérales qui ont parfois encouragé, et souvent accepté de bon cœur, la transformation de la chrysalide en papillon...

Yves Mény, professeur de sciences politiques, a enseigné à l'Institut d'études politiques de Paris et dans de nombreuses universités. De 2002 à 2009, il a présidé l'Institut universitaire européen de Florence, dont il a été nommé président émérite après s'être retiré. Il est président du Conseil d'administration de la Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna – Pisa depuis 2012.

L'INSTITUT

What I've Learnt from Serving on the Foundation Board

Interview with Julia Marton-Lefèvre, former Director of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

How did your involvement with the Graduate Institute come about?

I joined the Board soon after I arrived in Switzerland as Director General of IUCN. I believe that my experience in running a university, as well as my deep connections to the international environment and sustainability worlds, has also been useful to the Board and to the Institute.

The challenge of merging two rather different, although complementary, institutes seemed daunting at first, and I was impressed by the professional and systemic approach taken by the new Board as well as by the Institute's academic and administrative staff. Once the decision about who would be the new Director of the Graduate Institute was made, we moved rapidly toward consolidating the merger. The Board members formed a cooperative and strategic team, and our relationship with Director Philippe Burrin was excellent. This would not have been the case without his competence in leading the merger and the brand new institution that emerged.

As Board members, we were involved in all of the issues facing the Institute, from financial to academic oversight, as well as building what has turned out to be a

new jewel in International Geneva: Maison de la paix and the Edgar and Danièle de Picciotto Student House. The Institute's physical and intellectual evolution came about much faster and certainly much smoother than anyone could have expected.

What has the experience of serving on the Board taught you?

It has strengthened my belief in our ability to find solutions to complex challenges when there is clarity about the mission and the right leadership team. In just ten years, the Graduate Institute has earned a position of respect around the world. Prospective students and accomplished academics from many countries now know that this is a place offering unique opportunities in learning and research on the most crucial issues affecting the world.

The Institute's location in the midst of a vibrant community of international organisations has given it another unique aspect. And thanks to the many events taking place at the Institute, the citizens of Geneva and beyond are also now a part of the community benefiting from this new meeting place of ideas. Participating in the Board during these early years has been exciting and a great privilege, and while my term has ended, I will continue to support and admire the Institute as it goes from strength to strength.



A former Director of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Julia Marton-Lefèvre was previously Rector of the University for Peace, Executive Director of Leadership for the Environment and Development (LEAD) Program and Executive Director of the International Council for Science.



L'INSTITUT

L'Institut et la communauté internationale: 90 ans d'histoire

Étudiants dans la bibliothèque, Villa Barton.

L'Institut a inauguré le 3 novembre 2017 au Palais des Nations Unies une exposition intitulée «L'Institut et la communauté internationale: 90 ans d'histoire», en présence de Michael Møller, directeur général de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève (ONUG), et de Rolf Soiron, président du Conseil de fondation.

Cette exposition permet de découvrir le développement de l'Institut depuis sa création en 1927, qui a découlé de l'installation de la Société des Nations (SDN) à Genève et du rôle moteur de William Rappard, l'un des fondateurs de l'Institut.

L'exposition retrace l'évolution de la première institution au monde à se consacrer à l'étude des relations internationales, depuis l'entre-deux-guerres jusqu'à la fusion entre HEI et l'IUED en 2008 et l'installation dans la Maison de la paix en 2013, en passant par la Guerre froide, la décolonisation et la globalisation.



Entretien avec Rolf Soiron, président du Conseil de fondation de l'Institut

Votre thèse de doctorat portait sur la Suisse et la création de la SDN. Dans ce cadre, vous vous êtes penché sur le rôle important de William Rappard. Qu'avez-vous découvert à l'époque dans les archives de l'Institut?

Le Conseil fédéral suisse avait, dès 1917, l'intention de participer activement aux conférences de paix qui allaient préparer le nouvel ordre d'une paix durable. C'est pourquoi

il chargea une commission spéciale de lui préparer un projet détaillé de Société des Nations que les Suisses pourraient proposer aux grandes puissances. William Rappard joua un rôle important dans ces travaux. C'était lui qui avait signalé au Conseil fédéral que les Américains semblaient prêts à donner aux Suisses une place à la table des négociations. Et c'était lui et Max Huber qui dominaient les débats de cette commission.

Qu'avez-vous appris dans cette exposition?

Quand je préparais l'inauguration de l'exposition, j'ai découvert une interview que William Rappard donna à la Radio romande dans les années 1950. Il y parlait de sa première rencontre avec le président Wilson, vers la fin de la Première Guerre mondiale, dans le cadre des négociations sur l'approvisionnement de la Suisse en blé. C'est là que ces deux professeurs d'université et ces deux convaincus de la sécurité collective se sont trouvés. Dès cette rencontre, Rappard savait que Genève avait une chance de devenir le centre international qu'elle est devenue en effet. Un Institut comme le nôtre n'était – pour l'universitaire que Rappard était toujours resté – qu'une conséquence logique.

Quel est le rôle du passé pour une institution comme la nôtre?

Le passé contribue à éclairer les stratégies et les mécanismes de fonctionnement. Nous pouvons en tirer une certaine fierté et des enseignements sur ce qu'il convient de faire ou de ne pas faire. Mais les acquis et les réussites du passé ne sont jamais une garantie de succès futur.

L'INSTITUT

A Portal on the Sustainable Development Goals

Interview with Cecilia Cannon, Lead Researcher at the Global Governance Centre

Why and how did you create the SDG Portal?

In 2016, the Global Governance Centre was asked to assess the range of activities going on at the Graduate Institute related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At the same time, I began representing the Graduate Institute at various SDG-related meetings in Geneva and New York, where I learnt that there is no one, established or obvious policy path for governments to reach the ambitious 17 goals and 169 targets.

We realised that we needed a more nuanced understanding of the SDG-related work carried out at the Graduate Institute, to enable our research and knowledge to serve practitioners who are designing policies related to the SDGs.

At the end of 2016, we surveyed all Graduate Institute faculty, researchers and students about which goals and targets they were working on. We received more than 140 responses. It was clear that the Institute was already a hub for SDG research and activities, and that there was an enormous appetite for greater collaboration and more information on our SDG-related activities. The challenge was how to make this knowledge readily accessible both within the Institute and beyond.

Why a web portal?

Far too often, academic research findings do not extend beyond the confines of academic circles, because time-starved policy practitioners lack the resources to seek them out, and scholars lack the professional incentives to leverage their findings within the policy world.

Both Professor Thomas Biersteker, Director of Policy Research, and myself had seen firsthand that publishing academic research findings on websites and mobile applications can lead to them being more frequently used and cited in policy deliberations.



Cecilia Cannon, Strengthening the UN's Research Uptake Conference, United Nations Office at Geneva, 2016.

Together with Esther May, Research Assistant, we designed the SDG Portal to facilitate navigation of the Institute's SDG-related research, publications, events, courses and news. Each person is responsible for updating their own activities.

The portal will foster greater collaboration between people working on the SDGs within the Graduate Institute, and more broadly between academic and policy circles, and will make our research findings more accessible to policymakers.

Since launching in November 2017, people in more than 90 countries have accessed the portal. We've been approached by several persons working on the SDGs within the Graduate Institute to collaborate on a side event at the 2018 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. We've presented the SDG Portal to representatives of the University of São Paulo, Brazil, and we demonstrated the portal to Geneva-based organisations working on the SDGs at the November 2017 SDG Lab/ Geneva 2030 Ecosystem meeting. Representatives from local governments and UN agencies have also reached out to us about specific SDG-related projects.

→ <http://sdg.graduateinstitute.ch>

Workplace Sexual Harassment, Power, and Hashtag Activism

Nicole **Bourbonnais**

Assistant Professor of International History



FRANCE, Nantes. Red-painted shoes, symbolising all the women victims of domestic violence, harassment, rape, sexual assault or femicide, during a demonstration on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. 25 November 2017. Damien MEYER/AFP

When allegations of sexual harassment and assault were raised against Hollywood producer Harvey Weinstein back in October 2017, it looked at first like just another celebrity scandal that would soon fade from the public imagination. The awful nature of the allegations would have made it easy to attribute his actions to individual pathology and move on. Instead, the case provided the impetus for women around the globe to share their own experiences of workplace harassment en masse in newspapers, on TV, and through social media, intentionally linking their stories together with the hashtag #metoo. These stories have run across the spectrum. Some have described bosses who used rewards or threats to coerce sex or engaged in direct physical assault. Others have recounted unwelcome sexual advances, leering, sexual remarks about their body parts, intrusive questions into their private lives, and displays of sexual materials (or even sexual organs) at the workplace. While the media tends to latch onto the more extreme cases, most studies have argued that the latter forms of harassment and “misconduct” are much more common. They can also fuel structural discrimination, driving individuals to engage in strategic avoidance of certain actors and situations, withdraw from a toxic workplace, or leave altogether. Power relations are critical here, but we need to think about a few different forms of power. We have, for instance,

work hierarchies – the power of senior staff over junior employees – which can make it difficult for someone to resist or report such behaviors without jeopardising their position. But we also need to think of broader social power. Gender ideologies that reinforce male authority over women, position men as sexual agents and women as sexual objects, and teach women to be compliant infiltrate into the workplace and shape power dynamics, not only between superiors and their staff but amongst colleagues as well. Even women who have risen through the ranks have reported sexual harassment from junior employees hoping to “put them in their place.” Men who do not fit with dominant norms of masculinity have similarly reported higher rates of harassment. Factors like race, class, sexuality and age intervene further to shape who is most likely to be targeted and how much space they have to resist, seek recourse, or even be heard. The internet and social media provide an unprecedented medium for those who have internalised their experiences to speak out. And while people are often quick to dismiss “hashtag activism” and call for “real action” instead, I think we might see #metoo as a powerful force in its own right, a kind of transnational feminist consciousness-raising group offering catharsis and creating a space for discussion and critique. This conversation may not be easy, but sometimes it is necessary to stop and reassess our social structures and deeply held beliefs, however uncomfortable. Indeed, if changes to public policy, human resources management, and legal mechanisms are absolutely critical to ensure support and protection for those who are targeted, it is only through confronting the broader inequalities and ideologies surrounding work, sex and power that we can hope to prevent harassment from happening in the first place.

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An anti-harassment programme at the Institute

The Direction of the Institute has created in 2013 an anti-harassment unit, named “Antenne H”, to promote a safe and inclusive environment in which there is no place for any type of harassment. The programme is managed by a committee of representatives and falls within the scope of the Institute’s Charter, which calls for community members to behave in a respectful and exemplary manner in support of our quest for excellence at the Institute.

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Israël-Palestine : où va-t-on ?

Riccardo **Bocco**

Professeur d’anthropologie et sociologie

PALESTINE, Gaza. Des enfants palestiniens jouent avec de vieux pneus et jantes, près de l’unique centrale électrique de Gaza en arrêt depuis la veille à minuit faute de carburant. 15 février 2018. Mohammed ABED/AFP

Comme les meilleures pièces de Broadway, la comédie du « Processus de paix d’Oslo », inaugurée en septembre 1993 à Washington, fêtera son 25^e anniversaire à l’affiche en 2018. Ou peut-être pas, faute d’acteurs disponibles... Sans ces célèbres accords, l’Autorité palestinienne (AP) n’aurait jamais existé et les Israéliens auraient dû jouer le rôle des méchants occupants tout seuls. Grâce à l’AP et à la coordination sécuritaire avec Israël, la tâche de policer les Palestiniens a été partagée. L’aide internationale a servi à alléger la facture de l’occupation militaire et a permis à une majorité de la population palestinienne de survivre, tout en la rendant plus dépendante de l’aide externe. En déclarant le transfert de l’ambassade américaine à Jérusalem – et par là en reconnaissant la Ville trois fois sainte comme capitale de l’État juif – le président Trump semble avoir décrété la fin de la comédie dont le contenu de plus en plus creux n’a jamais accouché d’une paix quelconque. Pour Donald Trump, « the game is over ». Les Israéliens sont les plus forts et ils ont gagné. Dès lors, on peut aller de l’avant et bafouer le droit international pour achever d’assujettir les Palestiniens toujours récalcitrants. Et pourtant, les conseillers du président américain auraient pu lui montrer *The Gatekeepers*, le film de Dror Moreh où le réalisateur israélien interviewe six anciens responsables du Shin Bet, l’équivalent israélien du FBI. Ils sont unanimes à reconnaître qu’Israël gagnera toujours des batailles, mais jamais la guerre.

Et si l’« accord ultime » proposé par le gouvernement américain se révélait être un piège se refermant sur les meilleurs amis des États-Unis au Moyen-Orient ? Mahmoud Abbas ne veut plus s’asseoir à une table de négociations présidée par les Américains ; Trump coupe l’aide aux Palestiniens ; Benyamin Netanyahu, empêtré dans des scandales financiers, joue aux surenchères avec les partisans de l’extrême droite... Mais où va-t-on ? Où se cache le « camp de la paix » israélien ? *Quid* du silence assourdissant des collègues universitaires israéliens ? Et l’Union européenne, a-t-elle peur de reconnaître Jérusalem-Est comme capitale du futur État palestinien ? Par crainte d’être accusée d’antisémitisme ? Après des années où le devant de la scène médiatique a été occupé par les horreurs des guerres en Irak et en Syrie, la Palestine revient à l’honneur, mais peut-être pour le pire. Vu d’Europe, la question est plutôt : comment aider les Israéliens à ne pas s’enfoncer dans une démarche suicidaire ? En 1993, l’OLP avait bien reconnu Israël mais, le temps passant, le projet d’un État palestinien sur 22 % de la Palestine historique semble évaporé... Dans un contexte international en pleine mutation, les chercheurs se doivent de dénoncer le risque d’une troisième déflagration mondiale, risque bien réel car la Palestine est une poudrière qu’une étincelle peut faire exploser.



Légende

ACTUALITÉ

Engager une transformation sociale des États-Unis

ÉTATS-UNIS, Washington. Martin Luther King et d'autres dirigeants du mouvement au milieu de la foule brandissant des pancartes lors de la Marche pour les droits civiques. 28 août 1963. Warren K. LEFFLER. Ann Ronan Picture Library/Photo12

À la veille du cinquantième de la mort de Martin Luther King, Pap Ndiaye, professeur d'histoire des États-Unis à Sciences Po Paris, a accepté de répondre à nos questions.

Quelle est votre analyse de la situation actuelle des populations noires aux États-Unis ?

L'élection de Barack Obama en 2008 a suscité des espoirs démesurés de « société postraciale ». Même si les mandats d'Obama ont eu des conséquences positives pour les Africains-Américains, par exemple du point de vue des procédures antidiscriminatoires, ou encore grâce à la loi d'assurance-santé et à la croissance économique, on est cependant loin du fameux « postracial ». Les inégalités raciales demeurent structurelles aux États-Unis, dans tous les domaines de la vie économique et sociale : le marché de l'emploi, l'éducation, la justice, la santé, etc. Depuis quelques années, le mouvement Black Lives Matter jette une lumière crue sur ces inégalités, et sur les violences commises par les forces de l'ordre. Les relations entre la police et les Noirs américains sont notoirement mauvaises depuis un siècle, et elles ont été à l'origine des révoltes urbaines ou des émeutes, depuis celle de Chicago en 1919 jusqu'à l'acquittement des policiers qui avaient molesté

Rodney King à Los Angeles en 1992 et aux affaires récentes. Depuis les années 1970, une partie de la société noire américaine a profité de la fin de la ségrégation et des programmes d'*affirmative action* pour s'insérer dans la classe moyenne-supérieure du pays. Cela est très important, mais la fraction la plus pauvre de la population noire a décroché depuis quarante ans, en raison de la disparition des emplois industriels stables, des déstructurations familiales, des difficultés financières des grandes villes. La population noire américaine est donc écartelée entre un groupe supérieur qui s'en sort bien, une classe moyenne qui fluctue en fonction de la situation économique et dont le patrimoine est inférieur à celui de la classe moyenne blanche, et une classe populaire et pauvre engluée dans les difficultés de tous ordres.

Quels sont les facteurs qui pourraient faire évoluer cette situation ?

Il faudrait d'abord une volonté politique significative pour mettre fin au cycle ouvert au début des années 1980, lorsque les inégalités de revenus et de patrimoines ont commencé à se creuser irrémédiablement. Ni Clinton, dans les années 1990, ni Obama plus récemment n'ont pu renverser cette tendance. En ce sens, leurs présidences n'ont pas été « transformatives » comme celle de Roosevelt

dans les années 1930. Tout l'enjeu est de construire une nouvelle coalition politique qui rassemblerait les couches populaires et moyennes noires, hispaniques, asiatiques et blanches pour réduire les inégalités, qui ont pris des proportions effrayantes. C'est très difficile compte tenu de la concurrence économique entre les personnes concernées, qui a poussé la population blanche pauvre dans les bras de Trump en 2016. Mais ce n'est pas impossible. L'enjeu est aujourd'hui de penser l'après-Trump comme n'étant pas seulement un retour à la normale politique, mais l'occasion d'engager une transformation sociale et écologique du pays.

Pourquoi vous êtes-vous intéressé à l'histoire sociale des États-Unis, et plus particulièrement de ses minorités ?

J'ai étudié et vécu aux États-Unis pendant de longues années, et la société américaine du présent m'intéresse autant que celle du passé. En ce sens, regarder autour de soi avec curiosité est une manière d'entrer dans l'histoire sociale. Et puis, après avoir travaillé en histoire économique et des techniques, je me suis tourné vers un champ mal défini et mal représenté en France, l'histoire des minorités, de manière à pouvoir également réfléchir aux situations sociales françaises.

Pap Ndiaye

Pap Ndiaye est professeur d'histoire des États-Unis à Sciences Po Paris. Normalien, agrégé et docteur en histoire, diplômé de l'Université de Virginie (MA), il a enseigné en France (EHESS) et aux États-Unis (Université de Pennsylvanie, Université de New York, Northwestern University). Il est spécialiste d'histoire politique et sociale des Africains-Américains. Il s'intéresse également aux situations minoritaires en France (histoire et sociologie des populations noires).



Le professeur Pap Ndiaye.

Le 21 mars dernier, le professeur Pap Ndiaye a donné une conférence à l'Institut sur le thème « **Martin Luther King et Malcom X : le droit à la liberté et les mots pour le dire** », organisée en partenariat avec la Maison de l'histoire de l'Université de Genève dans le cadre du Festival Histoire et Cité, autour du thème « Être libre ». En cette année anniversaire du mouvement de mai 1968, cette conférence a permis de rendre manifeste, une nouvelle fois, que l'histoire est une clé indispensable pour tous ceux qui cherchent à deviner et influencer les contours de notre avenir.



LES PROGRAMMES ASSOCIÉS

Philanthropy in Education: New Actors and New Debates

Gita Steiner-Khamsi

Director of NORRAG, Professor at the Graduate Institute and Columbia University
and **Arushi Terway**
Senior Lead Research Associate at NORRAG

TOGO, Lomé.
Schoolchildren of
the Primary School
Adjallé.
8 November 2013.
GODONG/BSIP

In recent years, the changing landscape of philanthropic actors engaging in the development sector and the call for their active involvement in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals have prompted renewed discussions on the role of philanthropy. At the Graduate Institute, two recent events focused on the current issues and debates surrounding this topic: (1) *Rethinking Global Philanthropy: Can Philanthropy Bridge the Development Gap?* and (2) the inaugural symposium *Philanthropy in Education: Global Trends, Regional Differences and Diverse Perspectives*. Both events made clear that in recent years many philanthropic organisations have moved beyond traditional grant-making approaches and are now engaging in social development in innovative manners, including through policy dialogue, results-based mechanisms, and market-driven models, among others. These events also highlighted the dearth of data and research, especially in a developing country context, on the levels of engagement and the role of philanthropy in providing support to social development.

NORRAG (Network for International Policies and Cooperation in Education and Training), an associated programme of the Graduate Institute, aims to function as an honest broker, engaging in dialogue, producing research, and providing evidence on the reasons, impact, best practices and challenges associated with philanthropy in education. Existing research and discussions are often siloed without substantial cross-dialogue between actors – private sector, policymakers, donors and academics. The inaugural symposium on philanthropy in education provided a platform to address several critical issues and engage various stakeholders in debate and dialogue. Noted scholars and practitioners, Stephen Ball, Antoni Verger, Noah Drezner, Maya Ziswiler, Natasha Ridge and Arushi Terway, gave keynote speeches and actively contributed to the debate with diverse perspectives.

There is unanimous agreement concerning the substantial gap in financing education reform in developing countries. Indeed, there is a growing need to debate and discuss

whether private donors should fund education, given that governments are traditionally responsible for education provision. Further, the proliferation of new actors and new approaches to philanthropy, in education as well as in other sectors, brings about new issues and concerns. Some new actors, like philanthropies emerging in the Middle-East and China, blur the lines between public and private sources of philanthropic funds. Tech entrepreneurs and millennials in general are utilising market-based approaches to focus on results, with philanthropic engagement functioning on a continuum between charitable giving and investment for financial return. Increasingly, philanthropies are also influencing education policy with their active engagement in global policy development institutions, such as the Global Partnership for Education and OECD netFWD, along with philanthropy consortiums like the International Education Funders Group and Global Business Coalition for Education.

These developments underscore the need for further discussions on issues beyond the public vs private funding

for education debate: How does the relationship between the public and private sector change as a result of philanthropic activities? To whom and how are private donors held accountable? How can we better define a contextualised typology to capture the differentiated sources, purposes and mechanisms used by heterogeneous actors? What is the relationship between philanthropic principles and the concept of socially responsible, equity-driven and sustainable giving?

It is clear that there are diverse perspectives and disagreements around these questions. As a starting point, NORRAG's inaugural symposium engaged diverse participants in a dialogue and to discuss diverse viewpoints. Subsequent events, to be held in various regions of the world, will aim to further contextualise the dialogue and bring out new perspectives and debates within philanthropy in education.

➔ www.norrag.org

Inaugural Symposium

In November 2017, approximately 140 participants from 80 organisations representing academics, policymakers, think-tanks, and foundations attended the inaugural symposium *Philanthropy in Education: Global Trends, Regional Differences and Diverse Perspectives* at the Graduate Institute. The event was organised by NORRAG, the Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi Foundation for Policy Research, the Graduate Institute and the Open Society Foundations, and was made possible with the support of the Education Network of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

The symposium marks the start of a two-year series which aims to bring to the fore issues and debates related to philanthropy in education. Other regional events are planned to take place in Francophone Africa, India, People's Republic of China, North America, Anglophone Africa and Latin America, with a concluding symposium in Ras Al Khaimah, UAE, in 2019. NORRAG will also engage further in knowledge exchange through its publications (e.g. an edited volume of research studies and blog debate series).

Dossier based on *Global Challenges* (no. 3, 2018).
The Graduate Institute's series of research dossiers.
→ <http://globalchallenges.ch>

DOSSIER

GLOBALISATION 4.0 EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION?

Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg speaks to reporters at Facebook's
Headquarters. 4 April 2013. AFP/Josh EDELSON



GLOBALISATION 4.0 EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION?

GLOBALISATION UNBOUND: TRANSNATIONAL FLOWS IN THE DIGITAL ERA

Dominic Eggel
Research Office

Shipping industry with loading binary code containers on ship representing the concept of software export. Fanatic Studio/ Science Photo L/ FST/Science Photo Library

Globalisation is an old wooden ship, perhaps a frigate, that has been with us since the first trading systems in the Indian Ocean, the Silk Road, and the age of Chinese and European explorations. However, since the financial crisis of 2007 globalisation seems to be in jeopardy. In a context of geopolitical and economic uncertainty multilateralism is on the retreat as isolationism, protectionism and bilateralism gain traction.

Realpolitik is in fashion as national interest has returned to the centre stage of politics and demagogues worldwide are flexing their muscles.

An increasingly conflictual and multipolar global economy foreshadows a fragmented yet connected world. Financial investments have levelled after the seism of 2007, climate issues and depleting resources cast a dark shadow on global growth, and trade has been slowing. The WTO is in crisis

with the Doha Round stalling and the free trade consensus eroding.

Even pundits of the WEF now concede, from the tips of their lips, that globalisation entails losers and inequality. The crisis of 2007 has unleashed a hefty popular backlash and antiglobalisation critics — once a voiceful minority — have now become mainstream. Commentators have thus been conjecturing that globalisation has reached its apex, is coming to a halt,

or worse, is ushering into the reverse path of “deglobalisation”.

However, they may prove wrong. First, this is neither the first time globalisation has slowed as its progress is punctuated by ebbs and flows nor that its end has been prophesied.

Second, each time globalisation was on the ropes it managed to return stronger, boosted by the emergence of new technologies such as the steam engine, mass manufacturing or new communication technologies.

Third, despite new tariffs and walls, globalisation continues to be driven by a myriad of technological innovations such as the generalisation of the optic fibre or the production of liquid natural gas; by geobiological alterations such as climate change generating new trading routes in the Arctic or refugee flows in the South; and by manmade investments such as financial remittances or megaprojects such as the Chinese Road Belt or the Panama Canal extension.

Fourth, the continuous growth of the middle class in emerging countries is spurring global demand as, in a process of great convergence, geoeconomics sees trade’s gravity shifting to Asia. South-South trade has also been soaring to become the fastest segment of world trade, accounting for 24% of total goods trade in 2014.¹

Hence, calling the death knell of globalisation seems precipitate. The number of international travellers annually rose from 659 million in 2002 to over a billion in 2013, cross-border used bandwidth has increased 45-fold since 2005 and the number of internet users now exceeds 3 billion.

Nevertheless, globalisation as we know it is undergoing a profound mutation. Driven by the digital revolution, artificial intelligence and the ubiquitousness of ITC, Globalisation 4.0 is comprehensively reshaping the composition

and direction of transnational flows. Digital technology is reducing costs of production, access to, and distribution of goods and services. Tools such as 3D printing, translation software and file sharing allow for remote work as advanced robotics and digital factory management flexibilise production. New digital ecosystems, microwork and microsupply chains allow individuals and smaller firms to access the global market.

Together with declining wage differentials, this will lead to a major reshuffling of cards and radically new ways of tying the global with the local. Firms in advanced economies are starting to “reshore” parts of their manufacturing closer to their customers, reducing, by the same token, risks related to long-distance trading and remote production sites.

The digital revolution will boost trade in global services such as microfinance and assurance, tourism, entertainment and consulting, with powerful repercussions for workers in more advanced economies. Finally, the spectacular success of digital retail platforms such as Alibaba, Amazon or Airbnb allows a host of small businesses and producers to sell their products globally — e-commerce now accounts for 12% of global trade in goods.

“How will the tension between increased political fragmentation and continued technological convergence ultimately play out?”

Globalisation 4.0 is not without raising its own set of issues. Will advanced economies, who are driving the digital revolution and controlling most of the data flows, benefit more than proportionally? Will China take on leadership and will it prove sustainable? Will new regional asymmetries, nodes and centres appear? Will global inequalities continue to rise? How will the tension between increased political fragmentation and continued technological convergence ultimately play out? What is the likely impact of digitalisation on the redistribution of power between states, non-state actors and multinationals? How will the multilateral framework adapt as digital flows remain largely unregulated?

The precise contours of Globalisation 4.0 have yet to be defined, for we are in its early stages and a lot remains, literally, shrouded in the cloud. To better understand this turn in the global economy the present dossier reviews six major global flows (commodities and services, energy, data, people, ideas, and viruses) by contextualising them in the longue durée and offering outlooks on future trends. Globalisation is now a next-generation container ship with digital equipment and it is bound to stay with us for the foreseeable future.

¹ All figures from McKinsey Global Institute’s *Digital Globalization: The New Era of Global Flows* (2016).

THE CHANGING PARADIGM OF TRADE IN THE 21st CENTURY

Richard Baldwin
Professor of International Economics
Codirector of the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration (CTEI)
and **Davide Rigo**
PhD Candidate and Teaching Assistant in International Economics
Research Assistant at the CTEI

“The next radical change in globalisation is likely to involve workers in one nation undertaking service tasks in another nation.”

20th-century globalisation reflected Ricardo’s framework, where trade was largely about selling goods to customers in one nation that were made in

another nation. 21th-century globalisation is characterised by the unbundling of the production processes. As factories cross borders, intrafactory flows of goods, knowhow, investment, training, ideas and people become crucial elements of international commerce.

Since the early 1990s, rapidly falling communication and coordination costs have ended the need to perform most manufacturing stages within the same factory or industrial district, resulting in the internationalisation of production processes. This has de-nationalised comparative advantage, offering new paths towards industrial development. Instead of building the whole supply chain domestically to become competitive internationally (the 20th-century way), developing nations join international supply chains to become competitive and then industrialise by increasing their participation.

The knowledge-intensity of 21th-century globalisation may prove momentous as firms from high-technology nations combine their firm-specific managerial, technical and marketing know-how with low wages from developing nations.

However, globalisation has recently stopped accelerating. In 2016, for the first time in 15 years, global trade grew more slowly than GDP. Given the complexity of trade (which depends on a mix of demand and supply at work in different countries), the trade slowdown

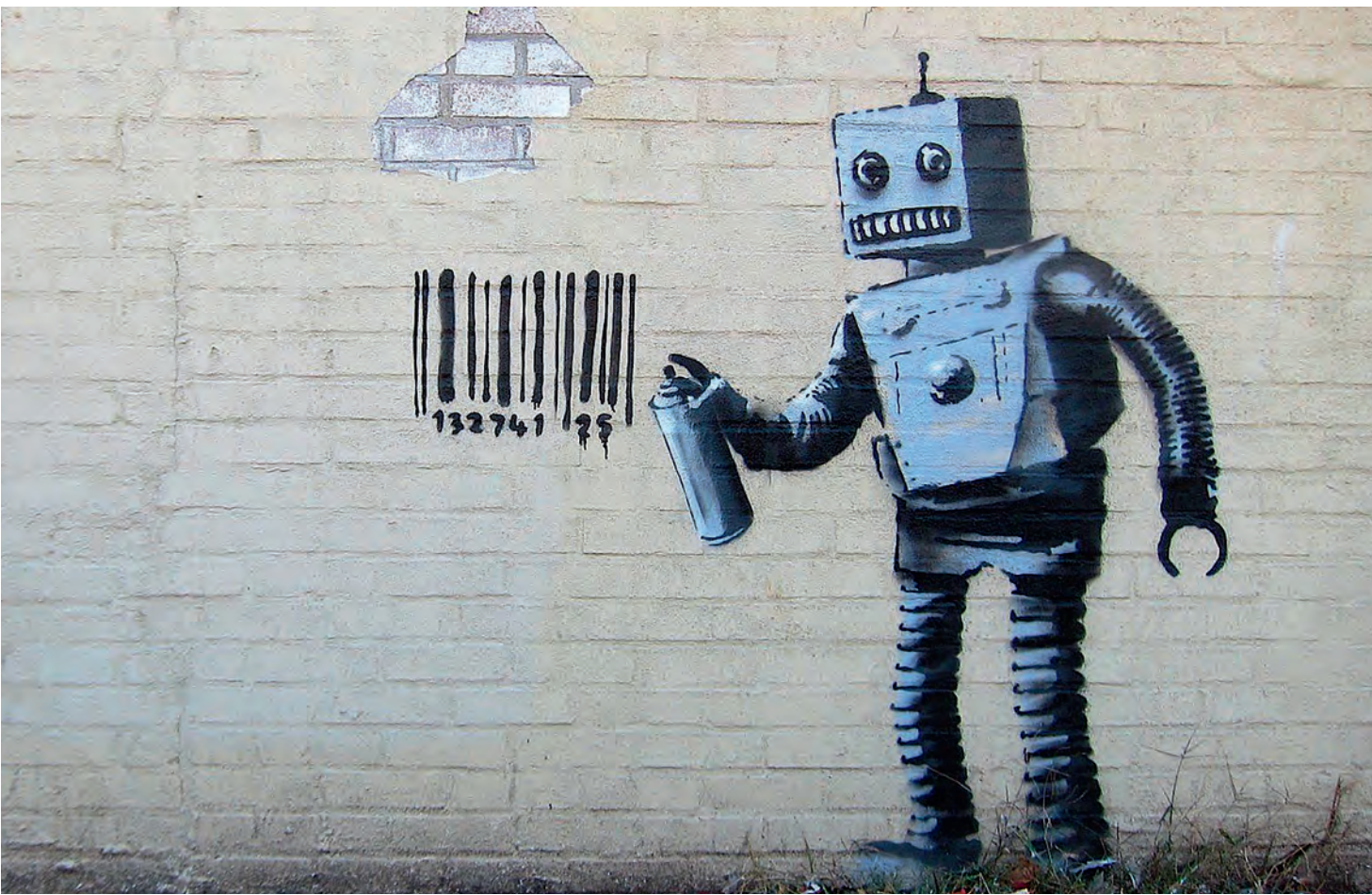
has been puzzling economists and a consensus has yet to be reached.

One side of the debate argues in favour of cyclical explanations. Trade can be slowed down by protectionism and deflated by depressed economies. The other argues that it depends on more benign factors, since the rapid growth of the 1990s and early 2000s was itself unnaturally high. Two forces added momentum to trade over that period: the revolution in information and communication technologies (ICTs) and China’s accession to the global economy.

A recent report by the International Monetary Fund attributes most of the trade slowdown to the weak global demand. The shift away from trade-intensive consumption is a particular heave. Weak investment growth and the shift from advanced to emerging economies (advanced economies exhibit higher trade elasticities) are identified as the main channels.

Other new evidence confirms that the fragmentation of production processes halted. This suggests that an upper limit has been reached in the growth of global supply chains, affecting countries’ ability to emulate the development strategy that has been used effectively for decades.

The fragmentation of international production might be reignited, since much potential is still unused. For instance, new low-wage nations may



USA: New York
“Tagging Robot”,
Coney Island.
BANKSY

join global supply chains. However, the recent Brexit referendum and US presidential election suggest that tighter production links across borders are unlikely in the near future.

As argued in Richard Baldwin’s recent book *The Great Convergence* (Harvard University Press, 2016), globalisation is in for a radical new transformation, which, however, will only occur if the cost of moving people falls in the future as much as the cost of moving ideas has in the recent past.

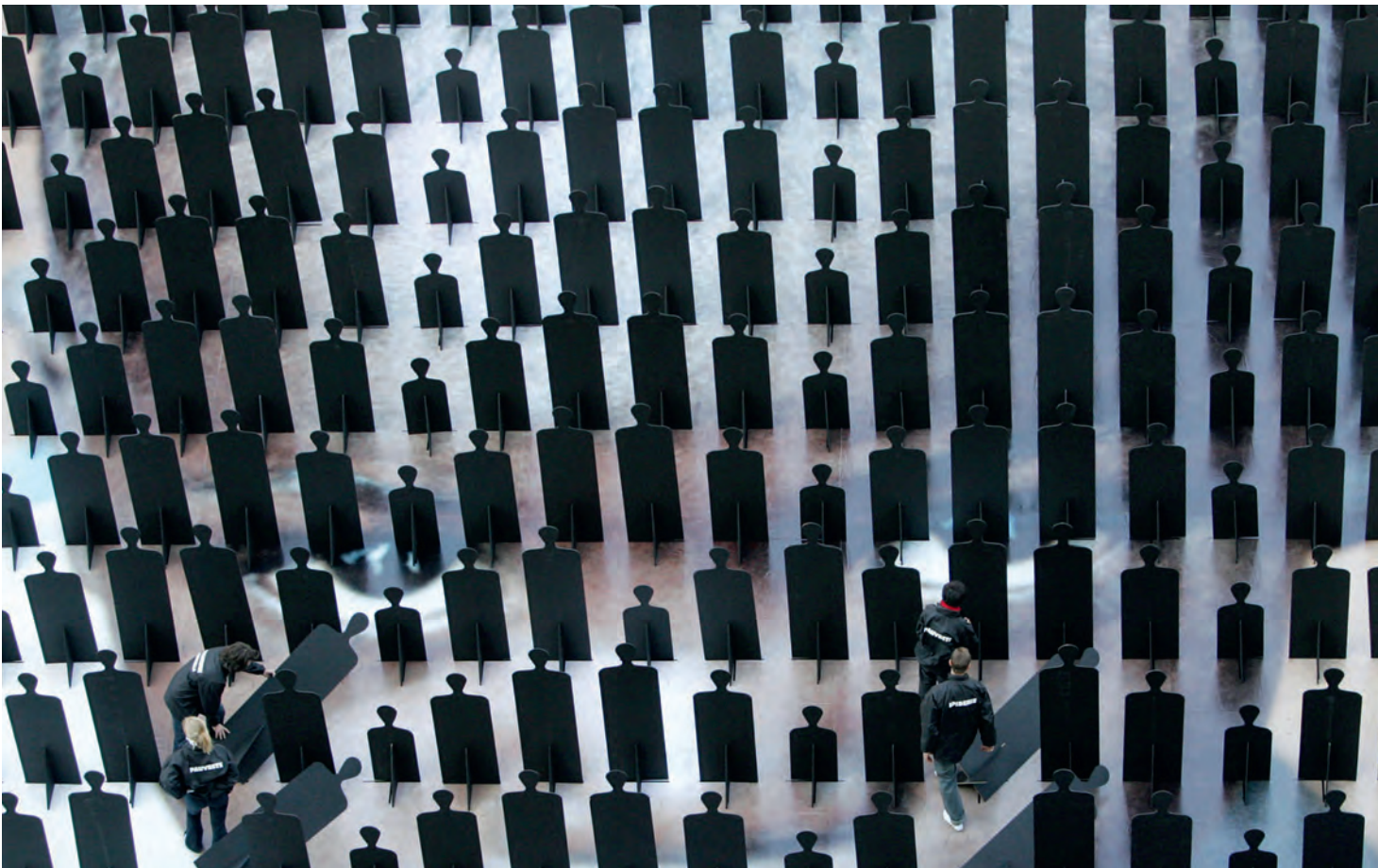
Despite the benefits of 21st-century globalisation, salaries and wages are much higher in rich nations and there are billions of people who would like to earn those wages. They are, today, unable to do so since they find it hard to get into the rich nations. If technology opens a sluice gate that allows these people to offer their labour services in advanced economies without actually being there, the impact on jobs could be immense.

Telepresence and telerobotics may relax the constraint of face-to-face

interaction, as robots render labour more mobile, allowing people to offer their services remotely. In a nutshell, the next radical change in globalisation is likely to involve workers in one nation undertaking service tasks in another nation. Hotel rooms in Oslo could be cleaned by robots controlled by Philippine-based workers. Security guards in US shopping malls could be replaced by robots driven by someone sitting in Peru. The possibilities are only limited by the imagination.

This is likely to produce two monumental changes. The first would stem from developed nation workers and managers applying their talents inside a wider range of developing nations without actually traveling to these nations. This would be a continuation of the unbundling and offshoring trend. The second set of changes would come from poor nation workers applying their talents inside rich nations without leaving home. 21st-century globalisation has been disruptive for advanced countries’ manufacturing workers. The

impact of telerobotics and telepresence is likely to be more revolutionary, since non-traded services would become tradable. With about 10%–15% of the population working directly in manufacturing in advanced nations – the rest working in services – the global economic, social and political repercussions would indeed prove tremendous.



GLOBALISATION 4.0 EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION?

FLOWING WITH DATA: DIGITAL HUMANITARIANISM TODAY

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FRANCE, Paris. Members of the humanitarian organisation “Action contre la faim” remove cardboard silhouettes representing one life lost from hunger “every four seconds” during a rally “clock against hunger” at the Centre Pompidou. 15 October 2005. Mehdi FEDOUACH/AFP

The production, dissemination and analysis of data has entered a new stage, as reflected in the sheer expansion of data-hungry tools. The notions of data flows and data “management” have become pervasive to all forms of governance and professional environments — both public and private. The pace of data production currently by far surpasses joint capacity for analysis and subverts

conventional decision-making processes. Access to large amounts of data bears unprecedented potential but also raises political, ethical and societal issues of a global magnitude.

To understand the wide impact of data flows it might be useful to take a specific example — in this case, the role of data in humanitarian response and disaster relief. It is increasingly accepted that information management

is critical to the future of international and humanitarian action. In many ways data has become increasingly important to the way we think and talk about conflicts and humanitarian responses. At the international level, the prioritisation of data is clear in the 2013 report of the UN High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda’s call for a “data revolution” which “would draw on existing and new sources of

data to fully integrate statistics into decision making [and] promote open access to, and use of, data”. In “One Humanity: Shared Responsibility”, his report for the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in 2016, Ban Ki-moon expressed the view that data might help prevent some of the most egregious

the World Humanitarian Summit represented an initial step in the political harnessing of a transformative agenda arising, as if technologically determined, from the bountiful mass of evidence begging to be analysed. As Stuart Garman noted in the *Routledge Companion to Human Action*

“Yet, data is not
knowledge, nor is it
capacity to analyse it.”

violations of international humanitarian law or contribute to alleviate their effects: “The systematic collection and reporting of data on violations will help to enhance the delivery and safety of humanitarian and medical assistance”. The same document also envisions the collection of data as a tool for effective international accountability: “The universality of the 2030 Agenda makes it imperative that every country commit to collecting comprehensive data and analysis to better identify, prioritise and track the progress of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups towards the Sustainable Development Goals.”

While investing much hope and credit in the transformative power of data *per se*, Ban Ki-moon and most of the international humanitarian community agreed that for data and joint analysis to “become the bedrock of our action” much needed to be invested to make sense of past events and modelling future ones.

Vacillating between frantic enthusiasm and anxiety over the noxious potential of ill-channelled data flows,

(2015), “the pervasive attitude is one of optimism, bordering on technological determinism, which champions the transformative potential of communications technology; assumes the synonymy of innovation and increased effectiveness; and urges organisations and aid workers to get on board, or get left behind”. Yet, data is not knowledge, nor is it capacity to analyse it. Many of the developments in digital humanitarianism seem to be driven by what is possible rather than what is needed, to the extent that, as Trevor Barnes noted in his 2013 article “Big Data, Little History” with regards to the data revolution in geography, “computational techniques and the avalanche of numbers become ends in themselves, disconnected from what is important”. He poses an important question: are we generating useful knowledge or are we collecting “data for data’s sake”? Much could be said of the distance between “inactionable” and “actionable data” that decision makers and humanitarian workers require. In practice, even though the

volume of data grows exponentially, it is often “inactionable” data that is produced.

Information systems are political ecologies that are shaped by power, inequality and change. Unlike alternative political ecologies, the gatekeeping of data flows and the algorithms generating them are more difficult to harness and largely elude the commonly available tools for political analysis. Being in its infancy, many outcomes of this technological turn remain unforeseen just as underlying ethical and political issues will only become prevalent and obvious in hindsight. Taking heed of Barnes’ challenge that “big data comes with big history”, we ought to seek a finer understanding of the politics of control and counterpower that are implicit in this revolutionary turn. We need social sciences to devote more space and critical analysis to the politics and history of data technologies. Many relevant disciplines are currently siloed — they need to become more widely shared. The pace of data production compares unfavourably with the resources devoted to make sense of it excepted in the most self-reinforcing fashion. Technologies have irrupted in the past but seldom have they been challenging the analytical capacity of the concerned actors so thoroughly.

In the sense that data represents a new form of globalised world order, the main challenges it presents are associated with old debates on sovereignty, control and political responsibility. Where these recent changes are blatantly most challenging is in their potential for mystification and disordered proliferation. To take control and to make data uses accountable and responsible requires investment and mental retooling.

ENERGY TRADING: AN UNCERTAIN HORIZON

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Energy commodities constitute an important component of international trade. Countries that are not self-sufficient in energy have tended to favour domestic sources for perceived security reasons, and have limited imports with tools different from tariffs. Trade in energy commodities takes place in the absence of international rules, except for nuclear energy, which is subjected to the oversight of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Energy commodities have traditionally played an important role in international trade, because energy resources are unevenly distributed among countries. The incidence of the three major fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) over total trade is however far from stable: in 2012 the three together accounted for close to 11% of total global exports (oil alone accounted for 8%, gas for 2.2%); by 2016 their share of global exports had collapsed to 5.2%, primarily because of the dramatic decline in prices which started in the summer of 2014 and hit bottom at the beginning of 2016. Prices exert therefore the dominant influence on the value of trade in energy products, and significantly influence the aggregate value of global exports.

The importance of these three commodities in international trade is not proportional to their respective share as global primary sources of energy. This is due to the fact that coal and gas travel less easily than oil: in

practice, while most produced oil is traded internationally, the vast majority of coal and gas is consumed closer to where it is produced. The ease of transportation and trade of oil as a source of energy is unique in history. Oil became the most important source of energy towards the middle of the past century – a position which it maintains today despite a relative decline since the 1970s. Previous to the major expansion of reliance on oil, the availability of nearby sources of energy was a major determinant of industrialisation

“Renewable energy sources are location-specific and cannot be traded internationally.”

opportunities. It is to a significant degree thanks to oil that industry has been located much more freely, with markets and labour conditions gaining precedence over energy supply conditions.

Considerable progress has been made in the last 50 years in the transportation of natural gas, first by

pipeline and then in liquefied form (liquefied natural gas – LNG). Most future energy scenarios envisage a growing role for natural gas and a major expansion of international long-distance gas trade, thanks to the reduction in the cost of liquefaction. While today two-thirds of globally traded gas are transported via pipeline, it is expected that LNG will become as important or even surpass pipeline gas within the next two or three decades. It is therefore possible that gas trade will become more globalised and similar to oil. In

this case, the growing role of gas will support continuing globalisation of trade in fossil fuels.

The pattern of trade in energy commodities will also be influenced by global efforts to contain global warming. Renewable energy sources are location-specific and cannot be traded internationally: the electricity they



RUSSIA, Sabetta. Village for the staff of Yamal LNG, a liquefied natural gas plant. 24 February 2017. Eugene ODINOKOV/Sputnik

produce can and will be traded internationally, but the extent to which this will happen remains highly uncertain. International trade in electricity has been on the rise in some parts of the world, notably within the European Union, but elsewhere in the world very little international trade in electricity takes place. Hence it is likely that, to the extent that electricity consumption will grow and more electricity will originate from renewable sources, the importance of international trade in energy will decline. But this conclusion might be reversed if a major increase in investment in long-distance high-voltage lines can be achieved: the opportunity exists (large hydro-electricity projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America; solar energy for export from desert countries) but commercial, regulatory and security challenges remain significant.

Fossil fuels, which today still account for 85% of global energy demand, are, however, not going to disappear overnight. The demand for oil is still growing (the International Energy Agency expects it to grow by 1.3 million barrels per day in 2018, reaching a total global consumption of 99.1 million barrels per day). If much more aggressive policies for decarbonisation are not introduced by the middle of the next decade it is highly likely that hydrocarbon prices will climb again towards the end of the 2020s, if not earlier. This would significantly impact both the aggregate value of total global exports and the share which is accounted for by fossil fuels.

Finally, it is also likely that more of the crude oil produced in the major oil-exporting countries will be transformed locally rather than exported. Large investment in new refineries and,

more importantly, petrochemical plants is already shifting the composition of exports towards higher value-added products. If the demand for oil as fuel may decline, demand for increasingly sophisticated and high-technology petrochemical products is expected to expand rapidly.

The future of international trade in energy commodities thus very much depends on policies that may be adopted to avoid global warming. If sufficient international consensus is found to pursue policies that are global and incisive, we may witness a decline in trading of fossil fuels and possibly an increase in internationally traded electricity. The latter is likely to require the establishment of appropriate international regulation, which would not be easy to achieve as energy remains an area of intense national concern.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: A CANARY IN THE COALMINE OF GLOBALISATION

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International migration is inextricably linked with globalisation. On one hand, processes of globalisation drive international migration, including through disparities in development, demography and democracy; the global jobs crisis; the segmentation of global labour markets; revolutions in communications and transportation; and transnational social networks. On the other hand, international migration itself generates processes of globalisation, including the global transfer of money and goods; the emergence of global cities; and growing social and cultural diversity.

In comparison with trade and capital, however, the global movement of labour remains restricted. This is because international migration strikes at the heart of issues that are paramount to sovereignty, including national identity, economic competitiveness, and security. Hence the paradox that while most industrialised countries require more migrants to fill labour market gaps and address demographic trends, most are nevertheless restricting migration in response to political and populist pressures.

In this way, international migration can be considered a canary in the coalmine of globalisation: it will either flourish as the forces of globalisation

overcome nationalism, or its reduction may be an indication that globalisation has peaked and is retreating.

According to United Nations (UN) data, in 2015, 244 million people had lived outside their country for more than one year (a figure that excludes people who move for shorter periods, for example as students, tourists or seasonal workers, and, of course, the many more who move inside their own country). This total includes about 20 million refugees – on one hand an historical high of people forced from their countries, on the other still a relatively small proportion of the totality of migration.

International migrants comprised about 2.8% of the world’s population in 2000, and 3.3% of a significantly larger world population by 2015. Most projections suggest that the proportion of migrants in a continually expanding world population will continue to grow over the next century, in particular as a result of steepening demographic gradients, and the effects of climate change. The Fourth Industrial Revolution is likely to further boost and complexify international migration, notably by altering the ratios between irregular to regular and unskilled to high-skilled migrants as well as improving the gender balance.

However, while such indicators suggest that international migration will likely continue to expand, they may not necessarily indicate the amplification of globalisation. First, international migration is not really global. While about 10% of the population in Europe, North America and Oceania are international migrants, only about 2% are so in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Most migrants move within their own region. Second, it is likely that a growing proportion of international migrants may be moving without authorisation, responding to global pull and push factors but in increasing contravention of national laws, policies and interests. Third, in many countries international migration is increasingly (and usually inaccurately) viewed as a threat, fuelling anti-globalisation sentiments.

There is one final arena where international migration has an uneasy relationship with globalisation, and that is global governance. Until the International Organization for Migration (IOM) became an associated agency of the UN in 2016, it had often been pointed out that international migration was one of the few truly global issues without a dedicated UN agency. Even now the integration of IOM in the UN system



Photo Creative Commons CCO

remains contested. It is still true that there is no single legal or normative framework that applies to all migrants – the rights of irregular migrants remain especially contested.

At the same time, the international community has rallied behind a new Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the zero draft of which has recently been published, and which will now be negotiated by states before its launch at the end of 2018. While the draft does not make bold propositions on global governance, it does identify a series of guiding principles – including the potential contradiction between “international cooperation” and “national sovereignty” – and 22 objectives – including the ambition to minimise the structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin – that may

“In comparison with trade and capital, however, the global movement of labour remains restricted.”

promote more coherence in international responses to migration.

International migration is just one indicator for the future of globalisation, albeit an important one. Projections for the future of migration perhaps indicate a new era

of reluctant globalisation. The global forces that drive migration will expand, but there will be increasing efforts to harness its patterns and outcomes. The canary will live, but may not sing.



GLOBALISATION 4.0 EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION?

PUBLIC POLICY IN THE SPIRAL OF UNIVERSALISING EDUCATION STANDARDS

Gita Steiner-Khamsi

Professor at the Graduate Institute and Columbia University

TIMOR-LESTE:
Baucau. Children are
playing in front of a
mural that promotes
the inaugural Tour-
de-Timor Cycle Race
event. 24 August
2009. UN photo/
Cia Pak

What kind of schooling parents envision for their own children mirrors to some extent broader developments in society. Over the past few years, middle-class families have pressured governments to internationalise public education, responding to a proliferation of studies and league tables comparing educational outcomes across countries. The demand for internationalisation ranges from adopting broadly defined “21st-century skills” to introducing English as a language of instruction. In several countries, state institutions have come under attack for being public (rather than private) and for being national (rather than transnational). Public education is associated with being parochial, whereas elite private schools benefit from their reputation of being cosmopolitan.

In response to the crisis talk, governments have started to actively engage in the practice of transnational

accreditation by integrating programmatic elements of international schools into public education systems. In developing countries, a new category of innovative schools has emerged over the past few years. It is associated with English as a language of instruction in select subjects, student-centred teaching, critical/creative thinking, periodical assessment of students on 21st-century skills, and the extensive use of technology in instruction. Different from many other innovative schools or pilot projects, the International Standard Schools are not donor driven, but are government initiated.

By far, the most renowned and widespread International Standard Schools are the ones of the International Baccalaureate Organisation (IBO) and Cambridge International Assessment. Both types of schools have experienced exponential growth over the past few years, not only as private schools but,

more interestingly, as semi-private educational programmes, that is, programmes that governments adopt, and pay for from public funds, to reform or internationalise education in regular public schools.

There is a growing body of research that attempts to understand why, how, by whom, and when the talk about the crisis of public education has been generated, thereby opening up opportunities for private providers such as IBO and Cambridge International Assessment. Among the multitude of possible explanations, two are highlighted here: the shift from government to governance in education policy and the “scandalisation” of public education generated by league tables of international large-scale student assessments, notably OECD’s Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA).

The shift from government to governance is commonly seen as the result

of new public management policies that most OECD countries introduced in the wake of neoliberal reforms in the 1980s and 1990s. The reforms were undertaken with the rhetoric of breaking the “state monopoly”, using “market forces” (demand and supply) to improve the quality of public education, and cutting inefficiency in the “state

triggered a proliferation of standardised student assessments such as PISA but also the less-known international large-scale assessments such as TIMSS (Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study). The tests have, for a variety of reasons, been utilised as the primary monitoring tool for governments to assess the

the policy process, which neoliberal reforms of the past century intended, and managed, to achieve.

Even though the private sector directly benefits from the critique or scandalisation of the public education system, government officials sometimes welcome the attack against public education as it enables them to mobilise financial resources and build political coalitions for introducing reforms. PISA focuses on so-called 21st-century skills and measures preparing students for skills needed in a global knowledge economy. In an attempt to accelerate innovation and internationalisation of public education, governments started to closely collaborate with private providers.

The growth of public-private partnerships in education raises many principled concerns: What is the future of public education when a government’s push for more privatisation leads the middle class to de-invest in the public sector and instead create its own parallel educational system, funded from private as well as public sources? Does the exit of the middle class from government-run schools signal the beginning of the end of public education? Should schools be allowed to operate for profit, thereby being able to increase their revenues by cheapening the means of instruction, standardising the curriculum, and underpaying teachers?

“Middle-class families
have pressured
governments to
internationalise
public education.”

bureaucracy”. Within a short period of time, and regardless of whether the public education system was high or low performing, governments scaled back the role of the state in education from one in which it was at the same time provider and regulator to one in which it withdrew to being only a standard-setter and regulator.

Target setting and benchmarking became the key governance tools. In education, the outcome orientation of new public management reform

quality of teachers, the school, the district, and the education system, and to make policy decisions based on these standardised assessments. The shift from government to governance has not only fuelled a “governance by numbers” but also required from governments that they engage in network governance in which non-state actors, notably businesses and philanthropies, are key policy actors. In the new millennium, this has been interpreted as a clear sign of the destatisation of

THE GLOBAL THREAT OF EPIDEMICS ONE CENTURY AFTER THE INFLUENZA

Suerie Moon

MPA, PhD, Director of Research at the Global Health Centre and Visiting Lecturer

Adjunct Lecturer at the Department of Global Health and Population, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

This year marks the 100-year anniversary of the Spanish influenza pandemic, in which an estimated 40–100 million people died worldwide; up to five times as many as were killed during the First World War. Outbreaks of infectious disease continue to cause

from Angola to China in 2016. A growing global economy also leads to increased meat consumption and broader environmental degradation, meaning that humans, livestock and wildlife will reside in closer proximity, increasing the risk of pathogens trans-

climate change continues to unearth surprising new risks that we do not yet fully understand. For example, in 2016, melting permafrost in Siberia allowed frozen anthrax spores in the soil to reactivate, killing a boy, infecting two dozen other people, and prompting the government to cull thousands of reindeer as a control measure.

Outbreaks are often labelled a global security issue. Given the widespread panic, economic disruption and political consequences that often result, this is understandable. But, as with many aspects of globalisation, the implications and impacts are uneven across countries. Outbreaks are also a development and social justice issue. The highest human price is often paid in developing countries and by the most vulnerable populations. The 2014 Ebola outbreak in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea led to the closing of schools, healthcare facilities and businesses, and hence to widespread economic consequences that outlasted the epidemic itself such as decreasing food consumption, income and employment. Economic losses from Zika were projected at up to USD 18 billion, 80% due to the drop in international visitors to tourism-dependent developing economies in the Caribbean. Outbreaks also affect vulnerable civilians in armed conflict. In late 2017, a cholera outbreak due to non-functioning water and health systems and blocked aid efforts infected a record one million people in

“A global pandemic remains a very real possibility for which we have many technological tools, but inadequate global governance.”

major national, regional and global crises. The annualised cost of a major flu pandemic has been estimated at USD 560 billion.

Today we are still unable to predict accurately where or when outbreaks will occur. Yet, given continued processes of globalisation, the frequency, spread and severity of outbreaks are likely to increase. With intensified travel and trade, diseases can rapidly spread from one country to another, as when yellow fever spread

mitted between animals and humans. In addition, urbanisation can increase the speed with which diseases are transmitted from human to human and raise new challenges for outbreak control, as we saw when Ebola reached several West African capital cities simultaneously during the 2014 outbreak. Furthermore, pathogens can evolve rapidly. This means that viruses can become deadlier, and bacteria may no longer respond to the existing arsenal of antibiotic medicines. Finally,



USA, New York.
A journalist in front of The Gutter bowling alley where Dr Craig Spencer, the city's first Ebola patient, bowled before being quarantined.
24 October 2014.
AFP/Jewel SAMAD

Yemen. The disease is easy to prevent and treat in peacetime.

When it comes to medicine and public health, science and technology have advanced tremendously since 1918. For example, we can track how viruses mutate through genomic sequencing technology, we have safe and effective vaccines to prevent a host of infections, and epidemiological modelling can predict the spread of disease and suggest the measures that will most effectively contain it. However, we still lack diagnostic devices, drugs and vaccines for many known pathogens, and are even less prepared for pathogens that have yet to be identified. Measures to facilitate the development of new technologies during outbreaks remain weak. The rise of new technologies, such as genomic sequencing, simultaneously facilitates the rapid spread of information and undermines carefully crafted international rules to balance the sharing of virus samples and resulting

benefits. Even when technologies do exist, we do not have global arrangements to ensure they will be affordable and available in the countries and to the people who need them.

When it comes to governance, there has also been significant progress, often driven by specific crises. In 2005, in the aftermath of the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak, the international law governing disease outbreaks was strengthened to enable faster detection of outbreaks, encourage building of national capacities, and grant authority to the World Health Organization (WHO) to declare international emergencies. After coming under heavy criticism for a tepid initial response to the 2014 Ebola crisis, significant attention was paid to reforming the WHO. Ebola also prompted renewed efforts to assess and build national outbreak management capacities in rich and poor countries alike, to prioritise and globally

coordinate R&D efforts, and to increase the availability of rapid financing for emergency response.

However, the tendency to implement patchwork reforms after each major outbreak has produced a fragmented global landscape. Despite a proliferation of initiatives, no entity is in charge of ensuring that they add up to a functional whole. Without a sensitive barometer of global capacity to handle outbreaks, we simply do not know how prepared we are. And since outbreaks are a security, development, and social justice issue extending beyond the health sector alone, it remains unclear who is responsible for the state of the world's preparedness. One hundred years after the Spanish influenza, a global pandemic remains a very real possibility for which we have many technological tools, but inadequate global governance.



LES PROFESSEURS

Building an Academic Career in Geneva

Interview with Stephanie Hofmann,
Professor of International Relations/Political Science



You started working at the Institute in 2009, rising through the positions before being nominated as Full Professor. How have you managed such a career?

The transition from PhD student to Assistant Professor definitely had its challenges. One thing that I could build on though when I came to the

Institute was all the ideas that I wanted to put on paper but had not the time to do so during my dissertation writing. This, a bit of luck (in terms of getting papers accepted for publication, for example), supportive colleagues and work environment helped me during the various promotion processes.

How did you perceive the Institute in 2009 and how do you “experience” it now?

When I first started out at the Institute, I admittedly had not heard much about it. I had done my PhD in the US but wanted to come back to Europe. I was looking for a place that offers an academic environment that resembles the one I had gotten to know and like in the US. As it turned out, the Institute was the perfect fit.

Then and now I very much enjoy the innovative and constructive research environment. When I hear about

some of the projects that are going on, I wish I could be a research assistant again. I also became much more aware of what research is going on at the Institute with our move to Maison de la paix. It is just so much easier to talk about ideas over a coffee.

And I am also very happy to see that we hired so many more scholars since I arrived. With these new hires, not only the Institute’s research but also its teaching portfolio have become broader. And they have brought some diversity to our faculty.

What has Geneva brought you?

Besides a bewilderment for people’s fascination with melted cheese and a great appreciation for having a big body of water so close by, being in Geneva has helped me with my research agenda. I was already working on international organisations when I arrived here — mainly on regional and Western security organisations. Moving to Geneva meant that for the first time I could actually live in “my field”, so to speak. And I could exchange with colleagues about their experiences with said field and through their disciplinary lenses. I have since started learning more about humanitarian organisations as well as global umbrella organisations. While I yet have to work on Geneva-based organisations, their presence definitely has informed my thinking and new research projects, especially my new project on relationships between the UN and regional organisations in the multilateral use of force.

LES PROFESSEURS

Teaching Is Theatre

Jean-Louis Arcand

Professor of International Economics and Head of Department

Teaching is theatre. Most human beings remember things that are associated with emotions and with stories. Successful classes are memorable classes. If they are not, we might just as well post a compendium of slides for the semester on our class Moodle and get a few extra hours of sleep.

There are many ways of learning “stuff”. Indeed, one of the great things about current information technology is that there are manners of acquiring knowledge that do not imply a role for formal educational institutions, or for teachers *per se*. But our classes should not be about “stuff”. They should be about teaching our students to think. Rigorously. This, needless to say, is easier said than done.

The 2014 Boise State TAWKS study found that academics spend 36% of their time on class preparation and between 17% (weekdays) and 27% (weekends) of their time on research.¹ The precise numbers vary but the basic point is that teaching represents a big chunk of time. Perhaps this stems in part from my undergraduate life in the Palaeolithic at Swarthmore (a liberal arts college by antonomasia), but I don’t see “big chunk of” as being in any way synonymous with “waste of” time. There are four reasons for this.

First, and while there are exceptions (one of my thesis advisors, who was a terrible teacher, did happen to win a Nobel), I found as a graduate student that stellar teachers were also the greatest researchers: at MIT, (uncle) Bob Solow and Jean Tirole were by far the best teachers, and we know how bad their research output has been.² Good research and good teaching usually go hand in hand.

Second, courses are like *baguettes*: they go stale quickly. I make an explicit point of tearing up my syllabi every five years and starting afresh. Yes, this eats up precious time. But how are you going to stay excited and, more importantly, keep your students excited, if you are droning on with the same material, year after year?



Third, your teaching should evolve with your career. The long-of-tooth such as myself should be largely teaching compulsory classes, while freshly minted PhDs should be given the opportunity to teach highly specialised electives. This rule did not come down from Mount Sinai, but it is a useful organising principle.

Finally, while I have nothing against slides, one has to be capable of adapting to the reactions of one’s audience. This is why I prove theorems “live” on the walls of my classroom, from memory. While initially shocked, most students seem to enjoy having things done the old-fashioned, John Houseman way, at least as far as I can glean from my victims.

The bottom line is not all that complicated: you don’t really understand something until you have to teach it.

¹ This did not take into account summer and putative vacation periods, when many of us actually do most of our research.

² Both won Nobels, Solow in 1987, Tirole in 2014.



LES ÉTUDIANTS

Les « capstone research projects »

Une occasion unique pour les étudiants de se frotter au monde professionnel

GUINÉE, Mamou. Elise Erickson et Luisa Lupo s'entretiennent avec un vendeur de soude caustique sur le marché de la ville. 2017. Boubacar DIALLO

Depuis leur création en 2010, les *capstones* (séminaires de recherche appliquée) tiennent une place à part dans le programme de master, car les étudiants ne suivent pas un enseignement traditionnel mais réalisent un travail de recherche plus conséquent que celui des séminaires traditionnels de trois mois. Les professeurs accompagnent les étudiants dans l'élaboration et la conduite de leur recherche durant sept à huit mois. Les étudiants travaillent en groupes de trois à cinq et leurs « produits » (rapport de recherche et poster) sont collectifs. Enfin, ils réalisent cette recherche pour le compte d'une organisation partenaire – organisation internationale, ONG, administration, entreprise ou autre – qui leur a proposé un sujet relevant du développement mais qu'ils traitent dans des termes et des approches s'éloignant pour partie des savoirs académiques. L'organisation tripartite étudiants-partenaire-professeur offre aux étudiants une occasion unique de « se frotter » aux réalités du monde professionnel, où ils doivent compter avec la ligne politique, la prise de décision, la hiérarchie, l'administration, la technocratie, etc. du partenaire pour lequel ils réalisent la recherche.

« Certains étudiants ont la chance de pouvoir effectuer, dans le cadre des *capstones*, une mission de recherche ailleurs, loin des sièges et bureaux de représentation, des paradigmes de la coopération internationale et des projets bien ficelés sur le papier. Ils font alors l'expérience des réalités sociales, politiques et économiques du terrain, du quotidien des populations et des acteurs. Expérience proto-professionnelle, à la croisée des savoirs et des pratiques du développement, les *capstones* offrent une opportunité de réflexion critique essentielle à la formation de nos étudiants. »

CHRISTOPHE GIRONDE

Chargé d'enseignement et de recherche en études du développement

« Capstone » avec Terre des hommes

Preventing Caustic Soda Accidents in Guinea: A New Action Framework for Terre des Hommes

« Cette collaboration a été stimulante pour Terre des hommes. Il a fallu susciter l'intérêt et l'adhésion des étudiantes pour cette recherche sur les accidents domestiques liés à l'ingestion de soude caustique en Guinée-Conakry et l'analyse du modèle d'action pour en réduire la prévalence... Ce n'était pas gagné d'avance.

Avancer dans un environnement sans repères académiques a été un défi. La recherche documentaire sur le sujet a montré que peu d'informations étaient disponibles. Le déplacement sur le terrain en Guinée, en milieu rural et en pleine saison des pluies, a fait la différence. Nos étudiantes, armées de leurs enregistreurs et bottes en plastique, ont sillonné quelques provinces et ont ramené des regards croisés, des analyses et des émotions qui ont nourri ce projet.

Leur travail est une contribution à cette prévention dont le but est de réduire les sténoses de l'œsophage de ces enfants pris au dépourvu. Aspects légaux, plaidoyer, communication, groupements communautaires, prise en charge médicale locale, agents de santé et bouchons sécurisés font tous partie de la solution, comme le montre cette excellente recherche.

La présentation à Genève, dans le cadre de l'Institut, de l'ensemble des travaux des groupes d'étudiants m'a aussi permis de mesurer l'engagement et la variété des thèmes choisis. »

MARCO WEIL

Responsable du Programme des soins spécialisés de Terre des hommes

Si vous êtes un employeur et souhaitez proposer un projet de recherche à nos étudiants de master, vous pouvez contacter

→ claire.somerville@graduateinstitute.ch



« Nous avons été très chanceuses de pouvoir travailler avec l'équipe de Terre des hommes (TDH), qui nous a beaucoup soutenues.

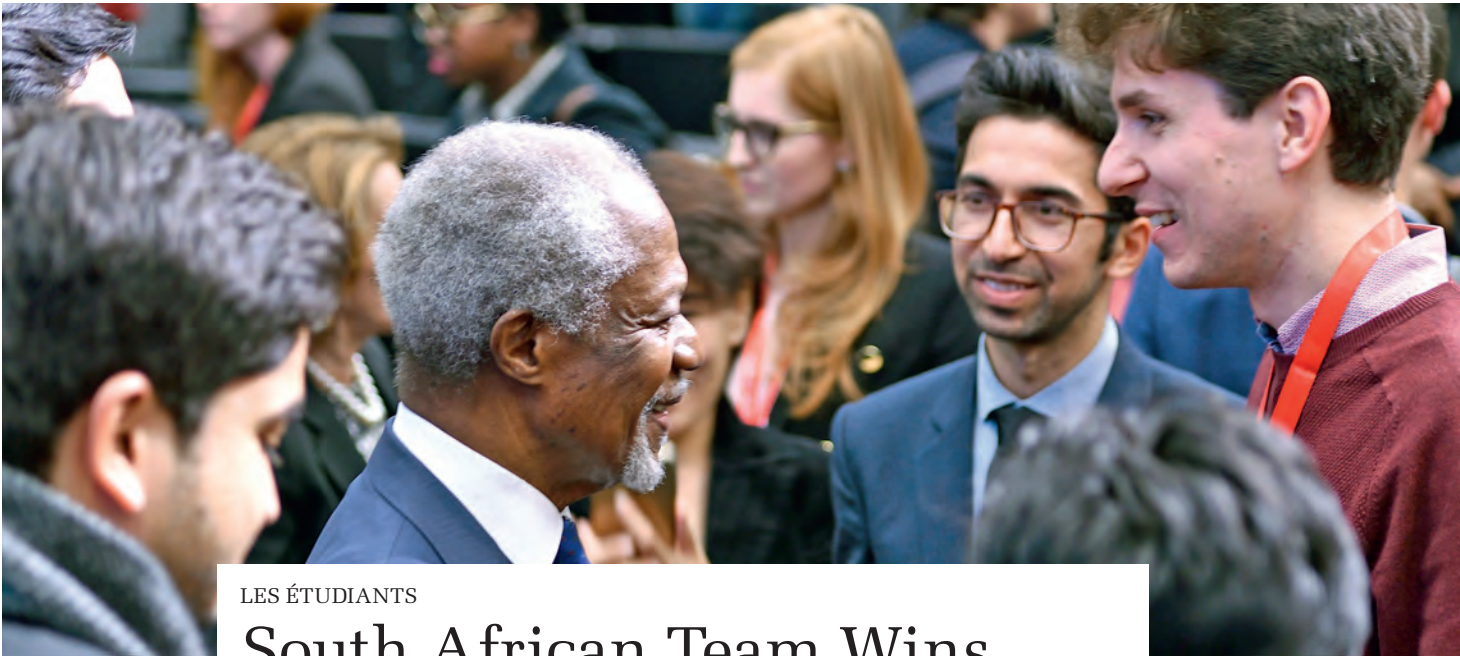
Dix jours de recherche sur le terrain en Guinée est une expérience inoubliable. Nous avons pu parler avec des productrices de savon affectées par ces accidents, ce qui nous a permis d'appliquer notre perspective académique à des situations réelles et de proposer des recommandations plus appropriées. De plus, nous avons appris les défis liés à la réalisation d'un projet et à la négociation des ressources dans un environnement où les priorités sont concurrentes. Cela nous a donné un aperçu des divers obstacles pratiques et politiques auxquels sont confrontés les praticiens du développement.

Nous remercions l'Institut et TDH pour leur soutien financier généreux, et nous sommes reconnaissantes envers toute l'équipe du projet d'avoir partagé leur expertise avec nous et d'avoir été toujours attentive et disponible. Nous attendons avec impatience de voir s'étendre le travail important de TDH. »

ELISE ERICKSON, KAILA CLARKE et LUISA LUPO

Étudiantes de master en études du développement

GUINÉE, Fria. Les membres du groupement de saponification et de teinture de Fria avec une vendeuse de soude caustique, qui montre l'étiquetage utilisé pour cette substance. 2017. Luisa LUPO



LES ÉTUDIANTS

South African Team Wins 2017 Geneva Challenge

Kofi Annan with Graduate Institute students.

A team of South African students has won the 2017 Geneva Challenge, receiving their prize from Kofi Annan at the Graduate Institute on 31 October 2017.

The Geneva Challenge, an international competition for graduate students, was launched in 2014 with the generous support of Ambassador Jenö Staehelin to encourage interdisciplinary teams of master students to propose theoretically grounded and pragmatic solutions to a major international development problem. This year, the challenge was to explore employment's role in fostering social and economic development. Teams had to identify a challenge stemming from employment, construct an interdisciplinary analysis on how it affects different aspects of development, and propose an innovation which would turn the challenge into a development opportunity.

In all, 135 project entries were submitted by teams from around the world, with three projects making it to the final: Umvuzo, a skills-centred mobile application for the South African labour market, Delala, an online job-matching system to mitigate urban youth unemployment in Colombia, and NetworkEffect, a solution to connect small businesses and freelance service providers in Pacific Island communities.

Following a public session where the three teams presented their projects, and a keynote speech from Helen

Clark, former New Zealand Prime Minister and former Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, on the links between employment and sustainable development, the first prize was awarded to the Umvuzo team, made up of students from the University of Cape Town (Boitumelo Dikoko), University of Witwatersrand (Keitumetse Kabelo Murray) and the University of Oxford (Fuuad Coovadia and Sakhe Mkosi).

"The problem in South Africa is that job seeking is time-consuming, costly and inefficient", said Fuuad Coovadia. "Umvuzo is a mobile application that links jobseekers with employers, allowing jobseekers to upskill themselves through training modules delivered in a gamified process, and employers to access the job characteristics of the app users in order to make better judgements about who to employ."

Monetary awards of CHF 10,000, CHF 5,000 and CHF 2,500 were presented to the three teams by Kofi Annan, High Patron of the Geneva Challenge. Graduate Institute Professor Martina Viarengo, president of the Geneva Challenge Academic Steering Committee, then revealed that the theme for the 2018 Geneva Challenge would be climate change.

Fifth edition on "The Challenges of Climate Change"

Climate change is undisputedly one of the greatest challenges of our time and has become a critical concern for both developing and developed countries. Registration for teams ends on **16 April 2018**.

→ <http://graduateinstitute.ch/TheGenevaChallenge>

LES BOURSES POUR ÉTUDIANTS

The Graduate Institute Community Mobilises to Fund a Scholarship for a Student

NAHOM TEKLEWOLD **GEBREMARIAM** (Ethiopia)
Master Student in International Affairs

Since 2013, the Graduate Institute community has mobilised to raise the funds to provide a full scholarship for a student. This year's recipient is Nahom Teklewold Gebremariam. An active youth leader, he served as inaugural chair of Youth For Change Ethiopia, and advocates for the rights of youth in Ethiopia and around the world.

What is your background?

I am from Ethiopia and studied law at Addis Ababa University. I worked as a consultant in Addis Ababa for the International Organization for Migration and African Union, which gave me a chance to participate in various research projects involving the United Nations, African Union and other international organisations. I am also an active youth leader and represented youth networks in various international platforms including the UK Parliament and Silicon Valley.

Why did you choose to apply to the Graduate Institute?

It is the perfect place to study international affairs. Located in International Geneva, many iconic international organisations are a walking distance from the Institute. I am also well aware of its amazing reputation and the contribution of its outstanding alumni, including Kofi Annan and Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, to the global community. I want to follow their footsteps and contribute to the creation of a better world for all of us. Moreover, the Institute is composed of students from all parts of the world and the profile of professors here is second to none. This is an amazing opportunity for me to realise my dream.

How has this scholarship made a difference for you?

I am very happy and appreciative to be selected as the recipient of the Institute's Community Scholarship. It means a lot to me as it enables me to focus on my studies and to get the best out of the learning process. I am so grateful for the trust and confidence put in me.

What is the focus of your studies at the Institute, and what do you plan to write your master thesis on?

I want to have an in-depth understanding of how the world works from a political and economic perspective. It is also my desire to understand the interaction of world politics and financial markets. I am interested in conducting research on European economic and political union and to draw important lessons for the African Union, which is attempting to bring African countries closer.



What are your plans for your professional career after your studies?

I have always been fascinated by policy research and would like to work as a researcher and policy analyst. I also want to get operational experience to better understand some of the most pressing international problems and come up with solutions, which the Graduate Institute is preparing me to do.

How the BeeOne Communications Scholarship Has Changed My Life

DAMILOLA **ADEPEJU** (Nigeria)
Master Student in International Relations/Political Science

I come from Nigeria, where I earned my bachelor’s degree in International Relations from Obafemi Awolowo University. My decision to apply to the Graduate Institute was influenced by the institution’s great reputation, and the fact that there are faculty members with deep expertise in international studies. The Graduate Institute’s history as one of the world’s most renowned institutions of international relations was a strong motivating factor. In addition, I find the socio-cultural diversity of the Institute enthralling – as well as its environment (International Geneva), a hub of international governance.



Being selected for the BeeOne scholarship has already made a big difference in my life. It means that my goal of studying and remaining focused to successfully complete my master’s degree is more achievable, because without the scholarship, the level of ease and concentration that I currently enjoy on my academic and research endeavours would not be possible.

As my research interest at the Institute lies in issues relating to migration, conflict and conflict resolution, my studies revolve around these areas, and my master’s dissertation centres on the link between remittances and development, considering the different types of relationships between the remitter and the receiver and what these relationships mean for how remittances are sent and invested.

As a student whose career goal is to become an academic in the field of political science, after my studies at the Graduate Institute I aim to study for a PhD on conflict and conflict resolution. Coming from a country with a history of ethnic conflicts, I strongly believe that having a broad understanding of the root causes and propagation of conflicts in general would provide me with a lens through which insights can be drawn on how to address different conflict situations at different levels as well as in different contexts.

Un alumnus explique pourquoi il soutient un étudiant

« Financer une bourse, c’est contribuer, à mon échelle, à attirer des étudiants du monde entier à l’Institut et à Genève. C’est aussi, en quelque sorte, redonner un peu ce que j’ai reçu, à l’époque, de l’Instruction publique du canton de Genève.

J’avais décidé d’étudier à l’Institut pour assouvir ma soif de comprendre au-delà des rideaux de fumée. Ces études m’ont permis de forger une grille de lecture critique et pluridisciplinaire d’enjeux complexes. Cela a été un formidable apprentissage et j’ai de surcroît beaucoup apprécié d’étudier en anglais dans un environnement très international.

Je garde un très bon souvenir de l’examen final de l’interdisciplinaire de 4^e année. J’ai adoré me plonger avec intensité dans une thématique découverte un jour avant ma présentation. Devoir s’immerger en vingt-quatre heures dans une thématique nouvelle et présenter une analyse critique sous plusieurs perspectives aura été sans aucun doute l’examen le plus stimulant et intelligent que j’ai eu la chance de passer dans ma vie d’étudiant.

Après avoir obtenu mon diplôme de l’Institut, j’ai évolué vers le marketing de produits de grande consommation au sein du groupe Swatch avant de fonder ma propre entreprise en 2000. »

JOSÉ LUIS HERRERO
Fondateur et directeur général
de BeeOne Communications SA

I Wouldn’t Be Here Without the Alumni Community Scholarship

ABDULLAH **ALL SHAKIL** (Bangladesh)
Master Student in Anthropology and Sociology (ANSO)

Born and raised in Bangladesh, Abdullah All Shakil holds a Bachelor in Anthropology from Jahangirnagar University (Bangladesh). He previously worked with EcoHealth Alliance in Bangladesh for two years as Research Officer, and has been involved with the Bangladesh Youth Environmental Initiative, serving as the Director of Programmes. Abdullah is also co-founder of a Hong-Kong based social enterprise: Development Innovation Insider. Working with people and the environment has always been in his blood.

Why did you choose to apply to the Graduate Institute?

I have always been keen to integrate insights from theories to solve practical problems. My decision to study a Master in ANSO reflects that interest as this is one of the very few institutions of the world where learning is done juxtaposing theories and practices. The learning environment here is unique because of the diversity of the students and strategic location of the Institute. The scope for research and academic excellence is enormous as the faculty is so great and supportive. I’ve found the perfect way to fulfill my dream through this opportunity and I have fallen in love with the Institute since experiencing its welcoming learning environment.

How has this scholarship made a difference for you?

Without the Alumni Community Scholarship, I simply wouldn’t be able to be here. This scholarship was the entrance towards a vast learning process, and versatile cultural and ethnic amalgamation, which is ideal for any ANSO student.

What is the focus of your studies at the Institute?

Having experience in the field of environmental education and public health research, I am interested in conducting my research on epidemics and the conception of body in biomedicine from a medical anthropology perspective. In recent decades, epidemics have become a burning issue because of climate change and humanitarian crises. Western conceptions of medicine are struggling to access or treat the human body due to cultural constructions of the body. My research will focus on the conception of body between doctor and patient in an epidemic condition.



What are your plans for your professional career after your studies?

As I have always been interested in working on practical life problem solving, my career will be a combination of both academics and field-based work. After my Master I want to work with humanitarian aid organisations on health and emergency support. My goal is to develop understanding on emergency situations and make use of the experience for a PhD idea. Eventually, in the long run I want to pursue a career in academia and social entrepreneurship.

AZITA **BERAR AWAD** (Iran and Switzerland)
Former Director of the Employment Policy Department of the International Labour Organization (ILO)

An Iranian and Swiss national, I joined the Institute in 1977 in my third year of the Licence ès sciences politiques (études internationales), then jointly delivered by the University of Geneva and HEI. I chose the Institute for two reasons. First, I could pursue my interests in political science and economics simultaneously. Second, teaching was delivered in both English and French. Following the completion of the Licence, I pursued postgraduate studies at the Institute, during which I was rapidly attracted by the surrounding international environment. After a few short-term research assignments with UN agencies, I joined the ILO in 1983, on a new programme of cooperation for the socio-economic integration of refugees in the Horn of Africa. In my subsequent 34 years at the ILO, until December 2017, I worked on a range of global challenges and policy responses, including gender equality, rural employment and poverty eradication, combining perspectives of inclusive development, economic efficacy and social justice. Applying the interdisciplinary methodologies acquired at the Institute to my professional responsibilities proved to be an invaluable asset and a systematic reflex. I held positions such as Director of the Multidisciplinary Team of ILO's Regional Office for Arab States in Beirut and Director of the National Policy Group in the Policy Integration Department. From 2006 until 2017 I was Director of the Employment Policy Department, leading the ILO's global team supporting the design and implementation of national employment policies for promoting full, productive and freely chosen employment and decent work. In 2016 I designed and launched the Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth, which brings together 22 UN entities, governments, private sector and other partners to scale up action and impact in support of the 2030 SDG agenda. I also played a pivotal role in promoting new international labour standards. With respect to the informal economy, I led the ILO work that resulted in the adoption by the International Labour Conference in 2015 of the Recommendation (204) on the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy, and in 2017 of the Recommendation (205) on Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience in countries affected by conflicts and/or disasters.

Interdisciplinary analysis, dialogue and international collaboration for addressing global challenges are common threads linking my studies at the Institute with this professional journey. I met my spouse, Ibrahim Awad, at the Institute. A PhD holder from the Institute, Ibrahim is himself a former senior official of the UN system, who has also pursued a career in academia.



→ <http://graduateinstitute.ch/alumni>

LES ALUMNI
Réunion des alumni 2018

Samedi 15 septembre 2018

Nous nous réjouissons de vous retrouver pour la 5^e Réunion des alumni qui aura lieu le samedi 15 septembre 2018. Cette année, la soirée de gala se déroulera sur le *Simplon*, mythique bateau de la flotte Belle Epoque.

Un repas sera servi à bord et vous pourrez profiter de quatre heures de navigation sur le lac Léman au départ de Genève, puis d'une soirée dansante. Un programme détaillé sera dévoilé ultérieurement.

Nous pouvons d'ores et déjà vous annoncer que **M. Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf**, président de la Cour internationale de Justice, nous fera l'honneur de sa présence et recevra le Prix des alumni pour l'ensemble de sa carrière professionnelle.



Inscrivez cette date dans votre agenda et parlez-en à vos proches !

CARINE **LEU-BONVIN**
Head of Alumni Relations & Career Services



→ <http://graduateinstitute.ch/reunion-anciens-2018>

Hasards et reconversions

Rico **Glaus**

Gestionnaire de projets



Je suis arrivé à l’institut un peu par hasard. De retour d’un périple de 18 mois sac au dos, il me fallait retrouver un travail. Je fus contacté par l’IUED en mai 1991 alors que je n’avais pas postulé : mon dossier avait été transmis par erreur par une agence de placement. Je ne connaissais rien de cet institut, et surtout pas qu’il gérât des projets en Afrique pour la Confédération. C’est dans son service Études et Projets que j’ai eu la chance d’être engagé.

Né sur le continent africain, j’ai pu apporter « ma contribution » au développement de cette région à travers la formation concrète de personnes à la gestion administrative et financière de nos projets au Bénin, au Mali, au Niger, au Burundi et à Madagascar.

Une décision politique du Parlement fédéral, qui ne voulait plus que des instituts universitaires régissent des projets de développement, mit fin à ces activités. Commença alors ma « reconversion » : je devins le gestionnaire de projets de recherche, certains au rayonnement international (Jean Ziegler, les droits humains et le droit à l’alimentation), d’autres, très discrets car sensibles politiquement, voués à une reconnaissance tardive (Jean-Pierre Gontard et le processus de paix en Colombie).

Une nouvelle décision politique réunit deux instituts, l’IUED et HEI, dont le rôle et la vision du monde semblaient dans un premier temps assez opposés. Quel défi ! Durant la phase préparatoire de cette fusion, j’ai siégé au Conseil de fondation de l’IUED en tant que représentant du personnel administratif et j’ai pu assister aux débats relatifs à l’ébauche du nouvel institut. Une très belle expérience, comme la rencontre entre les représentants du personnel administratif de chaque institut. La richesse des personnes, leur engagement et une vision commune du futur furent essentiels pour créer les nouveaux règlements et la charte du personnel, le tout avec la « très étroite » collaboration du directeur.

Dans le nouvel Institut, j’ai travaillé au Service de la comptabilité, où je me suis occupé du suivi financier de projets de recherche. J’ai aussi dû prendre connaissance des budgets des projets de recherche ou des demandes de financement auprès de bailleurs et des contrats y relatifs. Cette optique « prestataire de services » m’a parfaitement convenu dans sa diversité. J’ai dû aussi développer, dans le cadre de mes activités de gestionnaire, des passerelles entre l’administration et le monde académique. Autre occasion de rapprochement, ma participation au Comité du personnel administratif m’a permis de rencontrer des personnes en dehors du contexte uniquement professionnel.

Je pars en retraite anticipée, un peu par hasard, sur une proposition de ma Caisse de retraite mais je reste en lien avec l’Institut pour certains projets. Ma vie professionnelle a été, comme mes voyages, une belle aventure. Des remises en question et surtout de belles rencontres humaines ont jalonné toutes ces années. Et l’aventure continue !

Nouvelles publications



Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2017. 286 p.

GOVERNANCE ENTREPRENEURS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE RISE OF GLOBAL PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Liliana B. Andonova

Global partnerships have transformed international institutions by creating platforms for direct collaboration with NGOs, foundations, companies and local actors. They introduce a model of governance that is decentralised, networked and voluntary, and which melds public purpose with private practice. How can we account for such substantial institutional change in a system made by states and for states? *Governance Entrepreneurs* examines the rise and outcomes of global partnerships across multiple policy domains: human rights, health, environment, sustainable development and children. It argues that international organisations have played a central role as entrepreneurs of such governance innovation in coalition with pro-active states and non-state actors, yet this entrepreneurship is risky and success is not assured. This is the first study to leverage comprehensive quantitative and qualitative analysis that illuminates the variable politics and outcomes of public-private partnerships across multilateral institutions, including the UN Secretariat, the World Bank, UNEP, the WHO and UNICEF.



Paris : Khartala. 2018. 70 p.

ÉTAT ET RELIGION EN AFRIQUE

Jean-François Bayart

Jamais, peut-être, l’évidence de l’interaction entre la sphère de la religion et celle de la politique n’a été aussi grande en Afrique. « Peut-être », faut-il bien insister car, en la matière, les illusions d’optique de l’actualité et le prisme déformant des émotions ne sont pas bons conseillers. Il n’empêche que les événements sont là pour nous rappeler que dans cette partie du monde, comme ailleurs, chacun est pour soi, et Dieu décidément pour tous.

Comment démêler l’écheveau des interactions entre religion et politique en Afrique ? En s’inscrivant dans une perspective de sociologie historique et comparée, et en montrant que l’État, sur le continent, est une cité culturelle, tout comme il le fut en Europe. Ce qui n’exclut nullement sa sécularisation, dans la mesure où l’autonomisation du politique par rapport à l’ordre de la foi est souvent née, paradoxalement, de la sphère religieuse elle-même.



Paris : Khartala. 2018. 170 p.

VIOLENCE ET RELIGION EN AFRIQUE

Jean-François Bayart

Le rapport privilégié que la religion entretiendrait avec la violence est devenu l’un des poncifs du débat public. En proie au djihadisme et au radicalisme politique du christianisme évangélique, l’Afrique semble être un cas d’espèce. Mais cette pseudo-évidence soulève plus de questions qu’elle n’apporte de réponses. De quelle violence, de quelles religions, et même de quelle Afrique parle-t-on ? La guerre, en Afrique, a été politique, et non pas religieuse. Elle a eu pour objet le contrôle de l’État et des ressources, plutôt que celui des âmes, même si elle a pu emprunter, ici ou là, le langage de Dieu.

Le chassé-croisé de la violence et de la religion doit être analysé au cas par cas, à l’échelle des terroirs historiques. Aux antipodes des généralisations idéologiques apparaît alors un objet sociologique très circonscrit : des mouvements armés d’orientation religieuse qui participent d’obédiences diverses, aussi bien islamiques que chrétiennes, conduisent des insurrections sociales, mais occupent une place marginale dans les interactions entre Dieu et César. Au fil de cette réflexion, c’est toute l’histoire de l’État en Afrique qui apparaît sous un jour nouveau.

Nouvelles publications



Cham: Palgrave Macmillan. 2018. 243 p.

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON STEM CELL TECHNOLOGIES

Edited by Aditya **Bharadwaj**

This book takes as its point of departure a humble cell lying on the intersection of ideas as diverse and yet interlaced as life, knowledge, commerce, governance, and ethics. It seeks to deepen the understanding of stem cell entities and the concerns, hopes, and aspirations that shape and make them viable therapeutic entities in the context of rapid globalisation. Several key intersections between individual, group, and institutional relationships have become central to locating and debating the production of stem cells today.

This edited collection addresses three overarching concerns: regenerating the notion of ethics, the emerging therapeutic horizons, and the position of the patient. As a whole, this book seeks to explain how stem cells are accommodated, contested, and used in contemporary India and around the globe through an informed unpacking of issues underpinning contestation and promotion bestriding these technological developments.

The authors offer a truly multidisciplinary perspective, stimulating conversation between the social sciences, biological sciences and the patient.



Openworlds. 2018. 320 p.

HUMAN RIGHTS *A VERY SHORT INTRODUCTION*

Andrew **Clapham**

This new Thai translation of Professor Andrew Clapham’s updated edition of *Human Rights: A Very Short Introduction* covers the history and philosophy of human rights and details some of the latest developments concerning rights related to torture, arbitrary detention, freedom of expression and discrimination. Issues related to lethal force through the use of drones and the so-called “right to be forgotten” are discussed, and there are up-to-date sections on the rights of persons with disabilities. According to the author, “there is sometimes a tendency among those working in international organisations or in international relations to consider human rights merely as ‘aspirations’ or ‘desires’. Human rights today belong to all individuals and not to some future utopia. If those rights are violated, it represents a violation of the law, not the disruption of a dream. Those convicted of genocide or torture go to prison. States found in violation of human rights pay out millions in compensation. Of course there are violations of the law but that does not make the rights themselves imaginary.”

The book was translated by Thitirat Thipsamritkul and Sunee Sakaorat.

➔ <http://readery.co/9786167885346>



Besançon : Presses Universitaires de Franche-Comté. 2017. 188 p.

LA PETITE ENTREPRISE AU PÉRIL DE LA FAMILLE ? *L'EXEMPLE DE L'ARC JURASSIEN FRANCO-SUISSE*

Yvan **Droz**, Fenneke **Reysoo** et Laurent **Amiotte-Suchet**

Travail, famille, patrimoine : ce triptyque souligne l’idéologie qui prévaut dans les très petites entreprises familiales. Chacun, chacune participe par son travail et selon ses possibilités au développement d’un patrimoine commun, sans toujours bénéficier d’un statut ou d’une protection sociale. Mais quand la famille est ébranlée par une rupture de trajectoire (divorce, accident, décès), les personnes se trouvent exposées à des risques qui ont rarement été anticipés. Basé sur une enquête menée auprès des entrepreneurs de l’Arc jurassien, cet ouvrage lève le voile sur un monde où l’équilibre entre les impératifs du travail et ceux de la vie de famille est constamment mis à l’épreuve.

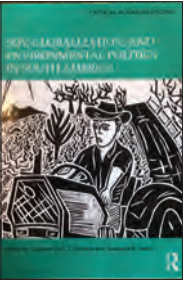


Abingdon: Routledge. 2018. 242 p.

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE END OF THE COLD WAR *UNEXPECTED TRANSFORMATIONS?*

Edited by Jussi M. **Hanhimäki**, Bernhard **Blumenau** and Barbara **Zanchetta**

Research on the causes and consequences of the end of the Cold War is constantly growing. Initially, it was dominated by fairly simplistic, and often politically motivated, debates revolving around the role played by major “winners” and “losers”. This volume addresses a number of diverse issues and seeks to challenge several “common wisdoms” about the end of the Cold War. Together, the contributions provide insights on the role of personalities as well as the impact of transnational movements and forces on the unexpected political transformations of the late 1980s and early 1990s. Geographically, the chapters largely focus on the United States, Europe, with special emphasis on Germany, and the Soviet Union. The individual chapters are drawn together by the overarching theme relating to a particular “common wisdom”: were the transformations that occurred truly “unexpected”? This collection of essays will make an important contribution to the growing literature on the developments that produced the collapse of the Iron Curtain, the demise of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War.



Abingdon: Routledge. 2018. 368 p.

SOY, GLOBALIZATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Edited by Susanna B. **Hecht** and Gustavo de L. T. **Oliveira**

Soy in South America constitutes one of the most spectacular booms of agro-industrial commodity production in the world. It is the pinnacle of modernist agro-industrial practices, serving as a key nexus in food–feed–fuel production that underpins the agribusiness–conservationist discourse of “land sparing” through intensification. Yet soy production is implicated in multiple problems beyond deforestation, ranging from pesticide drift and contamination to social exclusion and conflicts in frontier zones, to concentration of wealth and income among the largest landowners and corporations. This book explores in depth the complex dynamics of soy production from its diverse social settings to its transnational connections, examining the politics of commodity and knowledge production, the role of the state, and the reach of corporate power in everyday life across soy landscapes in South America. Ultimately, the collection encourages us to search and struggle for agroecological alternatives through which we may overcome the pitfalls of this massive transnational capitalist agro-industry.



World Health Organization. 2017. 177 p.

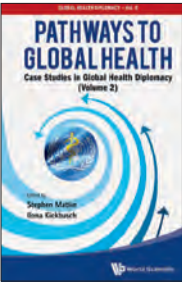
HEALTH DIPLOMACY *EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES*

Edited by Ilona **Kickbusch** and Mihály **Kökény**

Global processes — such as climate change, pandemics and patterns of unsustainable consumption — have given health diplomacy new relevance, making it central to health governance at global and regional levels, and integral to foreign policy in many countries. This book is part of the WHO Regional Office for Europe’s response to strengthening the capacity of diplomats and health officials in global health diplomacy.

It presents 17 case studies that illustrate recent developments in the WHO European Region. The examples range from negotiating for health in the Paris Agreement on climate change and the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals, to placing antimicrobial resistance on the global agenda and showing the relevance of city health diplomacy. Chapters review efforts by subregions or individual countries, the work of WHO country offices, the collaboration between WHO and the European Union, and training to increase capacity for health diplomacy. A discussion of future challenges for health diplomacy concludes this unique compilation.

Nouvelles publications



Singapore: World Scientific. 2017. 360 p.

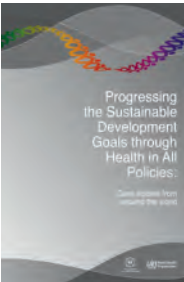
PATHWAYS TO GLOBAL HEALTH CASE STUDIES IN GLOBAL HEALTH DIPLOMACY

Edited by Ilona **Kickbusch** and Stephen **Matlin**

Foreword by Margaret **Chan**

Following *Negotiating and Navigating Global Health: Case Studies in Global Health Diplomacy* edited by Ellen Roskam and Ilona Kickbusch, this second volume of case studies focuses on health diplomacy negotiations that have involved WHO or that have substantial implications for the work of WHO. Each chapter provides a detailed account of a particular example of global health negotiation in a complex policy environment. The book addresses a full range of health issues – from research and development, polio eradication, tobacco control, to the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, WHO reform and the involvement of non-state actors.

Written by negotiators and academics, this book provides a unique angle and a tool of reflection for a broad audience. It will be of interest not only to the academic community and students, but also to policymakers and diplomats. As such, it is an important contribution to the growing field of global health diplomacy and to the debate about the role of WHO in the 21st century.



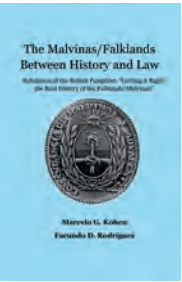
Adelaide: Government of South Australia. 2017. 200 p.

PROGRESSING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THROUGH HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES CASE STUDIES FROM AROUND THE WORLD

Edited by Ilona **Kickbusch** and Vivian **Lin**

Arising from the International Conference on Health in All Policies (HiAP) in Adelaide, this case study book captures important elements of HiAP practice from around the world in the context of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. HiAP is core to this agenda which challenges the international community to move towards whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches that leave no one behind.

Its 13 case studies highlight the diversity of applications of HiAP and its multiple processes, dimensions and outcomes in different countries, levels of government, and political systems, spanning across all regions of WHO. The book will be of interest to those who want to improve their understanding of implementing HiAP, but it is also aimed at the broader international community who works on sustainable development.

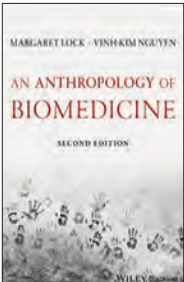


CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform. 2017. 234 p.

THE MALVINAS/FALKLANDS BETWEEN HISTORY AND LAW REFUTATION OF THE BRITISH PAMPHLET “GETTING IT RIGHT: THE REAL HISTORY OF THE FALKLANDS/MALVINAS”

Marcelo G. **Kohen** and Facundo D. **Rodríguez**

In 2008, two British authors published a pamphlet entitled *Getting It Right: The Real History of the Falklands/Malvinas*. Since then, a variety of versions of this pamphlet have been published. The most recent version, officially distributed by the British government in the United Nations Decolonization Committee in June 2015, is pompously titled *False Falklands History at the United Nations: How Argentina Misled the UN in 1964 – and Still Does*. The present book is the English edition of *Las Malvinas entre el Derecho y la Historia*, published by the University of Buenos Aires press Eudeba. It is a rebuttal of each of the new British arguments, both from the historical and legal point of view. It gives the reader first-hand information about all aspects of this longstanding dispute, much of it hitherto not exploited in the abundant bibliography. It is an indispensable source for understanding the positions of the parties to the dispute whose solution is still pending.



Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell. 2018. 560 p.

AN ANTHROPOLOGY OF BIOMEDICINE SECOND EDITION

Vinh-Kim **Nguyen** and Margaret **Lock**

This book is a completely revised and updated revision of the award-winning first edition (2010). It brings an exhaustive review of medical anthropological research in conversation with the latest findings in colonial and medical history, epigenomics and microbiology to make a bold theoretical statement: it is no longer possible to assume the human body is universal. The assumption of the biological equivalence of human bodies has made possible great leaps in medicine. For instance, biological standardisation enables blood, cells, tissues and organs to be moved across bodies, permits reproductive technologies to create life, and ensures the broad efficacy of many drugs. However, novel entities such as “test tube babies”, “brain-dead heart-beating cadavers” and “rental wombs” challenge assumed boundaries between self and other, and human and nonhuman. Furthermore, in practice, such technologies reinforce socioeconomic inequalities and trigger ethical disputes and profound disquiet. *An Anthropology of Biomedicine* argues that human biology is “local”, a product of environment and culture over historical time, and that taking into account “local biologies” is essential to understanding and approaching persistent global health problems.



Abingdon: Routledge. 2018. 292 p.

GOVERNING THE RURAL IN INTERWAR EUROPE

Edited by Amalia **Ribi Forclaz** and Liesbeth **van de Grift**

This book examines how rural Europe emerged as a key site of local, national and international governance in the interwar years. It examines discourses, institutions and practices of rural governance from a transnational perspective, revealing striking commonalities across national and political boundaries. From the village town hall to the headquarters of international organisations, local authorities, government officials and politicians, scientific experts and farmers engaged in debates about the social, political and economic future of rural communities. They sought to respond to both real and imagined concerns over poverty and decline, backwardness and insufficient control, by conceptualising and engineering reforms and interventions that would foster an ideal rural community and develop an efficient agricultural sector. By examining some of these local, national and international schemes and policies, this volume highlights the hitherto under-researched interaction between policymakers, experts and rural inhabitants in the European countryside of the 1920s and 1930s.



Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 2017. 496 p.

THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE MAKING OF THE MODERN WORLD

Cyrus **Schayegh**

This book takes up a fundamental problem historians face: how to make sense of the spatial layeredness of the past. Cyrus Schayegh argues that the modern world’s ultimate socio-spatial feature was not the oft-studied processes of globalisation or state formation or urbanisation. Rather, it was fast-paced, mutually transformative intertwinements of cities, regions, states and global circuits, a bundle of processes he calls transpatialisation.

To make this case, Schayegh’s study pivots around Greater Syria (Bilad al-Sham in Arabic), which is roughly coextensive with present-day Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Israel/Palestine. From this region, the author looks beyond, to imperial and global connections, diaspora communities, and neighbouring Egypt, Iraq and Turkey. And he peers deeply into Bilad al-Sham: at cities and their ties, and at global economic forces, the Ottoman and European empire-states, and the post-Ottoman nation-states at work within the region. He shows how diverse socio-spatial intertwinements unfolded in tandem during a transformative stretch of time, the 19th to mid-20th centuries, and concludes with a postscript covering the 1940s to 2010s.

Nouvelles publications



Genre et développement – Rencontres 2. Paris : L'Harmattan. 2017. 268 p.

EXPERTES EN GENRE ET CONNAISSANCES FÉMINISTES SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT *QUI SAIT?*

Dirigé par Christine **Verschuur**

Depuis la quatrième Conférence mondiale sur les femmes à Beijing, on observe une forte augmentation du nombre de personnes expertes en genre. Celles-ci circulent, tout comme les pratiques, les idées, les théories et les textes féministes, qui voyagent, sont interprétés, resignifiés. Des inégalités existent dans les processus d’élaboration, la circulation et la traduction des savoirs. Le champ social constitué par les expertes en genre est ainsi traversé par des rapports de pouvoir. La notion de *colonialité du pouvoir et des savoirs* permet d’interroger l’hégémonie et l’autorité universelle des discours et des savoirs occidentaux.

Les contributions des études féministes pour revisiter le développement sont soulignées dans cet ouvrage. Ces apports, énoncés depuis diverses perspectives, s’inscrivent dans des espaces de contestation de l’ordre mondial, sont nourris de la prise de conscience des multiples rapports de domination et de l’émergence de nouveaux mouvements sociaux. Ils participent d’un processus de décolonisation de la pensée féministe.



Cahiers genre et développement. Paris : L'Harmattan. 2017. 418 p.

GENRE ET ÉCONOMIE SOLIDAIRE, DES CROISEMENTS NÉCESSAIRES

Dirigé par Christine **Verschuur**, Isabelle **Guérin** et Isabelle **Hillenkamp**

Cantines populaires, crèches communautaires, jardins de quartier, monnaies locales, groupes de production artisanale, de consommation directe, d’entraide, réseaux d’échange de savoirs, les initiatives fondées sur des solidarités fourmillent de par le monde. Les travailleurs précaires, les classes populaires, les populations noires, indigènes, et parmi elles en particulier les femmes, y sont surreprésentés. Expression des rapports sociaux de sexe et de production, ces collectifs sont aussi des espaces où, sous certaines conditions, le pouvoir peut être renégocié et où des alternatives, parfois ambivalentes, s’amorcent.

Comment saisir le potentiel de ces initiatives sans perdre de vue les rapports sociaux dans lesquels elles se situent ? Quels sont les apports mutuels des études féministes et de l’économie solidaire ? À quelles conditions, finalement, l’économie solidaire peut-elle être transformatrice et féministe ?



International Development Policy Issue 8.1, 2017.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY *ARTICLES*

This electronic issue features five articles on topics including a review of development studies and its potential future evolution (Joost **Mönks**, Gilles **Carbonnier**, Aude **Mellet** and Leo **de Haan**); the impact of commodity pricing on future agricultural policy reform (Christophe **Bellmann** and Jonathan **Hepburn**); the role of big data for monitoring political instability (Karsten **Donnay**); the challenge of diversification in commodity-based African economies (Yves **Jégourel** and Philippe **Chalmin**); and the influence of China’s oil interests on sustainable development in Ecuador and Ghana (Richard **Aidoo**, Pamela **Martin**, Min **Ye** and Diego **Quiroga**).

→ <https://poldev.revues.org/2383>



International Development Policy Issue 8.2, 2017.

SUSTAINABLE FOOD CONSUMPTION, URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CIVIC ACTIVISM *LESSONS FROM BANGALORE/ BENGALURU, INDIA*

Edited by Christine **Lutringer** and Shalini **Randeria**

This electronic issue of *International Development Policy* focuses on practices and policies that link sustainable food consumption with challenges in urban solid waste management in one of India’s fastest growing cities, Bangalore. Authors argue that the role of the urban middle classes, as consumers and citizens, is key to understanding urban environmental governance in India, which in turn offers lessons for the global South. The collection of eight articles is available online in open access.

→ <https://poldev.revues.org/2475>

All articles are available online in open access at → <http://devpol.org>

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