

GLOBE

ÉDITORIAL

L'Institut et la philanthropie

DOSSIER

Endangered Earth

THE
GRADUATE
INSTITUTE
GENEVA

INSTITUT DE HAUTES
ÉTUDES INTERNATIONALES
ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT
GRADUATE INSTITUTE
OF INTERNATIONAL AND
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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THE NEW STUDENT RESIDENCE BY KENGO KUMA

Vue du chantier en septembre 2019 | View of the construction site as of September 2019



Image de synthèse | Architectural rendering

→ <https://graduateinstitute.ch/kuma-student-residence>

ÉDITORIAL

L’Institut et la philanthropie

Philippe Burrin
Directeur de l’Institut

Partout dans le monde universitaire, le financement philanthropique gagne en importance, et pour cause. Il permet d’ouvrir des chantiers nouveaux, élargit la base d’appui dans l’espace public, fonctionne comme un signal de confiance dans la fiabilité et la qualité d’une institution. Si son volume est relativement limité (quelques pourcents du budget des universités suisses), il fait une différence significative dans des domaines comme les projets d’infrastructure, la création de chaires et le financement de bourses.



L’Institut a eu la chance de bénéficier dans la dernière décennie de la formidable générosité de fondations et de mécènes qui lui ont apporté environ 175 millions de francs (ce chiffre ne comprend pas le financement de travaux de recherche). Les deux tiers sont allés à la construction d’immeubles, notamment des deux résidences étudiantes, ainsi qu’à la rénovation du domaine Barton. Le dernier tiers a permis de financer des chaires et des bourses. L’ensemble a créé une « marge d’excellence » que la main publique ne pouvait pas procurer. Il fait de notre institution l’un des établissements de sciences sociales les mieux dotés en Europe et dans le monde (le gros du financement philanthropique va à la médecine, aux sciences et aux *business schools*).

Il est vrai que l’Institut jouit d’un certain nombre d’atouts : la flexibilité qui découle de son statut de fondation de droit privé, une vision stratégique portée par une gouvernance indépendante, des professeurs de haut niveau, des étudiants prometteurs venant du monde entier, une recherche de pointe sur les grands défis de la

planète. Mais ces atouts nécessitent d’être mis en valeur et soutenus par un effort continu. Il s’agit d’établir une relation de confiance avec une série de cercles de soutien : fondations, mécènes, alumni, et même collaborateurs de l’Institut, qui chaque année collectent le montant d’une bourse complète. Pour être durable, cette relation doit s’inscrire dans le cadre clair d’un partenariat qui assure le respect des règlements de l’Institut et garantit la complète indépendance de ses choix. Nos donateurs l’ont bien compris et nous les en remercions.

La relation de confiance doit aussi exister avec les autorités publiques, dont l’apport reste essentiel. Car si, après avoir encouragé les partenariats publics-privés et la recherche de fonds philanthropiques, elles diminuent leur soutien, il sera difficile de faire valoir à des donateurs potentiels que leur contribution ajoutera une « marge d’excellence » au financement public.

L’Institut entend rester un partenaire fiable et mériter la confiance de tous ceux qui lui apportent les moyens de se développer, autorités publiques comme fondations et mécènes. Avec leur soutien, il continuera à faire rayonner Genève et la Suisse dans le monde.



L'INSTITUT

L'Institut de 2007 à nos jours : une stratégie qui a porté ses fruits

Jacques Forster, professeur honoraire de l'Institut et ancien vice-président du CICR, a récemment quitté le Conseil de fondation. Successivement vice-président (2007 à 2010) et président (2010 à 2014), il témoigne sur ces années qui ont permis à l'Institut de se transformer et se développer considérablement.

J'ai eu le privilège de siéger au Conseil de fondation de l'Institut depuis sa création en 2007, au moment de la fusion de l'Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales (HEI) et de l'Institut universitaire d'études du développement (IUED).



Ma première pensée lorsqu'on me demanda de faire partie du Conseil du nouvel Institut fut que ce projet arrivait à point nommé. On peut trouver diverses explications au fait que les études de développement ont dans les années 1960 souvent pris leur essor sur une autre voie que celle des relations internationales. Il m'apparaissait cependant qu'au début du XXI^e siècle, cette séparation n'avait aucune justification épistémologique dans un monde où chaque région connaît des « problèmes de développement » et où un enjeu capital dans les relations internationales est la gestion de problèmes globaux.

En 2019, je vois que l'Institut répond aux attentes de ses initiateurs ; ceci est attesté par la qualité de la recherche qui s'y conduit et des formations qui s'y dispensent, par son rayonnement international et son rôle dans l'animation intellectuelle de la cité. De mes 12 années

au Conseil de fondation, je retiens quelques éléments auxquels j'attribue cette réussite.

Un projet académique pertinent avec des programmes d'enseignement combinant des approches disciplinaires et interdisciplinaires, et des centres de recherche thématiques en phase avec les principaux problèmes globaux et la Genève internationale. La création récente du Centre Albert Hirschman sur la démocratie témoigne de la capacité de l'Institut de mettre ses compétences et son expérience au service de questionnements contemporains. L'Institut remplit ainsi sa triple mission d'étude des problèmes contemporains, de formation et de promotion de la coopération internationale.

Un modèle de gouvernance novateur. Le Conseil fédéral et le Conseil d'État de la République et Canton de Genève ont, en approuvant les statuts de la Fondation, voulu doter l'Institut d'un mode de gouvernance nouveau dans le paysage des hautes écoles de Suisse, dont il enrichit la diversité. Cette nouveauté s'exprime dans la très grande autonomie accordée à l'Institut pour définir et mettre en œuvre son projet académique, sa stratégie de financement et son organisation interne. Une convention quadriennale conclue avec les pouvoirs publics fixe les objectifs à atteindre. Une évaluation des résultats atteints au bout des quatre ans est conduite par les autorités ; c'est sur cette base que l'Institut rend compte de sa gestion aux autorités de subventionnement.

Les membres du Conseil de fondation incarnent cette autonomie ; ils y siègent sur la seule base de la pertinence et la diversité de leurs compétences et expériences. La gouvernance de l'Institut a su dans son fonctionnement agencer harmonieusement la réflexion commune du Conseil et du directeur sur les grands enjeux stratégiques, la décision par le Conseil et la mise en œuvre de la stratégie conduite par une direction forte.

Une stratégie clairvoyante et audacieuse. Lors de la création du nouvel Institut, son directeur a proposé au Conseil une stratégie institutionnelle fondée sur la recherche d'excellence. Le rayonnement de l'Institut est le fruit de cette stratégie, attesté par un réseau de partenariats avec des hautes écoles de premier plan dans le monde entier. La mise en œuvre de cette stratégie nécessitait des ressources financières accrues qui ne pouvaient être garanties par les seuls pouvoirs publics. Le volet financier de la stratégie vise ainsi à diversifier les sources de financement en nouant des partenariats avec des mécènes qui soutiennent des investissements immobiliers, des centres de recherche et des chaires et en développant les ressources propres de l'Institut (revenus de la recherche et de la formation continue). On voit aujourd'hui que cette stratégie a porté ses fruits.

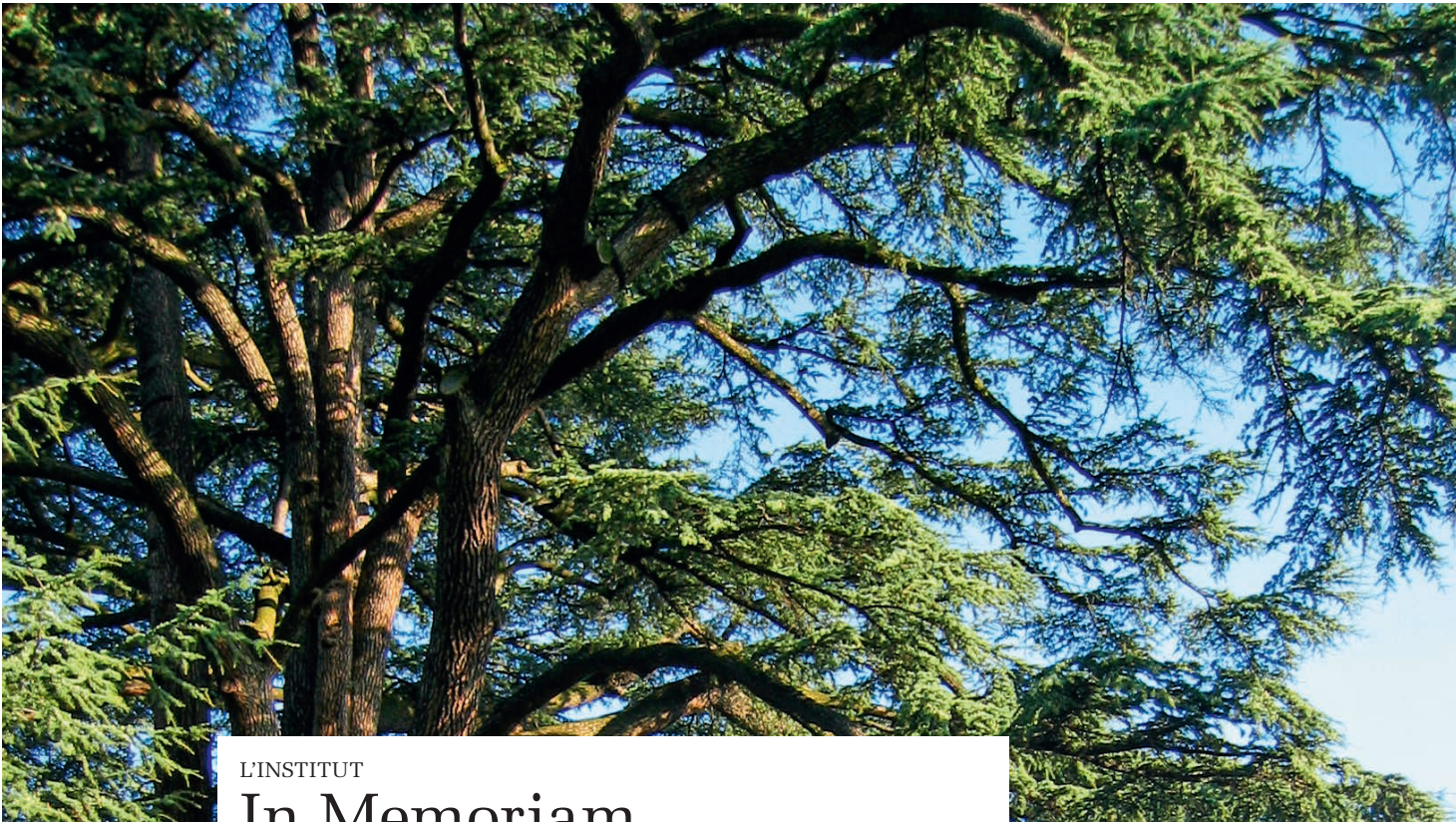
Un Institut bâtisseur. Une dimension centrale de la stratégie institutionnelle est sans doute la réalisation de trois grands projets immobiliers, la Maison de la paix et deux résidences étudiantes, dont une en construction. Ils répondent à des besoins critiques en locaux et en logements et permettent aussi, grâce notamment au soutien généreux de mécènes, de dégager des ressources destinées à financer les activités de l'Institut, y compris un ample programme de bourses d'études. La Maison de la paix est aussi devenue, en peu de temps, un lieu privilégié de rencontres et de débats au cœur de la Genève internationale, renforçant ainsi les liens entre l'Institut et la Cité.

La réussite du nouvel Institut doit beaucoup à la confiance que les pouvoirs publics et ses partenaires privés lui accordent, ainsi qu'à la reconnaissance de son excellence académique. Cette confiance repose sur l'engagement et la qualité de ses enseignants et chercheurs, de son personnel administratif, et aussi de ses étudiants venus du monde entier. En conclusion, je souhaite rendre hommage au directeur de l'Institut, Philippe Burrin, dont la clairvoyance, la détermination et l'autorité ont porté ce projet.

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Titulaire d'un doctorat en sciences économiques de l'Université de Neuchâtel (Suisse), Jacques Forster a collaboré 10 ans au sein de la coopération suisse au développement. Il a été ensuite, de 1977 à 2006, professeur à l'IUED, dont il fut le directeur de 1980 à 1992. Il est l'auteur de publications sur les relations Nord/Sud et la coopération internationale au développement. Il a été membre du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge, dont il a été vice-président de 1999 à 2007.

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L'INSTITUT

In Memoriam Annemarie Huber-Hotz

L'Institut perd un ancien membre
du Conseil de fondation et une alumna

M^{me} Annemarie Huber-Hotz est décédée subitement le 1^{er} août lors d'une randonnée en famille. Elle laisse le souvenir d'une belle personnalité au parcours professionnel remarquable à une époque où les femmes étaient peu présentes dans l'espace public.



Présidente de la Croix-Rouge suisse et vice-présidente de la Fédération de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge depuis 2011, elle fut la première femme à être élue chancelière de la Confédération (2000-2007), après avoir occupé le poste de secrétaire générale de l'Assemblée fédérale. Elle avait fait des études de psychologie, de sociologie, d'ethnologie et de philosophie aux Universités de Berne et d'Uppsala, en Suède, avant d'obtenir une licence en sciences politiques, mention relations internationales, à l'Institut et un doctorat en droit à l'Université de Berne.

M^{me} Huber-Hotz a rejoint le Conseil de fondation de l'Institut en 2013. Personnalité chaleureuse et bienveillante, constamment prête à apporter ses conseils et son soutien, elle contribua notamment à renforcer la présence de l'Institut sur la scène nationale. En 2018, elle décida de se retirer pour laisser la place à de nouveaux membres et se consacrer pleinement au Mouvement international de la Croix-Rouge.

L'Institut regrette la disparition à la fois d'une alumna profondément attachée à son alma mater et d'un membre du Conseil de fondation qui joua un rôle très apprécié dans les développements accomplis ces dernières années. Il adresse ses sincères condoléances à sa famille et à ses proches.

PHILIPPE BURRIN
Directeur

L'INSTITUT

Le Conseil de la FERIS accueille trois nouveaux membres

Le Conseil de la Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales en Suisse (FERIS) soutient l'Institut en Suisse. Il vient de coopter trois alumni : Jean Keller, Marie Owens Thomsen et Ghislaine Weder, qui la feront bénéficier de leurs compétences et de leur expérience. La FERIS a été créée en 1957 à l'initiative du professeur Jacques Freymond, alors directeur de

l'Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales (HEI), afin de recueillir des financements utiles au développement de l'Institut. Le Conseil de la FERIS est présidé par Maria Cattai, qui a travaillé près de deux décennies au World Economic Forum avant de devenir secrétaire générale de la Chambre de commerce internationale de 1996 à 2005.

Il comprend en outre le directeur de l'Institut, Philippe Burrin, deux représentants du Conseil de fondation, Beth Krasna et Charles Beer, un membre du Comité de l'Association des anciens, Jason Shellaby, ainsi que Jean-Pierre Roth, ancien président de la Banque nationale suisse, et Jürg Witmer, ancien directeur général et président de Givaudan.

Nouveaux membres



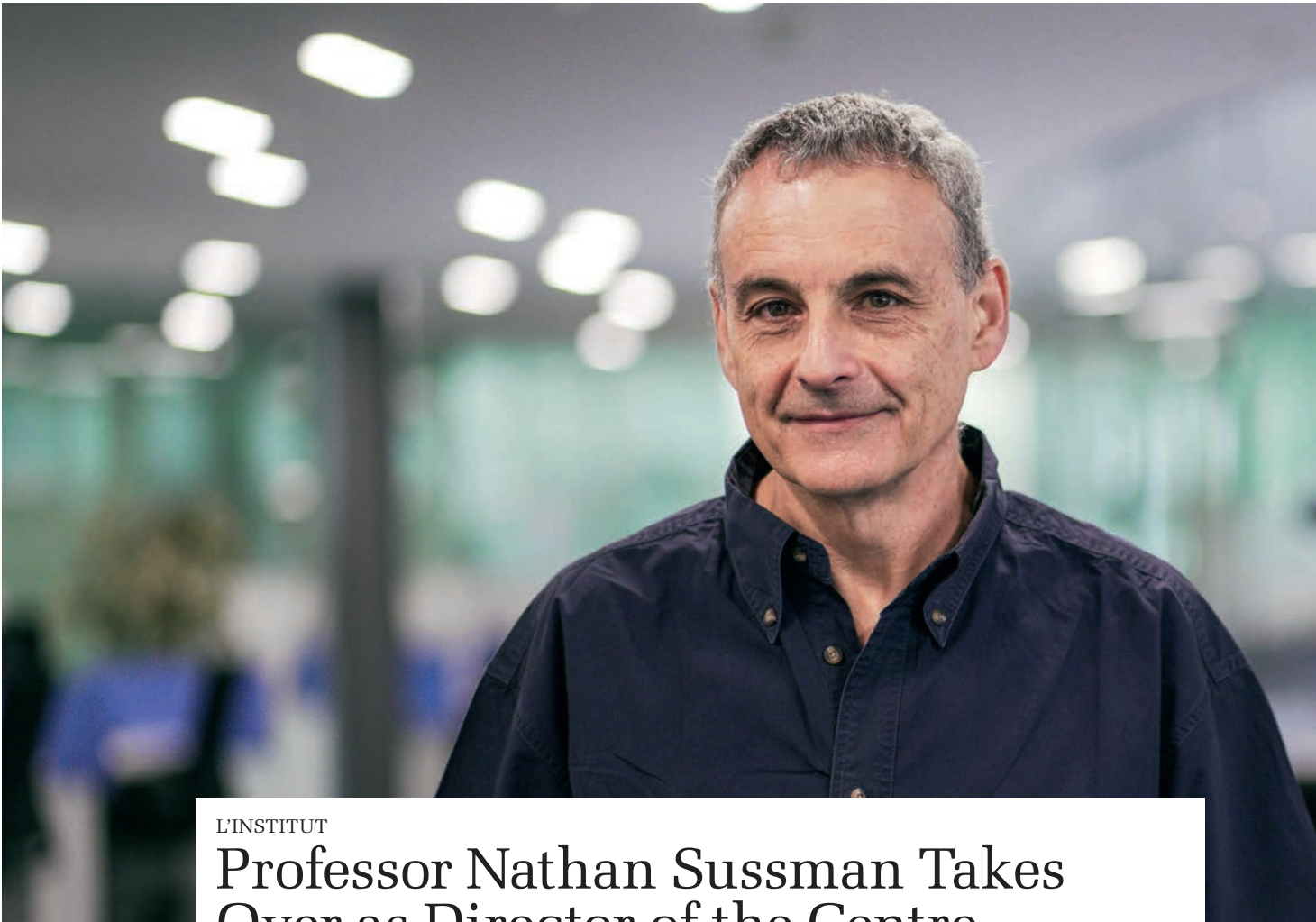
JEAN KELLER a rejoint Quaero Capital SA en 2011 en tant que CEO et associé. Il a débuté sa carrière en 1988 chez Barings Asset Management à Londres et à Hong Kong, puis a assumé pendant 11 ans des responsabilités chez Lombard Odier, dont CEO de LODH Asset Management LTD à Londres et membre du comité de direction du Groupe, avant de devenir en 2005 CEO de 3A (Alternative Asset Advisors), une division du groupe bancaire genevois SYZ. Jean Keller détient un diplôme en relations internationales de l'Institut et un MBA de la Wharton School of Business de l'Université de Pennsylvanie.



MARIE OWENS THOMSEN, *Global Head of Investment Intelligence* chez Indosuez Wealth Management depuis 2011, est une experte en économie et finance internationale. Elle a été durant plus de 20 ans stratège et économiste en chef pour de grands groupes bancaires internationaux. Titulaire d'un MBA de l'Université de Göteborg en Suède, Marie Owens Thomsen possède également un doctorat en économie internationale de l'Institut.



GHISLAINE WEDER a rejoint Nestlé en 2013, où elle est depuis 2015 cheffe des relations économiques et internationales. Elle a été économiste *senior* auprès de l'Association européenne de libre-échange, consultante pour le Fonds monétaire international à Genève et gérante *senior* pour l'Asie au World Economic Forum. Ghislaine Weder siège notamment au conseil d'administration de Business at OECD et au comité directeur de Water Resources Group. Elle détient un bachelor en politique, philosophie et économie de l'Université d'Oxford, un MSc en études du développement de la London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) et un doctorat en économie internationale de l'Institut.



L'INSTITUT

Professor Nathan Sussman Takes Over as Director of the Centre for Finance and Development

The intersection of the topics of finance and development lies at the heart of the Centre for Finance and Development, created in 2011 at the initiative of Ivan Pictet, and in partnership with his foundation, the Fondation Pictet pour le développement, that has funded three chairs since then.

Under the leadership of Professors Jean-Louis Arcand and Ugo Panizza the Centre has established itself as a global thinking hub by offering teaching that enables students to understand better the relationship between finance and development, developing fundamental and applied research, and providing expertise to international actors. It has also become a highly visible exchange platform through the organisation of international conferences that gather public and private sector partners. Nathan Sussman, Professor of International Economics, has taken over as director, building upon the work of his predecessors.

You joined the Institute in September. What led you to accept this position?

In the spring semester of 2018, I visited the Graduate Institute while on sabbatical from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. I was struck by the collegial atmosphere in the International Economics Department, and by our shared interests. I enjoyed the opportunity to teach graduate students, whom I found very involved, motivated, mature and with lots of great research ideas. I also had the chance to participate in various research seminars and events hosted by the Graduate Institute's research centres. In addition, graduate students and faculty in the International History Department interested in economic history made this offer very appealing. Most importantly, this position provides me the opportunity to combine my research and policymaking experiences with international policy-related issues at an institution that promotes cooperation between academia and international organisations. I felt that this was an opportunity I could not miss.

Before joining the Institute, Nathan Sussman was Associate Professor of Economics in the Department of Economics and in the Integrated Philosophy, Economics and Political Science Programme (PEP) at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He was also the Director of the Research Department at the Bank of Israel and a voting member of the Monetary Policy Committee. His field of expertise is monetary and financial economic history. He has written numerous articles and co-authored a book on emerging markets and financial globalisation.

Professor Sussman earned his PhD in Economics from the University of California, Berkeley. Thereafter, he was notably Full Professor and Economics Department Chair at the University of Western Ontario in Canada; Director of the Maurice Falk Institute for Economic Research; and Associate Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the Hebrew University.

Could you please elaborate on the importance of finance and development and what your main objectives are for the Centre?

Finance and the financial system are crucial for development and economic growth. Any process of development, national or personal, relies on investment and access to finance. Wealth is distributed unequally, both within and between societies. Therefore, the ability to mobilise resources to more impoverished individuals and communities to generate inclusive growth relies on the financial system. The resolution of these challenges requires the cooperation of academics from multidisciplinary backgrounds, policymakers from national and international organisations, and practitioners. The Graduate Institute in Geneva is well-placed to take a leadership position in the process of financial development as a means for inclusive growth. The academic expertise that the Institute provides – in essence, all its academic departments – complements various aspects related to resolving these issues.

I find directing the Centre both a challenge and a great opportunity. I propose extending the Centre's activities to include providing solutions that employ financial tools aimed at promoting inclusive growth. With the support of the Pictet Foundation, I envision inaugurating a "financial development lab" to provide academics, practitioners, policy-makers and graduate students with a place to formulate and experiment with financial tools in order to enhance development with greater equality.

From 2011 to 2017, you directed the Research Department at the Bank of Israel. What did you gain from that experience?

As an academic, the position of Director of the Research Department at the Bank of Israel allowed me to promote policy-relevant research. I found it highly rewarding to harness academic creativity and rigour to elucidate vital national economic issues. It also allowed me to be involved in and contribute to critical economic reforms. In many cases, I led teams composed of various stakeholders and I gained valuable experience in consensus building. As a voting member of the Monetary Policy Committee, I had the opportunity to participate in decision-making at the highest level. I also gained substantial experience in communicating our decisions and policies – a skill that is crucial in today's media-oriented society. Finally, my duties involved significant experience in interacting at a global level with peers in central banks and international organisations.

L'INSTITUT

New Professor

Julie Billaud, Associate Professor of Anthropology and Sociology

Julie Billaud joined the Graduate Institute on 1 September 2019 as Associate Professor with a focus on humanitarian action. Trained as an anthropologist in France and the United Kingdom, she gained research and teaching experiences at the University of Sussex (Brighton), the École des hautes études en sciences sociales (Paris), the Humboldt University (Berlin), and the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology (Halle). She has also worked for several years in the humanitarian sector.

The book based on her doctoral thesis – *Kabul Carnival: Gender Politics in Postwar Afghanistan* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2015) – explores the politics of humanitarianism and legal reform in post-Taliban Afghanistan from the perspective of various groups of women targeted by “empowerment” programmes. As a legal and political anthropologist, she studied Islamic legal practices in the United Kingdom as they developed within shariah councils, law firms specialising in Islamic law, the World Islamic Economic Forum and the flourishing Muslim marriage industry. Her interest in transnational governance directed her attention toward international organisations designing global norms, standards and policies. In 2010–2011, she collaborated with Professor Jane Cowan on an ethnographic study of the Universal Periodic Review, a human rights monitoring mechanism at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva.

Professor Billaud’s knowledge of human rights, humanitarianism and governance was also informed by applied research in international organisations. From 2016 to 2018,

she was employed by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to study its diplomatic culture, conducting research in Geneva and in several countries worldwide to examine delegates’ negotiation practices, seeking to implement the mandate of the ICRC as “guardian of the Geneva conventions”. More recently, she was hired, together with two other anthropologists, to carry out an ethnographic study of “diversity” at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Her personal involvement in international organisations has given her a “hands-on” insight into the relations, interactions and politics of the field, which has powerfully shaped her academic interests and scholarship.

Professor Billaud will divide her teaching between the Graduate Institute, with courses related to her research interests in the anthropology of humanitarianism and the anthropology of human rights, and the Centre for Education and Research in Humanitarian Action (CERAH), a joint centre of the Institute and the University of Geneva. She will further reinforce the Department of Anthropology and Sociology’s contribution to the intellectual mission of the Graduate Institute. We express to her our warmest welcome and look forward to benefitting from her critical engagement with the moral grammar and global practices that sustain international governance.

ALESSANDRO MONSUTTI

Professor of Anthropology and Sociology

L'INSTITUT

International Law and Imagination

Interview with Andrea Bianchi

Professor of International Law and Director of Studies

Does imagination have a role to play in international law?

Imagination always has a role to play, in international law and elsewhere. Few people would associate Einstein with the quote “Imagination is more important than knowledge”. Imagination helps looking at old problems from a new perspective, raising new questions and fostering creativity. Law is not merely a set of rules. It is also a language, a social practice and a culture. Imagination can be used in myriad different ways: as an antidote against dogma, as a tool to provide new solutions to emerging problems and as a challenge to contemporary orthodoxies.

Law as a craft, however, is rarely associated with imagination. How would you explain this?

This is the way in which most lawyers are still trained and socialised into the profession. Aversion to imagination becomes a second skin and is hardly ever called into question. At the same time, this is quite paradoxical as the law is already imbued with imagination. We reify institutions and legal entities (“the Court”, “the Law”, “the Lawmaker”, etc.) and we attribute to them anthropomorphic features. The law has a will of its own, it may constrain, or be stretched and twisted; principles can direct, and customary rules may even “crystallise”, attaining the quality of pure crystal after a chemical process! Who says that imagination has no place in law?

Can you give some examples of the successful use of imagination in the history of international law?

A powerful illustration is what the leaders of the Allied Powers did during World War II, when they started imagining the future of a possible world order at a time in which the fate of the war still hung in the balance. Their imaginative power led to the adoption of the UN Charter in 1945. Another good example is the creation of “peacekeeping forces” by the UN without a clear legal basis. We often say that they are based on the “Six and a Half” Chapter of the UN Charter, between Chapter 6 on peaceful settlement of disputes and Chapter 7 on the maintenance of international peace and security. But perhaps the most striking illustration of the use of imagination is the use of the Alien Tort



Claims Act (a statute dating back to the first Congress of the United States in 1789) to litigate human rights cases based on violations of international law before US domestic courts.

What is the place of imagination in today’s academic world?

Imagination plays little, if any, role in most curricula. Vocational training and the acquisition of material skills is the predominant model of higher education nowadays. Conformity with disciplinary protocols and methodologies is highly valued, to the detriment of imagination and creativity.

What would you recommend to young graduates in international law? How should they think about imagination?

I would encourage them to live their lives “imaginatively”. I would recommend that they take their imagination, legal or otherwise, with them all the time, regardless of what they end up doing for a living. Imagination is not the opposite of “real”, and it is not synonymous with fictitious or non-existent. It is a powerful instrument to see through and beyond reality, or – as Robert Musil aptly put it – to widen the range of options and to keep a sense of possibility. Michelangelo is supposed to have said: “I saw an angel in the marble, and I carved it until I set it free.” That’s how one should think about imagination!



L'INSTITUT

Teaching a Transnational Community

Graziella Moraes Silva

Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Sociology

I came to the Institute three years ago after having spent five years as a professor at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Although both have provided amazing teaching experiences, I was faced with a truly diverse and interdisciplinary environment, both at the student and faculty level, at the Graduate Institute. As a comparativist, I was excited to find the diversity of nationalities but also views about how the world is and where it should go, a delightful privilege in a world increasingly composed by homogeneous bubbles. The challenge remains to create a space where these worldviews can talk to each other in a horizontal fashion.

My first class at the Institute was a small research seminar on comparative race and ethnic studies. I came prepared to present students with the historical experiences of South Africa and Latin America, my familiar sites of research. I also looked for debates in Europe, India and China. Coming to the classroom, however, students pushed me to go beyond, not only geographically, but also by embedding debates in the intersectionality of class, gender and sexuality. After 14 weeks, the idea that race and ethnicity are social constructions was evidenced by the numerous debates, creative final papers and shared understanding that talking about it at the international level was essential to de-provincialise debates about ethnoracial discrimination and stigmatisation.

I have also taught a number of classes on issues of poverty, social stratification and inequalities in which students' diverse backgrounds play an important role. In a compulsory seminar for the Master in Development Studies (MDEV), co-taught with Professor Anne Saab, we actively rely on this diversity by kicking off the course with a questionnaire on how students perceive issues of poverty and inequality in their countries. Each week, we present some of the results to the students and encourage them to share their responses in discussion sections during the last 30 minutes of class. Such exercises allow us (me included) to question our deep-seated assumptions about the causes and consequences of poverty and inequality and get us talking about them in a non-threatening way.

Finally, being at the Institute continuously allows me to learn through students' research, giving me access to classes on research methods and design by supervising students across departments, countries and topics.

Alongside this rich diversity, I was also happy to find an intellectual, transnational community at the Institute. Although it is harder to crack a joke to such a varied audience, it is clear that diversity can co-exist with solidarity at the Graduate Institute.

L'ACTUALITÉ

The Difficult Art of Being a Successful Migrant

Alessandro Monsutti

Professor of Anthropology and Sociology



SLOVENIA, Sintiļ. Refugees wait to cross to Austria at the Slovenian transit camp on the border. 19 November 2015. Vichinterlang/iStock

People reaching Europe – be they coming from Sub-Saharan Africa, from the Middle East or elsewhere, or labelled as asylum seekers, refugees or economic migrants – are met with distrust by many segments of the national populations and may be the targets of hateful discourses from some politicians. They are at the same time caught in a complex set of expectations from their families and competition with fellow migrants.

The aspirations and decisions of young Afghan men at the European Union's south-eastern borders can be situated within a moral economy that has a twofold dimension. On the one hand, migration implies a social system of exchange and redistribution between young migrants and their relatives who stayed behind. It is underpinned by a code of conduct implying mutual obligations and collective responsibilities, by a system of values and solidarity, norms and social obligations that define what it means for them to be successful migrants and therefore "good men". On the other hand, migration is characterised by a great pressure to succeed. Prompted by their quest for autonomy and recognition, and becoming increasingly aware during their journey that only a few of them will be able to settle down in Europe, the relationships among

young migrants are imbued with competition and jealousy. Migration becomes a rite of passage into adulthood and obtaining protection in socially valued destinations in Europe amounts to accomplishing their mission.

A 22-year-old-man met in the Greek port city of Patras complained about the shallow path between the pressure to succeed and the shame to fail: "What can I say to my mother? That I live on a pile of waste? The worst thing is to lie to my mother. So, I tell my relatives that we have found a nice room and have good food. But it is tricky. We should not raise their expectations either... They will start asking us to send money back."

The relationships between young Afghans who reach Europe and their relatives who stay in Afghanistan, Pakistan or Iran might be characterised by growing disconnection due to pressure and unmet expectations, blame and culpability. In the context of the new migration routes that emerge against ever tougher living conditions in Pakistan and Iran, and restrictive immigration policies in Europe, many young Afghans struggle with failure. The hardship of the illegal journey emphasises the initiation dimension of migration while at the same time making success an extremely demanding task. The risks and traumas of the journey, the limited chances of obtaining refugee status, coupled with high social pressure and the breaking of social ties with family members and fellow travellers, foster competition among Afghans on the move and can ultimately lead to social exclusion.



L'ACTUALITÉ

La libra : bouffée d'air ou risque d'étouffement ?

Cédric Tille

Professeur d'économie internationale

Quiconque a fait l'expérience de transférer des fonds entre pays sait que le processus est lent et coûteux, d'autant plus s'il implique un pays émergent. La libra propose un système de paiement plus rapide, dans une unité de compte ayant une valeur bien plus stable que celle des cryptomonnaies usuelles car adossée à un panier des principales devises (dollar, euro et autres).

Le point central de la libra est que les comptes des particuliers (au passif du bilan du consortium gérant cette nouvelle monnaie) sont entièrement couverts par les montants de monnaies usuelles détenus par le consortium. Ce système est identique à celui d'un régime dit de *currency board* dans lequel une banque centrale émet sa monnaie, en fixe le taux de change par rapport à une monnaie forte, par exemple l'euro, et détient suffisamment d'euros pour couvrir toute la monnaie émise. La banque centrale peut alors faire face à une éventuelle attaque spéculative, pour autant que ces avoirs en euros soient sous forme d'actifs liquides rapidement vendables. Il est

également important de maintenir la confiance dans le système grâce à une instance de contrôle indépendante chargée de s'assurer que les euros sont effectivement détenus par la banque centrale.

Si la libra facilite les paiements internationaux, y a-t-il pour autant besoin d'une nouvelle monnaie ? Plusieurs entreprises de technologie financière ont développé des options pour réaliser des paiements plus rapides et moins chers tout en se reposant sur les monnaies existantes. Un autre atout de la libra est d'offrir un système de paiement aux personnes sans compte bancaire. Or, si l'inclusion financière est un but éminemment souhaitable, la raison principale pour laquelle des ménages ne disposent pas de compte est qu'ils n'ont simplement pas assez d'argent à y déposer. La libra ne changerait rien à ce problème.

La libra présente en outre un risque au niveau de la stabilité financière. Les entités fournissant un système de paiement ou de crédit sont soumises à la supervision des autorités pour la simple et bonne raison que le système

financier repose sur la confiance et que celle-ci peut très vite s'évaporer. Elles doivent donc s'assurer de la solidité des acteurs. Qui sera le superviseur pour une entité globale comme le consortium de la libra ? Aura-t-il des moyens suffisants pour se tenir informé du fonctionnement de cette monnaie ? Si plusieurs superviseurs sont impliqués, le partage d'informations sera-t-il aussi efficient qu'il devrait l'être ? L'expérience de la zone euro donne à réfléchir. Durant les années 2000, les banques européennes ont rapidement développé leurs activités transfrontalières alors qu'elles restaient assujetties à des superviseurs nationaux. Cela a entraîné un déséquilibre entre l'ampleur des activités des banques et la capacité des superviseurs à les suivre, qui a été corrigé lorsque la supervision des banques (sauf des petites) a été confiée à la Banque centrale européenne.

La libra soulève également des questions de politique antitrust. Sa taille lui offrira une position dominante, et la présence centrale de Facebook permettra au consortium d'utiliser les informations de ce réseau pour affiner ses offres à la clientèle, option que les banques classiques n'ont pas. Si le consortium s'engage à ne pas utiliser de telles synergies, je reste sceptique face à cette promesse car la perspective de gains sera irrésistible.

La libra peut aussi réduire l'efficacité de la politique économique. Conduire des transactions dans un panier de devises revient à adopter un régime de changes fixes. Or un régime de changes flottants, s'il est bien structuré, permet aux pays d'absorber les fluctuations économiques. C'est particulièrement le cas pour des pays exportateurs de matières premières qui subissent les girations des prix mondiaux. Le taux de change est une manière efficace de les absorber, pour autant que la banque centrale ait un mandat clair – usuellement la stabilité des prix – et l'indépendance suffisante pour le mener. Bien des pays émergents ont progressé dans la construction et le renforcement de leur banque centrale pour pouvoir bénéficier des avantages des changes flottants.

Il existe un risque que la libra pousse l'économie mondiale dans une situation sous-optimale. Dans la situation actuelle, les prix sont fixés dans les monnaies nationales, les taux de change fluctuent, et les banques centrales visent la stabilité des prix. À l'avenir, les ménages et entreprises pourraient être tentés d'utiliser la libra pour diversifier leur risque de change. Nous serions alors dans une situation où les prix seraient fixés en libras et où les mouvements des taux de change entre monnaies classiques ne permettraient pas de réajuster les prix entre pays. Les analyses macroéconomiques montrent que le bien-être économique s'en trouverait réduit et qu'un choix qui fait sens pour les individus s'avère néfaste pour le pays dans son ensemble. Les pays, qui auraient perdu l'option d'ajuster les prix entre eux via le taux de change, seraient dans l'obligation de le faire via l'inflation ou la déflation, qui sont des options plus coûteuses.

Par conséquent, rien ne permet d'affirmer que la libra apportera une bouffée d'air, en tout cas pas plus que les autres options existantes ; elle entraîne au contraire un risque d'étouffement en termes de stabilité financière, de concurrence et de stabilité macroéconomique.

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LE DOSSIER

ENDANGERED EARTH





ENDANGERED EARTH

SOIL: AT THE CORE OF THE ANTHROPOCENE’S INTRICATE FRAGILITY

Dominic Eggel
Research Advisor at the Research Office
and Marc Galvin
Executive Director of Research

Less publicised than climate change or loss of biodiversity, the issue of soil degradation has become even more central since this summer 2019, with the publication of a report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in which experts stress the urgency of sustainable soil management to curb global warming and to feed humanity. For them, the aggravation of soil and land degradation means an Earth increasingly in danger.

Soil is an essential component of the Earth’s ecosystem. It is indispensable to human life. It contributes to

and fulfils a wide range of environmental and societal functions such, as food production, water filtering, carbon storage and the preservation of biodiversity, essential to the survival of the human species. Current rates of soil degradation are alarming. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), an estimated 33 percent of soil is moderately to highly degraded due to industry, agriculture, mining, climate change and population growth. Each year 24 billion tons of fertile soil and 15 billion trees are lost. Soil degradation – including erosion,

nutrient depletion, acidification, salinisation, compaction and chemical pollution – entails devastating consequences such as loss of biodiversity, floods, climate change, famines, forced migration and conflict.

Simultaneously, the commercial and financial scramble for land is intensifying as transnational actors and, increasingly, governments such as that of China participate in large-scale bids for land in the Global South that have been likened to new forms of colonialism. According to Oxfam, about 230 million hectares of land in developing

countries – roughly the size of Western Europe – have been sold to foreign investors between 2001 and 2015.

It is the assumption of this Dossier that issues such as large-scale exploitation of land and natural resources, soil degradation, biodiversity, food security and climate change are closely interdependent and cannot be treated in isolation as the Anthropocene is characterised by complex cybernetic loops.

Food production, for instance, contributes to land degradation through intensive (mono)culture and soil pollution and it accelerates climate change through the liberation of carbon into the air (it is estimated that there is three times more carbon stored in the soil than in the atmosphere). Climate change, in turn, affects food production through the degradation of soils induced

by flooding, erosion and desertification. Impoverished soils, finally, further accelerate climate change because of their reduced capacity to regulate complex ecosystems and store carbon, and, ultimately, prove unsustainable to food production.

Seeking to explore and untangle these interlinkages, this Dossier aims to address some of the broader stakes the Anthropocene is currently facing: How irreversible is the damage that

has been caused to Earth’s soils? How many people is the Earth able to feed and for how long? How will climate change depend and interact with changing patterns of soil distribution and depletion? What is the impact of large-scale deforestation and natural resource extraction on the environment? What are the governance mechanisms and technological solutions emerging to address land depletion and scarcity?

“Soil is an essential component of the Earth’s ecosystem. It is indispensable to human life.”

Breakdown of the Global, Ice-Free Land Surface (130 million km²)

72% of land directly affected by human use

37% of pastures
of which 16% are used savannahs and shrublands, 19% extensive pastures and 2% intensive pastures
Since 1961, the number of people living in areas affected by desertification almost tripled

22% of forests
of which 20% are managed for timber and other uses and 2% are planted

12% of cropland
of which 10% are non-irrigated and 2% irrigated
Since 1961, the use of fertilisers increased by nearly ninefold and the use of irrigation water doubled

1% of settlements and infrastructure

28% of unused land
9% of intact or primary forests
7% of unforested ecosystems including grasslands and wetlands
Since 1970, wetland areas have declined by 30%
12% of barren wilderness, rocks, etc.

Source: IPCC, *Climate Change and Land*, August 2019

FOOD SECURITY AND LAND USE IN THE 21st CENTURY: THE RETURN OF MALTHUS?

Timothy Swanson

Professor of International Economics
André Hoffmann Chair in Environmental Economics

The coming century raises many important problems regarding population, food requirements and land use. In many ways, the issue at hand reminds us of economist Thomas Malthus’s bleak predictions regarding the interlinkages between population growth and resource constraints. Nevertheless, the problems of the coming century are likely to be very different from those that the Reverend Malthus foresaw.

The global population is expected to increase to about 11 billion by the year 2100¹. The earth has never before experienced population pressures of this nature. The amount of land in use for agricultural production reached about 1.3 billion hectares in 1960, and has since expanded to close to 1.6 billion hectares, with most analysts suggesting that the limit to arable land available is about 2 billion hectares.

Of course, placing all of the globally available arable land in the service of agricultural production is not desirable. Alternative land uses are required to sustain the planet. Biodiversity preservation is dependent upon land use allocations, as habitat conversion is one of the primary drivers of species loss. Also, carbon sequestration depends upon the retention of existing forests and their expansion. In the coming century, with the onset of multiple global problems such as climate change, meeting food

requirements from reduced land allocations proves crucial. In line with population changes, the primary locations for new agricultural lands are situated in developing countries, most importantly in sub-Saharan Africa. Conversely, in developed countries, the rate of agricultural land use growth has already turned negative.

The reason for the lower land-use rates in the developed world is partly

agricultural sector, which led to exponential productivity rates over the past half-century. This has been true to the extent that in many developed countries, overall production has multiplied while land use has gone into decline.

In order to ascertain the extent to which this phenomenon is able to address the issue of food security, I, along with Ozgun Haznedar, Bruno Lanz and Pedro Naso, have estimated the

“The human capital in developing regions needs to be a crucial part of the solution to the food security problems of the 21st century.”

due to slowing population growth. The more important contribution to this trend, however, has been the impact of research and development (R&D) in the

global agricultural production function for the period 1960–2010, and then extrapolated the results, applying them to a global context for the remainder of



SENEGAL, Ross Bethio. Food crisis, difficult access to Asian rice production and high consumption of rice in the country lead to focus on local production. 26 January 2009. Georges GOBET/AFP

this century. Our results are striking, in that they indicate that vast amounts of global land may be released from agricultural production, with relatively minor consequences for overall food production. They demonstrate the relatively minor welfare losses that come from placing constraints on land use in agriculture (i.e. releasing land for other uses such as biodiversity and climate change). In essence, this shows that land is no longer the resource constraint that it once represented and that it is feasible to substitute R&D for land use to a large extent.

In the 21st century, declining population growth rates are, paradoxically, accompanied by increasing levels of population. The combination of high population levels and low growth rates will effectively “invert” the population pyramid in coming decades. This implies that global dependency rates (those over 70 years of age) are expected to approach 30%—up from 7% over the past half-century—with much higher rates in individual developed countries.

An inverted population pyramid implies a very large older population, unlikely to contribute to the R&D sector. This means that the source of the solutions to Malthusian dilemmas since the 18th century—the application of younger pools of talent to this particular form of problem—is significantly diminished. The Malthusian dilemma of the 21st century is therefore different because we are facing constraints of both natural and human capital, in the context of increasing food requirements.

Is there a solution to this problem of increasingly constrained resources (human and natural) in the context of increasing global populations? If there is, it lies in the immediate investment of global funds into the human capital of developing nations. It is only in these regions of the world that both arable lands and population resources will continue to increase in certain parts, principally sub-Saharan Africa. The solution to the problems of the 21st century probably lies in replicating the

experience of the developed world in the developing. If the developed world has been successful at substituting human capital (and resulting R&D) for natural capital in the recent past, then this is likely to be possible in the developing as well.

The nature of these investments may take many shapes: investments in developing world agricultural production; investments in the human capital of the developing world (by, perhaps, sending more individuals from that part of the world to work or learn in other parts); investments in the technologies and extension agencies of the developing world; and investments in the institutions of higher learning in the developing world.

This is of course a very partial list of potential solutions, but at their core lies the need to integrate the resources of developing and developed parts of the world. The human capital in developing regions needs to be a crucial part of the solution to the food security problems of the 21st century.

¹ UN DESA/Population Division, *World Population Prospects 2019*.



ENDANGERED EARTH

MINES ABANDONNÉES : LES CICATRICES DU PASSÉ

Marc Hufty

Professeur titulaire, programmes interdisciplinaires

Tableau peint par Sabin Balasa représentant des mineurs détenteurs de « l'or noir », le charbon ayant été baptisé ainsi à l'époque communiste. La photo a été prise lors d'une exposition au Musée national d'art contemporain à Bucarest. 4 mai 2005. Daniel MIHAILESCU/ AFP

Beaucoup a été dit et écrit sur les conséquences sociales et environnementales de l'activité minière. Les mines balafrent les paysages, détruisent les terres arables, créent des gouffres en cas d'effondrement. Elles contaminent les sols, les nappes phréatiques et les cours d'eau environnants avec des métaux lourds et d'autres produits toxiques. La plupart des techniques minières modernes requièrent aussi l'utilisation de grandes quantités d'eau, ce qui entre en concurrence avec d'autres usages. Enfin, les activités minières, de charbon en particulier, émettent des polluants aériens qui affectent la santé humaine et d'importantes quantités de méthane

qui accélèrent le réchauffement climatique.

Depuis le néolithique, toutes les grandes civilisations ont fondé une partie de leur économie sur l'extraction de minerais et autres ressources. Un changement d'échelle est intervenu lors de la révolution industrielle, il y a environ 300 ans. Désormais, toutes les ressources de la croûte terrestre accessibles et rentables sont exploitées. Les mines se sont ainsi multipliées, depuis les mines artisanales jusqu'aux gigantesques mines à ciel ouvert, avec des conséquences parfois importantes. Si ces impacts font régulièrement la une des médias, ce qui est moins connu, c'est ce qui se passe lorsqu'une mine ferme. Les conséquences sociales

peuvent être dramatiques, par exemple lors de la vague de fermetures des mines de charbon en Europe à la fin du XX^e siècle. Mais qu'en est-il de leurs conséquences environnementales ?

Les cas de cessation des activités minières les mieux étudiés sont ceux des anciennes mines de charbon européennes ou des Appalaches. Elles laissent échapper du « grisou » (essentiellement du méthane), parfois exploité comme hydrocarbure, et peuvent s'effondrer ou contaminer les eaux souterraines longtemps après leur fermeture. Souvent laissées en friche et donnant parfois naissance aux fameuses « villes-fantômes », certaines mines ont été réhabilitées quand le prix de leur minerais est

remonté, ou restaurées et transformées en lieux touristiques, en musées, voire en lieux de baignade ou en parcs. Mais ceci ne vaut que pour une petite partie d'entre elles, celles qui sont situées le plus près des agglomérations urbaines, ne sont pas trop toxiques et ont bénéficié de financements publics ou privés. Qu'en est-il des autres ? Elles sont la plupart du temps simplement abandonnées et continuent de poser des problèmes pour la sécurité humaine et environnementale. Combien sont-elles ? Qu'est-ce qui est entrepris à ce sujet, et sous la responsabilité de qui ?

Le nombre des mines abandonnées ou orphelines est incalculable mais il se chiffre certainement à plusieurs millions. En Australie, il est estimé à 50 000 au minimum ; aux États-Unis, on en a recensé plus de 550 000, dont plus de 100 000 présentent un risque environnemental important ; au Canada, plus de 10 000 sont connues. Mais les données manquent pour la plupart des pays. Les anciennes mines ne sont pas nécessairement recensées, en particuliers les petites mines et celles qui sont loin des agglomérations. Lorsqu'elles existent, les inventaires sont imprécis, parfois volontairement. Certaines mines abandonnées ne sont découvertes qu'à l'occasion d'un accident impliquant des personnes.

Dans le passé, la responsabilité de l'après-mine était souvent laissée floue et le profit de l'exploitation était réalisé sans tenir compte des conséquences environnementales futures. Aujourd'hui, en principe, la responsabilité de l'après-mine est incluse dans l'autorisation d'exploitation. En pratique il existe différents mécanismes pour gérer les anciennes mines. Lorsque les lois n'incluent pas

de règles à ce sujet, cette responsabilité peut incomber entièrement à l'État. Des États comme l'Allemagne, les États-Unis, le Royaume-Uni ou la Belgique ont constitué à cet effet des fonds spécialisés. Sur les terrains privés, ce sont les propriétaires qui ont cette charge, quitte à contracter une assurance ou à recevoir une aide étatique. Par ailleurs, le temps durant

pollution. Les entreprises minières, parfois étroitement liées aux classes dirigeantes, peuvent se voir « exemptées » du respect des lois, donnant lieu à des conséquences dramatiques pour les communautés locales et à de multiples conflits sociaux chaque année.

En conclusion, le problème des impacts environnementaux des mines abandonnées est globalement

« Le nombre des mines abandonnées ou orphelines est incalculable mais se chiffre certainement à plusieurs millions. »

lequel l'exploitant d'une mine est tenu responsable des conséquences de son activité varie selon les pays. Les faillites de certaines compagnies ou leur rachat impliquent des complications juridiques parfois insolubles de sorte que c'est ici aussi l'État qui prend en charge les dégâts à long terme.

Autre point délicat : la responsabilité de la pollution chimique entraînée par l'activité minière passée et ses conséquences sur l'eau, y compris les nappes phréatiques, les sols, la faune et la flore. Or, certains États n'ont pas la volonté ou la capacité de contrôler cette

méconnu et sous-estimé. La réponse des acteurs du secteur reste fragmentaire et insuffisante alors même que les solutions sont connues. Elles incluent la gestion des déchets miniers *in situ*, la réglementation de cette gestion et, une fois l'exploitation terminée, la réhabilitation des sites miniers, ainsi que des terres, des cours d'eau et des forêts environnantes. La plupart du temps, la simple mise en application des lois suffirait, mais c'est souvent là que le bât blesse.

LAND GRABS, BIG BUSINESS AND LARGE-SCALE DAMAGES

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The current wave of land grabbing emerged in the second half of the 2000s in a context of increasing food prices and threats of food shortages for importing countries. Land grabbing has simultaneously been driven by the development of agrofuel crops and by speculative investment into agribusiness, especially after the 2008 financial crisis. A large number of large-scale land deals, involving up to dozens of thousands of hectares, were set up between “host” governments and various businesses, including agro-

China and Vietnam need land and natural resources, which they “find” at a low price in Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos. In exchange of land concessions, the two advanced economies provide financial resources to the three others, and, no less important, political support to the elites and the regime. At the national level, land grabs hinge on inequalities between, on the one side, power holders including the government, the army, non-governmental armed groups (in Myanmar), political factions as well as private actors con-

landholders from land grabs; in Myanmar, on the contrary, poorly protected land rights have led to the extreme case of hundreds of thousands Rohingyas being deprived of any recognition and expelled from the country.

The environmental consequences of land grabbing are mainly twofold. First, large-scale capital-intensive farming leads to deforestation, erosion and loss of biodiversity as forest areas and agroforestry systems are replaced by monoculture plantations such as oil palms and rubber trees. Input-intensive monoculture is also associated with chemical contamination and water pollution. Environmental degradation induced by land grabbing has impacted countries in the region differently: while Thailand and Vietnam have witnessed a slowdown in forest loss – and even reforestation in the case of Vietnam – land grabbing has led to an increase in the pace of deforestation in neighbouring Laos and Cambodia. Land grabs must thus be understood as “green grabs”, which is the appropriation of whole ecosystems with natural resource extraction as core rationale.

Second, land grabs force smallholders to resort to farming systems and rapid repayment strategies (or return on investment) that are unsustainable, for instance repeated cultivation of the same plant (because there is a demand) or insufficient fertilizer amendment because they do not have enough financial resource. Moreover, the productive

“The international community has not done anything that really addresses land grabs and their dramatic environmental and social impacts.”

industrial companies, individuals, investment banks and hedge funds. According to the ONG Grain, estimates vary from 20 to 45 million hectares transacted between 2005 and 2010; the most recent estimates are around 30 million hectares in 78 countries. In Southeast Asia, for example, to maintain their economic growth rates,

connected to them, and, on the other side, ordinary populations lacking the power to assert their original land use rights or to resort to judicial systems. The imbalance of power between these two segments of population determines the magnitude of land grabs: in Vietnam, formal land tenure has offered relative protection to small



potential of smallholders often remains unachieved as they have to sell prematurely their harvest (and consequently get a lower output) or to sell it in advance sale (at a lower price).

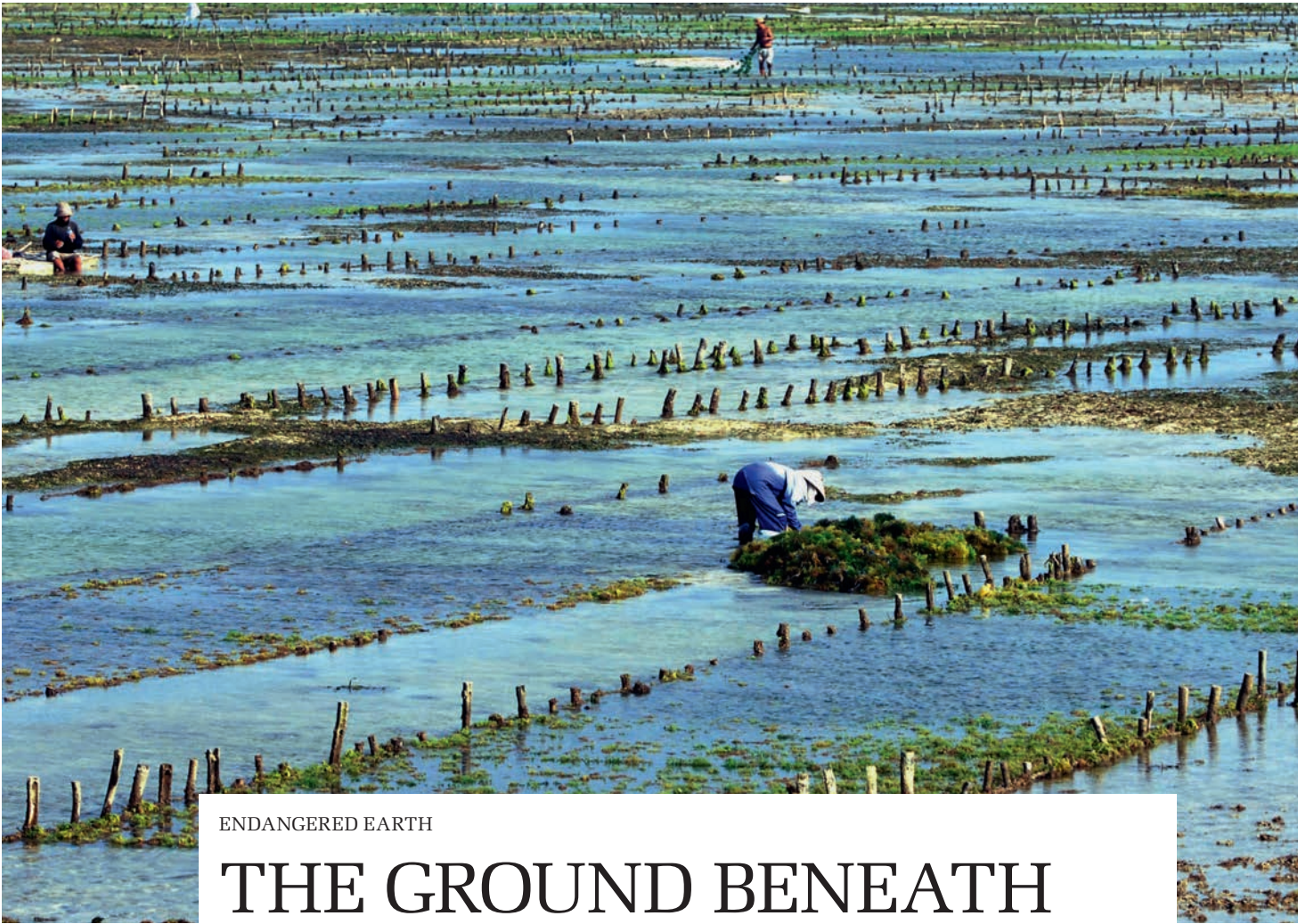
As for the social consequences, the magnitude of land grabbing and the severity of its impact for communities vary greatly and are contingent on local power constellations. In some cases, communities lose all as they are expelled and displaced without any compensation; in other cases, they are left with some land and time to (try to) adapt. Yet, overall, the early concerns about the threats land grabs pose to small landholders have been confirmed, including negative impacts on income, the undermining of livelihoods, the erosion of community-based social security mechanisms, and the weakening of adaptive capacity and resilience.

Land grabs are more than the large-scale land deals we tend to focus

on. They contribute to broader land redistribution within communities, including grabs, encroachment, conflicts between socio-economic well-off elites allied to local authority and ordinary populations. They also impede pro-poor land reform. Inequalities increase as elites command the financial resources and social capital necessary to engage into new crops and crop-booms-related businesses. The majority of smallholders, on the contrary, suffers loss of farming land and access to the natural resources sustaining their livelihoods, while the new opportunities remain largely out of their reach.

One can note today a slowdown of the largest land deals compared to the 2000s, but an increase of the numbers of overall transactions. This trend is due to the exhaustion of available and accessible lands, the withdrawal of investors discouraged by unsatisfactory returns,

the versatility of agricultural commodity markets and the resistance from communities. However, the smaller and medium-sized land deals persist at a steady pace as internal migrants, middlemen and entrepreneurs acquire lands from vulnerable smallholders – often unable to follow the requirements of commercial agriculture – and encroach on the frontiers of forests, steppes or deserts. Hitherto, the international community has not done anything that really addresses land grabs and their dramatic environmental and social impacts. Laconic calls for good governance and the Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Investment remain confined to the headquarters and administrations of international organisations, without inducing significant change in the powerful dynamics of land grabs.



ENDANGERED EARTH

THE GROUND BENEATH OUR FEET: FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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BALI ISLAND, Denpasar. Farmers plant seaweed. Thousands of farmers in productive coastal areas have to look for other livelihoods if predictions of rising sea levels come true across Indonesia. 13 June 2007. Sonny TUMBELAKA/AFP

As the urgency of global climate change becomes more acute, the way we eat and produce our food has begun to garner news headlines. Witness the proliferation of public discourse around the distance food travels from farm to table, the rise of online calculators to determine carbon footprints of different foods, and mounting calls for the need to shift toward plant-based diets. Leveraging

and redirecting consumer habits may indeed prove crucial in combatting climate change. But to fully grasp the challenges of climate change confronting agriculture, we also need to look beyond our plates and attend to the range of social and environmental relations that agriculture enfold.

Agriculture is triply implicated in global climate change. While agricultural activities directly contribute to

climate change, agricultural production is strongly impacted by climate change. Agriculture, however, may also offer solutions of a kind through pathways to mitigate or reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions.

According to a report on *Climate Change and Land* released in August 2019 by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, agriculture accounts for 23% of total anthropogenic green-

house gas emissions. Depending on what is, and is not, counted, some estimates place the figure considerably higher, at 40% or more. Greenhouse gases (in agriculture these are principally carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide) are emitted either when land is cleared, burned, or ploughed for agriculture, or through biological processes such as enteric fermentation in cattle and soil respiration, fertilizer and manure management.

Concurrently, agriculture is directly impacted by climate change. These impacts will be felt unevenly across

global climate crisis and an area that may offer paths toward reducing global emissions, has made it a sensitive and delicate issue for climate negotiations and policy.

Although agriculture accounts for a significant proportion of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, it poses a considerable challenge for the development of policy and regulation. Part of the difficulty lies in assessing the emissions themselves: the global scale, diversity and dynamism of agricultural practices make measuring emissions extraordinarily difficult. When it comes

“Agriculture is a cause and a casualty of climate change; it is, equally, key to finding ways to mitigate our present impact.”

the world, as changing temperatures and rainfall levels will affect the length of growing seasons, the kinds of crops that can be grown in particular environments, crop yields, water availability, and pest and disease ecologies among other things.

But even as agriculture contributes to, and is impacted by, climate change, it is on (and in) land and land use that one may find myriad possibilities for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. Globally, the amount of carbon dioxide held in soils is three times higher than that found in the atmosphere, and soils sequester more than four times as much carbon dioxide as living biomass, including forests. This dual position of agriculture, as both a contributor to the

to agriculture’s contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, as with climate change more generally, responsibility is not borne evenly geographically or historically. Nor are the current and future impacts. And as much as climate change is an environmental crisis, so too is it one that has arisen through historic and ongoing forms of social inequality and exploitation – and it is likely to further exacerbate them.

Questions about how land is used, by whom, for what, and for whom, have always been deeply political. Bringing these questions to bear on legislative and policy responses to climate change also demands a mindfulness of the ways they may create or intensify tensions within and across local, regional,

national and global priorities for land use – as the recent fires in the Brazilian Amazon too clearly illustrate.

Taking steps to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and land, while imperative, also requires sensitivity to the social, political, and economic complexities of human relations with these environments. Here, caution is needed to ensure that approaches to mitigating climate change do not conflict with food security, for example by redirecting food production toward the production of bioenergy. Similarly, incentives to encourage afforestation and other mitigation measures must be carefully balanced to ensure that they do not undermine land and tenure rights of local peoples.

The advent of settled agriculture, beginning some 12,000 years ago, set in motion changes in land use that profoundly transformed our planet. Simultaneously, this Neolithic Revolution transformed us humans too – from the trajectory of our evolution as a species to the development of agrarian societies, polities and states, cultures, economies and empires. And so it is in agriculture, and through the ways we produce and consume food, that we find the complexities and intimacies of human relationships to land and environment laid bare.

Agriculture is a cause and a casualty of climate change; it is, equally, key to finding ways to mitigate our present impact. The Neolithic Revolution shows us, as our present era also does, that human and natural histories (and futures) are not distinct but connected and interdependent. Agrarian relations – which span the globe, stretch across value chains, and are encompassed by commodity, financial and insurance markets among others – are undoubtedly crucial to finding ways to adapt to, and allay, the significant local and planetary repercussions of climate change.



ENDANGERED EARTH

LE MYTHE DE LA DÉSERTIFICATION ?

Marc Galvin

Directeur exécutif de la recherche

et Ronald Jaubert

Professeur émérite d'études du développement

MAURITANIE, Boumdeïd. Un jeune homme passe devant une voiture recouverte de sable. Cette région désertique de l'Assaba, appelée triangle de la pauvreté, constitue une zone de front dans la lutte contre la désertification et la déforestation. 8 juin 2002. Georges GOBET/AFP

Les pressions exercées sur les sols n'ont jamais été aussi fortes qu'au début de ce XXI^e siècle. Parmi elles, la désertification, qui transforme les terres en zones arides et improductives. Une relecture du concept montre que si le terme est à la fois usurpé et glissant, il reste néanmoins clé pour structurer l'aide de la communauté internationale.

En tant qu'instrument international de négociation, la Convention internationale de lutte contre la désertification (CNULCD) est chargée de mettre en œuvre le nouveau paradigme pour 2030 « d'un monde neutre en termes de dégradation des terres ». Sa mission recoupe désormais l'un des 17 objectifs de développement durable des Nations Unies. En effet, l'objectif 15 entend notamment « lutter contre la désertification, restaurer les terres et sols dégradés, notamment les terres touchées par la désertification, la sécheresse et les inondations, et s'efforcer de parvenir à un monde neutre

en matière de dégradation des terres ». Voilà pour le cadre institutionnel.

Les racines de la lutte contre la désertification et la dégradation des terres remontent au milieu des années 1960, lorsqu'une succession de sécheresses frappe le Sahel ouest-africain. La plus tragique survient de 1968 à 1974 et génère une famine largement médiatisée, faisant plus de 100 000 victimes. Dans la foulée, en 1977, le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement (PNUE) convoque une conférence sur le thème de la désertification. Pour éviter les tensions politiques, elle esquivait la question de la famine et se focalise sur la prévention de phénomènes pouvant conduire à *l'apparition de conditions désertiques*.

À l'époque, la désertification est largement attribuée à la mauvaise gestion des terres par les pasteurs et les agriculteurs locaux. La lutte contre ce fléau devient alors un slogan fort, qui offre par ailleurs l'avantage de masquer les manquements de la

communauté internationale et la responsabilité politique des États sahéliens dans la famine subie par les populations. Mais parce qu'il s'attaque aux effets plus qu'aux causes et par manque de moyens, le plan d'action mis en place en 1978 est très largement considéré comme un échec.

Lorsque le PNUE publie en 1984 de nouvelles estimations en matière de surfaces affectées par la désertification, la révision du concept débouche sur l'ajout des régions subhumides sèches aux régions arides et semi-arides. La conséquence politique est immédiate : la population touchée par la désertification passe de 270 millions en 1977 à 900 millions en 1984. Cet épisode est révélateur du caractère nébuleux du concept de désertification. Ainsi, les premières évaluations du phénomène, faites à partir de récits sur la dégradation de l'environnement et d'observations vagues d'un Sahara « en expansion », ont été contredites par l'utilisation d'observations satellitaires

fiabiles qui ont permis de documenter l'évolution précise de la végétation sahélienne. Le concept a pâti aussi des désaccords sur les causes profondes – notamment le rôle du climat – et les conséquences de la désertification, la

à de nouvelles régions a considérablement étendu son domaine d'action. Il ouvre la voie à l'établissement de stratégies de surveillance de la dégradation des sols à l'échelle globale, une nouvelle mission sans doute inévitable

dégradation des terres, qui, elle-même, est un maillon d'un équilibre écologique hautement fragilisé par une industrialisation et un modèle de développement économique que peu de décideurs dans le monde sont prêts à remettre en question. La dernière Conférence des parties à la CNULCD en septembre 2019 vient d'ailleurs de rappeler à tous les États de la planète leur engagement pour un arrêt de la *dégradation des sols* dès 2030.

Ce rappel survient alors que les pays du Sahel, 50 ans après, voient la sécheresse, la famine et la sous-alimentation menacer à nouveau 6 millions de leur population, selon un rapport des Nations Unies de 2018. Si la désertification est sortie quelque peu du champ médiatique, la perception misérabiliste des territoires semi-arides et arides du Sahel demeure. Les régions comme le Sahel restent marginalisées dans les politiques agricoles et les programmes d'aide au développement, qui ont laissé la place aux organisations humanitaires. Celles-ci se sont durablement implantées et ont élargi leur champ d'activité, faisant ainsi grimper le budget de l'aide d'urgence.

« La désertification est reconnue comme n'étant qu'un segment de la problématique de la dégradation des terres. »

manière de la mesurer, la question de sa réversibilité, et son interdépendance avec les activités humaines.

Si la CNULCD (lancée lors du Sommet de la Terre à Rio en 1992, ratifiée en 1994 et entrée en vigueur deux ans plus tard) était principalement destinée aux pays africains, l'élargissement

au vu de l'impact humain croissant sur cette dégradation, et aussi une bonne façon d'étouffer les critiques longtemps formulées à l'encontre de la CNULCD sur la faiblesse de ses bases scientifiques. La désertification est ainsi reconnue comme n'étant qu'un segment de la problématique de la

DARKNESS AT NOON: DEFORESTATION IN THE NEW AUTHORITARIAN ERA

Susanna Hecht
Professor of International History

It is pretty hard to know how many trees you had to burn of the 340 billion in Amazonia to shroud this hemisphere’s largest megacity, São Paulo, about 1,500 km from the Amazon, in enough smoke to completely darken its skies. But we do have some numbers on fires in Brazil (over 85,000) and

Research (INPE) whose director, Dr Ricardo Galvão, was fired for reporting this to Brazil’s right-wing president, Jair Bolsonaro. Other major South American cities such as Santa Cruz, Bolivia, and the large soybean entrepot of Porto Velho were also wheezing through darkness at noon with the

on the planet for a few days (44°C), Fairbanks, Alaska, basked in 32°C heat, and Siberian fires blazed in the Arctic. The images of the vast burnings – a human arson on a more or less unthinkable scale – were dramatically visible from space, from drones and from distressing ground photos, which made the heat feel palpable, the apocalypse now. The immolated ecosystems swirled into the atmosphere to further bake more greenhouse gases into the sky, reducing its plants and animals to claggy dust.

The ghastly images soon triggered a geopolitical outcry. Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro, his minister for the exterior, Ernesto Araújo, and US President Trump and Secretary of State Pompeo are all climate change deniers. They suddenly found that at the G7 meeting in France, Amazon burning had leapt, irritatingly, into an agenda item. Bolsonaro vaulted into action with his usual rebarbative comments. First, he refused the monies offered by the EU (22 million euros – actually a risible sum given the scale) because he felt that French President Macron had insulted him. Bolsonaro was, however, willing to take funds from Boris Johnson’s UK, happy to send in 44,000 troops to show his Amazon love and military bona fides. A bit later, Araújo and Pompeo agreed on a 100-million-dollar deal to “protect biodiversity” in the most remote areas of Amazonia, for which read mining and timber plunder by private business.

“Brazil’s agroelites were perfectly willing to burn up more than 40,000 species of plants to make a habitat for just one – soy.”

Amazonia (close to 44,000 and climbing). The area that burned all over Amazonia since the beginning of the year nudges up to over 1.9 million ha (Brazil) and another 4 million in Bolivia, and it’s not done yet. We know that the number of fires was up 88% from the previous year thanks to Brazil’s remote sensing Institute for Spatial

unbreathable air, the explosion in hospital visits and newly asthmatic, choking children. This will be more or less the state of things until the heavier rains come at the end of the year.

The dramatic Amazon fires images were coming in a year of the hottest summer ever recorded, when Paris vied with Death Valley for the hottest spot



BRAZIL, near Porto Velho, Rondonia state. Brazilian farmer Helio Lombardo Do Santos and a dog walk through a burnt area of the Amazon rainforest. 26 August 2019. Carl DE SOUZA/AFP

The Bolsonaro faction denied responsibility for the large-scale destruction, reverting to customary tropes and international conspiracy theories. They accused the international press of misrepresenting the process of deforestation as destruction rather than the gloss of Brazilian development. NGOs were blamed for setting the fires and then filming the ensuing holocaust in order to make the Bolsonaro regime look bad (Greenpeace and World Wildlife Fund could very soon be banned from Brazil). More sinister geopolitical strategies were evoked, including the limitation of imports of cheap Brazilian agricultural goods into Europe by backing out of MERCOSUR on specious environmental grounds. Inhibiting deforestation was meant to forever condemn Brazil to underdevelopment (a *zombie nostrum* revived from the earlier military time). Bolsonaro’s son, who enjoys the same nepotistic perks as members of the Trump family, would argue in the Brazilian congress that the US and

Europe had in fact developed by plundering their forests, so who were they to tell Brazil what to do?

“Amazonia is ours”, bellowed Bolsonaro while articulating a view popular in military circles that environmentalists use indigenous people as stooges to threaten Brazilian sovereignty and the Christian Brazilian way of life. During his election campaign, Bolsonaro advocated amnesty for deforesters and timber thieves and vowed to open up indigenous and traditional people’s lands to mining, curtailing their rights inscribed in the 1988 constitution. Defending the agroindustrial ranchers and soy farmers as Amazon’s rightful territorial masters, he sought to eliminate Brazil’s environmental ministry, relax environmental law enforcement, and back out of the Paris climate accord.

What is the meaning or value of stewardship if you believe in the end times, as do Brazil’s Evangelical influencers, of which Bolsonaro is one? The general slogan that integrates his

supporters, “Bibles, beef and bullets”, more or less sums up his coalitions: fundamentalist Christians, agroindustry and the military. Bolsonaro has de facto decriminalised land grabbing, which explains a great deal of the current calamity. In a manner similar to farm management services, landowners can contract mafias for social “cleansing” (*limpieza* in Portuguese), that is, running local farmers and natives off the land, hauling out the timber, cutting and burning what remains. Brazil’s agroelites were perfectly willing to burn up more than 40,000 species of plants to make a habitat for just one – soy – and to immolate a world of more than 100,000 different kinds of animals (an underestimate) to make space for another species – the cow. This would move our world from the Anthropocene – the Age of Man – to what biologist E.O. Wilson has called the *Eremocene* – the Age of Loneliness – as we preside over the sixth biodiversity extinction.



GLOBAL HEALTH CENTRE

How War is Changing the Face of Disease Epidemics

Vinh-Kim Nguyen and Suerie Moon recently took over as Directors of the Global Health Centre, the Graduate Institute's centre of excellence on global health research, training and capacity building. Professor Vinh-Kim Nguyen is an HIV and Emergency physician and medical anthropologist. As both practitioner and researcher, he is concerned with the relationship between science, politics and practice in global health. In this interview, he especially explores how contemporary conflicts pose unprecedented infectious disease threats.

How do you consider the relationship between science, politics and practice in global health?

The practice of global health is both science and politics: science because research produces evidence that we use to identify and address global health problems; politics because questions of power and political will are fundamental to putting in place and addressing global health issues. Global health is done in an international space and as a result, ever since colonial times, diplomacy has been crucial to determining what matters and what gets addressed in global health. I would add a final thing, which is that science is not, in a sense, objective, because politics determine which questions are seen as relevant and amenable to scientific research. It is impossible to separate science and politics in global health. Everything we do, everything we talk about in global health is infused with both scientific and political concerns.

How is the changing face of war changing infectious disease threats?

War is changing, and what we have found is that conflict, which involves non-state actors and armed groups of various kinds, has transformed the infectious disease threats that we face. Classically, war leads to epidemics because of poor sanitation – most importantly no access to clean water, which leads to epidemics of cholera or tuberculosis. We have a very clear idea that the consequence of war on both the material environment and on people produces epidemics. What we are finding now is that these conflicts are changing the ecosphere and, in the process, changing microorganisms and breeding antibiotic resistance. They do this through a convergence of three different phenomena.

“Conflicts are changing the ecosphere and, in the process, changing microorganisms and breeding antibiotic resistance.”

The first is that we have large numbers of people wounded by improvised explosive devices, which produce easily infected wounds because the explosives are dirty and have shrapnel. The second is that these conflicts are occurring in an era where antibiotics are readily available but inconsistently, which is a recipe for allowing bacteria to develop resistance. The third is the congregation of large amounts of wounded in poorly equipped healthcare facilities, which allows infections to spread, including drug-resistant infections.

Putting those elements together creates a kind of “antibiotic anarchy”, where you have a lot of people with wounds and infections, antibiotics available over the counter and of variable quality, no stewardship of their use, and a population that is eager to use antibiotics because, understandably, they are worried about infections. This is what is leading to the global epidemic of antibiotic resistance, or AMR, antimicrobial resistance.

Another worrisome dimension of conflicts is that they increasingly involve deliberate targeting and attacks on healthcare, in effect weaponising it, which also contributes to antibiotic resistance.

How could global efforts be best channelled, in your opinion, to eradicate disease?

There has been a lot of talk about eradicating infectious diseases, and this is, I think, perhaps a problematic way of framing the issue of epidemics today. We are drawn to the idea of eradication, it promises a kind of definitive solution to what seem to be intractable problems, and we have had, certainly, one remarkable success, which is the eradication of smallpox, so why not do it for other diseases? And certainly, there are other diseases that are candidates, which are similar to smallpox in that there is a vaccine and they are caused by organisms that don't have an animal reservoir: measles and polio are two examples.

The challenge is that eradication efforts require more than technical solutions, they require social traction, or broad acceptance, to enable the technical measures to be adopted. This is increasingly difficult because of the wide global mistrust in authority and in public health. This suggests that trust is an issue to be addressed and worked on but there is no easy answer, no one-size-fits-all approach, and a social approach requires significant and sustained political will and mobilisation; people have to really adhere and stay motivated.

Ironically, the closer we come to eradication, the lower the number of cases, the more that will and that energy dissipate. An alternative would be to no longer talk about eradication as a goal but to figure out how to best live with the infectious disease risks that we face. The antibiotic resistance story shows us that our technical biomedical attempts to address infectious diseases often result in unexpected and undesirable consequences. So, perhaps it is time to think of a more planetary and ecological approach to figure out how to best live with the pathogens that make up our environment.



LES ÉTUDIANTS

Forever Grateful

Indira Urazova

Master Student in Development Studies

Indira Urazova is the recipient of the 2018–2019 Community Scholarship. Since 2013, the Graduate Institute community – the Foundation Board, direction, administrative personnel and faculty, as well as retired professors – has mobilised to raise funds that provide a full scholarship for a student from the Global South. These funds are awarded annually as a show of solidarity with those students who would not be able to study at the Institute without financial aid.

As a recipient of the Graduate Institute Community Scholarship, I would like to share the highlights and impressions of my time in Geneva with you. This academic year has been full of rewarding experiences like no other, and I would like to thank you for that – the people who made it possible for me to study at the Institute. Because of your generosity, I have been able to stay in Geneva without having to worry about my financial situation. This has given me the freedom to discover and pursue my interests

and made me even more eager to give back to the community. It will not be an exaggeration to say that opportunities that opened up with this scholarship have profoundly changed my life, and I am forever grateful to the members of the Graduate Institute community who made my education a reality.

First, let me tell you about my background and explain why this scholarship has been so important to me. I come from a small city in Western Kazakhstan, from a family with

modest financial means. Having grown up in post-Soviet Kazakhstan, I am acutely aware of the problems plaguing my home country, including economic hardship and environmental degradation, to name a few. Because of this experience, I have sought to understand why these problems exist in the first place, and how they can be remedied. Thus, I decided to pursue an international relations degree at the American University in Bulgaria, a small liberal arts college near Sofia. As I progressed with my studies, I became interested in the most urgent issues our societies face today – climate change, violent conflict and inequalities around the world. From that point on, I became committed to studying these problems and wished to pursue a career in development. Applying to the Graduate Institute – one of the most well-known institutions for the study of international affairs in Europe – was a logical choice. Naturally, the inability to cover my tuition and living expenses in Geneva was the main obstacle to pursuing my goal. This obstacle has been removed because of the scholarship granted by the Institute, and now I am even more eager to work and make my own, however small, contribution toward the improvement of human condition.

Receiving the Graduate Institute Community Scholarship has reinforced my belief that as a society we can do better if we genuinely strive to change the status quo. Over this past year, I have met incredible individuals, students and professors committed to the same causes as I am, and conversations with them have been an important source of knowledge and inspiration. I had the chance to attend numerous lectures, film screenings, and debates that served as a pleasurable distraction from (sometimes stressful) coursework. For a short while, I was part of the Migration Initiative and taught English to migrants in the Geneva area. I also joined the Water Initiative, which brings together Institute students interested in research on water; we are now organising several events and conferences for the upcoming academic year. Apart from these extracurricular activities, I (of course) took a lot of different courses in

various disciplines, and this diversity has broadened my thinking on development. Just to name a few: “Global Extraction Networks” introduced me to anthropological perspectives on resource extraction. “Business and Security” completely changed my understanding of business actors in conflict situations, and “International Finance in History” convinced me (a finance sceptic) that the financial industry is indeed important for the modern economy. And “Regulating Globalisation” enriched my thinking on the possible ways to reform the global economy and sparked an interest in international law, a discipline that I never thought I would be interested in. Having such a diversity of perspectives has been challenging and confusing at times, but trying to find connections and recurring themes between these perspectives has certainly been an intellectually stimulating experience. Last but not least, I made some really great friendships that will hopefully last a lifetime.

In short, this has been an incredible year! Once again, this would not be possible without your support, and I am forever grateful for your trust in me.



LES ÉTUDIANTS

Institute Student Champions Diversity in the Security Sector

Kossiwa Jacqueline Tossoukpe was the first female police officer of African descent to work for the Zurich police. After finishing a five-year stint on the force, she decided to pursue a bachelor’s degree in the United States and then a Master in International Affairs at the Graduate Institute, giving her a skillset to shape diversity policies that impacted women. She advocates for women to join the security sector (police, military, private security), and also to have those sectors better represent women. Her freelance consultancy website, Kesecurix, puts that advocacy to action, sharing stories about security sector diversity. Ms Tossoukpe’s article, “Enhancing Diversity in the Police Workforce: Challenges and Opportunities”, which focuses on workforce diversity within European police organisations, was published in the Swiss Police Institute’s *format magazine*. The following is an excerpt:



Historically, the police force has been known to be white, male, politically conservative and heterosexual, a perception which made it difficult for women, ethnic and racial minorities to consider a career in policing. With the implementation of equal opportunity legislation and changes towards multiculturalism, some police organisations aim at recruiting a more diverse force to improve their relations with the community. [...]

Although some police organisations in countries such as the UK and the Netherlands have implemented diversity policies, the level of diversity within police organisations across Europe as a whole is still low. According to a 2012

study, women continue to represent a small percentage of uniformed and armed police officers in Europe.

In 2006, the British Association for Women in Policing (BAWP) suggested that a target for female police officers of 35% is both feasible and necessary in order to achieve gender diversity in police organisations. In most European countries, women were not allowed to join the uniformed and armed police force until the 1970s. In the 1980s many police organisations in Europe changed their recruitment approaches to reach more women. Equal employment opportunity legislation and increased societal interest in gender equality fuelled these advancements. In the context of policing, gender equality means that women and men

have equal opportunities in the provision, management and oversight of the institution and that the different security needs of women, men, girls, and boys are addressed. In Switzerland, the Federal Act on Gender Equality (1995) fosters the integration of gender equality in organisations.

Gender equality in the police workforce is imperative because women bring different talents and skills. Research on women in policing has underlined some primary valuable qualities that female police officers bring to the workforce and these are:

- Female police officers bring additional knowledge in understanding and responding to the different security needs of diverse members in a community.
- Female police officers report violent crimes against women and domestic violence cases more frequently. Moreover, in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases, a victim might feel more comfortable speaking to a woman; not having enough female police officers available will affect police investigation.
- Female police officers are less likely to use excessive force, appear less authoritarian in their approach to policing and make larger use of their interpersonal skills to defuse violent situations. These qualities improve organisational culture and increase public trust.

[...] [However] some studies suggest that female police officers experience higher levels of stress due to sexual harassment and gender bias and these stressors impede job satisfaction and foster low retention rates for women. Other reasons why underrepresented police officers leave are dissatisfaction with organisational policies, inadequate options for childcare and lack of support from leadership. Lastly, police organisations that do succeed in hiring diverse police officers struggle to retain them because they tend to leave the force earlier in their careers. The main reasons are that women and police officers with a migration background often face discrimination and an unwelcoming organisational culture.

To enhance workforce diversity, police organisations should eliminate discrimination when aiming at improving recruitment, selection and retention. Moreover, it is vital that diversity policies go beyond symbolic efforts. Hiring quotas, for example, can be counterproductive. One reason is that “quota” police officers can experience increased performance pressure and feelings of exposure or isolation. Enforcing an inclusive police culture through mutual respect and equal participation at all levels is more meaningful and a better contributor to diversity, which in the long run will attract diverse applicants.

Student Represents Canada at the Y7 Summit

Marissa Fortune
Master Student in Development Studies

Marissa Fortune was selected by Young Diplomats of Canada to represent the country at the Y7 Summit, held in Paris from 10 to 14 June 2019. The Summit is an annual conference allowing young people to directly influence global policymakers by making recommendations to the leaders of the G7. In addition to pursuing a Master in Development Studies, Marissa Fortune also completed an internship with the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF), working to reinforce the international community’s security and justice sector reform capacity. Her current research is focused around the Women, Peace and Security agenda and the larger issues of gender equality, conflict and peacebuilding processes.



What impressed me most about my experience at the Y7 Summit was the people. I had the opportunity to meet and engage with so many interesting, inspiring and truly incredible young people from all over the world; youth who are passionate, driven and actively striving to better their communities. Although we had differing views on many issues, we all had common goals and learned to collaborate with one another through consensus building. The relationships we were able to build over the course of the week and the network we created are something that I am extremely grateful for and proud of.

Although the Summit is over, the work is only just beginning. We intend to continue our advocacy and push forward our recommendations. The Canadian delegation met with key stakeholders in the lead up to the G7 in Biarritz from 24 to 26 August to present the work that we did and ensure that the youth perspective was taken into account at the G7 level. We all have a responsibility to promote a fair future, and I am grateful to have been given this platform to contribute to the conversation at a global level.

As an international development student, participating in the Y7 Summit was an amazing opportunity. Prior to the Summit, my team and I engaged in a nation-wide consultation and met with several politicians, diplomats and former G7 organisers to ensure that we took into account the rich diversity of perspectives present in Canada’s youth population. For 2019, the theme of the conference was combating inequalities for a fair future. We addressed inequalities in relation to four key areas: economy, technology, gender and climate. I was a member of the gender inequalities working group and our goal was to draft recommendations for the action that we wanted to see the G7 take this August. Since my main area of academic focus is gender and conflict, I was extremely excited to participate in this working group and made it my mission to lobby for a feminist vision of the G7, one that fully incorporates the values of intersectionality and inclusivity.

Portrait

BENEDIKT POLLMEIER
Master’s equivalent in International Affairs, 2008
Managing Director, Luvent Consulting

The international character and multicultural tradition of Geneva make it a privileged place to experience the many facets of international politics. In combination with the courses taught at the Graduate Institute, it offered me an ideal environment in which to study. Through a multidisciplinary and integrated education in social sciences, the Graduate Institute laid the foundations for a holistic approach to international development and international relations, with a particular emphasis on law, economics and political science. I apply this multidimensional and strategic approach to the challenges of international development on a daily basis in my work. During further studies and exchanges in London, Edinburgh, Mexico and Cairo, I experienced many different approaches to international development challenges and how different cultures tend to address the same global sustainable development challenges.

Consulting and project management work in international development projects in more than 30 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America equipped me to start a consulting company in 2016: Luvent Consulting GmbH. My studies and experiences at the Institute contributed greatly towards my entrepreneurial activities, including defining Luvent’s moral compass and actions – with a focus on cross-sectoral aspects such as climate change, sustainable economic empowerment and digitalisation. Having advised public and private sector clients globally on international development and economic empowerment topics, I believe enabling private sector development by promoting sustainable, responsible entrepreneurship and business practices is critical to achieving the UN SDGs and promoting human development. In this regard, I attach great importance to providing support to the entrepreneurial ecosystem through coordination, facilitation and capacity building services. Our expertise in emerging digital technologies has allowed us to develop new technological solutions to known problems, such as information brokerage amongst stakeholders, governance, as well as middle-man issues, which are particularly pronounced in developing countries.



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

Portrait

SANDRINE CINA
Master in International Affairs, 2011
Cofounder and CEO of BE YOU NETWORK
and Founder of BØWIE – Gender Projects Incubator

What defines me the most is my passion to create with the aim of making an impact on the world, in my own way. True passion is often driven by personal experiences and for me it was no different. Coming out of the closet as a teenager living in a conservative region was my first encounter with social exclusion. It was an experience that showed me how essential it is to feel included and sparked in me a deep desire to transform society.

This awareness first led me to undertake studies in political science at the University of Geneva, after which I applied and was accepted to the Graduate Institute’s master programme in International Affairs in 2009. I rapidly focused my academic research on social engagement, as well as on lobbying strategies for gender and LGBTQI+ topics at the international and national levels, with the inspiring support of the Institute’s Gender Centre.



But I needed more. While still a student, and after briefly serving as a consultant to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), I co-founded BE YOU NETWORK in 2010, with a vision to create a world where gender norms no longer define who we are, who we can love or what we can achieve. I was convinced that the best way to break stereotypes was to offer a new narrative that replaced preconceived ideas and built bridges that didn’t previously exist.

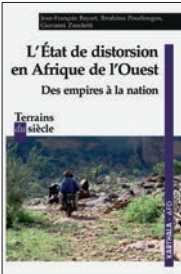
In just under 10 years, we have achieved partnerships with major Swiss institutions, private foundations and civil society organisations. Whether it is in the training, audiovisual, technology or art fields, our actions have enabled more than 150,000 people to take action on gender and LGBTQI+ topics in more than 50 cities in Switzerland and around the world. I was lucky to be able to share our vision and work at various conferences, such as TEDxLausanne or the 2015 World Economic Forum in Davos. My team and I have also been awarded various distinctions in the fields of social entrepreneurship, gender inclusion and innovation.

With the aim of accelerating our impact, we created a new venture in 2019: BØWIE, the first incubator dedicated to impactful projects in the gender field. BØWIE is our way of joining forces and supporting all of those who, like us, want to create the world in which they aspire to live.

For me, the Institute was an enriching place in terms of the knowledge, contacts and friendships that I made, but it was also a place that gave legitimacy to gender and LGBTQI+ topics as subjects on which I could focus my entrepreneurial career.

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

Nouvelles publications



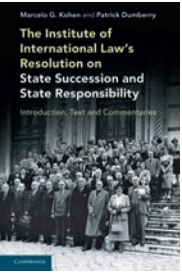
Paris: Khartala. 2019. 168 p.

L’ÉTAT DE DISTORSION EN AFRIQUE DE L’OUEST DES EMPIRES À LA NATION

Jean-François **Bayart**, Ibrahima **Poudiougou** et Giovanni **Zanoletti**

Les classes politiques africaines ont choisi de reproduire le cadre territorial hérité de la colonisation et ont entériné le principe de l’État-nation. Ce dernier contredit la plupart des ressorts politiques, économiques, culturels des sociétés africaines. Mais il a aussi fait l’objet de processus d’appropriation toujours créative de la part de l’ensemble de leurs acteurs. Les régimes de légitimité, de sécurité, de responsabilité sociale, d’enrichissement, de représentation culturelle et politique du « bon gouvernement » participent simultanément de l’État hérité de la colonisation et des sociétés du cru, ces deux dimensions historiques, d’espaces différents, de durées disparates qui s’encastrent les unes dans les autres plutôt qu’elles ne se succèdent.

Cette distorsion inhérente aux sociétés africaines contemporaines rend problématique l’institutionnalisation d’une gouvernance de la transparence, et tend à inscrire la compétition politique, l’accumulation de la richesse et la lutte sociale dans l’ordre de la violence.



Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2019. 178 p.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW’S RESOLUTION ON STATE SUCCESSION AND STATE RESPONSIBILITY

Marcelo **Kohen** and Patrick **Dumberry**

The authors explore in an article-by-article commentary the Resolution adopted in 2015 by the Institute of International Law. As former Rapporteur of the International Law Commission Vaclav Mikulka commented, “The book provides crucial insights into one of the most complex, yet largely unsettled issues of international law.”

With a comprehensive survey of existing state practice and judicial decisions, the book explains the rationale and the reasons behind the specific solutions adopted, including the need to achieve a fair outcome given the specific circumstances and relevant factors for each case.

Professor Kohen was the Rapporteur for the Institute of International Law on the topic and Professor Dumberry is the author of the most comprehensive book in the area, which is a development of his PhD thesis at the Graduate Institute.



Cambridge University Press. 2019. 294 p.
Also available as Open Access on Cambridge Core.

GIFT EXCHANGE THE TRANSNATIONAL HISTORY OF A POLITICAL IDEA

Grégoire **Mallard**

Since Marcel Mauss published his foundational essay *The Gift* in 1925, many anthropologists and specialists of international relations have seen in the exchange of gifts, debts, loans, concessions or reparations the sources of international solidarity and international law. Still, Mauss’s reflections were deeply tied to the context of interwar Europe and the French colonial expansion. Their normative dimension has been profoundly questioned after the age of decolonisation. A century after Mauss, we may ask: what is the relevance of his ideas on gift exchanges and international solidarity? By tracing how Mauss’s theoretical and normative ideas inspired prominent thinkers and government officials in France and Algeria, from Pierre Bourdieu to Mohammed Bedjaoui, Grégoire Mallard adds a building block to our comprehension of the role that anthropology, international law, and economics have played in shaping international economic governance from the age of European colonisation to the latest European debt crisis.

Nouvelles publications

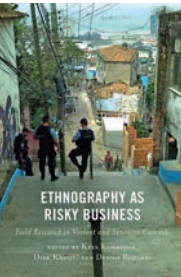


Abingdon: Routledge.
2019. 160 p.

GLOBAL DEBT DYNAMICS *CRISES, LESSONS, GOVERNANCE*

Edited by Andreas **Antoniades** and
Ugo **Panizza**

This comprehensive volume explores debt dynamics and the intensification of debt crises across the globe, bringing together several recent but underexplored debt crises from different regional and socioeconomic contexts. Using detailed case studies, the authors recast the perils of debt-based growth in the context of regional/global imbalances; not to advocate “one-size-fits-all” reforms, but to point to the need for accommodating diversity. They examine how current economic developments put developing and developed countries under new strain. They also interrogate the opportunities and challenges generated for developing countries by the new development finance landscape and newly (re)emerged geopolitical tensions. The book also explores the inability of existing dominant structures and thinking to effectively manage the multiple facets of the ongoing global debt crisis, pointing to responses that exacerbate rather than address unsustainable debt dynamics. The authors illustrate the adverse effects of ad hoc crisis management mechanisms which are not fit for purpose, and indicate the negative consequences that existing policies may have for democracy. They then put forward a framework for alternative thinking as well as concrete ideas on what needs to be done, in response.

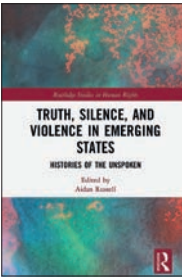


Lanham, MD:
Lexington Books.
2019. 254 p.

ETHNOGRAPHY AS RISKY BUSINESS *FIELD RESEARCH IN VIOLENT AND SENSITIVE CONTEXTS*

Edited by Kees **Koonings**, Dirk **Kruijt** and
Dennis **Rodgers**

This volume offers a hands-on, critical appraisal of how to approach ethnographic fieldwork on socio-political conflict and collective violence, focusing on the global south. Its contributions are all based on extensive first-hand qualitative social science research conducted in sensitive – and often hazardous – field settings. The authors reflect on real-life methodological problems as well as the ethical and personal challenges such as the protection of participants, research data and the “ethnographic self”. In particular, they highlight how “risky ethnography” requires careful manoeuvring before, during, and after fieldwork on the basis of a “situated” ethics, yet also point to the rewards of such an endeavour. If these methodological, ethical and personal risks are managed adequately, the yields in terms of generating a deep understanding of, and critical engagement with, conflict and violence may be substantial.



Abingdon: Routledge.
2018. 222 p.

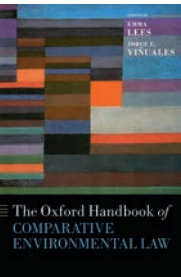
TRUTH, SILENCE, AND VIOLENCE IN EMERGING STATES *HISTORIES OF THE UNSPOKEN*

Edited by Aidan **Russell**

In the twentieth century, political violence in emerging states gave rise to different kinds of silence within their societies. This book explores the histories of these silences, how they were made, maintained, evaded and transformed.

The volume gives a comprehensive view of the ongoing evolutions and multiple faces of silence in the struggles of state-building, examining the construction of “regimes of silence” as an act of power through to exploring the ambiguous limits of speech within communities marked by this violence. It also highlights national and transnational attempts to combat state silences, and considers how these regimes of silence continue to be extrapolated in the gaps of records and written history. By exploring the histories of the composed silences of political violence across the emerging states of the late twentieth century, a diachronic social and political dimension of violence itself appears.

This book makes a major original contribution to international history, as well as to the study of political terror, human rights violations, social recovery, and historical memory.



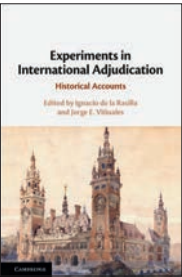
Oxford: Oxford
University Press.
2019. 1,328 p.

THE OXFORD HANDBOOK OF COMPARATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Edited by Emma **Lees** and Jorge E. **Viñuales**

This Handbook is the first comprehensive account of comparative environmental law. It examines in detail the methodological foundations of the discipline as well as the substance of environmental law across countries from four vantage points: country studies from all continents, responses to common problems (including air pollution, water management, nature conservation, genetically modified organisms, climate change and energy, chemicals, waste), foundational components of environmental law systems (including principles, property rights, administrative and judicial organisation, command-and-control regulation, market mechanisms, informational techniques and liability mechanisms), and common interactions of environmental protection with the broader public, private, and criminal law contexts.

The volume brings together the foremost authorities in this field from around the world to provide a concise, self-contained, and technically rigorous account of environmental law as a single overall system.



Cambridge:
Cambridge University
Press. 2019. 327 p.

EXPERIMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL ADJUDICATION *HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS*

Edited by Ignacio **de la Rasilla** and
Jorge E. **Viñuales**

The history of international adjudication is all too often presented as a triumphalist narrative of normative and institutional progress that casts aside its uncomfortable memories, its darker legacies and its historical failures. In this narrative, the bulk of “trials” and “errors” is left in the dark, confined to oblivion or left for erudition to recall as a curiosity.

Written by an interdisciplinary group of lawyers, historians and social scientists, this volume relies on the rich and largely unexplored archive of institutional and legal experimentation since the late nineteenth century to shed new light on the history of international adjudication. It combines contextual accounts of failed, or aborted, as well as of “successful” experiments to clarify our understanding of the past and present of international adjudication.



*International
Development Policy.*
Issue 11.1, online.
2019.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY *ARTICLES*

This electronic issue features articles on topics such as public investment gaps regarding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Caribbean and Latin America (Francesca **Castellani**, Marcelo **Olarreaga**, Ugo **Panizza** and Yue **Zhou**), the use of public-private partnerships (PPPs) by local authorities in a case in Burkina Faso (Jean-Pierre **Salambéré**), changes in official development assistance in Vietnam through the prism of governance (Romain **Bony-Cisternes**), and China’s oil and gas footprint in Latin America and Africa (Patricia I. **Vazquez**).

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