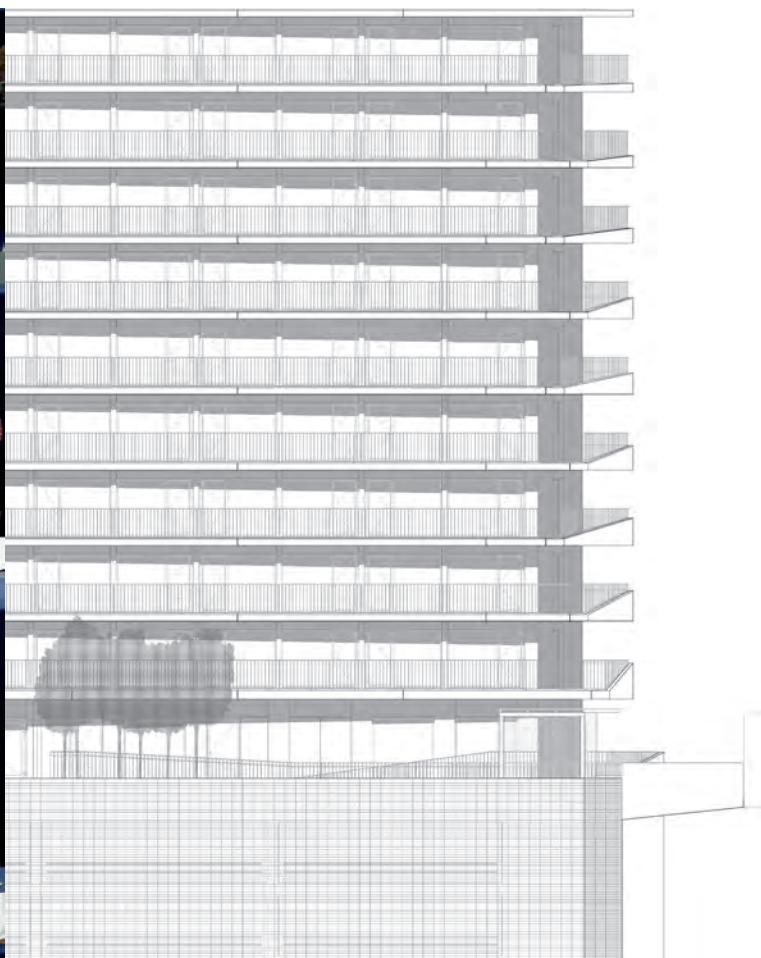


LA REVUE DE L'INSTITUT | THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE REVIEW

GLOBE

N08 Automne | Autumn 2011

| MAISON DES ÉTUDIANTS
EDGAR DE PICCIOTTO
| GENDER IN
WORLD AFFAIRS



THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE | GENEVA

INSTITUT DE HAUTES ÉTUDES
INTERNATIONALES ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT

GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL
AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES



Editeur: Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement
Responsable d'édition: Sophie Fleury, sophie.fleury@graduateinstitute.ch
Traduction: Katharine Mann
Correction: Ling Perrelet, Nathalie Tanner
Rédaction: Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement,
CP 136, 1211 Genève 21 – Suisse | Tél: +41 22 908 57 00 | <http://graduateinstitute.ch>

Photo couverture: FRANCE, Strasbourg: EU deputies vote during the plenary session of the European Parliament, 13 December 2006, in the northeastern French city of Strasbourg. AFP/Frederick FLORIN. Maison des étudiants. Bureau Lacroix-Chessex.

Conception et réalisation graphique: Bontron & Co
Impression: Courvoisier
© The Graduate Institute, Geneva, Septembre 2011 | ISSN: 1662-8497

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LE CAMPUS DE LA PAIX

FORME ET SUBSTANCE

Philippe Burrin, directeur | Director



Philippe Burrin

L'été 2011 constitue un tournant dans la vie de l'Institut. Avec la construction à un rythme soutenu de la Maison des étudiants Edgar de Picciotto et l'ouverture du chantier de la Maison de la paix, le Campus de la paix prend forme. Sa réalisation, appuyée sur un solide partenariat public-privé, renforcera notre attractivité en donnant une infrastructure de qualité à la richesse intellectuelle accumulée au cours des dernières années.

Cet accroissement de substance est dû pour partie à l'engagement de professeurs de haut niveau et à l'admission d'étudiants talentueux provenant du monde entier. Mais il a été également alimenté par la création de centres et de programmes de recherche travaillant sur des priorités thématiques pour lesquelles Genève a un avantage comparé indéniable (commerce, conflits, environnement, migrations, santé). Le Conseil de fondation vient de consolider cette orientation en approuvant la création de deux autres programmes, transversaux cette fois. L'un porte sur le genre (*Gender and Global Change Programme*) et est dirigé par le professeur Elisabeth Prügl. L'autre

traite de la gouvernance internationale (*Programme for the Study of International Governance*) et est placé sous la responsabilité du professeur Thomas Biersteker (il sera présenté dans le prochain numéro de *Globe*).

Saluons aujourd'hui la naissance du premier programme, qui vient compléter la chaire en études genre créée en 2008 et occupée par Elisabeth Prügl. L'Institut est heureux de contribuer à l'expansion des études genre, un domaine de mieux en mieux représenté en Suisse, notamment à Bâle, Genève et Lausanne, et qui sera un stimulant pour l'ensemble de ses activités. Pédagogiquement et intellectuellement, les études genre sont un moyen remarquable d'aiguiser le regard sur les modes de fonctionnement de la société. Dans le champ des relations internationales et des études de développement, elles apportent un éclairage indispensable. Et elles renforcent la formation d'une identité ouverte et inclusive pour l'Institut sur le chemin qui le conduit vers l'inauguration du Campus de la paix.

THE “CAMPUS DE LA PAIX” FORM AND SUBSTANCE

Summer 2011 is a turning point in the life of the Institute. As the construction of the Edgar de Picciotto Student House progresses at a sustained pace and work begins on the “Maison de la paix”, the “Campus de la paix” is beginning to take shape. Its realisation, supported by a solid public-private partnership, will add to our appeal by providing high-quality infrastructure that will serve to enhance a wealth of existing knowledge built up over recent years.

This growing wealth is due in no small measure to the recruitment of experienced professors and the intake of talented students from all over the world. It has also been nourished by the creation of research centres and programmes focusing on priority issues in which Geneva has an undeniable comparative advantage (trade, conflict, environment, migration, health). The Foundation Board has recently strengthened this by approving the creation of two new cross-cutting programmes. The first, devoted to gender (Gender and Global Change Programme) is led by

Professor Elisabeth Prügl. The second, devoted to international governance (Programme for the Study of International Governance), comes under the responsibility of Professor Thomas Biersteker (we will report on that programme in the next edition of *Globe*).

The first of these new programmes is now operational. It complements the Chair of Gender Studies created in 2008 and occupied by Elisabeth Prügl. The Institute is delighted to contribute to the expansion of this field, one that is increasingly represented in Switzerland, notably in Basel, Geneva and Lausanne, and which will serve as a stimulus for all its activities. Pedagogically and intellectually, gender studies help to sharpen our vision of the different ways in which society functions. They are an indispensable analytical tool in the fields of international relations and development studies. And they will help to reinforce the development of a transparent and inclusive identity for the Institute as it embarks on the path which will lead to the inauguration of the “Campus de la paix”.

LA MAISON DES ÉTUDIANTS EDGAR DE PICCIOTTO



Chantier de la Maison des étudiants.
Photo IHEID/Edgardo AMATO.

L'Institut a organisé le 25 mai dernier une réception afin de remercier M. Edgar de Picciotto pour le don extrêmement généreux qu'il a fait en faveur de la Maison des étudiants. Pour marquer sa reconnaissance, l'Institut a décidé d'attribuer le nom du donateur au bâtiment ainsi qu'à un prix, le Prix international Edgar de Picciotto, d'un montant de CHF 100 000, décerné tous les deux ans dans l'un des domaines de spécialisation de l'Institut.

M. Philippe Burrin, directeur de l'Institut, a adressé ses plus vifs remerciements au mécène et à sa famille (voir encadré). De son côté, M. Jacques Forster, au nom du Conseil de fondation qu'il préside, a exprimé sa gratitude pour « ce geste magnifique, grand témoignage de confiance dans le dynamisme de l'Institut ». Enfin, M. Ali Karami-Ruiz, président du Comité de l'Association des étudiants, a déclaré combien l'appui de M. de Picciotto était apprécié par les étudiants, confrontés à de sérieuses difficultés de logement à Genève.

Pour M. de Picciotto, « la Maison des étudiants sera un véritable lieu de vie et de rencontre, promouvant les

valeurs d'hospitalité, d'échange d'idées et d'ouverture sur le monde, chères à l'esprit de Genève ». Il a souligné qu'il entendait ainsi marquer sa reconnaissance à l'égard de la ville qui l'a accueilli, lui et sa famille, et lui a donné l'occasion de développer ses affaires.

L'inauguration de la Maison des étudiants est prévue en septembre 2012. Elle accueillera 243 personnes dans 135 logements, dont 72 studios et 63 appartements.

Edgar de Picciotto

Actif dans le domaine financier depuis 1956, Edgar de Picciotto a fondé la Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (CBI) à Genève en novembre 1969. La CBI procède, dès les années 1980, à sept acquisitions, dont la TDB-American Express Bank en 1990. Cette dernière acquisition conduira à la création de l'Union Bancaire Privée (UBP), l'une des plus importantes banques suisses de gestion d'actifs pour clients privés et institutionnels.



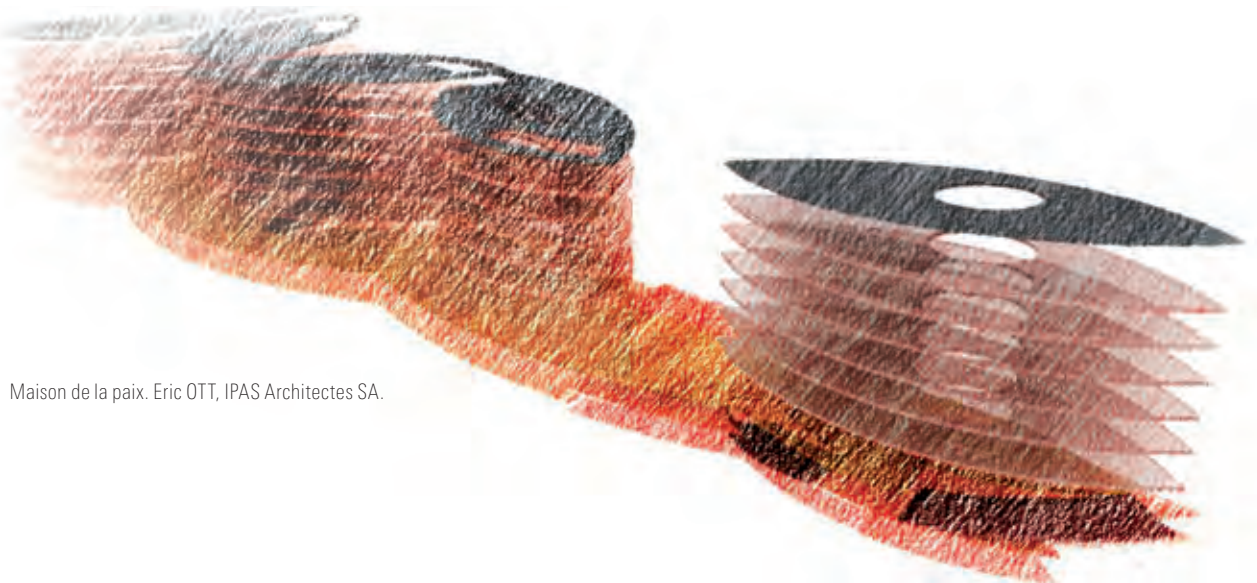
De gauche à droite : Edgar de Picciotto et Philippe Burrin.

« Cher Monsieur, permettez-moi de vous dire que votre don restera gravé dans ma mémoire, non seulement en raison de son montant et de la confiance qu'il témoigne à notre égard, mais également et peut-être surtout parce qu'il m'a donné l'occasion de vous connaître. Depuis notre première rencontre au début de 2008, grâce à Olivier Vodoz, j'ai découvert à quel point vous êtes une personne remarquable et combien est mérité votre extraordinaire succès professionnel. La hauteur de vues, l'acuité et l'agilité de votre pensée, l'expérience formidable que vous avez du monde financier et du monde en général ont fait sur moi la plus forte impression, et cette impression a été rehaussée encore par la manière dont vous accordez votre confiance et par l'humour malicieux qui accompagne si bien la chaleur de votre personnalité. Je suis honoré de vous connaître et heureux de vous avoir dans le cercle des amis de l'Institut. »

Extrait du discours de M. Philippe Burrin lors de la réception du 25 mai.

LA MAISON DE LA PAIX

LA PHASE DE RÉALISATION



Maison de la paix. Eric OTT, IPAS Architectes SA.

Après des mois de travail intense, les procédures administratives permettant de réaliser la Maison de la paix ont abouti. En mai, l'autorisation de construire est entrée en force. En juin, le Grand Conseil a autorisé la vente à la fondation Hans Wilsdorf de la parcelle qui vient compléter le terrain acheté aux CFF par cette même fondation.

Lors de sa séance de mai, le Conseil de fondation a pris des décisions déterminantes pour la phase de réalisation:

- Construction de la Maison de la paix dans sa variante quatre pétales, avec une façade double peau à la fois plus esthétique et plus pratique du point de vue de l'entretien.
- Adjudication du contrat d'entreprise générale à Steiner SA dont l'offre a été jugée économiquement la plus avantageuse du point de vue du rapport qualité-prix (le contrat a été signé le 1^{er} juillet).

- Finalisation à venir d'un emprunt auprès d'une grande banque pour faire l'appoint des subventions publiques (Confédération et canton de Genève) et des dons (Mme Davis, fondation Hans Wilsdorf).

Le 4 juillet 2011, quelques mois après la Maison des étudiants, le chantier de la Maison de la paix s'est ouvert. Le début des travaux représente une étape décisive dans la création du Campus de la paix. Côté voie ferrée, il va permettre à la Ville de Genève de réaliser une passerelle piétonne qui reliera nos deux bâtiments et assurera la continuité du parcours de mobilité douce prévu entre les rives du lac Léman et le Grand Saconnex. Côté place des Nations, il ouvre la voie à un aménagement du parc Rigot qui inclura la construction du Portail des nations sur l'actuelle boucle du tram. Pour rappel, ce bâtiment, financé par la fondation Pictet, a pour vocation d'être un lieu de rencontre et d'information sur la Genève internationale. Subsidièrement, il offrira, pour les besoins de l'Institut, des locaux d'une surface comparable au pavillon Rigot, qui sera détruit dans le cadre de la mise en valeur du parc Rigot.

LA CHAIRE YVES OLTRAMARE

RELIGION ET POLITIQUE DANS LE MONDE CONTEMPORAIN

L'Institut est heureux d'annoncer la création d'une chaire consacrée à la thématique « Religion et politique dans le monde contemporain ». Cette création doit grandement aux encouragements et au soutien de M. Yves Oltramare, qui a offert d'assurer le financement de la chaire pendant dix ans.

Ancien associé de la banque privée Lombard, Odier & Cie, Yves Oltramare déploie depuis longtemps une grande activité philanthropique, en particulier dans les domaines de l'art, de la culture, de la science et de l'humanitaire. Dans le domaine scientifique, il a notamment présidé la Fondation Louis Jeantet de médecine (aujourd'hui Fondation Louis-Jeantet).

Soucieux du rayonnement de Genève, il a favorisé de différentes manières les conditions d'accueil de sa ville natale, notamment en tant que membre fondateur, avec Ivan Pictet et Arthur Dunkel, de la Fondation pour Genève, l'un des piliers majeurs du soutien à la Genève internationale. Observateur engagé de l'évolution de la planète et dans le souci d'améliorer la gouvernance mondiale, il a été amené à jouer un rôle de conseiller financier auprès des fonds de pension des Nations Unies et du BIT et à soutenir des organisations telles que l'International Crisis Group et la Global Leadership Foundation.



Yves Oltramare

Depuis toujours, Yves Oltramare s'est vivement intéressé au dialogue entre les familles spirituelles de l'humanité. L'importante emprise du religieux dans le monde contemporain et notre difficulté à l'appréhender l'ont tout naturellement conduit à discerner et à vouloir faire mieux comprendre le rôle de ce phénomène dans l'évolution du XXI^e siècle.

L'Institut partage cet intérêt pour une thématique qui concerne aussi bien le champ des relations internationales que celui des études du développement. Il exprime à M. Oltramare sa profonde gratitude pour son soutien, qui permettra d'apporter aux étudiants, futurs acteurs internationaux, une contribution précieuse à leur formation.

THE AMAZON RAINFOREST AND THE PLANET

Jacques Marcovitch, Member of the Institute's Foundation Board;
Professor of Management and International Affairs, University of São Paulo, Brazil



Jacques Marcovitch

This November, yet another round of global climate change negotiations, COP 17, will commence in Durban, South Africa. As successors to the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, these meetings have largely squandered opportunities for the world to take aggressive action to address climate change, reduce emissions, and protect biodiversity. Brazil, which will host the 20th anniversary summit in 2012, itself faces gradual warming in the Amazon that may reach 7-8°C by 2100. Such changes could push the rainforest to a tipping point beyond which rainforest preservation would no longer be possible. Given the importance of combating emissions, safeguarding the global water supply, and protecting biodiversity, innovative forest preservation is a priority. What steps could be taken to transform the Amazon rainforest into a model for progress in the global climate debate?

The Amazon rainforest provides invaluable goods and services to our planet, such as nutrient cycling, soil formation, balanced water cycle, pollution control, and global climate regulation. Although putting a price tag on such services is a controversial undertaking, scientific studies estimate high values for flora, fauna and humanity. Much of the rainforest's regional and global value is associated with the vital role it plays in the regulation of Latin America's water cycle, carbon storage, and other such processes.

The climate changes anticipated in this century are likely to threaten the Amazon's contributions to these natural processes. If deforestation continues at historic levels, it may account for the extinction of something between 21% and 29% of Amazon species. When impacts from climate change and deforestation are analysed together, the region with the richest biodiversity in the world could face an extinction rate of 30% to 38% of species. The impact of climate change, according to recent projections, could cause annual losses between US\$ 14 billion and US\$ 26 billion by the end of this century. In order to avert this catastrophe, deforestation in the Amazon region must be dramatically reduced and, ideally, the ecosystem should be restored.

Protecting the Amazon Rainforest involves more than just conservation of nature. It also requires creating a new development model for people who live in the Peruvian Andes, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, and in the three Guyanas. In this model, consumption of natural resources must be decoupled from the production of goods and economic growth. In Northern Brazil, quality of life for 20 million inhabitants depends on the rainforest. For them, assigning value to the Amazon is a necessity but it is not sufficient. Access to clean energy and efficient family farming are also essential for quality of life. Technological and social innovations are needed



Amazon Rain Forest. AFP/ Philip COBLENTZ.

to encourage entrepreneurship and add value to local products, and more scientists established in the region should be focused on promoting these goals.

To reduce emissions, a compensation and incentive system should be set up to pay at least the same amount of income currently generated through deforestation. The mechanism for such a system – called REDD (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) – could be adopted in negotiations being held at the level of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. New capabilities, skills, and green jobs must also be created in conjunction with zero deforestation initiatives.

In parallel, the development of metrics assessing land use, water consumption, GHG emissions, and forestry conservation are a must. The new model must offer respect for indigenous culture and support for the rule of law. Reforming labour legislation would improve conditions for small business owners and workers. Such protections are particularly needed for women who, besides working in adverse conditions, are often the only responsible to care about their children and their family.

The 2010 Cancun Conference marked a successful effort of the international community in creating a Green Climate

Fund to fight against deforestation and forest degradation – REDD+. It helped promote new technologies, such as infra-red laser beam detection and ranging, which assess quantities of forest plant matter. The need now is to operationalise such multilateral agreements, begin implementation, and shape more promising horizons for future generations by Rio+20.

Shifting investment priorities would accelerate this progress. According to *The Economics of Climate Change in Brazil*¹, a study by a consortium of Brazilian scientists and scholars, an average price for carbon of US\$ 3 per ton, or US\$ 450 per hectare, would discourage 70 to 80% of cattle ranching in the Amazon. With an average price of US\$ 50 per ton of carbon, deforestation could be reduced by 95%.

The Amazon rainforest cannot afford to wait further for global climate change accords in Durban and beyond. Instead, national or regional projects should demonstrate successes in conservation that produce environmental, social, and economic gains.

¹ *The Economics of Climate Change in Brazil: Cost and Opportunities* – São Paulo: FEA/USP, 2011.

GENDER IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Photo Eddy MOTTAZ.



GENDER AND GLOBAL CHANGE A NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMME

Elisabeth Prügl, Deputy Director; Professor of International Relations/Political Science;
Director of the Programme on Gender and Global Change

As the 2011/2012 academic year gets underway, the Graduate Institute is launching a new research hub, the Programme on Gender and Global Change (PGGC). The programme is intended to produce cutting-edge research on the workings of gender in development and international relations and serve as a channel for the dissemination of such knowledge. Through its diverse activities the PGGC will seek to advance solutions to pervasive problems of gender injustice, discrimination, and exclusion drawing on the tools of social science analysis. The goal is to generate knowledge that will help advance social and gender justice on a global scale.

The programme's research, training, and outreach activities focus on two thematic areas: (a) the transformations of gender resulting from processes of globalisation and development, and (b) the politics of gender in a globally-connected world. The programme's work is strongly interdisciplinary, drawing insights from the range of social science disciplines taught at the Graduate Institute; it will serve as a focal point for gender-related research and teaching. The programme engages with international, governmental and non-governmental organisations in Geneva as well as with local and international feminist movement groups.

Under its first thematic area, the PGGC is examining the significance of gender in current processes of globalisation and development. Building on the foundations laid by the Graduate Institute's *Pôle genre et développement*, PGGC researchers will seek to strengthen their work in three specific areas. The first is the study of gender and

migration; an outline of this work is included in the article in this edition of *Globe* by Christine Verschuur, director of *Pôle genre et développement* and lecturer at the Graduate Institute. The second is a research focus on gender in agriculture. Here the ambition is to investigate the impacts of agricultural policies and international trade liberalisation on rural women, and health impacts resulting from agricultural restructuring. Third, the programme is developing a research focus in the area of women, peace, and security. Here, the emphasis will be on exploring the ways in which gender inequalities and constructions of masculinity contribute to the onset of armed conflict and violence.

Under the aegis of its second thematic area, the programme examines the efforts of feminist movements, NGOs, governments and intergovernmental bodies to enhance gender equality and justice. There are currently two research foci in this thematic area; the first looks at the international organisation of human reproduction and reproductive rights. Fenneke Reysoo, scientific director of the PGGC and lecturer at the Graduate Institute, offers a good introduction to reproductive rights in her article, which is also featured in this edition of *Globe*. The second area of research explores gender politics in international governance with a focus on the work of international organisations and businesses.

GENRE, MIGRANTES ET NOUVELLE DIVISION INTERNATIONALE DU TRAVAIL

Christine Verschuur, chargée d'enseignement et de recherche, Programme Genre, globalisation et changements; responsable du Pôle genre et développement



FRANCE, Les Mureaux : des employées de l'entreprise d'insertion "Visions de femmes" travaillent. AFP/ Damien MEYER.

De tout temps, femmes et hommes ont migré. Les études féministes ont analysé le rôle essentiel des migrations des travailleuses dans la nouvelle économie globalisée. Le genre en tant que catégorie d'analyse permet d'expliquer pourquoi les femmes occupent une place croissante dans la nouvelle division internationale du travail et y circulent différemment que les hommes. La circulation des personnes, même si elle n'est ni régulée ni officiellement encouragée comme celle des marchandises ou des services – sauf pour les migrants très qualifiés – concerne un nombre important d'individus: en

2010, le nombre de femmes migrantes était estimé à 105 millions et celui des hommes à 109 millions. En vingt ans, tous deux ont augmenté de 38 %.

La déconstruction des représentations des migrants contribue à mieux saisir le processus. L'image du migrant mâle, correspondant au stéréotype de l'homme gagne-pain, chef de famille, a longtemps laissé dans l'ombre la femme migrante. Toujours plus de femmes migrent seules, de manière indépendante. Si certaines sont célibataires ou séparées, beaucoup partent en laissant leur compagnon ou

mari et leurs enfants dans le pays d'origine et s'occupent de leur famille à distance, grâce aux nouvelles technologies de communication. Même lorsqu'elles migrent dans le cadre du regroupement familial, elles s'insèrent sur le marché du travail et ne se limitent pas aux activités reproductives dans le cadre familial. La majorité des femmes migrantes – 80 % – serait employée dans le secteur du travail domestique et de soins. Ces niches de travail sont préférentiellement occupées par des femmes, souvent migrantes et souvent qualifiées. En Espagne, par exemple, 63 % des employées domestiques péruviennes ont un diplôme d'études supérieures. Elles sont de ce fait particulièrement prisées pour s'occuper des enfants ou des personnes âgées, outre qu'elles réunissent les qualités dites féminines appréciées pour ce type de travail (affectueuses, patientes, pieuses, de « bonne réputation »). Le transfert du travail du *care* a été décrit comme un processus de *care drain*, par analogie avec le *brain drain*. Ce travail particulièrement féminisé est socialement peu reconnu, peu protégé et mal rémunéré. Pour une grande partie d'entre elles, les migrantes sont triplement invisibles: inexistantes comme travailleuses, employées dans l'espace privé, et réalisant un travail non comptabilisé dans l'économie nationale.

L'ensemble des activités et des rapports indispensables à la reproduction sociale ont été conceptualisés dans les études féministes. L'organisation de la reproduction sociale dans le pays ou la région de départ permet de fournir les personnes, hommes et femmes, généralement jeunes, en migrations temporaires dans d'autres pays ou régions. Les analyses féministes font ainsi comprendre comment l'économie domestique est articulée avec l'économie globalisée. Le *care*, qu'il soit conceptualisé en tant qu'éthique du *care*, perçu surtout comme une activité relationnelle, ou dans le cadre des recherches sur les politiques sociales, a été associé aux réflexions sur les migrations. Le concept de *care* ne se confond cependant pas avec la reproduction sociale et a ses limites. Il se centre sur les activités auprès des personnes dépendantes (enfants, personnes âgées, etc.), et non sur la reproduction de l'ensemble de la force de travail. Il ne se penche pas sur la manière dont le travail s'est déplacé de la sphère domestique, non rémunérée, vers une logique marchande, partiellement ou totalement. Il n'explique pas les inégalités de genre, de classe, de race et de nation dans l'organisation des régimes de *care*.

«Les rapports de pouvoir, constitutifs des identités de genre, expliquent la place différente des hommes et des femmes dans la nouvelle division internationale du travail.»

La féminisation des migrations ne concerne pas uniquement le travail de reproduction sociale. Dans la nouvelle division internationale du travail, les industries emploient un nombre élevé de femmes, en provenance d'autres régions ou pays. Les caractéristiques dites féminines sont vantées, comme la bonne humeur, la patience, la finesse de leurs doigts pour les industries électroniques ou les textiles, ou le fait qu'elles seraient plus disposées à accepter des conditions de travail avec peu de droits et de bas salaires. L'image de la femme victime est loin de convenir cependant. Le parcours migratoire exige de la pugnacité, des capacités. Ce sont sans doute les femmes les plus hardies, et/ou celles qui ont des atouts (diplômes, moyens), qui partent. Quelles que soient les conditions d'exploitation, elles construisent des projets de vie, se constituent en sujets qui interviennent par-delà les frontières, ici et là-bas, dans des réseaux transnationaux.

Elles participent à la transformation subtile des rapports de genre, s'organisent pour revendiquer des droits dans le pays d'accueil, y tissent des liens avec des organisations et ravivent les débats sur la division sexuelle inégale du travail dans la sphère domestique et sur la définition des politiques sociales.

Les rapports de pouvoir, constitutifs des identités de genre, expliquent la place différente des hommes et des femmes dans la nouvelle division internationale du travail. Les débats théoriques dans les études féministes sur l'ensemble des activités et des rapports de reproduction sociale dans la nouvelle économie globalisée contribuent à irriguer ce champ de recherches, dans lequel l'équipe genre mène de nombreuses activités depuis 2004.

PERPETUATING GLOBAL INEQUALITIES ON THE POPULATION PROBLEM AND WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

Fenneke Reysoo, Scientific Director of the Programme on Gender and Global Change

Population growth is readily identified as the root cause of poverty and environmental degradation. However, research conducted by staff and students of the PGGC shows that population is not the problem; rather, at stake are the social mechanisms that lead to high fertility and the power differentials between men and women in matters of sexuality. Yet, for decades the population question stood aloof from debates on gender and power.

“Conceptualising the population problem in mere terms of fear of overpopulation and environmental catastrophes is to overlook the power differentials that are at stake...”

Since the 1960s, population control programmes have coincided with the economic development agenda. This agenda was reinforced by concerns surrounding environmental

degradation. The so-called “population bomb”, was blamed for the threat to the survival of our planet, especially in developing countries. Intrusive top-down family planning programmes were thought to be the solution. They aimed at fertility reduction through clearly defined quantitative targets, including contraceptive prevalence, provider-related results and coercive measures such as (dis)incentives.

Population control policies targeted women’s bodies and wombs often ignoring their concrete needs and desires. Furthermore, these programmes merely aimed to reduce fertility, and did not provide services to women seeking to safely terminate unwanted pregnancies or who experienced difficulties in conceiving.

In the 1980s, women’s health advocates organised internationally and campaigned against abuses in intrusive birth control programmes, especially provider-dependent contraceptive methods such as IUDs, implants, injectables and forced sterilisations, which took away women’s control over their own bodies. Gradually, the feminist critique got conceptualised in new language that recognised the link between fertility issues and broader concerns for reproductive and sexual health. A more radical part of the international

women’s health movement even embraced a reproductive rights’ perspective.

Using a rights-based approach to human reproduction introduced principles of the security of the person and individual self-determination in matters of sexuality and allowed the deconstruction of relations of power between men and women. As a policy tool, reproductive rights’ perspectives were more binding because they were enshrined in international conventions, such as CEDAW (1979), and in governments’ commitments to various Programmes of Action (Cairo 1994, Beijing 1995).

Indeed, in the immediate aftermath of the landmark UN conferences in Cairo and Beijing, UNFPA, WHO and others initiated research to better understand the mechanisms of power differentials between men and women and how they affect women’s reproductive and sexual rights. Researchers from the Graduate Institute contributed to these efforts by providing case studies from West Africa for inclusion in the WHO training manual on *Transforming Health Systems: Gender and Rights in Reproductive Health*.

In recent years, a number of trends have emerged as a result of changes



PHILIPPINES, Manila: Health Secretary Manuel Dayrit shows packs of "family planning pills" stored at a warehouse and being prepared for distribution in Manila, 21 October 2004. AFP/Joel NITO.

in gender relations, new reproductive technologies, and economic restructuring. In countries of the North, increased access to higher education and to the labour market, coupled with a continued lack of childcare services and resistance to changes in the sexual division of labour, have led to women postponing child bearing. As greater numbers of women start to conceive at a later age, they are more likely to encounter problems of infertility. Again the personal becomes political: increased demand for medically-assisted procreation puts pressure on public healthcare and insurance budgets.

In the meantime, some countries are experiencing problems of depopulation. They have responded to this by adopting pro-birth policies which are accompanied by measures such as financial bonuses on the birth of a child. This has sometimes generated unintended outcomes. In Ukraine, for

example, these financial incentives have been accompanied by an increase in the abandonment of babies/infants to institutions.

In other countries, despite the plea made in Cairo to provide comprehensive reproductive and sexual health services to all categories of women (and men) of reproductive age, irrespective of their marital status, unmarried women are still not covered. If they get pregnant they may be ostracised and come under pressure to get rid of their child through abortion, infanticide, abandonment or relinquishment.

Research shows an increase in the relinquishment of culturally unfit daughters or sons in the global South. This dynamic is reinforced by the growing demand for children from infertile couples, single mothers or homosexuals in the global North. Despite the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children (1993) subtle

mechanisms contribute to the production of adoptable children who migrate from poor communities to rich adoptive families. The violation of women's reproductive and children's rights that this engenders remains generally unnoticed.

Conceptualising the population problem in mere terms of fear of overpopulation and environmental catastrophes is to overlook the power differentials that are at stake in the organisation of human reproduction, not only between men and women, but also between rich and poor, between countries of the North and those of the South. Recent research by staff and students at the Graduate Institute on adolescent sexuality, reproductive and sexual rights, child relinquishment, and production of adoptable children have laid bare mechanisms of power and contributed to revealing insights into how gender works to perpetuate global inequalities.

GENDER POLITICS IN INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE

Elisabeth Prügl, Deputy Director; Professor of International Relations/Political Science;
Director of the Programme on Gender and Global Change



Michelle Bachelet, former President of Chile and first Executive Director and Under-Secretary-General of UN Women. AFP/ Juan MABROMATA.

The birth of UN Women, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, in 2011 marks a major step in the remarkable history of international feminist and women's movements, a history that dates back to the 19th century. These movements have advanced women's rights in many areas. Women have gained the right to vote in almost all countries (the main exception is Saudi Arabia) and, although the gender gap

in primary education remains significant in Africa and the Middle East, it has virtually been closed in the rest of the world. But gender inequalities and subordination remain pervasive in many areas. Men continue to be vastly overrepresented in politics. According to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in 2011 they accounted for some 80.7 percent of members of parliaments. Significant disparities also remain in levels of employment, with a gender

gap ranging from 15 percent in the developed world to 40 percent in South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. According to UN statistics, every year over half a million women, mostly in the developing world, die during pregnancy and childbirth. Most of these deaths are largely preventable given existing knowledge and technology. And violence against women is omnipresent. According to a 2006 report of the UN Secretary-General,

at least one in every three women globally has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime.

Feminist activists and “femocrats,” i.e. feminists in international organisations and governments, have used two broad strategies to address these problems. First, they have sought to change laws and codify women’s equal rights. At the international level, the most important achievement has been the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1979. Although one of the most-ratified UN conventions, it is also among those to which states have entered the most reservations. CEDAW writes into law non-discrimination, basic human rights and fundamental freedoms for women. It guarantees equality in political life and equal access to education, employment, and health. Most controversially, it prescribes equal rights in the family. It is in this area that CEDAW has been challenged most extensively. Many states curtail women’s rights to inheritance, child custody, and fix unequal ages of marriage. Separate status codes, influenced by religious and traditional authorities, are often used to regulate these matters. Feminists today work to translate CEDAW into local contexts

in a way that advances equality and empowerment, while also translating local feminist knowledge into a language that resonates in the CEDAW committee. At the Gender and Global Governance conference at the Graduate Institute in October 2010, participants discussed how these two-way translations give women’s rights “universal” meaning.

The second strategy by which feminists have sought to advance women’s status since the 1990s is by “gender mainstreaming”. This strategy requires that governments and international institutions consider the differential impacts on women and men of all their policies and programmes, from identification and planning to implementation and evaluation. Gender mainstreaming is supposed to prevent the inadvertent reproduction of gender inequality in government actions. For example, while trade negotiations are seemingly gender neutral, they generate profoundly gendered impacts, changing gender divisions of labour. Gender mainstreaming has become highly controversial. On the one hand it has been remarkably successful, bringing gender considerations into unlikely places like the Security Council and the European Union’s foreign policy machinery. On the other hand, feminists have seen

“Gender mainstreaming is supposed to prevent the inadvertent reproduction of gender inequality in government actions.”

their emancipatory agendas hijacked in institutional contexts: attempts to bring about a sharing work in the household have been transformed into policies aimed at making labour more flexible under the label of reconciling work and family. The struggle against militarism has been turned into programmes to integrate women into military machineries to help them fight wars better.

In sum, as gender equality is beginning to become a reality internationally in spheres such as education, significant challenges remain in others, such as politics and gender-based violence. Moreover, as considerations of gender are being mainstreamed, new conundrums are emerging requiring critical and creative new thinking to help advance the goal of gender justice on a global scale. The Programme on Gender and Global Change stands ready to help invigorate debate on these matters.

L'INVITÉ THE GUEST

LA SUISSE DANS LE MONDE LE MONDE EN SUISSE

Peter Maurer, secrétaire d'Etat du Département fédéral des affaires étrangères

Aujourd'hui, les pressions internationales sont croissantes, l'arbitrage entre l'actualité politique intérieure et extérieure devient de plus en plus complexe, alors que la Suisse est exposée à des influences sur lesquelles elle n'a isolément que peu de prise. Les nombreuses connexions entre la Suisse et le monde se lisent dans les liens entre les populations, les économies et les espaces géographiques: 1,3 million de personnes, 700 000 véhicules et 23 000 poids lourds franchissent quotidiennement la frontière suisse.

Malgré cette imbrication complexe et étendue, nous nous plaignons souvent à remettre en question l'évidence de ces liens et nous répondons parfois à des logiques contradictoires. Les débats politiques sur les étrangers se sont radicalisés, alors que notre économie profite et est souvent dépendante des efforts de la population d'origine étrangère. Nous sommes un pays profondément européen, économiquement plus intégré que certains membres de l'Union européenne (UE), et pourtant nous ne menons pas, contrairement à la Corée du Sud par exemple, de dialogue stratégique avec l'UE. Nous nous considérons comme un grand pays lorsque nous voulons prendre part au débat et influencer l'ordre juridique européen, mais nous nous transformons en un petit État lorsqu'il s'agit de justifier notre volonté de nous tenir à l'écart.

Ces contradictions sont l'expression de notre diversité et de nos différents intérêts. Elles reflètent aussi la difficulté de formuler des politiques cohérentes. Afin de s'inscrire clairement dans cette complexité, notre politique s'articule autour de plusieurs axes principaux – transfrontalier, européen et global.

Premièrement, il s'agit de renforcer les liens et de résoudre les différends avec nos voisins.

Alors que l'UE est devenue notre partenaire de dialogue principal dans de nombreux domaines politiques, la nécessité de coopérer avec nos pays voisins est évidente: l'activité de nos aéroports si proches des frontières affecte directement les régions voisines; les centrales nucléaires soulèvent des questions et des soucis de part et d'autre. La proximité géographique n'étant pas à elle seule une garantie de nos bonnes relations, nous nous devons de les entretenir et d'œuvrer à trouver des solutions aux problèmes qui pourraient surgir.

Deuxièmement, il s'agit de continuer à développer nos relations avec l'UE.

La Suisse entretient avec l'UE une coopération étendue, solide et mutuellement bénéfique. La voie bilatérale sectorielle que la Suisse a choisie pour sa politique européenne représente toujours encore l'approche la plus généralement soutenue par la majorité du peuple suisse: pratiquer une coopération économique, politique et sociale étroite, tout en préservant une indépendance institutionnelle formelle.

Bien que des intérêts communs, comme le maintien de relations bénéfiques entre grands partenaires économiques, justifient la poursuite de cette voie, des divergences de vues et de perceptions sont de mise de part et d'autre. Dans l'UE, l'impression prévaut que les accords bénéficient davantage à la Suisse qu'à elle-même, alors qu'en Suisse le scepticisme a recommencé à se répandre dans l'opinion. Or, force est de constater que les accords existants fonctionnent bien pour la plupart et que les avantages d'une coopération étroite et bien maîtrisée avec l'UE sont manifestes.

Dans ce contexte, nous nous retrouvons face au défi d'arriver à un équilibre des intérêts satisfaisant tant pour la Suisse que pour l'UE. Pour ce faire, il est important



Peter Maurer

d'adopter une approche d'ensemble et coordonnée dans le développement de nos relations bilatérales avec l'UE et de progresser rapidement en ce sens.

Troisièmement, il s'agit de contribuer à la recherche de solutions aux problèmes globaux.

La coopération internationale de la Suisse se développe également là où une action commune crée une valeur ajoutée ou bien là où les défis à relever sont trop grands pour qu'un pays puisse les relever seul. En tant que pays privilégié, des attentes importantes sont placées en nous et nous avons un intérêt à participer entre autres à la lutte contre le changement climatique et contre la pauvreté, et à la promotion du développement durable, de la paix et d'une économie mondiale stable.

Cela vaut particulièrement dans nos efforts pour contribuer à la stabilité de notre voisinage immédiat. Les récents développements en Afrique du Nord et au Moyen-Orient illustrent bien une dynamique politique rapide et complexe qui nécessite des approches créatives et plurielles. Les actions pour le bien-être, la sécurité et le développement sont cruciales et gagneront encore en signification.

Il est important que les interconnexions internationales croissantes ne suscitent pas l'appréhension et la méfiance, mais qu'elles contribuent au profit mutuel, à l'échange accru et à la croissance commune. Dans ce monde aux multiples imbrications complexes, il n'y a plus la place pour une vision étreiquée et simpliste des relations. Nous devons y défendre nos intérêts, trouver des solutions à des défis globaux, coopérer pour définir des objectifs communs et créer des alliances pour trouver des solutions. C'est dans ce tout que nous devons non seulement faire valoir nos intérêts et diffuser nos valeurs, mais également exercer notre influence au mieux. Nous y parviendrons seulement si nous nous engageons vraiment, à travers une politique étrangère active, et si nous comprenons que c'est également en dehors de nos frontières, par l'échange et la coopération, que nous atteindrons nos objectifs.

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Extrait de la conférence donnée à l'Institut le 23 mai
2011 dans le cadre des *Graduate Institute Lectures*.
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LA VIE DE L'INSTITUT

INSTITUTE NEWS

LES NOUVEAUX PROFESSEURS

NEW PROFESSORS

RAVI BHAVNANI

Associate Professor of International Relations/Political Science



Ravi Bhavnani

Why the Institute and why Geneva?

In continuing my career here, I am fortunate to be associated with an institution that strives to recognise and address the complex nature of problems facing the developed and developing worlds. I embrace this vision, and value the opportunity to join a highly select, yet diverse community. Geneva brings my career full circle. I began graduate studies at the University of Michigan's Ford School of Public Policy aspiring to work for a development organisation in Africa, where my family resided for over 20 years. Instead, I remained in academia completing my PhD in political science at Michigan. Having published a series of empirically motivated but theoretical papers to date, I now envision pursuing an agenda of applied research that bridges the academic-policy divide.

What are you currently researching?

The "Futures of Jerusalem" simulates how the spatial distribution of violence varies with different city "futures" – reflecting a range of proposals for the city's territorial partition – using data on the ethnic composition of administrative units and geo-coded data on every violent event in the city from 2001-2009. A book on "Violent Cities" extends the analysis to other contested urban spaces (tentatively, Nairobi and Rio de Janeiro), characterised by different identity-cleavages, forms of violence, and associated dynamics. "The Dynamics of Collaboration" examines the prevalence of defection and denunciation at the micro-level, given the central role that information plays in the conflict involving Israel, Hamas, and Fatah. A fourth project,

"Calculating Commitment," enters new territory to consider conflict and cooperation among different (Ultra-Orthodox) religious groups in Israel, paying particular attention to the more strictly evolving criteria for group membership, drawing parallels to group competition, recruitment and commitment problems.

What is your most important contribution to your field?

For over a decade, I have been at the forefront in the application of agent-based modelling (ABM) to study problems and in the promotion of ABM's increased acceptance in the field. ABM, one of a set of tools developed to simulate complex adaptive systems, is ideally suited for capturing relevant traits and behaviours of large numbers of diverse actors; investigating relationships theorised to have non-linear properties; taking into account changes in characteristics and environmental conditions; identifying emergent patterns; and conducting counterfactual analysis. By using ABM to link abstract theoretical conjecture to concrete empirical illustrations – thereby isolating mechanisms and processes that tend to generate specific outcomes – my work has opened up novel avenues for studying violent conflict.

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Professor Bhavnani holds a PhD in Political Science from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He was previously Assistant Professor at Michigan State University and at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
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ZACHARY DOUGLAS

Associate Professor of International Law

Why did you choose to come to the Institute and what do you hope to find here?

The Institute has been the home to some of the foremost international lawyers in the world since it was founded at the time of the League of Nations and is now a true centre of excellence across the diverse disciplines of international law. It is a real privilege to be associated with the Institute at a time when it is embarking upon the next phase of its development. I am convinced that a small and specialised institute with an interdisciplinary approach to global issues is the right platform for my future research and teaching. And the fact that it happens to be on the shores of a beautiful lake against the backdrop of a stunning mountain range is not inconsequential either. I am looking forward to collaborating with my new colleagues on projects that do not necessarily fit into the neat subject areas of a traditional legal curriculum and being able to draw upon their expertise to tackle global legal problems that defy easy placement into the existing pigeonholes as well. I am also hoping to find someone with a fast sailing boat.

What sets you apart from others in your field?

I have been fortunate enough to be involved as an advocate in cases across many of the specialised areas of international law including international investment, human rights, maritime and territorial boundaries, diplomatic and state immunities, environmental law, state succession and recognition and armed conflict. This experience has provided many important insights about how international law works in the resolution of disputes and these insights have been invaluable to my research. It has also greatly influenced my approach to legal writing. And by fate or choice or both I have managed to live a rather 'international' life thus far: I have studied law in Melbourne, Moscow and Oxford and practised law in London and Paris before taking up my previous academic post in Cambridge. It was only a matter of time before I found Geneva – in some respects the most international of all cities! Being attuned to different cultures and languages is an important part of any international work. I am fluent in English, French and Russian and have conducted bilingual arbitration proceedings in Russian.



Zachary Douglas

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Professor Douglas holds a BCL from Oxford University. He was previously a lecturer at the Faculty of Law at Cambridge University.
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DAVIDE RODOGNO

Associate Professor of International History



Davide Rodogno

You have a long association with the Institute, what keeps you coming back?

I was interested in staying at the Graduate Institute for two reasons. First, the design of courses and seminars – the fact that I have an opportunity to teach small groups of highly motivated students from different backgrounds. This is exciting and something that a very big university cannot offer. Here I am free to teach new and advanced topics to students and to share my ongoing research. I appreciate the multidisciplinary nature of the students’ backgrounds because my courses draw on literature from the fields of political science, international law, anthropology as well as sociology.

Second, the Institute is a perfect place for my work because the archives of so many international organisations are in Geneva such as the League of Nations, the UN, the ICRC, the ILO, the WHO, as well as NGOs including Doctors without Borders, the list goes on. Students, even those who are interested in careers outside academia, can learn a great deal from these archives.

How is your project “From Relief to Rehabilitation: The History of Humanitarian Actions in the Aftermath of the First World War” relevant to what is happening in the IO and NGO world now?

The reason we study history is to ask questions about the past that we think are relevant for current situations. Even though I am a historian, I design my courses and research to link to current affairs. For instance, I see a

strong relationship between post-1918 humanitarian relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction programmes and 1950s and 1960s development programmes. Some scholars, practitioners and the media tend to re-invent the wheel every time a human or natural catastrophe happens. My work on exchange of populations, refugees, food, shelter and health programmes, and more ambitious resettlement programmes, seeks to show the continuities, as well as the ruptures, the similarities and the differences between then and now.

What will change now that you have been appointed professor?

In my new position I will teach more and be more involved in department activities whereas previously I focused more on research. I also look forward to co-teaching a course with Anthropologist Alessandro Monsutti entitled “Humanitarianism at stake: past, present and future issues”. This is another reason why I appreciate the Institute. Faculty members can co-teach with colleagues from different disciplines. The added value for students is obvious but it is also a wonderful experience for teachers. This is something that you cannot do in a larger university.

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Professor Rodogno holds a PhD from the Graduate Institute and was *professor boursier* funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation from 2008 to 2011.

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MARTINA VIARENGO

Associate Professor of Development Economics

What motivated you to come to the Institute?

The Institute provides a unique environment to explore development economics. The high quality of the faculty, the Institute's cosmopolitan quality and its intellectual dynamism are exciting. Geneva is also the centre of public and world affairs. *L'esprit de Genève*, with its tradition of mutual tolerance and openness, provides a unique research and cultural environment. Most importantly, I believe in the mission of the Institute to promote international cooperation, make a contribution to the progress of developing societies and to provide rigorous research and education on world affairs.

Many of your publications focus on education. How does your research on education intersect with development?

I have always been interested in development issues and how public policy can be used to reduce poverty and inequality. My interest in education is motivated by the fact that the 21st century has been defined by global competition for the world's most valuable asset: human capital. International studies have shown the effects of improvements in educational attainment on productivity gains and the ultimate impact on economic growth and future well-being. Recent findings suggest that what matters for growth is the quality rather than the quantity of education. Therefore, understanding how to institutionalise an effective delivery of educational services and how to give children from disadvantaged backgrounds in developing countries access to quality schooling are central concerns of both academics and policy makers around the world. My research,

including my PhD thesis and work I carried out at the London School of Economics and at the Harvard Kennedy School, attempts to identify how to improve the quality of education and reduce inequality and disadvantage.

What do you consider to be the most important recent development in your field?

Economists have long been working to understand how to improve living standards in the developing world. Over the past 15 years, they have increasingly used randomised evaluations to shed light on ways to help more children attend school and make learning more effective. Historically, randomised evaluations were conducted only when governments evaluated particular large scale programmes. Recent years have proved that academics can work with NGOs and governments to test a variety of strategies, not only for particular programmes, but also for more general issues. In this regard, I am currently involved in the pilot of an experimental study to investigate if information and communication technology-assisted teaching can be used to close education gaps for disadvantaged students in poor rural areas in China. The results may be useful for other developing countries facing similar conditions. The aim of all this work is to improve living standards.

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Professor Viarengo was a Postdoctoral Fellow at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University (2008-2011). She has a PhD from the London School of Economics and Political Science.
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Martina Viarengo

LES DÉPARTS

DEPARTING FACULTY

JACQUES GRINEVALD

Professeur d'études du développement



Le professeur Grinevald entouré par ses étudiants.

C'est un pilier des études du développement qui prend sa retraite après trente-sept ans passés à l'Institut. Le professeur Jacques Grinevald est en effet arrivé à l'Institut universitaire d'études du développement (IUED) en 1974, comme chercheur, chargé de cours puis professeur titulaire, titre qu'il a gardé à l'Institut. Il a également enseigné à l'École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne et à la Faculté des sciences économiques et sociales de l'Université de Genève.

Dès ma première rencontre avec Jacques Grinevald, en 2007, j'ai compris que j'étais face à un être exceptionnel, résolument à contre-courant mais en se fondant sur des idées et des théories très concrètes. Jacques Grinevald, philosophe et historien des sciences, membre de nombreuses sociétés savantes dont la prestigieuse Geological Society of London, est un précurseur dans le domaine de l'écologie globale. Avec Ivo Rens, il a traduit et contribué

à répandre la pensée de l'économiste et mathématicien Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen dans *La décroissance : entropie – écologie – économie* (1979, 3^e édition 2006). Parmi ses publications, on peut citer *La Biosphère de l'Anthropocène : pétrole et climat, la double menace*, paru en 2007.

Rarement aurai-je vu chez un professeur la passion qui animait Jacques Grinevald lorsqu'il s'adressait à ses étudiants. Avec son collègue et ami Rolf Steppacher, il leur parlait à cœur ouvert. C'est probablement ce rapport avec eux qui lui manquera le plus. En revanche, il aura beaucoup plus de temps pour se consacrer à ses projets et participer à des conférences... mais seulement en Europe, car, par « cohérence écologique », il ne prend plus l'avion depuis une dizaine d'années.

Geremia Cometti, doctorant et assistant

JEAN-MICHEL JACQUET

Professeur de droit international



Le professeur Jacquet lors de la cérémonie en son hommage, organisée par le département de droit international le 19 mai dernier, sur le thème *La rigueur et la créativité : du jazz au droit*.

Le Département de droit international fait ses adieux au professeur Jean-Michel Jacquet, qui prend sa retraite au bout d'une carrière bien remplie à l'Institut.

Né en France, Jean-Michel Jacquet a fait sa thèse, *Principe d'autonomie et contrats internationaux*, à l'Université Robert Schuman, à Strasbourg. Il y a d'ailleurs enseigné, ainsi qu'à l'Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar et à l'Université de sciences sociales – Toulouse I, avant de rejoindre notre Institut en 1994.

Jean-Michel Jacquet laissera une marque profonde à l'Institut. Il y a contribué largement sur le plan institutionnel, en tant que directeur *ad interim* de l'Institut entre 2002 et 2004 et, à plusieurs reprises, en tant que directeur du Département de droit international. Son apport académique n'est pas le moindre : ses cours, portant sur le droit international privé, l'arbitrage international, le droit du

commerce international et le droit des investissements, ont couvert la totalité de la branche privatiste des programmes en droit international à l'Institut et permis d'offrir une formation solide sur le régime juridique de toute une série de rapports internationaux de nature économique. C'est également un professeur dévoué, qui a dirigé quantité de mémoires de maîtrise et thèses de doctorat, dont plusieurs ont été publiés. Il est aussi l'auteur d'ouvrages qui ont fait date et de nombreux articles, tel son cours « La fonction supranationale de la règle de conflit de lois », paru en 2001 dans le Recueil des cours de l'Académie de droit international de La Haye.

Actuellement, il travaille en tant que délégué de la France dans le Groupe de travail de la CNUDCI sur l'arbitrage international et dirige le *Journal du droit international « Clunet »*.

Dolores Bentolila, doctorante et assistante

PROGRAMMES INTERNATIONAUX INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

GLOBAL SOUTH SCHOLARS-IN-RESIDENCE PROGRAMME

Jasmine Champenois, Executive Director, International Programmes



From left to right: Rajesh Babu, Maria-Teresa Herrera Nebel and John Agbonifo.

The Graduate Institute is committed to making a contribution to the progress of developing societies. This finds expression in the Global South Scholars-in-Residence programme, an initiative launched in Spring 2010 (see *Globe* No. 5) through which young academics from universities in the South are invited to spend a semester at the Institute to share their experiences with their peers and further their own research.

It is open to young professors pursuing advanced research in the fields of specialisation of the Institute. Through this programme, Scholars-in-Residence have an opportunity to update and enhance the courses they teach through the inclusion of the latest academic thinking; undertake and make progress on a personal research project; teach and deliver courses in their own subjects to a motivated student audience based on their own experiences; and interact with members of the international community at the Institute and in the Geneva area.

The first Scholars joined the Institute in Autumn 2010 (see *Globe* No. 6). Since then the number of applications has steadily increased, reaching 50 at the last call. In the Spring semester 2011 the three Scholars-in-Residence were

Professors Maria-Teresa Herrera Nebel (Mexico), John Agbonifo (Nigeria) and Rajesh Babu (India).

Commenting on the programme, John Agbonifo noted that the Institute's location in Geneva is a perfect setting for his research: he plans to actively participate in an international research project on United Nations targeted sanctions. He also praised the library resources of the Institute and its proximity to the archives of international organisations as a significant contributing factor to the quality of his research.

Maria-Teresa Herrera Nebel noted that the programme offers an ideal setting in which to continue her research on chosen paths to technical progress in developing countries, drawing in particular on the Institute's expertise in international economics and development.

Speaking of his own experience, India's Rajesh Babu explained that "as a full-time faculty member [at home], I divide my responsibilities between teaching, research, training and academic administration. Thanks to the Scholar's programme I can finally devote my undivided attention to my research, and interact with world-renowned professors and a vibrant student community."

The three Scholars have been mentored by professors from the Institute; they have also developed collaborative projects with the Institute's Research Centres. Going forward, it is hoped that these relationships will continue to bear fruit both in terms of their own career advancement and by giving the Institute greater visibility in the Southern academic world.

Deadline for applications for Spring 2012 is October 1, 2011.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/in-residence>

STUDENTS FROM THE INSTITUTE PARTICIPATE IN THE ALLIANZ SUMMER ACADEMY

Annabelle Littoz-Monnet, Assistant Professor of International History

From 30 July to 3 August 2011, I supervised and coordinated a team of six students from the Institute as they participated in the 2011 edition of the Allianz Summer Academy (ASA). The team included Ioana Puscas, Christine Pichel Medina, Gabriel Geisler Mesevage, Arunabh Singh, Hannah Dönges and Zuzana Hudáková. Students from the Institute were joined by teams from other prestigious universities in Western and Eastern Europe: the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Munich, the Central European University in Budapest, the Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi in Milan, and Charles University in Prague. The theme of this year's Academy was EU competitiveness in the international arena. Every year, participating students spend the academic year researching the theme of the event and writing a report of their findings.

This year's Academy took place in Kempfenhausen on the edge of the lake of Starnberg, close to Munich. The inaugural presentation of this year's ASA was delivered by Professor Harold James, Director of the Programme in Contemporary European Politics and Society at Princeton University. On day one of the event, each team had to present the report of their research to the other participating students. On day two of the Academy, students gathered in inter-university working groups and reflected on possible policy recommendations they would present and defend during the final plenary session. Cross-national, inter-disciplinary, and inter-cultural discussions took place in each group. During the plenary session on the last day, students engaged in exercises similar to international and multilateral negotiations, developing common proposals for innovative European strategies. The Summer Academy offered students an opportunity to exchange views about European integration, establish contacts with their peers in other countries, and become members of a Europe-wide network of ASA alumni.



Annabelle Littoz-Monnet

The Summer Academy was set up by the Allianz Cultural Foundation in 2003 under the auspices of the late Prof. Robert Picht. It is intended to make an active contribution to the public sphere in Europe by convening student groups to develop European thinking and action on different topics. The Allianz Cultural Foundation supports educational and cultural projects which seek to benefit the European integration process and encourage the development of a European identity.

LES ÉTUDIANTS

STUDENTS

NELL MARIE WILLIAMS

PhD Candidate in International Relations/Political Science
Rosenthal Fellow



Nell Marie Williams

Growing up in rural Indiana, I never imagined one day working on agricultural issues for the US Government. Yet, thanks to the Rosenthal Foundation, which provides graduate students at Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs (APSIA) the opportunity to spend a summer working on foreign affairs issues for the US federal government, I spent my summer as a research fellow at the US Department of Agriculture's National Institute of Food and Agriculture. Working with a diverse team of economists and scientists, I brought my expertise in international cooperation on science and technology issues to both support ongoing USDA work and carry out my own research project.

Back at the Graduate Institute, I am completing a PhD in Political Science, where I study the division of rights and responsibilities in multilateral negotiations. I actually started my academic career at the University of Hawaii, Manoa, where I became fascinated by global interconnectedness and the movement of people, goods, and "bads" (illicit goods) across borders. Back then, I focused on immigration, labour markets, and trade policy, and was looking for a graduate school that could offer me a strong academic programme and opportunities to work in the area of international affairs.

After hearing about the Graduate Institute, I decided that Geneva was the best place for me to pursue a Master's degree in international relations. My hunch about Geneva and the Graduate Institute was spot on, but I could have

never imagined the range of professional and academic opportunities that would come my way over a seven-year period and spark my interest in a career in American foreign policy.

When I first started my Master's degree in Geneva, I had the good fortune to work as a research assistant at the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA), where I helped with international policy work on vaccines and biologicals, allowing me to get a flavour for the sometimes explosive mix of science and politics. That experience led me to my thesis topic and the opportunity to volunteer on multiple occasions at the Peruvian Mission to the UN.

After starting my PhD, I switched jobs and became a teaching and research assistant in the Political Science Department, where I have had the pleasure to work with many bright, driven students in both the Master in International Affairs and Master in International Studies programmes, and be supervised by a group of dedicated professors.

Thanks to these professors and numerous other colleagues in Geneva, I have been able to take advantage of such great opportunities to fulfil my personal and professional goals. I look forward to building on these formative experiences to develop a successful and rewarding career in international affairs.

LAURE WARIDEL

Doctorante en anthropologie et sociologie du développement
Lauréate de la bourse Trudeau



Laure Waridel

Laure Waridel, l'une des 15 lauréates d'une bourse d'études de la prestigieuse Fondation Pierre Elliott Trudeau, s'est vue conférer le titre de docteur *honoris causa* par l'Université du Québec « pour sa contribution remarquable à l'éveil de la société québécoise aux questions de justice sociale et d'ouverture à la diversité ».

Quel a été votre parcours ?

Je suis née en Suisse, mais mes parents ont immigré au Québec lorsque j'avais 2 ans. J'ai étudié la sociologie à l'Université McGill et obtenu une maîtrise en environnement à l'Université de Victoria. Je prépare actuellement ma thèse, « Structures sociales et processus d'institutionnalisation d'une économie sociale écologique », sous la codirection des professeurs Isabelle Schulte-Tenckhoff, de l'Institut, et Eric Pineault, de l'Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM).

Depuis une quinzaine d'années, je m'intéresse et participe à l'émergence d'alternatives économiques à la fois écologiques et équitables. En 1993, j'ai cofondé Equiterre, une organisation vouée à la promotion de choix écologiques, équitables et solidaires. J'ai écrit quelques livres sur le sujet, notamment *L'envers de l'assiette* (Ecosociété, 2003) et *Acheter, c'est voter* (Ecosociété, 2005).

Pourquoi avez-vous décidé de poursuivre vos études à l'Institut ?

J'ai toujours pensé que je reviendrais un jour dans le pays où je suis née, et j'avais également envie de m'imprégner

d'une vision plus européenne. La réputation de l'Institut, de même que les travaux des professeurs Jacques Grinevald, Jean-Michel Servet, Marc Hufty et Liliana Andonova, m'ont incitée à présenter ma candidature.

Pouvez-vous décrire votre projet de thèse ?

A la lumière des connaissances scientifiques actuelles, il est devenu impératif d'articuler un modèle de développement réconciliant viabilité écologique, sociale et économique. Si la proposition du développement durable a pu nourrir des initiatives politiques, économiques et législatives importantes, la transition vers une donne économique réellement viable implique un ensemble de transformations plus fondamentales. La multiplication d'initiatives émanant des citoyens, des organisations de la société civile, des entreprises et des gouvernements contribue-t-elle ou non à l'édification d'un tel modèle ? Cette question guide ma recherche, qui souhaite participer à la conceptualisation d'une « économie sociale écologique » que je perçois comme étant en croissance sur le terrain, mais encore marginale face à l'économie dominante et peu présente dans la littérature scientifique.

Quels sont vos projets pour l'avenir ?

J'aimerais contribuer à la construction de ponts entre le milieu scientifique et le milieu citoyen. La recherche, l'enseignement et l'écriture me permettront de poursuivre mon engagement pour un avenir plus équitable et plus écologique.

MRS DAVIS' 100 PROJECTS FOR PEACE RECENT LAUREATES

Several of the Institute's students have earned Davis Projects for Peace grants and have used them to promote international peace since Kathryn Wasserman Davis, Institute alumna and long-time supporter, kicked off the initiative on her 100th birthday in 2007. For the last five years she has been providing USD 1 million each summer to be distributed among 100 young scholars to carry out individual projects to make global peace a reality.



Elena Gadjanova

PhD candidate with a specialisation in International relations/Political Science (Bulgaria)

In 2008, Elena Gadjanova, was awarded a Davis Prize for her team's project, "Bridges for Peace: A Student Mentoring Project in Mitrovica and Prishtina, Kosovo" which aimed to reconcile Serbs and Albanians in the territory.

Bridges for Peace contributed towards the rebuilding of trust between the Albanian and Serb community in Kosovo by establishing a network of student mentors to provide guidance and support to high-school seniors in Prishtina and in Mitrovica. Additionally, the mentors shared experiences and lessons with their peers from another city and made a step across the ethnic divide, which was a crucial beginning for re-building links between the two communities.



Evelyne Tauchnitz

PhD candidate with a specialisation in International relations/Political Science (Switzerland)

In 2010, Evelyne Tauchnitz received a Davis Peace Project grant for "Theatre for Peace". The project used forum theater as a method of conflict prevention in the slums of Ahmadabad, India, where the peaceful coexistence between the Hindu majority and the Muslim minority is constantly threatened and was manifested during the "Gujarat" violence in May 2002 when over one thousand people were killed. The aim of the project was to fight the structural exclusion of minorities in everyday life, be it in schools, neighborhoods or work. Forum theater was employed to create awareness about cultural injustices and to enhance values of mutual respect, tolerance and understanding.

"In the short term this project has contributed to peace by joining children and youth from different religious backgrounds together to create a common theater play. Concerning the long term contribution to peace, I believe that the method of forum theater, as employed during our public performances, is a very effective means to change peoples' way of thinking and their interpretations of the world around them".



Evelyne Tauchnitz



Stéphanie Eller

Student in the Master in Development Studies programme (Switzerland)

Stéphanie Eller was awarded a grant for her project “Hip Hop for Peace” in 2011. The project created a space where the youth of Guatemala City could develop their skills in one of the disciplines of hip hop through workshops in July and August 2011. After the two-month period, the group began to seek potential donors to raise money to obtain a location to keep the project going. “Hip Hop for Peace” was conceived to create a safe space for youth and offer an alternative path away from crime and violence, among other goals.

“Since I was a young teenager, hip hop has been my passion. Hip hop survives and continues to fight for the empowerment of poor and marginalised populations. I have always wanted to carry out a project for youth using hip hop as a means of socio-political mobilisation. The situation in Guatemala is dire. Offering the youth a space where they can express themselves gives them an alternative to spending their free time in the streets, taking the risk of being involved in gang activity”.



Kathryn Wasserman Davis is an American philanthropist and longstanding supporter of the Graduate Institute. She obtained her PhD from the Institute in 1934, as did her late husband, Shelby Cullom Davis, former United States Ambassador to Switzerland from 1969 to 1975. Each year since 2007, she has financed four PhD scholarships at the Institute, each for four years. In addition to these donations, Mrs Davis made a large contribution for the construction of the “Campus de la paix”.

“I want to use my 100th birthday to help young people launch some immediate initiatives – things that they can do right away – that will bring new thinking to the prospects of peace in the world”, Mrs Davis said when she launched the initiative.

Mrs Davis was inspired to create the project by her son who set up the Davis United World College Scholars Programme. By engaging with youth from universities in the United States as well as institutions abroad including the Graduate Institute, Mrs Davis believes that she will encourage younger generations to build a more peaceful global society.

Globe previously featured a section on Davis Projects for Peace and Kathryn W. Davis in its No. 3 issue in Spring 2009.



LA RECHERCHE RESEARCH

TRADE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROGRAMME LAUNCHED

Joost Pauwelyn, Professor of International Law and
co-Director of the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration



Photo WTO.

In May, thanks to a generous grant from the European Commission through its Marie Curie Initial Training Network, the Graduate Institute's Centre for Trade and Economic Integration began leading a new research programme entitled DISSETTLE. Short for "Dispute Settlement in Trade: Training in Law and Economics", DISSETTLE is a programme for PhD researchers designed to train a new cohort of economic and legal experts to work together in formulating trade policy and settling international trade disputes. The programme's core challenge is how to make more and better use of economics in the settlement of trade and investment disputes before the World Trade Organization (WTO) and under investment treaties.

For the programme, around 20 researchers will be engaged to research topics related to dispute settlement in trade such as the calculation of damages and trade sanctions, impact of subsidies, competitiveness and other areas. In parallel, a training programme will comprise summer schools, international conferences, workshops and training sessions. Researchers participating in the project receive allowances for living, mobility, travel and more.

The Graduate Institute will take the lead role of the five partner institutions involved. The partner schools

collaborating are the Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bocconi University in Milan, the University of St. Gallen in Switzerland, and the University of Warsaw. Each partner will engage up to four researchers who will conduct research and be trained in both the fields of law and economics as part of their PhD thesis.

Joost Pauwelyn, Professor of International Law and co-Director of the Graduate Institute's Centre for Trade and Economic Integration, is the project coordinator and Dr Theresa Carpenter, Executive Director of the Centre, is the project manager.

"This is an exciting development for our research Centre. It is innovative in terms of interdisciplinary work and will boost cooperation between lawyers and economists", Theresa Carpenter said.

Typical of projects funded by the Marie Curie Initial Training Network, the programme will have a number of associate partners from the private and public sectors including the WTO itself. Associate partners from the private sector include the law firms King & Spalding, Sidley Austin and White & Case as well as economic consulting companies such as NERA and The Brattle Group. The associate partners participate in conferences and on the programme's advisory board in addition to providing guidance and internship opportunities to researchers involved in DISSETTLE.

The Graduate Institute's Centre for Trade and Economic Integration brings together the research activities of eminent professors of economics, law and political science in trade, economic integration and globalisation.

BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE

THE GENEVA LAW CLINIC

Paola Gaeta, Professor, Law Faculty, University of Geneva and Adjunct Professor, Graduate Institute;
Director, Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

The Geneva Law Clinic in International Criminal Law and Human Rights was created in 2009 by the Graduate Institute, the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights and the Law Faculty of Geneva University.

Under the supervision of leading professors, law students from participating institutions undertake research to assist defence lawyers from the international criminal courts. They draw on library resources, workshops and training sessions and interactions with specialists, notably military experts and members of NATO. At present, the work of the students of the Law Clinic is focusing on three distinct areas.

A first group is carrying out research for TRAIL, an NGO responsible for defending victims of gross human rights violations, notably enforced disappearances and torture, perpetrated by states. They are required to summarise the facts, assess the admissibility and merits of cases (currently in Algeria, Bosnia and Nepal), and draft communications for the UN Human Rights Committee. Students have some contact with the victims. In addition to introducing a “human element” to the process – they are writing about “real” people – the challenge facing the students is to draft a document that is not academic or scholarly, but that sets out the case in terms that make it receivable in an international legal environment.

A second group is working with the Defence Office set up by the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. Specifically, it is engaged in research to determine to what extent Lebanon can refuse to execute an order of the Tribunal by conditionally releasing, on bail, an individual charged with



Faculty and students of the Academy.

crimes. Students are required to research and write a legal memorandum laying out clearly all the arguments for and against. This memorandum could be used by lawyers from the Defence Office.

A third group is researching the issue of criminal accountability of a Bosnian Serb military officer for defence lawyers at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. During the war the officer was called away from his assigned area of military responsibility for two days. In his absence, two other officers and their subordinates entered his area of responsibility and began executing prisoners. The ICTY is seeking to determine the extent of the officer’s criminal accountability for the deaths of the prisoners in his assigned area. This is a particularly interesting case: attempts to expand criminal responsibility are relatively recent and largely untested. The research could therefore serve as a foundation for building jurisprudence in this area.

The programme gives students a unique opportunity to be involved from the outset in a new global legal process and to contribute towards shaping it for the future. More importantly, it allows them to use the theory they have learned in class and apply it to the real world.

HOW TO PUBLISH A PHD THESIS AS A BOOK ESTHER LAM'S STORY



Esther Lam

Esther Lam, who obtained her PhD in International Law at the Graduate Institute, published her thesis as the book *China and the WTO: A Long March towards the Rule of Law in 2009*.

According to Ms Lam, getting her thesis published took strategic thinking, advanced preparation and careful presentation of the proposal to publishers. She said she began by identifying the publishing houses she was interested in and prepared a short but relevant project description. Among the next important steps she took, she said she investigated what other books had been written on the subject so she could easily identify why her work was unique. Speaking on what types of modifications she had to make to turn her research into a book, Ms Lam said "I did not change a lot largely because when I wrote the thesis I intended to publish it as a book; I therefore wrote it in a way that was easily adaptable to book form". Ms Lam eventually received more than one offer from different publishing houses but chose Kluwer Law International because of its extensive distribution network and the fact that it works on joint publications with the World Trade Organization. She was advised by some publishers that many libraries do not buy books that are PhD theses and asked not to highlight in the book that it was an adaptation of her thesis.

Although after publishing her research Ms Lam was approached by employment recruiters, she is still working at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, where she was prior to having published

China and the WTO. Partly thanks to the book, Ms Lam has received some job approaches and invitations as an expert speaker about the subject. But she said the motivation to publish the work was more out of a genuine interest in the subject rather than plans to advance her career. "However, it certainly did not hurt that Pascal Lamy, the WTO Director-General, wrote the preface", she said.

In the work, Esther Lam examines how the WTO's membership requirements have affected the Chinese legal system and argues that China's accession to the WTO has led to the incorporation of some basic rule of law principles such as due process, transparency and non-discrimination. This year marks the 10th anniversary of China joining the WTO.

China and the World Trade Organization: A Long March towards the Rule of Law is available through Kluwer Law International.

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Esther Lam is an alumna of the Chinese University of Hong Kong and obtained an LLM from the University of Edinburgh in addition to her PhD from the Graduate Institute. She published extensively on the WTO and the United Nations as a journalist and researcher based in Geneva from 2001 to 2006. Her other books include *SARS and the WHO: An Untold Story* and *A Practical Guide to the WTO for Human Rights Advocates* (as lead author).

NOUVELLES THÈSES NEW THESES

THÈSES SOUTENUES (juin 2010–juin 2011) DEFENDED THESES (June 2010–June 2011)

Droit international

—
VIDA AMIRMOKRI (Iran)
Fragmentation Within Public International Law : a Legal Pluralist Perspective
Directeur: Lucius Caflish

—
JULIO BACIO TERRACINO (Argentine)
The International Legal Framework Against Corruption
Directeur: Andrew Clapham

—
ELS ELISABETH DEBUF (Belgique)
Captured in War: A study of the Legal Bases in International Law for Internment in Armed Conflict
Directeur: Andrew Clapham

—
IGNACIO DE LA RASILLA Y DEL MORAL (Espagne)
Democracy in International Law and Its Critics: A Constitutionalist Perspective
Directeur: Marcelo Kohen

—
JULIE GAUDREAU (Canada)
L'interdiction de la discrimination fondée sur la nationalité en droit international des droits de la personne
Directeur: Andrea Bianchi

—
ALDJIMA NAMOUNTOUGOU (Burkina Faso)
Droits de l'homme et immunités des organisations internationales: essai de conciliation en droit international
Directeur: Vera Gowlland-Debbas

—
HENRIQUE SUZY NIKIEMA (Burkina Faso)
Les contours de l'expropriation indirecte en droit international des investissements
Directeur: Jean-Michel Jacquet

—
KAREN OLIVEIRA DA COSTA (Brésil)
The Extraterritorial Application of Selected Human Rights Treaties
Directeur: Andrew Clapham

—
AWALOU OUEDRAOGO (Burkina Faso)
La diligence en droit international: contribution à l'étude d'une notion au contour imprécis
Directeur: Andrea Bianchi

—
MARIA ELVIRA QUEROL (Argentine)
The Notion of International Legal Order: Its Structure and Its Limits; Rethinking the Normative View
Directeur: Lucius Caflish

—
MÉLANIE SAMSON (France)
Protection de la santé et droit international économique: la sécurité sanitaire à l'épreuve de la globalisation des échanges commerciaux,
Co-directeurs: Jean-Michel Jacquet et Brigitte Stern

Économie internationale

—
MIRKO ABBRITTI (Italie)
Labour and Product Market Frictions and the Business Cycle
Directeur: Charles Wyplosz

—
DANIELA BENAVENTE (Chili)
Three Essays on the Economics of International Trade Law
Directeur: Richard Baldwin

—
SOPHIA ANNA ELISABETH GOLLWITZER (Allemagne)
Three Essays on Macroeconomic Commitment Institutions in Africa
Directeur: Charles Wyplosz

—
VIVEK JOSHI (Inde)
Econometric Analysis of Free Trade Agreements
Directeur: Richard Baldwin

—
KORNEL MAHLSTEIN (Suisse)
Essays in Competition Policy and Trade
Directeur: Damien Neven

—
SIMONE MEIER (Suisse)
Three Essays on the Transmission of Macroeconomic Policies
Directeur: Cédric Tille

—
ANA CRISTINA MOLINA (Equateur)
Essays on Export Survival and Trade Agreements
Co-directeurs: Patrick Low et Olivier Cadot

—
MARTHA DENISSE PIEROLA (Pérou)
Export Growth in Developing Countries: A Micro Approach to the Study of the Determinants and Characteristics of the Margins of Trade
Directeur: Richard Baldwin

KATSIARYNA SVIRYDZENKA (Biélorussie)

Essays on Capital Flows and Financial Stability

Directeur: Charles Wyplosz

PASCAL DAVID TOWBIN (Suisse)

Financial Integration and Financial Frictions: Three Essays on Macroeconomic Adjustment in Open Economies

Directeur: Charles Wyplosz

PIERRE-LOUIS VEZINA (Canada)

Three Essays in Empirical International Trade

Directeur: Richard Baldwin

SEBASTIAN WEBER (Allemagne)

Three Essays on Monetary Policy Choices: How Domestic and External Factors Can Alter the Effectiveness of Monetary Policy Tools

Directeur: Charles Wyplosz

Études du développement

SAJAD BUKOBERO (Burundi)

Politique de conservation des forêts à Madagascar: du cadre institutionnel global aux pratiques locales

Co-directeurs: Marc Hufly et Jean-Pierre Sorg

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Application of a Multidimensional Approach to the Assessment of Child Deprivation in India

Directeur: Isabelle Milbert

MARLYNE DANIEL SAHAKIAN (Suisse)

Staying Cool. Towards a Deeper Understanding of Household Energy Consumption in Metro Manila, the Philippines

Co-directeurs: Isabelle Schulte-Tenckhoff et Julia Steinberger

AMADOU DIOP (Mauritanie)

Institutions de microfinance et inégalités sociales en milieu urbain mauritanien: l'inclusion financière analysée à travers les réseaux sociaux

Co-directeurs: Jean-Michel Servet et Pascale Phelinas

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Les activités de change dans les rues de Kinshasa: dynamique de genre et encastrement social

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Promotion des petites entreprises de transformation agro-alimentaire au Burkina Faso et au Ghana: le rôle des services d'appui technique et financier

Directeur: Philippe Régnier



Photo Eddy MOTTAZ.

THU QUYNH TRAN (Vietnam)
 The Dynamics of Inequality in Vietnam (1986-2008): A Multi-dimensional Analysis of Its Origins, Evolution, Determinants, Consequences and Perspectives with a Focus on Its Perception by the Middle Class through a Survey in Hanoi
Directeur: Jean-Luc Maurer

Histoire et politique internationales

DIEGO JOSÉ AVARIA (Chili)
 L'administration Reagan et le Chili (1981-1989): de la «diplomatie silencieuse» à la pression directe
Directeur: Jussi Hanhimäki

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 The Idea of Europe in Classical Weimar: The Case of Goethe, Schiller, Herder and Wieland
Directeur: Andre Liebich

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 Derussification or Ukrainisation? Ukraine as a Battlefield of Language Policies, 1991-2004
Co-directeurs: Andre Liebich et François Grin

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Directeur: Gopalan Balachandran

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 The Law of Nations in Early American Foreign Policy: Theory and Practice from the Revolution to the Monroe Doctrine
Directeur: Jussi Hanhimäki

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 Le concept de troisième force en Grande-Bretagne au lendemain de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale: approche systémique et idéologique d'un concept aux multiples facettes
Directeur: Bruno Arcidiacono

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 Les relations entre Téhéran et Moscou depuis 1979: perspectives iraniennes
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Science politique

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 Qu'est-ce que c'est un conflit religieux? Une approche systématique du lien entre la religion et la violence à travers l'histoire
Directeur: David Sylvan

HASSAN FARAZIAN (Iran)
 Components of the Iranian Foreign Policy – From Formulation to Implementation: 1960-1979
Directeur: Urs Luterbacher

MONCEF KARTAS (Allemagne)
 Post-Conflict Peace-Building: The Emergence of an "International" Practice
Directeur: Keith Krause

DAMIANOS SEREFIDIS (Grèce)
 When the Dog Does Not Bark: Explaining the Absence of Violent Inter-ethnic Conflict in Early Post-Communist Romania and Bulgaria
Directeur: David Sylvan

OMAR RAMON SERRANO (Suisse)
 The Domestic Sources of European Foreign Policy Defence and Enlargement
Directeur: Cédric Dupont

LA FORMATION CONTINUE EXECUTIVE EDUCATION

EXECUTIVE EDUCATION LAUNCHES NEW PROGRAMMES

Sophie Huber, Executive Director, Executive Education

Today's world requires leaders from business, civil society or politics to develop and enhance new and ever-evolving skill sets to keep pace with the numerous changes in global governance. This is what inspired Executive Education, a division dedicated to offering continuous education programmes for working professionals. It is also the motivation behind three new programmes.

July 2011 saw the launch of the Executive Master in International Oil and Gas Leadership. Inspired by Geneva's position as a major trading hub for the global oil industry, it is meant to enable company executives and civil servants from the oil and gas sector to understand the stakes inherent to the sector, their global repercussions, and how to manage them for successful geopolitical, economic and societal outcomes. Run by Professor Giacomo Luciani, Dr. John Gault and Dr. Alexander Van de Putte with colleagues from the Graduate Institute and partners from the sector, this programme is timely. The first module of the programme, attended by political and industry executives from 12 different countries, is now over. The next module of the current programme will begin in September.

Like the energy sector, the Asia region too is becoming a major international actor as countries like India and China become more influential on the world stage. As they do so, there is a heightened need for training professionals from Europe and the West on the political, cultural and technological issues at stake in this region. The Institute, in

collaboration with the Centre for Area and Cultural Studies (CACS) at the Ecole polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL) and the Department of Oriental Studies of Geneva University, has designed an Executive Master in Asian Affairs. The first admission of students is planned for November. Through this programme, professionals will be able to learn and fine-tune their expertise through the in-depth analysis of culture and society in emerging Asia, and exposure to business and political governance trends from the region. This programme also offers three optional summer schools in Bangalore-India, Shanghai-China and Ho Chi Minh City-Vietnam, through which participants can gain hands-on experience of the realities of cross-cultural negotiation and the specificities of the Asian context.

Completing this trio of programmes is the Executive Certificate in Advocacy in International Affairs, due to begin in January 2012. The result of a partnership between the Graduate Institute and LEIDAR, an international communications consultancy, it is designed for working professionals who aspire to leadership positions or are responsible for their organisations' advocacy activities. It is intended to assist them to acquire the professional and leadership skills necessary to execute successful advocacy campaigns and to influence the international agenda.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/executive>





Photo Eddy MOTTAZ.

2^e SESSION DE L'UNIVERSITÉ D'AUTOMNE DES ACTEURS POLITIQUES SUISSES

L'Institut organise avec l'IDHEAP cet automne, la deuxième session de *l'Université d'automne des acteurs politiques suisses*, qui s'adresse à la relève politique suisse : membres de partis, de syndicats, d'ONG et d'associations, impliqués aux niveaux fédéral, cantonal et communal.

Vingt-deux participants des cantons de Genève, Vaud, Fribourg, Neuchâtel, Berne et du Tessin avaient participé à la première édition de l'Université d'automne en 2010 et contribué à en faire un succès. Certains se sont même investis avec les directeurs du programme, le professeur Cédric Dupont, spécialiste de la politique économique internationale et de la gouvernance internationale à l'Institut, et le professeur Katia Horber-Papazian, spécialiste de politique locale et d'évaluation des politiques publiques à l'IDHEAP, pour améliorer encore le programme de cette seconde session.

Comme l'an passé, cette formation intensive et interactive traite de l'action politique et des grands enjeux de la politique nationale et de la politique extérieure de la Suisse. Elle se déroulera sur cinq vendredis et samedis, à Lausanne et à Genève, du 23 septembre au 5 novembre 2011. Elle bénéficie cette année encore du soutien financier d'Alpic et Migros.

Le programme, qui vise à développer la compréhension des contraintes et des opportunités du système politique suisse et de la mise en œuvre des politiques publiques dans le contexte suisse et international, conjugue sessions analytiques, débats avec des acteurs politiques et ateliers de compétences portant sur la communication avec les médias, les stratégies de négociation et l'organisation d'une campagne politique. L'objectif premier de l'Université d'automne est d'encourager le développement d'une culture politique basée sur le dialogue et la compétence. Les participants bénéficient ensuite d'un réseau entre acteurs politiques suisses.

Comme en 2010, le programme est enseigné par des professeurs des deux instituts, IHEID et IDHEAP, mais aussi des professeurs des universités de Genève, Lausanne, Zurich et Neuchâtel. Des personnalités de la vie politique suisse se joignent également à la formation. L'Institut se réjouit d'accueillir Mme Micheline Calmy-Rey, présidente de la Confédération, lors de la conférence de clôture de l'Université d'automne, le samedi 5 novembre.

ALUMNI

NEW STATUTES FOR A NEW COMMITTEE

The Statutes of the Graduate Institute Alumni Association were changed at the end of 2010 to better reflect the international character of the Association and its members. Following these changes a new Committee was elected with a view to achieving more balanced regional, gender and generational representation as well as a membership drawn from a wider range of professional sectors. The role of the new Committee is to provide strategic input to the Alumni Office of the Institute.



Céline Yvon President (Switzerland) is in charge of strategy and planning in the Director's office of the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. She holds a Master's degree in International Relations from the Institute (1998).



Paul H. Mathieu (Canada) is Division Chief and Mission Chief of the African Department at the IMF and member of the Board of FERIS America Foundation. He holds a PhD in Political Science from the Institute (1987).



Hae Bong Shin (Japan) is Professor of International Law and Assistant to the Dean at Aoyama Gakuin University in Tokyo. She holds a Master's degree of International Law from the Institute (1993).



Tony Murdoch (UK) is the owner of the Murdoch Group, a communications and public relations company. With his background in international relations from the Institute, he is an expert in public affairs (1972).



Tent set up on the occasion of the Annual Alumni Reception at the Institute.



Carpophore Ntagungira (Rwanda) is Consultant for the African Development Bank. He holds a Master's degree in Development Studies and a PhD in Political Science from the Institute (1991).



Marcela Salazar Posada (Colombia) works with the European Union Delegation for Colombia and Ecuador. She holds a Master's degree in International Relations from the Institute (1985).



Sylvie Olifson (Switzerland) works as a Scientific Officer at the Swiss Federal Office of Public Health, Division of Communicable Diseases. She holds a Master's degree in Development Studies from the Institute (1996).



Walter Stresemann (USA/ Switzerland) is Managing Director and Executive Board member of the Geneva office of Vistra. He holds a Master's degree in International Economics from the Institute (1991).

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/alumni>



PORTRAITS



Matthias Helble (2007)

During his undergraduate studies in economics and political science in Germany, France and the US, Matthias Helble developed a taste for meeting people from different countries and a desire to contribute to tackling the world's problems. He decided to pursue a PhD in international economics in Europe. "I chose the Graduate Institute because I wanted to focus on trade and Geneva was the perfect location since it is the home of the World Trade Organization and so many other international organisations", Matthias said.

From 2002 to 2007, Matthias worked toward a Master and then a PhD in International Economics at the Institute. His fond memories from these years include insightful lectures

by the Institute's faculty and visits from eminent guests such as US Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke, Nobel laureates and other influential speakers. "However, some of the nicest moments for me were going with my class to the lake for drinks, soccer or for a refreshing jump in the water after a hard week of studies".

Now Matthias Helble is an Economic Affairs officer in the WTO's Intellectual Property division where he says he is delighted to work with colleagues from diverse cultural backgrounds. "I also love the different challenges that we confront at the international level. Even though my contribution to solving these problems might be small, it is still satisfying to be part of it".



Christiane Verdon (1973)

À la sortie de la Faculté de droit de l'Université de Montréal en 1964, Christiane Verdon souhaite étudier en Europe. Elle a deux domaines d'intérêt en droit public : le constitutionnel et l'international. Le premier est essentiellement enseigné en Angleterre. Christiane ne se sent pas encore suffisamment à l'aise en anglais et, encouragée par son professeur, Jacques-Yvan Morin, elle s'envole pour Genève, siège des Nations Unies dont la riche bibliothèque est accessible aux étudiants de l'Institut. Elle y commence son doctorat.

Christiane Verdon garde d'excellents souvenirs de cette période au cours de laquelle elle tisse des liens forts avec Genève. « Il y avait beaucoup d'étudiants étrangers et cet environnement multiculturel était extrêmement enrichissant. » Elle se rappelle d'un extraordinaire voyage d'études

en Egypte, au Liban et en Jordanie, encadré par le professeur Georges Abi-Saab.

Après un début de carrière comme assistante de recherche à l'Institut sous la direction du professeur Paul Guggenheim, Christiane obtient un poste au sein du Ministère des communications du Canada et enseigne à temps partiel. Avocate pendant près de trente-cinq ans au Ministère de la justice du Canada, elle termine comme avocate générale principale et directrice des services juridiques de l'Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI).

Tout au long de son parcours professionnel, Christiane Verdon conservera de l'Institut trois acquis fondamentaux : la rigueur dans l'analyse, l'importance de vérifier ses sources et l'approche multidisciplinaire.

LES COLLOQUES CONFERENCES



Opening Year Lectures

Forced Migration: Challenges for the International Community

T. Alexander Aleinikoff, United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees
→ 19 September 2011, Auditorium Jacques-Freymond

Theory from the South: Or How Europe is Evolving Toward Africa

John Comaroff, Harold H. Swift Distinguished Service Professor of Anthropology
and Social Sciences in the College, University of Chicago
→ 22 September 2011, Auditorium Jacques-Freymond

Inauguration of the Programme
on Gender and Global Change

Who's Afraid of Gender Analysis? Feminist Clues to Who Underestimates Power

Lecture with

Cynthia Enloe, Research Professor, Clark University
→ 26 September 2011, Auditorium Jacques-Freymond

What if Patriarchy Is the Big Picture?

Workshop on Gender, Peace and Security with

Cynthia Enloe, Research Professor, Clark University
Hilary Charlesworth, Director of the Centre for International Governance and Justice,
Australian National University
→ 27 September 2011, Auditorium Jacques Freymond

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/events>



Conference organised in partnership with the Fondation Pierre du Bois pour l'histoire du temps présent

Terrorism and International Politics: Past, Present and Future

→ 29-30 September 2011, Auditorium Jacques Freymond

The International Context of the Four Waves of Modern Terror

Keynote Speech with **David C. Rapoport**, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, University of California

→ 29 September 2011, Auditorium Jacques Freymond

www.fondation-pierredubois.ch



Conférences à l'occasion de la parution du nouveau numéro de la "Revue internationale de politique de développement"

Énergie et développement

→ 5 octobre 2011, Auditorium Jacques-Freymond

→ 28 novembre 2011, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Management Bangalore

<http://poldev.revues.org>



The Graduate Institute Lectures

William Lacy Swing, Director General, International Organization for Migration (IOM)

→ 11 October 2011, Auditorium Jacques Freymond

Les Nations Unies : le forum central de la gouvernance globale

Joseph Deiss, président de la 65^e session de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies

→ 12 octobre 2011, Auditorium Jacques Freymond

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/events>





Peter Brabeck-Letmathe, Chairman of Nestlé S.A., on 10 May 2011, at a Graduate Institute Lecture. Photo Christian LUTZ.

The Geneva Environmental Dialogue Series organised by the Centre for International Environmental Studies

Human Rights and Environment

Alan Boyle, Professor of Public International Law, University of Edinburgh

→ 25 October 2011, Auditorium Jacques Freymond

Climate Change – Efficiency and Equity

Robert Stavins, Albert Pratt Professor of Business and Government, Harvard Kennedy School of Government

→ 29 November 2011

The Pierre du Bois Annual Lecture

The Years of Extermination: Some Reflections on Holocaust Historiography

Saul Friedlander, Professor of History, University of California

→ 26 October 2011, Auditorium Jacques Freymond

www.fondation-pierredubois.ch



5th High-Level Annual Symposium on Global Health Diplomacy organised by the Global Health Programme

10 Years after the Doha Declaration: The Future Agenda at the Interface of Public Health, Innovation and Trade

→ 23 November 2011, World Trade Organization

Under the auspices of **Ruth Dreifuss** and with the participation of:

Margaret Chan, Director-General, World Health Organization

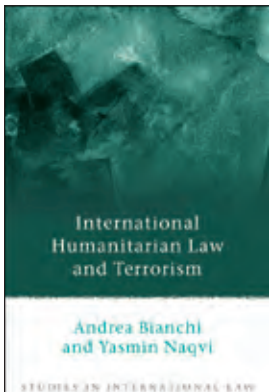
Francis Gurry, Director-General, World Intellectual Property Organization

Pascal Lamy, Director-General, World Trade Organization

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/events>



LES PUBLICATIONS NEW PUBLICATIONS



Oxford: Hart Publishing, July 2011.

407 p.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND TERRORISM

Andrea Bianchi and Yasmin Naqvi

This book carefully and thoroughly analyses the legal questions raised by the phenomenon of terrorism, and past and recent efforts to fight it, from the perspective of international humanitarian law (IHL). The objective is to substantially contribute to a better understanding of the issues surrounding the content and applicability of IHL as it applies to terrorism as well as to analyse and contextualise the current debates on these controversial and critically important questions. While due heed is paid to doctrinal debates, particular emphasis is placed on the practice of social actors, particularly, although not exclusively, states. The analysis of their actual conduct as well as their expectations about the interpretation and application of the law is crucial to establishing an interpretive consensus on when and how IHL is relevant to regulate acts of terrorism.

The approach of the book is analytical and discursive, rather than prescriptive. Thus the reader will find the relevant rules of IHL and other legal regimes as they relate to terrorism, but also the debates over their application, the contradictions in state practice and the impact these may have upon IHL's evolution and implementation. The aim is to provide legal practitioners, as well as those in military, political and academic circles, with a useful reference point. Hopefully the book will also prove useful to other readers who will be encouraged by its content and easy-to-read style to become acquainted with a topical subject, traditionally thought to be reserved for legal specialists.

SPECIAL ISSUE ON THE GOVERNANCE OF EXTRACTIVE RESOURCES

Gilles Carbonnier, Guest Editor

The US-based *Global Governance* invited Professor Gilles Carbonnier to guest edit a special issue on global and local governance of extractive resources. Published in April 2011, it includes 11 articles by scholars from different regions and disciplines, including the Institute. Articles question the ownership of oil, gas and minerals and the legitimacy of extraction. They analyse policy responses to developmental and security challenges surrounding extractive activities, calling for stronger institutionalisation of multi-stakeholder initiatives and greater engagement of emerging economies. Three shorter “insights” offer an insider view of energy governance in China, corporate responsibility in the extractive sector, and UK/Scotland and Norway’s experiences in North Sea oil extraction in the last four decades.

The table of contents can be consulted at
<http://journals.riener.com/toc/ggov/17/2>



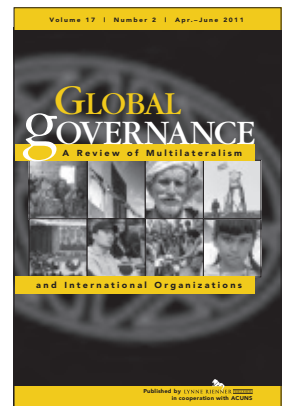
L'INDE ET SA DIASPORA INFLUENCES ET INTÉRÊTS CROISÉS À L'ÎLE MAURICE ET AU CANADA

Anouck Carsignol, préface de Catherine Servan-Schreiber

Après avoir longtemps dénigré ses émigrés, l'Inde a entrepris de les réhabiliter en leur consacrant une cérémonie annuelle fastueuse, des prix prestigieux et des statuts inédits. Au-delà des discours, quelle est la véritable nature des relations entre l'Inde et sa diaspora ? Quels sont les intérêts et les conséquences de cette politique diasporique sans précédent sur la production de l'indianité ?

A la lumière de deux communautés d'origine indienne, l'une à l'île Maurice, l'autre au Canada, cet ouvrage examine l'influence de l'Inde et des Etats d'installation sur les modes d'affirmation en diaspora, nourrissant tantôt le mythe de la « communauté modèle », tantôt celui de la « minorité martyre ». Il montre aussi la participation croissante des Indiens de la diaspora au processus de construction nationale de leurs pays d'origine et d'installation.

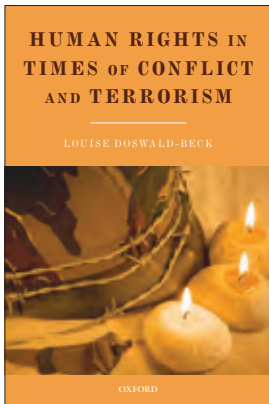
« *Diaspora salvatrice, stimulante, provocatrice, telle est l'approche proposée par Anouck Carsignol, à travers un exemple de plus en plus représentatif de la postmodernité : celui de la population indienne* »
– Catherine Servan-Schreiber.



Global Governance: A review of multilateralism and international organizations, Volume 17, No 2. Lynne Rienner Publishers.



Paris : Presses Universitaires de France ; Genève : Graduate Institute Publications. 2011.



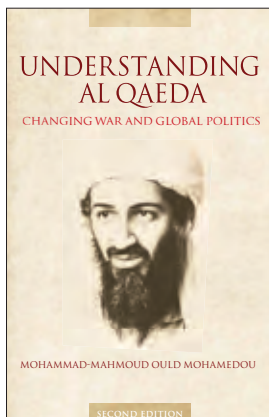
Oxford: Oxford University Press.
September 2011. Approx. 575 p.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN TIMES OF CONFLICT AND TERRORISM

Louise Doswald-Beck

This book is a guide to international human rights law as it applies to situations of armed conflict, to counter-terrorism measures and to any other situation of actual or potential violence requiring security measures. These are situations in which human rights are most liable to be violated. Given the enormous harm that has been done to human rights in the name of security over the past decade, it is hoped that this book will help towards redressing the situation.

The book may be used as a textbook for a human rights course or as a reference book for practitioners. The majority of the material in the book is an explanation of how international and regional treaty bodies (United Nations, European, Inter-American and African) have interpreted the relevant rights in the context of such situations. It begins with a presentation on the application of human rights to such situations and an explanation of the regime of limitations and derogations. After an overall description of the relationship between human rights law, on the one hand, and international humanitarian law and international counter-terrorism measures, on the other, the book concentrates on the most relevant human rights. These include the right to life, the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment and enforced disappearance, all the rights relating to detention and due process of law, and the freedoms most commonly affected by armed conflict and counter-terrorism. The book concludes with a section on how international human rights law protects certain vulnerable and disadvantaged populations in such situations.



London: Pluto Press and
MacMillan, 2011. 192 p.

UNDERSTANDING AL QAEDA CHANGING WAR AND GLOBAL POLITICS

Mohammad-Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou

This book is an examination of the history and strategy of Al Qaeda and its place in contemporary global politics. The analysis assesses the long-term meaning of the organisation's saga as the first historical expression of transnational terrorism and militarised Islamism. It articulates a sober and clinical understanding of the group's specificity and discourse. These, it is argued, are political and concerned with foreign policy matters rather than religion or culture – though the latter two dimensions are consequential identity factors. The approach is grounded, too, in a revisiting of the modern-day war paradigm, which it is submitted has evolved from Westphalian symmetrical statist warfare to a transformed scene where states have lost the monopoly of war, and, in particular, free and powerful self-empowering transnational entities are interjecting themselves across boundaries. Such autonomisation of the use of force is presented as the modus operandi of Al Qaeda whose very appearance furthers at once the metamorphosis of twenty-first century armed conflict and political violence.

TRANSFORMING MASCULINE RULE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Elisabeth Prügl

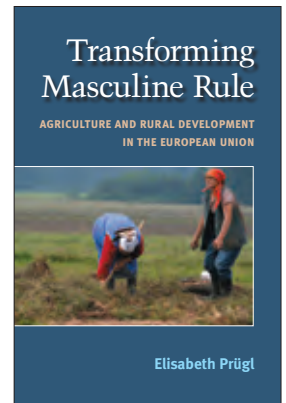
Taking West and East Germany as case studies, Elisabeth Prügl shows how European agricultural policy has cemented long-standing gender-based inequalities and how feminists have used liberalisation as an opportunity to challenge such inequalities. Through a comparison of the EU's rural development programme known as LEADER as it played out in the Altmark region in the German East and in the Danube/Bavarian Forest region in the West, Elisabeth Prügl provides a close-up view of the power politics involved in government policies and programmes.

In identifying mechanisms of power (refusal, co-optation, compromise, normalisation, and silencing of difference), Professor Prügl illustrates how these mechanisms operate in arguments over gender relations within the state. Her feminist-constructivist approach to global restructuring as a gendered process brings into view multiple levels of governance and the variety of gender constructions operating in different societies. Ultimately, she offers a new understanding of patriarchy as diverse, contested, and in flux.

AGAINST MASSACRE HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, 1815-1914

Davide Rodogno

This book looks at the rise of humanitarian intervention in the 19th century. Examining the concept from a historical standpoint, it explores little-studied cases of European intervention and non-intervention in the Ottoman Empire and offers a new perspective on the practice. It shows how almost two centuries ago a European-led international community claimed a moral and political right to intervene in other states' affairs to rescue strangers from massacre, atrocity, or extermination – such as acting to protect fellow Christians from violations of the 'right to life' perpetrated by the so-called 'uncivilised' Ottoman Empire. It examines the reasons given for excluding the Ottomans from the Family of Nations, the motives of intervening states, the relationship between public outcry and action or inaction, and the bias and selectiveness of governments and campaigners. It describes the consequences of European involvement in the Ottoman Empire and the lessons that could be learned and applied to similar actions today.



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Ann Arbor: University of
Michigan Press. 2011. 200 p.



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Princeton: Princeton University
Press. December 2011. 376 p.



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London: Routledge: Routledge
Advances in Middle East and
Islamic Studies. February 2011.
194 p.

SYRIA'S KURDS HISTORY, POLITICS AND SOCIETY

Jordi Tejel

This work examines Kurdish history from 1920 to the present day. It provides complex analysis of relations between tribal, local, regional, and national identities and the development of a Kurdish minority awareness against a backdrop of growing Arab nationalism. Different chapters focus on the period of French rule, the transnational dimension of the Kurdish issue, the 2004 revolt, and the new era for Kurds in Syria. Drawing on unpublished sources and social movement theory, Tejel analyses the reasons for the “Syrian exception” within the Kurdish political sphere. Despite the exclusion of Kurds from public life, especially since 1963, they have avoided direct confrontation with the central power, with most choosing a strategy of ‘dissimulation’, and internally cultivating forms of identity that challenge official ideology. The book explores the dynamics of consolidation of Kurdish minority awareness in contemporary Syria, an ongoing process that could result in radicalisation or even violence.



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Développements 12. Paris:
Karthala; Genève: Graduate
Institute Publications. 2011.

ÉDUCTIONS ET INSERTION PROFESSIONNELLE AU MALI

Frédérique Weyer

Depuis le début des années 1990, l'accès à l'enseignement primaire s'est largement amélioré au Mali. Cette progression est associée à une diversification des structures de l'offre éducative – formelle et non formelle – et à une multiplication des acteurs. Quels sont les effets de cette évolution sur les inégalités d'éducation en milieu rural? Les nombreuses données empiriques et statistiques rassemblées par Frédérique Weyer révèlent que cette diversification est marquée par d'importantes inégalités dans les conditions d'enseignement et d'acquis. Par ailleurs, l'insertion professionnelle est concomitante, et non consécutive, à la trajectoire éducative: le travail des jeunes en âge d'être scolarisés est un apport capital aux systèmes locaux d'activités. Enfin, la trajectoire éducative n'a qu'une incidence limitée sur l'insertion professionnelle, qui dépend principalement de l'apprentissage familial plutôt que des savoirs acquis. Loin des approches dominantes de niveau macro, peu utiles dans ce domaine, davantage de recherches à visée plus empirique sont nécessaires pour mettre en lumière les usages des savoirs acquis dans les structures éducatives et au-delà, rendre compte de l'ensemble des activités productives, formelles et non formelles, et ainsi contribuer à définir des politiques éducatives plus pertinentes.

SMALL ARMS SURVEY 2011

STATES OF SECURITY

The *2011 Small Arms Survey* focuses on the private security sector. It finds that the rapidly-growing private security industry employs some 20 million personnel worldwide – almost twice the number of police officers. Yet private security personnel hold far fewer firearms than state security forces. A review of data for 70 countries reveals that they hold no more than 4 million, compared to some 26 million held by law enforcement officials and 200 million held by armed forces. The Survey also reviews legislation governing civilian possession of firearms in 42 jurisdictions around the world. Of these, the vast majority regard civilian gun possession as a privilege, with only two – Yemen and the US – treating it as a basic right. Finally, it analyses the trade in light weapons, estimating its annual value at USD 1.1 billion: the combined global authorised trade in small arms, light weapons, and their ammunition – but excluding parts and accessories – is worth nearly USD 7.1 billion per year.

Three case studies featured in the *Survey* examine the dynamics of both public and private security provision in Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, and Madagascar.



Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 328 p.

eCahiers de l'Institut | Graduate Institute ePapers

Lancée en 2009 en version électronique et imprimée, la collection *eCahiers de l'Institut | Graduate Institute ePapers* est désormais publiée exclusivement en ligne sur la plate-forme d'édition scientifique *revues.org*. Cette collection présente une sélection des meilleurs travaux de jeunes chercheurs, en priorité ceux qui ont reçu des prix académiques dans le cadre de leur master.

Le dernier numéro met ainsi en valeur une recherche fouillée sur le caractère autoritaire du régime syrien. Rédigé par Claudie Fioroni, « *Société civile* » et évolution de l'autoritarisme en Syrie démontre les impasses de cette option, l'autoritarisme étant d'une manière générale profondément remis en question par le « printemps arabe ».

Les autres *eCahiers* déjà parus s'intéressent notamment à la politique libanaise, aux réfugiés climatiques, à la protection des réfugiés, ou encore aux réponses du droit international dans des situations d'occupation militaire.

Formats .pdf et .epub vendus prochainement en ligne sur <http://revuesorg.immateriel.fr/>

<http://iheid.revues.org>







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