

Research Bulletin

Upcoming events, latest publications and other research activities

24 February 2025 (no. 2, 2025)

Upcoming Research Events

24 FEB	Monday	25 FEB	Tuesday	26 FEB	Wednesday	27 FEB	Thursday	28 FEB	Friday
AHCD	Andrés M. Guiot-Isaac Why Read Albert O. Hirschman Today? 12:00–13:00 Room S1	CCDP SEMINAR Abdulla Ibrahim & Yezid Saigh Beyond Assad: Can Syria's Future Security Sector Governance Escape Its Past? 12:30–13:30 hybrid	VILFREDO PARETO RESEARCH SEMINAR Matthieu Stigler Cattle Supply Chains and Deforestation in Brazil 14:15–15:30 Room S5	CFD MACRO HISTORY ONLINE SEMINAR Thomas Drechsel Estimating the Effects of Political Pressure on the FED: A Narrative Approach with New Data 17:00– 18:00 online	CFD Ayan Kose Launch of the January 2025 <i>World Bank's Global Economic Prospects: Emerging and Developing Economies in the 21st Century</i> 12:30–14:00 Auditorium A2	INTERNATIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICS Maiko Sawada Impacts of Museums on Global Communication 12:15–13:45 Room S11	NORRAG Felicitas Acosta Global North, Global South, and SDG 4: Unpacking the Challenges of Education Change in Latin America 16:30–18:00 hybrid	NO EVENTS	

18:30–19:30
Auditorium Ivan
Pictet

03
MAR **Monday**

NO EVENTS

04
MAR **Tuesday**

VILFREDO PARETO
RESEARCH SEMINAR
Costanza Naguib |
Income Taxes and the
Residential Mobility of
the Rich: Evidence
from US and UK
Households in
Switzerland
14:15–15:30 Room
S5

05
MAR **Wednesday**

NO EVENTS

06
MAR **Thursday**

IHP FORUM
Vanni Pettina | Mexico
and the Political
Economy of Third
Worldism, 1970–1976
12:15–13:45 Room
S12

07
MAR **Friday**

NO ENVENTS

[See all events >](#)

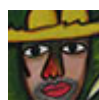
Gateway to Publications by Themes



Gateway to Other Relevant Information



Publications by Themes



Arts, Culture & Religion

ARTICLE

***The Wanderers* in Shanghai: Russian Fine Art and Hegemonic Meta-Capital in World Politics**

This article analyses a Russian art exhibition organised in China in 2017–2018 (in *Europe-Asia Studies*, vol. 77, no. 1, January 2025). How did *The Wanderers*, which arguably represents social



criticism, become a heteronomous site of capital accumulation and conversion, and what role did it play in Russia's status-seeking power pursuits? To answer these research questions, **Julia Bethwaite**, Research Associate in the Governance Centre, focuses on the central forms of capital related to the exhibition *The research data consist of semi-structured interviews and fieldwork in Shanghai. The article's theoretical-*

methodological framework is founded on Pierre Bourdieu's field theory and the field-theoretic account of hegemonic order theory by Daniel Nexon and Iver Neumann.

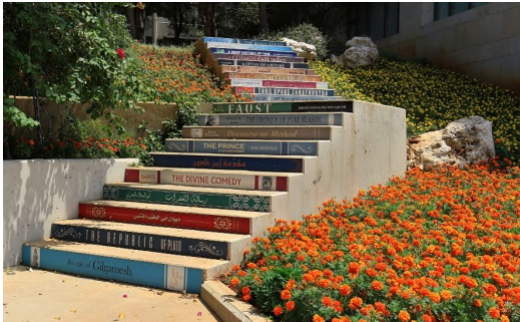
[DOI >](#)



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Education, Information & Media



ARTICLE

Ethnic Political Socialization and University Elections

Foundational studies of political behavior find that university education facilitates the development of political attitudes and shapes socialisation outcomes. But in unconsolidated democracies where identity is politically salient and ethnic political parties dominate, education may play a

different role in shaping mass politics. **Christiana Parreira**, Daniel L. Tavana and Charles Harb develop a framework for understanding the consequences of political party intervention in annual university elections, a common feature of university life in the Middle East and the Global South (in *Party Politics*, vol. 30, no. 3, May 2024). They draw on pre- and post-election surveys at the American University of Beirut in Lebanon to argue that ethnic political parties rely on partisan students to act as "party agents" who mobilise unaffiliated students through intensive peer-to-peer contact. Using a conjoint experiment embedded in both survey waves, they show that the university elections increase support in hypothetical national elections for in-group political elites and, to a lesser extent, ethnic political parties. By locating the university as an understudied site of competitive and contentious politics, these findings contribute new insights regarding the role of education in shaping political attitudes. The authors show that the persistence of ethnic political power can be attributed in part to party activity in less obviously political arenas that have not been systematically studied.

[DOI >](#)

ARTICLE

Student-Designed Simulation: Teaching Global Governance in Practice through a Student-Led Role-Play for Practitioners

Building on the growing interest in role-play in international relations pedagogy, **Lucile Maertens** and Zoé Cheli suggest *student-designed simulation* as an active learning exercise defined to help students get a nuanced understanding of the way global governance works in practice (in *International Studies Perspectives*, vol. 25, no. 4, November 2024). Based on a teaching experience for graduate students at the University of Lausanne (Switzerland), their article makes two contributions. First, it proposes a concrete roadmap for those who would like to supervise

students in creating a simulation for and with practitioners. Second, it shows the benefits of *student-designed simulation* in terms of learning outcomes for students and participants involved in the role-play. It highlights how the conceptualisation of a detailed scenario, on the one hand, leads students to uncover the daily practices through which global problems are (tentatively) governed within international organisations. The implementation, on the other hand, fosters dialogue between aid workers specialised in emergency situations and actors working in the field of (sustainable) development who are invited to swap roles during a two-hour student-led simulation. By promoting this reversed type of simulation, the article intends to further expand the active learning toolbox while proposing a pedagogical activity that builds a bridge between academics and students of international studies and practitioners.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICS, 2024

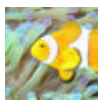
"A Rural Line on Education": The Near East Foundation, 1930–1979

Joshua Ulysses Thew examines how the Near East Foundation (NEF), an American philanthropic organisation, implemented rural education and modernisation programmes across the Balkans, Eastern Mediterranean, and Iran between 1930 and 1979. A key focus is the role of NEF's "global" actors – American experts who shaped strategies while traversing between field sites, universities, and power centres – and "moba" actors from the region who served as crucial intermediaries but faced constraints within NEF's hierarchies. The author demonstrates how NEF capitalised on various crises – from the Greek-Turkish population exchanges to Cold War tensions – to gain footholds in different regions. While claiming political neutrality, NEF's assistance often aligned with colonial agendas, corporate interests, and increasingly authoritarian governance. As Cold War pressures intensified, NEF shifted from community development toward technical expertise provision, exposing how its programmes served expanding US strategic interests. Through extensive archival research, this study illuminates the persistent power dynamics and civilising mission ideologies that resided beneath NEF's professionalised rhetoric of neutral development assistance.

[Repository](#) (PhD thesis restricted to members of the Institute community; others may [contact Dr Thew](#)).



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Sustainability, Environment, the Anthropocene & SDGs



MONOGRAPH

Cultivating Fields of Progress: Agriculture and the International Labour Organization, 1920s–1950s

In this book, **Amalia Ribí Forclaz** explores how the improvement of working and living conditions in agriculture became an international issue in the broader context of the interwar and immediate post–Second World War years (Oxford University

Press, online February 2025, print March 2025). She focuses on the international debates, knowledge production, and policymaking that took place within the International Labour Organization and related organisations, as well as among expert networks, agrarian interest groups, trade unionists, and farmer representatives. She traces the shifting thematic considerations, and temporal and geographical scope of these debates, from the plight of landless farmworkers in Europe in the early 1920s to the conditions of plantation workers in the 1950s.

Based on extensive archival research, she tells a broader story about how questions of rural development made their way to the world stage against a backdrop of a discourse of social progress and economic development. If today we tend to associate calls for advancing social justice and decent work with rural economies in the “Global South”, this book shows that not so long ago, Europe and its rural populations were a major site of social reform and development.

[DOI >](#)

ARTICLE

Climate Clubs: An International Tax Law Perspective

Global carbon pricing has often been portrayed as an interesting idea that will never be implemented due to political hurdles. Yet, this description is being challenged: growing political support for climate clubs suggests that a global carbon price might become reality in the future.

Alice Pirlot investigates the conditions for the adoption and implementation of a climate club based on a global carbon price by comparing it to the international corporate tax club created by Pillar Two, which was also described as politically impossible a few years ago (in *Intertax*, vol. 52, no. 2, 2024). This comparison highlights that establishing a climate club will require addressing design issues and institutional obstacles that might be even more complex than those that characterised the negotiations of the global anti-base erosion (GloBE) rules.

[DOI >](#)

ARTICLE

International Climate Adaptation Assistance: Assessing Public Support in Switzerland

Lower-income countries account for a small share of accumulated greenhouse gas emissions but are highly vulnerable to climate-induced events. In response, industrialised higher-income countries, the major contributors to greenhouse gas stock, have pledged policy packages to support developing countries to adapt to climate change. Foreign aid and international migration often figure prominently in such packages. **Liliana Andonova, Agnese Zucca**, PhD Researcher in International Relations/Political Science, Simon Montfort, Nives Dolšak and Aseem Prakash employ a survey-embedded conjoint experiment to assess public support in Switzerland for international climate assistance packages which consist of six attributes: (1) the country receiving the package (Algeria, Kenya, Bangladesh, and the Philippines); (2) the volume of Swiss bilateral climate aid to this country; (3) the number of climate migrants from this country in Switzerland; (4) types of extreme weather event this country faces; (5) Swiss trade with this country; and (6) the country’s record of voting with Switzerland in the United Nations Security Council (in *PLOS One*, vol. 20, no. 2, online February 2025). They find that while Swiss respondents are indifferent to aid volume, their support for the policy package diminishes as the number of migrants increases.

Respondents support policy packages for countries that trade with and vote alongside Switzerland in the Security Council. Respondents also have country-specific preferences: they support assistance to the Philippines, disfavor Algeria, and are indifferent to Kenya and Bangladesh. Ideology, cultural beliefs, and benchmarking with peer countries of Global North or past Swiss aid and immigration records do not change support for the policy package.

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

ARTICLE

Environmental Regulation and Corporate Offshoring in the Aluminium Sector

Aluminium has been produced on a large scale since the 1880s. Since the beginning, local populations have noted and protested against the environmental impacts of the processes by which bauxite is transformed into aluminium. Environmental regulation implemented to reduce such impacts often only led to aluminium companies offshoring their production to third countries. To show the underlying mechanisms, **Simon Lobach**, Alumnus and Postdoctoral Researcher, discusses three cases of environmental conflict involving the aluminium industry: fluoride emissions, red mud deposition, and CO₂ emissions (in *Ferrum*, no. 93, 2024).

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

ARTICLE

Resistant Breathing: Ruined and Decolonial Ecologies in a Middle Eastern Heritage Site

In light of long-term ethnographic fieldwork in the Diyarbakır Hewsel Gardens, a UNESCO Heritage Site located in Kurdistan in Turkey, **Umut Yıldırım** proposes the concept of “resistant breathing” as a way to theorise ecology both as the outcome of genocidal devastation and as radical praxis in the context of climate change (in *Current Anthropology*, vol. 65, no. 1, February 2024). Inspired by the gardens’ historical association with “lungs,” she constructs an intersectional conceptual encounter between recent abolitionist and decolonial feminist works on respiration, the sentient turn in anthropology, and the anthropology of ruination in the Middle East. Here, breathing carries material pertinence as the physiological respiratory capacity of both humans and nonhumans who coexist. But it also has rich philosophical implications for understanding how the materially and affectively organized life force of breath is violently traversed and interrupted and choked off by colonial occupation, racial capitalism, and genocide denialism, only to be resuscitated by slow and small-scale eco-initiatives on the edge of the gardens. By noticing small ecological sites of struggle that so often fall outside the purview of contemporary anthropological accounts on radical alterity together with human’s ecological cohabitants, “resistant breathing” offers an intersectional analysis of the geographical disavowal of racially marked ecologies with a perspective from the Middle East.

[DOI >](#)

ePAPER

Melting Landscapes: Human-Glacier Relations in Chamonix’s Mer de Glace

What is the significance of the retreat and disappearance of glaciers in Europe’s Alpine regions? What new socialities might emerge in a landscape characterised by melt and loss? **Jasmine Yoojin Have**, Master Student in Anthropology and Sociology at the time of writing, delves into the sociocultural dimensions of glacial retreat and melt, as part of the broader phenomena of environmental and climate change, in two regions of the French and Swiss Alps (Geneva Graduate ePapers 51, Graduate Institute Publications, Geneva Graduate Institute, 2024).

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

This ePaper reproduces Jasmine Yoojin Have’s master’s dissertation, which won the 2023 Anthropology and Sociology Department Prize – Honourable Mention and is published thanks to the support of the Vahabzadeh Foundation.

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Eco-Redaction as Method

How can the Armenian genocide be considered in terms of its ecological roots and remnants? **Umut Yıldırım** explores the nonhuman flora and fauna indigenous to the banks of the Tigris River in Upper Mesopotamia – in particular, centenarian mulberry trees – as resistant roots that register the evidentiary ecologies of the Armenian genocide through the Turkish state’s denialist present and its ongoing war against the Kurds (in *Redacted: Writing in the Negative Space of the State*, L. Min, Fr. Billé and Ch. Makley, eds., Punctum Books, October 2024).

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

This chapter is an extract from “*Mulberry Affects: Ecology, Memory, and Aesthetics on the Shores of the Tigris River in the Wake of Genocide*” (in *War-Torn Ecologies, An-archic Fragments: Reflections from the Middle East*, ICI Berlin Press, 2023).

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Diplomacy & Global Governance



COEDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Incentivizing Non-proliferation: Theory, Policy, and Experience

David Cortright and **Thomas Biersteker** argue for a strategy that supplements the application of international sanctions by employing the full range of positive inducements and incentives associated with economic statecraft to persuade states to desist from or reverse policies of developing

nuclear weapons (in *Sanctions for Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation: Moving Forward*, A. Bekaj and P. Wallensteen, eds., Routledge, September 2024). A comparative analysis of sanctions and incentives indicates the value of integrating negative and positive measures to achieve desired policy objectives. Studies of the reasons why states comply with non-proliferation norms identify the following factors: security guarantees, assurances of mutual constraint that result from broad international compliance with the global non-proliferation regime, and the presence within states of domestic constituencies that seek to benefit from more open societies and global economic engagement. One of the most significant inducements for non-proliferation compliance is the offer of sanctions relief. The authors present a typology of the multiple options available for easing or lifting sanctions pressure, giving policy makers a variety of means for encouraging non-proliferation compliance. These dynamics are illustrated in briefcase analyses of the 2015 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action with Iran, attempts to constrain the nuclear programme of North Korea, and Libya’s decision to dismantle its weapons of mass destruction.

[Chapter’s page >](#)

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Cities, Space, Mobilities & Migrations



ARTICLE

Writing Travel and the Genealogical Imagination: Afghan Kyrgyz Migrations in Contemporary Perspective

The current “repatriation” programme initiated by the Kyrgyz Republic presents a timely occasion to reflect on the ambivalence of predicating migration in ethnic terms through descent and territorial ascription. Instead, **Tobias Marschall**,

alumnus (PhD in Anthropology and Sociology), looks at the way Afghan Kyrgyz migrants mobilise and modulate genealogical and territorial registers and the later fulfilment or frustration of their aspirations (in *Central Asian Survey*, online January 2025). A focus on the current “repatriation” programme is doubly interesting here because it taps into broader questions of citizenship, autochthony, and the securing of durable rights and duties and secondly, because the programme’s realisation casts ambivalence to the pre-eminence of ethnic ascription in both the experience of migration and migration research. It argues that migrants’ relative success in moving back and forth between places of “departure” and “arrival” (in the programme’s own terms) complexifies the expected linearity of their “repatriation” and implied definitive resettlement.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

This article is based on the author’s [PhD thesis](#) (2022).

ARTICLE

Displaced Lives: Rethinking Survival, Social Reproduction, and (In)security with Refugees

Raksha Gopal and **Luisa Lupo**, PhD Researchers in International Relations/Political Science, examine the practices of survival that Rohingya and Syrian refugees perform as they confront multiple forms of violence resulting from their forced displacement in India and Turkey, respectively (in *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, online February 2025). They consider these practices as they are performed everyday and reflect on how they expand existing debates in social reproduction feminism. First, they show that for people living in conditions of prolonged displacement and violence, practices of social reproduction become a matter of survival that entails “making secure” amid the insecurity of displacement. Second, they demonstrate that these practices highlight the role of not only the welfare state but also the security state for social reproduction. They thus propose the concept of the “(in)securitisation of social reproductive capacities” to examine how the state and non-state actors hinder social reproduction as much as they support it and how displaced people negotiate with this.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

This work is part of the SNSF-funded project [Gendering Survival from the Margins](#), led by Elisabeth Prügl at the Geneva Graduate Institute’s Gender Centre.



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Technology



ARTICLE

Data Solidarity: Operationalising Public Value through a Digital Tool

Most data governance frameworks are designed to protect the individuals from whom data originates. However, the impacts of digital practices extend to a broader population and are embedded in significant power asymmetries within and across nations. Further, inequities in

digital societies impact everyone, not just those directly involved. Addressing these challenges requires an approach which moves beyond individual data control and is grounded in the values of equity and a just contribution of benefits and risks from data use. Solidarity-based data governance (in short: data solidarity), suggests prioritising data uses over data type and proposes that data uses that generate public value should be actively facilitated, those that generate significant risks and harms should be prohibited or strictly regulated, and those that generate

private benefits with little or no public value should be “taxed” so that profits generated by corporate data users are reinvested in the public domain. In the context of global health data governance, the public value generated by data use is crucial. Seliem El-Sayed, **Ilona Kickbusch** and Barbara Prainsack clarify the meaning, importance, and potential of public value within data solidarity and outline methods for its operationalisation through the PLUTO tool, specifically designed to assess the public value of data uses (in *Global Public Health*, vol. 20, no. 1, January 2025).

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

ARTICLE

Cross-Border Data Regulatory Frameworks: Opportunities, Challenges, and a Future- Forward Agenda

Andrew D. Mitchell and **Neha Mishra** evaluate the existing regulatory framework for cross-border data flows across Bahrain, Djibouti, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, and Saudi Arabia (in *Fordham Intellectual Property, Media and Entertainment Law Journal*, vol. 34, no 4, 2024). A common factor among these countries is that they are members of the Digital Cooperation Organization (DCO). The authors consider how these countries have devised laws, regulations, and policies on cross-border data flows to enable digital trade, and how these instruments promote the growth of a robust digital economy, both domestically and internationally. They then offer policy recommendations for DCO members to consider in developing relevant laws and regulations on data flows. These recommendations focus on three main areas: facilitating data enablers, improving data safeguards, and minimising data restrictions. In terms of facilitating data enablers, the authors recommend that DCO members engage in regional negotiations to create mechanisms for cross-border data flows for digital trade, update their regulatory frameworks to participate in existing mechanisms such as the Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) mechanism, and actively consider participating in digital trade negotiations. For improving data safeguards, they recommend that DCO members implement and enforce data protection laws and regulations, consider joining the Global Privacy Assembly, and establish independent data protection authorities. In terms of minimising data restrictions, they recommend that DCO members review and remove any existing data localisation requirements, avoid enacting new data localisation measures, and develop mechanisms for cross-border data transfers that are consistent with international standards.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

ISSUE BRIEF

Understanding the Links between Multilateralism and Democracy to Tackle Global Challenges more Effectively: Artificial Intelligence and Democracy

How does AI affect democracy? And how can AI be democratised? The concept and implementation of democracy are highly debated, with various nuanced interpretations. **Jérôme Duberry**, Senior Researcher at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy (AHCD) and Managing Director of the Tech Hub, distills this extensive field into a few key – though sometimes debated – features of democracy that are relevant to the implications of AI (Issue Brief no. 2, AHCD, September 2024). He examines three areas of impact at different analytical levels: at the individual level, AI affects citizens’ conditions and opportunities to self-rule; at the group level, AI gives some groups a competitive advantage and challenges the equality of rights among them; and at the institutional level, AI affects the independence of the state to provide services to its citizens.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE, 2024

Prefiguration and GIS Interfaces: Affects, Politics and Decision-Making

Pedro dos Santos Maia examines the concept of prefiguration within the context of geographic information systems (GIS) interfaces, focusing on their affects, politics, and decision-making processes. The research investigates how GIS interfaces are integrated into civil defence and

protection organisations in Portugal and Brazil, and the affective dynamics underpinning these integrations. By drawing from International Relations, Political Science, Science and Technology Studies, and Media Studies, the study explores the visual and aesthetic components of GIS interfaces and their impact on decision-making. Additionally, the thesis delves into Esri's influence as a leading provider of GIS technology, scrutinising its marketing strategies and aesthetic choices that shape perceptions of GIS. Through detailed case studies of the Portuguese GeoMAI and Brazilian S2ID systems, the thesis highlights how these interfaces shape political practices and embody visions of state efficiency, rationality and political systems.

Repository (PhD thesis restricted to members of the Institute community; others may **contact Dr dos Santos Maia**).

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Global Health



ARTICLE

The 30-Year Evolution of Oral Cholera Vaccines: A Case Study of a Collaborative Network Alternative Innovation Model

Cholera outbreaks have been rapidly increasing around the world. While long-term cholera prevention and control measures rely on improvements in water, sanitation, and hygiene,

oral cholera vaccines (OCVs) are used for prevention and control in the short-to-medium term. OCVs lack the market incentives available in other more profitable disease areas. The development of OCVs was made possible through an alternative innovation model, which sustained innovation across multiple generations of the product for more than three decades. To examine how this alternative innovation model worked, **Kaitlin Large, Adrian Alonso Ruiz, Iulia Slovenski, Marcela Vieira, and Suerie Moon**, from the Global Health Centre, conducted 18 semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders related to the development of several OCVs, as well as additional cholera vaccines currently under development (in *PLOS Global Public Health*, online January 2025). They found that a core group of stakeholders were able to influence policies to promote the use of OCVs, and successfully develop, finance, and obtain WHO Prequalification for safe, effective, and affordable OCVs for global procurement and distribution. The evolution of OCVs demonstrates how a collaborative network innovation model can successfully develop new pharmaceutical products that are affordable and well-suited for use in context. This model could be applied to other areas of pharmaceutical innovation.

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

ARTICLE

An Observational Study of Regulatory Violations Related to Online Tobacco Product Marketing and Retailer Responses to US FDA Warning Letters

Despite legal restrictions, online retailers target minors with e-cigarettes. The COVID-19 pandemic increased online purchases, but shifts in tobacco marketing remain understudied.

Dorothy Apollonio, Visiting Fellow in the Global Health Centre, Cathi Dennehy, Candy Tsourounis and Tanner Wakefield examined 2021–2022 tobacco regulatory violations, retailer marketing claims, prevention of website browsing by minors, and promoted flavours (in *Tobacco Use Insights*, online November 2024). Analysing 100 retailers who received FDA Warning Letters in 2020–2021, they coded violation types and online practices. Results showed 48% of violations

in the US South, 65% had an online presence, and 53% sold products online. The most common violation was selling unauthorised new tobacco products (83%). Among active websites, 42% sold unlawfully marketed products, and 32% lacked deterrents to prevent minors from shopping. Promoted flavors included food (e.g., mango) and concepts (e.g., “love”). Postpandemic, retailers were less likely to address FDA violations, with few sites deterring youth access.

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

ARTICLE

Reforming the Innovation System to Deliver Affordable Medicines: A Conceptual Framework of Pharmaceutical Innovation as a Complex Adaptive System (forest) and Theory of Change

The current mainstream pharmaceutical innovation system (PIS) is driven by the market-based logic of charging the highest prices societies will bear. Outcomes include unaffordable medicines, restricted access and pressure on health budgets. How can the innovation system change to deliver fairly-priced medicines? **Suerie Moon, Adrian Alonso Ruiz, Marcela Vieira, Kaitlin Large, and Iulia Slovanski**, from the Global Health Centre, constructed a database of 140 pharmaceutical innovation initiatives that sought to address global public interest objectives such as fair pricing or missing innovation (in *Journal of Pharmaceutical Policy and Practice*, vol. 18, no. 1, January 2025). A critical mass of initiatives clustered around four areas: pandemic preparedness, neglected diseases, rare diseases and antibiotics, which they conceptualised as niches within the ecosystem. They reviewed the literature on how each niche had emerged and evolved, conducted interviews, and organised workshops with experts on each niche. Finally, they identified from the literature an initial list of “levers” of change in the PIS, supplemented them with additional levers found in each niche, then compared across niches. They found that actors created niches in the broader system by purposefully problematising an issue, then pulling on one or more of three levers: mobilising new resources, changing the roles of or creating new actors, and/or changing societal norms or legal rules. They conclude that parts of the vast pharmaceutical innovation system have changed to deliver more affordable medicines by design. Such change has occurred largely within specialised niches, responding to evolving societal norms about the purpose of pharmaceutical innovation.

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

ARTICLE

Pharmaceutical Industry Use of Key Opinion Leaders to Market Prescription Opioids: A Review of Internal Industry Documents

Prescription opioid-related deaths rose by 200% from 2000 to 2014, yet research on pharmaceutical marketing channels is limited. **Dorothy Apollonio**, Visiting Fellow in the Global Health Centre, and others investigated the use of key opinion leaders (KOLs) by pharmaceutical companies (in *Exploratory Research in Clinical and Social Pharmacy*, vol. 16, December 2024). They reviewed 503 opioid industry documents from the UCSF Opioid Industry Document Archive, coding them by themes. From 2001 to 2019, pharmaceutical companies, including Janssen, Purdue Pharma, and Cephalon, recruited KOLs to influence prescriber behaviors. These KOLs were identified through PR firms, social media, and regulatory sources and recruited via surveys and internal rankings. They served as speakers, authors, and consultants to promote opioids. Ensuring that medical leaders are aware of such biases and free from conflicts of interest is crucial to prevent inappropriate prescribing and adverse patient outcomes.

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

BRIEFING

Governing Pandemics Snapshot

This fifth issue of the *Governing Pandemics Snapshot*, authored by members of the Global Health Centre, provides a concise overview on the state of efforts to strengthen global pandemic prevention, preparedness and response. It contains updates on negotiations for the WHO Pandemic Agreement, by **Daniela Morich, Ava Greenup, and Suerie Moon**; insights into the

implications of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP decision on Digital Sequence Information for Pandemic Agreement negotiations, by **Adam Strobeyko**; and an analysis on the complementarity, synergies and differences between the newly adopted amendments to the International Health Regulations and the draft Pandemic Agreement, by **Gian Luca Burci**.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

ARTICLE

Effect of a Minimum Floor Price Law for Tobacco Products on Tobacco Sales in Oakland, California, USA: A Synthetic Difference-in-Differences Analysis

In May 2020, Oakland implemented a minimum floor price law (MFPL) requiring tobacco retailers to sell cigarettes and cigars at USD 8 or more per pack, with enforcement starting in August 2020. Using a synthetic difference-in-differences approach, Justin White, Serge Atherwood, and **Dorothy Apollonio**, Visiting Fellow in the Global Health Centre, estimated changes in cigarette and cigar prices and unit sales over the first 20 months post-MFPL implementation (in *Tobacco Control*, online December 2024). Retailer compliance was high for cigarettes (97.5%) but low for cigars (7.4%). Lower-priced cigarettes saw a 9.0% price increase and a 25.2% sales decline, with minimal cross-border shopping (-1.2%). Lower-priced cigars had no price change but a 58.8% sales decline, partially offset by increased cross-border shopping (11.0%). There was no significant product substitution. Overall, Oakland's MFPL resulted in a 15% decline in cigarette sales, suggesting MFPLs can complement tobacco taxation in reducing use.

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Trade, Finance, Economies & Work



ARTICLE

Real-Time Pricing and the Cost of Clean Power

Solar and wind power are now cheaper than fossil fuels but are intermittent. The extra supply-side variability implies growing benefits of using real-time retail pricing (RTP). **Imelda**, Matthias Fripp and Michael J. Roberts evaluate the potential gains of RTP using a model that jointly solves

investment, supply, storage, and demand to obtain a chronologically detailed dynamic equilibrium for the island of Oahu, Hawai'i (in *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, vol. 16, no. 4, November 2024). They find that, holding demand assumptions fixed, RTP reduces costs in high-renewable systems by roughly 6 to 12 times as much as in fossil systems, markedly lowering the cost of clean energy integration.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

This article is an updated version of [International Economics Department Working Paper no. 17 \(2022\)](#).

ARTICLE

Investment Structuring and Re-structuring: the Italian Perspective

The multiplication of international investment treaties provides foreign investors with a valuable network to obtain and/or maximise investment protection through investment structuring and/or re-structuring (also known as nationality planning). When selecting the most appropriate treaty for structuring and/or re-structuring its investment, an investor should carry out a case-by-case

assessment including on the basis of the following factors: (i) the requirements to access investment protection; (ii) the degree of the substantive and procedural protections; (iii) the timing of the re-structuring; and (iv) the overall language of the chosen treaty. Against this background, Giorgio Rizzo and **Giovanni Dall’Agnola**, PhD Researcher in International Law, analyse each of the foregoing factors through the lens of the bilateral investment treaties concluded by Italy, as well as the case law involving Italian investors as claimants and/or Italy as respondent (in *Arbitration International*, online January 2025). Their analysis shows that foreign investors should take into consideration the Italian network of bilateral investment treaties for investment structuring and/or re-structuring purposes since most of these treaties provide for advantageous jurisdictional requirements, as well as effective substantive and procedural protections.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

ARTICLE

Moneylending or Financial Service: The Politics of Regulating Microfinance in India

The Andhra Crisis of 2010 is well known as a critical juncture for microfinance as borrowers were coerced and reportedly committed suicide due to repayment pressures. This presented a regulatory challenge to the Indian state: was microfinance “moneylending” or “financial services” and how was it to be regulated? Scholarship on state capitalism highlights new responsibilities taken on by states by participating in financial markets. In contrast, postcolonial studies show how the neoliberal postcolonial state actively hands over key responsibilities to private actors. By bringing in the concept (and practices) of the developmental state, **Tanushree Kaushal**, PhD Researcher in International Relations/Political Science, shows how multiple levels of state authority present both neoliberal and developmental approaches to state-finance relations (in *New Political Economy*, online January 2025). Drawing on multi-scalar fieldwork with central and state institutions in India, she highlights central institutions’ neoliberal logics for classifying microfinance as a “financial service” contra state-level institutions’ developmental prescription to classify it as “moneylending”. Ultimately, the regulatory challenge is resolved by instating self-regulation for the sector. This shows how despite contestations, financial services that target low-income groups can reshape state authority, regulation and accountability and align these with market logics.

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ARTICLE

Interrelation between Paris Agreement and EU Free Trade Agreements’ Commitments: In Search of a Sustainable Path

Ilaria Espa and **Marios Tokas**, PhD Researcher in International Law, analyse the interplay between climate change provisions in European Union (EU) Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Global South nations, with a focus on Latin American countries, and the principles outlined in the Paris Agreement (in *European Foreign Affairs Review*, vol. 30, Issue SI, January 2025). They aim to provide recommendations on how to better harmonise the obligations under the Paris Agreement and EU FTAs to enhance climate ambition among trading partners. More critically, they seek to foster a harmonious coexistence between binding and enforceable commitments on climate change included in FTAs and the flexible framework of the Paris Agreement. They propose that hard commitments and strict enforcement procedures with regards to climate change may not be compatible with the spirit of the Paris Agreement and its principles. More distinctively, such strict and inflexible options may constitute a major disincentive to EU trade partners to negotiate more ambitious commitments and implement them at the domestic level. The authors conclude by suggesting post-implementation options for parties to steer up the engagement within the FTA institutions and progressively introduce more ambitious climate friendly FTA disciplines centred on cooperation.

[DOI >](#)

ARTICLE

Visions of Indian Economic Unity on the Eve of Partition: A Tale of Two Companies

Atiya Hussain, alumnae (PhD in International History and Politics), examines Mahindra & Mohammed (now Mahindra & Mahindra) and the Muhammadi Steamship Company through a microhistory of late colonial Bombay (in *Business History Review*, online February 2025). She reveals companies committed to the economic unity of India shortly before the anticolonial struggle culminated in the violent and chaotic Partition of British India in August 1947. In Bombay, the centre of Indian industry and not typically associated with the Partition's dislocations, economic partition was unanticipated even by economic actors closely allied with the Muslim League. The two firms examined here highlight the understudied impact of decolonisation and the Partition of the subcontinent on Indian capitalism, and suggest that postcolonial territorial realities implied an economic rearticulation that has often been overlooked.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

This article is based on the author's PhD thesis (2023).

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

The Nurturing State: An Intimate Portrait of Becoming a Taxpayer in Ghana

Anna-Riikka Kauppinen explores how notions of reciprocity shape new fiscal subjectivities in Ghana's capital Accra (in *Anthropology and Tax: Ethnographies of Fiscal Relations*, J. Mugler, M.S. Johansson and R. Smith, Cambridge University Press, December 2024). Drawing on historical sources, public debates and observations in public tax forums, she first discusses the long-term dynamics of "tax bargaining" in Ghana since the colonial times, premised on power holders providing sufficient evidence of reciprocity and return for tax payments. Secondly, she provides a portrait of the intimate stakes of reciprocity between the state and citizens that characterise the process of becoming a taxpayer. By zooming in on the aspirations of a single female trader who went through the bureaucratic journey of formalising her business and becoming a taxpayer, she proposes the notion of the "nurturing state" to illustrate the intimate, personalised qualities of reciprocity that characterise emerging fiscal subjectivities in Ghana.

[DOI >](#)

WORKING PAPER

Prepayment, Salience, and Welfare

The timing of payment can enhance salience, making customers more price-responsive when paying before consumption rather than after. **Imelda**, Anna Lou Abatayo and Budy Resusodarmo examine Indonesia's nationwide switch to prepaid electricity metering, impacting over 40 million households (International Economics Department Working Paper no. 22, Geneva Graduate Institute, 2024). They find that prepaid metering users are twice as price-elastic as postpaid users. They also find a positive willingness to pay for prepaid metering, suggesting consumer welfare gains. As prices rise, prepaid metering reduces excess burden by 1.5% and CO2 emissions by nearly 6%. These findings suggest prepaid meters can support climate policy goals by promoting energy conservation without imposing significant burdens on consumers.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

ePAPER

The Making of Good Work and Good People: Ethical Liberation in and through ASHA Work

Krithi Ramaswamy, Master Student in Anthropology and Sociology at the time of writing, critically examines community health schemes in India through the lens of one of the largest cadres of community health workers in the world, the Accredited Social Health Activists or ASHAs (Graduate ePapers 53, Graduate Institute Publications, Geneva Graduate Institute, 2024). She finds that ideologies of altruistic service and morality are embedded in state narratives of social welfare and are used to undervalue the work of women from marginalised communities within public health care systems. At the same time, workers create complex social ties and narratives of community and care to negotiate their precarious working conditions and advocate for their rights and their

position within spaces of informalised formal work.

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

This ePaper reproduces Krithi Ramaswamy's master's dissertation, which won the 2023 Anthropology and Sociology Department Prize and is published thanks to the support of the Vahabzadeh Foundation.

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Peace, War, Conflicts & Security



ARTICLE

Transactional Peacemaking: Warmakers as Peacemakers in the Political Marketplace of Peace Processes

World politics are changing with important implications for international peace processes.

Sara Hellmüller, Research Professor of International Relations/Political Science, and **Bilal**

Salaymeh, Postdoctoral Researcher in the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), argue that recent changes in world order have led to transactionalism becoming more pronounced in peace processes (in *Contemporary Security Policy*, online January 2025). This is because increased geopolitical competition often leads to a conflation of warmakers and peacemakers: states that provide military support to belligerents also engage in peacemaking. This renders peace processes political marketplaces with transactionalism as main modus operandi. Transactional peacemaking has three features: it prioritises bilateral over multilateral approaches; is interest-based and exclusive rather than value-based and inclusive; and focuses on short-term deals instead of long-term outcomes. Drawing on over 70 interviews, the authors empirically demonstrate their argument with the peace processes in Libya, Syria, and Yemen. They conclude by discussing the consequences of transactionalism for the global peacemaking landscape. By providing a new conceptualisation of an emerging phenomenon in contemporary peace processes, they contribute to the literature on changing peacemaking approaches.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

ARTICLE

"My Grandmother Has Her Keys, Now I Have Mine": Building a Database to Preserve Testimonies of Genocide in Gaza

In this essay, **Caitlin Procter**, Marie Skłodowska Curie Research Fellow at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), documents her efforts to preserve the testimonies of friends and colleagues in Gaza enduring the ongoing genocide in real time (in *Journal of Palestine Studies*, online February 2025). The testimonies, shared with the author by text and audio messages since 7 October 2023, are stored in a database and are being used by human rights organisations in pursuit of accountability. These narratives from Gaza include accounts of multiple displacements, sexual violence, kidnappings, bombings, and starvation; they also include intricate details of families' everyday lives, the diversity and complexity of which can get lost in the documentation of horror and devastation at such a scale. The author argues that the genocide in Gaza signals the need to radically rethink the parameters of international legal institutions and the frameworks in which they function. She posits that a granular understanding of daily life during genocide, produced through the testimonies of those who have endured it, can be invaluable in

doing so.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

ARTICLE

The Data Myth: Interrogating the Evidence Base for Evidence-Based Peacebuilding

Roger Mac Ginty and **Pamina Firchow**, Research Associate in the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), interrogate three claims made in relation to the use of data in relation to peace (in *Data and Policy*, vol. 6, online December 2024): that *more* data, *faster* data, and *impartial* data will lead to better policy and practice outcomes. Taken together, this data myth relies on a lack of curiosity about the provenance of data and the infrastructure that produces it and asserts its legitimacy. The discussion is concerned with issues of power, inclusion, and exclusion, and particularly how knowledge hierarchies attend to the collection and use of data in relation to conflict-affected contexts. The authors therefore question the axiomatic nature of these data myth claims and argue that the structure and dynamics of peacebuilding actors perpetuate the myth. They advocate a fuller reflection of the data wave that has overtaken us and echo calls for an ethics of numbers. In other words, their article is concerned with the evidence base for evidence-based peacebuilding. Mindful of the policy implications of their concerns, the authors put forward five tenets of good practice in relation to data and the peacebuilding sector. The concluding discussion further considers the policy implications of the data myth in relation to peace, and particularly, the consequences of casting peace and conflict as technical issues that can be “solved” without recourse to human and political factors.

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EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Regional Security Cooperation

What are the different kinds of regional security organisations that exist? What theoretical tools do we have to explain the emergence of regional frameworks across the world? And how do they vary from an institutional and operational point of view? Amandine Gnanguênon and **Stephanie C. Hofmann** show that regional security cooperation projects vary in many ways, for example in membership size, degree of formality, size of bureaucracy or whether they are part of a general-purpose or task-specific organisation, and revisit the reasons for why states and other actors invest in regional security cooperation in the first place (in *Handbook of Regional Cooperation and Integration*, Ph. De Lombaerde, ed., Elgar Publishing, February 2024). Then, they turn to theoretical explanations, which can be divided into three broad streams – those that emphasise dynamics internal to the region; those that accentuate dynamics external to the region; and those that focus on political dynamics not linked to security concerns – to explain the existence of regional security cooperation. Lastly, we map existing regional security cooperation projects across the globe, and discuss their functions, effects and effectiveness.

[DOI >](#)

ENCYCLOPEDIA ENTRIES

International Criminal Court (ICC) Immunities

In the *Elgar Encyclopedia of Crime and Criminal Justice* (Edward Elgar, November 2024), Paola Gaeta traces the origins and history of the [International Criminal Court](#) and of [immunities](#).

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE, 2024

Ideology, Hatred and Trauma: Azerbaijan between the Three Karabakh Wars

Compared to similar cases of inter-ethnic conflict in Georgia, which display mixed inter-ethnic emotions, why is inter-ethnic hatred in Azerbaijan so hegemonic? To solve this puzzle, **Cesare Figari Barberis** answers three research questions: (1) How did personal trauma of displaced Azerbaijanis become a collective-national trauma? (2) How is hatred institutionalised and perpetuated? (3) How are alternative narratives marginalised? To answer these questions, he

adopts the “affective morphological approach” to ideology, which is here understood as a system of interconnected values, ideas, norms that offers us a *weltanschauung* with which we understand and navigate reality; claims to be comprehensive, completeness and correct; and grips its subjects through affective mechanisms like fantasies and enjoyment. Ideology can then become and be maintained hegemonic through various ideological apparatuses, including the school and ordinary people. Analysing interviews he conducted with displaced Azerbaijanis in 2021–2023 as well as school textbooks, government discourses and commemorations, he shows how they all produced collective-national trauma and institutionalised hatred which ultimately become essential elements of the state’s nationalist ideology.

[Read more about the PhD thesis in this interview >](#)

[Repository](#) (PhD thesis restricted to members of the Institute community; others may [contact Dr Figari Barberis](#)).

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE, 2024

Oligopoly of Violence: The Reconfiguration of Political Order in Syria

Bilal Salayme critically examines the dynamics of political violence and order formation, focusing on the transformation from a monopoly of violence to an oligopoly of violence. He challenges the Weberian model of state formation, arguing that it is insufficient to explain the complexities of postcolonial contexts and conflict zones. Instead, he introduces the oligopoly of violence as an alternative analytical framework to understand the coexistence and overlapping of multiple violent actors shaping political order. Thus, he argues that political violence, rather than merely destructive, can act as a force for violent reordering, giving rise to new forms of stability. Grounded in the Syrian conflict, the thesis employs historical sociology to investigate the emergence of oligopolies of violence through mechanisms such as the demonopolisation of violence, reaccumulation by non-state actors, and the emergence of heterarchical orders.

[Repository](#) (file embargoed until November 2027; for access, [contact Dr Salayme](#)).

ARTICLE

Militarização importa: ressonâncias retóricas e mercado do militarismo

This article in *Ponto Urbe* (vol. 32, no. 1, 2024) is the translation in Spanish of **Anna Leander**’s article “[Militarization Matters](#): Rhetorical Resonances and Market Militarism” published online in 2022 in *Critical Military Studies*.

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Development & Cooperation



ePAPER

Development Actors and Their Indigenous Other: Knowledge Production and Negotiation in the Upper Baram (Malaysia)

In recent years, many development projects have focused on the empowerment of so-called “beneficiaries”, particularly in contexts affecting the livelihoods of indigenous populations.

Exploring knowledge production and governmentality in the design and early implementation of the Upper Baram Forest Conservation Project in Sarawak, Malaysia, **Agathe Le Vaslot**, Master Student in Development Studies at the time of writing, finds that local communities were excluded

from meaningful acknowledgement and participation (Graduate ePapers 52, Graduate Institute Publications, Geneva Graduate Institute, 2024).

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

This ePaper reproduces Agathe Le Vaslot's master's dissertation, which won the 2023 Association Genève-Asie Prize and is published thanks to the support of the Vahabzadeh Foundation.

PHD THESIS IN DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS, 2024

Three Essays on Migrant Assimilation in Europe

In his first PhD essay, “**The Gender Aspect of Migrants’ Assimilation in Europe**” (with **Martina Viarengo** and Giovanni Peri), **Taehoon Lee** uses the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) to estimate the degree of immigrants’ labour market assimilation, measured by the probability of being employed by gender, across 16 European countries between 1999 and 2018. The results indicate that, in most countries, female migrants start with a larger employment gap but converge more rapidly than male migrants. However, we observe significant variations across countries.

In the second essay, “**Effect of Compulsory Schooling Reforms on Migrants in Europe**”, he uses the cross-sectional version of the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) to estimate the differential impacts of education on labour market outcomes for natives and second-generation migrants in 19 European countries. He identifies the specific reforms affecting each population group, finding that no single reform simultaneously impacted both groups. He then compares the effects of additional schooling on labour market outcomes, discovering that while some reforms led to notable increases in the average years of schooling among migrant populations, the returns to education for migrants remained limited.

In the third essay, “**Health Shocks and Migrants’ Labor Market Outcomes**”, the author uses data from the European Community Household Panel (1994–2001) to construct treated and control groups. Using propensity score matching, he estimates the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT) of a health shock – defined by individuals’ subjective health status – on migrants’ labour market outcomes. The results suggest a significant causal effect of health shocks on the probability of migrant employment, which is stronger than the effect on natives’ employment.

[Read more about the PhD thesis in this interview >](#)

[Repository](#) (PhD thesis restricted to members of the Institute community; others may [contact Dr Lee](#)).

PHD THESIS IN DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS, 2024

Three Essays in Development Economics

This thesis by **Dante Gerardo Sanchez Torres** can be consulted at the [Library](#).

PHD THESIS IN DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS, 2024

Three Essays in Agricultural Economics

This thesis by **Shijie Yang** can be consulted at the [Library](#).

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Human Rights, Humanitarianism, Justice & Inclusion

ARTICLE

Antonio Cassese and *The Man in a Case*

As we mark the 30th anniversary of the Tadić interlocutory appeal on jurisdiction of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, **Paola Gaeta** and **Andrew Clapham** commemorate the moment by looking at Antonio Cassese’s impact on international law, with a



particular focus on his understanding of his own methodology, which could be described as “critical positivism” and executed by a “judicious reformer” (in *Journal of International Criminal Justice*, online February 2025). “The Man in a Case” in the title is a reference to a famous short story by Anton Chekov, a piece that Cassese particularly liked. With a wry smile, he used to say that lawyers who adhered to strict legal positivism risked becoming

like the character in the story, Belikov, who lived a solitary existence and adhered strictly to a rigid set of rules and principles, building metaphorical walls around himself like a “man in a case”. Although Cassese recognised the safeguarding role that legal positivism can play in shielding legal discourse from ideological manipulation, he cautioned against the potential of pure positivism to put distance between lawyers and the socio-political challenges he thought we should be addressing in the real world. In his approach to law, as a scholar, a judge, and a practitioner, Cassese sought to balance methodological rigour with principled engagement. He emphasized the imperative for jurists to avoid becoming mere instruments of power and strove to maintain a delicate equilibrium between adherence to legal principles and active participation in moral and political discourse. In essence, Cassese’s approach sought to harness the protective function of legal positivism to his need to engage his moral and political commitments.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

In 2021–2022, **Paola Gaeta** co-hosted a podcast with Salvatore Zappalà, Giulia Pinzauti and Antonio Coco on the work and legacy of Antonio Cassese, entitled **Antonio Cassese: The Stubborn Sparrow**. In one episode, **Andrew Clapham** was interviewed on “**The Human Rights Challenge in Europe: Nino’s work at the European University Institute**”.

Image: *Cassese Escapes the Spectre of Belikov*, by Gene Baldini. © The Author(s) (2025).

ARTICLE

Five-Star Humanitarianism? Navigating Gulf Aid in the Aftermath of the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Jordan

Hanna Berg, PhD Researcher in Anthropology and Sociology at the time of writing, examines the role of Gulf aid in shaping understandings of humanitarian governance in Jordan (in *Middle East Critique*, online January 2025). Through ethnographic engagement, she attends to how humanitarian workers reimagine their practices through the activities of the Emirates Red Crescent (ERC), especially in the Mrajeeb Al Fhood Camp – commonly known as the Emirati Camp. By situating the notion of “basic human needs” at the centre of the analysis, she addresses how local humanitarian workers understand the temporal and spatial conditions generated by the humanitarian structure and neoliberal economy in Jordan. In doing so, she suggests that the United Arab Emirates not only creates its own geopolitical “grand compromise” in comparison to the Global North and the UNHCR but also influences practitioners’ understanding of humanitarianism in the region. This offers an analytical perspective on the role of Gulf countries in the humanitarian field beyond the common focus on their foreign aid as a quiet tool of political and economic influence in the larger Mashriq.

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

The Individual and the International Legal System

Andrew Clapham examines the role of the individual in the international legal system (in *International Law*, M. Evans, ed., 6th edn, print May 2024, online August 2024). He considers the direct rights and obligations of individuals; their capacity to bring international claims; and their ability to participate in the creation, development, and enforcement of international law. He considers the extent to which States may act to claim rights for individuals, and when States may even be obliged to demand diplomatic protection rights on behalf of individuals. It is argued that individuals play a role in how international law develops and that new ideas are demanding a

recalibration of the priority which the system gives to the protection of individual dignity over traditional concerns for State sovereignty and respect for dignitaries.

[DOI >](#)

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

International Criminal Law

Paola Gaeta describes the characteristics of international criminal law as a branch of international law dealing with the criminal responsibility of individuals for international crimes (in *International Law*, M. Evans, ed., 6th edn, print May 2024, online August 2024). She begins by setting out the beginnings and subsequent development of this specialised branch of international law, then focuses on its inherent pluralism, which results from the multiple jurisdictions in which prosecution of individuals responsible for international crimes is possible. She also discusses the main aspects of the definition of the so-called “core” international crimes: aggression, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. She concludes by presenting the role of national jurisdictions in the prosecution of international crimes, and some of the challenges faced by international criminal courts and tribunals in fulfilling their mandates.

[DOI >](#)

REVIEW ARTICLE

Everyday Conversations about Economic Inequality: A Research Agenda

High and rising levels of economic inequality come at a tremendous cost to societies, yet the public is often hesitant to confront these inequalities. Prior research has attempted to explain this paradox, pointing to how it is driven by individuals’ misperceptions of the extent of inequality, broader narratives that justify inequality, and distrust in government intervention and redistribution. These beliefs and attitudes are not simply a reflection of individual predispositions; they are also a product of societal debates. The limited scholarship on such debates has focused on elite discourse, examining how discussions about inequality unfold among people in positions of power in formalised contexts such as parliaments or the media. Most of this research has been conducted in the Global North. We know very little about how ordinary people talk about economic inequality, especially in the Global South. Everyday conversations about economic inequality deserve more scholarly attention because of their distinct form and extensive range, covering diverse voices and social situations. They reflect how societies struggle with economic inequality and how some groups are silenced, while others have their voices amplified. Finally, conversations may affect opinion formation differently than unidirectional exposure to information.

Graziella Moraes Silva and others review the literature and set out a research agenda to comprehensively study how ordinary people talk about economic inequality in various contexts (in *Sociology Compass*, vol. 18, no. 9, September 2024).

[Repository \(public access\) >](#)

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

The Individualization of IHL Rules through Criminalization for War Crimes: Some (Un)Intended Consequences

Paola Gaeta and **Abhimanyu George Jain**, PhD Researcher in International Law and Research Associate at the time of writing, highlight a prioritisation of individual criminal responsibility for war crimes over the enforcement of collective responsibility upon states and armed groups under IHL, and frame this prioritisation as a form of individualisation of IHL rules (in *The Individualization of War: Rights, Liability, and Accountability in Contemporary Armed Conflict*, J. Welsh, D. Akande and D. Rodin, eds., Oxford University Press, online January 2024, print December 2023). They trace the origins and acceleration of this phenomenon and outline its processes, before turning to consider its possibly unintended and undesirable consequences for the underlying IHL norms. In the process of interpretation of IHL rules within the institutional frameworks and requirements of individual criminal responsibility, IHL norms are distorted, and IHL norms which are amenable to individualisation are prioritized over those which are not. Ultimately, the authors argue that the prioritisation of individual criminal over collective responsibility – individualisation – while

understandable, demands caution, in part because of the risk of abandoning the project of resuscitating and enhancing prospects for collective responsibility, and in part because of the challenges and limitations of individual criminal responsibility.

[DOI >](#)

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW, 2024

Foucauldian Rights Shaping Fragmented Subjects: How Human Rights Dimensions of Foucauldian Power-Relations Shape the Corporation as a Subject

Dorothea Endres uses a Foucauldian understanding of power in order to analyse how human rights are mobilised as tools for domination and resistance. With this conceptualisation, she analyses how such an instrumentalist use of human rights shapes the corporation as a subject in the global (dis-)order – with a focus on a historical perspective, the digital sphere and political economy. With this analysis, she produces two major contributions: firstly, she uses Foucault's thought for the conceptualisation of power and conceptualisation of rights. Secondly, she uses legal pluralism in order to push beyond Foucault, to overcome his own reductive dismissal of law as only linked to sovereign power. Through these contributions, she makes sense of the fragmentation of the subject in the global order.

[Repository](#) (file embargoed until June 2027; for access, [contact Dr Endres](#)).

PHD THESIS IN SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT, 2025

Ways of Being Indigenous within the United Nations System: Indigenous Peruvian participation

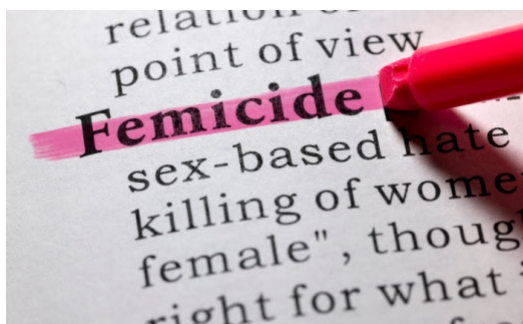
Urpi Saco Chung explores the participation of Indigenous Peoples in specific United Nations mechanisms. Drawing on a multi-sited ethnography, he proposes avenues to better understand the fluidity of Indigenous identities as Indigenous individuals co-constitute them. Likewise, he delves into the meanings and thoughts surrounding the encounters between Indigenous and non-Indigenous individuals, the complexities of Indigenous identities, and the acknowledgment that being Indigenous does not entirely define a person. His dissertation elucidates how UN narratives and practices impact the lives of Peruvian Indigenous fellows in their territories. Additionally, it challenges anthropological methods and theoretical canons, and encourages the ongoing decolonisation of research practices to engage in research with and for Indigenous Peoples through a pluriversal approach.

[Repository](#) (file embargoed until December 2027; for access, [contact Dr Saco](#)).

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Gender, Diversity, Race & Intersectionality



ARTICLE

Addressing Femicide through International Criminal Law: The Need for a Binding Legal Framework

This contribution discusses the urgent need to integrate femicide into international criminal law as a distinct gender-based crime. **Alessia Nicastro**, PhD Researcher in International Law, argues that femicide, defined as the gender-

related killing of women and girls, is a widespread and pervasive issue that transcends national boundaries and requires a coordinated global response (in *Yale Journal of International Law*

Online, 26 January 2025). Establishing a legally binding framework in international criminal law (e.g., a criminal law convention for preventing and combating femicide) would significantly aid in addressing and prosecuting femicide, particularly since existing international instruments are often inadequately or insufficiently applied. The author builds on a comparative legal analysis of existing femicide legislation, asserting that international criminal law can play a crucial role in countering this issue. To this day, several cases of femicide go unreported or unpunished due to harmful gender stereotypes and legal shortcomings. International criminal law could contribute to counter this impunity by providing mechanisms for legislation and prosecution.

[Article's page \(open access\) >](#)

ARTICLE

The Women's Inclusion Agenda: Gender and Everyday Practices across Registers of Finance

Financial institutions spanning Global North and South are increasingly adopting an agenda of "women's financial inclusion". The women's inclusion agenda in finance reflects dynamics of deep marketisation that prescribe common economic policy solutions, transcending formerly significant distinctions of geography and social context. In this case, the closing of gender gaps is the universally prescribed policy. Yet this agenda elicits vastly different practices in "high" finance registers where women are recruited as professionals, and microfinance registers where women are incorporated as borrowers. Relating multisited ethnographic materials from a US gender diversity organisation and microfinance institutions in India, **Tanushree Kaushal**, PhD Researcher in International Relations/Political Science, and Signe Predmorewe ask: on what terms does inclusion take place (in *Finance and Society*, online January 2025)? First, they examine how gender is constructed across finance institutions by essentialising women as virtuous. These constructions play out according to context-specific gender politics on questions of women's economic empowerment – concerning neoliberal iterations of feminism in the US case, and financialisation of social reproduction in India. Second, what do women's everyday engagements with the inclusion agenda indicate about the terms of financial inclusion? Women contend with characterisations of themselves as risk-averse professionals and responsible borrowers, respectively, with ambivalence. Their contextually located ambivalent responses are points of both leverage and critique for the financial inclusion agenda.

[DOI >](#)

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

***Joslin et al. v New Zealand* (United Nations Human Rights Committee): Queering the UN Human Rights Committee**

In *Joslin v. New Zealand* (2002), the UN Human Rights Committee determined that denying same-sex couples the right to marry did not constitute a violation of the ICCPR. This decision has since been the subject of extensive critique for its heteronormative framing and restrictive IHRL. **Rafael Carrano Leis**, PhD Researcher in International Law, and Paula Gerber engage in a critical legal re-examination of *Joslin* through a queer theoretical lens (in *Queer Judgments*, N. Ferreira, M. Federica Moscati and S. Raj, eds., OP Counterpress, February 2025). Rather than merely critiquing the decision, they employ legal rewriting as a methodological tool to illustrate how the case could have been decided differently, even within the legal frameworks available at the time. They explore the ways in which legal discourse constructs and regulates identities, introducing an experimental counter-slurring methodology to challenge the normative assumptions embedded in legal language. By queering the form of judicial reasoning itself, the authors illustrate how legal interpretation can be expanded to recognise and affirm the rights of LGBTI+ individuals.

[Book's page >](#)

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICS, 2025

Women, *Métissage*, and the Illusion of Race in Zanzibar and La Réunion: The Construction of Nations, Identities, and Global Culture

This dissertation provides the first comparative study of the role of Zanzibari and Réunionnais women in the history of nation building during the colonial and post-colonial eras, linking efforts to create nationalist identities with the evolution of cultures of hybridity in these islands. Hybridity or métissage are a key aspect of this dissertation because once they are acknowledged to exist in a given locale, they complicate the idea of nationalities as inherent through effectively revealing how identities are constructed. By examining the role of women through considering sex, virginity, marriage, religion, and politics, **Aminata Buganzi Kinana** reveals how the personal realm is connected to the political, specifically, how national identities in these two locales have stemmed from controlling women's sexuality and maternity.

[Read more about the PhD thesis in this interview >](#)

[Repository](#) (access to the PhD thesis restricted to members of the Institute community; others may [contact Dr Kinana](#)>).

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Democracy & Civil Society



MONOGRAPH

Imagining Malaya: Peranakan Cosmopolitanism, Nationalism, and Belonging at the End of Empire, 1945–1957

Over the course of British colonial rule in Malaya, the Peranakan Chinese community attempted to bring to life a complex imagination of nationhood predicated on an inclusive and multi-ethnic

approach to integrating Malaya's plural society. Peranakan political actors campaigned for the extension of citizenship rights to all Malayan residents regardless of race, class, or religion. Yet, this political history has been overlooked. **Bernard Keo** explores one of the many alternatives of a Malayan nation that were possible at one point or another and that are yet to be studied (Oxford University Press, online January 2025, print February 2025). Centring the Peranakan into Malaysia's story of decolonisation and nation-making, he sheds new light on Malaysia's path to nationhood and who is included (or not) within that story. His monograph reveals how seemingly disparate political acts by the Peranakan were in reality bound together by a cosmopolitan sense of identity and belonging as leading figures from the community sought to build an inclusive nation.

[DOI \(open access\) >](#)

ARTICLE

Of Capitulations, Capital, and Collateral: Russian Imperial Banking in Late Qajar Persia (1891–1921)

Drawing on the history of the Russian majority-State-owned Loan and Discount Bank of Persia, **Soheil Ghasemi**, PhD Researcher in International Law, and **Mohammadreza Eghbalizarch**, PhD Researcher in Anthropology and Sociology, demonstrate how late Tsarist Russian imperial expansion was enmeshed in the politics of late-19th century financial globalisation (in *German Yearbook of International Law*, vol. 66, no. 1, 2023, available January 2025). They illustrate how the Loan and Discount Bank, initially founded in 1891 as a small private pawnbroking institution, was taken over by the Russian State and transformed into one of the two largest banking enterprises in Persia, only rivalled by the British-owned Imperial Bank of Persia. This case demonstrates how the bank leveraged the ever-present possibilities that the legal regime of

capitulations and concession agreements had generated to extend its scope of operations to a wide range of activities, from the politics of sovereign debt to land grabbing. The authors draw attention to this underexplored aspect of Russian imperialism as well as the importance of imperial banking in the critical histories of international law.

[DOI >](#)

ARTICLE

Decolonisation and Self-Determination à Géométrie Variable: The Forgotten Vicissitudes of Post-Soviet Peoples

André-Philippe Ouellet, PhD Researcher in International Law, analyses the situation of the former constitutive USSR republics to show they should have been characterised as colonies under international law (in *German Yearbook of International Law*, vol. 66, no. 1, 2023, available January 2025). Accordingly, he reviews the main approaches relating to self-determination and decolonisation and demonstrates that, based on existing United Nations (UN) legal instruments and State practice, land-connected territories could also be considered colonies since the decisive criterion remains the domination of a people over another people. Indeed, most Soviet peoples were conquered by Tsarist Russia, and, to varying degrees, all had the attributes of colonies. On the other hand, as the international community, save for certain countries, failed to recognise former Soviet republics were colonies, the author builds on the practice of their peoples to evince the scope of self-determination beyond decolonisation. Indeed, at the moment of becoming independent, formerly communist peoples justified their accession to independence based on their right to self-determination. In turn, many States recognised self-determination was at stake during the 1990s wave of independence, which prompted international recognition.

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Other Relevant Information



Multimedia



VIDEO | BOOK LAUNCH | GLOBAL GOVERNANCE CENTRE

Sanctions for Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation: Moving Forward

On 26 November 2024, **Armend Bekaj**, Researcher at Uppsala University, Sweden, and Peter Wallensteen, Dag Hammarskjöld Professor Emeritus of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University, presented their edited volume *Sanctions for Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation: Moving Forward*. **Thomas Biersteker**, Gasteyer Professor Honoraire at the Geneva Graduate Institute and a Global Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, DC, was also there to present the chapter he coauthored with **David Cortright**, titled “Incentivizing non-proliferation: Theory, Policy, and Experience”.

[Watch here >](#)



VIDEO | GGC TALK | GLOBAL GOVERNANCE CENTRE

Political Communication in Times of War and Peace

On 28 November 2024, the Global Governance Centre hosted a scientific discussion with Professor **Svitlana Ovcharenko**, Visiting Researcher in the International Relations/Political Science Department, about the relationship between the rational and the irrational, the logical and the aesthetic in political communication.

[Watch here >](#)



VIDEO | WEBINAR | GLOBAL HEALTH CENTRE

What Does Biodiversity Have to Do with Public Health? UN Decisions on Digital Sequence Information and the Pandemic Agreement

At the 2024 Conference of the Parties (COP) in Colombia, State Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) decided that companies “directly or indirectly” benefiting from Digital Sequence Information (DSI) should contribute 1% of profits or 0.1% of revenue to the newly established Cali Fund. In parallel, negotiations on a pandemic agreement have been progressing over the past three years, with the establishment of the Pathogen Access and Benefit-Sharing (PABS) System emerging as one of the most contentious issues. The CBD COP decision raises several legal and practical questions regarding its implementation, with potential implications for the pandemic agreement. On 23 January 2025, the Global Health Centre’s International Geneva Global Health Platform organised a webinar to discuss its significance for PABS and explore possible links between the two instruments.

[Watch here >](#)



VIDEO | BOOK LAUNCH | NORRAG

The Rise of Knowledge Brokers in Global Education Governance

On 22 January 2025, NORRAG launched *The Rise of Knowledge Brokers in Global Education Governance*. This book, edited by **Chanwoong Baek** and **Gita Steiner-Khamsi**, bridges the gap between research evidence and policy planning, especially in the face of global disparities in evidence production between the Global North and South.

[Watch here >](#)



VIDEO | NORRAG

Interview with Dr Emon Nandi

Emon Nandi, Assistant Professor at the Centre of Excellence in Teacher Education (CETE) at Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, India, is engaged in NORRAG’s research project Innovative Financing for Education to Leave No One Behind. In May–June 2024, she was a visiting scholar at NORRAG in Geneva.

[Read more about her stay in Geneva and watch an interview >](#)



PODCAST | CCDP SPOTLIGHT S2:E1 | CENTRE ON CONFLICT, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACEBUILDING (CCDP)

The Legacy and Influence of Kofi Annan and the Kofi Annan Foundation in Peace Practices

Research Associate **Robert Watkins** speaks with **Corinne Momal-Vanian**, Executive Director of the Kofi Annan Foundation in Geneva, about the state of democracy, peace mediation and the legacy of Kofi

Annan while considering the evolving dynamics of today's multilateral system.

[Listen here >](#)



PODCAST | SMALL ARMS SURVEY PODCAST E55

25th Anniversary Special

As part of the Survey's 25th anniversary celebrations, **Mark Downes** is joined by Professor **Keith Krause**, Director of the Centre on Conflict, Development, and Peacebuilding at the Geneva Graduate Institute and founder of the Small Arms Survey. They discuss the founding of the Survey, what the small arms control context was like at the time and how the arms control and armed violence agendas have evolved since then. Finally, they also discuss key challenges in small arms control today.

[Listen here >](#)

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Awarded Grants

SNSF | PROJECT FUNDING | 01.09.2024-31.08.2028 | CHF 754,216

Global Value Chains and Spatial Frictions in the Labor Market: Evidence from Bangladesh

It is widely accepted that the participation of developing countries in global value chains (GVCs) has lifted millions out of poverty. This is largely due to the relocation of workers to cities, which are hubs of production and trade. However, cities in developing countries are often hard to navigate, unsafe, and lack adequate infrastructure. In this context, are cities realising their full potential for labour market connectivity in export sectors? What are the barriers preventing the poor from accessing GVC-driven employment opportunities in urban labor markets? To answer these questions, this project, led by **Julia Cajal-Grossi**, Associate Professor of International Economics, focuses on an understudied margin of worker mobility: the movement of workers over space, within the city and within a specific sector, the readymade garment sector in Bangladesh. The project uncovers, as an important obstacle to worker mobility, the presence of distance-dependent information frictions, which have significantly different implications for workers' welfare relative to other drivers of worker immobility.

[SNSF project page >](#)

SNSF | PROJECT FUNDING | 01.10.2024-30.09.2028 | CHF 385,296

Econometric Analysis of Dynamic Network Effects

How do inflation and production disruptions propagate along supply chains in an economy? Given a price increase in energy-related sectors or a shortage of primary metals, how do prices and production in other sectors react over time? In a previous study, **Marko Mlikota**, Assistant Professor of International Economics, proposes a methodology to conduct inference and optimise forecasts in such settings where networks generate dynamics of cross-sectional variables. It demonstrates the framework's suitability in two applications while establishing a tight link to macroeconomic theory. This new project explores its broader usefulness. In three studies, Prof. Mlikota and his coauthors, **Frank Schorfheide**, **Xin Zhang** and **Wayne Gao**, embed supply chain dynamics in a macroeconomic model with financial variables, forecast product-level inflation in Sweden, and test a microeconomic theory of households' income insurance through social ties. The project contributes to a larger vision by which macroeconomics progressed from the representative agent- to the heterogeneous agent-paradigm and increasingly considers agents'

bilateral interactions alongside the centralised coordination of their activities through markets.

[SNSF project page >](#)

SNSF | RETURN CH POSTDOC.MOBILITY | 01.04.2025–31.03.2026 | CHF 127,990

Imagined Immunities: A History of Our Collective Resistance to Disease

No scientific concept was more contested during the COVID-19 pandemic than “herd immunity”. While some scientists considered herd immunity to be the inevitable endpoint of the pandemic – obtained with or without a vaccine – others believed it should apply strictly to an elimination threshold achieved through mass vaccination. Was herd immunity something that would happen after most of us were infected, or did it mean that most of us would never become infected?

David Robertson, Postdoctoral Mobility Fellow (Return Grant), will interrogate this scientific dispute by understanding the historical origins and development of the idea that populations can become “immune”, a term ordinarily reserved for individuals. His project proposes that the origins of contemporary scientific debates reside in the deep history of a term which has developed a conflicting set of scientific meanings and applications over a century.

[SNSF page >](#)

SNSF | SPARK | 01.02.2025–31.01.2025 | CHF 99,980

Beyond Bare Life: Caring for the Body at Europe’s External Borders

This project, led by **Anne-Line Rodriguez**, SNSF Researcher at the Global Migration Centre (GMC), is concerned with migrant care networks and reciprocity in “transit”. Recent migration-studies scholarship, including ethnographies of mobility in North Africa, highlights both the bioeconomy of present-day “transit” migration and the immaterial affective and intimate economies deployed by migrants in this setting. This project seeks to add to this body of work, including to the conceptualisation of social relations outside the solidarity/exploitation dichotomy. Shifting the attention to the materiality of care, this anthropological study aims to produce new knowledge on care practices in the “transit” context. It also aims to clarify theoretically the relevance (or lack thereof) of the notion of “care economies”, as well as the contribution of these practices to the transformation versus reproduction of the bioeconomy of migration.

Methodologically, the study will involve the production of a multi-sited ethnography of the care practices deployed by sub-Saharan African migrants in the Maghreb.

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Visitors

📅 01/01/–31/03/2025

📍 IHP Dep.

Zahra Abbasi

Coming from the University of Oslo, Junior Visiting Fellow Zahra Abbasi works on “Heal Thyself: Citizens and the Construction of Knowledges of Care in Contemporary Iran”.

📅 01.01.–01.12.2025

📍 GHC

Maarten Rutger van der Heijden

Coming from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Junior Visiting Fellow Maarten Rutger van der Heijden researches “Possibilities and Future-Making in Access to Medicines: A Multi-Sited Ethnography”.

📅 06.01.–30.11.2025

📍 IE Dep.

Aneta Teperek

Coming from the Warsaw School of Economics, Visiting Fellow Aneta Teperek is doing research on “Potential Development as a Factor of Poverty Reduction: The Case of the Africa’s Smallest Economies”.

📅 06.01.–06.08.2025

📍 IL Dep.

Ida Andenæs Galtung

Coming from the University of Oslo, Junior Visiting Fellow Ida Andenæs Galtung works on “Arms Transfer and State Responsibility”.

📅 13.01.–11.04.2025

📍 IL Dep.

Lianne Baars

Coming from Leiden University, Junior Visiting Fellow Lianne Baars works on “Climate Change before International Human Rights Courts and Bodies: Towards Procedural Justice”.

📅 01.02.2025–

31.01.2026

📍 ANSO Dep.

Delal Aydin

Postdoctoral Researcher Delal Aydin is hosted at the Institute through the SNSF Scholars at Risk funding scheme and works on her publication project “Friendship in Revolution: Kurdish Youth Mobilization in the Shadow of the State”.

📅 01.02.–31.05.2025

📍 IHP Dep.

Zigne Edstroem

Coming from Stockholm University, Junior Visiting Fellow Zigne Edstroem researches “Neutrality or Solidarity? Sweden and the League of Nations”.

📅 10.02.–07.04.2025

📍 IRPS Dep.

Cynthia Couette

Coming from Université Laval, Visiting Fellow Cynthia Couette works on “Hybrid Organisations and the Blurred Lines of Democracy in Global Health Governance”.

📅 01.03.–30.05.2025

📍 CCDP

Timothy Sisk

Coming from the University of Denver, Visiting Fellow Timothy Sisk will do research on “Sports in International Politics: Between Power and Peacebuilding”.

📅 03.03.2025–

03.03.2026

📍 GMC

Sebnem Akcapar

Coming from the Social Sciences University of Ankara, Visiting Fellow Sebnem Akcapar will work on “The Climate Change–Migration-Security Nexus”.

📅 10.03.–04.05.2025

📍 IL Dep.

Raphael van Steenberghe

Coming from the University of Louvain, Visiting Fellow Raphael van Steenberghe will work on “How Might International Humanitarian Law Evolve to Address Contemporary Concerns for the Protection of Individuals? The Specific Cases of Mental Health and Gender Equality/ How to Strengthen the Legal Protection of Humanitarian Aid Workers Facing Increased Violence? A Survivor-Centred Approach”.



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Calls for Papers

ANNUAL PIERRE DU BOIS DOCTORAL WORKSHOP

Seas of Change: Indian Ocean Mobilities at the End of Empire

The Fifth Annual Pierre du Bois Doctoral Workshop, organised by the **Geneva Graduate Institute** in partnership with the Pierre du Bois Foundation, will take place at Maison de la Paix on 5–6 June 2025. It aims to bring together PhD researchers and early career scholars working on cultural maritime histories of the Indian Ocean in the mid and late-twentieth centuries. Organisers welcome submissions relating to mid and late-twentieth histories of citizenship; identity and belonging; minorities and diasporas; mobilities and immobilities; border-drawing practices, partition(s); displacement, deportation and population exchanges; Indian Ocean histories of race; history of memory; interspecies encounters and animal histories across the Indian Ocean.

- **15 March 2025:** abstract submission deadline

[Read more >](#)

CALL FOR RESEARCH SUBMISSIONS AND POLICY DISCUSSION PROPOSALS

8th Interdisciplinary Sovereign Debt Research and Management Conference (DEBTCON8)

Georgetown Law, the Institute of International Economic Law, the Sovereign Debt Forum and the Princeton Sovereign Finance Lab will host DEBTCON8 in Washington, DC, on 13–15 October. It will include high-level roundtables and keynotes, with research presentations in parallel sessions. Organisers are Anna Gelpern, Martin Kessler, Layna Mosley and **Ugo Panizza**. They welcome research submissions in law, economics, finance, history, anthropology, sociology, political science and political economy (among others!) and policy discussion proposals from public and private sector practitioners and civil society representatives.

- **31 March 2025:** application deadline

[Read more >](#)

GENEVA GRADUATE INSTITUTE'S RESEARCH DAY | THE FAB & RESEARCH OFFICE

Research Photo Competition

As part of the Graduate Institute's Research Day on 13 May 2025, a field photography competition will be held to showcase captivating images taken by members of the Institute's research community during their fieldwork. This competition invites Institute's professors, researchers, PhD researchers, and students to submit three photographs that reflect the spirit of their research, offering original perspectives on their methodology and study of the research object. The aim is to celebrate the creativity, diversity, and impact of research conducted at the Institute.

- **30 April 2025:** submission deadline

Please note that participants must be officially attached to the Graduate Institute on 13 May 2025.

[Read more >](#)



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Awarded Prizes

Andrew Clapham Awarded the 2025 Paul Reuter Prize for International Humanitarian Law

On 12 February 2025, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) hosted the 13th Paul Reuter Prize Award Ceremony, where Professor Andrew Clapham was revealed as the laureate of this prestigious prize for his book *War*, now available open access.

Established in 1983, the Paul Reuter Prize is awarded for major contributions to the understanding, teaching, and research of international humanitarian law (IHL).

[Read more >](#)



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Upcoming PhD Defences

📅 27 February 2025

🕒 15:00–17:00

📍 Pétales 2, Room S9

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

The Meat of the Story: Cattle Capitalism and Veterinary Public Health in Colonial Nigeria

By **Oluwaseun Otosede Williams**. Committee members: Associate Professor Aidan Russell, Thesis Co-Supervisor; Professor Vinh-Kim Nguyen, Thesis Co-Supervisor; Associate Professor Nicole Bourbonnais, President of the Committee and Internal Reader; Professor Susan D. Jones, Program in the History of Science and Technology, University of Minnesota, External Reader.

[Read more >](#)

📅 5 March 2025

🕒 09:00–11:00

📍 Online

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

The Rockefeller Foundation Factor in the History of Medical Services and Higher Studies in Southern Nigeria, 1925–1973

By **Victor Olasehinde Olaoye**. Committee members: Associate Professor Aidan Russell, Thesis Director; Associate Professor Nicole Bourbonnais, President of the Committee and Internal Reader; Professor Saheed Aderinto, Steven J. Green School of International and Public Affairs, Florida International University, USA, External Reader.

[Read more >](#)

📅 5 March 2025

🕒 14:30–16:30

📍 Pétales 2, Room S9

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Perceptions, Stereotypes and the Gender Gap: Three Essays in Development Economics

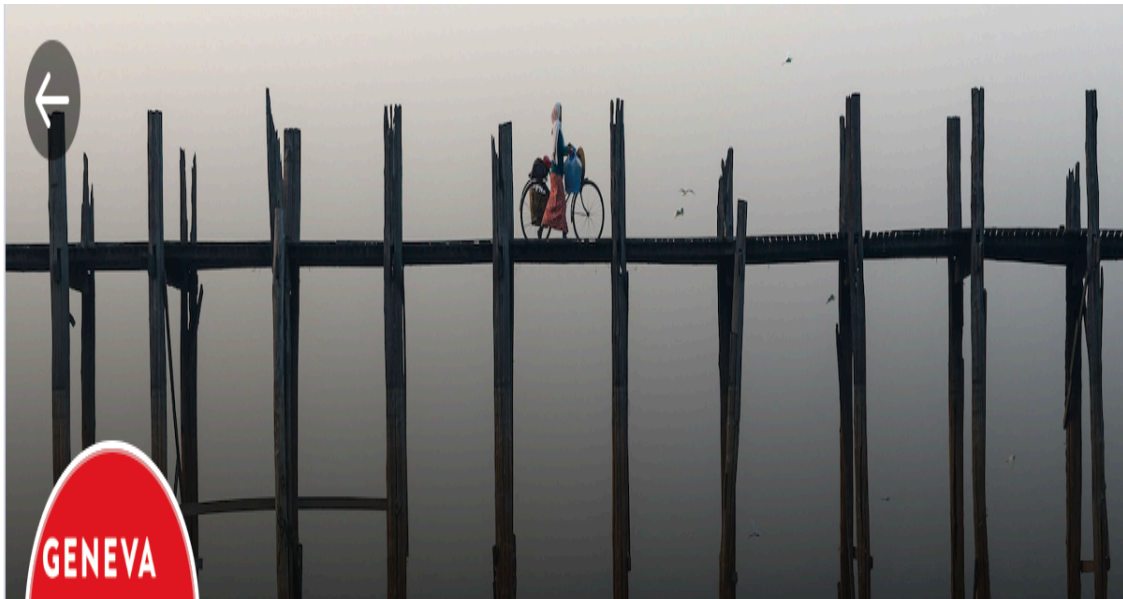
By **Carlotta Nani**. Committee members: Professor Lore Vandewalle, Thesis Director; Associate Professor Julia Cajal Grossi, President of the Committee and Internal Reader; Associate Professor Lucia Corno, Faculty of Economics, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano, Italy, External Reader.

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