

**GENEVA
GRADUATE
INSTITUTE**

Research Bulletin

Upcoming events, latest publications and other research activities

29 April 2024 (no. 4, 2024)

Inauguration of the “village des centres de recherche”

on 7 May at 17:00

Most of the Geneva Graduate Institute’s research centres are now grouped together in a “village” located in Petal 1, level 4 of the Maison de la paix. The inauguration of the village will be held on Tuesday 7 May at 17:00. It will be an opportunity to discover our centres and their many and varied research activities.

NORRAG Becomes a Research Centre

Established in 1977 as an offshoot of the Research, Review, and Advisory Group (RRAG) in Stockholm, NORRAG has been hosted by the Geneva Graduate Institute since 1992. It has now become NORRAG Global Education Centre and is one of the Institute’s research centres.

[Read more >](#)

Upcoming Research Events

29
APR **Monday**

30
APR **Tuesday**

01
MAY **Wednesday**

02
MAY **Thursday**

03
MAY **Friday**

MIGRATION TALK
Marie-Laure Basilien-Gainche | From Domination to Authority: Rethinking the Borderisation of Spaces
12:15–13:30 hybrid

IHP BRUNCH (INTERNAL EVENT)
Apolline Foedit | Assisting refugees: The Evolution of Public-Private Partnerships, a Geneva Perspective (1930s–1970s)
11:00–12:15 room P1-547

IE DEP. | VILFREDO PARETO SEMINAR
Sudipta Sarangi | Social Networks and Intergenerational Mobility
14:15–15:30 Room S5

IHP FORUM
Bernard Keo | The Nation on a Plate: Street Food as Gastrodiplomacy in South- East Asia
16:15–18:00 room S5

NO EVENTS

CFD | CONVERSATION NO EVENTS

Transforming Finance for Nature-Positive Outcomes
12:30–13:30 online
ⓘ CANCELLED: GENDER SEMINAR
Kwaku Adomako | Shifting Norms While Saving Faces: Ghanaian Political Elites and Double-Discourses on LGBT* Rights and Repression in (Inter)National Arenas
12:30–13:45 room S7

INTERNATIONAL LAW COLLOQUIUM
Wolfgang Alschner | Mobilizing Capital: Political Risk Insurance and the International Investment Regime
12:30–14:00 room P1-745

06
MAY **Monday**

NO EVENTS

07
MAY **Tuesday**

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE TALK
Alice Vadrot | Zooming in on Agreement-Making: Tracing the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction Negotiations with the MARIPOLDATAbase
12:15–14:00 room S8

IE DEP. | VILFREDO PARETO SEMINAR
Nicola Fuchs-Schündeln | Forward-Looking Labor Supply Responses to Changes in Pension Wealth: Evidence from Germany
14:15–15:30 room S4

ANSO | INTERNAL SEMINAR
Camille Giraut | Intersectionality in a “Category-Blind” Context: The Reception of the French Sciences
16:15–17:45 room S5

NORRAG
Private Sector Actors and Approaches in Education
18:30–20:00 auditorium A2

08
MAY **Wednesday**

IE DEP. | BROWN BAG LUNCH (INTERNAL EVENT)
Marcelo Piemonte Ribeiro
12:15–13:30 room S8

09
MAY **Thursday**

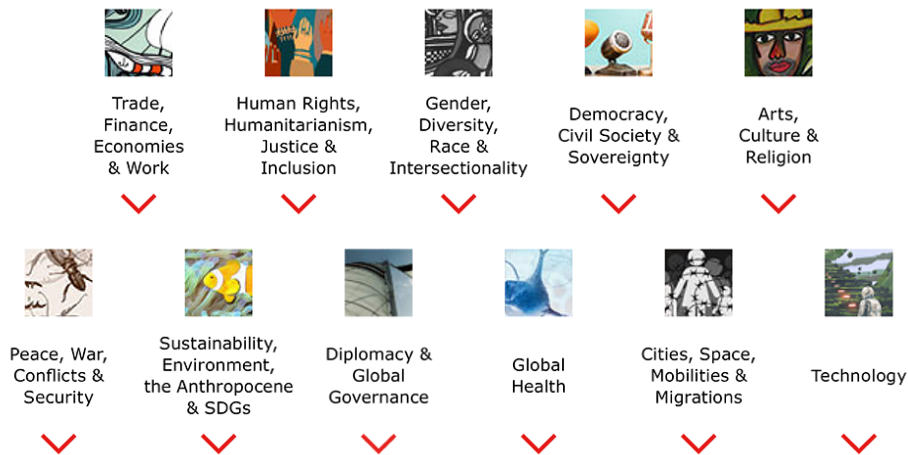
NO EVENTS

10
MAY **Friday**

NO EVENTS

[See all events >](#)

Gateway to Publications by Themes



Gateway to Other Relevant Information



Publications by Themes



Trade, Finance, Economies & Work



MONOGRAPH

Geld an der Grenze: Souveränität und Wertmaßstäbe im Zeitalter des Imperialismus 1871–1923 l'article

“Money, as an entrenched notion has it, is the great equaliser. It reduces disparate things to a common unit; it smooths over differences; it serves as the universal equivalent.” But what if we look at money differently, namely as a medium of

conflict? In his comprehensive study (in German), **Mischa Suter**, SNSF Eccellenza Research Professor, historicises the political functions of money and highlights striking constellations in capitalism around 1900: the discourse on *Wucher*, that is to say, on “usury” and “profiteering” in the 1870s in the Habsburg Empire and in Germany, which became a catalyst for a new type of political anti-Semitism; the introduction of a colonial cash economy that provided the basis for colonial rule in Tanzania; and the street protests and policy debates over currency stabilisation in Germany’s great inflation after the First World War (Matthes & Seitz Berlin, 2024). The author illustrates to what extent questions of social order always resonate in the definition of monetary values – and he formulates urgent questions today: Was money neutral, uniform and fungible at all times? Was it actually ever the means that could make values transparent?

[Publisher’s page >](#)

ARTICLE

Sweetening the Liberalization Pill: Flanking Measures to Free Trade Agreements

Free trade agreement (FTA) negotiators increasingly face pressure from domestic interest groups, including environmental non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil activists and labour unions. As a result of the growing scrutiny on the content of FTAs, we are now witnessing a proliferation of instruments accompanying FTAs, which **Noémie Laurens**, Postdoctoral Researcher, **Christian Winkler**, PhD Researcher in International Relations and Economics, and **Cédric Dupont** group under the label of flanking measures (in *Review of International Political Economy*, April 2024). They argue that flanking measures can serve two main non-exclusive purposes: increasing aggregate social welfare by mitigating the negative spillovers of FTAs on society (the substantive dimension) and helping to build domestic coalitions in support of trade liberalisation (the political dimension). Despite the relevance and growing empirical importance of the concept, flanking remains largely overlooked in the International Political Economy (IPE) literature. The authors seek to fill this gap by discussing the scope, purposes and timing of flanking.

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

ARTICLE

The Global Financial Cycle and Capital Flows: Taking Stock

Since the global financial crisis, a rich and expanding literature on the so-called global financial cycle (GFCy) has emerged. This has fueled a debate in academic and policy circles on how to measure the GFCy, and how it impacts international capital flows, possibly in a time-varying way. Beatrice Scheubel, Livio Stracca and **Cédric Tille** review the literature that has shown the relevance of the GFCy, as well as the heterogeneity of its impact on capital flows and its variations over time (in *Journal of Economic Surveys*, April 2024). They assess how various indicators of the GFCy affect episodes of large capital flows, and find a robust effect especially on episodes driven by non-resident investors. Non-linearity and instability over time, notably a less strong impact after the global financial crisis, are found at least for some GFCy indicators.

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

POLICY BRIEF

Trade and Environment at the World Trade Organization: State of Play and Entry Points

This policy brief of the Forum on Trade, Environment, & the SDGs (TESS) provides an update on the trade and environment interface at the WTO from a governance perspective (April 2024). It offers governments and stakeholders an overview of the range of entry points, institutional fora, and processes at the WTO where this interface is or can be addressed. The various WTO bodies and initiatives described in this brief provide critical spaces to review existing policies, exchange information, discuss best practices, foster shared understandings, incubate stronger multilateral cooperation, negotiate, solve problems, and litigate when necessary. The following current and former TESS staff contributed to the drafting and production of the policy brief: **Christophe Bellmann**, **Vinati Bhola**, **Carolyn Deere Birkbeck**, **Yasmin Ismail**, **Eugene James**, **Marianne Kettunen**, **Fabrice Lehmann**, and **Mahesh Sugathan**.

[Publication in open access >](#)

This brief is updated from a previous version released in April 2022.



Top



Human Rights, Humanitarianism, Justice & Inclusion



EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Between Conduct and Counter-Conduct: Human Rights Translation at the Universal Periodic Review

This chapter by **Julie Billaud** focuses on a group of civil servants working at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and in charge of producing the documentation for the UN Universal Periodic Review (UPR) (in *The Complexity of*

Human Rights: From Vernacularization to Quantification, Ph. Alston, ed., Bloomsbury, February 2024). It situates the knowledge practices of UPR drafters as oscillating continuously between “conduct” and “counter-conduct”, the latter meaning covert forms of resistance to bureaucratic neutrality involving persistent and relentless efforts to make “subjugated and disqualified knowledges” (Foucault) audible within the UPR process. The author examines the extent to which forms of counter-conduct create the conditions of possibility for an “insurrection of knowledges”. She also shows that the many administrative procedures drafters have to follow in order to validate information provided by NGOs turn participation into an exercise of epistemic capture that embeds NGOs’ human rights claims within the dominant agenda, even as they simultaneously offer possibilities for “confronting governments” (Foucault). Thus, she underlines the contradictory effects of documentation practices, forms of expertise and bureaucratic procedures on the articulation and understanding of social criticism. Building on critical scholarship that aims to simultaneously capture the enabling and constraining potentials of human rights, she pays specific attention to the parrhesiastic contract that OHCHR drafters struggle to maintain with states as they take ownership of contentious information provided by NGOs.

[Publisher’s page >](#)

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Power Dynamics in the Use of Qualitative Methods in Humanitarianism

Humanitarian scholars and organisations regularly use qualitative methods for their research on humanitarianism. Yet, efforts to identify and address the power dynamics that arise between researchers and participants, among participants, and among researchers themselves in data collection and analysis are lacking. **Margaux Pinaud**, Academic Coordinator of the executive programmes in conflict and fragility management, Kristina Tschunkert and **Augusta Nannerini**, PhD Researcher in International Relations and Political Science, review power issues emerging around interviews, focus group discussions, and participant observation – the three most common types of qualitative methods used in humanitarian contexts (in *Handbook on Humanitarianism and Inequality*, S. Roth, B. Purkayastha and T. Denskus, eds., Edward Elgar, February 2024). Drawing on the literature and on their own experiences, the authors raise attention to key ways through which control can be exercised at various points of research processes. These include choices related to design, participants, and setting, but also the navigation of individual or group interactions and the positionality of those involved in analysis and dissemination. Acknowledging and engaging with these dynamics, the authors suggest, through continuous reflexivity and, when possible, co-production, is essential to generate ethical, inclusive, and nuanced knowledge.

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Top



Gender, Diversity, Race & Intersectionality

ARTICLE



Male Rape: Survivors, Support and the Law in Late Twentieth-Century England and Wales

Until 1994, men were not recognised legally as victims of rape in England and Wales. **George J. Severs**, Postdoctoral Researcher at the Gender Centre, explores the history of male survivors of rape there, establishing the uneven patchwork of support services available to them prior to 1994

(in *History Workshop Journal*, dbae002, April 2024). He argues that a growing psychiatric literature which studied male survivors of sexual violence was a major factor in convincing lawmakers to include men as potential victims of rape in updated sexual offence legislation. Other medical professionals played key roles in bringing male survivors to police attention, but psychiatric research was most influential in changing the policy agenda in this arena.

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

ARTICLE

Building Trust Through Care: A Feminist Take on Inclusion in Multi-Track Mediation

Inclusion is seen as a 'golden standard' in conflict mediation, and multitrack peace processes as a tool to operationalize it. However, when non-official (Track Two and Three) actors do not have faith in the official (Track One) peace process, a critical tension emerges, undermining the underlying logic of multitrackness. **Agnieszka Fal-Dutra Santos**, PhD Researcher in International Relations and Political Science, examines this tension, applying a feminist lens to the peace processes in Georgia and Nagorno-Karabakh (in *Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding*, March 2024). She calls for a re-thinking of the hierarchical logic of a multitrack peace process, predominant in much of the literature and practice, and to (re-)centre practices of care, relationship and movement-building, and social reproduction.

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

DISCUSSION PAPER

Empowered Young Women: Trade Liberalization and Women's Family Decisions in China

Do trade-induced labour market opportunities affect women's marriage and fertility decisions? Exploiting regional variation in the exposure to the U.S. granting of Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR), Difei Ouyang, Weidi Yuan and **Yuan Zi** find that more exposed Chinese prefectures experience a relative increase in the fraction of unmarried young women (Discussion Paper 17607, Centre for Economic Policy Research, October 2023). This relative increase is due to young women delaying their first marriage and more married women choosing to divorce. The share of young women with children, as a result of changed marriage decisions, also experiences a relative decline in more exposed areas. The authors show that these shifts in family decisions coincide with a trade-induced increase in female workforce participation and reallocation of women relative to men to the service sector, where wages are higher.

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

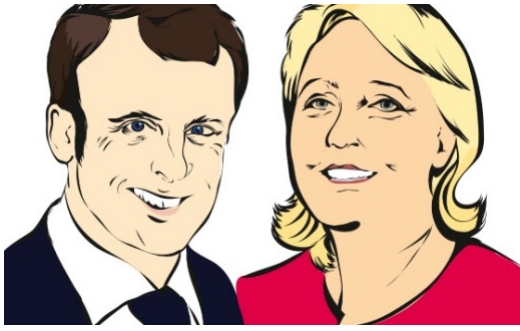
This paper is a revised version of a [paper](#) published in October 2022.



Top



Democracy, Civil Society & Sovereignty



LIVRE

Malheur à la ville dont le prince est un enfant: de Macron à Le Pen? 2017-2024

Ce livre est une démonstration de sociologie historique et comparée du politique (Karthala, avril 2024). Certes, **Jean-François Bayart** prend pour focale la personne et la politique d'Emmanuel Macron. Mais il s'attache à dégager

les logiques de situation dont ce dernier est le jouet consentant, à les replacer sous l'éclairage de l'historicité propre de la société politique française, et à en souligner la commensurabilité avec d'autres situations, passées ou présentes.

La France se pique d'universalité. En l'occurrence, celle-ci prend surtout la forme de son ralliement à un mouvement de fond global, souvent qualifié d'«illibéral» ou, plus justement, de «libéral-autoritaire», de «national-libéral». À son corps défendant, Emmanuel Macron est en passe d'enclencher une révolution conservatrice à la française à force de dévitaliser les corps intermédiaires, de donner des gages à l'extrême-droite identitariste, d'adopter un ton belliqueux. «Nous ne céderons rien», répète-t-il à tout propos. Au risque de devoir céder l'Élysée à Marine Le Pen.

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LIVRE

Histoire de l'Iran contemporain

Étrange pays que cet État chiite qui n'a jamais rompu avec son passé préislamique et qui, malgré son particularisme, a toujours exercé un rayonnement culturel bien au-delà de ses frontières. Curieux destin que celui de ce vieil empire aujourd'hui entouré de jeunes États, objet, pendant le XIXe siècle et le début du XXe, de rivalités entre puissances russe et britannique, et qui est aussi la première nation du Moyen-Orient à s'être dotée d'une Constitution moderne à la suite d'une révolution dès 1906. Précurseur dans la nationalisation de ses ressources pétrolières, l'Iran est également le premier pays à avoir connu une révolution islamique qui a provoqué un séisme politique à travers le monde musulman et au-delà. Aujourd'hui, les Iraniens et les Iraniennes cherchent la voie pour sortir d'un régime despotique et misogyne qui refuse d'entendre leurs revendications. L'histoire contemporaine de l'Iran, laboratoire politique et nation à part, du point de vue identitaire et historique, vaut d'être connue. Avec cet ouvrage, **Mohammad-Reza Djalili**, professeur émérite, et Thierry Kellner ont pour ambition d'initier le lecteur à cette histoire foisonnante de l'Iran, de 1796 à 2023 (3e édition actualisée, La Découverte, mars 2024).

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EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Recasting Welfare Politics in India at the Time of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has pushed states to adopt a more proactive welfare approach to certain areas of human life, such as healthcare. On the other hand, a “societal” response based on the work of mutual-aid groups, voluntary networks and associations has also been an important aspect of how communities have attempted to survive. In countries like India, especially in metropolitan cities, the latter took the shape of slum-dwellers and the working poor inventing new strategies to cope and help their communities, preparing the ground for a “bio-politics” from below. **Christine Lutringer**, Executive Director and Senior Researcher at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy (AHCD), explores the intersection of governance and welfare in order to understand the shifts that have been induced or revealed by the COVID-19 crisis (in *The COVID-19 Pandemic in Asia and Africa: Societal Implications, Narratives on Media, Political Issues*, vol. II: *Society and Institutions*, G. Milanetti, M. Miranda and M. Morbiducci, eds., Sapienza Università Editrice, November 2023). First, she maps the institutional responses driven by the central government in Delhi that were justified by the COVID-19 emergency. By doing so, she seeks to analyse the tensions that the pandemic has revealed or amplified regarding centre-state

relationships. She then sets out the redeployment of some core elements of India's social welfare during the pandemic, while situating these changes in their larger political and institutional context. She concludes by discussing the importance of subnational responses to the COVID-19 crisis.

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



Arts, Culture & Religion



ARTICLE

Banker, Pastor, Teef: Christian Financial Elites and Vernaculars of Accountability in Ghana

When nine Ghanaian banks collapsed during the country's 2017–2019 financial crisis, a Charismatic Pentecostal pastor was at the centre of public accusations as the board chairman of one of the failed banks. His role put a spotlight on

the growing influence of Charismatic Pentecostal institutions and elites in Ghana's financial market. In their article for *American Anthropologist* (online March 2024), **Anna-Riikka Kauppinen** and Girish Daswani shift the perspective between diverse actors who reckoned with the bank's collapse, from ordinary Christians to artist-activists, and explore how Ghanaians evaluated the culpability of the pastor and in so doing problematised who Christian elites involved in banking and business are accountable to: God, their congregants, or the public at large? The authors argue that global financial liberalisation has generated new types of financial elites, Pentecostal pastors among them, who become subject to new lines of accountability. Holding someone accountable comes with stakes expressed through vernacular registers that demonstrate how financial markets are engulfed in broader social relations and regimes of ethical evaluation.

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

ARTICLE

"Ubirajara" and Irritator Belong to Brazil: Achieving Fossil Returns Under German Private Law

While disputes concerning the return of antiquities and artworks have become increasingly prevalent and receive public attention, the parallel issue of returning unlawfully exported fossils is rarely discussed. The fossils of "*Ubirajara jubatus*" and *Irritator challengerii* are prime examples of such disputes: they were taken from Brazil unlawfully, as Brazilian researchers allege, and displayed in German museums. The return disputes were characterised by both parties relying on arguments based almost exclusively on public (international) law. **Paul Philipp Stewens**, Master Student in International Law, explores private law as an alternative approach to these and similar disputes, discussing whether the fossils are the property of Brazil and could, therefore, be claimed in an action for restitution under German law (in *International Journal of Cultural Property*, March 2024). He finds that both fossils belong to Brazil since the museums did not acquire good title through a good faith purchase or acquisitive prescription.

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

Cambridge University Press – History, Classics and Archaeology has named this article their **Paper of the Month**.

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Little Strangers: Representations of Displaced Youth in Iranian New Wave Cinema

It is widely recognised that children are prominent protagonists in Iranian New Wave cinema. However, film-critics and scholars alike have given little attention to the recurrent figure of the

displaced youth. This character can nonetheless act as a heuristic thematic category to provide insights into the representation of youth and displacement in Iranian films made to date, whilst shedding light on the distinct tradition of Iranian cinema. With particular reference to *Bashu, the Little Stranger* (1986), directed by Bahram Beyzaie, one of the first Iranian directors to feature children protagonists, Majid Majidi's *Baran* (2001) and Rokhsareh Ghaemmaghami's *Sonita* (2016), **Nina Khamsy**, PhD Researcher in Anthropology and Sociology, argues that (self-)representation of displaced youth puts into sharper contrast the inherent polysemy of the figure of the child (in *The Plays and Films of Bahram Beyzaie: Origins, Forms and Functions*, S. Talajooy, ed., Bloomsbury, January 2024). From allegorical treatments to more explicit portrayals of migration in the Iranian society, displaced youths are used by filmmakers to represent exclusion and conviviality.

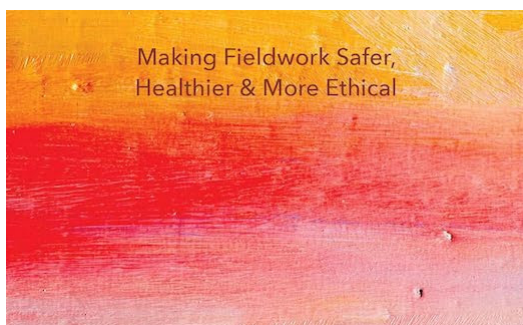
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Top



Peace, War, Conflicts & Security



EDITED BOOK AND CHAPTERS

Inclusive Ethnography: Making Fieldwork Safer, Healthier and More Ethical

How can you do ethnographic field research in a safe way for you and the people you work with? In this nuanced book, edited, introduced and concluded by **Caitlin Procter**, Marie

Skłodowsk Curie Research Fellow at the Centre

on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP) and Professor at the Migration Policy Centre at the European University Institute, and **Branwen Spector**, researchers from across the globe discuss core challenges faced by ethnographers, reflecting on research from preparation to dissemination and how identity interacts with the realities of doing fieldwork (Sage, May 2024).

Caitlin Procter also wrote a chapter titled “**Doing Fieldwork in and on Contexts of Violence and Instability**” about the challenges of doing ethnography either in contexts of violence or on subjects related to violence. The chapter is grounded in a broad understanding of the scope for violence and fieldwork to interact. It moves away from the assumption that “violent fieldwork” only happens in specifically “violent places” and invites readers to consider if and how their topic or fieldsite might engage with questions of violence. The author then considers how violent topics or violent spaces can interact with core issues surrounding access to research participants, consent and the building of reciprocal trust. She discusses the entanglements of privilege when confronting violence during fieldwork, before turning to the importance of working with compassion, both for oneself and research participants.

Elena Butti, SNSF Research Fellow, wrote a chapter titled “**Safe and Ethical Ethnography: Looking Inwards**” about the inner, subjective dimensions of safety and ethics dilemmas when conducting ethnographic research. The chapter argues that, in a context of increasing pressure on early-career researchers, first-time ethnographers may be tempted to cross ethical and safety boundaries under pressure. Drawing on long-term ethnographic fieldwork with adolescents engaged in criminal narco-gangs in Colombia's urban peripheries, the author reflects on those complex moments when she felt compelled to go beyond what she felt was safe or ethical with the aim of gathering data. She argues for the need for deeper inner work and for more structural support systems to be built into doctoral programmes for researchers to be better prepared to

face the unexpected inner challenges fieldwork will present them with.

[Publisher's page >](#)

ARTICLE

The Emergence of 3D-Printed Firearms: An Analysis of Media and Law Enforcement Reports

3D-printed firearms, an emerging category of privately made firearms (PMF) produced beyond government control, have become increasingly prevalent due to technological advancements. They are now emerging as a cost-effective and reliable alternative to conventional firearms. Raised to public awareness following the 2013 release of the 3D-printed Liberator, these firearms are now more commonly encountered by police forces. Stefan Schaufelbühl, **Nicolas Florquin**, Senior Researcher at the Small Arms Survey, Denis Werner and Olivier Delémont analyse various reports involving 3D-printed firearms, reflecting the increasing encounters by law enforcement agencies (in *Forensic Science International: Synergy*, vol. 8, 100464, 2024, online March 2024). They examine 186 cases involving 3D-printed firearms, primarily from North America, Europe, and Oceania, highlighting a significant rise in incidents since 2021. These incidents include seizures, illicit uses, and online sales, with the firearms typically being hybrid models, Parts Kit Completions/Conversions (PKC), or firearm components such as auto sears. The study underscores the use of affordable equipment and materials for production, emphasising the accessibility and potential risks of these firearms.

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

ARTICLE

Gang Rule(s): Towards a Political Economy of Youth Gang Dynamics in Nicaragua

Dennis Rodgers explores the longitudinal dynamics of youth gang transformation in urban Nicaragua (in *Qualitative Sociology*, April 2024). On the basis of an overview of successive gang iterations that have emerged over the past 30 years in *barrio* Luis Fanor Hernández, a poor neighbourhood in Managua, the capital city of Nicaragua, the article identifies key elements for the articulation of a political economy of both change and stability. In particular, drawing on Bourdieusian theory, it conceives of a gang as a “social field” rather than as a discrete organisational form. It traces how different processes of individual and collective capital accumulation underpinning the social order promulgated by distinct gang iterations emerge and interact with each other, and the consequences that this has for their evolution over time. In doing so, the article offers a better understanding of the logic of what might be termed “gang rule(s)”.

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

ARTICLE

Two Decades of the African Peace and Security Architecture: Call for Reforms

Israel Nyaburi Nyadera, Visiting Fellow at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP) and holder of a Swiss Excellence Scholarship, argues for the rethinking of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and calls for reforms in the wake of APSA's 20th anniversary since its adoption (in *Strategic Analysis*, online April 2024). He proposes the adoption of an APSA PLUS approach to allow for structured cooperation with other States and non-State actors beyond the African continent, as well as the expansion of the number and scope of the existing pillars from the current five to six. His findings are intended to offer recommendations on key areas that could benefit from such efforts.

[DOI >](#)

SPECIAL ISSUE'S EDITORIAL

Drug Policy History, Design and Practice: Introduction

The history, policies and practice of drug control in Asia have been historically multifaceted, particularly concerning substances like opium, cannabis, and various indigenous psychoactive

plants. The opium trade, notably in the 19th and early 20th centuries, significantly impacted Asian societies, triggering conflicts, influencing international relations, and altering the socio-economic fabric. Yet, the history of drug control across different parts of Asia reflects a complex interplay of factors and a stark regional diversity. This special issue, edited by **Khalid Tinasti**, Research Associate at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), and Yong-an Zhang, serves as a platform for interdisciplinary studies that link Asian drug trafficking with collaborative legal responses across the region (in *Journal of Illicit Economies and Development*, vol. 5, no. 2, 2023). The primary objective is to compile an overview of the history, current practices, and policies addressing drug production, trafficking, and usage in a continent that houses 60% of the global population. This is done by sampling articles that encompass the large geographical scope of Asia, from Northeast Asia to the Middle East. The special issue focuses on three key dimensions of drug control that affect Asian countries: Historical landmarks, including milestones of drug control policy developments at the national level, which shaped the international regime over the last two centuries; public health and history of local responses with the analysis of the burden of infectious diseases, and the state of access to controlled essential medicines; and, criminal justice and historical landmarks of its development through legal responses and punishments.

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

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE, 2024

The Role and Use of International Law in International Security

In his interdisciplinary thesis, **Tobias Vestner** analyses the role and use of international law in international security. Based on four papers, he offers theoretical and analytical contributions regarding states' conceptualisation of war and peace under international law; the design of global disarmament treaties; states' political use of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons; and the legal effects of the multilateral negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space. He uses legal analysis and the prism of international law's function to constrain, screen, and authorise state behaviour for making broader theoretical, normative, and empirical claims. He finds that states continue to use international law in international security because it serves their objectives despite – or even because of – its limitations.

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

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW, 2024

The Empire of Peace: The Origins and Operation of International Adjudication in the Americas

In Part 1 of her thesis, **Justina Uriburu** centres on the codification of dispute settlement mechanisms pursued by American states during the first part of the 20th century in regional treaties. She argues that, contrary to established views, these regional treaties were not just about peace; instead, states used them to promote diverse and sometimes contradictory goals. After intense contestation, American states concluded two treaties to organise peace in the postwar world. The Rio Treaty was a defence pact with an autonomous enforcement mechanism, to which the United States was strongly committed. The Pact of Bogotá reflected Latin American states' views that a comprehensive legal framework for solving disputes, featuring mandatory recourse to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), would mitigate regional power differentials. In Part 2, the author accounts for the uneven use of these treaties, as American states invoked the Rio Treaty frequently during the Cold War and the Pact of Bogotá lay dormant until 1986. The Rio Treaty's vague provisions facilitated its early dominance, and the treaty's mechanisms functioned as an adjudicatory body for disputes between American states. The turn to the ICJ can be explained by the decay of the Organization of American States, shifts in Latin American states' foreign policies, and the increased professionalisation of international law.

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



Sustainability, Environment, the Anthropocene & SDGs



ARTICLE

Carbon Leakage and International Climate Change Law

Carbon leakage – the increase of greenhouse gas emissions in foreign jurisdictions following the introduction of domestic or regional climate mitigation measures – raises key questions in the climate change debate. This includes whether carbon leakage constitutes a threat to the

environmental integrity of climate policies and, if so, how this could be mitigated. Through the use of four hypothetical models of the international climate change regime, **Alice Pirlot** argues that international climate change law is a key factor in answering this two-part question (in *Transnational Environmental Law*, vol. 13, no. 1, March 2024). Firstly, she demonstrates that the architecture of international climate change law affects whether carbon leakage can be considered as undermining the mitigation objective of climate policies. Secondly, she draws attention to the interaction – and potential tension – between carbon leakage prevention measures and international climate change law.

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

ARTICLE

When Are Carbon Border Adjustment Measures Just?

Arguments in support of carbon border adjustment measures are often based on considerations of justice. Implementing carbon border adjustment measures would be necessary to, first, promote fair competition between corporations and, second, make carbon pricing instruments more effective and thus prevent the harms of dangerous climate change. Yet, both arguments tend to obscure considerations of distributive justice relative to the burdens of climate policies and the benefits of economic cooperation. Pierre André and **Alice Pirlot** first explain why the case for carbon border adjustment measures based on the ideal of fair competition between corporations is flawed (in *Political Studies*, March 2024). Second, if the priority of harm avoidance over fair burden-sharing can justify carbon border adjustment measures, they argue that it does not justify all kinds of carbon border adjustment measures. On the contrary, it puts significant constraints on their design. The authors contend that just carbon border adjustment measures should include design features that allow for some form of carbon leakage risk, either via country-differentiated prices or via country-specific exemptions.

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

RESEARCH PAPER

Protected Areas, Indigenous Communities, Deforestation and the Role of Institutions: Evidence for the Lowlands of Bolivia

Protected areas and indigenous communities play a crucial role in controlling deforestation. However, the effectiveness of protected areas is conditioned by their administration and the quality of the institutions in their countries. **Pedro Cayul**, PhD Researcher in Development Economics, analyses the effectiveness of protected areas (both at the national and subnational levels) and indigenous territories and the institutions' role in the case of Bolivia's lowlands (CIES Research Paper no. 76, January 2024). He computed deforestation rates for four different periods between 1986 and 2021 to test the impact of institutions on different types of protected areas by using satellite images at 30m resolution and combining them with official data on protected areas

and indigenous communities, which includes specific locations and dates of creation. Using a spatial regression discontinuity design, the results show that protected areas at the national level are the most effective in controlling deforestation, particularly after the creation of institutions taking care of them. Departmental protected areas have some impact on preventing deforestation, while municipal ones have no influence. For indigenous communities, there was a significant effect on reducing deforestation with the first reservations created, but the effect wears off over time. Regarding the mechanism, being close to cities and routes is a threat for indigenous communities and departmental PAs, while it is an advantage for national PAs. Finally, protected areas and indigenous communities show, in general, greater levels of deforestation when they are exposed to cattle ranching settlements, mines, and oil wells.

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

PAPER

The Duration of the Anthropocene Epoch: A Synthesis

In this paper, Emeritus Professor **Jacques Grinevald** and others synthesise research from complementary scientific fields to address the likely extent and duration of the proposed Anthropocene epoch. Ongoing intensification of human-forced climate change began in the mid-20th century, with steepening increases in greenhouse gases, ocean acidification, global temperature and sea level, along with the restructuring of Earth's biota. The resulting distinction between relatively stable Holocene conditions and those of the proposed Anthropocene epoch is substantial, irreversible, and likely to persist indefinitely. The still-rising trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions from the energy requirements of a growing global population is leading to yet greater and more permanent divergence of the Anthropocene from the Holocene Earth System.

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

This is a preprint article that has not been peer reviewed.

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Diplomacy & Global Governance



ARTICLE

The United States in the World Today: How Sociologists Think about It and Why It Matters

The study of policy alone often means domestic policy, of interest to generalist sociologists interested in how political ideas are turned into domestic legislation, executive action, and/or court litigation. Foreign policy, as the financial,

commercial, diplomatic and military relations of a state with foreign states, remains a niche subfield. But foreign relations should be conceived of as the broader set of entanglements between societies, encompassing transnational movements, expert networks, and fields. Then, sociological theories of foreign relations can interest generalist sociologists. In this review, **Grégoire Mallard** and **Shirin Barol** and **Nina Teresa Kiderlin**, PhD Researchers in Anthropology and Sociology, illustrate how this broad view of foreign relations applies to the study of the United States in the world today (USitWT) by first surveying how sociologists of the world society and world system have focused on transnational relations and the place of the United States in their dynamics, and how they have engaged with the question of power (in *Annual Review of Sociology*, online April 2024). They then demonstrate how field theorists' study of transnational fields can allow sociologists to reconceptualise the historical role of the USitWT by highlighting

continuities between European colonial governmentalities and current US transnational practices. This field perspective can allow sociologists to understand the USitWT as transnational, postcolonial, or neocolonial governmentality, depending on the sociological and historical depth and range of its relation with different parts of the world.

[DOI >](#)

ARTICLE

The Advisory Function of the International Court of Justice: Are States Resorting to Advisory Proceedings as a “Soft” Litigation Strategy?

In the last decades, there has been an increase in advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) that relate to vital political interests directly affecting the sovereignty of states. Even though advisory opinions are not binding and do not require the consent of the states involved, advisory proceedings have been increasingly and strategically used by states and international actors as contentious proceedings in disguise. Exploring the history of the advisory function of the ICJ and its predecessor, **Myrto Stavridi**, Master Student in International Law, argues that advisory proceedings constitute a “soft” litigation strategy and a particularly useful tool for small states or non-state entities, as it has the potential to counterbalance the inherent power disparities in the process of international bargaining by adding the authoritative voice of the ICJ to the debate (in *Journal of Public and International Affairs*, April 2024). Her paper connects this development to a modern tendency of states to judicialise international affairs.

[Read the article \(open access\) >](#)

LIBER AMICORUM

The International Legal Order in the XXIst Century / L’ordre juridique international au XXIeme siècle / El órden jurídico internacional en el siglo XXI

Essays in Honour of Professor Marcelo Gustavo Kohen / Écrits en l’honneur du Professeur Marcelo Gustavo Kohen / Estudios en honor del Profesor Marcelo Gustavo Kohen

This collection of essays in English, French and Spanish celebrates the work of Emeritus Professor Marcelo Kohen (Jorge E. Viñuales, **Andrew Clapham**, Laurence Boisson de Chazournes and Mamadou Hébié, eds., Brill | Nijhof, November 2023). It brings together the leading scholars and practitioners of public international law from different continents and generations to explore some of the most challenging issues of contemporary international law. Covering a vast expanse, their essays reflect the width and diversity of Professor Kohen’s own contribution.

Chapters written by colleagues at the Institute include:

- **L’État dans tous ses états: Quelques réflexions sur les récents repli puis rebonds du rôle de l’État en société et au plan international** by Honorary Professor **Georges Abi-Saab**
- **L’universalité du droit international remise en cause par la guerre en Ukraine** by Emeritus Professor **Pierre-Marie Dupuy**
- **La volonté de l’État dans le processus coutumier: du *jus inter potestas* au *jus communis*** by Professor **Vincent Chetail**
- **International Responsibility for Interference with Contracts: A Critique of *Vigotop v Hungary*** by Professor **Zachary Douglas**
- **L’accueil fait aux clauses de légalité (legality requirements) des traités dans l’arbitrage d’investissement** by Honorary Professor **Jean-Michel Jacquet**
- **Mendicité et protection internationale des droits de l’homme: l’affaire *Lacatus c. Suisse*** by Honorary Professor **Lucius Caflisch**
- **Treason and Allegiance** by Professeur **Andrew Clapham**

[Publisher’s page >](#)

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW, 2024

Sovereign Debt Ordering from the Late 19th Century to the Interwar Period: How Experiments in International Financial Administration Affected

Transatlantic Fields of International Law

Francesco Corradini inquires into the ways in which the treatment of sovereign debt remained outside the public international law realm from the late 19th century to the interwar period. Using insights from historical sociology of law and law and global governance scholarship, he analyses empirical evidence on the histories of international finance and law. First, he uses “entangled legalities” theory to study forms of relations around sovereign debt governance. Secondly, he analyses the articulation between legal “entanglements” in this area and the formation of fields of international law. Based on empirical analysis, he finds a correlation between the marginalisation of entanglements around sovereign debt and the consolidation of the discipline of international law. In his conclusion, he provides explanations for this marginalisation, including creditor states’ attitudes towards the international legal order, and limitations of the analysis.

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

[Repository](#) (file embargoed until December 2026; for access, [contact Dr Corradini](#)).



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Global Health



ARTICLE

Which Roads Lead to Access? A Global Landscape of Six Covid-19 Vaccine Innovation Models

Unequal and inequitable access to Covid-19 vaccines in low- and middle-income countries (L&MICs) was a major political, ethical and public health failure in the pandemic. However, vaccine developers’ practices were not monolithic, but

rather, took diverse approaches to supplying different countries, with important implications for global access. Using data on R&D investments, regulatory approvals, manufacturing and purchase agreements, and vaccine deliveries, **Adrián Alonso Ruiz, Anna Bezruki, Erika Shinabargar, Kaitlin Large, Marcela Vieira, Iulia Slovenski, Yiqi Liu, Surabhi Agarwal, Anna Becker** and **Suerie Moon**, from the Global Health Centre, identified six distinct innovation models that apply across the 14 COVID-19 vaccines with more international presence from 2020–2022 (in *Globalization and Health*, vol. 20, article 25, March 2024). Low-income countries (LICs) were not targeted by any developer, and received far fewer doses, later, than any other income group. Almost all developers received public funding and other forms of support, but the authors found little evidence that such support was leveraged to expand global access. Each model offers different strengths and weaknesses for achieving equitable access. Western firms had the greatest capacity to develop and deliver vaccines quickly during the pandemic, but such capacity is rapidly becoming more globally distributed with MICs playing a significant role, especially in supplying other MICs. Given the critical role of public support in enabling pandemic vaccine development and supply, governments have both the capacity and responsibility to craft international rules that will make responses to future pandemics more equitable and effective.

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

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Strategizing the World: Uncounted People in the Sustainable Development Goal for Health

Sara L.M. Davis, Senior Researcher at the Global governance Centre, explores the mix of hopeful aspiration and actual quantification that meet in the SDG on the “end of AIDS” (in *The*

Complexity of Human Rights: From Vernacularization to Quantification, Ph. Alston, ed., Bloomsbury, February 2024). Drawing on her previous study *The Uncounted: Politics of Data in Global Health*, she argues that the global failure to meet the end of AIDS is due in part to a mix of ambitious global goals, insufficient funds, and gaps in data for those most marginalised, who were left uncounted. The author calls for ethnographic study and reflection on the practices of strategic thinking and strategy development in global governance, asking how evidence is constructed and applied for strategy development, and who is in the room when strategic priorities are set.

[Publisher's page >](#)

POLICY BRIEF

The Health Care System in Benin

This country report by **Dêlidji Eric Degila** and Barikissou Georgia Damien provides a description of the emergence of a health care system under public responsibility in Benin (Social Policy Country Briefs no 38, CRC 1342, March 2024). The inception of the health care system refers to the first legislation stipulating entitlements to medical care. The report also includes a brief description of major health care reforms, and the current organisation of the health care system in Benin.

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

DISCUSSION PAPER

Institutional Governance Mechanisms of Contemporary Regulatory Treaties: Implications for Pandemic Rulemaking

In this paper, Jan Klabbers provides an introduction to institutional governance mechanisms of contemporary regulatory treaties in international law and **Daniela Morich**, Manager and Advisor at the Governing Pandemics Initiative, presents examples of governance frameworks within the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (Global Health Centre, April 2024).

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

This discussion paper was prepared for the workshop "Living Together Apart: Governance Questions for the Pandemic Accord and International Health Regulations (IHR)" organised at the Geneva Graduate Institute on 11 March 2024. The workshop aimed to provide an opportunity for members of Geneva-based permanent missions and government officials from capitals to discuss institutional governance frameworks within contemporary regulatory treaties.

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE, 2024

Navigating Global Health Cooperation for Low- and Middle-Income Countries in Global Health Partnerships

Global health partnerships (GHPs) have proliferated in the global health sector, yet few studies have investigated how low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) engage in partnership governance that set forth the priorities, guidance, and programs for members to collaborate on addressing specific global health issues. **Calvin Yoon Keong Siow** reveals how GHPs serve as global governance platforms for managing specific global health issues by producing and transferring global guidance agreed upon by stakeholder representatives and leveraging managerial and enforcement tools to generate collective action towards achieving global health goals. He examines the roles of LMIC member states in the formulation of and adherence to global guidance in Gavi and the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health. He finds some support that greater engagement in GHP governance leads to greater adherence to GHP guidance among LMIC member states, and that employing both managerial and enforcement tools is more effective in securing greater adherence to GHP guidance compared to using only one type of tool.

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





Cities, Space, Mobilities & Migrations



EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Syrian Refugees' Location Choice in Urban Areas as a Subjective Process: A Cross-Case Comparison of Önder (Ankara) and Yunusemre (Izmir) Neighbourhoods

In response to the growing interest in the localised and subjective forms of refugee emplacement in urban areas, Feriha Nazda

Güngördü and **Zerrin Ezgi Haliloğlu Kahraman**, Visiting Fellow in the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration (CTEI), investigate why Syrian refugees in Turkey increasingly opt to settle in neighbourhoods near inner-city industrial sites (in *The Urban Refugee: Space, Agency, and the New Urban Condition*, B. Batuman and K. Kılınc, eds., Intellect, 2024). Through comparative case studies in Ankara and İzmir, they identify three main dimensions of these choices at neighbourhood level: economic (job availability, public and commercial services, housing affordability), socio-cultural (co-ethnic presence, kinship/ethnic relations) and socio-spatial (proximity to the city centre, transportation, public and commercial services, workplaces). Their study emphasises the interconnectedness of these dimensions and refugee subjectivity in location choice.

[DOI >](#)

POLICY REPORT

Understanding Challenges to Reintegration of Returnees from AlHol Camp to Deir Ezzor in Syria

Thousands of women and children have returned from Al-Hol Camp to different places in Syria since 2019. There is little known about the post-return circumstances and challenges these women and children face, and more importantly, any assessment of the perceived usefulness of the reintegration programmes delivered to them. This study by **Cailin Procter**, Research Fellow at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), and Sinéad Barry contributes to filling this gap (Impact Research, February 2024). Its findings suggest the following: 1) Access to services is not inherently discriminatory to returnees but is dependent on documents and availability. 2) Access to employment and livelihoods is equally limited for both returnees and residents. 3) Discrimination exists, but acceptance increases by time. 4) Returnee children are not prioritised by institutions. Regarding the perceptions of both returnees and resident women on reintegration programmes, there are short-term benefits of reintegration activities, but little evidence that reintegration programmes lead to longer-term outcomes, such as women's ability to find work. That finding is a call for donors to reconsider the wider economic and political context when planning, designing, and evaluating future intervention programmes.

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



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Technology



ARTICLE

Artificial Intelligence in Urban Warfare: Opportunities to Enhance the Protection of Civilians?

As the hostilities in Ukrainian cities remind us once again, urban warfare persistently causes immense suffering and devastating consequences for civilians' lives and livelihoods. At the same time, the events reveal the challenges urban

warfare represents for militaries. The urban environment is one of the most complex environments within which to conduct military operations. To address the challenges this environment poses to militaries, several technologically advanced States are investing in the development of artificial intelligence to enhance a range of their military activities. The ways States have thus far prioritised the development of artificial intelligence systems, however, evidence that investments to improve militaries' ability to mitigate civilian harm during urban warfare remain rather neglected. Hence, **Anna Rosalie Greipl**, PhD Researcher in International Law, aims to demonstrate that despite the risks related to artificial intelligence applications, this technology has great potential for enhancing militaries' ability to mitigate civilian harm further (in *The Military Law and the Law of War Review*, vol. 61, no. 2, December 2023). But this requires governments to invest more in its development and use to that end. Recognising artificial intelligence systems' potential to reduce the military challenge of protecting civilians from harm during urban warfare is a pressing need, considering that conflicts increasingly occur in urban environments where the risks for civilians' lives and their livelihoods grow exponentially.

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Other Relevant Information



Multimedia



BOOK LAUNCH | GLOBAL GOVERNANCE CENTRE

A Shared Vision for Digital Technology and Governance

On 12 March, on the occasion of the recent launch of UNDP's report ***A Shared Vision for Digital Technology and Governance: The Role of Governance in Ensuring Digital Technologies Contribute to Development and Mitigate Risks***, voices from different stakeholder groups reflected on the governance implications of digital transformation. Speakers included **Sarah Lister**, Head of Governance, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP; **Azusa Kubota**, UNDP Resident Representative, Sri Lanka; **Jonas Pasquier**, Head of Global Affairs, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations; **Eleonore Fournier-Tombs**, Head of Anticipatory Action and Innovation, United Nations University; **Kulani Abendroth-Dias**, Research and Governance Program Manager, Project Liberty Foundation and PhD Candidate, Geneva Graduate Institute; and **Danisha Decius**, Program Manager, Developing Young Leaders of

Tomorrow, Today.

[Watch the event >](#)



BOOK LAUNCH | GLOBAL GOVERNANCE CENTRE

Sovereignty, International Law, and the Princely States of Colonial South Asia

On 14 March, **Priyasha Saksena**, Lecturer at the School of Law, University of Leeds, presented her monograph *Sovereignty, International Law, and the Princely States of Colonial South Asia*. The presentation was commented on by **Mohammad Shahabuddin**, Chair in International Law and Human Rights, University of Birmingham, and **Sarath Pillai**, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Center for the Advanced Study of India (CASI), University of Pennsylvania, and moderated by **Lys Kulamadayil**, SNSF Ambizione Fellow, Geneva Graduate Institute.

[Watch the event >](#)



BOOK LAUNCH | GLOBAL GOVERNANCE CENTRE & INTERNATIONAL LAW DEPARTMENT

Strategic Litigation and Corporate Complicity in Crimes under International Law

On 21 March, **Kalika Mehta**, Lecturer and Postdoctoral Researcher at Humboldt University of Berlin, presented her book *Strategic Litigation and Corporate Complicity in Crimes under International Law* as well as her current research. Her presentation was commented on by **Shahd Hammouri**, Lecturer in Law, University of Kent; **Grietje Baars**, Reader in Law & Social Change, University of London; and **Tor Krever**, Assistant Professor in International Law, University of Cambridge. The event was moderated by **Lys Kulamadayil**, SNSF Ambizione Fellow, Graduate Institute.

[Watch the event >](#)



BOOK LAUNCH | GLOBAL GOVERNANCE CENTRE & NORRAG

Decolonisation, Anti-Racism, and Legal Pedagogy

On 25 March, **Foluke Adebisi**, Professor in Law at the University of Bristol, and **Ntina Tzouvala**, Associate Professor at the ANU College of Law, presented their book *Decolonisation, Anti-Racism, and Legal Pedagogy: Strategies, Successes, and Challenges* (coedited with **Suhraiya Jivraj**). The event was moderated by **Lys Kulamadayil**, SNSF Ambizione Fellow, Graduate Institute.

[Watch the event >](#)



WEBINAR | GLOBAL HEALTH CENTRE'S INTERNATIONAL GENEVA GLOBAL HEALTH PLATFORM

No Peace of Mind: Mental Health Under Military Occupation and War

On 27 March, experts came together to discuss different aspects of mental health crises and care, drawing on recent and ongoing cases, addressing questions such as: What kinds of mental health challenges are prevalent in areas under military occupation or experiencing armed conflict? Which age and gender groups are more affected? What are the main obstacles to providing mental health care in such contexts?

Speakers were **Mohammad Marie**, Mental Health Consultant, Assistant Professor, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Annajah National University, Nablus, West Bank, Palestine; **Saiba Varma**, Associate

Professor of Psychological/Medical Anthropology, Affiliate Faculty in Global Health and Science Studies programs, University of California, San Diego; and **Dmytro Martsenkovskyi**, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatry, Bohomolets National Medical University, Kyiv, Ukraine. The event was moderated by **Edna Fernandes**, Co-Founder, Beyond Conflict: The mental health charity for conflict zones, Author and Journalist.

[Watch the event >](#)



KIX EMAP PODCAST 26 | NORRAG

An Interdisciplinary Approach to Improving Education, with Prof. Manjula Vithanapathirana

In this episode of the KIX EMAP podcast, hosted by **Ryan Allen**, Assistant Professor, Soka University of America (USA), Professor **Manjula Vithanapathirana** of Sri Lanka discusses her shift from hard sciences to education, as well as the disparities between learner-centred methods and exam-focused systems in Sri Lankan schools. She also highlights the challenges in implementing teacher training modules and emphasises the significance of partnerships with local experts for tailored solutions.

[Listen to the episode >](#)



EVENT HIGHLIGHTS | NORRAG

Climate, Justice and Education

On 8 April, on the occasion of the Worldwide Climate Justice Education Week, a hybrid event for an expansive audience entitled Climate, Justice and Education was organised in partnership with the UNESCO IBE, UNRISD, GPE Youth Leader, Switzerland on public education and mobilization, Earth Institute, Mission 4.7 (Columbia University) and the Centre for International Environmental Studies (CIES). Speakers were **Maggie Carter**, Senior Research Analyst, Transformative Social Policy Programme, UNRISD; **Carolina Earle**, Youth Engagement Specialist, NORRAG; **Moira V. Faul**, Executive Director, NORRAG – Chair and moderator; **Svein Oesttveit**, Director a.i. UNESCO-IBE; **Radhika Iyengar**, Director of Education, Center for Sustainable Development, Earth Institute, Columbia University and Chair, Mission 4.7, Columbia University.

[Watch the highlights >](#)



Panama

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WHO'S VOTING IN 2024? E1 | ALBERT HIRSCHMAN CENTRE ON DEMOCRACY (AHCD)

Panama: Youth and Democracy

"Who is Voting in 2024?" is a **new podcast series** hosted by AHCD researchers **Laura Bullon-Cassis** and **Yanina Welp**. Their guests will delve into the election cycles of 10 countries and the key topics that influence them.

This first episode focuses on Panama, where elections will be held on 5 May. Despite the country's high-income economy, inequality, poverty, and weak development of public services negatively affect the living conditions of many Panamenians. In October 2023 an agreement with a mining company was rejected by a series of protests that ended with the cancellation of the contract signed. The main focus of these protests were environmental concerns, and the youth the main actors. Are the youth revitalising democracy in Panamá? Journalist **Sabrina Bacal** and

political scientist **Harry Brown Araúz** look at the issue.

[Listen to the episode >](#)



RESEARCH AT THE ALBERT HIRSCHMAN CENTRE ON DEMOCRACY E9

Reading Albert O. Hirschman with Santiago Gerchunoff

In this episode, host **Yanina Welp**, Research Fellow at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy, and guest **Santiago Gerchunoff**, Adjunct Professor at Madrid Carlos III University, dive into Hirschman's analysis of the historical problem of the inexpressiveness of the vote and its relationship with the apparent cyclical crises of public action.

[Listen to the episode >](#)



DEMOCRACY IN QUESTION? S8:E6 | CENTRAL EUROPEAN INSTITUTE & GENEVA GRADUATE INSTITUTE

Michael Woldemariam on Challenges Facing African Democracy (Part 1)

This episode explores political and military conflicts in Ethiopia and more broadly, in the Horn of Africa. Why has Ethiopia's process of democratisation eroded in recent years? And what is the wider impact of such democratic backsliding on African regional politics? [Listen](#) to hear how shifting global geopolitical balances are shaping the opportunity structures of democratisation in Africa today.



EL PUENTE E11 | CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDIOS POLÍTICOS Y SOCIALES (CIEPS) EN COLABORACIÓN CON AHCD

¿A quién le importa la constitución en Panamá?

La última reforma a la Constitución panameña se realizó en 2004. Desde entonces ha sido objeto de debate en todos los torneos electorales la necesidad de hacer cambios parciales o totales en la misma, buscando fortalecer la democracia y defender los derechos sociales de la ciudadanía panameña. En este episodio de El Puente, **Harry Brown Arauz** (político e investigador del CIEPS Panamá) y **Yanina Welp** (investigadora asociada del Instituto Albert Hirschman) analizan la importancia de las constituciones, consideraciones clave para emprender reformas constitucionales, tomando el ejemplo de Chile, y proponen posibles modificaciones para la constitución de Panamá. Escúchalo el episodio en [Spotify](#) o [Youtube](#).



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Calls for Papers

NORRAG GLOBAL EDUCATION CENTRE | NSI 11

Multilingualism and Language Transition: Innovations and Possibilities

The expectation that children use an unfamiliar language for all or part of their basic education is a major contribution to the so-called “global learning crisis”. For issue 11 of **NORRAG Special Issue** (NSI), edited by Angeline Mbogo Barrett, Rachel K.A. Bowden, Anthony A. Essien, Prem Phyak and Barbara Trudell, contributions from researchers, educators and policymakers working across academic, government, non-governmental, civil society, private sector, philanthropic and advocacy organisations are welcome.

- **10 May 2024:** abstract submission deadline

[Full CfP here >](#)

GENEVA PEACE WEEK | GPW 24

What Is Peace?

Geneva Peace Week (GPW) – a flagship initiative of the **Geneva Peacebuilding Platform** – is a leading annual forum in the international peacebuilding calendar through which organisations in Geneva and their international partners come together to share knowledge and practice on a diverse range of topics related to peace across contexts and disciplines. For its 11th edition on 14–18 October, GPW boldly poses a fundamental question: “What is Peace?” As the world grapples with escalating conflicts, growing inequality and unprecedented global challenges, this overarching theme serves as a poignant reminder of the elusive nature of peace and the urgent need to redefine and reaffirm its significance. GPW24 is inviting organisers to contribute to its official programme through 12 Peace Panels and 12 Peace Workshops.

- **24 May 2024:** application deadline

[Visit GPW website for full information and application form >](#)

EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ACADEMY | EIBA 2024 CONFERENCE

Rethinking in IB Research for the Next 50 Years

The **2024 EIBA Conference** will be held at Aalto University, in Espoo, Finland, on 12–14 December 2024. In light of escalating global challenges and societal divides, the Conference calls for multidisciplinary collaboration to address complex issues facing internationalising firms. The organisers welcome novel research questions, theoretical frameworks and methodologies that foster an inclusive dialogue between established and emerging topics in IB.

- **15 July 2024:** submission deadline

In addition to the call for papers, the organisers also call for

- Panel proposals | Submission deadline: **15 July 2024**
- Posters submissions | Submission deadline: **15 September 2024**
- Reviewers | Each submitting author automatically becomes a reviewer for at least two paper submissions. Papers for review will be received **soon after 15 July** and returned **20 August**.

[Full CfP here >](#)



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Upcoming PhD Defences

📅 Tuesday 30 April
🕒 14:00–16:00
📍 Pétales 2, Room S9 & online

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Essays in International Finance and Macroeconomics

By **Maximilian Konradt**. Committee members: Cédric Tille, Professor, Thesis Co-Supervisor; Beatrice Weder di Mauro, Professor, Thesis Co-Supervisor; Nathan Sussman, President and Internal Reader; Marcin Kacperczyk, External Reader, Professor, Imperial College London.

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