

# Research Bulletin

Upcoming events, latest publications and other research activities

7 October 2024 (no. 8, 2024)

## Upcoming Research Events

<b>07 OCT</b> <b>Monday</b>	<b>08 OCT</b> <b>Tuesday</b>	<b>09 OCT</b> <b>Wednesday</b>	<b>10 OCT</b> <b>Thursday</b>	<b>11 OCT</b> <b>Friday</b>
<p>NORRAG   UNESCO CHAIR CHAIR SERIES IN COMPARATIVE EDUCATION POLICY <b>Rasha Sharaf   Promissory Agendas, National Reactions: Global Governance, Knowledge Equity, and Democracy</b> 12:30–14:00 hybrid</p> <p>CONFÉRENCE DE LA CHAIRE YVES OLTRAMARE   CONFÉRENCE INAUGURALE <b>Naïma Ghermani   Pour un droit des exilés: religion, droit et sentiments au XVIIe siècle</b> 18:30-20:00 Auditoire A2</p>	<p>CONFÉRENCE DE LA CHAIRE YVES OLTRAMARE <b>Religion, politique et migration: perspectives comparatives</b> 09:00–20:00 Salle C1, Pétales 5</p> <p>AHCD   DEMOCRACY WEEK 2024 <b>Démocratie, médias et lutte contre la polarisation: quel rôle pour la philanthropie?</b> 18:15-20:00 Auditorium A1B</p>	<p>CONFÉRENCE DE LA CHAIRE YVES OLTRAMARE   ATELIER <b>Dialogue sur le rôle social des acteurs du religieux dans le fait migratoire</b> 12:15-14:00 Salle S12, Pétales 2</p> <p>AHCD   BROWN BAG SESSION   DEMOCRACY WEEK 2024 <b>Laura Bullon-Cassis &amp; Nataliya Tchernalykh   Framing Civil Disobedience in Democracy: Issues, Spaces, Symbols</b> 12:30–13:30 Geneva Graduate Institute</p> <p>GHC   MODERATED PANEL DISCUSSION <b>UN High Level Meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance: Are Current Conflicts a Game Changer?</b> 12:30–14:00 hybrid</p>	<p>HCGS   INTERDISCIPLINARY SEMINARS (RESERVED FOR THE IHEID COMMUNITY) <b>Matteo Ficarra   Weathering the Storm: the Sectoral Economic and Inflationary Effects of Floods and the Role of Adaptation</b> 12:15–13:30 Room P1-745</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL LAW COLLOQUIUM <b>Franziska Sucker   Navigating Economic Inequalities in African Digital Market</b> <b>Integration: The Role of the AfCFTA's Competition Protocol</b> 12:30–14:00 hybrid</p> <p>AHCD   DEMOCRACY WEEK 2024 <b>Rodney Benson   Democracy and Media: The 2024 US Election and Its Aftermath</b></p>	<p>AHCD   EXPERT WORKSHOP   DEMOCRACY WEEK 2024 <b>Political Communication before Elections</b> 10:00–13:30 Geneva Graduate Institute</p> <p>AHCD   EXPERT WORKSHOP   DEMOCRACY WEEK 2024 <b>Le procès fictif de l'intelligence artificielle dans la démocratie</b> 18:00–20:00 Auditoire Ivan Pictet</p>

GGC & IL DEP. | BOOK LAUNCH  
**Kalyani Ramnath | Boats in a Storm: Law, Migration, and Decolonization in South and Southeast Asia, 1942–1962**  
 13:00–14:00 online

AHCD | POLICY WORKSHOP | DEMOCRACY WEEK 2024  
**Mapping Youth Policies and Their Effects on Democracy**  
 14:30–17:30 hybrid

AHCD | GENEVA DEMOCRACY DIALOGUE | DEMOCRACY WEEK 2024  
**What Does Democracy Mean to You?**  
 18:15–20:00 Room S8

18:30–20:00 Auditorium Ivan Pictet  
 INTERNATIONAL LAW DEP.  
**Launch of the Fondation Abi-Saab pour le droit international et la justice sociale**  
 18:30–20:00 hybrid

**14**  
OCT

**Monday**

GENEVA TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP  
**Dzhamilya Nigmatulina | Trade Sanctions**  
 14:15–15:30 hybrid

**15**  
OCTF

**Tuesday**

ANSO DEP. | INTERNAL SEMINAR  
**Livio Silva Müller | Domesticating Policy through Transnational Finance: Comparing Climate Funds in Brazil since 1985; Sung Min Rho | Between Compliance and Resistance: What *Lying Flat* Means in China and Korea**  
 16:15–17:45 Room S5

**16**  
OCT

**Wednesday**

INTERNATIONAL MACRO HISTORY SEMINAR SERIES  
**Bruno Caprettini & Karine van der Beek | Fighting for Growth: Labor Scarcity and Technological Progress During the British Industrial Revolution**  
 17:00–18:15 online

HCGS | BOOK TALK  
**Ian Scoones | Navigating Uncertainty: Radical Rethinking for a Turbulent World**  
 18:15–20:00 Room S8

**17**  
OCT

**Thursday**

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICS FORUM | BOOK LAUNCH  
**Vassily Klimentov | A Slow Reckoning: The USSR, the Afghan Communists, and Islam**  
 12:15–13:45 Room S8

GENDER CENTRE  
**Laura Briggs | Gender, Race, Debt, and the Neo-Fascist Right: The Questions of Contemporary Reproductive Governance**  
 18:30– 20:00 Room S5

**18**  
OCT

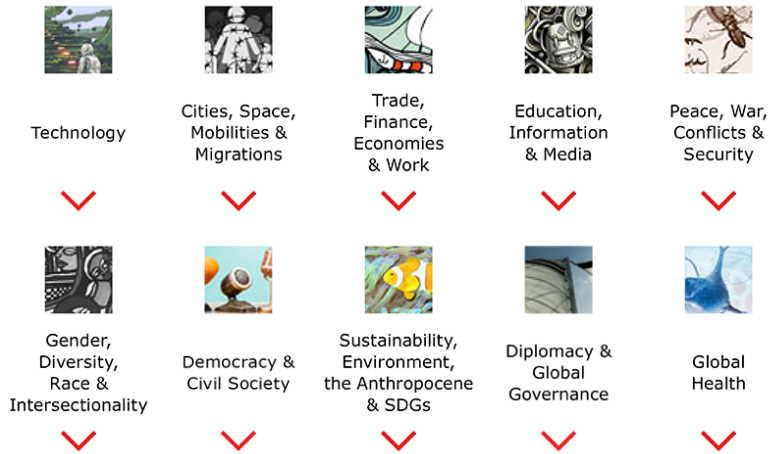
**Friday**

NO EVENTS

[See all events >](#)

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## Gateway to Publications by Themes



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## Gateway to Other Relevant Information



## Publications by Themes



### Technology

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ARTICLE

#### **Capturing the Unobservable in AI Development: Proposal to Account for AI Developer Practices with Ethnographic Audit Trails (EATs)**

The prevalence of artificial intelligence (AI) tools has inspired social studies researchers, ethicists, and policymakers to seriously examine AI's sociopolitical and ethical impacts. AI ethics

literature provides guidance on which ethical principles to implement via AI governance; AI auditing literature, especially ethics-based auditing (EBA), suggests methods to verify if such principles are respected in AI model development and deployment. As much as EBA methods are abundant, **Yung-Hsuan Wu**, Master Student in International Affairs at the time of writing, argues that most currently take a *top-down* and *post-hoc* approach to AI model development (in *AI Ethics*, online September 2024). Existing EBA methods mostly assume a preset of high-level, abstract principles that can be applied universally across contexts; meanwhile, current EBA is only conducted after the development or deployment of AI models. Taken together, these methods do not sufficiently capture the very developmental practices surrounding the constitution of AI models on a day-to-day basis. The author addresses this lack of documentation on AI developers' day-to-day practices by conducting an ethnographic "AI lab study" (termed by Florian Jatón), demonstrating just how much context and empirical data can be excavated to support a whole-

picture evaluation of AI models' sociopolitical and ethical impacts. He then proposes a new method to be added to the arsenal of EBA: Ethnographic audit trails (EATs), which take a *bottom-up* and *in-progress* approach to AI model development, capturing the previously unobservable developer practices.

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

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## Cities, Space, Mobilities & Migrations



### ARTICLE

#### **“As If the Soul Returns to the Body”: Affect, Stuckness, and (In)voluntary Return to Nicaragua from Spain**

This article addresses the emotional resonances of “stuckness” and (in)voluntary return as experienced by Nicaraguan migrants stranded in Spain during the COVID-19 pandemic (in *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, online August

2024). Feeling both figuratively and literally trapped in a context of cascading lockdowns, border closures, and travel restrictions, many viewed Spain’s Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme as offering a choice to “freely” depart Spain – a way to simultaneously leave their distressing circumstances behind while returning to the comfort of “home” and family. Building on recent literature that challenges the basis for participation in such programmes as founded on free, voluntary, and individual decisions, **Elise Hjalmarson**, PhD Researcher in Anthropology and Sociology, contends that, for some, the act of “choosing” to return generates a profound and unexpected emotional response. In the case of a Nicaraguan migrant woman explored in detail here, the execution of said return activates feelings of relief, euphoria, and hope, as well as a renewed sense of self. Nevertheless, her response is temporally and geographically contingent, as returning to Nicaragua via AVRR does not necessarily diminish her desire to remigrate or render her less “stuck”.

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

### EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

#### **The International Law Commission and the Development of International Migration Law**

The International Law Commission (ILC) is often praised for successfully codifying key areas of international law, such as the law of treaties, the law of diplomatic and consular relations, and the law of responsibility. However, its contribution to the development of the law on areas that were not directly within its purview is frequently overlooked. International migration law seems to be a case in point. **Rodolfo Ribeiro C. Marques**, PhD Researcher in International Law, assesses the engagements of the ILC with this branch of international law in three main areas (in *Max Planck Yearbook of United Nations Law Online*, Brill | Nijhoff, August 2024). He starts by discussing the early efforts of the Commission to codify the law of asylum, placing special emphasis on the reasons behind, and the lessons one may learn from its failure to do so. He then examines the work of the ILC on the law of nationality, including on the elimination and reduction of statelessness, state succession, and finally diplomatic protection. Lastly, he analyses the Commission’s attempts to systematise the law of admission and sojourn of non-nationals in its 2014 Draft Articles on Expulsion of Aliens. While the ILC has been helping to consolidate and clarify the position of international law on migration, its engagements with the field have laid bare

the many political sensitivities evoked by any attempts to curb States' discretion in this domain. The author thus paints a more complicated picture about the tensions between codification and progressive development in such a contested area of the law.

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## Trade, Finance, Economies & Work

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ARTICLE

### **Can Informal Judicial Norms Protect against Political Pressure?**

International tribunals are pulled between a commitment to judicial autonomy and the need to manage their members' political expectations, lest these rein in the tribunal's power. When the formal design of international institutions leaves them exposed to political control, institutional actors

can respond by self-imposing constraints to protect themselves from excessive oversight. **Joost Pauwelyn** and Krzysztof Pelc examine this phenomenon in the context of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Appellate Body (AB), touted until recently as one of the most successful international tribunals in existence (in *Review of International Political Economy*, online August 2024). They argue that the early insistence on collegiality and consensus opinions among WTO AB members had the effect of (i) deflecting political blame and (ii) providing cover for adjudicators who did not dissent when governments might have wished them to. As the informal norm of consensus opinion was weakened, political control by WTO members grew stronger, culminating in the United States's move to paralyse the AB. Weaker actors can thus improve their position under formal rules, yet this requires a strong commitment to a set of informal norms, which comes with its own challenges.

[DOI >](#)

ARTICLE

### **The Concept of the Level Playing Field in International Economic Law**

International economic relations are often compared to a sports game. Within this game, states and private companies compete for influence, market shares, and resources. Competition is unfair when the field has a slope. In keeping with this sports analogy, the "game" of international economic relations depends on a level playing field (LPF). International economic exchange is fair only when this playing field lacks a slope. **Marios Tokas**, PhD Researcher in International Law, argues that the LPF in international economic law does not require fully equalising the regulatory burden across market actors, even when incorporating sustainability considerations (in *Journal of International Economic Law*, online September 2024). Instead, whether regulatory divergences lead to an uneven playing field depends on the nature, intensity, and source of such divergences, and varies on a case-by-case basis. This is important because countries have increasingly introduced LPF measures that seek to achieve comparable regulatory burdens. LPF measures cover a wide range of matters, including environmental and labour standards, subsidies, competition law, and state-owned enterprises.

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

ARTICLE & EDITED BOOK CHAPTER



## **Promoting Food Security through the Multilateral Trading System: Assessing the WTO's Efforts, Identifying its Gaps, and Exploring the Way Forward**

The Covid-19 pandemic and the conflict in Ukraine have unveiled the vulnerabilities of global food systems, resulting in food shortages, price spikes, and worsening food security. The World Trade Organization (WTO) can play a key role in addressing these challenges through its developed body of rules. Its regulatory framework on agriculture, however, is affected by shortcomings and asymmetries that pose challenges to the long-term achievement of secure and sustainable food systems. The ongoing stalemate in agricultural negotiations since the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic indicates the need for a new, holistic approach to address food security at the WTO, particularly in preparation for the upcoming 13th Ministerial Conference in 2024. **Giovanni Dall'Agnola**, PhD Researcher in International Law, argues that this approach should be informed by equity considerations and grounded in the notion of sustainable development and the human right to food (published in *Groningen Journal of International Law*, vol. 10, no. 2, 2023, online August 2024, and in *Next-Generation Approaches to Trade and Development: Balancing Economic, Social, and Environmental Sustainability*, K. Kuhlmann, ed., Georgetown Center on Inclusive Trade and Development, 2023). While a comprehensive reform of the Agreement on Agriculture informed by this approach is the ultimate goal, it is unlikely to occur in the short- to medium-term due to disagreement among countries on how to reform the three pillars of the Agreement. Therefore, an incremental approach could be adopted by prioritising issues for which short- to medium-term reforms are more likely to garner consensus, such as sustainable agricultural production, and by employing soft law instruments. The latter favour a flexible approach and promote cooperation and trust among countries.

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

### WHITE PAPER

## **Trade and Labour: Rethinking Policy Tools for Better Labour Outcomes**

Supply chains are being reshaped by digital and green transitions and geopolitical shifts. This evolving landscape necessitates rethinking the trade-labour relationship to improve labour standards and foster inclusivity. **Kitrhona Cerri**, Executive Director of Thinking Ahead on Societal Change (TASC) Platform, **Maria Mexi**, Senior Adviser, Labour and Social Policy, at TASC, and other combine extensive desk research and over 50 stakeholder interviews to examine the trade-labour nexus (World Economic Forum and Geneva Graduate Institute, 2024). They highlight progress and ongoing challenges and emphasise the critical role of policy tools like multilateral instruments, regional trade agreements and corporate due diligence frameworks in enhancing labour outcomes. As globalisation continues to influence job creation and working conditions, the white paper stresses the need for fair benefit distribution and social justice. It calls for stronger collaboration between trade and labour communities to harness trade's potential in creating better labour outcomes amid a rapidly changing global landscape.

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### PAPER

## **The Pitfalls of Value Recovery Instruments in Sovereign Debt Restructuring: Theory and Practice**

Starting with an exploration of the history of value recovery instruments, from their inception in the 1989 Brady exchanges to their involvement in recent debt restructurings, **Ugo Panizza** provides a comprehensive overview of the theoretical appeal and practical obstacles of contingent sovereign bonds (Policy Note no. 17, Finance for Development Lab, September 2024).

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### REPORT

## **Trade, Circular Economy, and Sustainable Development: Guidance on Approaches and Good Practices for the Design of Trade-Related Circular Economy Policies and Measures**

To contribute to ongoing international discussions on the nexus of trade, circular economy, and sustainable development, the Forum on Trade, Environment, & the SDGs (TESS) convened an international group of leading experts from the trade, environment, and sustainable development communities. The group was asked to offer guidance on good practices and approaches to trade-related circular economy policies and measures, with the overarching goal of advancing sustainable development in its environmental, social, and economic dimensions. This report, produced under the direction and guidance of **Carolyn Deere Birkbeck**, TESS Founder and Executive Director, and **Christophe Bellmann**, Head of Policy Analysis and Strategy at TESS, is the result of that collective effort (TESS, September 2024). It identifies 10 considerations to guide the design and implementation of trade-related circular economy policies; options for enhanced and inclusive international cooperation on trade for a safe circular economy that serves sustainable development; and possible fora where this cooperation could be advanced, including at the WTO.

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## Education, Information & Media



COLLECTION

### Meaningful Youth Engagement: Time to Deliver

NORRAG's work on meaningful youth engagement aims to surface fresh analytical perspectives and under-represented expertise about youth engagement and its consequences for education and sustainability globally. This publication collates contributions from 55 youth

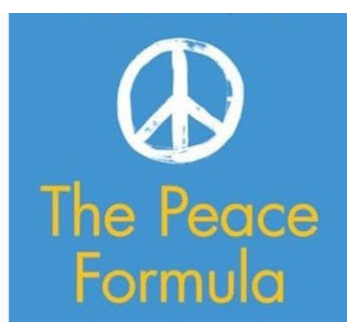
experts from 31 countries in 6 continents to advance world-leading and world-changing youth-led practices for meaningful youth engagement. It is edited and introduced by **Carolina R. Earle**, NORRAG's Youth Engagement Specialist, and **Moira V. Faul**, NORRAG's Executive Director.

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## Peace, War, Conflicts & Security



MONOGRAPH

### The Peace Formula: Voice, Work and Warranties, Not Violence

Economic forces play a major role in the outbreak and perpetuation of violence, but they also hold the key for positive change. Using a non-technical and accessible style, **Dominic Rohner**, a Professor of International Economics who recently joined the Geneva Graduate Institute,

attacks a series of misconceptions about how economics has been used to foster peace (Cambridge University Press, 2024). In place of these misconceptions, he draws on rich historical anecdotes and cutting-edge academic evidence to outline the “peace formula” – a set of key policies that are crucial ingredients for curbing armed conflict and achieving transition to lasting peace and prosperity. These policies include providing jobs (work), democratic participation (voice), and guaranteeing the security and basic functions of the state (warranties). Investigating specific political institutions and economic policies, the author provides the first easily accessible synthesis of this work and explains how “smart idealism” can help us get the incentives of our leaders right. The stakes could hardly be higher.

[Read an interview with the author >](#)

[DOI >](#)

#### ARTICLE

### **Providing Meaning to Violence: Multiple Mobilizations and Dynamics of Conflict Escalation from November 2013 until February 2014 in Ukraine**

This article by **Oksana Myshlovska**, Visiting Professor in International History and Politics, examines the aspects of contention and conflict escalation before and during the period from November 2013 till February 2014 in Ukraine that have not yet received due attention in research (in *Nationalities Papers*, vol. 52, no. 4, July 2024). The analysis indicates that while structural conditions played a role, conflict escalation is a nonlinear and agency-driven process, evolving through mutually influencing choices and actions of the competing parties, that either drive escalation or lead to deradicalisation. Modes of contention and radicalisation between the government and the opposition opened opportunities for groups supporting unity with Russia to escalate their demands, to radicalise their visions of political community, and to build leverage with Russia. In conclusion, the author discusses several key narratives and discursive processes enabling the legitimisation of the use of force and the implications for peacebuilding are discussed. Her findings help to better understand the environment in which violent conflict further escalated in 2014.

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

#### ARTICLE

### **Can Jihadis’ Strategic Interests Trump Their Ideology? Foreign Support and Insurgent Survival in Syria**

The role of ideology in civil wars is particularly contentious, especially when it comes to Jihadi insurgents. Ideology is one of these groups’ defining characteristics, which questions what happens when Jihadis’ ideological commitments contradicts their strategic interests. **Jérôme Drevon**, Research Associate at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, explores these tensions with a particular focus on the issue of foreign support for the Syrian insurgency after 2011 (in *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, online September 2024). He argues that ideology matters and has contributed to division and infighting between Syrian insurgents for most of the conflict. But he also contends that armed groups – including Jihadis – can adapt their ideological positions in line with their strategic interests as long as they manage to implement such changes without jeopardising their internal cohesion. This careful balance explains the operational strategies of numerous armed groups in competitive environments such as Syria’s. The author draws on extensive interviews with Syrian insurgents over the past few years, including leaders and commanders of Ahrar al-Sham and Jabhat al-Nusra as it transformed into HTS.

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## **Gender, Diversity, Race & Intersectionality**





#### MONOGRAPH

### **Fixing Gender: The Paradoxical Politics of Training Peacekeepers**

Gender training has recently become popular in different settings, even constituting a requirement for soldiers and police officers deploying as peacekeepers. But what happens to a critical concept such as “gender” when it is taken up by institutions of state power? **Aiko Holvikivi**,

Visiting Research Fellow at the Gender Centre, draws on extensive ethnographic work to examine how gender is taught and learned in peacekeeping settings (Oxford University Press, July 2024). Finding that such training constitutes a deeply ambivalent political and epistemic practice, she argues for developing analytical tools to grapple with paradoxical practices that are simultaneously good and bad feminist politics.

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#### EDITORIAL ARTICLE

### **Feminist Resistance as a Bulwark for Democracy**

In their editorial to the latest issue of the *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, Natália Maria Félix de Souza, Amy Lind, Swati Parashar, **Elisabeth Prügl** and Marysia Zalewski observe that although democracy is in peril, feminist activism is stronger than ever, constituting an important bulwark for democracy by securing rights and inclusion (vol. 26, no. 4, 2024, online September 2024). The articles in the issue tell us a great deal about the wisdom that feminists have accumulated in exercising these diverse forms of resistance.

[DOI >](#)

#### WORKING PAPER

### **Perceived Abilities and Gender Stereotypes within the Household: Experimental Evidence from Bangladesh**

Is it possible to improve women’s agency by providing information about their abilities? Using a lab experiment in the field, **Carlotta Nani**, PhD Researcher in Development Economics, studies how perceived abilities and gender stereotypes shape intra-household dynamics (International Economics Department Working paper no. 19/2024, September 2024). She uses an incentivised decision-making game with 525 married couples from 42 rural villages in Bangladesh to investigate whether women are discriminated against because they are perceived to be less skilled than their husband, and whether it is possible to reduce this gender bias within households. During the game, she provides information on women’s abilities and observes how beliefs and decisions change. The empirical analysis shows that the less capable women are perceived compared to men, the less they are involved in decision making. After the information treatment, husbands with the lowest regard for their wife’s skills are 20% more likely to make allocations in her favour. The treatment has a larger impact on younger couples, on men with stronger control preferences and on risk-averse women. This brings further evidence of the inability of spouses to observe each other’s skills. Two weeks after the experiment, women in treated couples report being more involved in household decisions. These results suggest that gender discrimination within households has a statistical component that can be corrected by increasing skills’ observability.

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

#### PHD THESIS IN DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS, 2024

### **From Norms to Action: Women's Empowerment in Development Economics**

**Paula Lorena Gonzalez Martinez** explores the intersection of gender dynamics, economic activities, and development outcomes across three chapters. The first chapter, “**Cash Is Queen**”,

investigates the impact of unconditional cash transfers on women in ultra-poor Nigerian households, highlighting improvements in entrepreneurship and economic growth. The second chapter, “**Sowing Change**”, uncovers significant productivity gaps between male and female smallholder farmers in Nigerian agriculture. Analysis of high-frequency data reveals disparities in labour access, returns, and time allocation across regions, emphasising the need for targeted interventions to address these inequalities. The final chapter, “**Breadwinners and Caregivers**”, examines global gender norms’ influence on economic behaviours through a comprehensive analysis across 111 countries. It illuminates how societal expectations impact labour force participation, household decision-making, and opportunities for economic empowerment.

[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 Gonzalez](#)).

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## Democracy & Civil Society

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ARTICLE

### **The Paris System in Western Europe: Minorities, Self-Determination, and the Management of Difference in the “Civilized West”**

In most accounts of peacemaking after World War I, “flawed” decisions at “Versailles” caused the ethnically mixed states of Central and Eastern Europe to descend into violent ethnic clashes,

while the allegedly more homogenous Western European states faced few issues with minorities.

**Emmanuel Dalle Mulle**, Research Associate at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy, Volker Prott and **Alessandro Ambrosino**, PhD Researcher in International History and Politics, challenge this simplistic view by examining the treatment of German-speaking minorities in the borderlands of Alsace-Lorraine, South Tyrol, and Eupen-Malmedy between 1918 and 1923 in the immediate post-war and the early interwar period (in *Nationalities Papers*, online May 2024). Building on an innovative comparative framework of five key variables, they find that, in all three cases, postwar borders generated incentives for the respective governments to suppress their new minorities, and that states used ethnic markers to target them. The strength of state institutions and liberal principles account for a reversal (Alsace-Lorraine), moderation (Eupen-Malmedy), or hardening (South Tyrol) of measures. International commitment to defend the new borders and the absence of a tradition of ethnic conflict also had a significant impact.

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

PAPER

### **From Plurality to Diversity: What Changing Conceptions of the Word Minority Can Tell Us about Shifting Perceptions of Difference**

**Emmanuel Dalle Mulle**, Research Associate at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy, outlines an alternative history of minorities and minority rights (Current Affairs in Perspective no. 6, Fondation Pierre du Bois pour l’histoire du temps présent, August 2024). Traditional works on the topic have focused on international treaties concerning the dissolution of continental empires in Central and Eastern Europe between the end of the 19th century and the interwar period. By contrast, he adopts a broader semantic approach that examines when and how different societies began thinking in terms of majorities and minorities. His paper shows how understandings of the

term minority, and conceptions of diversity with it, have shifted in the last two centuries.

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PHD THESIS IN DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS, 2024

### Essays on Indigenous Economics

This thesis by **Pedro Cayul** aims to study the situation of indigenous peoples in Latin America in political representation, deforestation, and self-determination conflicts. Chapter I, “**Descriptive Representation and Turnout: Testing the Empowerment Hypothesis**” (written with Alejandro Corvalán), tests the empowerment hypothesis for the case of the Mapuche in Chile by analysing how the election of a Mapuche mayor affects the registration of Mapuche voters in future elections. The results show that Mapuche mayors are significantly associated with increased Mapuche participation during the first year of the mayoral period.

Chapter II, “**Protected Areas, Indigenous Communities, Deforestation and the Role of institutions: Evidence for the Lowlands of Bolivia**”, uses a spatial discontinuity design to study how effectively protected areas and indigenous communities are in stopping deforestation in Bolivia. Findings show that national protected areas are the most effective in stopping deforestation, while indigenous communities and sub-national protected areas are more exposed to deforestation. Also, protected areas and indigenous communities are more exposed to deforestation when located near cities or sources of economic activity like mines or cattle ranching settlements. *(This chapter was previously published as [CIES Research Paper no. 76](#), January 2024.)*

Chapter III, “**Intergovernmental Transfers in the Context of Self-determination Conflicts: The Role of Protests for the Mapuche Case**” (written with Alejandro Corvalán), analyses how Mapuche protests affect the intergovernmental transfer made by the government to local authorities in Chile. The results show that protests positively and significantly affect per capita transfers. These results are robust to economic shocks and the inclusion of other types of protests. Besides, having a Mapuche mayor substantially increases the number of per-capita transfers, implying that the mayor might leverage their position to get more resources.

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



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## Sustainability, Environment, the Anthropocene & SDGs

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PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL HISTORY, 2024

### Aluminium from Amazonia: A Social-Environmental History of an Industrial Complex in a Peopled Biome (1915–present)

The existence of an industrial complex directed towards aluminium production is often overlooked in Amazonian studies. **Simon Lobach** examines

the development and the socio-environmental impacts of this industrial complex spanning across Brazil, Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela. Based on archival research, fieldwork in Amazonia and interactions with sector representatives, he argues that the sector created only limited employment and caused large burdens on public finances, while having a considerable environmental impact and causing many traditional Amazonian populations to lose their livelihoods. Local communities’ “invisibility” and their lack of registered land rights enabled the

depiction of Amazonia as an empty region, while stereotypical discourses that construed them as primitive and ecologically destructive were easily contrasted with the “modernity”, “progress” and “development” that aluminium would bring. Today, the aluminium sector worldwide has initiated a move towards “sustainability”. In Amazonia, we can observe the rust belts and environmental liabilities of past production, while the production sites that are still in operation will need to make considerable investments to repair their – often contentious – relations with local communities.

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

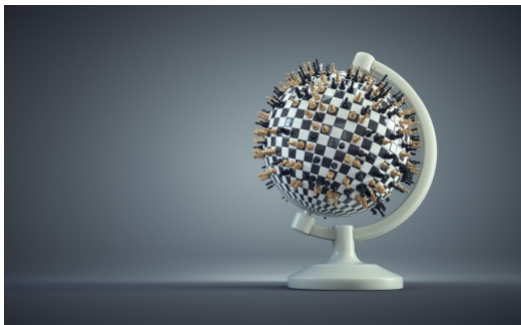
[Repository >](#) (access to the PhD thesis restricted to members of the Institute community; others may [contact Dr Lobach](#))

*Photograph courtesy of Ted Sun.*

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## Diplomacy & Global Governance



ARTICLE

### **What Investors Want from Whom: International Organizations and the International Association for the Promotion and the Protection of Private Foreign Investments (APPI), 1958–1974**

Using archival material from states, international organisations, and business actors, Filip Batselé

and **Nicolas Hafner**, PhD Researcher in International History and Politics, explore how the Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments (APPI), a transnational business interest association (BIA), liaised with different international institutions to lobby for better foreign investment protection (in *Business and Politics*, online September 2024). They zoom in on the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the World Bank to examine how APPI influenced the global institutional landscape during its heydays from 1958 until 1974. They show that business actors, particularly oil and banking corporations, created APPI as a nimble, efficient alliance that could move faster than existing BIAs. They further demonstrate how companies “forum shop” between different BIAs, and how APPI injected its ideas into the policymaking process, using the framework of the three faces of power. By shedding light on the role private business actors played in foreign investor protection, their paper contributes to a better understanding of the emergence of global economic governance in the second half of the 20th century.

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

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

### **Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives and the Law of Work**

**Janelle M. Diller**, Research Associate at the Global Governance Centre, examines multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSIs) that focus on decent work deficits in global supply chains (in *The Oxford Handbook of the Law of Work*, G. Davidov, B. Langille and G. Lester, eds., Oxford Academic, online August 2024). She explains the combinations of actors with differing interests that collaborate to seek decent work outcomes and the types and methods of such MSIs with specific examples. She then explores why such initiatives develop, what useful roles they can play, and whether they are – or could be – effective in fostering decent work in supply chains. She discusses the challenges that MSIs face as informal governance actors, including interaction with state-centred norms and institutions that regulate the law of work at domestic and international

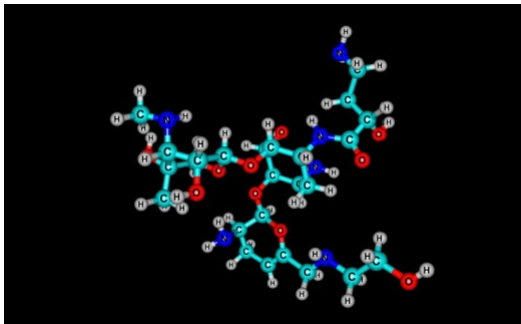
levels. She concludes by proposing good governance practices for MSIs in response to such challenges and steps to advance empirical and theoretical knowledge for coherent models of MSI functioning and interactions that help understand and leverage MSI action in the governance of decent work in supply chains.

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## Global Health



ARTICLE

### **Novel Insights from Financial Analysis of the Failure to Commercialise Plazomicin: Implications for the Antibiotic Investment Ecosystem**

The need for novel antibiotics to combat emerging multi-drug resistant bacterial strains is widely acknowledged. The development of new therapeutic agents relies on small and medium-

sized biotechnology enterprises (SMEs), representing 75% of the late-stage pipeline. However, most SME sponsors of an antibacterial approved by the FDA since 2010 have gone bankrupt, or exited at a loss, below investment cost. Uncovering financial flows related to the development and commercialisation of a single drug is complex and typically untransparent. There is therefore a lack of empirical research on the financial vulnerabilities of these critical SMEs. The development of plazomicin by Achaogen (2004–2019) entailed financial disclosures as a public company enabling application of financial analysis methods to: determine quantum and timing of public and private investments; quantify development costs; and provide a deeper understanding of the role of capital market dependency in exacerbating pipeline fragility. Achaogen's widely cited bankruptcy, and plazomicin's commercialisation failure, created a perception that novel antibiotics have zero market value, causing investors to question the SME developer business model. In their analysis of Achaogen's inability to fund commercialisation, **Nadya Wells**, Senior Research Adviser at the Global Health Centre, **Vinh-Kim Nguyen** and Stephan Harbarth suggest three key implications for the antibiotic investment ecosystem: (1) novel antibiotics with narrow approval for small patient populations affected by severe resistant infections cannot be successfully commercialised in the current US antibiotic market; (2) SMEs need incentive payments structured to enable them to survive the commercialisation cashflow drought, and (3) these changes are necessary to restore industry and financial investor confidence in the antibiotic SME development model (in *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, vol. 11, online July 2024).

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

ARTICLE

### **Estimating the Effects of COVID-19 on Globalized Markets for Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients**

Global supply chains for active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) are highly centralised in certain countries and are susceptible to supply-chain shocks. However, there is no systematic monitoring or global coordination to manage risk and ensure equitable supply continuity during public health emergencies. Melissa Barber, Reshma Ramachandran and **Suerie Moon** applied quasi-experimental methods on shipment-level customs data to determine how prices and export volume for APIs exported from India were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (in *Health Affairs*, vol. 3, no. 7, online July 2024). They found that API prices for key essential medicines not used



for COVID-19 did not change significantly in the year after the World Health Organization pandemic declaration, but volume decreased by 80%. Prices for medicines speculatively repurposed for COVID-19, such as hydroxychloroquine and ivermectin, increased by as much as 250% compared with prices for non-repurposed medicines, but only ivermectin saw a decrease in volume. Systematic monitoring of API markets, investments to promote supply diversification, and legal and political reforms to disincentivise price speculation could support supply-chain resilience and safeguard access to medicines.

[DOI >](#)

ARTICLE

### **Evaluation of the Strategies Opioid Manufacturers Used to Recruit Health Professionals and Encourage Overprescribing: An Analysis of Industry Documents**

More than 263,000 individuals died due to prescription opioid misuse between 1999 and 2020. However, there is still limited information about differences in provider responses to promotions for medications. In order to investigate and evaluate strategies used by opioid manufacturers to encourage overprescribing, specifically focusing on oncology, Christie Lee, Allison Tsui, Selina Xu and **Dorothy Apollonio**, Visiting Professor in the Global Health Centre, conducted a retrospective review of opioid industry documents released in litigation between 1999 and 2021, ultimately focused on Insys Therapeutics (in *BMC Public Health*, online August 2024). They found that, overall, Insys sought to market to institutions with fewer resources, to less experienced and high-volume providers, and directly to cancer patients, with the goal of encouraging increased opioid prescribing and use. Their research reveals gaps in provider training that may make some providers more susceptible to pharmaceutical marketing. Developing and promoting continuing education courses for providers that are free from conflicts of interest, particularly at smaller institutions, may be one step towards reducing opioid overprescribing and its associated harms.

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

ARTICLE

### **The COVID-19 Pandemic and the Development of Global Health Law: Managing Crises or Achieving Structural Changes?**

The COVID-19 pandemic has been a global crisis with multiple causes, effects and consequences going beyond its immediate health impact. On the one hand, environmental drivers may have facilitated the spillover of the virus to humans, while on the other the pandemic has affected most areas of international relations and revealed a troubling lack of equity and solidarity within and among countries. However, what was the real crisis? asks **Gian Luca Burci** (in *Journal of Global Health Law*, vol. 1, no. 1, May 2024). Framing COVID-19 as a health crisis brought the negotiation of a new pandemic agreement into WHO as a crisis measure to fill the gaps left by the International Health Regulations and reduce the risk of future pandemics. International law has been defined as a “discipline of crisis”, evolving through responses to violent shocks, and COVID-19 seems to confirm this view. However, international law has also been shaped by a counternarrative highlighting the structural causes of crises and addressing them rather than the symptoms. This historical tension has negatively affected the negotiation of the pandemic agreement, with Global South countries moving beyond a crisis approach and demanding “equity” through structural changes to the pharmaceutical market, support for self-reliance in pharmaceutical manufacturing and guarantees of financing. This fault line also has consequences for global health law in general, in particular because the scarcity of dedicated global health instruments and the limited mandate of WHO questions what issues can be regulated through that organisation and which will require the interplay of different institutions and regimes, pointing to regime complexity as the appropriate conceptual tool to undertake that analysis.

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

ARTICLE

## Assessment of PrEP and PEP Furnishing in San Francisco Bay Area Pharmacies: An Observational Cross-sectional Study

Over 1 million people in the United States are infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). As of 2021, pharmacists in California can prescribe PrEP and PEP without establishing a collaborative practice agreement in an effort to reduce HIV transmission. However, in 2021 less than 3% of independent pharmacies in the San Francisco Bay Area did so. In order to assess the extent of PrEP/PEP furnishing in San Francisco Bay Area pharmacies 3 years after policy implementation, **Dorothy Apollonio**, Visiting Professor in the Global Health Centre, and others conducted an observational, cross-sectional study to identify independent community and mail-order pharmacies furnishing PrEP/PEP in the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area in 2024 (in *Journal of the American Pharmacists Association*, vol. 64, no. 6, November–December 2024, online August 2024). They found that more pharmacies furnished PrEP/PEP in the 9-county San Francisco Bay Area in 2024 (8%) than in 2021 (3%); in addition, one retail chain pharmacy had instituted a furnishing protocol. However, furnishing rates remained low. Past research suggests that advertising and the development of furnishing protocols may help increase furnishing and increase medication access.

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

### RESEARCH REPORT

## Emerging Financial Models for Antibiotic Development (2000–2016)

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a major global health challenge. The past thirty years have seen a surge of national and international governance frameworks designed to protect the ongoing efficacy of our antimicrobial infrastructures by improving stewardship of existing antimicrobials and boosting research and development (R&D) of new compounds. Between 2000 and 2016, decision-makers on both sides of the Atlantic experimented with a range of finance models to refill the “empty antibiotic pipeline”. Reconstructing the historical trajectory of these finance models is crucial when it comes to understanding why reinvigorating antimicrobial R&D has proven so complicated. To preserve this tacit generational knowledge, key decision-makers from across clinical medicine, industry, funders, and international health were invited to participate in a witness seminar in January 2024, the result of which is this publication by Mirza Alas Portillo, Erin Lindsey Paterson, **Nadya Wells**, Senior Research Adviser at the Global Health Centre, Claas Kirchhelle and Frédéric Vagneron (Witness Seminar of the Dry-Antibiotic Pipeline (Dry- A) project and Geneva Graduate Institute’s Global Health Centre, September 2024).

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

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## Other Relevant Information



### Multimedia



GLOBAL HEALTH CENTRE'S INTERNATIONAL GENEVA GLOBAL HEALTH PLATFORM & CENTRE FOR FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

### A Global Health Funding Crunch? Trends and Implications

Are we heading to a Global Health funding crunch? How can it be addressed? On 19 September 2024, this event discussed trends,

implications and innovative financing schemes in global health.

[Watch the event >](#)



GENEVA TRADE PLATFORM

### Geneva Trade Week 2024

Experience the highlights of Geneva Trade Week 2024 with [this playlist!](#) From key updates on trade and environmental discussions to dynamic debates among future trade leaders, dive into the most exciting moments of this year's events. Catch up on sessions you missed and listen in as **Joan Okitoi-Hesig**, our WTO Public Forum Reporter, interviews speakers and partners about their insights and key takeaways from the forum.



INAUGURAL LECTURE | NAGULENDRAN CHAIR IN PEACE MEDIATION

### Peace Mediation in Times of Radical Uncertainty

New wars, violence and changing conflict dynamics challenge the basic assumptions and principles of peace mediation practice – understood in broad terms as a spectrum of activities, ranging from high-level peace efforts, to targeted problem solving, or community based approaches. On the occasion of the Nagulendran Chair in Peace Mediation Inaugural Lecture, Professor **Achim Wennmann** reflected on the fundamentals and frontlines of peace mediation and how this sector should adapt to an era of radical uncertainty. The event was moderated by **Itonde Kakoma**, President of Interpeace.

[Watch the event >](#)



EVENT HIGHLIGHTS | NORRAG

### Social Outcomes Conference 2024 | Strengthening Partnerships for Collaborative Learning in Outcomes-based Financing for Education Projects

On 5 September, NORRAG's Dr **Arushi Terway** chaired this panel titled at the Social Outcomes Conference 2024. The discussion encouraged panellists to share their experiences and reflect on opportunities and challenges for collaborative learning within multi-stakeholder partnerships in education projects funded through outcomes-based financing (OBF) approaches.

[Read more and watch the event >](#)



LAUNCH OF THE HCGS

### Why Global Sustainability?

The Hoffmann Centre for Global Sustainability (HCGS) was launched on 23 September. Building on the rich legacy of the Centre for International Environmental Studies (CIES) and thanks to the support of André Hoffmann, the HCGS will conduct cutting-edge academic research on the complex interactions between natural, economic, social, legal and political systems and inform, through research, expertise and outreach, decision-making and action on global sustainability for a peaceful and equitable world for current and future living communities.

[Watch the launch >](#)



CDHM

### **Grégoire Mallard Presents the New Centre for Digital Humanities and Multilateralism**

The creation of the Centre for Digital Humanities and Multilateralism (CDHM) is based on a strong conviction: that multilateralism must be able to rely on its century-old experience in Geneva to project itself with full confidence towards the future. Founded following an original idea developed by **Grégoire Mallard**, Director of Research of the Geneva Graduate Institute, and **Francesco Pisano**, Director of the Library and Archives of the United Nations in Geneva (UNOG), the CDHM will build on the partnership with the Library & Archives of the United Nations in Geneva.

[Watch the presentation >](#)



DEMOCRACY IN QUESTION? S9:E5 | CENTRAL EUROPEAN INSTITUTE & GENEVA GRADUATE INSTITUTE

### **Julia Ebner on How Extremism Threatens Democracy (Part 1)**

This episode explores the social worlds of various extremist groups and the corrosive effects of radicalisation on contemporary democracy. Why is it necessary to observe extremist organisations up close? And how are gender and religion instrumentally deployed? [Listen](#) to hear about the unexpected similarities between various extremist groups and how the negative effects on democracy can be countered.

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## **Awarded Grants**

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SNSF STARTING GRANT | 01.01.2025–31.12.2029 | CHF 1,800,000

### **Yes, I Do: A Theory on Belligerent Consent to United Nations Peace Missions**

Peace missions are the main tools of the United Nations (UN) to fulfil its role as guarantor of international peace and security. One of their core principles is consent, denoting the agreement of the belligerents to engage with the peace mission in view of facilitating the achievement of its objectives. Consent is central for peace missions as without the cooperation of the belligerents, they can be severely hampered in the fulfilment of their mandates. However, there is to date no coherent theory on belligerent consent to UN peace missions. This project, led by **Sara Hellmüller**, now Senior Researcher at ETH Zurich, will fill this gap by developing a mid-level theory on belligerent consent to UN peace missions, thereby unpacking three aspects. First, what consent means, by analysing how it manifests in practice, over time, and across peace missions. Second, how consent comes about, by uncovering the factors that enable or restrain it. Third, how consent relates to effectiveness, by exploring the often-made argument that it is essential for peace mission success. Overall, the project will make a groundbreaking contribution by providing clarity on one of the most fundamental aspects of making and keeping peace and in so doing it will ultimately seek to lay the foundations for more effective peace missions in the future.

SNSF POSTDOC RETURN | 01.10. 2024–30.09. 2025 | CHF 128,000

### **Mapping the Fragmentation of Peace and Security Regime Complexes in the Global South**

The state of research on fragmentation in peace and security regime complexes encounters fundamental gaps that hinder a comprehensive analysis linking forms of fragmentation to corresponding effects. Focusing on the peace and security regime complexes of the Asia-Pacific, Africa, and Latin America regions, Postdoctoral Researcher **Jamie Pring** will conduct three case studies examining how each regime complex exhibits four fragmentation constellations: institutional (formal and informal), norms, discourses, and actors. Within each case study, qualitative text, discourse, and network analysis will be employed on data gathered through archival research and semi-structured interviews. As a second step, the project will undertake comparative case studies to analyse the similarities and differences in the kinds and levels of fragmentation of the three regime complexes.

SNSF POSTDOC RETURN | 01.01.2025–31.12.2025 | CHF 120,620

### **Rebel International Relations: Insurgent Allies and Adversaries in Global Politics**

Most rebels reach out to foreigners for help. When granted, foreign resources such as money, weapons, military training, or political backing can be crucial for insurgents to survive and reach their goals. Despite the importance for most rebels to engage in international affairs, the conditions under which rebel foreign policy strategies succeed in attracting international support remain understudied. Focusing on Colombia, Afghanistan, and South Sudan, Postdoctoral Researcher Antonius Dirx will analyse why and under what conditions rebel foreign policy strategies succeed in attracting international support.

SNSF [DOC.CH](#) | 01.09. 2024–28.02.2027 | CHF 166 696,00

### **Media, Banks, Corruption, Elections, and Public Goods: Collecting the Dots**

In his dissertation, PhD Researcher Marcelo Ribeiro will analyse how institutions, such as new types of media and public banking, can curb corruption and influence electoral processes. The surge of populism, intertwined with media influence, has heightened the vulnerability of democracies to corruption, emphasising the need to comprehend its origins and consequences. Yet, measuring corruption proves challenging due to data limitations. By using various innovative data sources, this study aims to fill some of these important gaps in the context of Brazil.

SNIS | 01.09.2024–31.09.2026 | CHF 293,859

### **Making Autonomous Sustainable Trade Regulations Work for Everyone**

This project coordinated by Professors **Cédric Dupont** and **Joost Pauwelyn** aims at fleshing out the conditions for unilateral trade and sustainability policies, such as EUDR, to be considered legitimate by developing countries and what the role of international institutions could be in that process. It will investigate the following questions:

1. What potential actions by the EU can be considered acceptable by EU constituents and foreign stakeholders alike?
2. What are the on-the-ground heterogeneous effects of existing unilateral policies (e.g. the EU's RED) that can be used as reference for future policies?
3. What actions can the public policymakers of the EU and foreign countries affected by EU regulations carry out to promote the legitimacy and efficiency of EU rules?
4. To what extent can IOs orchestrate a solution and mitigate the legitimacy issues of unilateral trade policies?
5. What legal frameworks and regulatory improvements are required to carry out an honest brokering role in autonomous trade and sustainability policies?



**New Faculty & Visitors**

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The Geneva Graduate Institute welcomes three new professors: **Johannes Boehm**, **Claude Raisaro** and **Dominic Rohner**.

– **Johannes Boehm** (PhD, London School of Economics) is Professor of International Economics at the Geneva Graduate Institute, as well as a research fellow of the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) in London and the Centre for Economic Performance (CEP) at the London School of Economics. He conducts research and teaches on topics related to international trade, industrial development, growth, and firms, as well as on macroeconomics and environmental economics.

– **Claude Raisaro** (PhD, University of Zurich) joins the Geneva Graduate Institute as Assistant Professor of Development Microeconomics and Pictet Chair in Finance and Development, affiliated to the International Economics Department and the Centre for Finance and Development, after completing his PhD at the University of Zurich. His research focuses on how social norms influence organisations and the functioning of markets. Additionally, he works on the economics of education and inequality.

– In addition to his position as Professor of International Economics, **Dominic Rohner** is André Hoffmann Chair in Political Economics and Governance and Co-director of the Hoffmann Centre for Global Sustainability at the Geneva Graduate Institute. His research on political and development economics has won several prizes and grants, including a European Research Council (ERC) grant on “Policies for Peace”.

The Geneva Graduate Institute also welcomes the following visitors:

📅 01.10.2024–  
01.10.2025  
📍 GGC

#### **Johanna Möhring**

Coming from École Normale Supérieure, Paris, France (Centre interdisciplinaire sur les enjeux stratégiques (CIENS), Visiting Fellow Johanna Möhring is working on “Retour vers le futur? Revisiter les conceptions nucléaires de la France, du Royaume-Uni et de l’Allemagne, trente ans après la fin de la Guerre froide”.

📅 01.10.2024–  
01.10.2025  
📍 GGC

#### **James White**

Coming from the University of Edinburgh, Junior Visiting Fellow James White is doing research on “Living Laboratory: Edinburgh’s ‘Festival City’, Urban World Heritage, and Global Climate Change”.

📅 01.10.2024–  
31.01.2025  
📍 CFD

#### **Michele Calabria**

Coming from University of Siena, Junior Visiting Fellow Michele Calabria is researching “Italian Banking in the Long Run”.

📅 7.10.2024–6.12.2024  
📍 GMC

#### **Caroline Leclercq**

Coming from the Institute of European Studies (ULB), Junior Visiting Fellow Caroline Leclercq is researching “Refugee Selection for Resettlement in the European Union: Human Rights as a Limit to Sovereignty”.



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**Calls for Papers**

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## How and Why Do Double Standards Matter for International Law?

In view of a workshop to be held in Geneva on 15–17 May 2025, organisers call for papers on the question of how to conceptualise double standards within the practice and study of international law.

- **15 October 2024**: abstract submission deadline

[Full call >](#)

  
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## Calls for Prizes

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UNIVERSITÉ DE GENÈVE

### Prix Latsis 2025

Ce prix d'un montant de 25'000 CHF récompense des travaux achevés, thèses ou publications, de niveau exceptionnel en sciences économiques, juridiques, sociales, politiques, en relations internationales et en informatique (à l'exclusion du hardware), en numérisation et en intelligence artificielle dans la dimension humaniste, ainsi que les recherches sur les civilisations comparées, le dialogue des cultures et la linguistique, en psychologie et éducation.

- **30 novembre 2024**: délai pour déposer sa candidature

[Appel complet >](#)

  
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## Awarded Prizes

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### Hilary Charlesworth Receives the Edgar de Picciotto International Prize

The 2024 Edgar de Picciotto International Prize has been awarded to **Hilary Charlesworth**, Judge at the International Court of Justice and Professor of Law at the University of Melbourne. Professor Charlesworth considerably contributed to the field of international law, particularly in the areas of human rights and the rule of law. She has made pioneering contributions to the study of international law from a feminist perspective. She received the prize on 25 September after delivering the Opening Lecture of the Geneva Graduate Institute's 2024–2025 Academic Year, "Hopes and Fears for International Law: The Work of the International Court of Justice".

[Read more about the prize >](#)

### Prizes Awarded at the Graduation Ceremony

On 13 September, the Geneva Graduate Institute awarded the following research prizes at its Graduation Ceremony:

– The **ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY PRIZE** was delivered ex aequo to **Sanjna Girish Yechareddy** for her master's dissertation "Navigating the Archival Archipelago: Politics of Record-

Keeping at the International Committee of the Red Cross” ([read more here](#)) and to **Rayana Ghosh** for her master’s dissertation “Caring and Desiring as Sex Workers: Health Activism and the Queer Art of Resistance in Sonagachi, India”.

– The **RUDI DORNBUSCH PRIZE** was awarded to **Benjamin Robert Butcher** for his master’s dissertation “Adapting to a Warming World: Adaptation Investment and Debt Sustainability in Developing Countries” and to **Yifan Chen** for the master’s dissertation “When the Eyes Are Closed: Monitoring Failure and Strategic Emission”.

– The **LEONID HURWICZ PRIZE** was awarded to **Maximilian Konradt** for his PhD thesis “[Essays in International Finance and Macroeconomics](#)” ([read an interview here](#)).

– The **INTERNATIONAL HISTORY AND POLITICS PRIZE** was awarded to **Jannik Corsin Belser** for his master’s dissertation “Dominant by Accident: The Swiss National Bank’s Growing Influence in the Early Days of Floating Exchange Rates” ([read more here](#)).

– The **PIERRE DU BOIS PRIZE** was awarded to **Kai Habel** for his PhD thesis “[La génération de la Bulle: le Japon face à la question libérale, 1970-1990](#)” ([read an interview here](#)).

– The **MARIANO GRACIA RUBIO PRIZE** was awarded to **Federica Nucita** for her master’s dissertation “Decolonizing Migration and Development: Readmission Clauses in Development and Cooperation Agreements” ([read more here](#)).

– The **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE PRIZE** was awarded ex aequo to **Tomonori Miyamoto** for the master’s dissertation “A Network of Cybersecurity Norms: Evolution and Novelty” and to **Yichen Shen** for the master’s dissertation “Unpacking the Climate-Energy Institutional Complex on the UNFCCC’s Global Climate Action Portal”.

– The **ALUMNAE-I ASSOCIATION PRIZE** was awarded ex aequo to **Meenakshi Nair Ambujam** for her PhD thesis “[‘Landless with my Title-Deed’: Rethinking Landlessness in Adivasi Life, Telangana \(India\)](#)” ([read an interview here](#)) and to **Christin Tonne** for her PhD thesis “[Defending Democracy in the European Parliament: An Ethnography of Political Parties and Institutional Rules](#)” ([read an interview here](#)).

– The **ARDITI PRIZE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS** was awarded to **Fabian Benjamin Hofmann** for his master’s dissertation “[Sousveillance the Smart City: Everyday Queer Resistance to Urban Surveillance in Singapore](#)”.

– The **LADISLAS MYSYROWICZ PRIZE** was awarded to **Hiroataka Fujibayashi** for his PhD thesis “[Why Host States Restrict Refugee Rights: A Comparative Inquiry into Refugee and Asylum Policies](#)” ([read an interview here](#)).

– The **GENEVA-ASIA ASSOCIATION PRIZE** was awarded to **Maira Cardillo** for her master’s dissertation “The Role of Transitional Justice in Restoring Diplomatic Ties between Consolidated Democracies: A Focus on Japan-Republic of Korea Relations”.

– The **NORRAG PRIZE IN COMPARATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION** was awarded to **Jessica Shannon Peery Viggers** for her master’s dissertation “War of the Words: How Post-Conflict Narratives in History Textbooks Impact Peacebuilding Efforts” ([read more here](#)).

**Camille Giraut Awarded the Prize of the Swiss Sociological Association for the Promotion of Young Talent**

**Camille Giraut**, PhD Researcher in Anthropology and Sociology, has received this prize for her article “**From Privileges to Rights: Changing Perceptions of Racial Quotas in Brazil**”. Drawing on a collection of 145 essays written by low-income students in a college preparatory course in Rio de Janeiro, nearly twenty years apart (2003 and 2022), she analyses how the implementation of affirmative action in Brazil has changed the way people, particularly potential beneficiaries of racial quotas, understand race, inequalities, and rights.

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## Upcoming PhD Defences

Monday 7 Oct

16:30–18:30

Pétale 2, Room S9

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

### Three Essays on Public Finance

By **Guilherme Mateus Suedekum**. Committee members: Ugo Panizza, Professor, Thesis Director; Cédric Tille, Professor, President and Internal Reader; Nathan Sussman, Professor, Internal Reader; Andrea F. Presbitero, Deputy Division Chief, Multilateral Surveillance Division, Research Department, International Monetary Fund, Washington DC, External Reader.

[Read more >](#)

Tuesday 8 Oct

10:00–12:00

Pétale 2, Room S9

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

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

By **Aminata Buganzi Kinana**. Committee members: Davide Rodogno, Professor, Thesis Supervisor; Aidan Russell, Associate Professor, President and Internal Reader; Marie-Aude Fouéré, Maîtresse de conférences, Institut des mondes africains, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (HESS), Marseille, France, External Reader.

[Read more >](#)

Wednesday 9 Oct

14:00–16:00

Pétale 2, Room S9

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

### “A Rural Line on Education”: The Near East Foundation, 1930–1979

By **Joshua Ulysses Thew**. Committee members: Davide Rodogno, Professor, Thesis Director; Cyrus Schayegh, Professor, President and Internal Reader; Katherine Rossy, Assistant Professor, History Department, Royal Military College, Canada, External Reader.

[Read more >](#)

Thursday 10 Oct

09:30–11:30

Pétale 2, Room S9

ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

### In the End Days: Enactments of Collapse and the Struggle over Privatized Healthcare in Lebanon

By **Anthony Rizk**. Committee members: Vinh-Kim Nguyen, Professor, Thesis Co-Supervisor; Anna-Riikka Kauppinen, Assistant Professor, Thesis Co-Supervisor; Umut Yildirim, Assistant Professor, President and Internal Reader; Ghassan Hage, Professor, Anthropology and Social Theory, University of Melbourne, External

📅 Tuesday 15 Oct  
🕒 10:00–12:00  
📍 Online

Reader.

[Read more >](#)

DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

### **Three Essays in Development Economics**

By **Rui Ma**. Committee members: Jean-Louis Arcand, Professor, Thesis Director; Martina Viarengo, Associate Professor, President and Internal Reader; Patrick Plane, Directeur de recherches émérite, CNRS, CERDI-Université Clermont Auvergne, France, External Reader.

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For comprehensive information please visit the [Research website](#).

*Notes to members of the Geneva Graduate Institute:*



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