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| CHAIRE ANDRÉ HOFFMANN
D'ÉCONOMIE DE
L'ENVIRONNEMENT



THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE | GENEVA

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

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 Photo couverture: CHINE, Shanghai: Un migrant attend un train. La mobilité humaine est devenue un enjeu majeur qui implique tous les continents. AFP | Liu Jin.
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UN BON DÉPART A PROMISING START



Philippe Burrin, directeur | Director

L'institut vient de vivre sa première rentrée académique qui a été inaugurée par une conférence de Joschka Fischer, ancien Vice-chancelier et Ministre des affaires étrangères de la République fédérale d'Allemagne. L'analyse remarquable qu'il a faite du rôle de l'Union européenne dans les affaires mondiales a frappé les esprits et illustré notre vocation, celle d'être un lieu majeur d'analyse des problèmes actuels et émergents du monde contemporain.

Cet événement, auquel ont assisté plus de 700 personnes, est un signe de l'essor que prend l'institut et qui se remarque à d'autres indices. Ainsi l'accroissement du nombre des candidatures ce printemps et l'arrivée cet automne de 300 étudiants heureux d'avoir été choisis et qui vont nous apporter le bouillonnement de leur intelligence. Ainsi l'installation à Genève d'une demi-douzaine de professeurs de grande qualité que n'ont pas impressionnés les incertitudes de l'année qui vient de se terminer, parce qu'ils croient en l'avenir du nouvel institut. Ainsi encore l'avancement rapide de nos projets immobiliers: l'architecte pour la résidence des étudiants a été choisi en septembre, celui qui construira la Maison de la paix sera connu au début du mois de novembre.

Cet essor s'appuie sur le travail efficace des collaborateurs et des enseignants de l'institut. Il est porté également par l'intérêt et le soutien bienveillant de nombreuses personnes en Suisse et à l'étranger – ce qu'exemplifie la création de la chaire André Hoffmann présentée ci-après. Avec l'aide des uns et des autres, nous donnerons à notre petite institution les moyens d'un développement durable.

The Institute has just begun its first academic year. Joschka Fischer, former Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, delivered the inaugural speech. His remarkable analysis of the role of the European Union in global affairs struck a chord with many and highlighted our own role: that of an important centre for the analysis of current and future challenges in the contemporary world.

This event, which was attended by more than 700 people, is one of a number of indicators of the growing significance of the Institute. Other signs include the increase in the number of applicants and the arrival this autumn of 300 students, delighted to have been selected, who will bring us the benefit of their keen intelligence. Equally, the arrival in Geneva of half a dozen high quality professors, undeterred by the uncertainties of the previous year because they have faith in the future of our new Institute. Finally, the rapid progress of our institutional projects: the architect for the student residence was selected in September, while the architect responsible for the "Maison de la paix" will be announced in early November.

This academic project is underpinned by the efficient work of the many collaborators and faculty members of the Institute. It is also reinforced by the interest and kind support of many individuals in Switzerland and abroad – support demonstrated by the creation of the André Hoffmann Chair, described hereafter. Thanks to everyone's assistance, we will be able to ensure the sustainable future of our small institution.

LA VIE DE L'INSTITUT INSTITUTE NEWS

LA CHAIRE ANDRÉ HOFFMANN D'ÉCONOMIE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

L'Institut est heureux d'annoncer la création de la «Chaire André Hoffmann d'économie de l'environnement». Cette chaire est dotée d'un capital de 6 millions de francs par André Hoffmann à qui nous exprimons notre plus vive reconnaissance pour ce témoignage de confiance en l'essor de l'Institut. Le revenu de ce capital, qui sera confié à la FERIS, servira à financer, avec une contribution de l'Institut, la chaire et son développement. La recherche d'un titulaire par voie de concours a commencé (la clôture des inscriptions est le 15 novembre), l'Institut se réservant de pourvoir le poste par voie d'appel.

La nouvelle chaire a pour mission d'apporter une contribution scientifique majeure à l'étude de l'impact des changements environnementaux globaux et des limites des ressources naturelles sur les sociétés et sur le système international. Elle doit stimuler de manière significative la recherche mondiale et devenir un point d'appui fort – en termes d'analyse, d'expertise, de formation continue et de réflexion prospective – pour les décideurs des politiques internationales, ce qui impliquera une interaction importante avec les principaux acteurs (gouvernements, organisations internationales et non gouvernementales, secteur privé) et les institutions universitaires oeuvrant dans ce champ.

L'environnement est un centre d'intérêt de premier plan pour le donateur et sa famille. Il figure au nombre des cinq thématiques prioritaires de l'Institut, qui dispose déjà dans ce domaine des compétences notables qu'il a entrepris de renforcer, notamment en mettant au concours un poste de professeur assistant en droit international de l'environnement. Cette rencontre d'intérêts civique, intellectuel et scientifique entre le donateur et l'Institut autour de la nouvelle chaire va permettre de compléter significativement les ressources existantes et de faire émerger dans un avenir proche un centre interdisciplinaire sur le modèle de ceux qui ont été créés dans les domaines du commerce et des conflits. Elle permettra également un renforcement de la collaboration avec l'Université de Genève et l'EPFL et contribuera ainsi à faire de Genève et de la région lémanique un haut lieu de production de savoir et d'expertise sur l'un des enjeux majeurs du monde contemporain.

Ph. B.



ANDRÉ HOFFMANN

La famille Hoffmann est liée à la création et au développement de l'entreprise Hoffmann-La Roche, à l'origine du groupe pharmaceutique Roche Holding Ltd, ainsi qu'au développement de l'entreprise Givaudan Ltd. Luc Hoffmann, le père d'André, a joué un rôle important dans la création du WWF ainsi que dans la direction de l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (UICN). André Hoffmann est engagé lui-même dans un grand nombre de fondations caritatives, culturelles ou liées à la conservation de la nature. Ses intérêts l'ont porté à soutenir l'enseignement et la recherche à l'Université d'Oxford, à l'Université de Cambridge, à l'INSEAD et à l'International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Interrogé sur son don à l'Institut, il s'est exprimé ainsi:
«Permettre la création d'une chaire à l'Institut constitue pour moi un moyen pertinent de soutenir la Genève internationale et de poursuivre ma contribution aux questions de développement durable. En effet, la compréhension des phénomènes liés au changement climatique et à la problématique des ressources renouvelables conduit à prôner une distribution des rôles au niveau international. Un dialogue productif doit avoir lieu au sein de la gouvernance internationale, à laquelle participeront les futurs diplômés de l'Institut à côté des ONG et des agences onusiennes. A l'heure actuelle, l'économie de l'environnement me semble être insuffisamment prise en compte pour sérié les problèmes et l'un des plus sûrs moyens de générer des solutions adéquates repose, dans ce cadre spécifique, sur l'éducation.»

••••• FERIS Suisse FERIS Amérique

Crée dans les années 1960 par Jacques Freymond, alors directeur de HEI, la FERIS (Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales en Suisse) est une fondation reconnue d'utilité publique qui a pour mission de gérer, indépendamment de l'Institut, mais dans l'intérêt de celui-ci, les capitaux qui lui sont confiés. Selon ses statuts récemment révisés, le Conseil de fondation comprend deux membres du Conseil de fondation de l'Institut, le président de l'Association des anciens étudiants, quatre membres choisis par cooptation, ainsi que le directeur de l'Institut «ex officio». La fondation est présidée par Michel Barde.

La FERIS a un pendant américain, la FERIS Amérique, qui bénéficie de l'exemption fiscale aux Etats-Unis. Son président est Alexandre Swoboda, ancien directeur de l'Institut, et son vice-président exécutif, Allen Lynch, professeur à l'Université de Virginie et ancien étudiant de l'échange Albert Gallatin. C'est par le canal de la FERIS Amérique que parviennent à l'Institut chaque année depuis 2006 les 250 000 dollars que nous devons à la générosité de Mme Kathryn Davis et qui financent des bourses doctorales destinées à un étudiant et à une étudiante ayant fait leurs études antérieures aux Etats-Unis et à un étudiant et une étudiante venant de pays musulmans.

NOUVEAUX PROFESSEURS

En septembre 2008, cinq nouveaux professeurs ont commencé leur enseignement à l’Institut. Trois d’entre eux ont été présentés dans le premier numéro de Globe: Liliana Andonova, professeur de science politique; Marc Flandreau, professeur d’histoire et politique internationale et d’économie internationale; Pierre-Marie Dupuy, professeur de droit international.

NICOLAS MICHEL PROFESSEUR ASSOCIÉ DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL QUAND LE DROIT RENCONTRE LE POUVOIR

Propos recueillis par Marcelo Kohen, professeur de droit international

Quel a été pour vous le fait le plus marquant comme conseiller juridique des Nations unies?

A choisir, parmi un grand nombre de faits marquants, je retiendrais l’expérience de la rencontre entre le droit et le pouvoir. A ce niveau de responsabilité, la relation entre les deux est parfois vertigineuse. Lorsque le pouvoir est au service du droit, tout va bien. Mais lorsqu’ils suivent des parcours divergents, la position d’un conseiller juridique peut être délicate. La solidité des connaissances et la force des convictions ne suffisent pas toujours. Il faut, parfois, du courage. Le droit international a beaucoup progressé dans la seconde moitié du XX^e siècle mais la communauté internationale, comme on le constate malheureusement tous les jours, est encore bien éloignée d’un régime d’«état de droit». Il ne va pas du tout de soi que les dimensions juridiques soient prises en compte dans les processus de décision au quotidien – comme si le droit était un ensemble de prescriptions techniques faisant les délices des juristes et dont on peut s’affranchir lorsque les «nécessités politiques» le requièrent, alors que le respect de la justice et du droit est aux racines de la raison d’être de ce qu’est l’ONU et de ce qu’elle fait.

Comment vivez-vous le passage d’une fonction exécutive, qui requiert une grande capacité d’analyse concrète et rapide, à la fonction professorale?

J’ai eu le bonheur d’exercer une fonction professorale pendant dix-sept années avant d’assumer mes responsabilités à l’ONU. Je me réjouis de renouer le contact avec les étudiants. Le rôle de catalyseur assistant des jeunes à découvrir et développer leurs talents me plaît. En outre, j’ai déjà vécu un retour à l’enseignement universitaire après l’exercice de tâches exécutives au moment où je suis

parvenu au terme de mon engagement au Département fédéral des affaires étrangères en tant que directeur du droit international et j’ai repris ma chaire à l’Université de Fribourg. Je mesure le défi, car c’en est un. J’en connais à la fois les exigences et les heureuses perspectives. Il est vrai aussi que j’ai toujours aimé le lien entre l’univers académique et la pratique. J’aurai sans doute encore quelques activités qui me maintiendront en contact avec la pratique et je suis certain que tant les étudiants que les institutions académiques que je servirai en tireront le meilleur parti.

Pourquoi avoir choisi Genève pour revenir à votre activité académique?

Pour quelqu’un qui aime le droit international et les relations internationales, qui a eu la chance de vivre les expériences qui m’ont été offertes à Berne et à New York, et qui est resté attaché à son pays d’origine, Genève est un choix naturel. L’importance, la diversité et la qualité des ressources académiques dans ces domaines, leur potentiel de développement ainsi que la présence de l’ONU et d’autres acteurs de la Genève internationale sont attrayants. De plus, l’«esprit de Genève» est porteur d’une tradition qui trouve de multiples expressions contemporaines et il demeure une source d’inspiration pour l’avenir. Il n’y a guère de doute, enfin, que mon choix a été motivé, pour une part essentielle, par l’accueil très amical de collègues dont l’initiative a générée une procédure d’appel qui m’honneure.

Que pourriez-vous conseiller aux diplômés de l’Institut qui souhaitent travailler aux Nations unies?

D’abord, je voudrais les encourager à réaliser leur souhait. L’ONU a besoin de jeunes talentueux et la mission de l’organisation est magnifique. Les sources potentielles de

frustration sont bien connues, mais il y a tant de belles choses à réaliser. Exercer un travail dans une organisation dont le but par excellence est de contribuer au bien commun au niveau universel donne du sens à la vie. Je dois toutefois aussi leur conseiller de s'armer de patience car l'accès n'est pas toujours facile, il peut prendre du temps et déboucher sur des situations professionnelles fragiles. Il serait utile qu'ils fassent un stage dans l'organisation ou l'une ou l'autre composante du système des Nations unies. Cela leur donnerait une vue plus réaliste, si nécessaire, de ce qui les attend. Ils devraient se renseigner dès que possible sur les dates des examens nationaux d'admission dans les différents secteurs. La réussite à cet examen est le meilleur moyen de commencer une «carrière» aussi stable que possible à l'ONU. A défaut, ils ne devraient pas craindre de saisir des occasions de travail limité dans le temps, tout en sachant qu'ils devront faire preuve de souplesse et s'habituer à vivre avec un certain degré d'incertitude. De longues carrières onusiennes ont commencé de cette façon. Je recommanderais aussi aux jeunes diplômés de se préparer à la mobilité professionnelle. S'ils font le choix des Nations unies, ils doivent s'attendre à changer de lieu de service et à exercer aussi des fonctions dans des opérations sur le terrain. Il va de soi enfin qu'une bonne maîtrise de la langue anglaise, oralement et par écrit, est nécessaire.



Nicolas Michel a été secrétaire général adjoint aux affaires juridiques et conseiller juridique des Nations unies de 2004 à 2008. Il a été auparavant directeur du droit international public du Département fédéral des affaires étrangères entre 1998 et 2003 et jurisconsulte du même département de 1998 à 2004. Il a également été professeur de droit international public et de droit européen à l'Université de Fribourg, de 1987 à 2004, et a dispensé des enseignements aux universités de Genève, Lausanne (Faculté de droit et Ecole polytechnique fédérale), Lugano, Neuchâtel et Paris II (Institut des hautes études internationales). Ses domaines de recherche et d'intérêt comprennent le droit international public général, le droit pénal international et le droit international humanitaire.



JEAN-LOUIS ARCAND, PROFESSOR, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES “KNOW THY DATA!” COMBINING ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Why have you chosen to join the Institute at this stage in your career?

The simple answer is that I am ready for a new challenge, and also ready to capitalise, in scientific terms, on several years of fieldwork. The Institute is the perfect place to do that. The merger of HEI with IUED provides a unique environment for exploring the many different facets of the development process, which I have been struggling to understand for years. I doubt I will ever fully grasp its complexities, but working with eminent colleagues from a plethora of disciplines strikes me as the best shot at achieving such a synthesis.

You are the first professor to be joining two different Academic Units: International Economics and Development Studies. What are your fields of speciality that encompass these two areas?

The combination of development economics and development studies is a match made in heaven. On the one hand, the rigorous side of development economics implies using theoretical models, applying the appropriate econometric techniques, and collaborating with development agencies as well as international institutions in order to collect original data in the field. On the other hand, the development studies approach, much more rooted in the realities of the field, is essential if one is to really understand what one is observing in one's data. Let me give you an example. I was working with health professionals in North-eastern Brazil a few years back who were introducing a dietary supplement in the form of vitamin pills. They couldn't figure out why many Afro-Brazilians failed to take the pill but the answer was extremely simple: the pills were red and black, the colour of "Exu", the "orixa" who is in Western parlance the Devil (or to be more

precise, a "trickster")... No wonder followers of *Candomble* (the Afro-Brazilian religion) refused to take the pills! Any anthropologist would have figured this out instantly.

The basic fact is that when you do development microeconomics you should be doing fieldwork (how can you trust someone writing an empirical paper based on household members he or she has never met!). And doing fieldwork is what development studies people do best. Frank Fisher, one of my professors at MIT, used to start his first course in econometrics with his "Commandments" and the first one was: "Know thy data". My current research is largely centred on evaluating the impact of social programmes in Africa: figuring out which policies work and which do not is definitely the sort of question that falls under the dual headings of development economics and development studies.

Your professional activities include both development theory and practice, particularly in Africa and Maghreb. What is the link between these activities and your teaching?

In recent years, I have carried out various household surveys in Tunisia, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Angola, Morocco, Haiti and Cameroon. Most of these surveys were made possible through collaborations with the World Bank or national governments. The downside, for a researcher, is that one has to produce reports for the Bank and relevant ministries, which is not exactly the central focus of academic research. But if these reports improve policy in a given country by even a tiny percentage, then they are well worth the effort. Doing applied micro-level research in developing countries implies getting your hands dirty, coming down from the ivory tower of academia, and diving into the policy arena, which at times can be quite rough! But that, I believe, is what development microeconomics is about: the power of ideas, ideas that can hopefully improve people's lives.

I hope this field experience will translate into more relevant classes by allowing me to anticipate student questions and provide concrete examples, explaining what the coefficients in the regressions they are running on their PCs actually represent. When you do fieldwork, you slowly realise why seemingly abstruse theoretical models are so important. The best in my field can seamlessly transition from theory, to data, to econometrics. Several years ago, I realised the importance of being able to combine all aspects of research into a single package. I had the privilege of working with two colleagues in Burkina Faso that were from Berkeley, Elisabeth Sadoulet and Alain de Janvry, giants in my field. After spending three hours talking with village leaders in the middle of nowhere, under the "arbre à palabre", they were able to get back into the Toyota Landcruiser and instantly think through the theoretical model that would provide the appropriate explanation for what we had just witnessed. It was truly astounding and I have tried to emulate their example over the years. I hope, within the limits of my abilities, to bring some of that to my classrooms at the Institute.

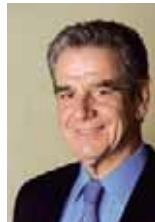


Jean-Louis Arcand joined the Institute in September 2008. He holds a Ph.D. from MIT. He is Associate Editor of the *Journal of African Economies* and the *Revue d'économie du développement*, as well as Founding Fellow of the European Union Development Network (EUDN). He was Assistant then Associate Professor at the *Université de Montréal*, and Professor at the *Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches en Développement International (CERDI)*. His research focuses on the microeconomics of development, particularly in West Africa and the Maghreb, with a current focus on the impact evaluation of social programmes. He has been a consultant to the World Bank, the FAO and several national governments. His arrival represents an important step for the Institute. Given his expertise and research interests, he will be a natural link between the former institutes. He also brings an expertise on Africa that the Institute wishes to develop. He enjoys an international reputation in areas where the Institute has not been much present so far.

Charles Wyplosz, Professor,
International Economics



DEPARTING FACULTY



ALEXANDER SWOBODA

The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, in partnership with the International Center for Monetary and Banking Studies (ICMB), organised on May 30, 2008 a conference entitled "The New International Monetary System" to honour Alexander Swoboda on the occasion of his retirement.

Many world-renowned academics and central bankers, amongst them Paul Volcker, Chairman of the Federal Reserve between 1979 and 1987, attended the event. This one-day seminar ended with a central governors' round-table "What Do Central Bankers and Academics Learn from Each Other?" led by Jacob Frenkel, Vice-Chairman of AIG; Stanley Fischer, Governor of the Bank of Israel; Jean-Pierre Roth, Chairman of the Swiss National Bank and Paul Volcker, summarising the previous debates.

To conclude this exceptional event, Prof. Burrin, Dr. Roth and Prof. Wyplosz paid a moving tribute to Alexander Swoboda and announced the creation of three scholarships in his honour.

Laurence Algarra,
Office of the Alumni

Brief biography

Alexander Swoboda, who earned a Ph.D. from Yale University, was appointed Professor of International Economics at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in 1969 and served as Director of the Institute between 1990 and 1998. In addition, he taught at the University of Geneva and served as a Board Member and as the Founding Director of the International Center for Monetary and Banking Studies. From October 1998 to December 2000, while on leave from the Graduate Institute, Professor Swoboda was Senior Policy Advisor and Resident Scholar at the International Monetary Fund. In 1997 he was elected to the Council of the Swiss National Bank and in 2002 President of the Swiss Society for Economics and Statistics.



In honour of Professor Alexander Swoboda, 3 four-year merit scholarships in the exceptional amount of CHF 50,000 per year will be awarded in 2009 to students admitted to the Ph.D. programme in International Economics. These scholarships are offered by the Swiss National Bank, the Geneva Private Bankers Group and the Association of Foreign Banks in Switzerland.



In addition to Professor Alexander Swoboda, three professors from the International Economics unit are leaving the Institute. The International Economics unit will miss the talents and friendship of these departing colleagues.



JOHN CUDDY

For more than two decades John Cuddy has been involved at the Institute while holding important positions at UNCTAD. In addition to courses on trade policy, Professor Cuddy is remembered by generations of students as the instructor who taught them econometrics. His courses were both feared and highly appreciated. Most Master's theses in economics originated as a term paper for one of Professor Cuddy's courses. He has also widely published articles on important trade and development policy issues.



HENRYK KIERZKOWSKI

Henryk Kierzkowski retires after a long career at the Institute. He has been an active researcher in the area of international trade, macroeconomics, development and economics of transition. He is widely known for his work on imperfect competition and international trade, an area in which he has published a large number of articles as well as a book. He has also worked on the economic transition in Eastern Europe and, more recently, on globalisation of the world economy.

Charles Wyplosz,
Professor, International Economics



HANS GENBERG

Hans Genberg has decided not to return to the Institute at the end of the leave spent as Executive Director of the Hong Kong Institute of Monetary Research, the research department of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. Professor Genberg has been with the Institute for nearly thirty years, long serving as Head of the International Economics unit. His work on international monetary issues has established his international reputation. A very popular teacher, he has directed generations of students.

CREATION OF THE CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE



Daniel Warner,
Director, Centre for International Governance



June 2007, Ngozi (Burundi):
Training course for young Burundian diplomats.

The Graduate Institute has recently created the Centre for International Governance. Today's world faces increasingly complex problems that call for practical training, improved analysis, and informed decisions. The objective of the Centre for International Governance is to build the capacities of interested parties to improve their efficiency in functioning in the evolving multilateral and multistakeholder environment. The Centre will help individuals and institutions improve their performance and their understanding of international governance.

The Centre's activities focus on the practice of international affairs, on multistakeholder interactions and on the interface and linkages among complex issues, such as trade, migration, global health, conflict resolution and environment.

The Centre's activities include:

- Training government officials, international civil servants, business executives and members of civil society on multistakeholder issues and negotiation skills;
- Acting as a secretariat, convening meetings and issuing policy briefs to prepare, facilitate and improve multistakeholder negotiation processes;
- Acting as an interactive exchange platform to enhance best practices and innovative ideas for new solutions to governance issues through meetings, workshops and conferences;
- Expanding dialogue and knowledge between NGOs and the private sector through information services.

The Centre for International Governance (CIG) draws from the wealth of experience of the former Programme for the Study of International Organization(s) (PSIO) and the Programme of Diplomatic Studies (PED) as well as the Centre for Applied Studies in International Negotiations (CASIN) in the field of multilateral diplomacy and their expertise in organizing training courses and convening high-level dialogues in Geneva and throughout the world.

SOME RECENT ACTIVITIES

*Diplomatic training for Algerian junior diplomats,
Geneva, 16 June–11 July 2008*

Since 2002, the Diplomatic Institute of Algiers has included in its training for junior diplomats a one-month course in Geneva. The objective is to extend and update academic and practical knowledge relevant to work in the field of multilateral diplomacy. This course is supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

*Capacity-building for junior diplomats from Burundi,
Ngozi, 31 August–6 September 2008*

Thirty six junior diplomats from Burundi joined a one-week intensive training programme. Organised in partnership with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Political Division IV, Human Security this course focused on international legal issues, regional integration schemes, and negotiation skills.

*Annual Conference on the OSCE,
Geneva, 12–13 September 2008*

The annual conference OSCE Focus took place at the Institute on September 12–13 under the sponsorship of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. The meeting allowed an open exchange between academics, diplomats and high ranking officials of the OSCE on subjects such as Kosovo and Georgia as well as the future of the OSCE.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/cig>



PRIVATE SECTOR AN IMPORTANT STAKEHOLDER FOR THE INSTITUTE



Jacqueline Coté,
Special Advisor to the Director

The growing recognition and acceptance that the private sector brings an essential contribution to the world's increasingly interwoven challenges has prompted the Graduate Institute to strengthen the manner in which it engages with this key stakeholder. On the one hand, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations seek to learn how to include the voice of business in developing and implementing global policies; on the other hand, business is in constant search for more effective ways to participate in and influence the global agenda. Multi-stakeholder forums are increasingly gaining acceptance as they provide a flexible and participatory platform to apprehend global issues. Academia has a unique role to play in bringing these parties together and the Graduate Institute is determined to lead internationally in this area.

The creation of the Centre for International Governance and the Executive Education programmes are new door openers to the private sector. The Global Issues and NGO Programme which operates as part of the Centre promotes partnerships between the private sector and NGOs by informing each other of their respective joint activities. The Executive Education now tailors its programmes to business executives and its new Executive Master in International Negotiation and Policy-Making has been structured in a multi-stakeholder perspective.

Beyond these programmes, the Graduate Institute will reinforce its outreach by actively seeking the contribution of the private sector in certain areas of existing research which directly impact the role of business in society. Three such areas have been identified so far: first, trade and globalisation as part of the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration; second, our Global Health Programme with its

interface between foreign policy, economics, development and health; and third, the environment, including the much-debated climate change issue, as this area represents one of the most pressing governance issue to all stakeholders.

Our students are the best ambassadors to bring these opportunities to companies all over the world. Our Career Services, which have provided invaluable services to both students and future employers for many years, supports these developments with enthusiasm and dedication. With various conferences, symposiums and other events planned in the next academic year, the Institute will put its mark on the map of all Geneva travelers.

The future of the Graduate Institute will rest on our ability to innovate. By integrating business as a stakeholder in our various development projects, we will distinguish ourselves and also gain further independence. This is the task I will help the Institute fulfill.



Jacqueline Coté is Special Advisor to the Director of the Graduate Institute on private sector relations. She is also Permanent Representative of the Paris-based International Chamber of Commerce and, in that capacity, represents business and industry at United Nations organisations in Geneva.



FORMATION CONTINUE

PORTRAIT D'UNE ANCIENNE ÉTUDIANTE DU IMAS



Daniel Fino,
directeur du programme IMAS



Gissela Ottone.

La 6^e édition du programme IMAS (*International Master of Advanced Studies* en études du développement) a démarré le 11 août 2008 à Bamako, Hanoi et Lima, avec 43 étudiants provenant d'une vingtaine de pays d'Afrique, d'Asie, d'Amérique latine et d'Europe.

Cette formation interdisciplinaire s'adresse aux professionnels du développement qui souhaitent élargir leurs compétences et qui s'intéressent à la thématique «Développement et mondialisation: entre croissance et exclusion».

Pour illustrer le profil des étudiants du IMAS, nous reproduisons ci-dessous le bref témoignage de Gissela Ottone, étudiante de l'année 2007-2008. Elle travaille dans la région andine péruvienne de Huancavelica (Sierra centrale), située entre 3500 et 5000 mètres d'altitude et principalement axée sur la production de laine d'alpaca. Le Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo (DESCO), partenaire du IMAS, y assure le suivi de plusieurs initiatives de développement.

Quelle était votre situation avant la formation IMAS?

J'ai une formation universitaire initiale d'ingénieur en industrie alimentaire. Il y a sept ans, j'ai été recrutée par le DESCO, d'abord comme coordinatrice des projets de transformation et commercialisation des produits locaux, puis comme responsable de l'unité de planification/suivi/évaluation des programmes agropastoraux. En exerçant mes activités, je me suis vite rendu compte qu'il fallait compléter ma formation initiale de type technique. C'est ce qui m'a avant tout incitée à suivre le programme IMAS.

Et après le IMAS?

J'ai été nommée administratrice de tout le programme «ESCO – Sierra centrale». C'est une lourde responsabilité, mais je me sens bien formée pour suivre et superviser les différents projets. Mon travail implique beaucoup de contacts, de négociations et de discussions avec des acteurs très variés, comme les communautés de base, les autorités régionales et communales, les ONG et les partenaires financiers extérieurs.

Quel élément saillant vous est resté de votre formation IMAS?

Je comprends maintenant bien mieux les enjeux globaux et locaux qui influencent énormément mon travail de tous les jours. J'ai une vue d'ensemble qui avant la formation IMAS me faisait clairement défaut. Dans le cadre des responsabilités que j'assume dorénavant, elle est indispensable.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/executive/imas>
imas@graduateinstitute.ch



SUMMER PROGRAMMES 2008

- INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
AND MULTILATERAL GOVERNANCE
- THE WTO, INTERNATIONAL TRADE
AND DEVELOPMENT



Jasmine Champenois,
Executive Director, Executive Education

About a hundred participants successfully attended the one- to six-week summer programmes at the Institute in June and July.

Led by Prof. Cédric Dupont, these intensive programmes have attracted international graduate students and young professionals from about 20 countries. The programme also benefited from partnerships with Georgetown University and Yokohama University.

The Institute faculty led morning lectures on topics such as Global Issues on Health and Environment; Security, Human Rights and Humanitarian Actions; Global and Regional Integration; as well as Current Issues on the WTO, Trade and Development. Afternoon sessions and weekly evening debates connected the students with international Geneva and the world of practice. These intense programmes surely enable fruitful summer studies and contribute to the teaching pillar of the Institute.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PARTICIPANTS 2008

MARCELLE BALT

Researcher, South Africa

"The highlight of the Summer Programme for me as a young professional was that it gave me enough insight into International Affairs to give me confidence in choosing a direction that I would like to further pursue and concentrate my career on. Also it gave me a wide knowledge based on most multilateral topics so that I can continue to build on this foundation for the rest of my life."

STINE HYLDEKJAER

Governance Advisor for the European Commission,
Denmark/Zambia

"The broad range of countries represented in the course, including Mexico, Israel, South Africa, Uruguay and the US, allows for a varied, and lively exchange of ideas, which most students take to another level during the social events, which are organised by the helpful and supportive administration. (...) The quality of the lectures, the location and most importantly my fellow students made it more than worth the long trip from Zambia to Geneva."

NICHOLAS BOWEN

Ph.D. candidate, USA

"As leading practitioners in the field, most of the professors were highly informed, the classes were well structured, and the participants enthusiastic. Coming from such different backgrounds, the discussions were always lively and engaging, and I would certainly recommend the programme to others in the future. Geneva is a beautiful city and there can surely be no better place to spend your summer."

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/executive/summer>



ALUMNI

UNE NICHE POUR L'ASSOCIATION DES ANCIENS: LE «FRIENDRAISING»



Céline Yvon,
présidente de l'Association des anciens

Les Alumni, une amicale paternalisante vouée à tomber en désuétude ou un réseau dynamique et fructueux pour tous?

A l'heure de la compétition grandissante entre les institutions du savoir et la mobilité extrême des étudiants et professeurs, la vocation de l'Association des anciens dépasse celle du traditionnel réseautage. Elle se doit en effet d'être le reflet du rayonnement intellectuel de l'Institut, d'en véhiculer son projet, de faire connaître ses spécificités et, pourquoi pas, de se faire le relais de projets ambitieux comme celui de la Maison de la paix. Faire connaître son alma mater, c'est propager son esprit et, inversement, bénéficier de sa réputation.

C'est également aux anciens que revient la noble tâche de guider et soutenir les jeunes diplômés dans leurs premiers pas professionnels. Et de façon générale, partager ses expériences, prodiguer des conseils dans un cadre de confiance ou offrir des places de stage, tels sont les gestes concrets qu'une association d'anciens peut et se doit d'encourager entre ses différentes générations de membres. Faire perdurer une tradition de solidarité, c'est aussi pouvoir en retour bénéficier d'un soutien lors d'un passage professionnel difficile.

L'Association des anciens du nouvel Institut (the Graduate Institute Alumni Association) a été formellement constituée au printemps 2008; sont membres tout ceux ayant étudié à l'Institut ainsi que les anciens de HEI et de l'IUED. L'Association bénéficie d'atouts majeurs. Elle s'appuie sur un partenariat avec l'Institut incarné par un «Bureau des Alumni» ancré à (et financé par) l'Institut. Ce partenariat se base sur le principe de subsidiarité et le choix explicite, de la part du comité de l'Association, de se concentrer sur des activités complémentaires à celles de l'Institut; il ne s'agit donc ni de réinventer la roue, ni de dédoubler les événements et efforts existants.

A titre illustratif, le comité actuel, formé de huit bénévoles issus de l'ex-IUED et de l'ex-HEI, s'attelle notamment à:

- Renouer avec d'anciens étudiants de par le monde afin de compléter une base de données électronique accessible à tous les anciens (environ 2000 personnes ont ainsi été «retrouvées» depuis février 2006)
- Encourager la constitution de branches régionales de l'association, favorisant ainsi les contacts entre anciens et leur permettant de conserver un lien avec l'Institut tout en contribuant à son rayonnement à l'étranger. Des «chapitres» de l'association existent désormais en Equateur, à Washington DC, à Berne, au Japon et à Kinshasa; d'autres sont en voie de constitution à Paris, à Londres, au Caire et au Brésil.



Réception pour les anciens de l'Institut.

- La mise en place d'un programme de parrainage pour étudiants afin de permettre à ceux-ci de discuter de leur futur professionnel avec des anciens. En 2007-08, six étudiants ont pu bénéficier de cet échange informel. Cette année, le comité souhaite lancer le programme officiellement en donnant priorité aux étudiants de deuxième année de master et aux doctorants s'intéressant aux domaines humanitaire et bancaire et aux organisations internationales.
- La remise de deux prix, d'un montant de 2000 francs chacun, pour des travaux d'étudiants particulièrement méritants. Pour l'édition 2008, le comité a décidé de décerner un prix à un doctorant de l'ex-IUED et un autre à un doctorant de l'ex-HEI. Les lauréats des prix 2008 sont Heather Wipfli (ex-HEI, doctorat en science politique), pour sa thèse *Diffusion, Norms, and Governance: The Case of Tobacco Control*, et Edio Soares (ex-IUED, doctorat en développement), pour sa thèse *Butinage religieux: «Manière de faire» en religion à Paranaguá-Mirim (Brésil)*.

Pour s'assurer que ses initiatives répondent aux souhaits de ses membres, pour aider à leur réalisation et, plus généralement, pour faire vivre l'association, le comité a continuellement besoin du répondant des anciens. Ce n'est qu'ainsi que s'épanouira un réseau mondial de plus de 10 800 Alumni et que se perpétueront une amicale multiculturelle et des échanges intellectuels qui feront l'honneur de l'Institut.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/alumni>



Anciens, un peu de votre temps peut faire la différence!

- Aidez-nous à constituer la base de données des anciens en mettant à jour vos données sur http://graduateinstitute.ch/alumni/home/update_fr.html
- Partagez vos expériences et vos conseils avec un étudiant par téléphone ou lors d'une rencontre informelle!
- Présentez votre profession, participez à une table ronde emploi ou faites visiter votre entreprise ou organisation à des étudiants et diplômés!

Laurence Algarra, responsable du Bureau des Alumni

alumni@graduateinstitute.ch





CONNEXION

THE CAREER FORUM

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THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE | GENEVA

INSTITUT DE HAUTES ÉTUDES
INTERNATIONALES ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT

GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL
AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MIGRATIONS

Aujourd’hui, on dénombre environ 190 millions de migrants dans le monde. La mondialisation et la libéralisation des flux commerciaux font de la mobilité humaine un phénomène particulièrement complexe qui concerne tous les continents. Les frontières entre migrants politiques et économiques, migrations internes et externes, pays de départ et pays d’accueil se sont brouillées. Souvent révélateurs d’inégalités structurelles, les déplacements de population sont sources de tensions politiques et donnent lieu à une diversité d’interventions portées par une mosaïque d’institutions qui rendent toute tentative de gouvernance globale très difficile.

Le monde académique a pour vocation d'aider à éclairer les aspects multidimensionnels de ces phénomènes migratoires. Ce dossier présente une partie des travaux de recherche en cours à l’Institut. Ils s’appuient, pour la plupart, sur des approches interdisciplinaires et sur la proximité – à Genève – d’acteurs majeurs dans ces domaines. Ces recherches ont pour ambition de participer à la compréhension de l’un des enjeux majeurs du XXI^e siècle.

PAKISTAN, Peshawar: Afghan refugees sit on the top of vehicles as they gather at a refugee camp near Peshawar, 25 March 2007. The UN refugee agency estimated that some 250,000 Afghan refugees could return home this year from neighbouring Pakistan and Iran. Some 2.1 million Afghans are still in Pakistan and 915,000 in Iran, according to the UNHCR. AFP / Tariq Mahmood.



THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBAL MIGRATION

Jussi Hanhimäki, Professor, International History and Politics; Director of the Programme for the Study of Global Migration

Human mobility has always been an important factor in world history but in the era of globalisation, international migration has become a particularly complex phenomenon.

The number of international migrants in the world more than doubled between 1960 and 2005, passing from an estimated 75 million to almost 191 million. It now constitutes nearly 3 per cent of the world's population. There are currently 30 to 40 million unauthorised migrants worldwide, about 15 to 20 percent of the world's immigrant stock. In addition, refugees constitute an important fraction of the migrant population, especially in regions such as Africa. Between 2000 and 2005, the global refugee population declined significantly but recently this trend has been reversed. The number of refugees rose from 12.7 million in 2005 to 16 million at the end of 2007.

The complexity of the phenomenon is linked to the pervasiveness of the societal issues associated with migration, and the multiplicity of actors and variables involved. Three factors influence the migration process of all types of migrants, whether they are economic migrants (legal or illegal) or forced migrants (refugees and victims of natural disasters): demand/pull

“The number of international migrants in the world more than doubled between 1960 and 2005. It now constitutes nearly 3 per cent of the world’s population”

from receiving countries; supply/push from source countries; and networks linking the supply with the demand. Virtually all states are affected by migration flows either because they act as sources or recipients, or are used for transit. Migration tends to remain within regions, with more than half of international migrants moving from one developing country to another. However, in recent years, migration has become an increasingly North-South issue as movement from poorer to richer countries has increased significantly.

As attested by recurrent news headlines, the attention of both the public opinion and politicians is being constantly drawn to questions of migration and asylum. These issues are likely to remain major global challenges in the 21st century due to persistent

demographic and economic inequalities as well as the communications and transportation revolutions. Nevertheless, states have different attitudes and responsibilities towards different categories of migrants. National policies aim to regulate entry and exit by facilitating wanted migration, and deterring unauthorised migration. Restrictive policies have increased recently, especially after the events of 9/11/2001.

To be sure, countries party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol still have a legal obligation to provide protection and assistance to refugees and to refrain from returning them to places of persecution. However, there is no similar obligation concerning other types of international migrants even though international human rights law, national laws

and International Labour Organisation conventions may protect their rights in destination countries. Indeed, although the United Nation's 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserts that "everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own", no international and regional instrument expressly grants non-nationals the right to enter a foreign state.

The fragmentation of the international migration regime is reflected in a complex institutional mosaic. With no single global body in charge of all aspects of international migration, a multiplicity of institutions is involved. Among the most relevant organisations are: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It is also important to note the growing importance and activity of non-governmental organisations such as the various national refugee councils and the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC). Respective mandates are often overlapping and collaboration between these various institutions remains intricate, which makes the global governance of migration virtually impossible. In an age of global

mobility and interdependence, one of the most important challenges for the international migration regime remains to devise efficient international cooperation and burden-sharing schemes, leading to comprehensive and coherent policies.

The academic community has a mandate to help understand the multiple aspects of the migration phenomenon, from the rationales behind human movement and the functioning and significance of migratory networks, to the complex economic impacts of

as shown in the following pages of this dossier, the Institute is already a hub of world-class fundamental and applied research on migration. Based in Geneva, the Institute's diversified pool of renowned international experts benefits from easy access to the main international and non-governmental organisations involved in migration issues. In short, the Graduate Institute is well placed to play the role entrusted to the academic community in facing one of the crucial challenges and opportunities of our time.

“Collaboration between the various institutions remains intricate, which makes the global governance of migration virtually impossible”

migration and the mechanisms necessary to protect all migrants' rights. Given the multi-dimensional aspects of these issues, research in this field must be based on interdisciplinary approaches, one of the Graduate Institute's most valued assets. Indeed,

BARRIERS TO IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION PRESSURES

Slobodan Djadjic, Professor, International Economics

The 20th century was one of fundamental change with respect to immigration policies of the advanced countries.

A relatively open system of international labour mobility has been steadily modified with layers of new restrictions applying primarily to unskilled immigrants from developing countries. For workers coming from parts of Africa, Latin America and Asia, legal access to the labour markets of many of the advanced countries has

become highly indebted to traffickers just for a chance to work abroad.

As a reaction to the tide of illegal immigrants and asylum seekers, the host countries have multiplied their efforts over the last couple of decades to control borders more effectively, to restrict the use of undocumented labour by employers, and to deter illegal immigrants and asylum seekers by making it very costly to enter the economy or have access to its labour markets. Tight immigration controls, however, have profound implications for the sending countries. It is ultimately their economies that pay the bulk of the implied migration costs.

The cost of coming illegally from a distant developing country to the USA, Canada or the EU is reported to be in the tens of thousands of dollars. In many cases, entire families pool their savings to contribute to the cost of passage for a single family member. Legal migration of unskilled workers, where possible, also imposes a heavy financial burden on the migrants. The cost of a visa can be as much as a year's worth of earnings in a developing country. The visa, however, is only one element. Other fees charged by recruiting agents plus travel expenses are additional. Interestingly, the little empirical evidence that is available

seems to suggest that the poorer the source country, the higher the recruitment costs faced by the migrants. What makes these costs a matter of serious concern is that even partial, up-front payment for the journey, whether legal or illegal, is in many cases far above the average per-capita capital stock of the source country. This implies that emigration can leave the remaining residents with less capital to work with, lowering their productivity and income.

While emigration attempts impose significant costs, they also generate a stock of migrants abroad, to the extent that they are successful. This gives rise to flows of remittances, return migration, and repatriated savings, all of which can have a very positive impact on the welfare and development of the source country. Repatriated savings play a particularly important role in the creation and expansion of small businesses, generating employment and trading opportunities for the non-emigrants.

My research project on "Barriers to Immigration and the Dynamics of Emigration" introduces some of these features of contemporary international migration into a simple model of emigration and return migration. The focus is on the process of capital

"Host-country policies that raise migration costs in an effort to reduce migration flows can prove to be counterproductive"

become practically impossible. This has resulted in rapid growth of illegal immigration, smuggling of humans, unfounded asylum applications, and the use of a wide range of legal loopholes as well as illegal methods for getting to and staying in an advanced country. Many risk their lives and



SPAIN, Los Cristianos: Some of the 131 would be illegal immigrants, 21 of them underage, wait to disembark from the rickety boat they used to try to immigrate at the port of Los Cristianos on the Spanish Canary island of Tenerife, 30 September 2007. The sub-Saharan aspiring immigrants were caught at sea. Located off the coast of Morocco, the Canary Islands have been a magnet in recent years for mainly sub-Saharan immigrants aspiring to reach Europe. AFP / Desirée Martin.

accumulation in the source country and how it interacts with outflows and return flows of migrants in the presence of barriers to immigration imposed by a host country. The higher the cost of entering the host country, the smaller the net benefit of emigration for the source country. This results in slower economic development and weakens the forces that keep potential migrants at home. In the long run, disturbances that stimulate emigration, such as an increase in foreign wages or political instability at home, are found to generate a larger flow of migrants when the cost of migration is relatively higher. On the basis of the same logic, it is found that an increase in migration costs, for a given probability of success, may actually stimulate migration, provided the responsiveness of migration flows to migration

costs is sufficiently low. Such low responsiveness is likely to be observed in situations where political instability or armed conflict is pushing emigrants out of the source country. Host-country policies that raise migration costs in an effort to reduce migration flows can then prove to be counterproductive.

The theoretical model also suggests that policies that encourage return by means of supporting political, economic and social stability in the source country or increasing the flow of repatriated savings, either by facilitating such flows or by providing return subsidies to migrants willing to return, are likely to be more effective than immigration barriers in reducing migration pressures. They have an indirect effect of stimulating capital accumulation in the source country, while barriers to

immigration, by increasing migration costs, serve as a drag on capital formation. In the long run, this indirectly contributes to an increase in the desire to emigrate.

WHO ARE THE ROMA?

BLINKERED CLASSIFICATIONS

André Liebich, Professor, International History and Politics

Objects of pogroms and fingerprinting in Italy, of repression and of deportation in Switzerland, Roma have been in the news recently. Beyond the forceful images one sees in the media, one senses bewilderment. Who are these people?

“Roma migration is not the latest avatar of a romantic nomadic lifestyle but a quasi-forced migration induced by both material misery and ethnic discrimination”

The answer is anything but obvious. Those whom we used to call Gypsies and whom today we name Roma, escape our usual scheme of classification. They are neither a nation nor a class, neither an ethnic minority nor a social category. In fact, they are all of the above.

Those who would see the Roma as a nation have a coherent story to tell.

According to their account, the Roma wandered from India to Europe somewhere in the early Middle Ages. They spread far and their dialects mutated but their common origins are attested by linguists. Some Romani activists today are keen to declare the existence of a Roma nation, scattered over various lands but possessing all the traits of a classic nation – except for territory.

Other observers have argued that calling someone a Roma or a Gypsy is more akin to a job description. Those to whom we give these names are often referred to, in their own environment, as Travellers, gens de voyage or Fahrende. They are thus identified by their allegedly nomadic lifestyle. However, this mode of life is itself merely a by-product of the itinerant professions they exercise, those of tinkers, traders or entertainers, for instance. The genetic and linguistic differences, say, between Finnish Kaale and Spanish Gitanos are such that any notion of common national belonging can only be a myth.

Neither approach answers the question of who are the Roma. Those who would make of them a nation cannot deny that not only do Roma in different countries not understand each other's languages but also they feel no affinity

towards one another. A Roma nation is the vision of a tiny cohort of Roma intellectuals. They may succeed in realising their nation-building dream, but they have a long way to go. However, those who think of Roma in terms of a nomadic lifestyle are equally off the mark. The overwhelming majority of Roma, indeed, the quasi-totality of East European Roma are sedentary. The picturesque caravans that one might still see by Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer on the French coast are as much a piece of folklore as top-hatted chimney sweepers.

The Roma thus enjoy neither the advantage of being recognised as a nation nor that of thriving as a coherent social class. Instead, they accumulate the disadvantages of both ethnic prejudice and social marginalisation. Most relevant to the situation today is the fact that the post-communist transition in Eastern Europe, where most Roma live, has been a disaster for them.

Industrialisation in Eastern Europe under communism had put an end to traditional Roma lifestyles and activities. Who needs wandering tinsmiths, horse-traders or bear-trainers in a modern industrial economy? Roma were put to work in factories and settled in urban developments. Not



ITALY, Rome: A boy joins a protest against the discrimination of Gypsies on June 8, 2008 in Rome. Romanian Gypsies have aroused widespread anger among Italians, who blame them for rising crime and insecurity. The centre-right government of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, elected in April, introduced a series of measures aimed at cracking down on clandestine immigration, some specifically targeting Roma. The placard reads "We are with the Roma". AFP / Christophe Simon.

much was made of their ethnic identity but ethnic discrimination was officially repressed. With the fall of the communist regimes, manufacturing collapsed and nationalism flourished. Roma lost both the menial jobs they had held and the protection of the state. Indeed, Roma became scapegoats, a conveniently identifiable and powerless group on whom disoriented populations poured out their frustrations. In Romania, rumours flew after 1989 that the hated Ceausescu had been, in fact, a Gypsy. And in Kosovo after 1999, the triumphant Albanians took revenge on the Roma whom they accused of having collaborated with the Serbs.

Roma have reacted as perhaps any other group would. They have retreated into themselves, lingering in their misery or exploiting mafioso-like networks on the margins of the economy. And they have taken to the roads, imposing their distress on Western Europe as they flee an environment that has been home for long but now treats them as outsiders and offers them nothing in economic terms.

Europe appears paralysed in the face of the challenge that Roma distress poses. It must recognise that Roma migration from Central and Eastern Europe to the West is not the latest avatar of a romantic nomadic lifestyle but a quasi-forced migration induced

by both material misery and ethnic discrimination. As long as we remain blinkered by conventional classification, we will not be able to appreciate that Roma are neither economic nor political migrants, but that they belong to both categories.

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André Liebich was Chairman of the Advisory Group of the Roma Diplomacy Programme in 2006/2007. For a scholarly statement of this argument, please refer to an article by this author: "Roma Nation? Competing Narratives of Nationhood" Nationalism and Ethnic Politics 13:4 (2007) pp. 539-554.
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THE GLOBAL DETENTION PROJECT MAPPING THE RISE OF MIGRANT DETENTION IN A GLOBALISING WORLD

David Sylvan, Professor, Political Science and Coordinator of the Project & Michael Flynn, Co-coordinator and Lead Researcher



SPAIN, Santa Cruz de Tenerife: A police guard (R) watches African migrants in the Center of immigrant detention of Hoya Fria in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, in the Spanish Canary Islands, 19 March 2006. AFP / Pedro Armestre.

The Global Detention Project (GDP), begun in late 2006 with funding from the Geneva International Academic Network, is an inter-disciplinary research effort on the role detention plays in states' responses to the global phenomenon of migration.

The GDP is creating the first comprehensive database of detention sites around the world; as of August 2008, the database included nearly

1,000 sites in some 60 countries. The GDP also assesses national and international legal regimes governing the practice of migrant detention, reports on the conditions of detention sites and the treatment of detainees, and examines the circumstances that seem to encourage a broadening use of this practice.

Migration-related detention is the practice of detaining – typically on administrative, as opposed to criminal, grounds – asylum seekers and irregular immigrants until they can be deported, their identity established, or their claims adjudicated. Because many national legal systems lack clear rules for administrative detention, migration detainees often face legal uncertainties, including lack of access to the outside world, limited possibilities of challenging detention through the courts, and/or absence of limitations on the duration of detention.

As part of its database activities and with an eye to future studies, the GDP categorises detention facilities along several dimensions, including security level, facility type (if a site is an exposed camp, a dedicated migrant detention facility, or a common prison), spatial segregation (if there are separate cells for criminals and administrative detainees, and for women

and men), and detention length (both legally authorised maxima and reported durations). Project researchers evaluate source validity and reliability, with notes on these issues appended to many database fields.

Ultimately, the GDP's goals are threefold: 1) to provide researchers, advocates, and journalists with a measurable and regularly updated baseline for analysing the growth, evolution, causes, and consequences of migrant detention; 2) to furnish information about a phenomenon that all too often is either ignored or concealed; and 3) to promote accountability in the treatment of detainees.

To achieve these goals, the GDP is creating a website that will be used to disseminate its findings and provide searchable access to the database, including interactive maps to pinpoint detention sites and links to relevant reports. It will be available in late Autumn 2008 at:

www.globaldetentionproject.org

MIGRATION ET DÉVELOPPEMENT

Catherine Schümperli, directrice du Comité de rédaction de l'Annuaire suisse de politique de développement

On estime à près de 200 millions dans le monde le nombre de personnes ne vivant pas dans leur pays de naissance pour plus d'une année. A noter que la moitié des migrants sont des femmes. Face à ce phénomène, les milieux académiques se sont penchés sur les liens entre migrations internationales et développement.

La question est également au cœur des débats politiques, tant au niveau national que sur la scène internationale. Le dossier 2008 de l'Annuaire offre une synthèse des débats académiques actuels et s'intéresse, par le biais d'études de cas, aux effets des transferts de fonds des migrants sur le développement, au rôle des diasporas et aux migrations circulatoires.

Devant la complexification des flux migratoires, les approches unilatérales pour réguler les migrations apparaissent de plus en plus inopérantes. Les Etats, très jaloux de leur souveraineté en la matière, prennent peu à

peu conscience du fait que seule une action concertée au niveau international est à même d'aboutir à des solutions constructives, acceptables à la fois pour les pays d'origine, de transit et de destination – qui tendent parfois à se confondre – et les migrants ou migrantes eux-mêmes. Avec le lancement de l'Initiative de Berne en 2001, la Suisse a donné une impulsion importante en vue d'une coopération internationale renforcée dans le domaine migratoire, qui a débouché sur la création de la Commission mondiale sur les migrations internationales en 2003.

Conjointement aux initiatives politiques, qui ont donné lieu à de nombreuses consultations régionales et nationales, les études académiques menées sur ce qu'on désigne en anglais par *migration-development nexus* se multiplient. Elles permettent de mieux prendre en compte les conséquences des mouvements migratoires sur les pays d'origine et d'accueil et de cerner, dans toute sa complexité, l'impact du développement en termes de migrations Sud-Nord. Si l'aide humanitaire peut, dans l'immédiat, prévenir l'émigration forcée, en particulier régionale, le développement écono-

mique renforce parfois la pression migratoire à moyen terme avant de contribuer à sa diminution à plus long terme (*migration hump*). Les visions de la coopération au développement et de la politique migratoire ont ainsi pu paraître antagonistes par le passé, et elles continuent de l'être dans une perspective focalisée sur l'avenir immédiat. En revanche, ces optiques divergentes sont susceptibles de s'accorder si l'on adopte une approche de développement durable.

ANNUAIRE SUISSE DE POLITIQUE
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT
MIGRATION ET DÉVELOPPEMENT:
Sous la direction de Denise Efionayi,
Alessandro Monsutti, Gérard Perroulaz
et Catherine Schümperli Younossian
Vol. 27, N° 2, IHEID, Genève,
à paraître en décembre 2008.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/development/publications/asdp.html>



NEW RESEARCH PROJECT ON MIXED MIGRATION MIGRANTS' STRATEGIES AND PROTECTION CHALLENGES

Jérôme B. Elie, Researcher and Coordinator of Activities, Programme for the Study of Global Migration

Modern patterns of international movement make it increasingly difficult to distinguish between the various groups on the move. The causes of forced displacement (human rights violations or armed conflict) often overlap with factors such as underdevelopment, poverty and population pressure.

Refugees often use the same routes and modes of travel as undocumented migrants and are exploited by the same traffickers. For these reasons, the mixed flows of refugees and migrants present major challenges to refugee protection and international/national migration policies especially in the restrictive era of the post 9/11 context. In recent years, partnerships have been established between UN agencies, international organisations, governments and NGOs in order to develop coherent approaches to the management of migration combined with the effective protection of refugees. Notable outcomes include the UNHCR *Ten-Point Plan of Action for Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration and the High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges*.

Launched by the Programme for the Study of Global Migration, this new research project intends to contribute to this reflection through an innovative

multidisciplinary approach, bringing together historical, anthropological, and legal perspectives. Researchers will analyse the dialectics between protection challenges, national and international organisations' policies, as well as migrants' strategies. Relevant questions include:

- Does the "mixed migration" terminology reflect a truly new phenomenon and how did international actors behave in the past when faced with comparable situations?
- How do migrants acquire information about and refer to Refugee Law, national legislations and labels in defining their migration strategies?
- Are the existing categories of International Migration Law still pertinent today and what are the legal and institutional answers warranted to ensure the continued protection of refugees and a human rights based approach to migration?

Ultimately this project will enable researchers to present new conceptual and policy-relevant tools, especially through a major interdisciplinary conference to be held at the Graduate Institute in September 2009.

The Programme for the Study of Global Migration hosts two new research projects funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF):

Diasporas et conflits: pratiques transnationales et stratégies socio-économiques de la jeunesse tamoule sri lankaise en Europe

Overall coordinator:

Dr. Alessandro Monsutti

Researcher:

Mr. Philippe Gazagne

UNHCR and the Globalisation of Refugee Issues, 1951-1989

Overall coordinator:

Prof. Jussi Hanhimäki

The research team is composed of Dr. Jérôme Elie and two Ph.D. students.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalmigration>



UNHCR HISTORY AND ARCHIVAL PROJECTS

Jérôme B. Elie, Researcher and Coordinator of Activities, Programme for the Study of Global Migration

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has a long history of successfully protecting and assisting refugees worldwide. From the late 1960s, the UNHCR experienced an expansion of its role in the developing world, where large-scale humanitarian crises exposed the organisation to new challenges.

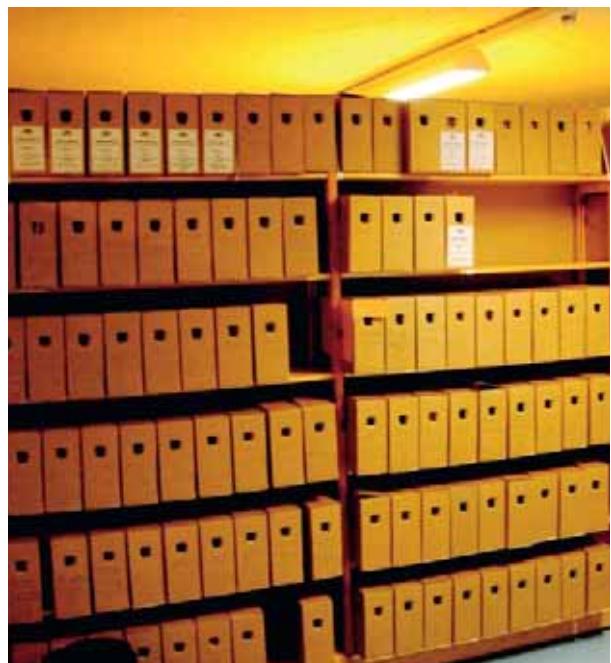
However, like many international organisations, it is essentially centred on day-to-day action and suffers from a lack of institutional memory that may weaken its ability to confront current challenges. Besides, only a few serious historical studies can help the UNHCR in drawing lessons from past experiences. Until recently, part of the problem was linked to the difficulty in accessing relevant archives.

With the aim of filling this gap, a project on the "UNHCR and the Global Cold War, 1971-1984" was launched in September 2006, linking the UNHCR Archives and the Graduate Institute with funding from the Geneva International Academic Network. It described and helped preserve the Records of the UNHCR's Field and Headquarter Operations during this crucial period (Fonds 11/2). This cooperation was pursued through a follow-up project designed to process part of

the Records of the Office of the High Commissioner (Fonds 13) with similar objectives. Thus far, more than 250 m of documents have been made available to researchers and UNHCR staff. An online archive catalogue was also created to provide a central resource for strengthening the institutional memory of UNHCR as well as serving as a base for further research.

This archival work was combined with original research leading to the publication of articles, working-papers and two Master's dissertations on various topics such as UNHCR involvement in the decolonisation process in Africa, especially on behalf of refugees from Angola in the 1960s and 1970s; the plight of Vietnamese refugees and UNHCR assistance to Afghan Refugees in the 1980s. The proceedings of a 2007 international conference on "the UNHCR and the Global Cold War" held in Geneva appeared in a special issue of the Refugee Survey Quarterly. More research outputs will soon follow as the researchers of the Programme for the Study of Global Migration maximise their use of the archives.

These projects thus add considerable texture and nuance to the understanding of refugee issues and UNHCR activities in the 1970s and 1980s, while also shedding light on the



Records of the High Commissioner's Boxes – UNHCR Archives, June 2008. David Myard.

broader question of the importance of international organisations and the significance of their role in global politics. The projects also promote cooperation between the academic community and the UNHCR in order to contribute to an understanding of the successes and failures of the international response to the humanitarian crises of the late 20th century.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalmigration>

RESEARCH IN MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Vincent Chetail, Lecturer in International Law; Research Director, Programme for the Study of Global Migration and Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

International migration law is frequently equated with “a giant un-assembled juridical jigsaw puzzle”, for which “the number of pieces is uncertain and the grand design is still emerging”.¹ This dispersed character is a major complicating factor in global and regional migration governance. In order to fill this gap, three new research projects were launched in the framework of the Programme for the Study of Global Migration.

The “**Collection of International Migration Law Instruments**” project aims to assemble the universal and regional instruments applicable to migration. The objective is to bring clarity to the current international legal framework governing migration, which consists of a wide variety of norms belonging to numerous branches of international law (such as refugee law, human rights law, trade law, labour law, air law, consular law, etc.). The fragmentary nature of international migration law remains

one of today’s most important issues as it impedes the understanding and, consequently, the effective implementation of its norms. To help remedy these difficulties, the project enabled to publish a *Code de droit international des migrations* (Bruylants, Brussels) that presents in a comprehensive and accessible way the great number of relevant instruments (for details, see p. 53). An English version will follow in 2009, making this contribution truly international and useful for scholars and practitioners worldwide.

A comparable endeavour, the project on “**Human Rights of Migrants: Texts, Comments and Analysis of the Treaty-Bodies Practice**”, will collect and analyse the practice of human rights treaty bodies on migrants’ rights. More than anything else, the migrant symbolises the true meaning of human rights based on the assumption that fundamental rights apply to everyone irrespective of nationality. However, in spite of the historical, conceptual and normative ties between human rights law and international migration law,

the fundamental rights of aliens appear to be the poor relatives of human rights. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants has attested “a steady deterioration of the human rights situation of migrants” and “the scant attention given to the human rights of this very vulnerable group in debates on immigration policies”.² There is no other field where the gap is so significant between the wording of international instruments and their effective implementation. Universal and regional human rights treaty bodies have however developed a comprehensive set of interpretative standards and guiding principles which are crucial – although not well-known – for filling up the implementation gap. This research project is a unique opportunity for analysing the relevance and impact of the treaty-bodies practice. Research results will be published in English in 2009.

1 R. Lillich, *The Human Rights of Aliens in Contemporary International Law* (1984), 122

2 UN Doc. A/59/377 (2004), 12

..... The Refugee Survey Quarterly: A New Opportunity for Forced Migration Studies

The *Refugee Survey Quarterly* is one of the leading journals on forced migrations. Established 26 years ago by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the journal is published by Oxford University Press four times a year, and has become an authoritative source and an indispensable tool for anyone interested in refugee studies.

Finally, the project on “**Migration and International Organisations**” aims to analyse the mandates of international organisations in the field of migration and their possible interactions. Although migration is one of the highest priorities on the agenda of many international organisations, their respective mandates on this issue are not always clear. Moreover, the collaboration between international organisations remains erratic. This research project proposes to identify and clarify the exact role of international organisations and the possible avenues for developing better collaboration in the field of migration. A Colloquium will be organised for this purpose in 2009, providing the opportunity to gather the experience and expertise of scholars and representatives of international organisations.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalmigration>



As the new Editor-in-Chief since January 1, 2008, Vincent Chetail of the Graduate Institute will work to preserve and develop the distinctive philosophy of the journal, which is based on a thematic and interdisciplinary perspective. The *Refugee Survey Quarterly* accordingly cuts across a whole range of refugee research on key issues about forced migration. Interdisciplinary in nature, the journal also aims to provide professionals, researchers, students and policy-makers with adequate tools and resources to better apprehend the complex intellectual and practical challenges underlying refugee protection. Conceived as an interface between scholars and practitioners, the journal aims to stimulate research on the evolving nature of refugee protection at the national and international level.

The four issues published in 2008 aptly illustrate the potential for such an interactive dialogue between scholars and practitioners. They bore on the following topics: *UNHCR and the Global Cold War; Asylum and Islam; Asylum and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and Migration and Children at Risk*. The diversity of these themes reflects the multifaceted dimensions of refugee protection and highlights the need for a broad and interdisciplinary perspective. The following four thematic issues selected for next year will provide an opportunity to further develop the above-mentioned main features of the journal: *Displacement, Peace Processes and Post-conflict Peace-building; Refugees in Africa – Forty Years After the Adoption of the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; Towards A Human Rights Based Approach to Asylum and Migration; and UNRWA and the International Protection of Palestinian Refugees*.

<http://rsq.oxfordjournals.org>

MIGRATIONS

Des étudiants présentent leur projet

LA DIASPORA ET L'ÉTAT-NATION SUR LA SCÈNE INTERNATIONALE: UNE ÉTUDE DE LA POPULATION INDIENNE À L'ÎLE MAURICE ET AU CANADA

Anouck Carsignol (France), doctorante, relations internationales, spécialisation histoire et politique internationales
Directeurs de thèse: Gopalan Balachandran et André Liebich, professeurs



Longtemps dénigrée par le gouvernement et la population de l'Inde, la diaspora indienne constitue aujourd'hui un agent essentiel du décollage socio-économique du pays. Elle participe également à la formation d'un imaginaire national extraverti, comme l'illustre l'image type de l'Indien d'outre-mer, nouveau héros populaire et personnage omniprésent dans les films de Bollywood. Réciproquement, la nouvelle politique de l'Inde vis-à-vis de sa diaspora exerce un impact sans précédent sur le rôle des immigrants indiens

dans la redéfinition de l'identité nationale de leur pays d'installation.

En mettant en perspective deux populations d'origine indienne, l'une établie au Canada, l'autre à Maurice, cette thèse révèle, au-delà de la diversité des situations postmigratoires, une convergence certaine en termes de revendications, d'action collective et de stratégies politiques des principaux acteurs diasporiques. La mobilisation des «entrepreneurs identitaires» en faveur d'une société plurielle fait ainsi de ces leaders

communautaires de véritables porteurs de projet de société, dans leur pays de résidence et d'origine, mais aussi sur la scène internationale.

De dimension transdisciplinaire, non seulement l'étude des diasporas s'inscrit dans les champs de la sociologie politique et des relations internationales, mais elle repose également sur un travail d'enquêtes et une recherche de terrain multisitué visant à mesurer la pertinence du facteur identitaire aux échelles nationale et internationale.

LES RÉSEAUX MIGRATOIRES EN QUESTION: DES ARTISTES ET DES INTELLECTUELS IRAKIENS EN EXIL

Diane Duclos (France), Master en études de développement
Directeur de mémoire: Riccardo Bocco, professeur



Au cours de mon mémoire de Master en études du développement à l'Institut, j'ai eu l'occasion d'entamer un travail de recherche sur la question des réseaux migratoires, en me concentrant sur le recueil de récits de vie d'un groupe d'artistes et d'intellectuels irakiens en exil. En février et mars 2008, je me suis rendue à Damas, Beyrouth et Amman pour collecter des témoignages de migrants. Cette analyse a révélé toute la complexité et la diversité des parcours migratoires. Cependant, les trajectoires ne cessent de se

croiser, de Bagdad à Damas en passant par Londres, Beyrouth ou Prague. De nombreux échanges s'opèrent également à travers des espaces littéraires, artistiques ou encore politiques. C'est ainsi, à partir du discours formulé par des migrants à une certaine étape de leur déplacement, que j'ai tenté de répondre à la problématique suivante: que nous disent les récits de la composition et de la recomposition des dynamiques collectives reliant ces artistes et intellectuels tout au long du parcours? Par cette approche, j'ai en outre

eu accès à une certaine partie de l'histoire irakienne contemporaine, à une manière d'aborder cette société et de la présenter. J'espère aujourd'hui poursuivre et approfondir cette étude, et plus particulièrement la question du rôle des intellectuels en exil dans la reconstruction de l'Irak, dans le cadre d'un doctorat.

MINARETS IN THE MIND POLICIES AND MUSLIM IMMIGRANTS IN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES

Irina Angelescu (Romania), Ph.D. Candidate, International History and Politics
Thesis Director: André Liebich, Professor

Contemporary international migration is on the rise. This increase in the numbers and diversity of immigrants has been coupled with transformations in the field of security studies. Gradually equated to terrorism and criminal border-crossing, immigration is presented as a new security threat to the physical or cultural integrity of the countries of destination. *Minarets in the Mind* addresses this phenomenon and the link between perception, representation and action in the field of migration policy. It is a comparative

analysis of the policies affecting Muslim immigrants in France and the US. These two democracies house the largest Muslim communities on the two sides of the Atlantic. Using discourse and policy analysis, the thesis illustrates how these immigrants have been turned into a security concern and how this representation is reflected in the policies adopted towards Muslim immigrants. Securitisation is the theoretical framework used in this thesis. This approach permits one to understand how, following terrorist

attacks and social protests, immigrants coming from Muslim countries have been categorised as "Muslim immigrants" and how, at a later stage, they have become equated with a societal threat, as "dangerous immigrants" or "enemies within." Ultimately, *Minarets in the Mind* shows how these two secularised democracies are facing the old religious challenge in a new, minareted, form.



LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS ET LA GENÈSE DU RÉGIME DE PROTECTION DES RÉFUGIÉS

Francesca Piana (Italie), doctorante, études internationales, spécialisation histoire et politique internationales
Directeur de thèse: André Liebich, professeur

Le but de cette recherche est d'analyser les raisons et le processus qui ont mené à la création du régime de protection des réfugiés mis en place après la fin de la Première Guerre mondiale dans le cadre du mandat de la Société des Nations (SdN).

La période étudiée s'étend de 1920 à 1925, une époque marquée par l'urgence humanitaire qui vit environ un million et demi de Russes fuir la guerre civile et la famine pour chercher abri à l'étranger. Ces réfugiés risquaient de

miner la stabilité politique et la croissance économique des pays d'accueil, notamment les Etats baltes, la Pologne, la Tchécoslovaquie, la Yougoslavie ainsi que la Roumanie, la Turquie et la France. Ces réfugiés de l'après-guerre tombèrent dans les «fissures» du système international, qui ne comportait pas encore de garantie pour leur protection politique, humanitaire ou légale.

Dans ce travail, mon intérêt se portera sur les acteurs du régime, c'est-à-dire

les Etats, la SdN, les experts juridiques et les organisations privées, pour en comprendre le rôle et les apports spécifiques. Mes recherches cibleront tout particulièrement les organisations privées comme le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge, la fondation *Save the Children* et l'*American Relief Administration in Europe and Russia*. En effet, ces organisations fournirent une grande partie de l'aide matérielle aux réfugiés dans les pays concernés et participèrent au développement du cadre institutionnel.





DIRECTORY OF GENEVA GLOBAL HEALTH ACTORS

RESERVE YOUR COPY! DIRECTORY OF GENEVA GLOBAL HEALTH ACTORS

Forthcoming in October 2008. Published by the Graduate Institute,
Global Health Programme, Geneva

The directory lists 75 actors actively involved in global health in Geneva. It is a practical reference guide briefly describing the activities of each organisation and offering detailed contact information. The directory is an invaluable new tool to learn about the diversity of health actors in Geneva. It is available as electronic and print version.

To receive a copy, please contact:
globalhealth@graduateinstitute.ch



NAISSANCE DE LA «FONDATION PIERRE DU BOIS POUR L'HISTOIRE DU TEMPS PRÉSENT»

Irina du Bois, présidente de la Fondation Pierre du Bois



La «Fondation Pierre du Bois pour l'histoire du temps présent» vise à susciter et à soutenir des recherches sur l'histoire du temps présent et à mettre à la disposition des étudiants et des chercheurs des livres, revues et documents nécessaires à leurs travaux.

Elle a été créée à la suite du décès prématuré, douloureux, en 2007, de mon mari, le professeur Pierre du Bois. Spécialiste de l'intégration européenne et des relations internationales contemporaines, Pierre du Bois enseignait à l'Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales depuis 1992. Il voulait lui-même créer cette fondation, mais il n'a pas eu le temps de réaliser ce vœu: trop occupé par la vie, il ne savait pas que le temps lui était compté... Ensemble avec M. Philippe Burrin, directeur de l'Institut, qui fait partie du Conseil de fondation, d'éminents historiens, amis de Pierre, et un groupe enthousiaste de doctorants et de jeunes docteurs qui ont travaillé avec lui, nous essaierons de perpétuer son approche de la recherche: passionnée, curieuse, multidimensionnelle, à la fois exigeante et humaine.

Deux bourses Pierre du Bois sont offertes chaque année à des étudiants latino-américains pour préparer un doctorat en histoire du temps présent à l'unité «Histoire et politique internationales» (HPI) de l'Institut. Les deux premiers boursiers, originaires du Chili et de la Colombie, ont entamé leur Ph.D. à la rentrée de 2008. Le 3 octobre, le prix Pierre du Bois a été attribué pour la première fois à la meilleure thèse d'histoire soutenue en unité HPI. La fondation organise aussi des conférences publiques et des colloques. Un colloque intitulé *"Transatlantic Security Issues from the Cold War to the 21st Century"* aura lieu à l'Institut les 23 et 24 avril 2009, sous la direction du professeur Jussi Hanhimäki. Enfin, la fondation offre des subsides à la recherche et aux publications. Dans un premier temps, elle soutient principalement des projets s'inscrivant dans deux axes de



De gauche à droite: Jérôme Gygax, Pierre-Etienne Bourneuf, Aude Gata, Kathryn Milzow, Irina du Bois.

recherche: les enjeux de la construction européenne et les questions de sécurité.

Autour de la fondation s'est articulée une communauté de chercheurs dynamiques, liés par des intérêts et des projets communs. Ce réseau aspire à croître et à contribuer au rayonnement du hub d'histoire à Genève. Alors, si vous êtes intéressés par l'histoire du temps présent, si vous voulez participer aux activités de la Fondation Pierre du Bois et à son développement, si vous avez des projets qui vous tiennent à cœur et que nous pouvons vous aider à réaliser, contactez-nous!

www.fondation-pierredubois.ch
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LA RECHERCHE RESEARCH

EROSION OF WTO-CENTRICITY CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND CURES

Richard Baldwin, Professor, International Economics

The Graduate Institute's Centre for Trade and Economic Integration has launched a four-year project, "Thinking Ahead on International Trade" (TAIT) that is to study the causes of eroding World Trade Organisation (WTO) centricity, to consider its consequences and – above all – to develop a set of cures. Activities which are funded by external services, notably the oil trading company Mercuria, will include a series of conferences in Geneva that bring together decision makers from the private and public domains to exchange views on the causes, consequences and cures. These gatherings will be underpinned by cutting-edge, multidisciplinary research by the world's leading trade scholars.

Why this Project is Needed

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)/WTO's 60 year history has seen several 'historical moments'. Each time profound global changes threatened to undermine its centricity. Each time, the membership rose to the occasion and made the changes necessary to keep WTO negotiations at the centre of the global trade liberalisation efforts and WTO rules central to the trade system's smooth functioning.

WTO's New "Historical Moment"

The WTO now faces a new "historical moment" with major changes in the global economy undermining the WTO's centricity, most notably:

- The growing pervasiveness of regionalism, specifically
 - increasing reliance of rich nations on bilateralism rather than multilateralism to attain their market opening goals
 - increasing reliance of developing nations on South-South Regional Trade Arrangements (RTAs)
- The emergence of new trade powers whose commitment to the WTO-centred system is untested
- Increasing reliance by developing nations on unilateral liberalisation rather than on multilateral liberalisation

As well as the need to:

- Accommodate climate policies
- Adjust to the impact of energy price changes on trade patterns
- Adjust global demographic shifts
- Bring global trade rules and trade negotiation agendas more into line with modern international business realities



SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Delegates enter the World Trade Organisation (WTO) headquarters, 19 April 2006 in Geneva. AFP / Fabrice Coffrini.

Challenge or Threat?

To date, these major changes seem more like challenges than threats. The key players believe that the world trade system will continue to be anchored by the WTO's shared values such as reciprocity, transparency, non-discrimination, universality, consistency, and the rule of law. The belief in WTO-anchorage allows each member to view its own policies as minor derogations. Yet, at some point derogations become the new norm. The steady erosion of the WTO's centricity will sooner or later bring the world to a tipping point – a point beyond which expectations become unmoored. The consequences are uncertain but could well be ruinous to global international relations.

Consequences: Beyond the Tipping Point

Trade volumes flourished and the world trade system functioned well before the GATT – but not for all nations. Trade was part of the Great Powers system where 'might made right'; trade disputes were alternately settled by gunboats or diplomats (depending upon the parties involved). The notion that market access should be reciprocal or fair was considered naïve. The big colonial nations arranged their trade policies and those of their satellites in ways that best suited their commercial and foreign policy goals. Small industrialised nations also had to adjust to a situation of massively unequal bargaining power. The Great Powers' markets were critical to small-nation exporters but Great-Power exporters viewed these small-nation markets as marginal.

The world is unlikely to move back to that "Belle Epoque" extreme, but a new Great Powers trade system could emerge, starting from the US and EU bilaterals, but made much more complex and unpredictable by bilaterals emanating from the emerging trade powers such as China, India and Brazil. Without WTO anchorage – in a world where most nations felt they had a right to ignore WTO principles since everyone else did – the EU and US templates would likely start to diverge from WTO norms under the pressure of domestic special interests newly freed from the constraints of WTO law and shared norms. The bilateral and regional arrangements set up by the new trade powers could diverge even more markedly since WTO norms have never fully been internalised by special interest groups in these nations. Phrases like spheres of influence and conditional Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) could become the new norms.

Such changes would have severe consequences for world trade. The globalisation of supply chains has made trade far more international than it was in the Great Powers era, thus making a global trade system more important than ever. More broadly, a breakdown in trade cooperation would bode ill for a world that needs to rise up to new global governance challenges such as climate change, water scarcity, the Millennium Development Goals, among others.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/ctei>



ECONOMIC ISSUES AND TOOLS IN PEACE PROCESSES

A RESEARCH PROJECT OF THE CENTRE ON CONFLICT, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACEBUILDING

Oliver Jütersonke, Head of Research of the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding

As a newly founded research entity of the Graduate Institute, one of the central aims of the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP) is to offer policy-relevant research built on strong academic foundations. Directed by Dr. Achim Wennmann, a project entitled "Economic Issues and Tools in Peace Processes" seeks to do just this, by facilitating an in-depth look at the role that economic aspects can play in building a lasting peace in post-conflict situations, and distilling this information through a series of case study reports and policy briefs.

Distilling Policy Implications from Scholarly Work and Practical Experience

As they are traditionally understood, negotiated settlements of armed conflicts are often considered to be inherently political and military in nature. Such an understanding of conflict management, however, risks underplaying the important economic considerations of armed conflict and its aftermath. And despite an ever-growing evidence base – at both the academic and policy levels – on the linkages between economic factors and armed conflict, there has been surprisingly little work on the practical implications that these insights may have for the mediation of peace agreements.

First as a doctoral candidate at the Graduate Institute, and now as a researcher for the CCDP, Achim Wennmann identified this gap, and developed a project proposal in collaboration with the Political Affairs Division IV of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). Joint deliberations led to a pilot study with the objective being to establish an overview of the economic dimensions involved in the mediation of peace agreements.

Based on a review of the literature and a series of interviews with representatives of various departments and specialised agencies of the United Nations, development agencies, think tanks, and with members of the academic community, Achim Wennmann produced an Occasional Paper for the Programme for Strategic and International Studies (PSIS) – now the CCDP – entitled *Money Matters: Economic Dimensions of Peace Mediation* (September 2007). The study was well received by mediation practitioners and organisations involved in peace processes – indeed, it was the only PSIS Occasional Paper ever to have undergone a reprint. What is more, Achim Wennmann also received a Young Researchers Prize at the *3^e Biennale internationale de la négociation* in Paris in November 2007, for a presentation of parts of the paper. The publication also led the Swiss FDFA to acknowledge the complementarities between the economic aspects of mediation and existing initiatives on constitution-building, and the decentralisation of governance in support of peace processes.

Starting Peacebuilding during the Peace Process?

The second phase of this research project, currently underway, builds on the collaboration between the Swiss Government and the CCDP. The goal now is to broaden the inquiry by shifting the emphasis from mediation to peace processes. It also deepens the analysis by focusing on the role and management of economic issues in peace processes and the potential of economic tools to affect negotiation dynamics. In this way, the project examines the assertion that the management of peacebuilding should move "upstream" into the peace process to make peacebuilding more sustainable, and explores what tools could be helpful in this process.



United Nations and African Union Special Envoys for Darfur, Jan Eliasson and Salim Ahmed Salim (seated centre) hold a meeting with the political and military leadership of the United Resistance Front (UDF) on 16 January 2008, at an undisclosed location in North Darfur. AFP / HO / ALBANY ASSOCIATES / Stuart Price.

By generating *CCDP Case Study Reports* on Sudan (North-South), Indonesia (Aceh), and Nepal, the role and management of economic aspects within peace processes will be explored in detail. These case studies include an analysis of the characteristics of the armed conflict, the evolution of the conflict economy with respect to the peace process, the role of economic issues in the peace process, and the implementation of the peace agreement. Based on these elements, the case studies will also draw out lessons learned on the negotiation of economic issues in peace processes and the opportunities and limitations they provide for peacebuilding.

The project also compiles five *CCDP Policy Briefs*, the aim being to inform mediators on the merits and experience of using economic tools in the peace process. These tools are: the sharing of income from natural resources; taxation arrangements; development assistance; private sector investment; and sanctions. As such, the briefs will review the use of these tools in particular peace processes, examine their performance, and distil best practices. The output of this project is aimed at mediation practitioners and participants in mediation training courses, and will become available in early 2009.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/ccdp>



ACQWA

EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER ISSUES

Urs Luterbacher, Professor, Political Science



PERU, Between the Andes and the Amazonian basin, the Madre de Dios river. Some developing regions, such as South America where tensions over access to water already exist, will be particularly vulnerable to increased conflicts. Marie Thorndahl.

ACQWA, Assessing Climatic Change and Impacts on the Quantity and Quality of Water, is a vast multidisciplinary and multi-country research effort that includes 37 academic institutions from all over Europe with additional partners from Latin America and Asia. It is a EUR 6.5 million endeavour and part of the Framework Project 7 structure set up by the European Commission. The project is housed at the University of Geneva's Institute of Environmental Studies. The main focus of ACQWA is to explore the relationship between climate change and water issues especially within mountain regions. It is driven by the following considerations:

As the evidence for human induced climate change becomes clearer, so too does the realisation that its effects will have impacts on socio-economic systems and terrestrial ecosystems. Some regions are more vulnerable than

others, due to both expected physical changes as well as the impact on ways of life. Mountains are recognised as particularly sensitive physical environments with populations whose histories and current social positions have often strained to accommodate intense and rapid changes to their resource base. The ACQWA project will assess the impacts of a changing climate, focusing on the quantity and quality of water originating in mountain regions, particularly where snow- and ice-melt represent a large, and sometimes the largest component of available water resources. There, water represents a local resource (freshwater supply, hydro-power generation, irrigation), but in most cases it also considerably influences the runoff regime of the downstream rivers and related water availability issues. Increasing evidence of glacier retreat, permafrost reduction, and snowfall decrease has been observed in many mountainous regions,

thus suggesting that climate modifications may seriously affect the way water flows throughout the year, in turn threatening the availability of water resources, increasing the downstream landslide and flood risk, impacting hydro-power generation, agriculture, forestry, tourism and, last but not least, water dependent ecosystems. As a consequence, socio-economic structures of downstream living populations will also be affected. Thus effects originating in mountains will have wide-ranging consequences for countries at all levels of development; but some developing regions, such as Central Asia and South America where tensions over access to water already exist, will be particularly vulnerable to increased conflicts.

To examine future trends and propose possible responses, the project will use advanced modelling techniques to quantify the influence of climatic change on the major determinants of river discharge at various time and space scales, and analyse their impact on society and economy, also accounting for feedback mechanisms. The focus will be on continuous scenarios from the 1960s up to 2050. In comparison to many existing studies, the limitation of the modelling horizon to the mid 21st century allows for the development of more realistic assessments of the progressive impact on the social, economic, and political systems, which we expect to evolve typically in an adaptive mode on shorter time scales than the centennial ones. Based on these methodologies, the future competition over water resource use by the various sectors of the economy can be determined. The project will also assess the new risks and opportunities generated by climate change and evaluate how they affect socio-economic conditions of mountain areas.

The Institute will play a major role in the project. Ellen Wiegandt is coordinator of the social science components and will also direct research on impacts of changes in water

resources on the tourism sector. Urs Luterbacher will lead a subproject on the modelling of socio-economic drivers and feedback effects connected to climate change and water issues. In collaboration with institutes in Argentina and Kyrgyzstan and with the Consortium for Risk Management at Columbia University, he will also address questions of policy response and adaptation to water and climate change conditions in mountain areas.

New research results, and especially their interdisciplinary perspective, will provide a crucial new understanding of trends and the impacts of climate change on mountain water resources and their downstream recipients. The research will provide opportunities for graduate student participation and will lead to publications in academic journals. The project also has the goal of contributing to the decision-making community by transmitting information about likely changes to the physical system and providing scenarios both of these potential physical changes and of the possible consequences of particular policy choices.

www.unige.ch/climate/Workshops/wengen08.html



THE SWISS NETWORK FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL STUDIES IN SWITZERLAND AND ENABLING NEW SYNERGIES

Tobias Haller, Director & Laurence Mortier, Scientific Collaborator

Emerging from the Geneva International Academic Network (GIAN), the newly formed Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS) supports scientists in Switzerland who focus on issues that transcend traditional nation-state boundaries. The SNIS enables research partnerships between organisations of higher education in Switzerland and abroad, as well as links with international organisations, in order to address highly relevant scientific questions and produce outstanding results.

Given that the GIAN already had been an important source of support for many scholars and international organisations headquartered in Geneva, the SNIS certainly faces a challenge. Therefore, it is obvious that the SNIS needs time during this transitional phase to define its own strengths. The next four years will show how the SNIS is able to create what its name promises: a high level research network of scientific excellence addressing a range of issues of utmost importance to international and development studies.

One of the functions of the SNIS is to deliver research grants to support researchers from all over Switzerland. Significant efforts were made to raise awareness around this new research funding possibility in all relevant Swiss academic organisations and University departments, leading to excellent results: by the April 15 deadline, 63 projects were received with 60 accepted for evaluation.

Regarding institutional partners, the SNIS differs from the GIAN in that the involvement of international organisations is no longer imperative, but an asset, and collaboration with Swiss academic partners is strongly encouraged. This has been taken seriously, since 50% of the submitted projects in the framework of the Call for Proposals 2008 still involved at least one international organisation and 50% at least another Swiss academic partner. In total, more than



90% of all projects involved at least another partner. Project themes related to development studies and political science took the lead (around 30% of all proposals, each) ahead of issues related to international law, economics, environmental problems and international/preventive medicine (around 10% each).

Two academic organisations in Geneva were still strongly involved: the University of Geneva and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies with 27 proposals or 45% of the total. However, 55% of the proposals came from outside of Geneva: 12 projects were submitted from other French-speaking regions in Switzerland; Universities in the Swiss-German area submitted 19 proposals, and 2 projects were received from the Swiss-Italian region.

In order to evaluate the proposals a Scientific Committee had to be organised bringing together Swiss and international experts with an interdisciplinary focus, representing various disciplines linked to international studies (law, political science, economics, social and cultural anthropology, sociology, history, international and social medicine, among others). All the submitted projects were of exceptional quality, making their evaluation a difficult task for the Scientific Committee. Because of budget constraints, the selection process was highly competitive and only



SNIS inauguration, 16 September 2008 in Geneva. Prof. Edouard Dommen, formerly economist with UNCTAD, President of the GIAN Scientific Committee; Angeline Fankhauser, former National Councillor, GIAN President; Prof. Jean-Dominique Vassalli, Rector of the University of Geneva (UNIGE) and State Councillor; Charles Beer, Public Instruction Department; Prof. Michel Carton, Graduate Institute Vice-Director and member of the SNIS Administration Committee. Swiss Network for International Studies.

8 projects could be funded out of the 60 submitted. Half of the selected projects have their leading house in Geneva, the others in four different regions: Neuchâtel, Basel, Zurich and Lucerne.

Thematically, the selected projects cover much-interrelated topics, including migrations, international issues related to health and human rights, negotiations, economics and trade. These issues are all relevant for international organisations headquartered in Geneva. Therefore, such an organisation like the SNIS is all the more pertinent in Switzerland, and particularly in International Geneva, as it is one of the places worldwide where decisions of international relevance are made. In order to build on this asset, the SNIS also formed the Academic Council of International Geneva, gathering together members from international organisations who will propose optional thematic guidelines related to their priority areas for the coming Calls for Proposals.

On September 16, 2008, the GIAN was closed in an official ceremony that celebrated its achievements, summarised in a publication. During this ceremony, the SNIS was officially launched, to become an important platform for exchanges

between academics in Switzerland, linking them to international organisations as well as other Swiss and international partners.

Indeed, there are many opportunities for creating more synergies to strengthen international studies in Switzerland. The SNIS will also organise and support workshops and conferences, bringing together scientists in Switzerland and abroad on key scientific issues. The SNIS aims to be more than a funding agency, but to highlight the importance of international studies as well as related social, human and legal sciences in the Swiss academic landscape. Achieving this goal will demonstrate to the Swiss and Geneva authorities, the SNIS main funding bodies, the strong interest in and usefulness of these studies, as well as the importance of an interdisciplinary approach.

www.snis.ch



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THÈSES DÉPOSÉES NEW THESES

FÉVRIER-AOÛT 2008
FEBRUARY–AUGUST 2008

ALESSANDRO FLAMINI (Italy)

Three Essays in Monetary Policy

Director: Charles Wyplosz

HAROLDO MACHADO FILHO (Brasil)

The Principle of Common
but Differentiated Responsibilities
and the Climate Change Regime

Directors: Andrea Bianchi,
Laurence Boisson de Chazournes

JÉRÔME GYGAX (Suisse)

Aux origines de la nouvelle guerre
froide culturelle. Olympisme
et «containment» sportif,
1952-1985

Directeur: Jussi Hanhimäki

DAPHNA SHRAGA (Israel)

Justice in the Distribution
of the World's Resources

Director: Lucius Cafisch

YASMIN QAMAR NAQVI (Australia)

Impediments to the Exercise
of Adjudicatory Jurisdiction Over
International Crimes

Director: Andrew Clapham

OLIVER JUTERSONKE (Germany)

Images of Law and Reality in the
Work of Hans J. Morgenthau.

A Redescription

Director: Keith Krause

SIMON SCHROPP (Germany)

Essays in Law & Economics: The
WTO as an Imcomplete Contract

Director: Richard Baldwin

EDIO SOARES (Brésil)

Butinage religieux.

« Manière de faire » en religion
à Paranaguà-Mirim (Brésil)

Directeur: Gilbert Rist

LAURENT NEURY (France)

Entre les mailles du filet...

Vivre et survivre sur le versant
français de la frontière franco-
genevoise (1933-1947)

Directeur: Philippe Burrin

KATRIN MILZOW

(Germany/Switzerland)

“National Interests” and European
Integration. Discourse and Politics
(1997-2004)

Directors: Pierre du Bois,
Bruno Arcidiacono

LES COLLOQUES CONFERENCES



From left to right: Ngaire Woods, Director of the Global Economic Governance Programme, Oxford; Juan Somavia, Director-General of the International Labour Office (ILO); Kemal Dervis, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Jean-Luc Maurer, President of EADI.
Right: Jean-Luc Maurer.

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

THE NEED FOR POLICY COHERENCE AND NEW PARTNERSHIPS

→ Geneva, 24–28 June 2008

Jean-Luc Maurer, Professor, Development Studies and President of EADI, with Janine Rodgers

Hosted by the Graduate Institute, Geneva, the 12th general conference of the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI) brought together over 500 development academics and practitioners from more than 50 countries.

The first plenary session focused on policy coherence among international organisations. The transnational nature of many of today's challenges calls for a better global governance and mechanisms for distributional impact. At present a limited group of industrialised countries lays down the law. But this core is losing its place, in terms of legitimacy but also due to the power shift to emerging markets. There is a need to democratise the global economic governance institutions to secure developing countries' and emerging powers' cooperation on urgent global challenges

"How to reconcile economic growth and sustainable development?" was the theme of the second plenary session. The shortage of environmental macro-data and statistics on long term poverty dynamics hinders the analysis. At the same time, there is a need for a more complex approach to MDGs and development issues. It is necessary to widen the view of what wealth means to include common goods. This implies changing the patterns of consumption and a structural change towards lower energy use but, first of all, thinking globally beyond the national frames of reference.

Politics is still national. Hence the necessity to mobilise people and networks to pressure political leaders. The third plenary session brought together representatives of the business community (a multinational, an associative enterprise, the UN Global compact), an academic working on community groups and a representative of a global civil society network. All panellists pointed to the difficulty to link different levels of action (the local and the global) and the difficulty to link different regions and actors.

A conclusion to be drawn from the Conference is that unresolved or worsening development issues have invaded the agenda of international relations and domestic policies worldwide and that a shift in paradigm is necessary to make sustainable development possible.

The limited space allowed for this report does not do justice to the rich conference programme. The full report can be consulted at

<http://eadi.org/gc2008>



NEGOTIATING HEALTH IN THE 21st CENTURY ANALYSING THE POWER SHIFT IN GLOBAL HEALTH AT NATIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVELS

2nd HIGH-LEVEL SYMPOSIUM ORGANISED BY THE GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

→ Geneva, 21 October 2008

Ilona Kickbusch, Director of the Global Health Programme

The policy landscape of global health governance is changing rapidly. Global health as a market and global health as social justice have probably become two of the most important driving forces of the 21st century global health agenda.

Much of the debate in global health has focused on the first seminal power shift: the increasing influence of non-state actors in many spheres of global policy-making driven by discourse-based and resource-based power. Strong non-governmental organisations (NGOs) had the ability and means to shape the issues at stake. They also benefited from the historically unique availability of significant new funds through foundations, private sector contributions, as well as new commitments by nation-states. One result of this shift has been the emergence of a new form of governance best described as *market multilateralism* (Bull / McNeil 2007). This has led to a redefinition of the role of international organisations, the political strategies of transnational corporations and the engagement rules of NGOs and the emergence of new approaches towards global health challenges. Nevertheless, the asymmetry of power between the North and the South has not fundamentally changed through this shift: the new 'shopping mall' of global health does not provide the recipient 'customers' in the South a real choice.

But another – less discussed – *second seminal power shift* is under way: increasingly, nation-states are returning in new constellations to establish their spheres of influence on a global scale in what Parag Khanna has analysed as a new *geopolitical marketplace*. Today the global health arena is marked by the growing influence of the emerging economies such as China, India, Brazil, South Africa and Indonesia and of regional organisations such as the European Union. Many of these states have moved health higher on their political agendas in many different spheres of policy

recognising its role in overall economic development; poverty reduction and social stability. The emerging economies are increasingly using both the *decision-making power* and the *legal power* provided to them in the global arena through the structures of the multilateral organisations for their national health interest and for the health interests of the South, including their participation in the global health market. Many of them practice sophisticated forms of multi-alignment and diplomacy and, in consequence, they are redefining the global health priorities.

These two power shifts are a defining feature of global health governance at present. They open up new alliances and make for tougher negotiations than in the past. The key trend in global health governance at this point is the expansion of health into many areas of policy and politics – it is clearly gaining a strategic place in the international agenda.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalhealth>



The 2nd High-level Symposium on "Analysing the Powershift in Global Health at National and Global Levels" addressed these challenges. The symposium was opened by H.E. Mr Pascal Couchebin, President of the Swiss Confederation, and Dr. Margaret Chan, Director General of the World Health Organisation. Speakers included Mr Parag Khanna, author of "The Second World"; Dr. Burkhard P. Varnholt, Chief Investment Officer, Banque Sarasin & Cie SA; Prof. Dr. Larry Gostin, O'Neill Professor of Global Health Law, Georgetown University Law Center, USA; Dr. Paulo Buss, President, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Brazil and other renowned personalities.

WRITING THE HISTORY OF IRAQ

HISTORIOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL CHALLENGES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON IRAQI STUDIES

→ Geneva, 6–8 November 2008, Auditorium Jacques Freymond

Jordi Tejel, Société Suisse Moyen Orient et Civilisation Islamique, Bern

In post-Saddam Iraq, the writing of the past and recent history was assigned a major role in establishing the basis for national and state identity recognised by the majority of Iraqi citizens as legitimate. Today's Iraq, however, marked by a vacuum of state power in some parts of the country, by the consolidation of boundaries between Sunnis and Shi'is and by the continued movement towards autonomy in the Kurdish regions, appears to correspond very little to the model of a "bourgeois democracy" that requires the integration and adherence of citizens. Likewise, the country in its present state differs greatly from the Iraq of Saddam, characterised by authoritarian rule and the monopolisation of resources by an '*asabiyya*', or even a "dynasty". Working out a new historical narrative centred on the State thus seems problematic, to say the least.

The conference seeks to stimulate intellectual discussion among specialists, from a multidisciplinary approach, about what is at stake, both historiographically and politically, in working out the history of a country halfway between reconstruction and implosion. As for an historical analysis of the past, is it possible to write a history that fits into new paradigms? Finally, the purpose is also to decompartmentalise the case of Iraq by inscribing it in a wider regional framework and in the longer-term perspective of 20th century conflicts.

Organisers: Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies and the Swiss Society for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies (*Société Suisse Moyen Orient et Civilisation Islamique, SSMOCI*).

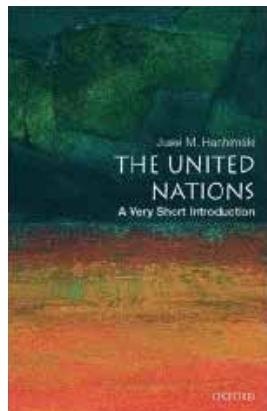
Scientific Committee: Riccardo Bocco (IHEID), Hamit Bozarslan (EHESS, Paris), Anna Neubauer (SSMOCI, Bern), Peter Sluglett (University of Utah, Salt Lake City) and Jordi Tejel (SSMOCI, Bern).

Contact and registrations
Jordi Tejel, jtejel@vtxnet.ch

LES PUBLICATIONS NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE UNITED NATIONS A VERY SHORT INTRODUCTION

Jussi Hanhimäki



Oxford University Press,
New York, 2008. 184 p.

The United Nations has been called everything from "the best hope of mankind" to "irrelevant" and "obsolete." In this much-needed introduction to the UN, Professor Hanhimäki provides a clear understanding of how it was originally conceived, how it has come to its present form, and how it must confront new challenges in a rapidly changing world.

After a brief history of the United Nations and its predecessor, the League of Nations, the author examines the UN's successes and failures as a guardian of international peace and security, as a promoter of human rights, as a protector of international law, and as an engineer of socio-economic development.

Hanhimäki stresses that the UN's greatest problem has been the impossibly wide gap between its ambitions and capabilities. In the area of international security, for instance, the UN has to settle conflicts – be they between or within states – without offending the national sovereignty of its member states, and without being sidelined by strong countries, as happened in the 2003 intervention of Iraq. Hanhimäki also provides a clear accounting of the UN and its various arms and organisations (such as UNESCO and UNICEF), and he offers a critical overview of how effective it has been in the recent crises in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, for example – and how likely it is to meet its overall goals in the future.

The United Nations, Hanhimäki concludes, is an indispensable organisation that has made the world a better place. But it is also a deeply flawed institution, in need of constant reform. This agenda for reform is discussed in the last chapter of the book.

The United Nations: A Very Short Introduction is Professor Hanhimäki's seventh book.

MULTILATERALISING REGIONALISM IDEAS FOR A WTO ACTION PLAN ON REGIONALISM

Richard Baldwin, Phil Thornton

A recently published book calls on the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to intervene over a massive proliferation of regional agreements, undermining efforts to strike a multilateral deal on world trade that could deliver billions of pounds of welfare to the world's poorest countries.

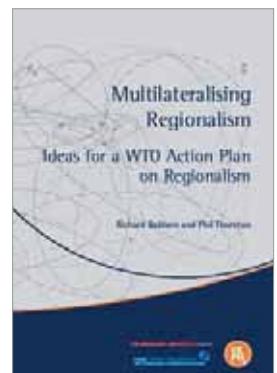
As an "innocent bystander" to this explosion in regional deals, the WTO faces a clear choice between watching as new regional deals add to the tangle of trade rules, and taking action. According to co-author Professor Richard Baldwin of the Graduate Institute, "Innocence or engagement is the choice. The problem will not go away on its own and a Doha deal will do little or nothing to tame the tangle. What is needed is a WTO Action Plan on Regionalism."

Published by the Centre for Economic Policy and Research and based on a three-day conference of academics and trade experts held at WTO Geneva headquarters last year, *Multilateralising Regionalism: Ideas for a WTO Action Plan on Regionalism* recommends measures for steering the world back towards the multilateralist ideal that has guided the international trade system since 1947.

At the heart of the plan is an acceptance of reality: regionalism is here to stay, even if regional deals are a bad way to organise the world's trade system, conspiring to inject both inefficiency and discrimination against poor countries into the multilateral system. Should the Doha Round (currently overseen by the WTO) finish tomorrow, free trade agreements would continue to proliferate and the motley assortment of rules would become even more tangled.

As expressed by co-author Phil Thornton, lead consultant at Clarity Economics, "The hope contained in this book is that the WTO membership can find a way to harness the malign elements of regional deals and use the benign elements of some of them as a springboard towards a new multilateral arrangement." However, any solution must work with the existing network of 400 regional bilateral and preferential trade agreements, not against it. The solution must multilateralise regionalism.

As the title suggests, the book provides an action plan that outlines various recommendations ranging from quicker and more detailed disclosure of the start and extent of negotiations on regional trade agreements, to the creation of a WTO advisory centre to address this issue.

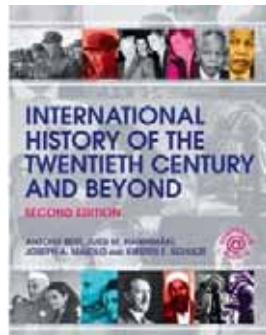


Centre for Economic Policy Research, Geneva, 2008, 65 p.

Financed with the generous support of the GIIIS, the Swiss Government, the NCCR Trade project (IP3), the UK's Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR, formerly DTI), the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Asian Development Bank; CEPR and the WTO Secretariat provided significant in-kind support.

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY AND BEYOND

Antony Best, Jussi Hanhimäki, Joe Maiolo, Kirsten Schulze



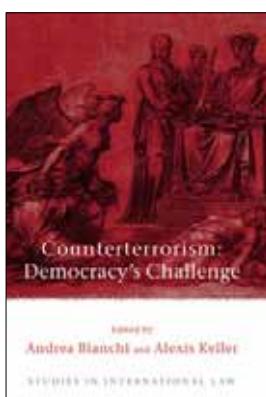
Routledge, London, 2008,
2nd and revised edition, 640 p.

This major global history of the twentieth century is written by four prominent international historians, including professor Hanhimäki of the Graduate Institute. The authors cover events in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Africa and the Americas from the last century and beyond. Among the areas this book covers are: the decline of European hegemony over the international order; the diffusion of power to the two superpowers; the rise of newly independent states in Asia and Africa; and the course and consequences of the major global conflicts of the twentieth century.

This second edition (the original was published in 2003 as *International History of the Twentieth Century*) is thoroughly updated, and includes extended coverage of European integration, the rise of supra-governmental organisations, and the "global War on Terror". According to Professor Akira Iriye of Harvard University the book is "as definitive a study of international history in the twentieth century as is available anywhere in the world today".

COUNTERTERRORISM DEMOCRACY'S CHALLENGE

Andrea Bianchi, Alexis Keller (Eds.)



Hart, Oxford, July 2008, 438 p.

Terrorist violence is no novelty in human history and, while government reactions to it have varied over time, some lessons can be learnt from the past. Indeed, the debate on when and how a state should use emergency powers that limit individual freedoms is nearly as old as the history of political thought. After reviewing some history of state responses to terrorist violence and their efficacy, this book sets out to assess the effects of contemporary counterterrorism law and policies on democratic states. In particular, it considers the interaction between national and international law in shaping and implementing anti-terror measures, and the difficult role of the judiciary in striking a balance between security concerns and fundamental rights. It also examines the strains this has caused on some democracies, especially a blurring in the separation of powers between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government, giving reason to inquire afresh whether new paradigms are needed. Finally, the issue of whether the doctrine of constitutionalism can provide an appropriate frame of analysis to encapsulate current developments in international law in response to terrorism is broached.

By drawing on the expertise of historians, political scientists and lawyers, this book promotes transdisciplinary dialogue, recognising that counterterrorism is an issue at the intersection of law and politics that has profound implications for democratic institutions and practices.

CONSTRUIRE L'EUROPE MÉLANGES EN HOMMAGE À PIERRE DU BOIS

Sous la direction d'André Liebich et Basil Germond

Ce volume, publié sous forme d'hommage au professeur Pierre du Bois, décédé subitement en juin 2007, regroupe les contributions de ses collègues, amis et anciens doctorants sur le thème de la construction européenne, qui était l'un de ses sujets de prédilection.

Cinq aspects de la question européenne sont éclairés par les différents auteurs: les origines de l'idée d'Europe (Bruno Arcidiacono, Jean-François Bergier, Alfonso Mattera), l'Europe et ses constructeurs (Lubor Jilek, André Reszler, Benedikt Schoenborn, Georges-Henri Soutou), l'Union européenne et les institutions (Marie-Thérèse Bitsch, Victor-Yves Ghebali, Gilles Grin), l'Union européenne et le monde (Franz Blankart, Mohammad-Reza Djalili et Thierry Kellner, Jussi Hanhimäki) et, enfin, l'élargissement de l'Union européenne (Adrian Ivan, André Liebich). L'ouvrage débute par un essai biobibliographique sur Pierre du Bois (Basil Germond et François Jequier).

Ces mélanges, riches et diversifiés, mettent en lumière une interrogation pluridisciplinaire sur la question européenne, où histoire, science politique, économie, droit et philosophie sont indissociables.



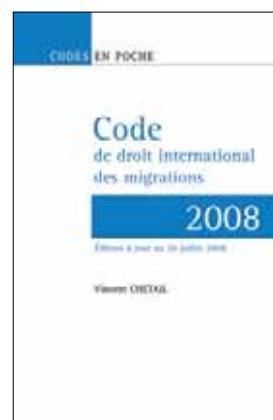
Paris, PUF; Genève,
IHEID, 2008, 400 p.

CODE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL DES MIGRATIONS 2008

Vincent Chetail

Ce code de droit international des migrations est le premier et le seul ouvrage en français à rassembler et présenter de manière systématique les multiples instruments universels et régionaux applicables aux migrations. Il s'adresse à un large public, incluant le monde académique (étudiants, enseignants, chercheurs) mais aussi et surtout les praticiens (fonctionnaires internationaux et nationaux, diplomates, juges, avocats, conseillers juridiques, membres d'organisations non gouvernementales) et toutes les personnes qui cherchent à mieux comprendre l'une des principales questions de notre temps.

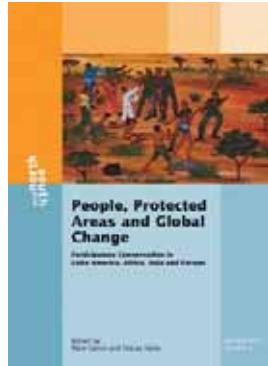
Le présent recueil regroupe dans un format simple et pratique les nombreux textes internationaux régissant le phénomène migratoire. Il permet d'appréhender la grande diversité des thématiques associées aux migrations, incluant notamment: le droit d'asile, les travailleurs migrants, le regroupement familial, l'adoption internationale, l'apatridie, la protection consulaire, la discrimination raciale, les passagers clandestins et le droit des transports internationaux, la traite des êtres humains, la criminalité transnationale ou encore l'aide au développement.



Bruxelles, Bruxelles,
2008, 1820 p.

PEOPLE, PROTECTED AREAS AND GLOBAL CHANGE PARTICIPATORY CONSERVATION IN LATIN AMERICA, AFRICA, ASIA AND EUROPE

Co-edited by Marc Galvin and Tobias Haller



NCCR North-South,
Perspective N° 3
Geographica Bernensia, Berne,
2008, 560 p.

As an important contribution to existing literature on protected areas, as well as the political ecology of natural resource management and conservation, this book provides a timely analysis of "participatory" protected area governance and management, examining this "new paradigm" in protected area approaches that offers alternatives to the fortress conservation approaches which have so often proved environmentally ineffective, socially disastrous, and morally questionable. The editors, Marc Galvin and Tobias Haller, have explored how the participatory approach to conservation evolved in specific settings and who profits from the new approach. Drawing on the findings of thirteen research groups working in diverse regions of the global South as well as in Switzerland, the book offers a set of coordinated case studies, attentive to historical, geographical, political, social, and economic contexts and dynamics.

People, Protected Areas, and Global Change distinguishes itself by the degree to which a number of the case studies bring a critical perspective of postmodernism and poststructural political ecology to shed light on the on-the-ground dynamics of protected area governance. These case studies are attentive to multi-actor interactions and political dynamics; multiple and often conflicting ideologies, discourses, environmental narratives; disparities between policy, rhetoric and conditions; and benefits to local actors from protected area establishment and governance. Together with the insightful introductory and concluding analyses by the book's editors, the case studies provide theoretically-informed and in-depth analysis of a diverse set of participatory protected areas that highlights governance dynamics and examines how often multiple, conflicting actors articulate discourses in efforts to establish legitimacy and pursue protected area governance power, as well as political and economic benefits. These discourses are typically linked to specific environmental narratives and are embedded in larger ideologies of human-nature relationships, conservation and development, identity, territoriality, and sovereignty.

Ultimately, this book provides valuable insights that should be of great interest to academics, activists, governmental agencies, and non-governmental organisations concerned with the globalisation of conservation and with social justice, as well as promoting protected areas to achieve more effective environmental and cultural landscape conservation.

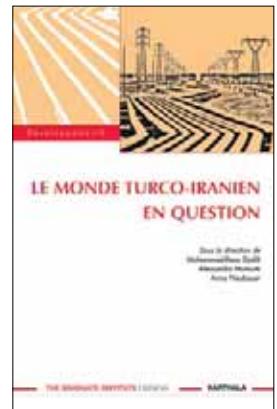
Stan Stevens,
University of Massachusetts (USA)

LE MONDE TURCO-IRANIEN EN QUESTION

Sous la direction de Mohammad-Reza Djalili, Alessandro Monsutti et Anna Neubauer

Le monde turco-iranien, qui s'étend des Dardanelles à l'Indus et se prolonge jusqu'aux frontières occidentales de la Chine, est un vaste ensemble de l'aire musulmane, mais il demeure mal connu en Occident. Il regroupe aujourd'hui plus de 200 millions d'habitants, répartis dans une douzaine d'Etats. Monde ancien, fragmenté, hétérogène et contrasté tout en ayant de forts éléments d'unité, cette région est à la fois un centre de diffusion culturelle et un lieu de passage, de contact et d'échanges économiques depuis la plus haute antiquité. Située au cœur de l'Eurasie, traversée par les routes les plus anciennes, son rayonnement culturel a souvent dépassé les frontières des pays qui la composent aujourd'hui. Confronté à la «modernité» depuis environ deux siècles, le monde turco-iranien a abordé cette nouvelle étape de son histoire en empruntant des voies différentes: certains pays se sont inspirés de l'exemple occidental, d'autres ont été marqués par la colonisation russe, l'expérience soviétique, voire chinoise. Paradoxalement, alors qu'une partie des pays de la région ont effectué les expériences de laïcité les plus poussées (Turquie et républiques ex-soviétiques en particulier), d'autres ont exploré la voie de l'islam politique le plus radical (Iran et Afghanistan). Dans cette perspective, ces contrées ont été en quelque sorte le laboratoire du monde musulman dans son ensemble.

Cet ouvrage est issu d'un colloque organisé en novembre 2005 à l'Institut universitaire d'études du développement (IUED) de Genève en l'honneur de Mohammad-Reza Djalili. Les articles qu'il rassemble offrent une réflexion critique sur la pertinence heuristique du concept de «monde turco-iranien», sur ses confins et sur ses spécificités. Ils adoptent tour à tour une perspective historique, politologique et anthropologique, et abordent des thématiques telles que l'évolution historique de ces régions, la formation des Etats et les tensions de sociétés en transition à l'heure de la globalisation et des replis identitaires.



Collection Développements,
Paris, Karthala; Genève,
Institut de hautes études
internationales et du
développement,
2008, 262 p.

SMALL ARMS SURVEY 2008 RISK AND RESILIENCE



Cambridge University Press,
July 2008, 320 p.

The *Small Arms Survey 2008* presents two thematic sections. The first examines the problem of diversion in all its aspects: stockpiles, surplus disposal, international transfers, and end-user documentation. It includes a case study on South Africa and a comic strip illustrating the potential ease by which someone with access to forged documentation can make arrangements to ship munitions virtually anywhere. The second thematic section analyses the public health approach to armed violence, scrutinising risk and resilience factors and considering related interventions. It includes an overview of the burden of armed violence, and two case studies of armed violence in El Salvador and the United States. A chapter on light weapons production rounds out the volume. The chapters are:

- Light Weapons: Products, Producers, and Proliferation
- Arsenals Adrift: Arms and Ammunition Diversion
- A Semi-automatic Process? Identifying and Destroying Military Surplus
- Deadly Deception: Arms Transfer Diversion
- Who's Buying? End-user Certification
- The Meaning of Loss: Firearms Diversion in South Africa
- Comic Strip: Adventures of a Would-be Arms Dealer
- Reducing Armed Violence: The Public Health Approach
- Risk and Resilience: Understanding the Potential for Violence
- Targeting Armed Violence: Public Health Interventions

www.smallarmsurvey.org



Praise for the Small Arms Survey 2008

"The *Small Arms Survey 2008: Risk and Resilience* provides compelling evidence for expanding our approach to armed violence reduction from one focused on treating symptoms to one that also aims at prevention. This volume shines a light on public health-based efforts to identify risk and resilience factors of armed violence as well as a number of recent interventions. The 2008 Survey is a vital resource for policy-makers at all levels in our continuing collective work to protect populations at risk."

Bernard Kouchner
French Minister of Foreign
and European Affairs

"The *Small Arms Survey 2008: Risk and Resilience* demonstrates the need to – and our ability to – reduce armed violence by focusing on preventive efforts rather than solely punitive measures. The evidence-based public health approach allows us to understand the risk of violence in a community, design targeted violence reduction interventions, and measure the effectiveness of these programmes in building safer communities."

Dr. Vappu Taipale

ANNUAIRE SUISSE DE POLITIQUE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT 2008

FAITS ET STATISTIQUES

Catherine Schümperli, directrice du comité de rédaction

Au fil des ans, l'Annuaire suisse de politique de développement s'est imposé comme un outil indispensable pour comprendre les enjeux des relations Nord-Sud. Le premier numéro, *Faits et statistiques*, qui paraît au printemps, relate de manière descriptive les événements nationaux et internationaux marquant les relations de la Suisse avec les pays en développement et en transition durant l'année sous revue (voir ci-dessous). Le second numéro, un dossier thématique, paraît chaque automne. Cette année, il sera consacré au lien entre migration et développement et est attendu pour décembre 2008 (lire p. 27).

Faits et statistiques 2008

En douze chapitres, l'Annuaire passe en revue les grands domaines de la politique de développement au niveau international (coopération au développement, commerce mondial, relations financières internationales, droits humains et politique environnementale). Il s'attache également à présenter la mise en œuvre de ces différentes politiques au niveau suisse, ainsi que les politiques publiques helvétiques ayant une incidence directe sur les relations avec les pays en développement (politiques étrangère et économique extérieure, rôle de la place financière suisse, politique d'asile). De plus, l'Annuaire est enrichi par des données statistiques inédites sur les relations économiques et d'aide publique au développement entre la Suisse et les pays du Sud et de l'Est.

L'édition 2008 offre un coup de projecteur particulier sur quatre événements ayant marqué l'année 2007:

- un bilan du nouveau Conseil des droits de l'homme;
- une présentation du droit à l'alimentation et des enjeux qui y sont liés;
- la prise de conscience politique, au niveau mondial, en matière de changement climatique et les mesures débattues en Suisse;
- les enjeux liés à la réforme de la coopération suisse au développement.

Nouveauté: l'Annuaire en ligne

Les éditions de l'Annuaire suisse de politique de développement sont maintenant disponibles sur Internet en libre accès. Vous trouverez en ligne:

les anciens numéros de *Faits et statistiques* et les dossiers thématiques en français et en allemand parus depuis 2003;

- des données statistiques additionnelles (par rapport à la version imprimée), présentées sous forme de tableaux et schémas.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/development/publications/aspd.html>



Vol. 27, N° 1, Genève,
Institut de hautes études
internationales
et du développement,
2008, 286 p.

L'OCCIDENT DE LA CHINE PÉKIN ET LA NOUVELLE ASIE CENTRALE (1991-2001)

Thierry Kellner



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Paris, PUF; Genève,
Institut de hautes études
internationales
et du développement,
2008, 624 p.

La disparition de l'URSS en 1991 a totalement bouleversé l'environnement régional de la République populaire de Chine, le long de sa frontière du nord-ouest. Cinq nouveaux Etats, contigus à la région autonome chinoise du Xinjiang, sont en effet apparus du jour au lendemain au cœur de l'Eurasie. Cette transformation complète de l'Asie centrale a ouvert à la Chine des perspectives et des opportunités nouvelles en matière politique et commerciale. Mais parallèlement, elle a aussi engendré des menaces et des défis inédits pour le pouvoir chinois, particulièrement au regard de la sécurité de sa région turcophone et musulmane du Xinjiang. Confronté à ce nouveau contexte, Pékin a rapidement dû adapter sa politique interne, mais aussi définir puis mettre en place une politique étrangère originale à destination de ses nouveaux voisins centre-asiatiques. Cet ouvrage s'attache à décrire et à analyser cette politique étrangère, c'est-à-dire à en exposer et à en expliquer les déterminants, les objectifs, le cours et les variations et, enfin, les réalisations. Les relations politiques, économiques et énergétiques mises en place entre Pékin et les républiques d'Asie centrale entre 1991 et 2001 sont ainsi successivement passées en revue. Malgré la persistance de certaines difficultés, grâce aux choix et aux jalons qu'elle a posés au cours de cette décennie, la République populaire aura réussi au tournant du nouveau millénaire à devenir un acteur international majeur en Asie centrale.

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Docteur en relations internationales de l'Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales (IUHEI) de Genève, Thierry Kellner est chercheur associé au Brussels Institute of Contemporary China Studies (BICCS) et collaborateur scientifique associé à l'Institut de sociologie de l'Université libre de Bruxelles. Il enseigne actuellement à l'Université libre de Bruxelles. Il est l'auteur de nombreuses études portant sur l'Asie centrale, l'espace caspien, la politique étrangère chinoise en Eurasie, les questions énergétiques et la politique asiatique de l'Iran.
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ÉTUDES ET TRAVAUX **WORKING PAPERS**

The Road not Taken. Europeanisation of Laws in Austria and Switzerland 1996–2005

Ali Arbia

In contrast to the abundant literature published in the last ten years on Europeanisation, Arbia approaches the topic in a truly novel way. By comparing Austria with Switzerland he offers new insights on how Europeanisation affects autonomy in legislation for small states facing an increasingly globalised environment. The two countries chosen for this study offer almost ideal cases to compare due to their numerous similarities and because one of the two countries has so far chosen to stay outside the European Union. Arbia's results not only have important implications for the political debate in Switzerland on the country's future in Europe but also illuminate to which extent the European Union affects the autonomy of non-member states.

Etudes & Travaux/Studies &
Working Papers, N° 1,
IHEID, Geneva,
2008, 110 p.

L'admission d'amici curiae dans le cadre de l'arbitrage d'investissement. Analyse et sources

Florian Grisel, Jorge E. Vinuales

Dans la dernière décennie, un certain nombre de juridictions internationales et de tribunaux arbitraux ont été confrontés à des demandes émanant d'organisations non-gouvernementales et/ou d'individus visant à intervenir en qualité d'*amicus curiae* («ami de la cour») au cours de l'instance. En matière d'arbitrage d'investissement, ces tentatives d'intervention, fondées essentiellement sur des considérations de transparence, se sont néanmoins heurtées à une tradition établie de confidentialité, ainsi qu'à la volonté des parties de garder la maîtrise de l'instance. La présente étude a pour ambition de retracer les différentes étapes de l'admission d'*amici curiae* dans le cadre de l'arbitrage d'investissement, en vue d'établir un bilan des principes gouvernant cette matière. Cette étude vise en outre à présenter les sources principales de ce domaine nouveau et évolutif de l'arbitrage d'investissement, dans l'espoir de faciliter son appréhension par les praticiens, ainsi que d'en éclairer les enjeux théoriques.

Etudes & Travaux-Studies &
Working Papers, N° 2,
IHEID, Geneva,
2008, 160 p.

Aut dedere, aut judicare: The Extradite or Prosecute Clause in International Law

Claire Mitchell

The *aut dedere aut judicare*, or “extradite or prosecute” clause is shorthand for a range of clauses that are almost compulsory in international treaties criminalising conduct, obliging a State to either extradite or prosecute one accused of the crime the subject of the treaty. The obligation has become increasingly central in the emerging legal regime against impunity and has a role in States’ armoury of international criminal enforcement mechanisms. Yet there has been little academic consideration of the sources of the principle, including whether it exists at customary international law, and the scope and operation of the obligation. While the topic is currently being considered by the International Law Commission, this paper seeks to provide some of the empirical research that has to date been missing and to identify the sources and scope of the obligation to extradite or prosecute.

Etudes & Travaux-Studies &
Working Papers, N° 3,
IHEID, Geneva,
2008, 194 p.



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